



**REPORT ON THE
NINTH (9TH) CIVIL SOCIETY ANNUAL REVIEW FORUM ON
THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR**



THEME: "Review of CSO's Stakeholder Engagements on Effective National Resources Governance in Ghana: Challenges and Prospects"

29th - 30th November 2018
Ampomaah Hotel, East Legon, Accra
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANR	Agricultural and Natural Resources
ASM	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining
CAFA	CSO Alliance on Fisheries Agenda
CBFMC Community Based	Community Based Forest Management Committee/ Fisheries Management Committee
CEA	Country Environmental Analysis
CC	Climate Change
CICOL	Civil Society Coalition on Land
CREMAs	Community Resource Management Areas
CS	Civil Society
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DA	District Assembly
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EHSD	Environmental Health and Sanitation Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FIA	Fisheries Impact Assessment
FLEGT Friends of the Nation	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Treaty FoN
GCRN	Ghana Community Radio Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GoG	Government of Ghana
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
IGF	Internal Generated Fund
MC	Minerals Commission

MESTI Innovation	Ministry of Environment Science and Technology and
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NRE	Natural Resources and Environment
NREG	Natural Resource and Environmental Governance
TOR	Terms of Reference

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Kasa Initiative Ghana (Kasa) is a membership organization with members represented by the seven broad Civil Society Organizations (CSO) that advocates on Natural Resource and Environmental (NRE) policy and practices. The platform is a long term support mechanism for Civil society engagement in the NRE sector in Ghana. Kasa was established as independent CSO mechanism to support concerted engagement with government, Donor community and private sectors in the management of Ghana natural resource. Kasa currently have seven coalitions it works with.

The coalitions include:

1. Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), representing NGOs working on issues relating to water resource and sanitation governance and management;
2. Civil Society Coalition on Land (CICOL), representing CS/NGOs working on governance, rights, administration and management of land and other natural resource related issues
3. Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas (CSPOG) advocating on good governance in the oil and gas sector;
4. Forest Watch Ghana (FWG) represents CSOs/NGOs in the forest sector and provides leadership on forest governance
5. Fisheries Alliance is CSO platform providing space for engagement on fishery sector governance
6. Climate Change and Environment Group (CCEWG) also known as SDG-13 Platform provides space for engaging CSOs, government and other stakeholders on climate change issues; and,
7. Coalition on Mining represents CSOs/NGOs and leads advocacy programmes and issues relating to mining sector governance

1.2 Objective

As part of making Kasa more effective in their approach towards engaging duty bearers to respond to natural resources management issues communiques are issued annually for the past eight years. Moving forward, Kasa finds it appropriate after these eight years to review its own strategies in order to redesign future strategies for more impactful outcomes.

The main objective of the assignment is to support Kasa Initiative Ghana conduct an assessment of the effectiveness of its strategies at engaging stakeholders on NRE sector through their policies and programmes.

Conduct a review of Kasa's past communiques for eight years to assess effectiveness Specifically, the 2018 CSO NRE Review is including review of past communiques for their effectiveness in each sector and receive recommendations from experts on strategies to adopt going into the future to become more effective and relevant in the sectors

1.3. Participation

The workshop, held between the 29th and 30th of November 2018 drew participants from civil society, the media, government agencies, and representatives of Development Partners. Civil society networks in the NRE sector were also represented. These were:

1. Forest Watch
2. CSOs Mining Coalition
3. Coalition on Climate Change and Environment
4. CONIWAS

5. CSOs Fisheries Alliance
6. CSOs' Platform on Oil and Gas
7. CICOL and
8. The Media

1.4 Facilitation

The workshop was facilitated by Mr Ben Arthtur an independent Consultant and co – facilitated by Mr Obed Addai from EcoCare Ghana. Mr. Tony Dzidzinyo Kwesi Dogbe, Principal Consultant, Participatory Development Associates Ltd was the main consultant who led the review process and consultations with the different seven sector coalitions. Rapporteurship was done by Nii Addo.

2.0 Workshop Proceedings

2.1 Opening

Mr. Ben Arthur, facilitator for the day called the meeting to order while Mr Winfred Donkor said the opening prayer. The facilitator took the participants through a reflection exercise to explain the reasons for the CSOs annual review forum kasa organises each year and used the following simple illustration to demonstrate the end beneficiaries;

“A child who has to travel three kilometres on foot in search of water,

A fisher man who has spent all night fishing without a catch, or the stream to even fish is heavily polluted.

A farmer who is struggling for a land or his / her land has been taken without compensation and no means of livelihood. Someone has been arrested because he / she refused to allow a takeover of a land by a chief or government”

He explained, during the past eight years of engagement on NREG issues, what have we achieved for the vulnerable in their various communities and how have we solve their problems as CSOs, hence the need to access ourselves to strategize for results oriented measures. Therefore, with these thoughts in mind, kasa must review its own strategies for increased effectiveness hence the choice of the year's theme: **“Review of CSO's Stakeholder Engagements on Effective National Resources Governance in Ghana: Challenges and Prospects”**.

Anne Alida a member of the Strategic Youth Network for Development introduced the chairperson for the occasion as Professor Chris Gordon (Institute of Environment and Sanitation Studies, University of Ghana, Legon) and invited the other dignitaries Mrs. Hannah Owusu-Koranteng (Chairperson of Kasa) and Mr Tony Dzidzinyo Kwesi Dogbe (A private Development Consultant) to join the high table.

Chairman's Response

In his response, Prof. Chris Gordon, said “Civil Society Organizations are created and exist because they give ‘**voice to the voiceless**’ with the ultimate aim of transforming society for the better. Historically, obstacles that impede efforts to deal with the issues associated with Transformation are the complexity of the problems, the multitude of factors and the intricacy of global development challenges needs innovative solutions, and that's ‘business as usual’ has not worked. Simplistic solutions to complex problems often end up creating situations that was worse than before. To carry out Transformative

effectively, a new type of CSO needs to operate, one that is geared to thinking outside the box”. He said, the crux of the 9th Annual Review is Effective Natural Resource Governance so first; we need to ask ourselves what sort of Governance do we want. Is it?

- Governance **for** transformation (i.e. governance that creates that condition for transformation in socio-technical-ecological systems emerge),
- Governance **of** transformations (i.e., government to actively trigger and steer a transformation process) or
- Transformation **in** governance (i.e., transformative change in governance regimes)

The world has changed tremendously over the last decade and while successes have been secured in promoting human development and reversing some environmentally unsustainable trends, new problems have emerged, longstanding problems remain inadequately dressed and many diverse problems are becoming even more tightly intertwined.

Furthermore, global trends mask local problems and uneven distribution of environmental pressure and impacts, including food insecurity, water stress and vulnerability to natural hazards. Air pollution is having dire human health and environmental effects, not less in growing urban areas in the developing world. The world is drowning in plastic and others think that the financial gains of individual through Galamsey are enough to pay for the reversal of the damage to our water, forest and health. Clearly a lot of work needs to be done”.

He concluded with a quote from Sir Abraham Lincoln that “if you give him six hours to fell a tree, the first four hours will be used for sharpening his tool” think, plan, research, organize, consult, then we talk and act” therefore the need for CSOs to think out of the box and do more as we look back in our previous engagements to strengthen future action strategies.



Chairman-Prof. Chris Gorden flanked by The Chairperson of Kasa Mrs Hannah Owusu-Koranteng and Mr. Tony Dogbe the Consultant

Message from Kasa Steering Committee

Mrs. Hannah Owusu-Koranteng, Chairperson for Kasa Steering Committee, mentioned in her welcome address that eight years of continuous communiqués have not yielded the outcomes

of empowering chiefs and people to manage natural resources and the land we seek to protect

is for the (dead, living and unborn) but is not the first time policy makers have side-lined CSOs on natural resource challenges, the need to review the approach and change the strategies, she said the change in technique is very significant because the extractive sector governing natural resource as always been the colonialism way and the quest for citizens to be active participants in managing natural resources are keen if we seek to progress, hence the need to dialogue and ensure that the voices the millions of citizens and civil society organizations are heard. This year's Annual Review is to assess our individual engagements, accept critiques and develop new ways to engage with policy makers.

Message from Care International

Mr. Zakari Yakubu represented Care International and also as the first Kasa Initiative Coordinator, he gave a brief overview of how it started, "Care as an international organization supports local Civil Society Groups by strengthening their capacity to influence policies and Care's motivation to go beyond support at the community levels to engage government in policies led to the formation of Kasa Initiative. A meeting of Government, CSOs, citizens and five International donor agencies on Natural Resources and Extractive Sector was organized in 2008 (NREG) and in a coordinated manner gave birth to Kasa Initiative to unify the local organizations working at the natural resource sector to effectively influence policies at the national level.



Pic -Mr Yakubu Zakaria (Care Ghana) during his presentation

In 2009 all the stakeholders agreed for Kasa Initiative to bring all the platforms working on the natural resources and environment to be under one umbrella and have one strong force in engaging government. As from 2010 when the Annual Review Started, the trend of our engagements on the Kasa ticket has always been in a one particular direction which has not yielded quiet well, the need to assess ourselves and check the tracks of our engagements with policy makers and change strategies to more result base

approach with government at the sector. He reiterated that Kasa in 2015 through engagement with the Ministry of finance developed a consultative framework to guide how government works with the various groups at the natural resources sector which is very important but the program has folded up due change in government and maybe these are where we need to focus more in our engagements, how do we also catalyze implementation of policies in the group, Kasa contributed in development of the National Climate Change Policy and Master Plan which is also the only document government mentioned Kasa Initiative, the momentum on the implementation of those policies is not there and perhaps it should be a focus area for Kasa as we deliberate on new strategies, Kasa must look at engaging more in court room advocacy to challenge government on the issues of natural resource which has work for other civil society groups, we also need to strengthen our capacity as CSOs as we look at court room advocacy and finally our ability as CSOs to mobilize our communities and grass root members are keen in the engagement process. There is also the need to look at possible ways of sustaining these efforts because Care's ten years of support to kasa is almost uncertain.

Message for SNV Ghana a Partner

For the past three years SNV Ghana with other project partners, Forestry Commission (National REDD+ Secretariat), Climate Law and Policy and Kasa Initiative Ghana have been working on the project "Operationalizing National Requirements for Results based payments from REDD+" these are multi-country project that is being implemented in Ghana, Peru and Vietnam. With funding support from the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear safety from 2016 – 2018

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The project responds to the UNFCCC safeguard Requirements

Thus countries that wish to participate in REDD+, as negotiated under the UNFCCC and seek results-based payment for REDD+ action are required to have in place four key elements;

1. National REDD+ strategy or actions plan (NS/AP)
2. Forest reference emission level / forest reference level (FREL / FRL)
3. National forest monitoring system (NFMS)
4. Safeguard information system (SIS)

Process

- Dedicated technical safeguards sub-working group was established (SSWG)
- Capacity building and awareness workshop organized for safeguard sub-working group to enable them understand and appreciate the process of CAS and SIS development
- CAS and SIS Roadmap developed to give direction (setting goal and scope)
- Legal analysis of the Cancun safeguard (comprised of existing national policies, laws and regulations – PLRs) done.
- Clarification of the Cancun safeguard leading to the Country Approach to REDD+ safeguards

- Ghana's maiden summary of information (SOI) has been drafted and expected to be submitted by December.
- Safeguard information system (SIS) design document prepared
- Principle, criteria and indicator for monitoring REDD+
- Hotspot intervention Area Management Plan for Juabeso / Bia Landscape
- Updating of the web based SIS platform for report on REDD+ safeguards

Moving forward

SNV Ghana expects Kasa Initiative to engage its constituent on the product from the project for their inputs since the CAS process is an iterative process. We hope to also continue with Kasa in the coming year.

Statements from an NGO Partner; Tropenbos Ghana (delivered Boakye Twumasi-Ankra)

Tropenbos Ghana deems it a great honor to be part of this programme, which aims at taking stock of the past engagement with relevant stakeholders on the effective natural resources governance in our country. This is indeed the right thing for us to look back and assess our past efforts at positively influencing natural resources governance in Ghana and possibly re- strategizing for improved effectiveness for our stakeholder engagements and other courses of actions geared towards improved governance.

