

**APPRAISAL OF PLANNING PHASE OF THE RESETTLEMENT
COMPONENT OF THE BUI DAM PROJECT. LESSONS FROM
AKOSOMBO DAM RESETTLEMENT**

BY:

OSEI-NYARKO PATIENCE (Miss), BSc. Planning (Hons.)

KNUST

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work towards the Master of Science in Development Planning and Management and that to the best of my knowledge, it contains no material previously published by another person nor material which has been accepted for the award of any degree of the University, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

OSEI-NYARKO, PATIENCE (Miss)

10919-07



Signature

24/08/09

Date

Certified by:

PROF. SAMUEL K. AFRANE

Supervisor's Name



Signature

26/08/09

Date

Certified by:

DR. Y. NSIAH-PEPRAH

Head of Department



Signature

02/09/09

Date

ABSTRACT

The development of dams all over the world has been pursued for the purposes of hydroelectric power generation, irrigation purposes and flood control. The WCD's report on dams around the globe has revealed that over 45,000 dams were constructed worldwide during the 20th century. Ghana as a developing country also embarked on the construction of the Akosombo dam on River Volta, in the 1950s after her independence, to boost her development through hydropower generation for industrialization. Fifty years down in the country's history, Ghana has embarked on the construction of yet another dam- Bui Dam Project. The Bui dam, which is the third largest dam to be constructed after Akosombo and Kpong dams, is expected to produce an additional 400MW to the country's hydro power sector in the energy mix.

Unlike the Akosombo and the Kpong dams, which displaced over 80,000 and 2000 people respectively, the Bui dam will displace 1,800 people according to the ESIA report. There have been a lot of criticisms of how the Akosombo and the Kpong dams failed to implement the measures that were planned to restore the livelihoods of the people who were displaced. This has been attributed to the gap between planning and implementation that had characterized the development of developing countries.

In view of this, the study sought to find out how the lessons from the Akosombo dam resettlement, influenced the planning phase of the resettlement component of the Bui dam project and to identify important changes that must be introduced, to make the project sustainable and responsive to the interest of local stakeholders.

The key issues that emerged from the study are that, the involvement of stakeholders such as the media and academics opened the opportunities for advocacy on the need for local community participation and involvement in the planning and implementation. Additionally, the issue of adequate time for planning and implementation of resettlement is very critical for success. Moreover, resettlement can provide opportunities to improve access to infrastructure and services. Then again, the provision of infrastructure may not be sufficient to meet the needs of the people if personnel to man the facilities are not available.

It is recommended that, there is the need for long-term engagement with problems of affected communities after resettlement. Also, there is the need for information flow

on compensation values and time of payment to allay the fears of resettlers. Again, there is the need for the DA to sponsor personnel in educational institutions to attract them to manage the infrastructure provided. Moreover, due to the high illiteracy levels in the communities scholarship support should be instituted to help brilliant students to pursue higher education. The issues of monitoring and evaluation must be participatory and planned within an efficient institutional framework. Finally, there is the need for resettlement to be planned and implemented within an overall local economic development framework to ensure sustainability.

In conclusion it must be emphasized that most of the lessons from the Akosombo experience have influenced the planning and implementation of the Bui resettlement. The involvement of stakeholders from the national to the local levels has improved the planning and the implementation of the Bui resettlement.



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LIST OF ACCROYMS

BPA	-	Bui Power Authority
DA	-	District Assemblies
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
IFC	-	International Finance Cooperation
LEP	-	Livelihoods Enhancement Programme
LVB	-	Land Valuation Board
RPF	-	Resettlement Planning Framework
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
WCD	-	World Commission on Dams



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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The construction of dams for purposes of hydro-power generation, irrigation, navigation, and flood control has been a worldwide phenomenon for centuries. In the 20th century alone, about 45,000 dams were constructed for multiple reasons around the globe. The construction of these dams were seen as means of accelerating development but it has also been recorded, that most of these dams resulted in diverse social, environmental and ecological effects, which many countries are still grappling with (WCD, 2000).

Since independence in 1957, it was hoped that the giant Volta River Project, encompassing the Akosombo and Kpong dams, would provide the power to industrialize Ghana. Although persistent economic and political instability dashed the dreams of rapid economic growth, the Akosombo scheme with the 1,020MW (uprated from 912MW) and its Kpong counterpart with capacity of 160MW have provided the lion's share of electricity consumed in the country since they were installed in the 1960s and 1970s (Ministry of Energy, 2008).

The construction of these dams led to the resettlement of some displaced communities, which to some extent have not achieved their desired objectives to date owing to lapses in the planning and implementation. The Akosombo and Kpong schemes have dominated the hydro sector in electricity supply (power sector) in Ghana.

The power sector, especially with respect to electricity in the country has been beset with a lot of challenges in her bid to meet the domestic and industrial need of the population. Ghana has made a dramatic move from a net exporter of power to a net importer of electricity which has negatively affected the country's development agenda (Brew-Hammond and Kemausuor, 2007). Also, the drought and accompanying power shortages of 1998-99 and 2007 finally forced the Government to seriously investigate the development of additional power generating capacity.

The government is currently pursuing the construction of the Bui dam which has been on the drawing board since the 1960s and is expected to generate 400 megawatts of electricity. The Ministry of Energy has highlighted several reasons for its desire to

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retain the overall focus on hydro in the generation mix by developing Bui, since the scheme has the ability to minimize Ghana's dependence on the purchase of imported fuel. Secondly, the scheme is expected to help stabilize the load flow in the power system, especially in the northern part of the power grid, while also reducing transmission losses in the north which currently receives all of its electricity from near the coast. This, in turn, should help to spread economic development that has recently been achieved in the south to the rest of the country.

Apart from power generation, the reservoir will also provide irrigation water for Brong Ahafo region. About 3,000 jobs will be created during the construction phase, while a new town, Bui City, will be created on the edge of the reservoir to act as a tourist centre. The Government hopes that this will generate more indirect employment in the long term. The Ministry also expects Bui to improve the technical capacity of Ghana to supply power to our neighbours in Burkina Faso and Northern Togo. It is further anticipated that, the development of Bui will reduce the high operation cost of thermal generation by making use of a renewable source of energy (Kondor, 2007; Ministry of Energy, 2008).

However the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Akosombo and the Kpong dams stare the country in the face. Many critics of the Bui dam project have enumerated the likely negative environmental consequences that the dam is expected to unleash on the inhabitants and the flora and fauna in the area. It has been established that, 1800 people will be displaced as well as the extinction of some endangered Hippo communities and fish species (Musah, 2007; Barret, 2006).

With all these in view, this study is being carried out as a subject of interest to ascertain the extent to which lessons from the Akosombo dam have informed the planning phase and the design of implementation strategies of the resettlement component of the Bui dam project to enhance the positive impacts and reduce the likely negative socio-economic impacts.

1.2 THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The development of Ghana's water resources for hydroelectric power and other purposes constitutes one of the most important bases for her economic development. The Akosombo and Kpong dams have contributed to alleviating poverty in Ghana with the most important functions of the dams being hydropower generation.

Currently the Akosombo and Kpong dams are generating 1,020 MW and 160 MW of power (at full capacity levels) respectively, which constitutes more than 70 percent of Ghana's electricity production (Ministry of Energy, 2008).

Despite all these benefits it has been established that, the two dams left untold socio-economic and environmental problems on the inhabitants of the two areas. Whereas the Akosombo dam led to the displacement of 80,000 people the Kpong dam displaced 2000 people (Gordon, 2006). For instance, Diaw and Schmidt Kallert (1990) established that during the implementation of the resettlement scheme, the needs of people were not adequately considered since,

"resettlement introduced the western concept of household: each household was allocated a core house, some building materials and three acres of farmland" (Diaw and Schmidt Kallert, 1990, p. 26).

The resettled communities in the view of Diaw and Schmidt Kallert (1990) were treated as 'Objects' of history rather than 'subjects' who had to take their own future into their hands. In the end, the communities even till today are haunted by the shadows of resettlements which has rendered them disenchanted waiting for the government to fulfill promises made to them before resettlement. The irony is that before resettlement, most of these communities were self-reliant and had their destinies in their own hands.

For instance, as a result of the resettlement, the state of housing and harsh economic conditions that plagued the communities served as push factors which led to the out-migration of mostly the youth who were economically active to urban centers. This resulted in the disintegration of family ties and social cohesion in some of the communities. For example, the resettlement communities such as Mpam, Amankwakrom, and Mem Chemfe were the worst affected by this phenomena. Additionally, the deterioration and subsequent sale of equipment and machinery culminated in worsening the already precarious economic conditions of the towns since they could not engage in large scale agriculture as had been initially planned (Diaw and Schmidt Kallert, 1990).

With regards to the Akosombo dam resettlement, it is acknowledged by Kalistsi (2004), that, social factors were adequately taken into account during the planning stages; but actual implementation stages failed to take into account the socio-cultural

and economic concerns and this led to the destruction of ingenuity and versatility in local livelihoods. This brings to light the problem of the gap between planning and implementation that has characterized the development of most developing countries (Ghana inclusive) over decades (Conyers and Hills, 1984).

This in the view of Diaw and Schmidt Kallert, 1990, destroyed the Volta River Authority's own concept of aided self-help. The loss of income as a result of the collapse of the rural economies brought about very intense poverty among the inhabitants of these communities. According to Diaw and Schmidt Kallert,

"the warning of the Preparatory Commission was not heeded entirely and the government went ahead and accepted a public obligation for the resettlement programme" (pg 20).

Presently, Ghana is embarking on the construction of the Bui Dam to provide additional electric power to supplement the electricity from Akosombo. Feasibility study on the Bui dam estimates that 1,800 people from seven (7) villages would be physically displaced from their communities (Kondor, 2007; RPF, 2006). Another four communities (Bongase, Gyama, Bui Camp and Banda Nkwanta) would lose farm lands. The displacement of these people implies that there is going to be a change in the social, economic and cultural livelihoods to some extent. The experience from the Akosombo dam resettlement implies that, the impending change could either be for the betterment of these people or to their detriment depending on how their resettlement programme would be planned, implemented and managed. This is in view of fact that the benefits of the Akosombo dam to the nation came at a high cost to the people who were directly affected (Arp and Baumgärtel, 2005)

Specifically, the employment opportunities that would be available to these people are expected to change from subsistence agriculture to large scale agriculture through the irrigation component of the project. Also, land values are expected to rise since the possibility is that the project would provide infrastructure in the area, as well as provide opportunities for the influx of the 'elite' from the already choked cities to this area. Housing and housing infrastructure which are necessities of life are expected to change with the implementation of the Bui city component of the project. Moreover, new economic opportunities such as non-farm economic activities like

services and commerce are likely to emerge which could propel the development of the entire district.

At the second Ghana Dams Forum and Workshop (2006), the then Minister of Fisheries, Gladys Asmah, commented: *“if we have nothing to guide us at all, the Akosombo and Kpong dams are enough to make Ghanaians masters in this field. The issues of dams must never be taken lightly due to their multifaceted and mixed effects”*.

With the start of construction of the Bui dam in motion, the question one would want answered is, to what extent have the lessons of the previous dams influenced the planning and execution of the Bui dam project to harness the positive impacts of transforming the local economy; improving on social conditions of the “soon to be urban dwellers” (rural folks); and reduce the adverse socio-economic impact?

The specific research questions the study seeks to answer are as follows;

- To what extent were stakeholders consulted in the planning phase in order to address their diverse interests and to minimize adverse impacts?
- What lessons have been learnt from the Akosombo dam resettlement, which are relevant in the planning and the execution of the resettlement scheme of Bui Dam project?
- How should the implementation of resettlement be managed to address the developmental issues that the project has in stock?
- What changes must be introduced in the project documents and strategies in order to enhance the interest of local stakeholders and sustainability of the overall project?

1.3 THE STUDY OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the research, was to find out how the lessons from the Akosombo dam resettlement, influenced the planning phase of the resettlement component of the Bui dam project and to identify important changes that must be introduced, to make the project sustainable and responsive to the interest of local stakeholders. Particularly, emphasis was placed on the extent to which local interests were factored into the project design to mitigate the likely adverse impacts of the Bui

dam project, as well as harness the opportunities the project is expected to bring for inhabitants of the area.

The specific objectives would include;

- To ascertain how stakeholders were identified and the consultation process adopted as well as the outcomes of stakeholder analysis undertaken prior to the start of implementation of the Bui Dam;
- To examine the extent to which local stakeholders interests informed the planning and the design of the implementation strategies of the project;
- To identify the extent to which the affected communities are prepared to face the drastic changes that would plague their livelihoods with resettlement;
- To find out the lessons that should inform the implementation of resettlement component of the Bui dam from the previous dams; and
- To formulate policies and strategies necessary to enhance the resettlement process and consequently sustain local interest and ownership.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION OF RESEARCH

This research is paramount in the sense that the construction of the Bui dam is one of the long term measures by the Ministry of Energy to help address the recurrent energy crises the country faces. Apart from the fact that the project is for the national interest, it also holds the potential to actually bridge the development gap between the North and the South of the country by attracting investment to the catchment area of the dam.

With this expectation in view, the three components of the Bui Project (Irrigation project, Bui city, and hydro dam) are expected to transform the local economy of the area. The location of the project in one of the newly created districts, the Tain District, will equally provide an opportunity for the entire district and communities to benefit immensely if the project succeeds as planned.

The study is also expected to provide valuable information for the Bui Power Authority, the District Assembly, and the communities affected directly. The outcome of this research is expected to directly feed into the execution of the resettlement component in terms of implementation which is one year since the inauguration of the project.

The Bui Dam Project has been selected because the researcher is convinced that it will provide a perfect model for operationalizing the planning concepts and tools learnt in the foundation workshop of the Development Planning and Management Programme. Also, the researcher is of the hope that, the findings from the study would influence the implementation of similar projects like the Bui dam in terms of planning and implementation.

Finally, the research is expected to make addition to knowledge on how to operationalize the good planning ethics known in theory, to ensure that the resettlement component actually achieves its desired results as far as the Bui dam resettlement is concerned. This will enable the country to avoid the mistakes of the previous resettlement schemes.

1.5 SCOPE OF STUDY

The geographical scope of the study would be limited to the communities that would be physically displaced by Bui dam project- Bartor/Akanyakrom and Bui village located in the Tain District of Brong Ahafo Region and Jama camp located in the Bole District of the Northern Region.

In terms of content, the study would evaluate the planning and implementation of the resettlement process in the Jama camp in view of lessons from Akosombo dam as addressed in the Resettlement Planning Framework. In addition the planning process of the communities yet to be resettled would be examined vis-a-vis the proposed measures in the RPF. The appraisal is expected to establish how all local stakeholders have been involved and participated in the planning process.

With respect to time, the appraisal covers the planning activities regarding resettlement since the project's inauguration in August 2006 to April 2009.

This appraisal is expected to bring to light the best practices that have been adopted and adapted for the implementation of the project as well as identify changes that must be introduced to prevent adverse impacts of the project on affected communities.

1.6 STUDY AREA- WHY BUI DAM PROJECT.

Ghana experienced energy crises in year 2007 which brought untold difficulties for energy supply for both domestic and especially industrial purposes. This consequently

affected the national economy as industries had to cut down production and laid off some workers.

The government instituted both short-term and long term measures to address the energy problem. The short-term measures included importation of emergency power plants and importation of 6 million energy saving bulbs. The long term measures included the need for alternative energy sources to meet the increasing power demand such as opting for nuclear energy (Jafaru, 2007) and the construction of small-scale hydro power plants on some rivers like Tano, Ankobra, Pra and the Bui.

The Bui dam project is the one with highest capacity hydro power plant (400MW) as compared to the development of mini hydroelectric dams on rivers Tano, Ankobra, Pra which are expected to provide 250MW in the country's electricity supply (Jafaru, 2007). The project has been selected for this study because (i) it is the highest capacity hydro project after Akosombo and Kpong dams; (ii) by virtue of its location it presents an opportunity to attract development to the North of Brong Ahafo region and the South of the Northern region as well as the western part of the Volta region which may bridge the gap between the North and the South; (iii) it provides an opportunity for the researcher to learn from practice some of the tools she has been introduce to in project planning and implementation and (iv) finally, to establish findings that will enhance the achievement of the goals of the project.

This study has been conceived as a matter of academic interest as a form of '*ex ante appraisal*' of the Bui dam project. The researcher deems the study as an assessment research to ascertain whether the lessons from the Akosombo and the Kpong dams influenced the planning stage of the project and whether the implementation of the project is likely to be influenced by these lessons.

1.7 ORGANISATION OF REPORT

The structure of the report of the study has been presented in six chapters. The first chapter covers the research issues, research questions and the study objectives.

The second chapter entails the review of literature on Mega-Hydropower dams and involuntary resettlements. The internationally accepted standards and processes of planning for involuntary resettlement have been reviewed. The chapter then concludes by reviewing three cases of dams that required resettlement- Akosombo dam, Shuikou dam and Upper Krishna dam; and the critical issues that led to successes and failures.

The Third Chapter covers the presentation of the research methods adopted for the study.

The Fourth Chapter encompasses the presentation of the profile of the Bui project and the study communities based on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) prepared in 2006.

The Fifth Chapter entails the analysis and presentation of data from the field studies in the light of the RPF.

Finally, the Sixth Chapter will entail the discussion of findings, recommendations and conclusion of the research.

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CHAPTER TWO

PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE RESETTLEMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

As has been established in the general introduction, the construction of large dams has become a major developmental concern for countries around the globe due to the multi-faceted nature of their impacts. The second chapter entails the review of literature on the development of large dams for hydropower projects and planning for involuntary resettlement, which is usually a consequence of large dams. Particular emphasis is placed on the best practices of planning, implementing and management of large dams around the globe. The experiences of the Akosombo dam project, the case of Upper Krishna dam and Shuikou project in Ghana, India and China respectively are reviewed.

2.2 LARGE DAMS FOR HYDROPOWER PROJECTS AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The upsurge in population growth and world economic activities has put demand on the development of water resources particularly into large dams for irrigated agriculture, domestic and industrial use, hydropower generation and flood control around the globe. The International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) defines a large dam as one having a dam wall above 15m in height (from the lowest general foundation to the crest).

According to the World Commission on Dams (WCD) (2000), during the 20th Century over 45,000 large dams were built across the globe to meet the demand for water and water related services. Large dams emerged as one of the most significant and visible tools for the management of water resources. The more than 45,000 large dams around the world have played an important role in helping communities and economies harness water resources for food production, energy generation, flood control and domestic use. It is estimated that some 30–40% of irrigated land worldwide now relies on dams and that dams generate 19% of world electricity (*ibid*).

In the 1930s to the 1970s, the construction of large dams was viewed as being synonymous with development and economic progress (WCD, 2000). Ghana's Akosombo Dam was built around this period in the early 1960s (Arp and Baumgärtel,

2005). In the view of Kalitsi, (1999, 2004), the Akosombo dam was seen as an opportunity to use the Volta development to speed up the overall economic development of newly independent Ghana.

From the perspective of WCD (2000), as experience accumulated and better information on the performance and consequences of dams became available, the full cost of large dams began to emerge as a serious public concern. As information on the impacts of dams on people, river basins and ecosystems, as well as their economic performance, became available, as compared to the benefits such as irrigation and hydropower generation, criticisms were leveled against the development of large dams. Global estimates of the magnitude of impacts include some 40-80 million people displaced by dams while 60% of the world's rivers have been affected by dams and diversions. In Ghana, the construction of the Akosombo Dam led to the displacement of 80, 000 people and the flooding of 8500km² of land area (about 3.6% of national land area) (Kalitsi, 2004).

The nature and magnitude of the impacts of dams on affected communities and on the environment became debatable issues in the 1990s. At the heart of the debate on dams is often the criticism that there are unacceptable and unnecessary environmental and social costs (which often cannot be fully quantified). These hidden costs in the view of Singh et al (2000) associated with dams often undermine the benefits associated with their development (WCD, 2000). In India for example, Singh et al (2000) reports that a total of 4, 387, 625 persons have been displaced across the country as a result of the development of 140 large and medium dams. In the case of China, the total number of displaced persons as result of dam construction is estimated to be 12 million over the past 50 years (WCD, 2000).

The debate on large dams is complex because the issues are not confined to the design, construction and operation of dams themselves but embrace the range of social, environmental and political choices on which the human aspiration to development and improved well-being depend. In the view of WCD (2000), the social costs are not borne by only the displaced communities but rather host communities, tax payers and the natural environment. Thus, the need to consider critical issues such

as equity, governance, justice and power which underlie the many intractable problems faced by humanity when it comes to large dams.

The issues of equity, justice and power are paramount, since the distribution of benefits of dam development should be seen as the means to improve overall welfare of society. This is in view of the fact that, the social costs associated with dam development are usually localized in the affected area. These effects and risks in the view of (Cernea, 2000) can be classified as landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, and food insecurity. These risks and effects results in the impoverishment of communities directly affected by large dam construction and consequently reduce their standard of living. In lieu of this the international financial organizations recognized the need for governments and project sponsors to ensure that the benefits of dam construction are equitably distributed (WCD, 2000; World Bank, 2004 and IFC, 2002).

The issue of governance is equally paramount in dealing with the multifaceted nature of the problems associated with dam development. This calls for greater collaboration of all stakeholders to negotiate and dialogue in a participatory manner to resolve the desired outcomes expected. As far as WCD (2000) is concerned, this will greatly improve the development effectiveness of water and energy projects by eliminating unfavourable projects at an early stage and by offering as a choice only those options that key stakeholders agree represent the best ones to meet the needs of society.

According to WCD (2000), project planning and appraisal for large dams was,

“confined primarily to technical parameters and the narrow application of economic cost-benefit analyses. Historically, social and environmental impacts were left outside the assessment framework and the role of impact assessments in project selection remained marginal, even into the 1990s” (pg. xiv).

Conflicts and criticisms that heightened against dams in the last two decades resulted from the social and environmental impacts of dams that were either disregarded in the planning process or unanticipated. In addition to this, was the failure by dam proponents and financing agencies to fulfill commitments made, observe statutory regulations and abide by internal guidelines. This was particularly the case in the

resettlement component of Ghana's Akosombo dam project which eventually resulted in the gap between what was planned for and actual implementation (WDC, 2000; Kalisti, 2004; Diaw and Schmidt-Kallert, 1990).

The new direction is therefore to break through the traditional ways of thinking and decisions making which are shrouded in technicalities to more participatory decision making as has been advocated for by the major development financiers such as the World Bank, IFC, ADB etc in their broad policies on development finance (WCD, 2000; World Bank, 2004 and IFC, 2002).

Finally, in 2001 the Dams Development Project (DDP) hosted by UNEP was established to carry through with the recommendations on dams' development into local contexts. The first phase of the multi-stakeholder dialogue ended in 2004 and the second phase was started in 2005 to promote improved decision making, planning and management of dams (Gordon, 2006).

To this end, the new framework for thinking as put forward by WCD, (2000) will ensure that decision-making on water and energy development:

- reflects a comprehensive approach to integrating social, environmental and economic dimensions of development;
- creates greater levels of transparency and certainty for all stakeholders involved; and
- increase levels of confidence in the ability of nations and communities to meet their development needs.

2.2.1 Large Dams and Regional Development

The role of large dams in regional development stem from their potential to actually stimulate economic growth, thereby serving as the means to developing whole districts, regions and even nations. This is especially the case in multi-purpose dams which usually have the potential regional development benefits to include:

- providing irrigation for agriculture (about 40% of farm land in India is irrigated by large dams);
- intensification and diversification of cropping patterns;
- greater food security and poverty alleviation at the local level;
- reduction of flood incidence and better control of flows;

- increased fish production in reservoirs and higher protein intake by people;
- opportunities for tourism and recreation;
- improved navigation(as is evident on the Volta Lake);
- access to electricity for a larger population (as in the case of Ghana where Akosombo is still the larger provider of electricity);
- opportunities to start new enterprises using electrical energy;
- improved access to remote areas resulting from project-related infrastructure; and
- higher household incomes to improve the revenue base of local governments.

However it must be emphasized that the contribution of dams to regional development cannot be achieved in isolation but rather must be linked to an overall regional (local) development framework or plan. In China for example the case of the Shuikou project which has been described as a success story was largely dependent on the significant regional economic development (independent of Shuikou project), which provided jobs and market for the displaced settlers (Picciotto et al, 2001). Secondly, the development of infrastructure to support local economic development was a major boost for the success of the Shuikou project. For instance, Trembath et al. (1999) emphasized that the highway paralleling the reservoir boosted local economic development by improving transportation network in the case of Shuikou project.

Finally, it must be emphasized that, the right inputs in the development of large dams are necessary but may not be sufficient condition for their contribution to economic development. It suffices to say that other external factors such as strong regional and national economy as well as a sense of commitment and will from all stakeholders are necessary for effective overall regional development.

2.2.2 Large Dams and Involuntary Resettlement

It has been established that perhaps the most significant social impact of large dams is the displacement of communities downstream. These usually result in either forced or involuntary resettlement (40-80 million people displaced worldwide) (WCD, 2000).

International Finance Corporation (2002), defines resettlement as involuntary,

"when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or, if they give their consent, without having the power to refuse resettlement. A typical example of such displacement is a government agency's expropriation

of land for a capital development project by eminent domain. People occupying or otherwise dependent on that land for their livelihoods may be offered fair compensation for their losses. However, they have little recourse to oppose the government's expropriation regardless of their desire to continue occupying or using the affected land" (IFC, RAP handbook, pg.5).

The World Bank and other international financial institutions the world over recognize the extent to which involuntary resettlement upset the lives of people if they are not well managed. In their operational policy guidelines on involuntary resettlements, this realization is acknowledged as follows;

Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks (World Bank, OP 4.12).

The operational policy further states the objectives that should guide involuntary resettlement since they may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out.

Involuntary resettlement can apply to a wide range of project effects and the scale of displacement can equally vary from project to project (Cernea, 2000). The typologies of Involuntary Resettlement as identified by IFC (2002) are *Rural Resettlement, Urban Resettlement, Linear Resettlement and Site Specific Resettlement*. However, the type of involuntary settlement which can be classified under large dams as put forward by IFC, 2002 is the *Site Specific Resettlement*.

- **Site-Specific Resettlement**

Site-specific resettlement is associated with discrete, nonlinear projects such as factories, ports, highway interchanges, hotels, commercial plantations, dams etc.,

where land acquisition encompasses a fixed area. As a result, displacement of communities may occur in phases over a number of years, even decades.

Finally, the creation of reservoirs for hydropower and irrigation projects can result in significant economic and physical displacement of rural communities which will call for resettlement. For instance, the cases of Akosombo and the Bui dams attest to this fact.

2.3 PLANNING FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Planning for involuntary resettlement can be an enormous and complex task depending on the magnitude of the project. The planning for sustainable resettlement must therefore ensure that the affected people, as well as all the other stakeholders are involved to ensure that the objectives of resettlement are achieved (World Bank, 2000). The planning process for a resettlement as adapted from International Finance Corporation (IFC, 2002) can be broadly categorized as follows:

2.3.1 Identification of Project Impacts and Affected Populations

The first task in planning resettlement is to identify a project's adverse impacts and the populations that will be affected. This usually requires the participation of qualified experts who have appropriate training and experience. The ultimate goal of planning for involuntary resettlement is to enable those displaced by a project to improve their standard of living - a goal that requires an examination of social, environmental, and economic conditions beyond simple physical inventories.

Typical effects from large dams may include breakup of communities and social support networks; loss of dwellings, farm buildings, and other structures (wells, boreholes, irrigation works, and fencing), agricultural land, trees, and standing crops; impeded or lost access to community resources such as water sources, pasture, forest and woodland, medicinal plants, game animals, or fisheries; loss of business; loss of access to public infrastructure or services; and reduced income resulting from these losses (WCD, 2000).

There is the need to identify all people affected (whose rights are likely to face risks) by the project and all adverse impacts on their livelihoods associated with the project's land acquisition. These affected people would include the communities who may be displaced, resettled and their expected host communities (De Wet, 2006).

Consultation with officials of local government, community leaders, and other representatives of the affected population (resettlers and host communities) is essential to gaining a comprehensive understanding of the types and degrees of adverse project effects as well as their input into the resettlement process(IFC, 2002).

2.3.2 Legal Framework for Land Acquisition and Compensation

The second stage in planning for resettlement is to review the legal framework for land acquisition and compensation. The legal framework describes all laws, decrees, policies and regulations relevant to the resettlement activities associated with a project. Many countries have legislation and policies governing land expropriation and compensation for affected assets. However, in most countries, policy governing resettlement is often poorly defined, if not altogether lacking (IFC, 2002). The planning must identify, review, and abide by all laws applicable to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

2.3.3 Compensation Framework

The next stage is the need to put a compensation framework in place in line with the legal framework. The compensation framework specifies all forms of asset ownership or use rights among the population affected by the project and the project's strategy for compensating them for the partial or complete loss of those assets. The compensation framework should include a description of the following:

- any compensation guidelines established by the government;
- in the absence of established guidelines, the methodology that the project sponsor will use to value losses;
- the proposed types and levels of compensation to be paid;
- compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and
- how and when compensation will be paid.

The payment of compensation should be monitored and verified by representatives of the project managers as well as representatives of the affected communities, which can often include community-based organizations and local NGOs. This practice in the view of WCD (2000), will avoid conflicts that usually occur with regards to compensation.

2.3.4 Resettlement Assistance and Restoration of Livelihood Activities

As part of the planning process, project managers should plan and execute resettlement as a development initiative that provides displaced persons with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement activities as well as to restore and improve their livelihoods (IFC, 2000).

Another vital issue that must be noted is that, in the discussion of the compensation framework, the project managers must be sensitive to the special needs of women and other vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration. Men and women have different needs and opportunities for access to land, resources, employment, and markets (Cerne, 2000; World Bank, 2000, IFC, 2002). Resettlement will therefore affect men's and women's livelihoods differently.

Resettlement allowances are occasionally offered in cash to those people who do not wish to continue their land-based livelihoods and for whom jobs cannot be provided. In the event that payment of a cash resettlement subsidy is considered, the project manager should assess the abilities of the affected population to use cash to restore their standard of living. It has been realized that, it is common for households in subsistence-based economies as well as poorer households in cash-based economies to divert cash compensation from longer-term investment to short-term consumption (De Wet, 2006). Under these circumstances, compensation in kind (for example, livestock or other moveable/transferable property) may be more appropriate.

2.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Property

The planning process must make efforts to protect, move, and restore the cultural property of all affected people. Depending on the complexity of its impact, the project may require a separate cultural property management plan.

2.3.6 Special Assistance for Women and Vulnerable Groups.

Women comprise a disproportionately large number of the poor in most countries [in Ghana women constitute 51% of population (GSS, 2000)]. Gender discrimination limits women's access to resources, opportunities, and public services necessary to improve the standard of living for themselves and their families. As a result, women

are often the first to suffer when resettlement is planned or executed badly. Measures must be put in place to improve women's adaptation to the resettlement site.

2.3.7 Implementation Schedule

Linking resettlement and construction schedules ensures that project managers place key resettlement activities on the same critical path as key project construction activities. Linking schedules in this way creates an imperative for coordinating resettlement with other project activities throughout the chain of project management. Such a strategy provides resettlers ample time to prepare and adjust to the resettlement.

2.3.8 Organizational Responsibilities

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) must identify and provide details on the roles and responsibilities of all organizations—public or private, governmental or nongovernmental—that will be responsible for resettlement activities. The capacity of these organizations to carry out their responsibilities must be assessed to ensure that they are up to task logistically, and expertise (WCD, 2000).

2.3.9 Framework for Public Consultation, Participation, and Development Planning

Projects resulting in physical or economic displacement have special consultation responsibilities. Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of project stakeholders. All stakeholders, including any individual or group affected by, or that believes it is affected by, the project; and any individual or group that can play a significant role in shaping or affecting the project, either positively or negatively, including the host community must be consulted. Early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning the impact of a project and its expected benefits (WCD, 2000).

2.3.9.1 Information Exchange

As part of the consultation, is need for free flow of information between project sponsors and stakeholders, as an essential tool to promote effective public consultation and participation and to achieving the objectives of resettlement planning. Keeping affected people fully informed of their rights and responsibilities is crucial to the success of resettlement planning.

2.3.9.2 Promoting Participation

There is the need to initiate and facilitate a series of consultations with project stakeholders throughout the planning and implementation of resettlement. The purpose of these consultations is to inform stakeholders about the project and its effects and to provide opportunities for people to voice their concerns and propose alternatives.

2.3.9.3 Grievance Redress

Regardless of its scale, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among the affected population over issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria to the location of resettlement sites and the quality of services at those sites (IFC, 2002). Timely redress of such grievances is vital to the satisfactory implementation of resettlement and to completion of the project on schedule.

2.3.10 Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

The RAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organizational responsibilities, the methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting. The three components of a monitoring and evaluation plan should be performance monitoring, impact monitoring, and completion audit.

Performance Monitoring is an internal management function that allows organizations responsible for resettlement to measure physical progress against milestones established in the resettlement plan. *Impact Monitoring* on the other hand, gauges the effectiveness of the resettlement plan and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population.

The *Completion Audit*, otherwise known as external evaluation is paramount to determine whether efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The evaluation should verify that all physical inputs committed in the resettlement plan have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, there is the need to evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the plan have had the desired effect.

In conclusion it can be emphasized that planning for resettlement especially with regards to large dams for hydro-power projects can be very complex. However, as complex as the process may seem, it requires the concerted efforts of all stakeholders- individual, communities (displaced and hosts), local government authorities, project managers, and central governments to work in partnership from the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the benefits of development are equitably distributed. In view of this any resettlement planning that falls short of this process, no matter how good the intentions of the project might be, is bound to result in failure.

2.4 CASES OF RESETTLEMENT

2.4.1 Akosombo Dam Resettlement- Ghana's Experience

The Akosombo dam and hydro electric power plant is the first large dam in Ghana located within the Volta basin with the generating capacity of 912 MW. Formed by the creation of the Akosombo dam (135m high), the Volta Lake is the world' largest man-made lake in surface area and lies approximately between latitudes 6° North and longitudes 2° West and 30° East. By 1969, the Lake had filled an area of 8482 km² with a shoreline of 7250 km long (Kalisti, 2004).

The Akosombo dam was intended to serve as a multi-purpose dam by providing electricity for industrialization; provide opportunity for large scale irrigation to modernize agriculture; and establish tourist facilities to propel the development of independent Ghana (Kalisti, 2004; Arp and Baumgärtel, 2005).

The construction of the dam led to the displacement of and the need to resettle 80,000 people from about 740 villages. The resettlement effort represented a formidable and physically challenging task due to the nature of the basin that was inundated. Compounding the problem was the large number of people that were displaced.

The Volta River Development Act was enacted in 1961 setting up the Volta River Authority (VRA) to be in charge of the whole project - dam construction, electricity generation and resettlement. The Authority in 1962 established the office of the Resettlement Officer and a Working Party to be in charge of resettlement. The

Resettlement Office together with other special government Ministries such as the Social Welfare and Agriculture undertook the implementation of resettlement.

Even though the dam was successful in providing electricity for Ghana's development the resettlement component is generally described as a failure. In the view of Diaw and Schmidt-Kallert (1990); Kalisti, (2004); and Arp and Baumgärtel, (2005) the implementation of the resettlement failed to address the needs of local communities due to the gap between planning and implementation.

2.4.2 Shuikou Dam Resettlement- China's Experience

The Shuikou dam and hydroelectric power plant is located in Minqing County, Fujian Province, in the middle reaches of the Min River (Minjiang). The project site is 94 km downstream from Nanping City and 84 km upstream of Fuzhou, the provincial capital. The total installed capacity is 1,400 MW, making it the largest hydroelectric plant in the East China Region. In addition to power generation, the project also includes a ship-lock and ship-lift to provide navigation through the dam site area and to take advantage of the navigation potential created by the reservoir and the regulated river downstream of the dam. The project was approved by the State Planning Commission (SPC) in 1985 and construction started in March 1987 and the first generating unit was commissioned in July 1993. All the seven units of the dam were in operation by December, 1996. The Shuikou reservoir, with 94 sq km of water surface, and a length of 96 km, flooded about 44,000 mu of farmland, some 25,000 mu of forest, and about 2.8 million square meters of housing. Some 67,000 persons were displaced, involving three counties (Gutian, Youxi, and Minqing), one city (Nanping), 16 towns or townships, 89 administrative villages and 147 village groups ((Picciotto et al, 2001; World Bank 2000).