For the benefit of those that may not know Tropenbos Ghana, is a nationally registered NGO established in 2001 in response to problems that confronts the forestry sector of Ghana. These problems included the over exploitation of forest resources leading to degradation, deforestation and the impoverishment of forest fringe communities. TGB has since contributed a wealth of knowledge to the forestry sector and pioneered innovative measures for tackling convoluted environmental challenges. Key amongst these was the use of a unique multi- stakeholder dialogue to explore negotiated solutions to illegal chainsaw mining in Ghana. The approach culminates in the policy and technical options, including a domestic market policy and the artisanal timber milling concept, two initiatives meant to help address domestic market illegalities under the FLEGT-VPA implementation in Ghana. Tropenbos International Ghana, as known for our quality research work, the outputs of which are transformed into policy and practise.

The need for concerted efforts

Tropenbos Ghana is a member of the forest watch Ghana and by extension, the KASA Initiative. We say this confidently to re-echo the need for partnership and concerted efforts in our work as CSOs. We appreciate the enormous efforts by Kasa coordinating the actions of the various coalitions in the natural resource and environment sector. With the prevailing global and national policies, it is near impossible for any individual to influence policy and practice in a manner that is desired by us all. It is no more mere coincidence that the SDG 17 focuses on partnerships. This is the time that we need to have one voice together with constituent at any point in time and on every pertinent issues of our sector that requires our attention. We as civil society have also come to the realization of this fact and for that reason; we are working in partnership and alliance for greater impact of our efforts towards improved

governance or our natural resources and environment.

This is a positive sign but I dare to say that there is more to be done if the ultimate we desire to see of our natural resources and environment is to be realized. It is for this reason that I consider this review meeting invaluable in our quest to have introspection and collectively gird our loins for the fight that lies ahead to secure our natural environment for the benefit our present generation and those yet to come.

2.2 Closing Remarks

In the closing remarks from the chairman, he made important highlights to inform the next steps of the meeting, “one of the key challenges in the country is donor led action plans because we cannot implement the action plans sustainably as a country, unless we have a policy and many times we implement the action plans without policy guidance, also, no national law supporting it so after the support cuts, that action plan also

collapses. The next steps of Kasa should also look at pushing government to back every action plan at the natural resource sector with policy frameworks because without that it will not be sustainable, emphasis on the national biodiversity plan which has been in existence for years, yet policy makers are now finalizing the National Biodiversity Policy which has not even gone to Cabinet, meanwhile there has been operational action plan and because of that no action has been taken. Is high time we trigger implementation beyond policy, is not just enough to influence policy, if nothing happens on the ground as CSOs are the voice to the voiceless.

Where should be the point of entry if we want to influence government, CSOs must look beyond government assumed four years’ policy cycle because is not practical, the policy cycle of each government is rather eighteen months and many of the natural resources policy influence happens outside the political cycles which creates back and forth and different government rather enjoys the benefits. The various platforms on Kasa must also look at exploring the linkages within the SDGS to create better synergies and have silo action plans

for effective engagement with policy makers. The power of the citizens cannot be overlooked, they can be very vocal yet, short memories in their focus on effecting change but there is a lot of power with the people and that has to be channel into the right agenda for maximum results, we need evidence base policy and evidence base advocacy, let’s use them as citizen scientist who will look at smart ways of using social media to channel the information we need at the natural resources sector to avoid duplication of projects, let us use one information strategy, the networks on the ground, synergy, attack the problem where it will yield the most results.

3.0 Plenary

As part of the second part of the day, Mr. Ben Arthur called on the platforms to present their yearly updates as the norm of the session;

3.1 CONIWAS

Some main Activities for 2018

- Capacities building of members in the area of WASH IWRD
- Budget expenditure tracking and monitoring of government financing on sanitation
- Developing advocacy strategy tools for social inclusion to engage at the District Assembly levels.
- Review the 2019 budget in the area of sanitation and engage with the District to increase funding.
- Launch a national media campaign on open defecation which is currently running.
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 monitoring, to develop action programs for SGD 6.1

3.2 Mining Sector

Most of the country land mark in on gold especially from the coastal to the northern belt which calls for policies to safeguard other natural resources.

The policy desists mining in our forest reserves and Environmental Protection Agency to develop some frameworks to allow some mining in certain water reserves, these will affect the main sources of water supply to the coastal areas of Ghana.

The ban on small scale mining and its implications to the natural resources has been skewed to the small scale miners leaving the huge companies to rather operate.

Some major river will go if governments should proceed with the Atewa Bauxite Mining

Main Activities 2018

- Campaign on the review of stabilization clauses in the mining sector
- Formation of district mining committees in eleven districts on small scale mining
- The platform has push and following up on government to come up with a simple mining bill

3.3 Civil Society on Oil and Gas Platform

The NRGI's global oil governance index scored Ghana 67 out of 100 points in 2017;

This placed Ghana 13th among a list of 89 countries assessed, and 2nd in Africa;

Ghana's sovereign wealth fund was assessed as the second best governed among 34 funds;

The country's best performances were recorded in value realization, revenue management, and the creation of enabling environment for citizens' participation in the sector;

We however scored poorly in national budgeting.

- In spite of the reported progress grievous abuses of petroleum revenues remain, according to PIAC's reports;
Expenditures in first 6 years of oil production were spread thinly over hundreds of projects, making it difficult to track, and for government to comply with sect. 48(b) of the Act;
- It is clear that, transparency has not translated into accountability;
- This calls for re-examination of the theory of change that projects transparency as a means to accountability.

Oil-funded projects are not branded;

Oil revenues are comingled with other revenues;

All RCCs unaware of the execution of oil-funded projects in their regions i.e. Northern, and

Upper East, and Upper West;

At the district level some of the Assemblies were aware of few of the projects, but did not have detailed information, including project specifications and funding sources;

Neither the RCC nor the Assemblies were involved in the award of the respective contracts or in the project monitoring arrangements. CSPOG believes that some of the reported abuses border on corruption; It has therefore embarked on a study of some of these abuses, with a view to recommending ways in which they could be averted. The intervention is being supported by STAR Ghana.

3.4 Environment and Climate Change Platform

- We have built capacity of members on climate change especially used the Green Climate Fund readiness for Ghana to enlighten members on ways to access the funds.
- Ecobank Ghana is almost to complete the process for accreditation and Social Investment Fund is also still in the process
- The platform has established a working relationship with key stakeholders such as (Private sector, EPA, MESTI and some media institutions) to enhance our engagements within the sector.
- Ghana is in the process of completing the Nationally Determined Contributions as required in the Paris Agreement and the Platform is fully contributing to the process.
- Government did not organize Pre-COP in 2018 so CSOs are not informed of what government will present at the COP24 but the platform hopes there will

be debriefing session after the COP by Government for better engagements in the process.

- The platform has review the 2019 budget on climate change perspective and is yet to come out to the public.
- The platform is also planning an independent shadow report ahead of the High level States meeting at United Nations Headquarters which our Government will attend.
- The platform is seeking to participate fully in the upcoming International Climate Change Conference to be held in Ghana February 2019.

3.5 Forest Watch (Civic Response)

The platform is still engaging government on the Tree Tenure System from 2012 and will continue in the process for clear guidelines on the tree tenure process for land owners.

- Off reserves Forestry Management has being the responsibilities of the farmers and there is a need for clear guidelines and strategies in keeping the reserves.
- The platform in accordance with LI2254 will engage government to make Forestry information available to all in terms of transparency and accountability.
- The platform will track the implementation of the small scale timber production and sale.
- Timber royalties and guidelines on how the District Assemblies are to disburse the royalties are not spelt out so the platform will continue to engage with government for clear guidelines
- The platform will continue to campaign against mining in reserve forestry areas.

3.6 The Media Platform

- The platform is currently forwarding a working relationship with the climate change and environment platform to enhancing good reporting systems that will speak to the issues.
- The platform also seeks mentorship support from all the platforms to expand the media reporters on environmental issues and some level of incentives and award systems.
- The platform is hoping to demonstrate some commitments on matters of environment in the coming years.

The platform outlines the following strategies to become effective in the NRE sector;

- Re-organize and strengthen Media Platform on Environment and Climate (MPEC) to build a media society proactive on natural resources related issues
- Form strategic partnership with CSOs to identify funding sources

- for/support innovative media activities on the natural resources sector
- Establish quarterly or annually media forum with experts on pertinent and topical natural resources issues
- Monitor and analyse media landscape's reportage on the sector
- Produce an annual catalogue of media reportage on natural resources

4.0 The Government Partners

4.1 Minerals Commission

The last communiqués from Kasa Initiative has been well considered by the commission and Act 703 has been subjected to review. WACAM has submitted their inputs which also been reviewed.

The small scale miners are going through three months training for safety mining within the sectors.

- The miners are also going through vetting in other to obtain their license for operation.
- In other to safeguard the livelihood of the indigenous people, the miners are going through the needed training together with some community members and culprits who flout the mining laws will be sanctioned for damage accordingly

4.2 National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)

- We will continue to engage with Kasa Initiative on the Annual Periodic Review process.
- Our participation is to also to know what is happening in the NREG sector.

4.3 Ministry of Environment Science and Technology Innovation (MESTI)

- The ministry is currently working on the Plastic Waste policy which is currently with Cabinet for review.
- The ministry's main work is Policy formations, Initiatives, monitor and evaluate and EPA is the implementer.
- The ministry has also developed Science, technology and innovation bill which is currently with Cabinet for review.

4.4 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Strategic Environmental Assessments

- EPA's mandate is guided by Act 490 and the natures of environmental issues are cross cutting
- The Agency co-manages and protects the environment with other stakeholders in the NREG sector

- The Agency is ever ready to work with CSOs on biodiversity policy issues
- The Agency is currently working on environmental accountability to analyze what is generated at the extractive sectors and the waste implications.

4.5 Forestry Commission

- The commission is works on forestry laws and governance formulation between Ghana and African union.
- The commission has the support of the police, judiciary and other stakeholders to assist in enforcing the policy of the commission.
- The is currently working on forest governance formulation for better engagements within the commission.
- It has successfully developed a tracking system to trace the felling of timber in the forest to the last beneficiary and we are hoping to improve on the process.
- The commission is also looking forward to work effectively with the CSOs who are engaged in the forestry sector.

5.0 Past Communique Analysis

Mr. Tony Dzidzinyo Kwesi Dogbe who is the consultant analysing the effectiveness and impacts of Kasa Initiative’s communiqués for the past eight years did a presentation on summary of his findings to the participants. After his brief presentation on his preliminary findings, he also allowed the various platforms the opportunity meet in groups according to thematic areas to review his initial work. At this meeting, each coalition built on the initial assessment made by the consultant and identified what further actions and strategies they needed to take to get the various stakeholders, especially government, to act on the issues they have raised. Therefore, members of the coalitions discussed among themselves the issues from each communique for each year to identify those issues that received some attention from authorities (Details attached in Appendix 3). The feedbacks received will be incorporated in the final report.



Mr Tony Dogbe-Consultant during his presentation. Climate Change and Env. Group review session

5.1 Key Issues from Communique Analysis

The outcome of this assessment was categorised into the 8 coalitions that make up the Kasa Platform. The assessment by the consultant and by the various coalitions showed that over the past 8 years, Kasa has achieved a lot, as outlined in the Appendix 2 to this report, out of the over 200 individual statements/ recommendations to government from the various coalitions that make up Kasa, approximately 66 have been heeded to. From the communiques alone, it is difficult to attribute any government response directly to CSO's demands as they do not reflect efforts taken by CSOs to engage government. The assessment also reveals that there is often a time lag between when CSOs make a demand and government's response in the form of policy, regulation or legislation. This is to be expected as government bureaucracy is slow, and one action may require the involvement of a number of agencies. Despite the successes, there is still over 140 of outstanding recommendations to government and other stakeholders that have not been heeded to. For instance, the Minerals and Mining Act 703 was amended in 2015. The new act, Minerals and Mining (Amended) Act 900 did not include the 8 key issues raised by the Mining Coalition for government's consideration.