Initial resettlement planning was carried out in the period 1982-83 in the context of an emerging legal and regulatory framework, with major national regulations being issued in 1982 and provincial regulations in 1984. Based on these regulations, a set of principles were developed which defined the strategy of Shuikou resettlement. The detailed resettlement plan, developed within these principles focused on restoration of

income level and living standard, and was very much oriented to agriculture-based rehabilitation (World Bank 2000).

The Shuikou Project is generally accepted by the World Bank evaluation as a successful resettlement project and the best example around the globe due to favourable government policies, participatory planning process; an efficient decentralized institutional framework; flexibility in the implementation to address changes; strong financial support by central government; an efficient independent monitoring and evaluation mechanism; and finally the location of the resettlement planned within a broader local economic development programme (World Bank 2000).

2.4.3. Upper Krishna Project- India's Experience

The Upper Krishna Project was conceived by the Government of Karnataka across the Krishna River to serve a multi-purpose by providing irrigation to the drought prone areas of Bijapur District, Bagalkote District, Gulbarga District, Raichur District and Koppal District. Also, the project was expected to provide hydro-power generation plant of installed capacity of 297 MW and is estimated to generate about 672 million units annually (Singh et al, 2000).

The subsequent resettlement that followed this dam construction was a failure since the resettlement component came in as an afterthought. This is in view of the fact that, at the beginning there was no resettlement plan, no estimate on the number of people that will ultimately be affected; a grossly inadequate budget, no institutional capacity to move anything like the necessary number of people. No income restoration strategy, completely inadequate legal frameworks, and very limited political will to improve resettlement and rehabilitation (Wilson, 2006).

This eventually left the people ill-prepared and the water caught up with the people before the new sites were ready to receive them, so emergency action had to be taken, including boats and helicopters, to evacuate a large number of people. Restoration of livelihoods could not be effectively implemented and thus, economic benefits were modest at best and minimal for most, and satisfaction ratings were correspondingly poor among the settlers (Wilson, 2006). This lack of participation led to many problems which led to the failure of the project (Singh et al, 2000):

2.5 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES- CRITICAL ISSUES

As has been established earlier, the new direction for a sustainable resettlement is the multi-stakeholder approach which adopts an improved decision making, planning, implementation and management of dams. The resettlement planning process put forth by the World Bank and IFC elaborates the blue print planning ought to adopt in order to be successful. The experience of the case studies in the light of the recommended process brings the following issues as critical for the success of every resettlement project regardless of its scale.

2.5.1 Participation of Stakeholders

The participation of multiple stakeholders from the national level to the local community level is deemed critical for success. In the case of the Akosombo resettlement experience the planning stage made an effort to involve stakeholders from both the legislature to the community level through meetings and public education. In the end about 90% of the affected population chose to be resettled by the government instead of the self-help policy that was initially proposed (Diaw and Schmidt-Kallert, 1990). Even though the idea of being settled by the central government was not entirely wrong, the limited time within which the project was executed did not give them much time to adequately prepare for relocation.

Unlike Akosombo, in the case of the Shikou project community participation was vehemently emphasized. At the community, villagers were given the opportunity to comment on the measures that should be taken to rehabilitate the village economies. The planning process and procedures, and the manner in which a village-based plan was prepared, resulted in a clearly articulated reservoir relocation and rehabilitation plan World Bank, (2000).

Compared to the Akosombo and the Shuikou dams, Singh et al, (2000), found that in case of the Upper Krishna project, the affected people had little information or did not know till very late that they were going to be affected by the project. This lack of information led to a lot of insecurity, rumour mongering and misinformation. It also led to significant economic losses as people made investments in areas that were eventually submerged.

2.5.2 Site Selection and Preparation

As a result of the cultural differences and sensitivities that surround human societies the idea of physical relocation from one place of abode to another place can be psychologically disturbing. Consequently, another critical issue is that the selection of a new site must be done in consultation with local communities to serve their interests and address their concerns.

The Akosombo project particularly had to deal with the challenge of different ethnicities and languages. In one small area alone, it was found that about 8 languages were spoken (Diaw and Schmidt-Kallert, 1990; Kalisti 2004). Nevertheless, the resettlement officers made an effort to group communities with the view of developing social cohesion.

In their study, Diaw and Schmidt-Kallert found that;

Mpam one of the resettled communities was formed out of 35 villages with several tribal groups such as Tongu, Ewe, Akan, and Northern extractions. This eventually resulted in ethnic tensions over leadership in the community (pg 45).

Though the resettlement officers in their wisdom wanted to enhance social cohesion; reduce cost and maximize efficiency of infrastructure provided, the communities after 25years had deteriorated due to ethnic tensions.

Similarly, the Upper Krishna project did not offer the affected people the opportunity to decide on where to relocate due to the limited time within which they had to be evacuated. This lack of involvement resulted in a project design that was devoid of local realities. This also resulted in a situation where the affected people felt alienated from the process and were, therefore, not willing to cooperate.

The Shikou project on the other hand benefited from the wisdom of local people in the selection of new sites. This made it possible to minimize distances, between original villages and relocation villages, and their associated lands. In turn, this made it possible for the villagers to continue to work their old lands until the time of inundation.

2.5.3 Restoration of Livelihoods

Rehabilitation and restoration of livelihoods is another critical issue that must be planned for in any resettlement.

With respect to the Akosombo project the planners envisaged the transformation of the local economies of the communities from subsistence agriculture to large scale agriculture. The unfortunate issue is that, as a result of inadequate funds and failure of implementation the original plans could not materialize. Thus communities which were originally farmers later on resorted to fishing for survival; as well as maintained subsistence agriculture on the three (3) acre land that was provided for them as a resettlement package. This resulted in a weak local economy which could not support community development (Kalitsi, 2004).

On the other hand, the Shikou project offered villagers the opportunity to comment on the measures that should be taken to rehabilitate the village economies. The communities were able to continue with the land based activities as part of an economic rehabilitation program, which allowed for the planning of a significant fruit trees component. The communities took advantage of the local economic boom that provided them with market opportunities to diversify their economic activities.

2.5.4 Provision of Infrastructure and Social Services

The need to provide infrastructure is essential to enhance the standard of living for the resettlers as it provides the bedrock for other productive activities.

In the case of Akosombo project, in addition to the provision of houses, other social amenities were provided. Schools, health facilities, water in the form of bore holes or wells, latrines and market centres were provided depending on the size of the resettlement town. The major criticism of the Akosombo resettlement was that the 'core house' principle that was adopted was provided indiscriminately. In other words, regardless of the size of one's original house and household size, which had been flooded, the same core house was allocated. As a result those with large houses in the original villages therefore rightly felt cheated (Gordon, 2006).

The Shuikou project on the other hand, is deemed as successful due to the economic gains the infrastructure such as roads, railways, provided. Social services such as water and sanitation facilities, education and health facilities equally enhanced the living conditions of the people (World Bank, 2000).

Unlike the Akosombo and Shikou projects, planners of the Krishna project made efforts to provide social services and infrastructure for the affected people. These services and infrastructure were however provided at a later date due to time constraints. This was as a result of the rushed manner which the whole project was implemented Singh et al, (2000).

2.5.5 Government Policy and Institutional framework

As at the time of the construction of the Akosombo dam, the government policy and regulatory framework that was adopted was the centralized approach. The VRA as the lead implementer of the project, together with the Ministries of Social Welfare and Agriculture were in charge of resettlement from the national level. As a result, decision making regarding the project was made at the national level. The policies and strategies that were formulated were highly centralized. In the view of Diaw and Schmidt- Kallert, (1990),

'resettlement was seen as an opportunity to modernize the traditional lifestyles of the people as part of a social engineering programme' (Pg 12).

Unlike the Akosombo project, the government policy, legal and regulatory framework under which Shuikou resettlement was planned and implemented, provided clear directions and was highly decentralised. The central government policy established the principles and methods of development-based resettlement and restoration of living standards. The Regulations for Land Acquisition and Resettlement for the Construction of Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy Projects, issued by the State Council in 1988, provided the framework for directing the resettlement project for the counties.

Conversely, the Krishna project had no clearly defined government policy to guide the resettlement process due to the fact that resettlement was not planned at the initial stages of the dam construction.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Akosombo dam was successful in providing electricity for Ghana's development. Also, the project was successful in evacuating all the affected people within a limited time. However, the resettlement component has been criticized generally as a failure since the affected people did not benefit from the gains of the dam. In the view of Diaw and Schmidt-Kallert, (1990); Kalisti, (2004); and Arp and Baumgärtel, (2005) the implementation of resettlement failed to address

the needs of local communities due to the gap between what was planned and what was actually implemented.

On the other hand, the Chinese experience shows that the participation of the stakeholders at all stages from the planning to implementation is critical for success. In addition, other factors like government policy and the external factor of a strong regional and national economy are equally very vital for success. Finally, the desire to use resettlement as a vehicle for development at the local level (affected communities) is critical to achieve successful resettlement.

Finally, the failure of the Upper Krishna project was the fact that, the planning process was flawed from the start and this left the affected people ill-prepared for resettlement. Consequently communities could not be actively involved in deciding on their future. Therefore resettlement should be planned in such a way to ensure that communities are given ample time to prepare and participate in the process from the planning to implementation of resettlement.

2.6 LESSONS FROM LITERATURE REVIEW

In view of the issues discussed from the beginning of the review, the following are the critical lessons that can be identified;

- Active community involvement and participation in resettlement planning and implementation is necessary to sustain the interest of resettlers and ensure a sense of ownership of the project.
- Resettlement planning should be viewed in a larger local economic development frame for maximum impact to be made.
- Commitment at all levels from the community level to the government to use resettlement as means to develop is a necessary precondition for success.
- The right policies land ownership and acquisition and the legal/institutional framework for resettlement are also critical to success of resettlement.
- Adequate time for planning and early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning the impact of a project and its expected benefits as well as prepare affected people for resettlement.
- The failure of dam proponents and financing agencies to fulfill commitments made, observe statutory regulations and abide by internal guidelines during implementation is a recipe for failure.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS AND APPROACH

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the methods and strategies employed to execute the study. From the review of relevant literature, it has been established that the new direction to development of dams and involuntary resettlement is the multi- stakeholder approach. To this end, it is necessary to adopt methodologies, which will help the researcher engage stakeholders at all levels in order to ascertain their roles and the assessment of the planning process from their perspective. The chapter points out the instruments used to generate answers to the research questions and subsequently, address the objectives of the study. An attempt has been made to establish the epistemological foundations of the strategies that have been adopted for the study to arrive at valid conclusions.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The focus of the research, which is, to appraise the planning phase of the resettlement process from the perspective of the stakeholders, makes it ideal to adopt a qualitative research design to undertake the study. The study primarily seeks to understand, to what extent the experience of the Akosombo resettlement influenced the planning process and how the outcome of the process is being managed with the start of the implementation of the project. Secondly, study seeks to understand the planning process from the perspective of the stakeholders, and how their involvement and participation in the planning process influenced the planning outcomes and how these outcomes are being managed. Thirdly, the study seeks to review the implementation so far, in view of the strategies outlined in Resettlement Planning Framework.

The study therefore adopts a combination of an exploratory and participatory research designs as the appropriate approaches to undertake the research. These research designs find their roots in the qualitative approach of research paradigm which is one of the broad categorization of research approach in the social sciences (Afrane, 2008).

According to Schutt, (2006), an exploratory research design seeks to provide significant insight into a given phenomena or circumstances under study. Usually, the aim of an exploratory research is to investigate social phenomena without explicit

expectations. For instance an exploratory research could aim to learn, what is going on in a certain circumstance; find out how people get along in a setting under question; what meanings they give to their actions; and what issues concern them. In this view, exploratory research can provide results which cannot be easily predicted (Afrane, 2008).

Participatory research design on the other hand is the research approach which allows the researcher to watch people in their own territory and interact with them in their own language and on their own terms (Maguire, 1987 cited by Afrane, 2008). Participatory research allows the researcher to understand social phenomena from the actors' perspective and also focuses on understanding the process behind the facts (*ibid*). As a result, participatory research affords the researcher the opportunity to be involved in the phenomenon of interest to get a better understanding from the actors' point of view.

The combination of these approaches is deemed appropriate since the research intends to explore and appraise the planning phase of the resettlement components of the Bui Dam project. The exploratory part helped the author to provide significant insight into the planning process whereas the participatory approach enabled the researcher investigate the story from the perspective of the stakeholders on the resettlement component. These two approaches helped the researcher to engage all the actors involved in the project from the national to the local level to bring out findings on best practices as well as ascertain plausible modifications that can be adopted to improve the overall project.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

According Lupala (2002), research design concerns the logical sequence for collection and analysis of data and its ultimate conclusions in relation to the research questions. This process is influenced by questions like; *What type of data is required? Where can the data be found? What periods of time will the study include? What techniques of data collection will be used? How will the data be analyzed? And in what style will the report be prepared?* The study objectives should guide the data required and the means of collecting and processing the data to draw valid conclusions.

3.3.1 Type of Data

3.3.1.1 Secondary Data

The use of secondary data has been very prominent in this study. Relevant and available secondary data on dam development and resettlement have been reviewed to establish what is known in order to guide the research. Particularly, the documentary evidence of the lessons from the Akosombo dam has featured prominently in the study. Also, the relevant data on the lessons from other case studies- Upper Krishna and Shuikou projects have equally guided the study.

The secondary data were collected from the major stakeholders related to the Bui dam project as well as those related to the Akosombo dam. The institutions include but not limited to the Ministry of Energy, the Volta River Authority, the Bui Power Authority, Project Consultants, and Tain District Assembly.

Information from books, articles, journals, publications, internet sources on the Bui project has been reviewed.

3.3.1.2 Primary Data collection

The participatory approach the study adopted influenced the techniques for collecting primary data. Participatory research adopts mixed techniques in assembling data from varied sources (Cornwall and Jewkes (1995); Afrane, 2008). The primary data provided the researcher, with first hand understanding of the peculiar and distinct features in the affected communities and how these influenced their role in the planning process of their resettlement. The techniques that were used in collecting primary data included;

I. Key Informant Interviews

The key informants' interviews were conducted at two levels - with individuals and institutions. The interviews elicited information on the legal and regulatory framework on resettlement relating to issues such as basic standards, and land acquisition process. These individuals/groups and institutions included;

- Officials of the Bui Power Authority
- Government Agencies- Environmental Protection Agency and Land Valuation Board)
- Officials from the decentralized structures at District Assembly
- Traditional Authorities from resettled communities

- Traditional authorities from host communities, and
- Religious leaders from the host and resettled communities

II. Focused Group Discussions

Focused group discussions were held with particular groups at the community level to ascertain their involvement in the planning phase as well as how implementation is taking care of their peculiar needs. These discussions were held separately with these groups to deal with issues such as compensation packages; alternative livelihood programmes, provision and management of social infrastructure, delved into issues on their initiatives and level of participation in the planning process. The groups engaged included;

- Women from Jama Camp, Bui Village and Bator/Akanyakrom
- Men Jama Camp, Bui Village and Bator/Akanyakrom
- Youth Jama camp and Bui Village

III. Household Interviews

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (2006) provides an in depth assessment of the social and economic characteristics of households in the affected communities.

The focus of the household interviews in the communities that are yet to be resettled focused on how the peculiar characteristics in the different communities influenced the planning of resettlement.

The household interviews conducted at Jama Camp elicited information on how households are coping with resettlement. The specific issues delved into related to new livelihoods, infrastructure, and expectations for the future.

IV. Observation

The environmental conditions as well as the state of housing facilities and infrastructure were captured through observation. Guided and transect walks, and photographs were taken.

3.3.2 Unit of Analysis

The nature of the research issues required that the affected people were adequately engaged to gather information from their perspective. Also the consultation processes was scrutinized to ascertain their consistency with required principles.

Therefore, collection of data and analysis revolved around the planning of the resettlement scheme taking into consideration the following;

- Resettled Community- Households and Opinion leaders in Jama Camp
- Communities yet to be resettled- Households and opinion leaders in Bui Village and Akayankrom

3.4 SAMPLING

3.4.1 Sample size

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report (2006) on the Bui Project, classified the affected settlements into four main groups namely;

- Villages that will be inundated or isolated by the dam (estimated population:1,710)
- Villages that will lose some of their farmland due to inundation (estimated population: 10,247)
- Villages along the proposed transmission line or roads to be upgraded (estimated population; 15,500)
- Downstream villages that are to be affected by changed river flows (estimated population: 1,335)

However, the total population that is estimated to be displaced is 1,800 and 182 total number of households to be resettled. The 182 households in this regard represented the sample frame for the study. Using the mathematical approach, the sample size is given by the formula using the confidence level of 92% and standard error of 8%:

$$n = N / 1 + N (\alpha)^2 ; \text{ Where } N = 182 \text{ and } \alpha = 8\%$$

The sample size is estimated to be 84 households.

The distribution of the sample size were stratified as follows;

Community	Population	Number of households	Sample size
Communities resettled at Jama Camp			
Dam site	42	5	3
Brewohodi	64	15	7
Lucena/Loga	44	6	3
Bator/ Akanyakrom	670	45	21

Communities yet to be resettled			
Agbegikro	190	16	8
Bui	350	40	17
Dokokyina	350	55	25
Total	1,710	182	84

Source: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report of the Bui Hydro project (2006); Author's arrangement (2008).

3.4 2 Sampling method

The multistage sampling method was adopted to undertake the household interviews. The actual distribution was stratified among the communities yet to be resettled (Bui, Akanyakrom/Bator and Dokokyina) and the communities already at the Jama resettlement camp in the Bole district. Simple random sampling was used to pick interviewees for the household surveys.

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Qualitative methods of analysis were adopted for the research. Particularly, data was disaggregated and cross examined from the perspective of the all stakeholders to validate the final conclusions.

Similar responses from stakeholders were aggregated to arrive at unanimous conclusions from the stakeholders' perspectives.

Comparative analysis of key variables from the two phases of the resettlement was done in view of the lessons from literature and the Akosombo experience.

Descriptive statistics such as the use of graphs, tables, charts and pictures were used to present the data for meaningful interpretation.

CHAPTER FOUR

BACKGROUND OF BUI PROJECT AND PROFILE OF STUDY COMMUNITIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is primarily a presentation of the current situation in the project area. It provides a background to the project as well as the profile of the affected communities as put forward in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the project. This information is critical since it will inform the research on how the characteristics of the settlements affected their interests and influenced their demands in the resettlement process. This gives the researcher an insight of how and why certain decisions were taken during the planning phase of the resettlement process.