5.2 Suggested Way forward and priority actions and strategies (Draft working paper)

Members acknowledged that to be effective in bringing about the transformation in governance of the NRE sector that they are seeking, they need to:

- i. **Carry the citizens with them - Citizen-led Advocacy** by:
 - o Educating the citizens on their rights, and making them aware of national issues/policies
 - o Building their capacity, especially citizens at districts and community levels through practical actions like gathering evidence, engaging in advocacy, and engagement with the media
 - o Creating platforms for government and citizens/communities to engage
 - o Mobilizing them in support of a cause
- ii. **Redefine their relationship and engagement with duty-bearers** by:
 - o Continuous dialogue/engagement, e.g. quarterly meetings (with no media involvement) on NRE governance issues
 - o Collaborating with them to put in place systems e.g. data base, monitoring of governance systems, etc.
 - o Selecting competent, knowledgeable representatives to government platforms/committees when invited – for maximum impact
 - o Joint, rather than separate, meetings with all the duty-bearers it deals with on a particular issue, e.g. in the case of mining (case of water pollution), Minerals commission, Water Resources Commission, and Environmental Protection Authority.
 - o Giving more attention to Parliament, Members of Parliament, and the parliamentary select-committees for the ratifications of international conventions.
- iii. **Gather evidence – Evidence-led Advocacy** by:
 - o Actively and continuously gathering data
 - o Monitoring and tracking implementation of NRE laws and government policies, programmes and projects, for e.g. the Ministry of Special Initiatives
 - o Drawing on the expertise of academia, researchers and experts in research for advocacy

- iv. **Kasa members work more collaboratively** on:
 - Cross-cutting issues like guidelines for the operationalisation of FPIC,
 - National standard guidelines for use of NRE revenue/royalties,
 - Composite template for each platform to use in developing the harmonised capacity development strategy
- v. **Evolve new strategies** by:
 - Generating independent (shadow) reports/bills/policies for use in engagement with stakeholders
 - Taking to the courts - courtroom advocacy
 - Make inputs into the national budget formulation, analysis, and tracking of expenditure (actual and qualitative)
- vi. **Strengthen partnerships** with:
 - Government (in power and in waiting, i.e. the opposition) in policy formulation and in the oil and gas sector, on marine protected park in the Gulf of Guinea and on-shore exploration
 - Media by redefining the relationship to more of partnership with editors and work more with community radios; strengthen links with international media to reach global citizens with its advocacy; support media partners to apply for awards and grant facilities.
 - Private sector associations/chambers e.g. Private Enterprise Foundation (PEF), Association of Ghanaian Industries (AGI)
- vii. **Tap into new technologies** like:
 - Drones to gather pictorial evidence of the state of the country's natural resources and environment.
 - Social media to disseminate information to the citizen

5.3 Recommendations

Though the results of policy advocacy do take years to see, there is still a lot that the coalition members of the Kasa Platform can do to expedite response from the various stakeholders they seek to influence, especially government. Implementing the priority actions and strategies identified above will go a long way in getting results quicker than before.

In addition, what this introspection meeting points out is how Kasa members go about issuing communiqués. Before issuing a communicate, there is the need to evaluate what steps members had taken to after the meeting to get results. In this regard, there is the need for the Kasa Secretariat to do more coordination of the various coalitions and information sharing of what members are upto. Similarly, it has to monitor what actions coalition members are taking to get the stakeholders to address the issues raised in the communicate. As already noted by the Kasa members, there is the need for them to work collaboratively. This may mean doing joint actions or campaigns.

6.0 Conclusion

The forum came to an end on the second day with a final presentation of the consultant's draft working paper according to his TOR (appendix 1) on suggested way forward for Kasa/CSOs to make greater impacts in their quest for a more sustainable NRE governance in Ghana.

The consultant indicated that measures arrived at alone as part of the working paper would not be effective unless all the CSOs support the kasa secretariat to drive the actions. The secretariat alone doesn't have the full complement of adequate staff to drive the agenda and the seven coalitions need to support the secretariat with technical

expertise, resources and critical networks eg Reliable media networks to partner with to achieve results.

The consultant also indicated that the leadership of kasa (Steering Committee) should be more proactive and support in driving the agenda of kasa closely with the secretariat

The consultant is of the conviction that if measures identified in the draft working paper are implemented sincerely, kasa's level of effectiveness by way of its communiques which is currently less than 50% compliance with Government agencies will see increase gradually over time.

6.1 General reflections

Participants during the deliberations provided their general reflections on crosscutting issues for kasa and the consultants consideration as part of kasa's moving forward. These reflections include the following

- . Proactive measures to review the National Budget on platform perspectives
 - Independent report writing on environmental issues for government consideration
 - Continue to deepening relationships with the state agencies
 - Build capacities of members within the platform to engage stakeholders
 - Use social media as a tool to get wider publicity
 - Strengthen partnership with the private sectors
 - Have informal citizens at the frontlines
 - Get the frontline members to undertake certain activities and leadership opportunities within the sectors as part of building capacity for effective engagement.
 - Partner with coalitions on cross cutting issues and other organizations
 - The Civil Society Organization needs Data collection to inform their engagement and monitoring processes.

Cross Cutting Issues

- Develop clear guidelines for the Free Prior Inform Concern (FPIC) and integrate or domesticate it into the Natural Resource Sector
- Strengthen the capacity of communities and community base organizations to take the necessary actions that will bring about change.
- The need to strengthen relationship with the media coalition, community base radio by the civil society organizations, explore the international media and international civil society organizations to name and shame international companies who flouts the laws of the country.
- The need for CSOs to partner with academia, private sector and governments.
- Transformative changes in the country's governance regimes are keen to national development.
- The need to carry the citizens to participate in the development of our communities and
 - we need to educate the citizens on the right and laws to demand for the necessary actions in changing their communities.
- We need to build the capacities of the citizens through practice, advocacy and

media

engagements.

- ❑ Civil Society organizations must be effective in data gathering, monitoring, tracking and involving experts, researchers and academia for effective engagements.
- ❑ Civil Society Organizations need to work more collaboratively on the FPIC standard guidelines.
- ❑ The need to bring into our engagements new strategies such as developing independent shadow reports, bill, policies which can then use in engaging stakeholders, governments and the private sector.
- ❑ Civil Society Organizations must input into the budget the budget from the formulation stage to finalization, and then track expenditure and quality projects implementations.
- ❑ Civil Society Organizations must engage more with lawyers on the platform for effective court room advocacy.
- ❑ Civil Society Organizations need to strengthen partnership with government, both in power and oppositions and the need to be strategic in the approach.
- ❑ Civil Society Organizations needs to strengthen partnership with governments through collaborative engagements.
- ❑ Civil Society Organizations must strengthen partnership with the media, traditional, international and community radios.
- ❑ Civil Society Organizations need to tap into new technologies like social media, social bloggers and develop good contents for social media handles.

Recommendation and Task for Kasa Secretariat

- ❑ Kasa Initiative to form a working group to develop guidelines for the FPIC
 - ❑ Kasa Initiative needs to monitor and track the policies in the laws and see how it is applied in the natural resource sector
 - ❑ Kasa to track the national budget allocated to the NRE sector and monitor what projects it supports
 - ❑ Civil Society Organizations and Kasa to develop standard national guidelines in the natural resource sector for revenue and royalty distribution and projects
 - ❑ Kasa to coordinate its members to develop a draft work plan on how to engage communities in the Natural Resource Sector
 - ❑ The platforms engaging communities to take action should document their strategies and Kasa to coordinate those strategies to develop working guidelines to engage all the communities.
 - ❑ Kasa secretariat to assist the various sectors to share calendars to avoid duplication of work at the district level and enforce effective collaboration among organizations
 - ❑ Kasa secretariat to explore clear guidelines on how to use social media to improve engagement on the various platforms.

Appendix 1---TOR for Consultant

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Organisation: KASA INITIATIVE GHANA

Activity: Annual Review of NRE SECTOR

Assignment: Review of past communiques by Kasa Initiative Ghana on the NRE sector

Consultant: Tony Dogbe, Principal Consultant of Participatory Development Associates Ltd (PDA)

1. Background and context

Kasa Initiative Ghana (Kasa) is a membership organization with members represented by the seven broad Civil Society Organizations (CSO) that advocates on Natural Resource and Environmental (NRE) policy and practices. The platform is a long term support mechanism for Civil society engagement in the NRE sector in Ghana. Kasa was established as independent CSO mechanism to support concerted engagement with government, Donor community and private sectors in the management of Ghana natural resource. Kasa currently have seven coalitions it works with.

The coalitions include:

8. Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), representing NGOs working on issues relating to water resource and sanitation governance and management;
9. Civil Society Coalition on Land (CICOL), representing CS/NGOs working on governance, rights, administration and management of land and other natural resource related issues
10. Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas (CSPOG) advocating on good governance in the oil and gas sector;
11. Forest Watch Ghana (FWG) represents CSOs/NGOs in the forest sector and provides leadership on forest governance
12. Fisheries Alliance is CSO platform providing space for engagement on fishery sector governance
13. Climate Change and Environment Group (CCEWG) also known as SDG-13 Platform provides space for engaging CSOs, government and other stakeholders on climate change issues; and,
14. Coalition on Mining represents CSOs/NGOs and leads advocacy programmes and issues relating to mining sector governance

As part of making Kasa more effective in their approach towards engaging duty bearers to respond to natural resources management issues communiques are issued annually for the past eight years. Moving forward, Kasa finds it appropriate after these eight years to review its own strategies in order to redesign future strategies for more impactful outcomes.

2. The Objective of this Assignment

The main objective of the assignment is to support Kasa Initiative Ghana conduct an assessment of the effectiveness of its strategies at engaging stakeholders on NRE sector through their policies and programmes.

3. Specific Tasks

Specifically, the task involves;

Conduct a review of Kasa's past communiques for eight years to assess effectiveness

- ii. Facilitate a meeting to present report from the review and
- iii. Support in drafting way forward for kasa to engage stakeholders on NRE issues

Deliverables (within 8 days max)

- i. Report of the review exercise on the past communiques
- ii. One-page summary of agreed strategies for future stakeholder engagements

4. Period of Assignment

The assignment takes effect from 21st of November for the review exercise (5 days) plus additional three (3) days to facilitate the annual review meeting for members and partners.

5. Consultant

Tony Dzidzinyo Kwesi Dogbe, Principal Consultant, Participatory Development Associates Ltd

6. Conditions of contract

In consultation with the Principal Consultant by KASA secretariat, a suitable contract sum and agreed terms of payment to be arranged.

Appendix 2: List of some government actions related to Kasa communiques

Coalition: Water and Sanitation

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2010	Government as a matter of urgency should ensure that water quality is made an integral issue of the National Water Policy.	Water quality is now part of the National Water Policy but must be reviewed in line with the SDG targets.
	Improve systems for identification of water users and implement the polluter Pays Principle for the industrial use of water	The Water Resource Commission has an annual water user register and has an application form for granting water use permit. The application form requires applicants to give measures that are proposed or undertaken to avoid pollution, flooding or other adverse effects. Water use Policy has been finalized and there is the need to fully enforce it
2011	Government as a matter of urgency should repair and create more appropriate and accessible waste disposable points. The landfill site must be well engineered and in line with the EIA process and related environmental regulations.	This issue is being addressed. The following projects were captured in the 2019 budget statement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Waste recycling plants • Construction of Land fill cells in Accra
	Government should also implement a communication strategy for sustained public and stakeholder awareness of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).	This recommendation was addressed by the Communication Strategy and Action Plan (2012-2016) of Water Resource Commission. According to the Water Resource Commission 2014 annual report "Nationwide IWRM public awareness and training workshops were organised from June to August 2014 for about 220 media personnel in eight regions (except Central and Volta regions) and 215 police investigators in nine regions (except Volta region)."

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2012	There should be the setting up of an effective sector M&E system to adequately harmonize reliable information and data collection for water resources management (MLGRD and MWRWH)	The WASH sector has 2 information systems – the Sector Information System (SIS) and Basic Sanitation Information System (BaSiS). SiS is currently not being implemented and BaSiS is partially implemented. Both do not speak to each other

Coalition: Mining

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2010	Royalty level is 3-6% but in reality mining companies always pay 3%, so the level is low. In addition, royalty is distributed among consolidated fund, Mineral development fund, District assembly, Traditional council and stool.	Section of 5 of Act 900 amends section 25 of Act 703 to prescribe a fixed rate of royalty at 5%. Guidelines for the utilization of mining royalties by District/Municipal/Traditional Council been provided.
2011	The absence of a comprehensive national mining policy suggests inadequate articulation of national aspirations and principles for mining. We therefore call for the development of a comprehensive national mining policy through democratic and participatory process;	This has been achieved. The Mining Policy was launched in 2014
2014	Provide legislative backing for GHEITI to sustain the promotion of transparency and accountability in the sector;	Draft bill giving legal backing to GHEITI has been prepared
	Expedite action on the finalisation of the mining policy and ensure that it reflects Ghana's commitment under international, continental and sub-regional protocols on mining;	The mining policy has been developed
	Strengthen the capacity of the Minerals Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency to effectively monitor and regulate the activities of mining companies;	This has been addressed
	Building the capacities of mining communities to demand their social, economic, cultural and environmental rights	Though government has not addressed this issue. CSOs working in the mining sector has addressed this issue
	Demand to see a copy of the mining policy to give CSO room to interrogate the policy to examine how it meet the aspirations of communities affected by mining and Ghana's development aspirations.	This has been achieved
	Activities of CSO activities should be expanded beyond Gold to include other	This has been achieved

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
	mining related activities such as Coal, sand winning etc	
	Government should respond to the care and maintenance program of AngloGold	This has been achieved
	Demand to know the status of the mining development fund	A law is in place to give backing to the Mineral Development Fund

Coalition: Oil and Gas

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2010	The participants of the first CSO Annual NRE Sector Review are disappointed at government acceptance of a used, re-engineered single hull oil tanker to be used as the FPSO in the Jubilee Field, we therefore proposes the use of multi-hulled FPSO to better contain oil spillage and other associated hazards.	FPSO John Agyekum Kufuor is a double-hulled FPSO
	Ensure institutional capacity upgrading of the Navy, EPA, Internal Revenue Services and the Ghana Maritime Authority and other strategic stakeholders to help increase their effectiveness and efficiency	The capacity of these institutions (Navy, EPA, etc) have been upgraded
	As a matter of urgency the Government of Ghana should invest in building the human resource capacity of the regulators to police and monitor the volumes of oil and gas resources that is produced from the Jubilee field and all other oil basins and to enforce other policies and laws that govern oil production and export.	Section 60(4) of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act 919 require oil companies to prepare and implement plans in consultation with the petroleum commission to train Ghanaians in all aspects of oil activities Section 17 of Petroleum (local content and local participation) regulations, 2013 (L.I 2204) specifies the requirement of Employment and Training Sub-plan by a contractor. According to the 2017 Budget Estimates for the Ministry of Energy, about 80% of total workforce in the oil and gas industry are Ghanaians. Also, in the 2019 Also, in the 2019 Budget a Local Content and Local participation Policy for Petroleum downstream sector was approved
2011	Government should suspend signing further agreements with oil and gas companies until after the passage of the	Local Content Regulation has been passed. The Petroleum Income Tax Law 1987 (PNDCL 188) has been repealed. Petroleum

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
	<p>Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill into Law.</p> <p>We also call on Parliament and the Ministries in-charge to accelerate action on the Local content Bill; Review of Petroleum Income Tax Law; Regulations and Operationalization of Petroleum Funds; National Gas Commercialization Policy and Gas Master Plan.</p>	<p>Revenue Management Act 2011 (Act 815) was introduced. The Petroleum fund is operational. The 2018 annual report on the petroleum funds was presented to parliament as part of the 2019 Budget presentation by the Finance Minister.</p> <p>Government has launched a public petroleum register that contains full texts of petroleum agreements, licenses, permits and authorizations.</p>
2012	<p>Government must initiate action to amend those portions of the law and/or draft regulations to provide increased clarity in determining the composition of the Petroleum Holding Fund and, by extension, the Benchmark Revenue</p>	<p>There has been an amendment to sections of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA) 2011, Act 815, Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act, 2015, 893 to address concerns on the use of Petroleum Holding Fund (Section 5) and other portions of the law.</p>
	<p>The government should request explanations for non-compliance with provisions of the Act and develop a sanctions regime;</p> <p>The Auditor General must begin the process of auditing of the Ghana Petroleum Funds as prescribed by Act 815.</p>	<p>The Auditor General and other public accountability institutions have engaged to enforce sanction regimes and prosecute people who misuse oil revenue</p>
	<p>MOFEP should take steps to account for the 2011 unaccounted proceeds in the Petroleum Holding Fund in a special report to Parliament and ensure that all receipts are reported on in future;</p>	<p>The Auditor General Audits the Ghana Petroleum Funds. The audit report of 2016 included report on the Petroleum Funds</p>
	<p>As matter of urgency the government of Ghana should expedite the passage of Petroleum Exploration and Production and the Local Content and Local Participation Laws</p>	<p>These laws (Petroleum (local content and local Participation) regulations, 2013 (L.I 2204) have been passed</p>
	<p>That, where the required technical competence is lacking, the law places the burden of technological, technical, and skills acquisition on the foreign company through mechanisms such as joint-venture ships;</p>	<p>Petroleum (local content and local Participation) regulations, 2013 (L.I 2204) requires companies to prepare and implement plans to train Ghanaians or form joint ventures</p>
2014	<p>Expedite action on the passage of the Exploration and Production bill, and the amendment of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act to address challenges</p>	<p>This recommendation has been addressed Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 Act 919 has been passed. The</p>

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
	that thwart the efficient management of the oil and gas sector	petroleum revenue management act 815 was amended in 2015 by Act 893
	Expedite action to complete the Gas Master Plan to maximise the potential of the gas sub-sector.	The Gas Master Plan has been completed
2016	Speedy passage of E&P bill;	This issue is addressed by the passage of The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 (Act 919).
	Welcome the unannounced moratorium on further licenses;	The Platform together with other bodies such as NRGI and GOGIG are engaged in developing a framework to monitor the next licensing Bid rounds to ensure transparency in the awarding and licencing of oil blocks
2017	We also call for PIAC to be supported to effectively execute its mandate and continue its work of safe-guarding the public interest in the use of the oil revenue	This recommendation is also being addressed. According to the 2018 annual report on the petroleum funds submitted to parliament, PIAC was given GH¢1.0 million to enable it carry out it programmed activities for 2018
	We also reiterate earlier calls on the Auditor General to conduct a value for money audit on the spending of oil revenues and surcharge those responsible for misappropriation of our oil revenues.	This recommendation is being carried out. The Audit report of the Ghana Petroleum funds as at 2016 was attached to the 2017 Annual report on the petroleum funds as appendix 4. According to the 2018 Annual report on the petroleum funds the Auditor General is in the process of finalizing the 2017 audit report. The 2018 annual report on the petroleum funds states that "The 2018 Reconciliation Report on the Petroleum Holding Fund will publish excerpts of the report, if it becomes available at the time of going to press"

Coalition: Forest and wildlife

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2010	Reform the forest sector policy, regulatory and institutional framework based on community tenure, management and enterprise;	A new Forest and Wildlife policy was developed in 2012. The new policy recognises community-government collaborative management approach
	We also call on government to disclose policy management regulation/policy on plantations development and engage all forest stakeholders in order to optimise land use and promote sustainable socio-economic development.	Government has developed "Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy: 2016-2040" to address this recommendation

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
	<p>Expedite action to bring back the implementation of the VPA according to the road map developed</p>	<p>Operational guidelines for VPA implementation in Ghana has been developed. The guidelines were part of steps to bring back the implementation of VPA</p>
	<p>Prioritise, and support the implementation and scale up of the Community Resources Management Areas (CREMA) program.</p>	<p>The 2012 Forest and Wildlife policy proposes to set up a Trust Fund Board to manage grant and trust funds to provide flexible source of funding for</p> <p>(i) communities in support of establishing Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs), dedicated forests, Forest Forums and similar opportunities and</p> <p>(ii) advocacy organizations that hold government more accountable</p> <p>According to the Forestry Development Master Plan there are 27 CREMA's with 19 of them being certified.</p> <p>In te 2019 Budget statement: in support of SDG Goal 2, target 4 to promote sustainable agriculture and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, the Ministry under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP), provided, in 2018</p> <p>8,275 farmers with inputs to implement SLWM technologies on a 3,660.1ha land to improve their farming practices</p>
2011	<p>The ongoing process for the development of a new / revised Ghana Forest and Wildlife Policy should, include a comprehensive sector gender analysis to identify, prioritise and explicitly integrate the gender perspectives of natural (forest) resource management into the policy and related programmes.</p>	<p>This recommendation was factored into the new Forest and Wildlife Policy. The new Forest and Wildlife policy has "Mainstreaming gender and vulnerability issues into forestry development planning and management" as one of its guiding principles</p>
	<p>Government should ensure transparency in the fiscal regime by making public, a comprehensive list of timber right holders and the status of their financial obligations to the state and resource owning communities;</p>	<p>A comprehensive list of timber right holders is available on the website of Forestry Commission however their financial obligation is not included in the list.</p>

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
	Government should channel its effort towards creating the right policy environment for the development and streamline of small, medium forest enterprises into formal forest planning and management.	The Forestry Development Master Plan (2016-2036) provides the environment for the development and streamlining of small and medium forest enterprises into formal forest planning and management.
	Community Resources Management Areas (CREMA) programmes should be prioritised and supported, and their implementation scaled up;	The 2012 Forest and Wildlife policy proposes to set up a Trust Fund Board to manage grant and trust funds to provide flexible source of funding for (i) communities in support of establishing Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs), dedicated forests, Forest Forums and similar opportunities and (ii) advocacy organizations that hold government more accountable According to the Forestry Development Master Plan there are 27 CREMA's with 19 of them being certified.
2014	Ensure greater community awareness, participation and involvement in the sector to ensure quality engagement of local communities in efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation;	This recommendation is addressed by the Forestry Development Master Plan (2016-2036)
2016	Community Forestry as a priority towards effective management of off-reserve;	This issue is addressed by the Forest Development Master Plan (2016-2036). The forest development master plan recognizes community forestry as a means to achieve technology-led forestry management systems that will rehabilitate and restore all degraded forest and savannah landscapes.
2017	Greater political will to derive the much-needed reforms for tree tenure and benefit sharing, to provide the needed incentive for farmers and land owners to nurture and keep trees on their farms.	This issue is addressed by the Tree Tenure and Benefit sharing Framework in Ghana which was developed in June 2016. The framework recognizes farmers and landowners as full owners of trees on farms.

Coalition: Environment, Climate Change and Desertification

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2010	<p>Policy on climate change – Call on government to push forward quickly, a comprehensive national policy on climate change that adequately addresses the needs of the vulnerable in the society. This policy needs to incorporate elements such as gender mainstreaming and sustainability.</p>	<p>Ghana National Climate Change Policy was formulated in 2012. The policy addresses gender issues as one of 10 programme areas.</p>
2011	<p>Policy on Climate Change: We are concerned about the very slow pace of developing the National Climate Change Policy Framework. We call for early completion of National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) since this will be a pillar of climate change response action and mainstreaming concerns. The present title of the document should be clarified. Regarding the process of formulating the NCCF, we call for wider consultation of major stakeholders including CSO's.</p>	<p>Ghana National Climate Change Policy 2012 is now available. Major stakeholders were consulted.</p>
	<p>Adaptation/Mitigation: Government's priority should be more on local adaptation mechanisms and not too much of the mitigation agendas being pushed by some developed countries. The Gender dimensions of climate change and Community based adaptation measures should be clearly integrated into our national policy and strategy on Climate Change. The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy should be finalised, disseminated and operationalised with adequate budgetary allocation and mainstreamed across all sector programmes.</p>	<p>The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy has been finalized. The strategy asks Town/Area Council and unit committees to prepare and submit their own climate change adaptation plans to the district assemblies for incorporation into the district plans. Government Agencies and NGOs are supposed to assist the local authorities in the development and implementation of their plans</p>
2014	<p>Develop measures and mechanisms that promote, appreciate and utilise indigenous knowledge systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Prioritise resource allocation and release of funds to the NRE Sector agencies to enhance climate change and environment policy and programme implementation.</p>	<p>This issue is addressed by the National climate change Adaptation Strategy</p> <p>The 2019 Budget statement addressed this issue. It states that the Ministry generated climate change projections for the White and Black Volta and the Oti river basins under the Adaptation Fund Project.</p>

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
	Develop innovative policy and programmes to manage and address the problem of electronic waste (E-Waste) in the country, considering the alarming case of Agbobloshie in Accra and other places.	This issue was addressed by the passage of the "Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (ACT 917)
2016	Use of Indigenous knowledge or methods for the sustainability of the adaptation processes	This recommendation is addressed in the Climate Change Adaptation strategy. Indigenous knowledge is acknowledged as part of the methods of climate change adaptation