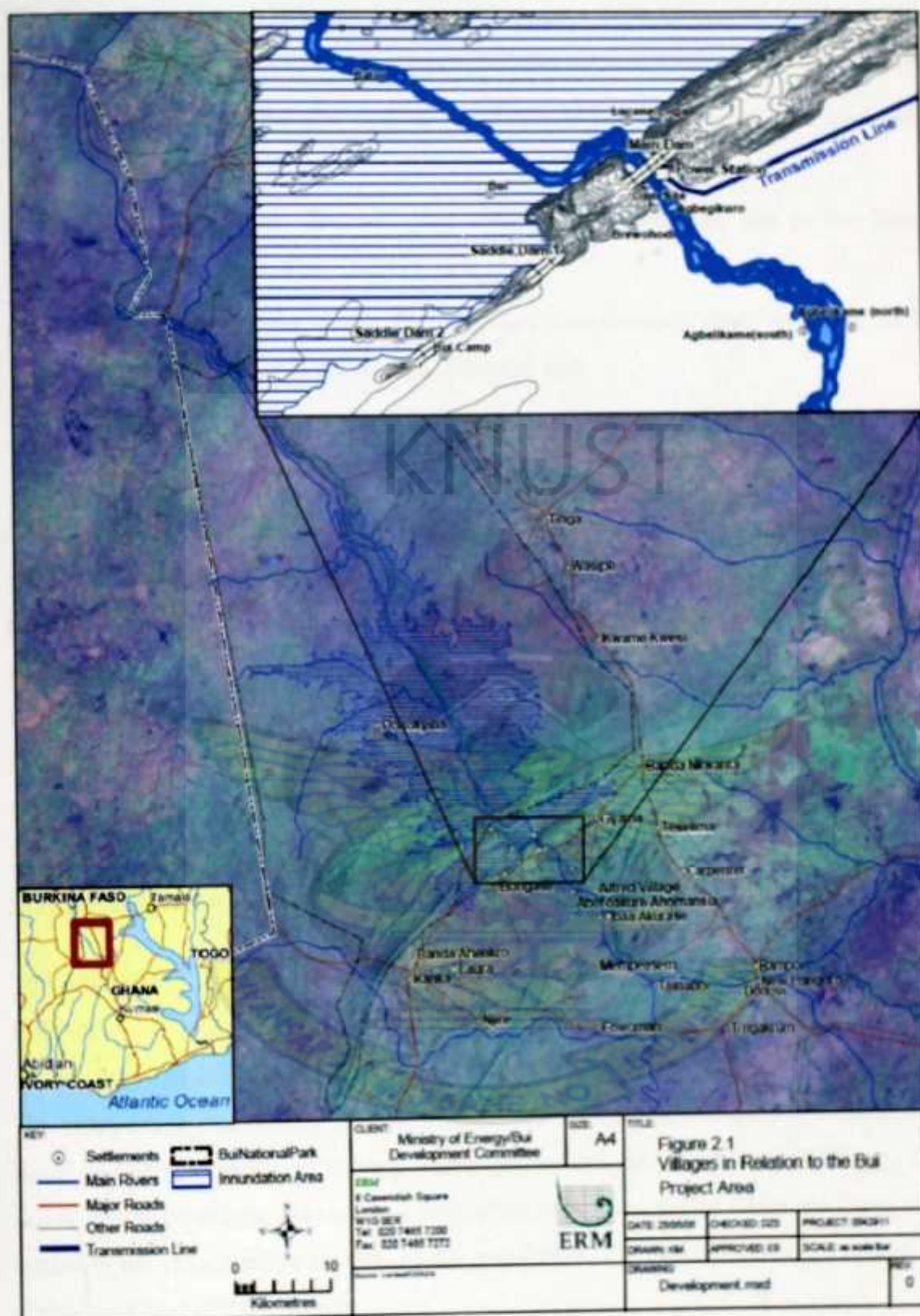
4.2 LOCATION AND SIZE OF PROJECT

The Bui project is located on the Black Volta River at the border of the Bole (Northern Region) and Wenchi (Brong-Ahafo Region) districts in northwestern Ghana, approximately 150 kilometers (km) upstream of Lake Volta. Most of the reservoir that will be created by Bui Dam lies within Bui National Park (ERM, 2006).

The project components include a main dam and powerhouse at Bui Gorge and two smaller saddle dams in the neighbouring Banda Hills at places where the topography is lower than the full supply level (FSL) of the reservoir. New transmission lines will deliver the power generated by the Bui Project to the national grid. They will run east from the project site to the existing North-South transmission line near Teselima (approximately 15 km), and then for a further 90 km to the existing substation at Kintampo. *Figure 4.1* shows the location of the site, as well as those villages that will be affected by the project (*ibid*).

Development of the Bui Dam will involve the permanent inundation of over 440 km² of land, occupying 21% of the area of the Bui National Park, at its full supply level. The surface area will reduce to 288 km² at minimum operating level (MOL). Inundation will result in the loss of about 85 km of riverbank, but will replace this with some 500 km of lakeside shoreline. During construction about 240 hectares of land will be occupied temporarily for worker camps, contractor lay-down areas, cofferdams, and the river diversion.

Figure 4.1 Location and size of Bui Dam project



Source: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report on the Bui Project, 2006

4.3 PROFILE OF AFFECTED SETTLEMENTS

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report on the project (ERM, 2006) categorizes the settlements to be affected into four main groups namely;

Group 1: Villages that will be inundated or isolated by the dam (estimated population: 1,710);

Group 2: Villages that will lose some of their farmland due to inundation (estimated population: 10,247);

Group 3: Villages along the proposed transmission line or roads to be upgraded (estimated population: 15,500); and

Group 4: Downstream villages that are to be affected by changed river flows (estimated population: 1,335).

Nonetheless, for the purpose of this study, the settlements in Group 1 fall within the scope of this study since their communities would be physically displaced due to inundation. In all, seven communities will be permanently displaced as a result of the dam construction. These seven settlements are located in the Tain District in the Brong Ahafo Region and Bole District in the Northern Region.

In the Tain District, the villages that will require resettlement due to inundation or isolation are Akanyakrom /Bator, Bui, Dam Site, Brewohodi, and Dokokyina, In the Bole District, on the other hand, the villages that will equally require resettlement are Lucene/Loga and Agbegikro.

The historical backgrounds of these communities requiring resettlement are as follows:

- *Bator/Akanyakuro:*

The village was founded by migrants from Tefle in the Volta Region who settled in Bator in 1927 to engage in fishing. Three generations have lived in the village. The native Banda constitute only a small proportion of the population while the Ewes who settled in the village make up 88% of the population. The Bator Chief reports directly to the Bui Chief (ERM, 2006)).

- *Brewohodi:*

Migrants from Bui settled in Brewohodi to farm around 1941. Bandas founded the village, but only one remains and the majority of the village are Ewe and Dagarti settlers. The village reports to the Bui Chief (*ibid*).

- *Bui:*

The village was settled by Mos from Loga, who migrated to hunt and farm. The date of settlement is unknown. The native Mos make up 73% of the population. The Chiefs of a number of villages, including Dam Site, report to the Bui Chief, who in turn reports to the Banda Ahenkro Paramount Chief.

- *Dam Site:*

The village is entirely composed of Ewe settlers who migrated from Bope near the nature reserve around 1946. They migrated for fishing, but now their primary livelihood activity is farming. They report to the Chief in Agbegikuro but their landlord is the Bui Chief (*ibid*).

- *Dokokyina:*

The village has been established for over 200 years, and the original settlers were displaced due to war. There are no settlers in the village – it is entirely composed of Mo natives. The village Chief reports to the Paramount Chief at Banda Ahenkro (*ibid*).

- *Lucene:*

The village is composed of Dagarti settlers who came from Jirapa to farm and settled around 1986. They report to the Gyama Chief (*ibid*).

Agbegikuro:

The village was founded by an Agbegi from the Volta Region in 1962. He was working with the Volta River Authority and settled at Agbegikuro for his retirement. Settlers make up 95% of the population. The village has an Ewe Chief who reports to the Gyama Chief (*ibid*).

4.3.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

i. Population Distribution

Bator, Bui and Dokokyina are the largest villages, with populations of 284, 142, and 228 respectively. Average household size is fairly consistent across all the villages, with the exception of Dam Site which has a relatively high average household size of 7.2 people: small fishing villages tend to have larger household sizes. All the villages have more or less an equal percentage of women and men, and a relatively high proportion of young people under 18 (approximately half of the total population) (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

Table 4.1 Demographic Profile of Villages

Community	No. of Households	No. of People	Average Household Size
Agbegikuro	15	66	4.4
Bator	50	284	5.7
Brewohodi	17	65	3.6
Bui	32	142	4.4
Dam site	5	36	7.2
Dokokyina	42	228	5.4
Lucene	7	38	5.4
Total	168	859	5.1

Source: ERM, Socio-economic survey, 2006

Table 4.2 Gender Distribution

Community (%)	Men (No.)	Men (%)	Women (No.)	Women (%)
Agbegikuro	22	58%	16	42%
Bator	84	55%	70	45%
Brewohodi	23	62%	14	38%
Bui	39	48%	43	52%
Dam site	9	43%	12	57%
Dokokyina	69	59%	49	41%
Lucene	14	58%	10	42%

Source: ERM, Socio-economic survey, 2006

Table 4.3 Age Distribution

Community	18yrs and younger		18yrs to 65		66yrs and older	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agbegikuro	35	53%	28	42%	3	5%
Bator	167	58%	109	38%	8	3%
Brewohodi	33	51%	28	43%	4	6%
Bui	68	48%	69	49%	5	4%

Dam site	19	53%	17	47%	0	0%
Dokokyina	127	56%	92	40%	9	4%
Lucene	17	45%	20	53%	1	3%

Source: ERM, Socio-economic survey, 2006

ii. Ethnicity

The ethnic groupings are very critical as far as resettlements are concerned, since people prefer to live with communities that share similar culture and traditions. The predominant ethnic groups in the communities are Ewe, Mo and Dagarti. Other smaller proportions of Banda and Burkinabe ethnic groups exist in the communities. Agbegikuro, Bator, Brewohodi and Bui all have a mix of ethnic groups, whereas Dam Site, Dokokyina and Lucene are composed of only one group (see Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Ethnicity

Community	Banda		Ewe		Mo		Dagarti		Burkinabe	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agbegikuro	0	0%	41	62%	9	14%	15	23%	0	0%
Bator	15	5%	250	88%	4	1%	0	0%	8	3%
Brewohodi	5	8%	11	17%	2	3%	44	68%	0	0%
Bui	36	25%	1	1%	103	73%	2	1%	0	0%
Dam site	0	0%	36	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Dokokyina	0	0%	0	0%	226	99%	0	0%	1	0.4%
Lucene	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	38	100%	0	0%

Source: ERM, Socio-economic survey, 2006

iii. Religion

Christianity is the dominant religion in the villages, though most villages have a mix including Muslim and Traditional religions. Resettlement should not deny the villagers access to religious buildings and cemeteries.

Table 4.5 Religion

Community	Christian		Muslim		Traditional	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agbegikuro	60	91%	0	0%	6	9%
Bator	261	92%	0	0%	22	8%
Brewohodi	47	72%	5	8%	13	20%
Bui	120	85%	15	11%	7	5%
Dam site	33	92%	0	0%	3	8%
Dokokyina	147	65%	53	23%	28	12%
Lucene	21	55%	0	0%	17	45%

Source: ERM, Socio-economic survey, 2006

iv. Education

Overall, the level of education is low: 67% of the populations over 16 years of age have had no education or only primary school education, which reflects national trends. Women receive less education than men: 36% of men and 58% of women over the age of 16 have had no formal education. Brewohodi, Dokokyina and Lucene have particularly low levels of education, with around 70% of the population over 16 years of age, having no education.

Agbegikuro, Bator, Bui and Dam Site, on the other hand, have a relatively high percentage of population (28%-57%) with some secondary education (see Table 4.6). Unlike the other communities, the relatively higher percentage of secondary school leavers in these communities could be related to their ethnicity. These communities are dominated by Ewes and this ethnic group in Ghana is noted for the pursuance of higher education.

A key challenge in resettlement is to ensure that villagers restore, or improve, livelihoods. Low education levels could act as a significant restraint on villagers' ability to restore livelihoods if new skills are required as a result of relocation.

Table 4.6 Education Levels

<i>Community</i>	% of Pop with no education		% of Pop with primary education		% of Pop with some secondary education	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agbegikuro	13	37%	8	3%	14	40%
Bator	30	22%	28	21%	77	57%
Brewohodi	25	69%	8	23%	2	6%
Bui	38	50%	17	22%	24	28%
Dam site	6	35%	5	29%	6 3	5%
Dokokyina	78	70%	17	15%	17	15%
Lucene	17	77%	3	14%	2	9%

Source: ERM, Socio-economic survey, 2006. N/B: All data refer to persons over 16 years of age

v. Health Status

The prevalent health conditions in the area as reported by communities show that malaria is most prevalent which is not different from national trends. The following health issues were reported: malaria (35% of households); stomach pain/diarrhoea (23%); and skin rashes (13%). The vast majority of households rate their health as either excellent (9%) or good (90%). The communities also rely on herbs for treating some illnesses in the communities.

vi. Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups are defined as those people who may have particular difficulty adjusting to the resettlement and restoring their livelihoods, and as a result will require special attention during the resettlement and rehabilitation process. Some of these groups identified are the elderly, disabled and female-headed households. More specifically, the survey identified 45 elderly people (in 39 households), 13 people with disabilities, and 28 female-headed households.

4.3.2 Economic Characteristics

i. Livelihood Activities

The majority of households in the communities are engaged in farming and fishing as their primary occupations. Households are engaged in a wide variety of livelihood

activities in addition to farming and fishing, including tree cropping, livestock-rearing, hunting, and gathering forest products. These activities play an important role in supplementing core livelihood activities. Bui, Lucene and Agbegikuro have particularly high levels of unemployment: households with unemployed persons may have greater difficulty restoring livelihoods when resettled.

ii. Income/Expenditure

As farming and fishing are the primary occupations of most villages, median monthly household income by village for these activities is shown in *Table 4.7*.

Table 4.7 Major Sources of Income for Households per Month for Communities

Community	Farming (Amt in GH¢)		Fishing(Amt in GH¢)	
	Good month	Bad month	Good month	Bad month
Agbegikuro	60	20	200	30
Bator	28	15	475	50
Brewohodi	104	69	200	20
Bui	50	22.50	308	30.10
Dam site	40	5	100	12
Dokokyina	92.50	50	n/a	n/a
Lucene	75	45	n/a	n/a

Source: ERM, Socio-economic survey, 2006

From the Table 4.7, Dokokyina and Brewohodi have the highest incomes from farming. Dam Site and Bator have particularly low incomes from farming, but whereas Bator shows the highest income from fishing, Dam Site also has the lowest incomes from fishing. This may be an indicator that households in Dam Site are more vulnerable, and could require targeted measures during resettlement. Another important source of income is remittances from non-resident family members, which are received by 23% of households. The median monthly remittance in the seven villages surveyed was GH¢ 6.85.

On the whole the income levels compared to the national monthly minimum wage of GH¢75 shows that the fishing communities like Agbikuro, Bator, Brewohodi and Bui are relatively better off. This could further explain why they are able to sponsor their

wards in secondary schools. Therefore efforts must be made to restore the economic livelihoods of the people during resettlement.

With regards to expenditure, the primary areas of household expenditure are on food, fuel and transport. The monthly household expenditure is presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Major Household Expenditure Pattern

Item	Monthly expenditure (GH¢)
Food	24
Fuel	3
Transport	4
Total	31

Source: ERM, Socio-economic survey, 2006

Food is the highest expenditure item followed by transport and fuel. Even though almost every household has a farm, households still buy food on a daily basis to supplement what they get from their farms. Transportation to and from most of the communities is very difficult, due to the bad nature of some roads (example the road from Bui to Akanyakrom/Bator not motorable). Thus the few vehicles that ply the roads once a day charge exorbitant prices. Many villagers thereby rely on Motor vehicles or trek to nearby settlements.

iii. Land

Land in the study area is owned by the Paramount chiefs. All but 3 percent of households reported that they do not own their land but pay an annual donation to the chief (the three exceptions own a field each). If land is left unused for a period of time it reverts to the chief.

4.3.3 Infrastructure and Services

Services, including electricity, water and sanitation infrastructures, and waste management, are virtually non-existent. Households rely on wood and kerosene for energy, and hand pumps or the river for water. While some villages have pit latrines and designated garbage sites, others have no system for handling any kind of waste.

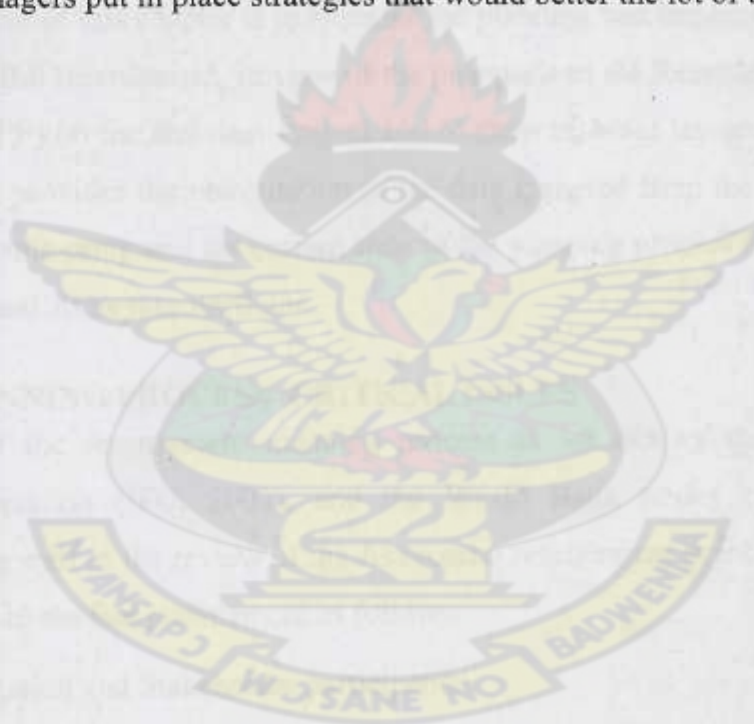
Some primary schools and health volunteers exist in the villages, but infrastructure is very limited and most villagers typically have to travel to neighbouring larger villages.