Coalition: Land

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2010	We encourage Government as a matter of urgency to ensure transparency and accountability in the land sector management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harmonise all existing laws for sustainable land administration ▪ Initiate processes to clarify land ownership and transfer of ownership ▪ Formulate and enforce land use policy for the country 	This recommendation is yet to be fully implemented. Cabinet approved a Land Bill in 2017
	Government should support the judiciary to adjudicate on all land cases in the courts	This recommendation has been addressed. The second Ghana Land Administration Project has provided the Judicial Service an opportunity to effectively adjudicate land cases filed at the Land Courts through the Court Connected Alternative Dispute Resolution (CCADR). LAP 2 has assisted the Judicial Service to train Judges, Mediators and the Lawyers to promote this reform agenda.
2011	There should be wider stakeholder participation in the implementation of the second phase of the Land Administration Project (LAP 2).	The project component of LAP 2 envisages the participation of civil society organisations, NGOs and stakeholders for LAP to achieve its objectives and remain sustainable.
	Government should expedite action on the passage of the Lands Bill and the Land Use Planning Bill and a national land use policy.	The Land Bill 2017 has been approved by cabinet

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2014	As a matter of urgency expedite action on making functional the Client Service Access Units (CSAU) in all the regions of the country to ensure secure tenure through documentation of land.	This recommendation is being implemented. The Client Service Access Units (CSAU) are functional at Accra, Tamale, Sekondi, Koforidua, and Bolgatanga. The expression of interest for the design and supervision of 5 additional CSAU's at Ho, Sunyani, Cape Coast, Wa and Tema has been advertised on the website of the Lands Commission
2017	Provisions for individual and joint spousal right and benefits and tenure rights of small holder farmers as proposed in the Lands Bill need to be maintained. Also, the Lands Bill needs to incorporate and secure the right of local communities to Free Prior Informed Consent for any land acquisition.	This recommendation is maintained in the Cabinet Approved Land Bill

Coalition: Fisheries

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
2010	Draft fisheries regulation must be reviewed, passed and made operational.	This recommendation has been addressed. Fisheries Regulations L. I. 1968 was passed in 2010 and is now operational
	Introduction of closed seasons and marine protected zones	Government has addressed this concern raised by the forum. As part of the strategies contained in the Ghana Marine Fisheries Management Plan to promote conservation and protection , MOFAD collaborated with Industrial Vessel Operators, and successfully implemented a two-month "Closed Season" for industrial trawlers in February and March 2017. A proposed closed season in the artisanal sector in August 2018 has been postponed to 2019
	The need to strengthen the capacity of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other allied Departments and Agencies (DA's) to effectively monitor pollution in the oil and gas industry.	The capacity of EPA and other regulatory agencies has been strengthened to monitor pollution in the oil and gas industry.
2011	Marine biodiversity should be protected through restoration activities that will revitalise aquatic biota.	This recommendation is being implemented. Two of the five strategic actions in the Fisheries Management Plan of Ghana addresses this recommendation, namely; 1. Creation of marine protection areas to protect nursery areas and spawning grounds and 2.

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
		Reducing the current fishing effort and fishing capacity.
	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in coastal and fisheries zones should establish fisheries subcommittees at the various assemblies.	There are fisheries committees which are headed by the Chief fisherman of each fish landing area
	Women engaged in the fisheries industry must be provided with easy access to microfinance facilities.	The Fisheries Management Plan of Ghana addresses this concern by one of its actions to implement the strategy of promoting group involvement in post-harvest and facilitating business opportunities. The plan is to facilitate the creation of women fish processors and trade associations to access micro-credit financial schemes
	A participatory alternative livelihood and educational options must be provided for the youth and children in the fisheries sector to reduce the over dependence on the sector.	This issue has been addressed. The Fisheries Management Plan of Ghana seeks to educate fishers on alternative employment options and provide financial and technical incentives to fishers to go into aquaculture production and other alternative livelihoods. An aquaculture development programme which aims at increasing domestic fish production and creating additional job opportunities for unemployed is captured in the 2019 budget statement. The 2019 budget is also to roll out "Aquaculture for Food and Job" (AFJ) in 2019. Under the AFJ programme 10200 unemployed youth will be mobilized into Aquaculture Enterprise Groups
2016	Communication and improved consultation on the implementation of Fisheries Management Plan (2015-2019); Close seasons (for 2016)	This has been addressed. The closed season was observed by industrial vessels for two months in 2017 and 2018. The 2019 Budget statement stated that the closed season will be expanded to three months in 2019 for all vessels. Government postponed the introduction of closed season for artisanal fishermen in August 2018 to 2019 for further consultation.
2017	We also call for stricter enforcement of the Fisheries Act, 625 and related legislation to deter and dissuade violation of fishing regulations	This recommendation is being addressed. The Fisheries Ministry, in 2017, collaborated with the Ghana Navy, the Marine Police, the Ghana Air Force and other industry players to protect, conserve and sustainably manage fisheries

Year	Issues raised in communique	Government /Stakeholders' response
		<p>resources within its EEZ. Fifty-two (52) Observer Programmes have been carried out to ensure that fisheries laws and regulations are strictly adhered to by both Ghanaian and foreign vessels. The Fisheries Law Enforcement Unit have also undertaken 408 and 228 hours of sea and land patrols. To reduce Illegal fishing in our waters and improve voluntary compliance of fisheries laws and regulations among fishers, under the Fisheries Co-management arrangement, the Ministry has inaugurated two (2) Watch Volunteer Groups at James Town and Patukope to supplement efforts of the Ministry in the fight against IUU fishing. Fisheries Enforcement Unit (FEU) operations have been expanded to cover activities on the Volta Lake. A functional office has been established at Kpando-Torkor to supervise enforcement activities on the Volta Lake. (Ministry of Fisheries and aquaculture development Programme Based Budget Estimate, 2018)</p>

Appendix 3- Details of Group Discussions held among the sectors

Groups 1

WATER AND SANITATION SUB-SECTOR

(Comprising Integrated Water Resource Management, Drinking Water, Environmental, Sanitation)

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN COMMUNIQUE	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWARD
	<p>The participants identified the following challenges in the water and sanitation sub-sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Out dated and inadequate Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Weak quality monitoring of Water resources <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing pollution and degradation <input type="checkbox"/> Limited public awareness and negative attitudes towards water resources 	<p>The National Water Policy, Environmental Sanitation Policy are due for review and updates and plans are currently ongoing to update them</p> <p>16 Basin Secretariats are supposed to be established to ensure quality monitoring of water resources and act as inspectorate units</p> <p>District assembly and related sector department involvement in WRs is still minimal. Public is generally not aware of key issues relating to WRM</p>	<p>The MSWR through the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate (EHSD) and the Water Directorate should prioritize these activities.</p> <p>Intensive CSO Parliamentary Advocacy for increased budgetary allocation to the WRC to establish 11 Basin Secretariats to ensure effective inspections and monitoring</p> <p>Increase collaboration with other sector regulators like EPA to step up water quality inspections</p> <p>CSO engagements to interface with other</p>

<p>2010</p>	<p>The participants identified the following challenges in the water and sanitation sub-sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Out dated and inadequate Legislation □ Weak quality monitoring of Water resources □ Increasing pollution and degradation □ Limited public awareness and negative attitudes towards water resources 	<p>The National Water Policy, Environmental Sanitation Policy are due for review and updates and plans are currently ongoing to update them</p> <p>16 Basin Secretariats are supposed to be established to ensure quality monitoring of water resources and act as inspectorate units</p> <p>District assembly and related sector department involvement in WRs is still minimal. Public is generally not aware of key issues relating to WRM</p>	<p>The MSWR through the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate (EHSD) and the Water Directorate should prioritize these activities.</p> <p>Intensive CSO Parliamentary Advocacy for increased budgetary allocation to the WRC to establish 11 Basin Secretariats to ensure effective inspections and monitoring</p> <p>Increase collaboration with other sector regulators like EPA to step up water quality inspections CSO engagements to interface with other local institutions and Assemblies to engage communities on awareness of IWRM issues</p>
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	<p>The participants recognise the limited legal and regulatory framework that exists in governance of our water resources and the use of our water bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Government should facilitate adequate collection of reliable data and information for water resources management. □ We are particularly worried about the extinction of water bodies due to the activities of the extractive industry. □ Government should see provision of clean water to its citizens as non- negotiable human rights issues. 	<p>The third policy objective of the National Integrated Water Resource Management Plan is “Improve access to water resources knowledge base to facilitate water resources planning and decision making”. The strategic outcome of this objective is to improve data and information management for water resources management.</p> <p>The Government accepts this recommendation. In the foreword of the National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework for Ghana, the Minister for Water Resources, Works and Housing acknowledged that the Government of Ghana recognizes access to safe drinking water as a basic human right. In the 2019 Budget, the government</p>	<p>Speedily achievement of IWRM policy objectives requires effective implementation of IWRM elements in line with SDG targets and indicators (6.5.1; 6.5.2). Drawing on the SDGs targets would be the surest way of achieving these since there is multi-sectoral monitoring and dedicated platform for the achievements of these targets</p> <p>Increased advocacy on budget commitments and allocation. CSOs should be put in the loop to monitor and track MMDA budget and expenditure, especially those relating water</p>
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YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
2010		commits itself to this issue by the expansion and rehabilitation of Keta, Tamale and other water supply projects to improve access to potable water, particularly in the highly deprived areas and reduce prevalence of water borne diseases.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government as a matter of urgency should ensure that water quality is made an integral issue of the National Water Policy. <input type="checkbox"/> Government should give legal backing to the current World Health Organisation (WHO) and Ghana Water Company Limited guideline values for potable water quality 	Water quality is part of the National Water Policy.	In the review of the National Water Policy, the issues of water quality must be reviewed in line with the SDG targets.
2010	Government should empower regulatory agencies for routine monitoring of levels of toxic chemicals in drinking water and place reports on this in the public domain.	The National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework is based on the World Health Organisation's recommended risk-based approach in the management of drinking water quality. The framework is to be considered as the best practices to safely manage drinking water. It addresses the issue of giving legal	Frequent meetings should be organized for regulatory institutions to refresh the roles of each institution. PURC being the institution responsible for quality checks should continue working closely with EPA, GSA and GWCL/

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
		<p>backing to the WHO and Ghana Water Company Limited guideline values for potable water quality monitoring</p> <p>According to the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (2012-2025) PURC is responsible for monitoring urban water quality but lacks the required equipment and logistics for doing so effectively and rely on GWCL facilities for water quality testing. This issue has not been addressed. There is no public information on levels of toxic chemicals in drinking water from routine monitoring.</p>	<p>arrangements are clear.</p> <p>The media must publicly engage PURC on their water quality monitoring activities for the sake of public awareness. This should be done on strict monthly basis and routinely</p> <p>Advocacy for increased budgetary allocation must be made for PURC to enhance their logistics and water quality monitoring activities</p>
	<p>Government should enact laws to give effect to various international conventions, treaties and regulations on water, in particular the Ramsar Convention and developed sub – sector policies e.g. buffer zone and rainwater harvesting policies.</p>	<p>This recommendation is yet to be addressed. The Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation announced in May 2018 that the Ministry is set to finalize a draft L. I. to enforce the buffer zone policy.</p> <p>Plans are in place at the WRC to develop the just completed Buffer Zone Policy</p>	<p>The finalization of the Buffer zone and rain water policies should be expedited. WRC, through its advocacy platform, should engage the Water Directorate to speedily address this</p>
	<p>Implement communication</p>	<p>This recommendation was</p>	<p>Update the</p>

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
	strategies for sustained public and stakeholder awareness of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) .	addressed by the Communication Strategy and Action Plan (2012-2016) of Water Resource Commission. According to the Water Resource Commission 2014 annual report “Nationwide IWRM public awareness and training workshops were organised from June to August 2014 for about 220 media personnel in eight regions (except Central and Volta regions) and 215 police investigators in nine regions (except Volta region).”	Communication Strategy and Action Plan and scale up awareness creation activities. There would be the need to advocate through the WRC advocacy for increased allocation for communication activities
	Improve systems for identification of water users and implement the polluter Pays Principle for the industrial use of water	The Water Resource Commission has an annual water user register and has an application form for granting water use permit. The application form requires applicants to give measures that are proposed or undertaken to avoid pollution, flooding or other adverse effects.	Water use Policy has been finalized and there is the need to fully enforce it The GWCL/ CWSA must work with CSOs to engage water users through Water User Associations and Groups. Where there are no such groups, there would be the need for the establishments such

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
2011	Government should give legal backing to the current World Health Organization (WHO) and Ghana Water Company Limited guideline values for potable water quality monitoring as Ghana standards.	The National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework is based on the World Health Organisation’s recommended risk-based approach in the management of drinking water quality. The framework is to be considered as the best practices to safely manage drinking water. It addresses the issue of giving legal backing to the WHO and Ghana Water Company Limited guideline values for potable water quality monitoring	
2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government should expand, strengthen, facilitate and lead in the harmonization of adequate reliable information and data collection for water resources management. 2. Government should empower regulatory 	<p>According to the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (2012-2025) PURC is responsible for monitoring urban water quality but lacks the required equipment and logistics for doing so effectively and rely on GWCL facilities for water quality testing. There is no public information on levels of toxic chemicals in drinking water from routine monitoring.</p>	<p>Frequent meetings should be organized for regulatory institutions to refresh the roles of each institution. PURC being the instruction responsible for quality checks should continue working closely with EPA, GSA and GWCL/ CWSA to ensure the instructional arrangements are clear.</p>

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
2011	available to the public.		<p>publicly engage PURC on their water quality monitoring activities for the sake of public awareness. This should be done on strict monthly basis and routinely</p> <p>Advocacy for increased budgetary allocation must be made for PURC to enhance their logistics and water quality monitoring</p>
2011	3. Government should also implement a communication strategy for sustained public and stakeholder awareness of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).	This recommendation was addressed by the Communication Strategy and Action Plan (2012-2016) of Water Resource Commission. According to the Water Resource Commission 2014 annual report “Nationwide IWRM public awareness and training workshops were organised from June to August 2014 for about 220 media personnel in eight regions (except Central and Volta regions) and 215 police investigators in nine regions (except Volta region).”	
	4. Government should practically demonstrate her	The Government accepts this recommendation. In the	CSO platform must be activated to engage government

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
	<p>provision of clean potable water to her citizens as a non-negotiable human right issue.</p>	<p>National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework for Ghana, the Minister for Water Resources, Works and Housing acknowledged that the Government of Ghana recognizes access to safe drinking water as a basic human right. In the 2019 Budget, the government commits itself to this issue by the expansion and rehabilitation of Keta, Tamale and other water supply projects to improve access to potable water, particularly in the highly deprived areas and reduce prevalence of</p>	<p>commitments to WASH as prescribed by the 2019 budget</p>
	<p>5. The National Sanitation Policy document should be implemented to the letter.</p>	<p>The National Environmental Sanitation Policy has to be reviewed to align with the SGDs</p>	<p>The MSWR through the EHSD Directorate should prioritize these activities.</p>

	<p>6. District, Municipal and Metropolitan Assemblies' bye-laws, especially on environmental health must be rigorously enforced at all times.</p>	<p>Most Assemblies have reviewed their bye-laws to capture sanitation concerns. A lot more are yet to update their bye-laws</p> <p>ESICOME must be enacted in the MMDAs to support enforcement efforts</p>	<p>MMDAs must be supported to go through the District Performance Assessments (DPAT) to ensure that sanitation is prioritized through the performance assessment requirements. This should automatically address the update and enforcement of</p>
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YEA R	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
			Byelaws
	<p>7. Government as a matter of urgency should repair and create more appropriate and accessible waste disposable points. The landfill site must be well engineered and in line with the EIA process and related environmental regulations</p>	<p>This issue is being addressed. The following projects were captured in the 2019 budget statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 Waste recycling plants 2. Construction of Land fill cells in Accra 	<p>The Urban Sanitation strategies must be expedited and completed at the schedule period of March 2019</p>
	<p>8. Government agencies, departments and institutions must abide by laws and regulations on water and sanitation.</p>	-	-

	<p>9. Government should increase budgetary allocation to the water and sanitation sector to reflect both local and international commitments to the sector</p>	<p>Government resource allocation to the WASH sector keeps reducing over the years</p>	<p>CSO platform must be activated to engage government on commitments to WASH as prescribed by the 2019 budget</p>
2012	<p>1. There should be the setting up of an effective sector M&E system to adequately harmonize reliable information and data collection for water resources management (MLGRD and MWRWH)</p>	<p>The WASH sector has 2 information systems – the Sector Information System (SIS) and Basic Sanitation Information System (BaSiS). SiS is currently not being implemented and BaSiS is partially implemented. Both do not speak to each other</p>	<p>The EHSD must be supported to scale up the BaSiS in all regions based on the experiences gain in its pilot phase in the 5 regions (3 northern, Central and Volta Regions).</p>

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. SESIP should be approved by cabinet (MLGRD) 3. District, Municipal and Metropolitan Assemblies' should rigorously enforce bye-laws, especially on environmental health (MLGRD and MMDAs) 4. There should be adequate financing to the sector especially on sanitation. 5. There should be establishment and proper maintenance of both solid and liquid waste disposal facilities (MLGRD) 6. Government should see to the decommissioning of all non-functional liquid waste treatment facilities. 	<p>The SESIP is the financial Plan associated with the NESSAP. Both are currently not being implemented. It's difficult to tell whether the current budget took inspiration from these documents</p> <p>Not done by most assemblies, especially those who haven't updated them</p> <p>Financing to the WASH sector keeps dwindling as national budgets keep increasing</p> <p>Mainstream MSWR doesn't have adequate budgetary allocation</p> <p>The Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy is currently in force and addresses these concerns in the rural areas as raised in 5,6,7. The urban Sanitation Model and Strategy is currently being developed</p>	<p>The Water Directorate and CWSA must work together to re-activate the SiS in all regions</p> <p>The NESSAP must be revisited vis a vis the other strategies being developed. The re-activation of the NESSAP would give full meaning and justification for the approval of the SESIP</p> <p>(see 2011, No 6)</p> <p>Increased advocacy through the CSO platforms</p> <p>The EHSD must take control, own and fully implement the sector strategies</p>

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
	<p>7. There is the need to disseminate the policies and strategies for behavioural and attitudinal change to the public domain to ensure its effective implementation.</p>		
2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritise budgetary allocation for WASH development, especially in schools; 2. Define indicators for harmonising WASH Sector coverage. This will lead to the provision of reliable and consistent data that will facilitate the planning processes in the sector. 	<p>Still not prioritized</p> <p>The JMP 2017 (WASH platform jointly monitored by World Bank and UNICEF addresses this</p>	<p>Increased advocacy through the CSO platforms and Parliamentary Select Committee on Water, Sanitation Works and Housing</p>
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Enforcement of mining and minerals regulations; Deepened inter-sectoral coordination; ▫ Need for Water Resource risk assessments to be conducted periodically and mitigation plans implemented; ▫ Increased community involvement in Water Resources management and moderate the effects of 	<p>Inter-sectoral coordination still shallow. Needs to be deepened</p> <p>NA</p> <p>This has not been done as local institution involvement in WRM is minimal</p>	<p>CSO platform should commence conversations on cross cutting issues and how to provide advocacy support for their implementation</p>

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
	<p>with better planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Leachate from refuse dumps/solid waste is polluting both surface and ground water resources ▫ Mining in general affect water quality and not only illegal mining. Deep/Underground mining also affects ground water quality. 	<p>The Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy/ Urban Sanitation Model and Strategy documents address these</p> <p>Water quality is still low as a result of mining irrespective of efforts to streamline mining activities</p>	<p>CSO engagements to interface with other local institutions and Assemblies to engage communities on awareness of IWRM issues</p>
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Adequately resource the new Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources to deliver its mandate, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 6 ▫ Create the enabling environment for private sector participation in the WASH sector to co-create solutions that last 	<p>2017 budget allocation to the ministry was GH¢255.53 million. A total amount of GH¢213.08million was disbursed to the ministry between January and September of 2017. The 2019 Budget statement acknowledges the importance of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources to the achievement of the SDG's and makes provision of adequate resources to achieve this aim</p> <p>The sector approach to sanitation services delivery currently underlines business</p>	<p>Increased advocacy through the CSO platforms and Parliamentary Select Committee on Water, Sanitation Works and Housing to ensure the fulfilments of the allocations.</p> <p>CSO involvement in budget and expenditure tracking at all levels</p>

YEAR	ISSUES ON WATER AND SANITATION RAISED IN	RESPONSE/COMMENTS	STRATEGY FOR WAYFORWA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="337 344 721 554">▫ Increase budgetary allocation to the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector in the light of dwindling donor funding <li data-bbox="337 638 721 932">▫ Take appropriate steps to review sector policies and strategies to ensure alignment with aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goal 6 <li data-bbox="337 1016 721 1289">▫ Establish a National Sanitation Authority and resource it to effectively coordinate activities to address Ghana’s poor sanitation challenges, including sanitation in schools 	<p data-bbox="748 344 1110 375">involves the private sector</p> <p data-bbox="748 422 1094 590">Increased engagement with government through Parliamentary Select Committee to address this</p> <p data-bbox="748 638 1110 932">Currently being done with guidance from the new indicators developed by the JMP. The CSO are working with the appropriate agencies to localize the SDG 6</p> <p data-bbox="748 974 997 1005">Process on-going</p>	

Group 2

Mining Sector

Year	Key issues	Response/comments	Strategies to address outstanding issues
2010	Key issues to include in the new Minerals and Mining Act	The minerals and Mining Act, Act 703 was amended in 2015. The new Act, Minerals and Mining (Amended) Act 900 did include the issues raised in these recommendations	
	1. There should be clear demarcation of active mining operations from communities water bodies and protected areas of the	There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and Mining Act, Act 900.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▫ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
	2. There should be “No go zones” to protect communities and national landmarks	There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and	
	3. Institutionalise the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) by frontline communities.	There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and	
	4. Outlaw the practice where surface mining companies use water heads for any mining activities	There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and	
	5. Ensure the internalisation of all operational cost (social, economic, cultural, environmental cost of operations) and develop mechanisms for applying	There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and Mining Act, Act 900	
	6. Government should refer to all UN Conventions, ECOWAS Protocols and	There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and Mining Act,	

government has sign on to and internalise them in the	Act 900	
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<p>7. The Minerals and Mining Act should include Human Rights Audits and reporting</p>	<p>There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and Mining Act, Act 900</p>	
<p>8. The Minerals Commission as part of conflict resolution mechanisms in mining communities should develop benchmarks for human rights accounting and reporting by mining companies</p>	<p>There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and Mining Act, Act 900</p>	
<p>Stability clause Currently the, the stability clause is part of the provisions of the Minerals and Mining Act 703, 2006. This provision affects the ability of government to raise mineral revenue because of its locking. We recommend that Government should amend the Minerals and Mining Act 703, 2006 to remove the Stability clause, and introduce capital gains tax and windfall tax</p>	<p>The stability clause is still part of the Minerals and Mining Act, 703. The Windfall Tax was introduced but was suspended via Presidential Fiat The capital gain tax has still not been introduced</p>	<p>1. Send proposal which contain our position paper to Minerals Commission Act 703 review committee based on ECOWAS Mining Directive 2. Discuss the proposal with the committee</p>
<p>Revenue generation and distribution Government should formulate appropriate policies and laws to back the generation and distribution of revenue from the exploitation of natural resources and reform the existing modalities for revenue sharing from the sector by</p>	<p>This recommendation was included in the Minerals and Mining (Amended) Act 900. Act 900 did not raise the royalty payment to 6% as recommended. The new rate was not specified. Act 900 states that the payment of the royalty to the Republic should be at the rate and in the manner as may be prescribed.</p>	

<p>for revenue and benefits</p>		
<p>Level and Distribution of Royalty Currently Royalty level is 3-6% but in reality mining companies always pay 3%, so the level is low. In addition, royalty is distributed among consolidated fund, Mineral development fund, District assembly, Traditional council and stool.</p> <p>We recommend that government should raise the royalty payment to 6%, and the Minerals Commission should develop guidelines for the distribution of royalty payment to District Assemblies, Traditional Councils and Stools and Skins</p>	<p>Section of 5 of Act 900 amends section 25 of Act 703 to prescribe a fixed rate of royalty at 5%. Guidelines for the utilization of mining royalties by District/Municipal/Traditional Council.</p>	
<p>Compensation The Minerals and Mining Act 703 provides for fair and adequate compensation as well as the general principles for achieving fair and adequate compensation. However, fair and adequate compensation has been elusive for most property owners</p>	<p>The Minister in exercise of his powers under Section 110 (1) of Act 703 made the Minerals and Mining (Compensation And Resettlement) Regulations, 2012 (L.I. 2175). The L. I. provides for fair and adequate compensation.</p>	

<p>Commission should come out with regulation for promoting fair and</p>		
<p>Environmental and social impact assessment (EIA) EIA is being applied for development projects including mining, however, the process does not have guidelines for community participation neither are there benchmarks for the distance between settlements and mine projects and mine installations.</p> <p>We recommend the reformation of the framework of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) by developing specific minimum indicators for community participation as well as benchmarks for the reclamation of mined - out areas and distance between mining</p>	<p>There is no explicit provision in the amended Minerals and Mining Act, Act 900</p>	<p>Engage with EPA and other relevant regulatory agencies to develop specific indicators for community participation in the EIA process</p>