4.3.4 Institutional Arrangement

At the community level the main institutions responsible for organizing the people are the District Assemblies acting through the Unit committee/Assembly members and the chieftaincy institutions.

4.4 CONCLUSION

The knowledge of the characteristics of the people will provide a deeper understanding of the peculiar issues resettlement must address. The needs of the people would influence their decisions in the resettlement process as well as enable the project managers put in place strategies that would better the lot of the people.



CHAPTER FIVE

REVIEW OF BUI RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

As has been presented in the previous chapter, there are seven affected communities to be resettled as a result of the Bui project. Out of these seven, four have been resettled while the remaining three are yet to be resettled. Consequently, for the purpose of the analysis, the first groups of communities that have been resettled and those yet to be resettled have been considered under *Phase 1* and *Phase 2* respectively.

The analysis takes a retrospective view from the critical issues/lessons learnt from the Akosombo resettlement and other international best practices from the literature review and their relevance for the planning and implementation of the Bui project. The overall focus of this chapter is to appraise the planning and implementation of the Phase 1 of the Bui resettlement, in view of the proposals in the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) on the Bui dam Project and to draw relevant lessons for the Phase 2. This chapter provides the presentation of the data gathered from the perspective of settlers at the Jama camp and the current state of the planning process from the people of Bui village and Akanyakrom/Bator.

5.2 THE PLANNING PROCESS- CRITICAL ISSUES

The review of the resettlement planning process as set out by the International Finance Cooperation (IFC, 2002), and the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement, as well as the review of the Akosombo resettlement point out the critical issues relevant to the Bui resettlement as follows;

- Consultation and Stakeholder participation
- Site Selection and Settlement design
- Restoration of Livelihoods
- Valuation and Compensation
- Provision of Infrastructure and Social Services
- Appropriate Government Policy and
- Efficient Institutional framework

The Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) on the Bui Dam project addresses these issues based on the recommendations from the national stakeholders' consultative

meeting as well internationally best practices. These components in the planning process of Bui dam resettlement have been assessed from the perspective of the Project Affected People (PAP) or communities under the two phases of the project.

The specific lessons from the Akosombo resettlement from literature that are relevant to the Bui project which the RPF (Section 10) addresses are that resettlement must;

- *Allow ample time for planning and development of the new villages;*
- *Ensure land tenure is compatible in the host site to minimise disruption*
- *Communities are consulted and involved in the planning and design of new settlements*
- *Ensure that information on Compensation and payments are made before evacuation.*
- *Ensure that communities are supported to restore their livelihoods*

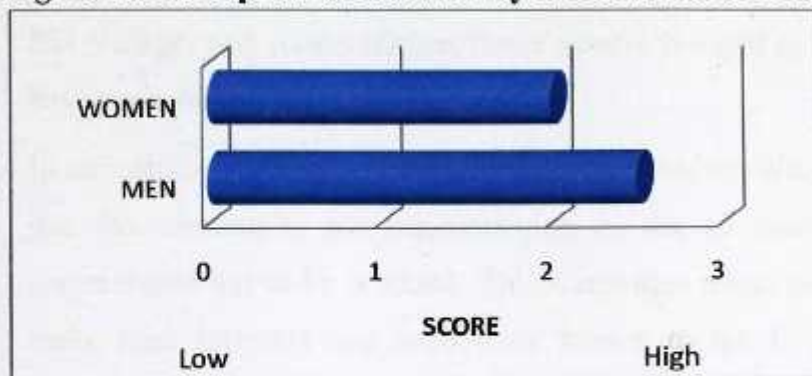
5.2.1 Consultation and Stakeholder Participation

With respect to the Akosombo experience, the works of Kalisti (2004), and Diaw and Schmidt-Kallert, (1990) have proven that, efforts were made to involve stakeholders in the planning process. Nevertheless, as a result of the large number of people (80,000) and communities (740) that were affected not all the concerns were adequately taken into consideration.

In the RPF (Section 13) the issues of consultation and stakeholder participation particularly at the community level, have been pointed out as critical for the success of the project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of the project.

From Phase 1, interviews and discussions with the resettlers at Jama revealed that, the Chiefs and opinion leaders of the communities were engaged in several community meetings, to identify their interests and concerns regarding their resettlement. At the household level, out of 20 households interviewed, 65% of the respondents who were heads of households indicated that they heard about their community's resettlement from a meeting with the VRA officials in 2006. The remaining 35% who were either wives or relatives of heads of household, indicated that they heard about the resettlement from their husbands, friends and relatives. In addition, the focused group discussions held with men and women further confirmed that the communities generally perceived the consultation process prior to their relocation as very interactive and participatory (see Figure 1).

Figure 5.1 Perception of Community on Consultation Process



Source: Author's construct from focused group discussion at Jama, 2009

From Figure 5.1, it can be seen that, the community members viewed the consultation process prior to their resettlement as very open and interactive since the consultative process was rated very high by both men and women. This phenomenon could have been as a result of the initial euphoria that surrounded the project from the media prior to its inauguration in 2006. The impact of the role of the media on the consultation process could have been as a result of the concerns that were raised by stakeholders from the National Consultative Meeting in April 2006 in Accra and the Local Stakeholders Consultative Meetings on the Bui Project regarding the Akosombo resettlement experience (see Appendix B).

It also came to light that the chiefs and opinion leaders from the host Jama community were equally consulted. This gave the resettlers the opportunity to engage the host community on what they were to expect from their host. This promoted a cordial integration and deepened the relationship between the resettlers and the host community (see Picture 1).

Picture 1. Meeting with Jama Chief and Opinion Leaders from Communities



Source: Bui Power Authority, 2007

The planning of the Phase 2 is currently on-going. Interviews with residents of the Bui Village, and Akanyankrom/Bator equally brought to light that, the communities have been variously consulted.

In an interview with the chief of Bui, Nana Kwadwo Wuo II, he underscored the fact that the community has representation on the 10 member committee set by the communities yet to be resettled. This committee meets periodically with the BPA to make their interests and aspirations known to the BPA. Similarly, the chief of Akanyakrom/Bator, Kpakpa Agbesi II confirmed that they have representation on the 10 member committee and the opinion leaders have also been part of the consultation process on the project. The communities have been involved in discussions on their preference for a new site, settlement design, among others. The grievances from the beneficiaries of Phase 1 on the housing and settlement design problems such as room sizes and plot sizes are the key issues during consultations.

5.2.2 Site Selection and Settlement Design

Another critical issue the Akosombo experience brought to light was the selection of a new site for resettlers and the subsequent design of settlement. This issue resulted in a lot of confrontations and misgivings from resettlers.

Under the Phase 1, the affected communities expressed diverse preferences of new sites. According to the RPF (Section 10.3), 94% of the households preferred to move as one household to the chosen new sites. In addition, some of the communities-Damsite, Agbegikuro, Brewohodi and Lucena chose to settle at Bongase, Jama, Bamboi or return to their home towns respectively. However, after several consultations with the chiefs and people, the communities all agreed to settle at the Jama camp.

From the interviews and the focused group discussions at the Jama camp, the people claim they were not involved in the spatial organization of the settlement as well as the design of building structures at the initial stages. The following remark was made during the focused group discussions with men;

...we were not consulted on the design of the community or the design of the buildings at the initial stages. Some of us and our leaders were brought to the site after construction had already started. We were told that facilities like school, community centre, and electricity which we didn't have in our

communities would be provided for us at the new site (focused group discussion, Jama-2009).

From the household interviews, two (2) men emphasized that, they only had the opportunity to see the construction of the buildings since some of them were working with the contractors on the project. As a result, they were able to demand for the room sizes to be expanded since the original room sizes on the plan were very small. However, they could not make any demands for the settlement design to change with regards to plot sizes.

The Resettlement Officer confirmed that the communities' involvement influenced the changes they made to the initial room sizes. He commented that,

...following the complaints we received from the community leaders over their dissatisfaction with the room and plot sizes, the necessary changes were effected in the second stream of buildings by expanding the rooms. This experience has influenced the design and plan for the communities yet to be resettled (Resettlement Officer, BPA, 2009).

It was realized that, the limited time within which those communities were resettled was the main factor for non-involvement since preparatory works for the dam construction had already started. This could probably be related to the centralized nature of decision making that characterized the project at the initial stages.

As far as the Phase 2 is concerned, the experience from the Phase 1 has played a key role in influencing the consultations and the settlement designs during the planning stage. Unlike Jama, the people of Bui Village confirmed that, the chief and elders were instrumental in the selection of the proposed site, which, had been earmarked by their forefathers since the 1960s at 'Tangomia'. Additionally, the BPA and the opinion leaders in the community have agreed on a standard plot size (100ft x100ft) for each household. Moreover, the opinion leaders have been involved in deciding on the spatial organisation they expect in the new settlement.

In Akanyakrom, the story is a little different. Based on initial consultations, they were to be settled together with the people of Bui village and Dokokyina. However in an interview with the chief, Kpakpa Agbesi II from the field study he noted that,

"as a result of our occupation which is predominantly fishing, we have proposed to be settled at a place other than initially proposed. Such a place

must be near the lake when it is formed so we can continue to fish from the lake" (Kpakpa Agbesi II, Akanyankrom Chief)

The focused group discussions with men and women, and the opinion leaders, revealed that they have unanimously agreed on a site near Bongase, where they would be near the lake when it is formed so they can continue with fishing. They have apparently made this decision known to the BPA. The Resettlement Officer confirmed that the community has made known their concern but they were yet to make a final decision on the new site.

It can be inferred that, the community's fear of settling at the same site with the farming communities stems from the possibility of losing their livelihoods. This could be due to the fact that the community has not been well sensitized and psychologically prepared for their resettlement.

5.2.3 Provision of Housing, Infrastructure and Social Services

As indicated in the RPF (Section 11) the need to provide adequate housing and infrastructure and social services is essential to improve the living conditions of the resettlers above the standard in their old settlements.

5.2.3.1 Housing

The housing experience from Akosombo was that housing designs and distribution was not sympathetic to the traditional and cultural preferences of the communities. Also, the self-help policy that was initially pursued needed more time for the houses to be constructed. As stated in the RPF (Section 11) the guiding principle proposed for the Bui resettlement is for housing to be compatible with the traditional housing styles of the communities. Additionally, there is the need for houses to be provided with internal facilities such as kitchen and bath to improve the existing conditions in the old communities.

From the Phase 1, the house-for-house principle was applied at the Jama camp. In all fifty housing units (50) have been built to house the 43 households that have been settled there. Each household was given a two bedroom apartment, kitchen and bath as compensation for their houses. This principle was acceptable to the people since the habitable rooms in their old settlements ranged from 2 to 6. To ensure fairness in the distribution of houses, the landlords who had more than 2 rooms in the old settlement were given more than 1 house in the new settlement to compensate for

their old houses (see pictures 2 and 3). This explains why the houses provided are fifty (50) instead of 43. However, the people should have been given the option to decide on what they preferred.

Conversely, people reiterated their dissatisfaction with the room sizes which they consider to be small since they do not have enough spaces to accommodate their large family sizes:

...after putting our beds in the room, there is very little space left for the children to sleep (group discussion with women, Jama).

This is in view of the fact that, the average household sizes are relatively large (7.2 in Dam site and 5.4 for Lucena) as compared to that of the country's average household size of 5.1 (GSS, 2005). Thus the people complained of overcrowding in their rooms.

Picture2. Houses in the Old Community



Picture 3. Housing structures at the Jama Camp



Source: Author's field Survey, April, 2009

An observation made, was the fact that all households cook in front of their houses instead of the kitchen provided. The women complained that the kitchens provided were enclosed and thus not suitable for them, since they use firewood in cooking. The

implication is that the design of the kitchen was not conducive to the cooking needs of the people. As a result, they have resorted to cooking outside at the mercy of the weather to avoid inhaling smoke from the firewood (see picture 4).

Picture 4. Households Cook outside the Kitchen Provided



Source: Field survey at Jama, 2009

In an interview with the Resettlement Officer it was evident that in the case of the Phase 1 the BPA was constrained by time since the preparatory activities on the dam construction had already begun, thus the communities were rushed through the resettlement. Thus the lesson from Akosombo on the need for adequate time for planning and implementation of resettlement could not be applied. Consequently, the BPA's inability to involve the communities on the decisions on housing and settlement design.

Based on the Jama experience, the communities under Phase 2 have been involved in the design of the houses and the facilities to be provided to avoid the same mistake. The households have further been given the option to decide on whether they want all the rooms in their old house to be built as one housing unit or to be built separately as in the case of Jama. The community is of the view that this principle will enable parents give room for their adult children to be given separate houses which will tie in as part of their compensation.

Additionally, unlike the Jama Camp, the BPA and the opinion leaders in the community have agreed on a standard plot size (30ft x30ft) for each household. In all, 32 households with an average household size of 4.4 are expected to be resettled from the Bui village. In Akanyakrom on the other hand, fifty (50) households with an average household size of 5.7 are expected to be resettled. Picture 5 gives a presentation of the typical housing types in the Bui Village.

Picture 5. Typical Houses at Bui village



Source: Field survey, April, 2009

5.2.3.2 Infrastructure and Services

As stated in the RPF (section 11),

...resettlement should be viewed as an opportunity to improve access to public infrastructure. The resettlement should provide the following to the resettled and the host communities.

- *Electricity supply, for household lighting, irrigation pumps, small industries and street lighting.*
- *Potable water should be made available through bore holes/piped infrastructure.*
- *Communal latrines should be supplied for both men and women, and available in several places and*
- *All major roads should be surfaced and parking areas supplied.*

Social services should also be updated as follows.

- *Healthcare facilities should be provided (or upgraded if appropriate) at all the host sites.*
- *Provision must be made for primary schools and where necessary, a Junior High school.*
- *Market stalls should be built in all the villages where trading is likely to be a significant economic activity.*

From the Phase 1, the facilities that have been provided and functioning at Jama are 2 boreholes, 2 communal latrines, community centre and access road to the settlement (see pictures 6-9). It was revealed that the solar powered street lights that were provided for the settlement were not functioning as of the time of the study.

With regards to social services, the community was provided with a nursery school while those in the primary school going age; attend the host (Jama) community primary school. The community also access health care from the host community.

Picture 6. Community Centre



Picture 7. Nursery school



Source: Field Survey, April, 2009

Picture 8. Boreholes



Source: Field Survey, April, 2009

Picture 9. Public Toilet Facility



Source: Field Survey, April, 2009

The communities under the Phase 2 are aware of the infrastructure and services that were provided under the first Phase 1. This knowledge has influenced their demand for similar facilities to be provided for them. The infrastructure and services the communities have proposed should be provided for them include; schools (up to JHS), health facility, chief palace, boreholes, tarred roads, electricity, market, church, grave yard, and community center.

In view of the peculiar problems faced by the Tain and the Bole Districts with regards to inadequate trained personnel in the education and the health sectors, it can be a challenge to attract personnel to manage school and clinic provided in the resettled community. A study by Sutcliffe (2009), in the Tain district revealed that health facilities are under-funded and under-resourced. Some schools in the district have a challenge of attracting trained teachers to the area. The teachers currently running the nursery school at Jama are volunteers and this confirms the problem of inadequate (trained) personnel in the district.

It can be deduced that the mere presence of the facilities such as schools and clinics may not be sufficient to meet the needs of the people if personnel are not available to manage them.

5.2.4 Restoration of Livelihoods

The need for the restoration of livelihoods is one of the major lessons learnt from the Akosombo experience, since it has been established that even up to date, some communities could not restore their livelihoods in spite of the plans that were formulated during their resettlement (Gordon, 2006).

As such in the RPF (section 9. 4) the principle that has been proposed is the need to;

- *Compensate for loss of assets (crops and trees).*
- *Ensure residents will be resettled to resettlement sites that provide opportunities for continuation/ restoration of land-based livelihoods (farming, fishing, hunting, grazing) and*
- *Provide opportunities for enhancement of livelihoods (pg 89).*

In lieu of this, a *Livelihoods Enhancement Programme (LEP)* is to be implemented as part of the resettlement. Under the LEP the communities are expected to be provided assistance and support to restore the major livelihood activities such as:

- Agriculture;
- Fishing;
- Trading; and
- Grazing, hunting and collection of forest products.

During the Phase 1, the people were predominantly farmers. In Lecena, Brewohodi, and Abgegikuro 71%, 75% and 37% of the population were farmers respectively. Some 32% and 35% of the residents were fishermen from Agbegikuro and Damsite

respectively. About 11% and 17% of the residents from Agbegikuro and Lecena were also unemployed.

Due to the predominance of farming as the main economic activity, the people were expected to continue with farming as the main economic activity to restore their incomes. In consultation with the chief of Jama, farm lands were released to the resettled communities.

After resettlement each farmer was given 2 acres of farm land as part of their resettlement package. According to both men and women, the 2 acres of farm land is small as compared to the minimum of 5 acres (average) in their old settlement. This notwithstanding, the land is also infertile and infested with straw-like grass also known as "bamboo" which is difficult to control (see picture 10).

Picture 10. Farmland Infested with Elephant Grass



Source: Field Survey, April, 2009

This led to the failure of the crops they cultivated on the land. To this end, the people have become solely reliant on the GH¢ 100 per household resettlement allowance given to them on monthly basis by the BPA. Since the crops failed, they are forced virtually to buy all the foodstuffs they eat. Consequently, they have not been able to make savings from the allowance they get from BPA since all the money goes into feeding their relatively large family sizes. Meanwhile the allowance is expected to last for one year. For the people of Agbegikuro theirs will end in June 2009, while that of the other communities will end in July and August respectively.

The assessment of community members of their livelihoods as compared to their lives before resettlement yielded the following results from focused group discussion (see figure 3).

Figure 5.2 Perception of Community members of the Livelihood activities

Group	Livelihood activity	Scale of Assessment				
		2-Very good	1-Good	0- Neutral	-1- Poor	-2-Very poor
Men	Farming					
	Fishing					
Women	Farming					
	Petty trading					
	Pito brewing					
	Kenkey production					

Source: Author's construct, 2009.

Note: Meaning of Scale of Assessment

SCALE	INDICATORS	MEANING
2	100% Increase in income 100% Increase in output	Very good
1	50% increase in income 50% increase in output	Good
0	No change in income No change in output	Neutral
-1	50% decrease in output 50% decrease in income	Poor
-2	100% decrease in income 100% decrease in output	Very poor

Source: Author's construct, 2009

From the group discussions as shown in Figure 3, both men and women who are currently into farming rated their farming activity as being in a poor state now and really fearing for the future since the land is infertile. They attributed the infertile nature of the land to previous over use and due to infestation of the land by the straw-like grass, otherwise known as "elephant grass".

The men who are currently into fishing, equally indicated that their current state of fishing activity as being in a very poor state. It came out that, they walk or ride on a bicycle 7 miles from the new site before they reach the river where they fish. Consequently they are unable to fish as they used to. Another reason affecting the fishing is the reduction of the fish population due to the migration of the fishes to other areas along the river basin, owing to the blasting activities of the dam construction.

The women into petty trading and kenkey production rather confirmed that, their activities are in a good state since they are able to market their goods to the host

community. However, their major complaint was the fact that, they are unable to save much of their profit in the informal "susu" scheme they have, since they spend much of the profit on supporting the household income. This they claim has come about since they no longer get food stuff from their farms, thus have to buy most of their foodstuffs.

The women into 'pito' brewing equally categorized their activity as being in a poor state since they have not been able to revive their business. This they attribute to spending more money on feeding which has affected their capital.

In an interview with the resettlement coordinator, it came to light that, the Centre for Settlement Studies from the KNUST has been contracted to undertake LEP for the community. However it was confirmed that this livelihood restoration programme is yet to be implemented, which implies that the LEP is behind schedule.

Since the Phase 2 is yet to be implemented alternative livelihood programme has not been introduced. The communities however emphasized that there have been some discussions with the Resettlement Officer on alternative livelihoods.

In the Bui village, the communities envisage a likely change in their livelihoods but expect to continue with farming in the new settlement. The people are also aware of the irrigation component of the project and envision that the farmers would be trained to take advantage of that component of the project.

With regards to the people of Akanyakrom the main economic activities in this community are fishing and farming. It is usually men who catch the fish, and then sell it to women buyers (including their wives, usually on a credit basis), who in turn either sell it fresh or process, and transport the fish to sell at the market. Since fishing is very lucrative and a major source of income (average monthly income of GH¢475 during peak season) for most households in this community, they have vehemently rejected the idea of adopting aquaculture which has been suggested by the BPA. The farmers on the other hand want to continue farming after resettlement. This could be the reason why the community seems to be divided as to where to be resettled.

The women on the other hand engage in farming and fish mongering as their main economic activities (see picture 11). They sell the fish and other food stuffs to motorists by the road side or travel to nearby markets such as Bamboi, Wenchi and

Nsawkaw. They expect to take advantage of the *Trading component* of the LEP which seeks to enable traders establish new linkages, change existing practices (i.e. goods stocked, pricing, etc) to enhance their business.

Picture 12 A fish Monger at Bator/Akanyakrom ?



Source: Field Survey, April, 2009

It is necessary for further consultation and sensitization with the community for them to undergo training on aquaculture. This is likely to allay their fears and make them understand that adopting aquaculture as new livelihood activity could be lucrative. This is in view of the fact that, the dam will take about three years to fill and they need to engage in alternative income generating activities to sustain their livelihoods.

5.2.5 Valuation and Compensation

Another critical experience the Akosombo case presents was the fact that compensation due the some resettlers was not paid due to lapses in planning and implementation (Gordon, 2006). As such, there is the need for communities to be involved in the valuation of their assets and appropriately compensated before evacuation. In the spirit of this lesson, the RPF (Section 8), spells out the principles that are to guide the valuation and compensation of assets for affected people. The valuation of assets for compensation were based on the “full replacement Cost” principle which is mandatory under Ghana’s laws on compensation and also complementary to the World Bank policy on compensation during resettlement.

In view of these issues, the residents from the Phase 1 were questioned on their involvement in the valuation process and the subsequent outcome of the valuations as well as compensation. All the respondents confirmed that their assets were valued by the consultants who undertook the feasibility studies in 2006. All respondents (100%)

agreed that they were satisfied with the valuation process. However, they complained that, as of the time of this study, they were not aware of the full value of their assets and the compensation due them. In addition they have not been informed of when their compensations would be paid.

This is an area where information flow is very limited since the Resettlement Officer on the project equally acknowledged that he is not privy to the documentations on the valuations that were undertaken during feasibility studies prior to their evacuation.

With respect to the Phase 2, the residents in the communities just like those in the Phase 1 confirmed that their assets have been valued but not aware of the value and when they would be paid their compensation. Their worry is that since no documentation has been given to them it could lead to confrontation in the future if nothing is done.

Unlike the people of Jama the communities in the phase 2 have the opportunity to undertake an independent valuation of their assets before actual evacuation. However, due to the huge cost involved, the community is trying to get support from some Non-Governmental Organisations to assist them in that direction.

It can be inferred that, the community has a genuine concern to complain owing to the Akosombo experience. Nonetheless, the BPA would do well, if efforts are made to provide the people with the necessary documentations on the values of their assets, even if funding for compensation is not readily available.

5.2.6 Government Policy and Efficient Institutional Framework

Another issue that is critical from the Akosombo experience is the policy on self-help that was adopted. It was realized that though the policy on self-help was desirable it was not appropriate due to the large number of people that were displaced and the time involved. Additionally the centralized nature of the planning process led to lapses in implementation since the planners seemed out of touch with the affected people (Diaw and Schmidt-Kallert, 1990).

The Shuikou Project in China (World Bank, 2000) is regarded successful partly due to the decentralized policy that was adopted. It offered the local authorities opportunity to plan and implement the resettlement within a wider local economic development framework.

Related to government policy is the institutional framework within which resettlement is planned and implemented. The overall Bui dam resettlement has been planned and executed within very centralized government machinery. Though institutional framework involves the local government bodies such as the Regional Coordination councils and the District assemblies, their role was merely collaborative.

The DAs are the Planning authorities at the local level and thus plan and execute development programmes and projects at the local level. Conversely, the role the DA played was to help the consultants and contractors with community entry. To this end, the resettlement has not been planned within the overall context of the local economic development in the District.

5.2.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Closely related to the institutional framework is an efficient Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism which provides the basis to assess the overall success of the resettlement and the effectiveness of the various processes and measures.

As indicated in the RPF (Section 19), the M&E mechanism that is to guide the resettlement is based on two components,

- *internal monitoring – expected to be undertaken by an appointed NGO; and*
- *external evaluations – expected to be undertaken by an external agency.*

The monitoring process is expected to analyse progress and change at regular intervals as well as identify suitable indicators to measure progress as against preplanned measures. The external evaluations on the other hand are expected to be carried out by an independent body to be appointed periodically, on a 3-6 months after resettlement and 18 and 36 months after resettlement.

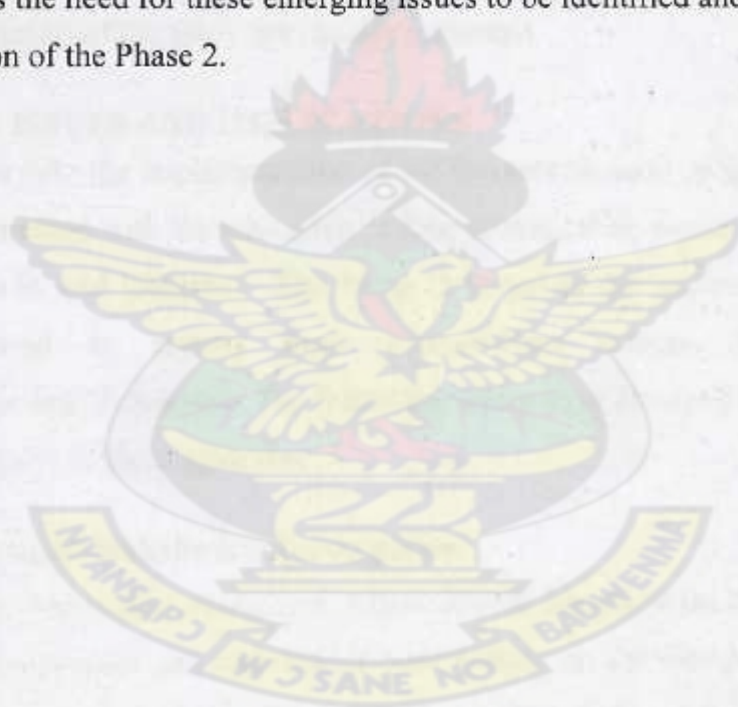
From the Phase 1, discussions with the people at the Jama Camp shows that 12 months after resettlement, no surveys have been conducted for monitoring and evaluation. However, the community still makes their grievances and concerns known through the 10 member Village committee.

The Phase 2 on the other hand is being monitored due to the grievances from the Phase 1. However, discussions with the communities indicate that neither an independent body nor Non-governmental Organization has been in charge of M&E

since implementation started. The Ghana Dams Dialogue an independent Non-Governmental Organization has been interacting with the affected committee to playing an advocacy role. The Resettlement Officer in charge of implementation equally undertakes periodic visits to communities to discuss their grievances.

Conclusion

From the forgoing, it can be noticed that experience from the kosombo resettlement provides a great worth of information for guiding any resettlement project. The Bui Project benefited from some of this experience as well as other guidelines from the international community like the World Bank and IFC. However, it can be concluded that, though some lessons were applied, some of the mistakes and issues have still been repeated especially in the planning and implementation of the Phase 1. Therefore, there is the need for these emerging issues to be identified and addressed in the implementation of the Phase 2.



CHAPTER SIX

EMERGING ISSUES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapter examined the critical issues from the Akosombo experience as well other internationally acceptable best practices of planning and implementation a resettlement process that are relevant to the Bui resettlement. The analysis examined the Bui resettlement from the perspectives of the communities from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the project in the light of the measures put forth in the RPF and the lessons from the Akosombo experience and projects from literature. This chapter principally presents the synthesis of the emerging issues from the analysis on the Bui resettlement from the perspective of affected communities in the Phase 1 and Phase 2. The recommendations necessary to effect changes and improve the implementation process and conclusion of the study are equally presented.

6.2 EMERGING ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS

With barely a year into the implementation of the Bui resettlement project, the Phase 1 has been implemented with the relocation of four communities namely, Brewohodi, Agbegikuro, Lecena and Damsite. The Phase 2 is yet to be implemented and it involves the need to resettle three communities namely, Bui village, Akanyakrom/Bator and Dokokyina. The following issues have emerged in the light of the foregoing analysis in the chapter five.

6.2.1 Consultation and Stakeholder Participation

- Unlike the Akosombo experience where 80,000 people were displaced, the consultation process and stakeholder participation on the Bui project can be deemed as effective due to the relatively smaller scale of the resettlement (1,800 people displaced). As such, the size or scale of resettlement is a critical issue to determine the success or otherwise of stakeholder participation and consultation in the resettlement process.
- Another key issue is the fact that the National and Local stakeholder consultative meetings on the Bui project, aroused the interests of other stakeholders like the media and academics in the project. This opened opportunities for advocacy by the other stakeholders and for local

communities, to participate in the planning process by articulating their interests and concerns during the consultation process.

- Finally, consultation should be a continuous process even after resettlement, since there is the tendency to cease consultation with communities once they have been resettled. Experience from Akosombo points to this issue, where communities were ignored after resettlement.

6.2.2 Site Selection and Settlement design

- The issue of adequate time for planning and implementation of resettlement is very critical. During the Phase 1, effort was made to involve communities in the site selection. However, the limited time within which they had to be resettled to could not permit for their involvement in settlement design. Consequently, the experience from the Akosombo dam where resettlers were rushed through resettlement was repeated.
- Moreover, the relevance of the issue of adequate time for planning and implementation, can be seen in the decision of the Akanyakrom/Bator community (in the Phase 2) to change their initial decision to settle at a proposed site together with Bui village and Dokokyina for fear of losing their livelihoods.

6.2.3 Restoration of Livelihoods

- With regards to livelihoods, it is important to emphasize that, resettlement planners, should not merely repeat the livelihood activities of displaced people but opportunities within the new environment could be harnessed to restore and improve the livelihoods of resettlers. It has been established from the implementation of the Phase 1, the 2 acre farm lands that were released to the resettlers were marginal lands and this resulted in the failure of the crops they cultivated.
- Furthermore, the resettlement allowance that is given to support resettlers is a good concept to help them survive. However, the Livelihood Enhance Programme should be implemented concurrently to enable resettlers restore their livelihoods quickly to avoid over dependence on the allowance.

6.2.4 Valuation and Compensation

- It was revealed that, the communities are satisfied with the valuation process but have not been given any indication on the value of their assets, as well as, when payment would be effected. It can therefore be emphasized that, the involvement of communities in the valuation process is important to win their trust.
- Nonetheless, the most critical issue is that lack of information flow on compensation and the lack of demonstration of goodwill from Government and project managers regarding compensation could repeat the Akosombo experience and affect the future of the project if communities resort to agitation.

6.2.5 Provision of Infrastructure and Social Services

- An important issue that has emerged is that resettlement can provide opportunities to improve access to infrastructure and services. As is evident from the Phase 1, the Jama community now has access to improved water and sanitation facilities, which hitherto did not exist in their old communities. Also, the residents have access to health facility and educational facility for the children of school going age.
- Again, the provision of infrastructure such as schools and health facilities may not be sufficient to meet the needs of the people if personnel to man the facilities are not available or inadequate. In the event that personnel are not adequate, the provision of such infrastructure could put pressure on the few available. Then again, if the personnel are not available, the facilities provided could be underutilized.
- Finally, there is the need to manage the expectations of communities during the planning stages on the infrastructure and services that can be provided. The demands of communities for infrastructure and facilities that can be provided should be made known to the people to avoid the gap between promises and service delivery.

6.2.6 Government Policy and Efficient Institutional framework

- It has been established that there is the tendency to ignore the existing planning and governance structure to the detriment of effective

implementation and sustainability of resettlement projects. This is in view of the fact that, even though the DA is the planning authority at the local level, the resettlement has not been planned within the overall local economic development framework.

6.2.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

- The Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism as proposed in the RPF has not been implemented and thus creating the tendency for lapses in implementation of the Phase 1. This has resulted in the recurrence of some mistakes relating to housing design from the Akosombo resettlement.
- The concept of participatory monitoring and evaluation which involves all the relevant institutions at the local level such as the District Assemblies, chieftaincy institution, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Community Based Organisations which has emphasized by the RPF has not been pursued since implementation started. This has the tendency to affect the sustainability of the project, if the institutions expected to provide valuable information for managing the project are not involved.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The planning and implementation of the Bui dam resettlement has drawn from valuable lessons from the Akosombo experience and international standards; and presents itself as very participatory; and addresses the interests of the communities. Nonetheless, the implementation could do with a few changes to improve the living conditions of the people; to ensure the sustainability of the expected gains and promote the overall development of the communities.

6.3.1 Consultation and Stakeholder Participation

- **Need for Long-Term Engagement with Problems of Affected Communities**

The BPA should ensure that they continue to engage the communities continuously after resettlement to monitor the progress the communities are making in the new resettlement. This will enable the communities to report grievances and participate in the evaluation of the project. Public and media interest should be sustained

6.3.2 Restoration of Livelihoods

- **Implement LEP**

In the short term, the District Agriculture Department must test the soil and the needed fertilizer and inputs given to the help residents at Jama to continue with their farming activities.

In the immediate to medium term the fisher men should be sensitized on the need to adopt farming or other non-farm livelihood strategies. In the long term however, efforts must be made to train them in opting for aquaculture as a new livelihood activity.

- **Sensitization on LEP in Phase 2**

There is the need for the communities yet to be resettled, to be sensitized on alternative livelihoods before actual physical relocation is undertaken. This will enable the people to quickly restore their livelihoods as they adjust to the new settlement. In addition, the BPA should endeavour to develop feasible and viable alternative livelihoods for resettlers.

- **Non-formal education**

In view of the high illiteracy levels (67% of adult population) in the communities and its likely impact on the people's ability to restore their livelihoods, it is important for BPA to introduce non-formal education to empower the communities. This will enable the communities to take advantage of the new opportunities that the dam will bring in terms of both formal and informal employment.

6.3.3 Valuation and Compensation

- **Information flow on Compensation values and due date**

In view of the Akosombo experience on non-payment of compensation, the BPA in collaboration with the Land Valuation Board should provide information on the values of the assets and when the compensation would be paid.

- **Spread payment of compensation over a period**

In the event that, funding for compensation is not readily available, compensation of assets should be spread over some years in accordance with the economic life of such assets. This should be done to avoid the tendency for people misuse the bulk sum of

monies paid to them and turn round to complain. However, the people should be given the option to decide.

6.3.4 Management of Infrastructure and Social Services

- **Community responsibility**

Management of community infrastructure like the bore hole and toilet facility in the community should be paid for by community. The community should be trained to manage and repair the boreholes when faults develop.

- **Personnel for schools and health facility**

The District Directorates of Health and Education should ensure that personnel are posted to manage the school and clinic for the community to derive maximum benefits from the facility.

In the medium to long term, the DA can sponsor students in the Teacher and Nursing training colleges and bond them to work in the district for some years after their training.

- **Scholarship Support**

In addition, as a result of the high poverty levels and high illiteracy as indicated in the community profiles, a scholarship scheme should be instituted to support the brilliant but needy students in the communities to access higher education

6.3.5 Government Policy and Institutional Responsibility

The government policy and institutional framework should allow the implementation of the Phase 2 to be redesigned within the overall local economic development framework of the Tain district

The Bole District Assembly should incorporate the Jama community in their overall local economic development programmes to attain maximum impact and ensure sustainability of the project.

6.3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation for Sustainability

The concept of participatory monitoring and evaluation which involves all the relevant institutions at the local level such as the District Assemblies, chieftaincy institution, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Community Based Organisations as has been emphasized by the RPF must be vigorously implemented. These

institutions would provide valuable information and resources to manage resettlement and ensure sustainability of the project.

6.4 CONCLUSION

Ghana as a developing country embarked on the construction of the Akosombo dam on River Volta, in the 1950s after her independence, to boost her development through hydropower generation for industrialization. Fifty years down in the country's history, Ghana has embarked on the construction of yet another dam- Bui Dam Project. The Bui dam, which is the third largest dam to be constructed after Akosombo and Kpong dams, is expected to produce an additional 400MW to the country's hydro power sector in the energy mix.

Unlike the Akosombo and the Kpong dams, which displaced over 80,000 and 2000 people respectively, the Bui dam will displace 1,800 people according to the ESIA report. There have been a lot of criticisms of how the Akosombo and the Kpong dams failed to implement the measures that were planned to restore the livelihoods of the people who were displaced. This has been attributed to the gap between planning and implementation that had characterized the development of most developing countries.