<p>Streamlining Small scale mining and enhancing its contribution to national revenue and rural employment generation Small Scale mining is prevalent in the country and has a vast economic and social</p>	<p>Minerals Commission developed the Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASM) Framework in November, 2015. The ASM framework make provisions for responsible and environmentally sustainable small scale mining. It requires EPA</p>	
<p>has been confronted with numerous challenges and vilifications.</p> <p>We recommend that, Government through the Minerals Commission, develop a comprehensive national policy and programme for enhancing the contribution of the sector to national revenue and rural</p>	<p>environmental protection and ensure reclamation of mined-out lands.</p>	
<p>The absence of a comprehensive national mining policy suggests inadequate articulation of national aspirations and principles for mining. We therefore call for the development of a comprehensive national mining policy through democratic</p>	<p>This has been achieved. The Mining Policy was launched in 2014</p>	

<p>We say NO! to mining in forest reserves and protected areas. There should be clear policy backed by legislation for a particular portion of Ghana’s landmass to be under permanent protection for its ecological significance;</p>	<p>This recommendation has not been addressed. Government intends to mine bauxite in the Atewa Range Forest Reserve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▣ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
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<p>We call for national legislation on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), Polluter Pays Principle, distance between settlements and active mine sites. Such legislation should draw lessons from international conventions and policies to which Ghana is a signatory, in</p>	<p>There is no national legislation on Free Prior Informed Consent. The Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Framework incorporated the polluter pay principle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▣ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
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<p>In addition to the ESIA including health impact assessment, all new mines should be subjected to a thorough and participatory cost-benefit analysis before the grant of mining leases.</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▫ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
<p>The Social, environmental, cultural, political and economic cost associated with any mining project should be considered (internalised) in determination of the value, and cost-benefits analysis of such</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▫ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to
<p>intervention.</p>		<p>review Act 703 and use it to engage</p>

<p>The framework and administration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be reviewed to improve accountability of mining companies and state institutions as well as the meaningful participation of the public, especially the communities and individuals affected by the proposed project / action. Also rigorous monitoring and disclosure of implementation of the mitigation measures in EISs, should be enforced by EPA, in collaboration with the relevant institutions</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission □ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
<p>Stability agreements in the Extractive sector should be abolished; and government should ensure that development agreements that it signs with companies do not violate the laws and regulations on mining.</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission □ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
<p>Information is a right and so there should be legal provisions for ease</p>	<p>The Right to Information Bill as not been passed but as been laid in parliament and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working

	<p>of public access to information. We specifically support the call for the immediate passage of the freedom of information bill into law as well as the abolition of confidentiality clauses on environmental audit reports. Also presidential directive in 2009 on Contract Disclosure in the Extractives sector should be enforced by the relevant agencies as part of EITI process.</p>	<p>is under consideration.</p>	<p>group to Minerals Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
	<p>As a strategy for increasing government revenue, the state should develop mechanisms for protecting its free carry interest in various mines from erosion. The Government should also consider increasing its investments to maximise her benefits from Ghana's natural resources, beyond the free carrying interest</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▫ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage

2014	Reverse the current policy to permit mining in forest reserves, as the policy flouts Ghana's obligations under	This has not been achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission □ Re-submit the
	international bio-conservation protocols;		Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
	Provide legislative backing for GHEITI to sustain the promotion of transparency and accountability in the	Draft bill giving legal backing to GHEITI has been prepared	Dialogue with government agencies including Parliament to speed up work on the GHEITI law
	Expedite action on the finalisation of the mining policy and ensure that it reflects Ghana's commitment under international, continental and sub-regional protocols on mining;	The mining policy has been developed	
	Strengthen the capacity of the Minerals Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency to effectively monitor and regulate the	This has been addressed	

2016	Revision of Act 703 of 2006 to address key issues as environmental pollution, human right abuses and socio – economic issues of mining communities.	This has not been Addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission □ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-
			committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
	Building the capacities of mining communities to demand their social, economic, cultural and environmental rights.	Though government has not addressed this issue. CSOs working in the mining sector has addressed this issue	
	A cost-benefit analysis to factor in social, economic and environmental costs is thus imperative to internalise all cost of natural resource extraction	This has not been achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Work with relevant stakeholders to undertake joint cost-benefit analysis of mining sector
	Demand to see a copy of the mining policy to give CSO room to interrogate the policy to examine how it meet the aspirations of communities affected by mining and Ghana's development aspirations.	This has been achieved	

Activities of CSO activities should be expanded beyond Gold to include other mining related activities such as Coal, sand winning etc	This has been achieved	
Government to undertake Cost benefit analysis in the mining sector.	This has not been achieved	
Demand to know the status of the mining development fund	A law is in place to give backing to the Mineral Development Fund	
Government should respond to the care and maintenance program of AngloGold	This has been achieved	
Government should internalise the Africa Mining Vision	This has not been achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission □ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage

<p>The Akoben should be modified to cover the small scale mining in Ghana</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▫ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
<p>There is the need to expedite action to operationalise beneficial ownership disclosure in the Mining Sector to promote transparency and accountability.</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▫ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage
<p>Review the Minerals and Mining, 2006 Act 703,</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Write to introduce KASA Mining
<p>considering environmental, social and polluter pay principles, and higher responsibility for mining companies is long overdue.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals Commission ▫ Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage

<p>Another look at the need for small scale-miners to undertake geological investigation and environmental impact assessment.</p>	<p>This issue is addressed by the Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASN) Framework developed by the Minerals Commission which requires the Minerals Commission to facilitate for Geological Survey Department to conduct geological investigation on blocked out areas for artisanal and small scale miners. EPA is also required to strictly enforce laws on environmental protection. This arrangement in the framework does not place the responsibility of geological investigation on the small scale miners</p>	
<p>It is also time to stop externalising human, ecological and livelihood costs of mining to ensure the full damages of mining are compensated for by mining activities.</p> <p>Mining communities would benefit a lot from the internalisation of the FPIC process in the Minerals and Mining Act to provide communities with the options to choose which economic activities on their lands are considered beneficial.</p>	<p>This has not been achieved</p> <p>This has not been addressed</p>	<p>Write to introduce KASA Mining sector working group to Minerals commission</p> <p>Re-submit the Sample Mining Bill developed to Minerals Commission sub-committee to review Act 703 and use it to engage</p>

**Group 3
Oil and Gas Sector**

Year	Issues raised on OIL AND GAS SUB SECTOR in communiqué	Response/comments	Strategies
2010	<p>The participants of the first CSO Annual NRE Sector Review are disappointed at government acceptance of a used, re-engineered single hull oil tanker to be used as the FPSO in the Jubilee Field, we therefore propose the use of multi-hulled FPSO to better contain oil spillage and other associated hazards.</p> <p>1. Policy Legal and Regulatory framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government should expedite the formulation of policies and laws before production commences. <input type="checkbox"/> Government should speed up the consultation processes and ensure effective consultation and participation of community 	<p>FPSO John Agyekum Kufuor is a double-hulled FPSO Production of Oil commenced before the policies and laws were made. Community members were consulted and participated in the SEA and EIA processes. According to the Consultation Report of the Jubilee Field EIA a total of 26 meetings involving approximately 259 people were held at national, regional, district and local</p>	

	<p>members in the SEA and EIA processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ There should be explicit policy commitment from government on human rights of communities and people in the oil catchment areas □ Ensure institutional capacity upgrading of the Navy, EPA, Internal Revenue Services and the Ghana Maritime Authority and other strategic stakeholders to help increase their effectiveness and efficiency □ Government should come out with a policy to define frontline oil communities and the benefits that they would derive □ The Government is urged to come out with a land management strategy with respective land use plans for all front line oil communities of the country <p>2. Human resource development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ As a matter of urgency the Government of Ghana should invest in building the human resource capacity of the regulators to police and monitor the volumes of oil and gas resources that is produced from the Jubilee field and all other oil basins and to enforce other policies and laws that govern oil production and export. □ As part of the local content policy, Ghana government should emphasise and urgently invest in the training and 	<p>level during the EIA phase between February and May, 2009. Details of Stakeholder consultation meetings are provided in the report</p> <p>The capacity of these institutions (Navy, EPA, etc) have been upgraded.</p> <p>Section 60(4) of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act 919 require oil companies to prepare and implement plans in consultation with the petroleum commission to train Ghanaians in all aspects of oil activities Section 17 of Petroleum (local content and local participation) regulations, 2013 (L.I 2204) specifies the requirement of Employment and Training Sub-plan by a contractor.</p> <p>According to the 2017 Budget Estimates for the Ministry of Energy, about 80% of total workforce in the oil and gas industry are Ghanaians.</p> <p>Also, in the 2019 Budget a Local Content and Local participation Policy for Petroleum downstream sector was approved</p>	
	<p>mentoring of Ghanaians in the operations of oil production.</p>		

<p>2011</p>	<p>1. Government should suspend signing further agreements with oil and gas companies until after the passage of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill into Law.</p> <p>2. We also call on Parliament and the Ministries in-charge to accelerate action on the Local content Bill; Review of Petroleum Income Tax Law; Regulations and Operationalization of Petroleum Funds; National Gas Commercialization Policy and Gas Master Plan.</p> <p>3. The government must take steps to protect the rights of frontline communities with respect to gas commercialisation whiles at the same time expediting action on the Onshore Gas Development Programmes to avoid further gas flaring.</p> <p>4. We call on Government and Parliament to make petroleum contracts disclosure to the general public, a mandatory requirement by law. We acknowledge the recent disclosures of contracts by the Energy Ministry on their website, we however suggest that these should be prominently visible on the homepage and announcement made in the dailies</p>	<p>Local Content Regulation has been passed. The Petroleum Income Tax Law 1987 (PNDCL 188) has been repealed. Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011 (Act 815) was introduced. The Petroleum fund is operational. The 2018 annual report on the petroleum funds was presented to parliament as part of the 2019 Budget presentation by the Finance Minister. Government has launched a public petroleum register that contains full texts of petroleum agreements, licenses, permits and authorizations.</p> <p>In 2018 Fisheries commission together with the EPA and other stakeholders working towards amending the</p>	
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	<p>about where the public can access these petroleum contracts.</p> <p>5. We also call for greater transparency in Oil Field Development Plans; Lifting; and Marketing Agreements.</p> <p>6. The EPA, Energy Commission and Fisheries Commission should ensure periodic Fisheries and health impact assessments within the oil and gas industry in line with the relevant legal provisions.</p> <p>7. Civil Society should increase awareness and capacity of communities (including women, traditional leaders, the youth and the employable populace) to make informed choices regarding opportunities and challenges of oil and gas sector.</p>	<p>Fisheries act to make it mandatory for a Fisheries Impact Assessment to be conducted during Exploration and Production</p>	
<p>2012</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government must initiate action to amend those portions of the law and/or draft regulations to provide increased clarity in determining the composition of the Petroleum Holding Fund and, by extension, the Benchmark Revenue; 2. The government should request explanations for non-compliance with provisions of the Act and develop a sanctions regime; 3. The Auditor General must begin the process of auditing of the Ghana Petroleum Funds as prescribed by Act 815; 4. Government must expedite the process for the development of a nationally owned long-term development plan in line with the provisions of Act 815 to 	<p>There has been an amendment to sections of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA) 2011, Act 815, Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act, 2015, 893 to address concerns on the use of Petroleum Holding Fund (Section 5) and other portions of the law.</p> <p>The Auditor General and other public accountability institutions have engaged to enforce sanction regimes and prosecute</p>	