In view of this, the study sought to examine the planning phase of the resettlement component of the Bui dam project, in the light of the Akosombo resettlement. The research sought to find out how stakeholders were consulted and the how their interests influenced the planning process.

The study adopted the participatory and exploratory approaches as the methods to undertake the research. The combination of these qualitative approaches was deemed necessary to enable the researcher examined the planning process from the perspective of the affected people as well as project managers.

The key issues that emerged from the study are that, firstly, unlike the Akosombo experience where 80,000 people were displaced, the consultation process and stakeholder participation on the Bui project can be deemed as effective due to the relatively smaller scale of the resettlement. Secondly, the involvement of stakeholders such as the media and academics opened the opportunities for advocacy for local community participation and involvement in planning and implementation.

Additionally, the issue of adequate time for planning and implementation of resettlement is very critical for success. Moreover, resettlement can provide opportunities to improve access to infrastructure and services. As is evident from the Phase 1, the Jama community now has access to improved water and sanitation facilities. More so, resettlement planners should not merely repeat the livelihood activities of displaced people but opportunities within the new environment could be harnessed to restore and improve the livelihoods of resettlers. Then again, the provision of infrastructure such as schools and health facilities may not be sufficient to meet the needs of the people if personnel to man the facilities are not available or inadequate. Finally, there is the need for resettlement to be planned and implemented within an overall local economic development framework to ensure sustainability.

It is recommended that, there is the need for long-term engagement with problems of affected communities. Also, there is the need for information flow on compensation values and time of payment to allay the fears of resettlers. In addition, the payment of compensation should spread payment of compensation over a period time to enable communities utilize their entitlements judiciously. Again, there is the need for the DA to sponsor personnel in educational institutions to attract them to manage the infrastructure provided. Finally, due to the high illiteracy levels in the communities scholarship support should be instituted to help brilliant students to pursue higher education.

Finally, it can be said that the communities have been adequately involved and their concerns addressed in the resettlement process. However as a result of high poverty levels and high illiteracy in the communities, the mere provision these facilities might not change their living conditions in the future, unless efforts are made to empower them economically. In conclusion it must be emphasized that most of the lessons from the Akosombo experience have influenced and improved the planning and implementation of the Bui resettlement. The involvement of stakeholders from the national to the local levels has improved the planning and the implementation of the Bui resettlement.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Components of the Livelihood Enhancement Programme

The LEP will target the major livelihood activities amongst the affected communities to provide assistance/support to the following:

- Agriculture;
- Fishing;
- Trading; and
- Grazing, hunting and collection of forest products.

It will focus first and foremost on those households that have, in this RPF and during finalisation of the RAP, been identified as vulnerable, and as a secondary objective will seek to enhance livelihoods more generally amongst resettled and host communities.

1. Agricultural Assistance

Key measures proposed are outlined below. These will need further development through consultation with farmers and the institutions responsible for developing and implementing the RAP. Agricultural assistance measures will be complementary to, and will be integrated with, agricultural extension services provided by MoFA. The agency/institution responsible for implementing agricultural assistance will be selected by the LEP Committee, and will report to the LEP Committee. It is most likely to be the Livelihoods NGO, and the remainder of this section is based on that assumption. Its objective will be to ensure adequate land and agricultural development inputs are provided to:

- All persons who farmed land before resettlement; and
- Other community members who do not currently have farming skills or access to land, but express an interest in becoming farmers (eg some of the fishermen surveyed during preparation of the ESIA and this RPF: see *Section 4*).

Types of assistance: The programme will offer the following support:

- *Business planning:*

Farmers will attend training to prepare an Agricultural Business Plan, which will detail required inputs, anticipated returns, possible extension services and timeline for agricultural production.

- *Agricultural inputs:*

- *Ground preparation:* All assistance packages will include land clearance (ie land will be cleared and prepared prior to being handed over to farmers). Clearance will consist of

initial slashing, piling and burning, felling and stumping, weeding (by hand or herbicide), fertilizer, pesticide (if required), and storage assistance (if required).

- *Extension Services:*

Provision of basic extension services including training in cultivation techniques and storage of crops.

- *Micro-credit:*

Micro-credit will be provided to farmers who have, with help from advice from the Livelihoods NGO, developed a simple but viable business plan with a sustainable means of repaying loan(s).

- *Crop Packages:* As a one-off start-up package to farmers, they will be offered crop seed packages according to preferred combinations of food and cash crops. These may include: Maize/cassava intercrop, cashew, citrus fruits, and cow pea.

- *Land Access Assistance:* All efforts will be made to ensure that those who wish to farm but did not previously have land are offered a minimum of 2 ha each.

2. Fishing

The key principle with respect to rehabilitation of fishermen and women is to ensure that they are given access to equivalent or improved fishing grounds. The measures (described below) will aim to improve fishing livelihoods to levels over and above pre-settlement levels.

- *Equivalent fishing grounds:* Those households engaged in fishing will be resettled near water bodies that are equivalent or better in terms of potential fish production than those they have left. This will enable the households to maintain or improve their livelihood from fishing.

- *Development of Fishing Opportunities:*

Measures will include:

- *Establishment of a fishing association.* The association can help to facilitate training, and act as a conduit for measures undertaken by the Livelihoods NGO to support the fishing industry in the area.

- *Business planning.* Support will be given to help fishermen and women develop business plans for their activities.

- *Micro-credit.* Micro-credit will be provided to fisherman and women who have, with help from advice from the Livelihoods NGO, developed a simple but viable business plan with a sustainable means of repaying loan(s). The loans might be used for purposes such as purchase of improved fishing equipment, or outboard motors.

- *Storage, transport and processing refrigeration facilities.* The fishing association will be provided with refrigeration equipment for storage and smoking facilities for processing of fish. The Livelihoods NGO will help the association to prepare a business plan that includes mechanisms for cost recovery via affordable fees and charges, to fund proper maintenance of the equipment.

- *Development of Alternate Livelihoods.* Fishermen that are not provided with access to fishery resources of equal or better productive potential, or who wish to develop alternative livelihoods, will be given support to change and/or diversify. Against a background of fishermen reporting that fishing activities have been declining and becoming less profitable (see Section 4), this is likely to be an important element of the assistance to households where fishing has been a significant livelihood activity. Livelihoods that could be developed further by the Livelihoods NGO in consultation with local fishermen include:

- Agricultural development;
- Development of small service enterprises, artisanal workshops, etc;
- and
- Appropriate skills training for other livelihoods that are identified, and for which there is a demand.

3. Trading

Small scale trading activities in the area of the Bui project are dependent on market linkages and personal contacts through which the local traders buy and sell their goods. The traders affected by resettlement will need to establish new linkages, change existing practices (ie goods stocked, pricing, etc). Resettled traders may also face increased competition from existing traders located in or near the host communities. Any risks to the recovery of their trading business after resettlement will be identified, and measures to address them will be developed, in close consultation with affected traders and through an assessment of opportunities post resettlement to the host sites.

The measures may include the following:

- *Ensuring access to markets.* It will be essential that market linkages are considered at host sites, taking into account existing traders and trading infrastructure at the new site (eg roads to existing or potential new markets). It may also be necessary to facilitate negotiations with existing markets if the resettled traders must join a market association in order to trade.

- *Ongoing support.* Provision of ongoing support to traders in the first six months after resettlement will help them to re-establish their business. The assistance may include: identification of new customers and suppliers; developing new pricing structures; assessing and advising on changes to adjust to different market preferences amongst their new clientele; and dealing with competition.

- *Business planning and micro-credit.* Micro-credit will be provided to traders who have, with help from advice from the Livelihoods NGO, developed a simple but viable business plan with a sustainable means of repaying loan(s). The loans might be used for purposes such as: start-up capital to buy goods; purchase of transportation to improve access to markets; and investment in better storage and refrigeration to improve the shelf-life of products.

- *Construction of market stalls.* This will be an important component of the plans for the development of the host sites. During consultation for preparation of this RPF, traders highlighted the occupational hazards (dust, accidents, crime) from having makeshift stalls along the roadside. Provision of planned, appropriate structures will improve the working environment for traders, reduce damage and deterioration of goods, and provide a more appealing, hygienic sales environment.

4. Grazing, Hunting and Forest Product Collection

Grazing, hunting and forest product collection are predominantly supplementary income sources, but they nevertheless play an important role amongst the livelihoods of communities that will be affected by the Bui project. For example, forest products provide access to medicines, and all three can provide both subsistence and alternative income during the low seasons for farming and fishing.

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APPENDIX B: Reports on Local Stakeholder Consultative Meetings

**Proposed Bui Hydroelectric Power - Environmental and Social
Impact Assessment:
Report on Public Hearings Held At Banda Ahenkro and
Bungasi in the Brong Ahafo Region on Tuesday, 8th August
2006**

1.0 PREAMBLE

The Government of Ghana through the Ministry Of Energy(as represented by the Bui Development Committee and its executive arm, the Bui Development Secretariat), has contracted Environmental Resources Management Limited(ERM)to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment(ESIA) of the proposed Bui Hydroelectric Power Project in consonance with Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999, L.I. 1652.

As part of the process of assessing the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Bui Project, local level consultations (Public Hearings) have been held for the communities' likely to be affected by the project.

The main intent of the consultations was to:

- Inform the interest groups of the project
- Determine the issues that are of particular concern to them
- Provide feedback on the findings of the ESIA

In the Brong Ahafo Region, specifically in the Tain District, two separate public hearings were held at Banda Ahenkro and Bungasi in the morning and afternoon of Tuesday 8th August 2006 respectively.

1.1 COMPOSITION OF PANEL

Both functions were presided over by a four-member panel including the EPA (which provided the needed secretarial assistance). The make-up of the panel was as follows:

Mr. Adamu Salifu (Deputy Coordinating Director, Tain District Assembly) – Chairman

Mr. Paul Interkudzie (Medical Assistant, Banda Health Centre) – Member

Nana Kofi Gbankama II (Teacher and Banda Benkumhene) – Member

Mr. Isaac Osei (Acting Director, EPA/BAR) – Member/ Secretary

- (l) Compensation for lands acquired for the establishment of the Bui National Park has not yet been paid. What was being done about the issue?
- (m) Will there be compensation for lands to be acquired for sans / grave winning for construction for the project?
- (n) What will be the fate of Timber trees that are likely to be affected by the project?

3.2 Bungasi Forum

The crowd that attended the Bungasi forum included the Chief and the elders as well as representatives from satellite communities of Bungasi. Among the key issues raised at this forum were:

- (a) Request for the provision of electricity; (electrification project for Bungasi are has already commenced, assistance for early completion was therefore required). Other social amenities like schools, health facilities and jobs were also requested.
- (b) Manje – Bungasi road is of prime concern to the people than the Banda Nkwanta – Bungasi road that the presentation sought to emphasize.
- (c) While some properties have been assessed for compensation others have not been done.
- (d) The Bui Development Committee must include representation from the local communities.
- (e) Boreholes are about to be constructed in some communities, should the exerciser proceed in view of impending Bui Project?
- (f) Will individual likely to be affected have a choice in where he or she wishes to be settled?
- (g) Will it be worthwhile to continue farming activities once the project commences?
- (h) Resettlement might force people to become subservient to people of the host communities
- (i) The youth who have the requisite technical skills should be given priority during job recruitment for the project.

It was also very clear from the contributions of the two communities that the people were very much concerned about the plight of the Hippo community. They appear to have a hunch that the inception of the dam would wipe out the Hippo population in their area.

Evidently demonstrated also was the emotional display of the fishing communities likely to be affected by the project. They advocated for resettlement along the river and not on farmlands as the other would-be communities. This requisite was purely on the basis of having spent all their lifetime in fishing business.

Based on the entire deliberations of the two communities the following recommendations are made:

- It is recommended that maps, poster boards, diagrams or photographs to facilitate a better appreciation of the Bui Hydropower Project should be made available to the communities.
- It is recommended that the issue of compensation for lands/properties acquired for the creation of the BNP be properly resolved to forestall any future agitation that might hinder the smooth implementation of the Bui Hydroelectric Power Project.
- It is also recommended that compensation issues relating to the proposed Bui Power Project should be historically addressed and the people well informed and advised against any attempt to speculative developments.
- Conscious effort should be made to ensure that the people's expectations concerning job creation are met to a large extent. Lessons could be drawn from approaches adopted by some Mining companies. The District Assembly and NGOs/CBOs could be co-opted to facilitate the process.
- The District Assembly must also be encouraged to assist farmers to form cooperatives and provide with needed credit to boost food production and marketing of their produce.
- Resettlement must take cognisance of the basic livelihoods of the people that would be affected.

**A REPORT OF A PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS/FORA ORGANISED AT
BAMBOI AND BANDA NKWANTA UNDER THE BUI ELECTRIC PROJECT ON
THE 9TH AUGUST 2006**

1.0 Introduction

In fulfilment of EPA's mandate under Act 490 (1994) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations (LI1652, 1999) to ensure compliance with established Environmental Impact Assessment procedures in the planning and execution of development projects, the EPA Northern Regional Office on Wednesday, 9th August 2006 at the invitation of the proponent of the Bui Hydro electric project detailed two officers (John Bosco and Wumbel Abukari) to take part in a consultative meeting organised at Bamboi and Banda Nkwanta to out door the Project and to solicit views/concerns of community members about the project.

2.0 Background

The Government of Ghana has proposed to construct the Bui Gorge on the Black Volta River into a hydroelectric project to supplement the current national energy reserves. The construction and operation of this Dam will in no doubt have some environmental and social impacts in the affected communities. In view of this, the Government of Ghana (the proponent) is required under EPA's Act 490 of (1990) and LI1652 go through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. The EIA procedures spell out four stages, namely: Registration, Project screening, scoping report and Environmental Impact statement (EIS). The Government of Ghana through the project consultant has so far moved to the third stage (Scoping report). The report has been reviewed by the EPA and appropriate comments and suggestions offered for consideration for further consideration and co-operation into the Draft Environmental Impact Statement to be developed.

To make the EIA process complete, proponents are usually advised to organise public consultation meetings for potentially affected communities where they will be informed about the project and the views and concerns about the project sought.

3.0 Purpose

The purpose of the consultation as the EPA's position stated by Mr. John Bosco Baguri Sumani is to offer members of potentially affected communities the opportunity to be informed about the project and to air in their views and concerns so as to inform the effective planning and execution of the project. Mr. John, in an attempt to state the purpose of the consultation, took the gathering through the EIA procedures. He stated that the procedures require that a project proponent prepare an Environmental Impact statement that presents a true assessment of the impacts of the proposed project on the environment. The EIS is to address the likely impacts of the project during the construction and operational phases.

Mr. John ended his presentation on the purpose of the consultation meeting at each of the venues by calling on the people to come out clearly with their views and concerns about the project, for their views and concerns will be incorporated into the project design and implementation.

4.0 Proceedings

At each of the meeting venues, that is Bamboi and Banda Nkwanta, proceedings began with an opening prayer followed by introduction of the panel members comprising EPA staff from

the Northern Region Office, consultants from the Bui hydro-electric project office, chiefs and other opinion leaders of each community.

This was shortly followed by a brief address by EPA's representative on the purpose of the consultation meeting and another short presentation by the representative of the VRA on what the project is all about and its likely environmental and social impacts.

After these presentations, the floor was opened for community members to ask questions and/or express their views and concerns about the proposed Bui Hydroelectric project. At each of the meeting venues, more time was allowed for the people to ask as many questions as they want so as to clarify all the issues bothering their minds as far as the project is concerned. A lot of concerns were raised at each meeting, which were exhaustively responded to by the panel. These issues will be looked at later.

After each of the open forums, time was made for the secretary (EPA representative) to summarise all the concerns raised and read it to the hearing of the whole gathering. Discussions were done in two major Ghanaian languages, Twi and Dagari.

Each meeting ended with an address by the District Chief Executive, followed by a closing prayer. At Bamboi, the DCE, (a woman) expressed dissatisfaction about the apathy of her colleagues towards public discussions and encouraged them to come out of their shells and contribute their quota to the development of their respective areas. This came after no woman spoke through out the discussions. The DCE, at the Banda Nkwanta meeting called on the project proponent to employ the youth of the area during the construction and operation of the project. She also appealed to the proponent to construct infrastructural facilities like schools, roads and clinics as part of project components for beneficiary communities.

5.6 Issues Raised

During the consultative meetings, a lot of pertinent issues were raised at both Bamboi and Banda Nkwanta. Most of the questions and concerns raised were satisfactorily addressed by panel members (EPA/Consultants).

5.7 Key Issues Raised at the Bamboi Meeting

The under listed are some key issues/concerns raised at Bamboi during the Public consultative meeting held.

- The North Mo Traditional council were not happy about the fact that they were not represented on the Bui Development Committee and appealed to the proponent to offer them a place on the committee.
- They expressed the fear that the construction of Bui Dam is likely to bring certain diseases into the communities as in the case of Akosombo. They therefore wanted to know the plans the project has against such disease outbreaks at the community level.
- There was a concern that, currently the volume of water in the river is not enough, how sure then is the project management that the river will be able to provide the needed quantity of water to turn the turbines to generate electricity.
- Community members wanted to know if alternative sources of water will be provided them. In view of this, there was a clarion call on the project to make provision to supply the communities with pipe born water.

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APPENDIX C: Report on National Consultative Meeting

A REPORT ON
The Environmental and Social Impact
Assessment of the Bui Hydropower
Project

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS
CONSULTATION MEETING

Organised by:

BUI DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT
/ ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT

in association with

SGS ENVIRONMENT

on

25TH APRIL, 2006

at

THE GNAT HALL, ADABRAKA, ACCRA

Introduction

On the 25th of April 2006, a National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting was held at the GNAT Hall (The Theatre) Accra involving 121 participants drawn from NGOs/CBOs/CSOs, the Media, the Public Service, the Academia and the Private Sector. The theme for the meeting was "Environmental & Social Impact Assessment Study of the Proposed Bui Hydro electric Power Project."

The participants were seated by 9 30 am and the workshop was started with the introduction of the Chairman for the function - Professor Ebenezer Laing of the Botany Department of the University of Ghana. He started with a welcome address in which he stressed the need for the country to increase its sources of hydro-electricity in order to meet the demand of consumers.