	<p>guide the productive and efficient utilization of petroleum revenues for national development;</p> <p>5. MOFEP should take steps to account for the 2011 unaccounted proceeds in the Petroleum Holding Fund in a special report to Parliament and ensure that all receipts are reported on in future;</p> <p>6. Government must provide the necessary resources for all institutions with responsibilities under Act 815 and ensure that they have the required capacity to carry out their responsibilities effectively accountability and transparency;</p> <p>7. GNPC must publish an interim report on the utilisation of the funds it received as part of the appropriation In the interest of public of petroleum revenues in 2011 pending the release of its annual report and audited financial statements;</p> <p>8. The government must establish information / reception centres for filing complaints in relation to oil and gas activities in the oil producing communities;</p> <p>9. As matter of urgency the government of Ghana should expedite the passage of Petroleum Exploration and Production and the Local Content and Local Participation Laws</p>	<p>The Auditor General Audits the Ghana Petroleum Funds. The audit report of 2016 included report on the Petroleum Funds</p> <p>These laws (Petroleum (local content and local Participation) regulations, 2013 (L.I 2204) have been passed Petroleum (local content and local Participation) regulations, 2013 (L.I 2204) requires</p>	
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	<p>as the resource owner, look beyond the collection of royalties and taxes and pursue increased benefits for its people, through value-addition across the entire value-chain of the industry, including crude oil refining;</p> <p>11. That, where the required technical competence is lacking, the law places the burden of technological, technical, and skills acquisition on the foreign company through mechanisms such as joint-venture ships;</p>	<p>companies to prepare and implement plans to train Ghanaians or form joint ventures</p>	
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Expedite action on the passage of the Exploration and Production bill, and the amendment of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act to address challenges that thwart the efficient management of the oil and gas sector; Amend the GNPC law to reflect changes in its role with regard to regulation, and the gas sub-sector; □ Internalise international protocols on FPIC, Polluter Pays Principle, Human Rights Audit in our laws, and establish mechanisms for their implementation; □ Provide technical information support to communities to ensure their effective participation in public hearings around ESIA, SEA, and RA ; 	<p>This recommendation has been addressed</p> <p>Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 Act 919 has been passed. The petroleum revenue management act 815 was amended in 2015 by Act 893</p> <p>The GNPC law has not been amended</p> <p>The Gas Master Plan has been completed</p>	

	<p>Master Plan to maximise the potential of the gas sub-sector.</p>		
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speedy passage of E&P bill; • Welcome the unannounced moratorium on further licenses; • Dev't of regulations to the PRMA should receive urgent attention; • Formalised arrangements are needed to involve citizens in environmental compliance monitoring. This should include disclosure of the EMPs, establishing toll-free hotlines, information reception centres, and sensitising host communities and potential key informants on the monitoring indicators; • We need a national debate on the role and future of GNPC; • We need guidelines on the design and execution of CSR projects; • Regulations should limit the spread of spending of petroleum revenues; • need to harmonize the E and P bill and EPA regulation to address the 	<p>This issue is addressed by the passage of The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 (Act 919).</p> <p>The Platform together with other bodies such as NREGI and GOGIG are engaged in developing a framework to monitor the next licensing Bid rounds to ensure transparency in the awarding and licencing of oil blocks</p>	

<p>2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ We also call on Ministry of Energy to legally clarify regulatory mandate and limits of the different regulatory agencies in both the upstream and downstream Petroleum industry to eliminate the conflicts and turf wars between regulatory agencies. ▫ We also call for PIAC to be supported to effectively execute its mandate and continue its work of safe-guarding the public interest in the use of the oil revenue We also reiterate earlier calls on the Auditor General to conduct a value for money audit on the spending of oil revenues and surcharge those responsible for misappropriation of our oil revenues. 	<p>This recommendation is also being addressed. According to the 2018 annual report on the petroleum funds submitted to parliament, PIAC was given GH¢1.0 million to enable it carry out it programmed activities for 2018</p> <p>This recommendation is being carried out. The Audit report of the Ghana Petroleum funds as at 2016 was attached to the 2017 Annual report on the petroleum funds as appendix 4. According to the 2018 Annual report on the petroleum funds the Auditor General is in the process of finalizing the 2017 audit report. The 2018 annual report on the petroleum funds states that “The 2018 Reconciliation Report on the Petroleum Holding Fund will publish excerpts of the report, if it becomes available at the time of going to press”</p>	
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Group 4

Media Platform

Review of Media Landscape on the NRE Sector in 2018

By the Media Platform on Environment and Climate change

Issu	Commen
Current status of the media Landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As at June 2017, there were 505 radio stations out of which 392 are operational. Television stations are 128. 2. Most radio stations have on-line versions and stream their programmes live 3. Media houses that have both television and stations also
Key innovative media Strategies	<p>Launch of various campaigns on natural resources related issues as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Media campaign against galamsey (illegal mining) 2. Media campaign against open defecation as part of the social norms campaign
The evolvement of the campaign process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic partnerships – involving strategic brainstorming of key stakeholders 2. Funding especially provision of seed funding 3. Collaboration among media houses 4. Launch of campaigns with activities including: - community live interaction events, media led forums,
Way forward & sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable funding sources 2. Packaging of media programmes/media need to be pro- active 3. Facilitation, monitoring and evaluation (Media Platform on Environment and Climate Change) 4. Access to information and experts 5. Capacity building for media

Group 5

Climate Change and Environment Sector

Year	Issues on ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DESERTIFICATION	Response/comments	Strategies
2010	The participants of the first CSO Annual NRE Sector Review recognise that Government has made a lot of pronouncements at the international level regarding climate change and		

	<p>not translated these pronouncements into local laws and actions. The annual review is therefore recommending that Government should ensure the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Policy on climate change – Call on government to push forward quickly, a comprehensive national policy on climate change that adequately addresses the needs of the vulnerable in the society. This policy needs to incorporate elements such as gender mainstreaming and sustainability. □ Desertification – We encourage government to demonstrate real commitment in combating desertification by revamping all District Environmental Management Committees (DEMCs) in all desertification prone areas, speed up the implementation of GEMP and National Action Programme as a whole, clarify the status and establish a National Desertification Committee together with a Desertification Fund. Finally call on government to include land degradation and desertification under the environment sector of the NREG for priority action □ Savannah Accelerated Development Authority [SADA], participants notice the slow pace of the implementation process, and therefore call on government to speed up the process, increase CSOs participation and consultations in all aspects. 	<p>Ghana National Climate Change Policy was formulated in 2012. The policy addresses gender issues as one of 10 programme areas. This action addresses this recommendation</p> <p>Revisit the policy to see if gender has been adequately addressed.</p> <p>End of project report</p> <p>Check with EPA, Agriculture and Energy</p>	
2011	<p>Climate Change and Environment Sector</p> <p>1. Policy on Climate Change: We are concerned about the very slow pace of developing the National Climate Change Policy Framework. We call for early</p>	<p>Ghana National Climate Change Policy 2012 is</p>	

	<p>completion of National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) since this will be a pillar of climate change response action and mainstreaming concerns. The present title of the document should be clarified. Regarding the process of formulating the NCCF, we call for wider consultation of major stakeholders including CSO's.</p> <p>2. Climate Change Negotiations and Ghana's Position on COP 17: we call on Government to start broader consultations to gather citizens' inputs including Religious Bodies' on Ghana's position on Climate Change as part of preparations for COP17 in Durban, South Africa. We also call on Ghana Climate Change Negotiating Team to demonstrate more accountability to Ghanaians through transparent feedback mechanisms in pre and post COPs meetings;</p> <p>3. Adaptation/Mitigation: Government's priority should be more on local adaptation mechanisms and not too much of the mitigation agendas being pushed by some developed countries. The Gender dimensions of climate change and Community based adaptation measures should be clearly integrated into our national policy and strategy on Climate Change. The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy should be finalised, disseminated and operationalised with adequate budgetary allocation and mainstreamed across all sector programmes.</p> <p>4. Desertification: WE recognise</p>	<p>now available. Major stakeholders were consulted.</p> <p>If was done (Follow up on report)</p> <p>The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy has been finalized. The strategy asks Town/Area Council and unit committees to prepare and submit their own climate change adaptation plans to the district assemblies for incorporation into the district plans. Government Agencies and NGOs are supposed to assist the local authorities in the development and implementation of their plans</p> <p>Same as 2010</p> <p>Same as 2010</p>	
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	<p>Environment Management Programme (GEMP). However, we are concerned about the approach to implementation. There is very little involvement of CSO's in the implementation action by government agencies. We therefore call for greater involvement of CSO's in the implementation. We are concerned about the slow pace of implementation of the GEMP process and call for a speedy implementation. We call on government to highlight land degradation and desertification control into NREG project;</p> <p>5. SADA: We commend government for the progress so far made on SADA but we call for a speedy implementation with adequate involvement of CSO's at all levels;</p> <p>6. Sanitation and Waste Management: Noting the recent cholera outbreak and the fact that Ghana is off-track on MDG 7, especially on sanitation; we call on Government to prioritise this issues and demonstrate more commitment through resources allocation, policy direction and concrete actions on the ground to halt the rapid environmental degradation especially the poor sanitation and poor waste management practices in the Country,</p> <p>7. Capacity for Decentralised Management of Environmental Issues: Enhance institutional capacity for decentralised management of the environmental issues, including the financial, legal and political support for EPA to continue to assert its authority at all levels as an independent and</p>	<p>Regional and some districts / zone offices are in place to address such concerns even though some challenges still exist like rapid staff turnover at the district level.</p> <p>Started well but halted due to admin challenges – will be difficult to apply AKOBEN to public sector agencies but opportunity to extend to religious activities. There are pictures and case studies to demonstrate impact. (Rating and Public disclosure)</p>	
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	<p>body for our environment.</p> <p>8. We commend EPA for implementing the AKOBEN Program and the boldness to publicise the results to the general public. AKOBEN should help track and enforce environmental compliance, especially in the manufacturing and extractive industries. We encourage EPA to apply the AKOBEN to key public sector agencies as well. CSOs are willing to partner with EPA for effective implementation of the AKOBEN Program and other Environmental management / monitoring tools, including promoting meaningful Citizens Participation in EIA processes.</p> <p>9. As CSOs, we are committed to strengthening our networks on environment and climate change to enhance capacity building, advocacy, broad-based and coordinated engagement on the issues of climate change and the environment;</p>		
2012			
2014	<p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Develop a national communication strategy for climate change and environment; ▫ Evolve processes aimed at building the capacity of MMDAs in climate change and environment programming; ▫ Develop measures and mechanisms that promote, appreciate and utilise indigenous knowledge systems in climate change adaptation 	<p>This issue is addressed by the National climate change Adaptation Strategy</p> <p>The 2019 Budget statement addressed this issue. It states that the</p>	

	<p>mitigation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Prioritise resource allocation and release of funds to the NRE Sector agencies to enhance climate change and environment policy and programme implementation; ▫ Develop innovative policy and programmes to manage and address the problem of electronic waste (E-Waste) in the country, considering the alarming case of Agbobloshie in Accra and other places; ▫ Designate guaranteed budget lines for tracking climate change and environment in national annual budgets; ▫ Create a platform for the Ministry of Gender, Women and Social Protection and MESTI as well as other relevant state agencies to collaborate with CSOs in mainstreaming gender in 	<p>Ministry generated climate change projections for the White and Black Volta and the Oti river basins under the Adaptation Fund Project.</p> <p>This issue was addressed by the passage of the “Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (ACT 917).A current project with support from GIZ to tackle Agbobloshie waste.</p> <p>MESTI and EPAs gender base to be consulted for more information</p>	
2016	<p>Environment and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a capacity gap assessment for members of WGECC to inform strategic planning of the group. • Lobby for capacity building or training opportunities for members of the WGECC to promote effective and efficient engagement with other actors 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide meaningful support to the development of the National Communication Strategy on CC & Environment issues • Take advantage of Community Information Centers for sensitization and to create awareness for the needed behavioural change. • Use of Indigenous knowledge or methods for the sustainability of the adaptation processes. • Identify and build the capacities of traditional leaders to effectively engage on CC issues in their respective jurisdictions. • Need for efficient compliance and enforcement of ESIA safeguard mechanisms and other environmentally related policies. • Conduct independent monitoring and evaluation of the NREG TA Implementation Processes; the Adaptation Project; National Low Carbon Growth Strategy; REDD+ Programme etc. and publish/share findings for public discourse. • Initiate a tracking process for performance of the Policy Strategy Implementation committee 	<p>This recommendation is addressed in the Climate Change Adaptation strategy. Indigenous knowledge is acknowledged as part of the methods of climate change adaptation</p> <p>Reports on it should be shared if it has been done and reasons it has not been done if any.</p>	
2017	<p>Climate Change and Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ We also recommend a greater involvement of stakeholders and representation of civil society voices in the review and preparatory phases of the Ghana Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to reflect a true national agenda. ▫ It is important to ensure a true representation of CSOs 	<p>This has been adequately addressed All local NGOs in Ghana have been admitted into the Technical Advisory Committee of the NDA (MoF) on GCF related issues</p>	

	including the accreditation and development of proposals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ The use of agro-chemicals must be reviewed to save plant species, human health and the eco-system. 	Need to check with the MoFA	
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Appendix 4-List of Participants

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