Background to the workshop

Professor Laing invited Mr. Eamonn Barrett, the director of the Bui Hydro-electric Power Project ESIA, to give the background to the meeting. In his delivery, Mr. Barrett explained the overall purpose of the meeting. This was:

"to present the Bui Dam project and potential environmental and social impacts in order to understand stakeholder concerns. These would be recorded and incorporated into information used to identify measures to reduce the negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts of the dam."

He urged participants to provide objective independent opinions, drawing attention to the handouts given to participants. He said with some help from Ghanaian colleagues, they have been able to put together a comprehensive study of the Bui project area.

This was followed by three presentations:

- Project description - Doug Smith
- Environmental aspects - Julia Tims and Chris Gordon
- Social aspects - Tunde Morakinyo and Mr. Joe Agyerim-Boateng

Please see the presentation attached.

The questions and answers session began with a recap of the purpose of the meeting by Mr. Tunde Morakinyo which led to opening the floor to discussion by the participants. *Please see their questions and the responses given below.*

Mr. Barrett summed up the meeting and said all comments would be incorporated into the findings of the final report. He said the local level communities survey will help to ensure a sensitive approach to the project. He indicated that there would be second consultation at a national level for participants to find out more about the ESIA recommendations.

The Chairman congratulated all participants and hoped that contributions so far gathered would be incorporated into the final ESIA report.

QUESTIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS/COMMENTS	ANSWERS FROM THE TEAM
1. How best can people whose lands are taken be compensated, especially in a situation where local people have not benefited from similar project?	A survey is being carried out to make sure that resettlement is done fairly to all individuals affected.
2. How are we sure that recommendations made will be implemented by the government?	Measures to involve community members in monitoring the project is on course within the E.S.M.
3. What is the source of funds for the compensation package?	The government will be handling that part.
4. What mechanism is there to ensure that the affected people benefit, and how effective is it to compensate the loss?	The panel assured participants that, their contribution will help to capture ideas for changes to be made by the Government which will benefit the affected villagers.
5. What are the potential invasive species expected?	Rare species will be taken care of. At the moment only water hyacinths are the main invaders. Recommendations are being put together with a close monitoring.
6. Any agreement with Burkina Faso on dam construction?	Future upstream developments especially in Burkina Faso are being considered.
7. What are the plans to mitigate any accidents during the construction of the Dam?	Accidents are on two levels, (1). Major issue eg dam failure which is not likely to occur. (2) Small scale accidents. At best, they are considering deals to utilize good constructional practices. Residents are to be categorised into two groups: (1) Expected accidents will be taken care of according to safety measure under International best practices. (2) Unforeseen accidents are also being considered and recommendations will be made to the management.
8. What is preventing the option of Solar Energy?	Other forms of energy continue to be explored.
9. How is the process making sure that the affected communities have enough information on how the project is going to destroy their livelihood, and whether they are part of the meeting and subsequent processes of the assessment?	Training and capacity building through education will be initiated to create awareness.
10. What happens to those communities downstream when they would have to change their lifestyle and livelihood because of the project?	All people to be resettled will be adequately compensated irrespective of their background but those who have to

	be moved physically will be totally compensated whilst those who lose only economically will be given a different package after due assessment.
11. When is the possible date for the take off (project)?	Our role is to be independent professional advisors but not involve in the actual implementation of the Project. Time for implementation is not our responsibility. Ours is on feasibility and reports should be made available well before commencement of the project as has happened elsewhere in the world.
12. What was the response of the people affected during consultation with them?	Their various concerns have been taken into consideration and recommendations will be made to the management.
13. Do we need hydro power at this point at all?	Other alternatives continue to be explored.
14. What plans have been put in place to ensure that all facilities needed in the proposed resettlement communities are provided?	The villagers have contacted and a needs assessment programme put in place. Recommendations will be made to the management.
15. The project consultants should make use of technicians and specialists who have experiences with other projects eg. Kpong and Akosombo projects.	A large number of the Team's survey personnel are made up of Ghanaian experts some of whom are from the VRA and this has enhanced our collective wisdom output.
16. Issues of gender should be addressed because in cases like what is actually happening women and the aged are the most affected.	During the survey, all vulnerable groups, especially gender were specifically contacted in the focus groups with reference to their livelihood changes. Local knowledge is essential for the success of the exercise.
17. Community members should be involved in all the planning phase of the process as such there should be constant communication flow so that they would own the project.	There have been series of meetings with the villagers at various levels to thrash out issues and this will continue for sometime after the completion.
18. Community members should be involved in the development of indicators for monitoring and evaluating the Bui hydropower project.	Much gathering of information is at hand to make Bui hydro Project a success.
19. The gap between ideas spelt out in the EIA and implementation of these ideas need to be bridged, one way of ensuring this is setting aside funds for the implementation of these mitigation measures and community members through the CBOs and NGOs should form	During the implementation, all stakeholders including NGOs and CBOs will be required to help.

part of this group.	
20. The report is more qualitative than quantitative for monitoring and evaluation. There is the need to bring in some quantitative indicators.	All stakeholders in the villages were contacted in the first phase of the survey. The second phase will be quantitative in data for a more candid report.
21. The Reports for discussion at this meeting were supposed to be posted on the internet. However, this was not so and the time for our perusal after getting it from a different source was too short to make meaningful contributions.	Reports have now been made available on the internet.
22. How different is the assessment of Bui from Akosombo if history is anything to go by?	
23. Are we going to experience periodic power outage as a result of low water level of the Dam as is the case with Akosombo dam?	
24. Why there is no re-settlement for communities whose farms will be flooded not their homes?	
25. What plans are afoot to take biodiversity that would be displaced or affected by the project?	
26. How many households will be affected by the construction of the Dam?	
27. The status of "settlers community" given to the resettlement is not appropriate. Once the land for the resettlement has been acquired, those to be resettled should not be referred to as settlers.	
28. What is the total cost for the Project?	
29. Change is difficult for individuals as well as communities. So I suggest that intensive and extensive counselling be done for the people to accept and adapt to the situation they may find themselves in.	
30. With the increase in population due to the work force during the construction period, I would like to appeal to authorities to put in place measures to minimize the spread of malaria, STDs, and HIV/AIDS.	
31. All those who are going to lose their buildings, crops, economic trees, as well as the lands will be compensated first before the acquisition is made under Act 125 - State Lands Act 125.	

APENDIX D: Questionnaires and Interview Guides

KWAME NKIRIMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF PLANNING AND LAND ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

"APPRAISAL OF THE PLANNING PHASE OF THE RESETTLEMENT COMPONENT OF THE BUI DAM PROJECT. LESSONS FROM THE AKOSOMBO DAM".

Interview Guide for Focused Group Discussions

GROUP 1- MEN

How did you get know about the resettlement?

To what extent were you consulted about your needs and expectations?

What social infrastructure has been provided for the new settlement?

Did your interests influence the planning and design of new settlements?

What change in livelihoods/employment activities do you expect?

How were assets valued?

Have you been adequately compensated?

What are your expectations for the future in the resettlement town?

What preparation have you made to cope with the changes?

Has the community been prepared for the movement and how?

What arrangements have been made to manage infrastructure?

Any unfulfilled promises?

If the whole planning process was to be repeated, what would you suggest should be done differently?

Other observations/comments

GROUP 2- WOMEN

How did you get know about the resettlement?

To what extent were you consulted about your needs and expectations?

Did your interests influence the planning and design of new settlements in siting of

Water facilities?

Schools facilities?

Health facilities)?

What change in livelihoods/employment activities do you expect?

How were your assets valued?

Have you been adequately compensated?

Is the new settlement suitable to local conditions in terms of housing and infrastructure?

What are your expectations for the future in the resettlement town?

What preparation have you made to cope with the changes?

What arrangements have been made to manage infrastructure?

Any unfulfilled promises?

What do you suggest should be done differently, if the whole planning process was to be repeated?

other observations/comments

GROUP 3- YOUTH

How did you get know about the resettlement?

To what extent were consulted about your needs and expectations?

Did your interests influence the planning and design of new settlements?

Is the new settlement suitable to your local conditions and culture?

What change in livelihoods/employment activities do you expect?

How were your assets valued?

Have you been adequately compensated?

What are your expectations for the future in the resettlement town?

What arrangements have been made to manage infrastructure?

What do you suggest should be done differently, if the whole planning process was to be repeated?

What preparation have you made to cope with the changes

Has there been any specific project for the youth?

Any unfulfilled promises?

other observations/comments

KWAME NKUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF PLANNING AND LAND ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

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The information provided will purely be for academic purpose in partial fulfillment for the award of MSc. Development Planning and Management. I would be very grateful for your cooperation. Thank you.

Interview Guide for Contractors

Name of Institution.....

Date:.....

Name of Respondent.....

Time:.....

Position.....

Contact No.....

Who are the stakeholders involved in the project from the contractor's perspective? Please list.

Which stakeholders are the directly affected groups at the community level?

Who are the indirectly affected groups at the community level?

How did you inform the affected communities on your activities on the project as a contractor?

To what extent have communities (both host and resettled) been involved in your activities?

In what ways have the communities positively affected the activities of contractor?

In what ways have the communities negatively affect the activities of contractor?

What are the expectations of the community from contractor's perspective?

Why are such demands being made by communities (both resettled and host)?

Any major concerns of the communities that was factored into the project?

Any specific programmes for alternative livelihoods for the youth, men and women in affected communities?

What complaints have you received from the communities?

How serious are these complaints?

How can they be managed?

Any other observations/comments? -

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Interview Guide for Consultants

Name of Institution.....

Date:.....

Name of Respondent.....

Time:.....

Position.....

Contact No.....

List of stakeholders from the consultant's perspective.

Who are the directly affected groups at the community level?

Who are the indirectly affected groups at the community level?

How were the communities engaged in the decision making process?
site selection

Design of settlements

Compensation

Infrastructure provision

Alternative livelihoods programmes

What are the expectations of the community from consultant's perspective?

Have their expectations been met and how?

How did stakeholder interest influence the final planning and design of resettlement scheme?

How did stakeholder interests inform implementation of the first phase?

How is resettlement negatively going to affect the community in consultant's view?

How is resettlement positively going to affect the community?

Does the consultant foresee any developmental impacts from the resettlement?

How can the project be managed to ensure that resettlement goals are achieved?

If the planning was to be repeated, what would you recommend should be done differently?

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Interview Guide for District Assemblies

Name of Institution..... Date:.....
Name of Respondent..... Time:.....

Position.....
Contact No.....

How informed is the DA on the activities of the resettlement process of project?

What has been the role of the Assembly in,
Planning

Monitoring,

Implementation

To what extent has the DA factored the dam construction in their development planning?

In what ways can the DA positively plan for the development of the resettlement towns in the district's development planning?

What are the expectations of the DA from project?

Are there issues concerning the resettlement that can cause conflict between the DA and contractors?

What can be done to improve the resettlement management of the resettlement communities?

If the planning was to be repeated, what would you recommend should be done differently?



Interview Guide for Opinion Leaders

Name of Respondent.....

Time:.....

Position.....

Date:.....

Contact No......

List of stakeholders from the Opinion Leaders perspective.

Who are the directly affected groups at the community level?

Who are the indirectly affected groups at the community level?

To what extent have the community leaders been involved or participated in the decision making process in...?

Site selection

Design of settlements

Compensation

Infrastructure provision

Alternative livelihoods programmes

How informed are/were the Opinion leader(s) on the schedule of implementation activities ?

What are/were the expectations of the community from resettlement?

Why such expectations above?

In what ways can resettlement negatively affect the community?

In what ways can resettlement positively affect the community?

Any critical concerns yet to be addressed by project managers?

Have you made any complaints/petitions to any higher authorities on the project?

If any complaints have/were made, how have they been addressed?

Is there anything that can cause conflict between the community and project managers?

How can resettlement be managed to reduce adverse impacts?

If the planning was to be repeated, what would you recommend should be done differently?

"APPRAISAL OF THE PLANNING PHASE OF THE RESETTLEMENT COMPONENT OF THE BUI DAM PROJECT.
LESSONS FROM THE AKOSOMBO DAM".

Questionnaire for Households (Resettled Communities)

Name of Enumerator.....

Community:.....

Date:.....

House No.:.....

Time:.....

Household characteristics/housing facilities

1. Name of respondent: _____
2. Status of respondent in household _____
i. Landlord [] ii. Relative of Landlord [] v. Caretaker []
iii. Tenant [] vi. Other (specify) _____
3. Sex of the head of household: _____
Male [] 2. Female []
4. How many people are in your household?
i. Before resettlement ii. After resettlement
male _____ male _____
female _____ female _____
5. How many households are in the house?
i. Before resettlement _____
ii. After resettlement _____
6. How many rooms are in the house?
i. before resettlement _____
ii. after resettlement _____
7. Were you given any additional facilities which were not available in your old house? List them.
i. _____
ii. _____
iii. _____
iv. _____
8. Did you lose any household facility that was not replaced in the new settlement? Specify
i. _____
ii. _____
iii. _____

Participation/involvement in the Resettlement Process

9. How did you hear about your community's resettlement?

- i. From friends/relatives [] ii. From traditional leaders [] iii. Assembly member []
iv. Other (specify) _____

10. Were you involved in the decision to resettle your community at present site? i. Yes ii. No

11. If yes, how were you involved?

- i. In site selection ii. Design of new community
iii. Design of houses iv. Choice of alternative livelihood strategies

12. How did the design of the resettlement town manage the different ethnic groupings?

- i. All ethnic groups assembled as a homogenous community
ii. All ethnic groups assembled separately as a heterogeneous community

Compensation package

13. Were you involved in the valuation of your assets? i. Yes ii. No

14. What major assets did you have?

Asset	unit of measurement/price	quantity	Value
Land	_____	_____	
Livestock	_____	_____	
Other(specify)	_____	_____	
Other (specify)	_____	_____	

15. Are you satisfied with the compensation process?

16. What would you suggest should be done differently?

Alternative livelihood strategies

17. What was your occupation before resettlement? i. Farming ii. Fishing iii. Livestock rearing
iv. Other(specify _____)

18. What were the major and minor occupations of household members who contribute to the household monthly income?

Major occupation

Minor occupation

Household head _____
Spouse _____
Other(s) _____
Other(s) _____

19. What are the main occupations of members of your household after resettlement?

Major occupation

Minor occupation

Household head _____
Spouse _____
Other(s) _____
Other(s) _____

20. What do you think you and other household members can do in the new settlement to generate income?

- i. Acquire new skills
ii. Engage in higher education
iii. Financial assistance to expand present occupation
iv. Acquire more land
v. Other(specify) _____

21. Did you benefit from any alternative livelihood programme, and in what form?

Resettlement impacts/Other comments

22. Indicate three key positive changes resettlement has or is likely to bring to your household/community?

- i. _____
ii. _____
iii. _____

23. Give three negative changes resettlement has or is likely to bring to your household/community?

- i. _____
ii. _____
iii. _____

24. How do you assess your living conditions in the new settlement as compared to the old settlement on a balance?

i.1-----poor
good

ii.2-----Very poor

iii. 3-----No change

iv. 4-----Good

iv. 5----- very

25. What do you suggest can be done your part to improve your condition now and in the future?

26. What do you think the project managers can also do to improve your conditions now and in the future?

27. If the whole planning process was to be repeated, what would you suggest should be done?

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"APPRAISAL OF THE PLANNING PHASE OF THE RESETTLEMENT COMPONENT OF THE BUI DAM
PROJECT. LESSONS FROM THE AKOSOMBO DAM".

Questionnaire for Households—Communities Yet to be resettled

Name of Enumerator.....

Community:.....

House No.:.....

Date:.....

Time:.....

Household characteristics/housing facilities

1. Name of respondent: _____

2. Status of respondent in household _____

- i. Landlord [] ii. Relative of Landlord [] v. Caretaker []
 iii. Tenant [] vi. Other (specify) _____

3. Sex of the head of household: _____

Male [] 2. Female []

4. How many people are in your household? (Specify No.) male _____
 female _____

5. How many households are in the house? i. Now _____ ii. Expected in new _____

6. How many rooms are in the house? i. Now _____ ii. Expected in New _____

7. What household facilities are available in present house? List them.

- i. _____
 ii. _____
 iii. _____
 iv. _____

8. What new household facilities are you expecting in the new settlements which are not in the old settlement? Specify

- i. _____
 ii. _____
 iii. _____

Participation/involvement in the Resettlement Process

9. How did you hear about your community's resettlement?

- i. From friends/Relatives ii. From Traditional Leaders iii. Assembly Member iv. Other (specify) _____

10. Were you involved in the decision to resettle your community at proposed site? i. Yes
 ii. No

11. If yes, how were you involved?

- i. In site selection ii. Design of new community iii. Design of houses iv. Choice of alternative livelihood strategies

12. Have you been adequately prepared to move to the new site? i. Yes ii. No

13. If yes, how have you been prepared?

- i. Have been given counselling on need for resettlement
- ii. Adequately informed about schedule of relocation activities
- ii. Trained in alternative livelihood skills

Compensation Package

14. Were you involved in the valuation of your assets? i. Yes ii. No

15. What major assets did you have?

Asset	unit of measurement/price	quantity	Value
Land	_____	_____	_____
Livestock	_____	_____	_____
Other(specify)_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify)_____	_____	_____	_____

16. Are you satisfied with the evaluation process?

Alternative livelihood strategies

17. What is your present occupation before resettlement? i. Farming ii. Fishing iii. Livestock rearing iv. Other(specify_____)

18. What are the main occupations of members of your household resettlement?

	Major occupation	Minor occupation
Household head	_____	_____
Spouse	_____	_____
Other(s)-----	_____	_____
Other(s)-----	_____	_____

19. What do you think you and other household members can do in the new settlement to generate income?

- i. Acquire new skills ii. Engage in higher education iii. Financial assistance to expand present occupation
- iv. Acquire more land v. Other(specify)_____

20. Did you benefit from any alternative livelihood programme, and in what form?

Resettlement impacts/comments

21. Indicate three key positive changes resettlement is likely to bring to your household/community?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

22. Give three negative changes resettlement is likely to bring to your household/community?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

23. What do you suggest can be done your part to improve your condition in the resettlement town?

24. What do you think the project managers can also do to improve your conditions now and in the future?

25. What are your expectations in the resettlement town?

26. Do you have any idea of conditions of the first resettlement at JAMA? i. Yes ii.No

27. If yes, how has that knowledge influenced your expectations and demands in your resettlement?

25. What do you suggest can be done differently to improve the planning process?
