

PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GHANA

FACULTY OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**



**AN EVALUATION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL
IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE
ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME OF
GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES COMPANY ON
COMMUNITIES**

**BY
EMMANUEL NYARKO ANKAMAH**

SEPTEMBER, 2019.

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DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AND
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ARTS DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BY

EMMANUEL NYARKO ANKAMAH

SEPTEMBER, 2019.

DECLARATION

Candidate's Declaration

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own original work and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this university or elsewhere.

Candidate's Signature: Date:

Name: Emmanuel Nyarko Ankamah

Supervisor's Declaration

I hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of the dissertation were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of dissertation laid down by the Presbyterian University College, Ghana.

Supervisor's Signature: Date:

Name: Rev. Dr. Benzies Isaac Adu-Okoree

ABSTRACT

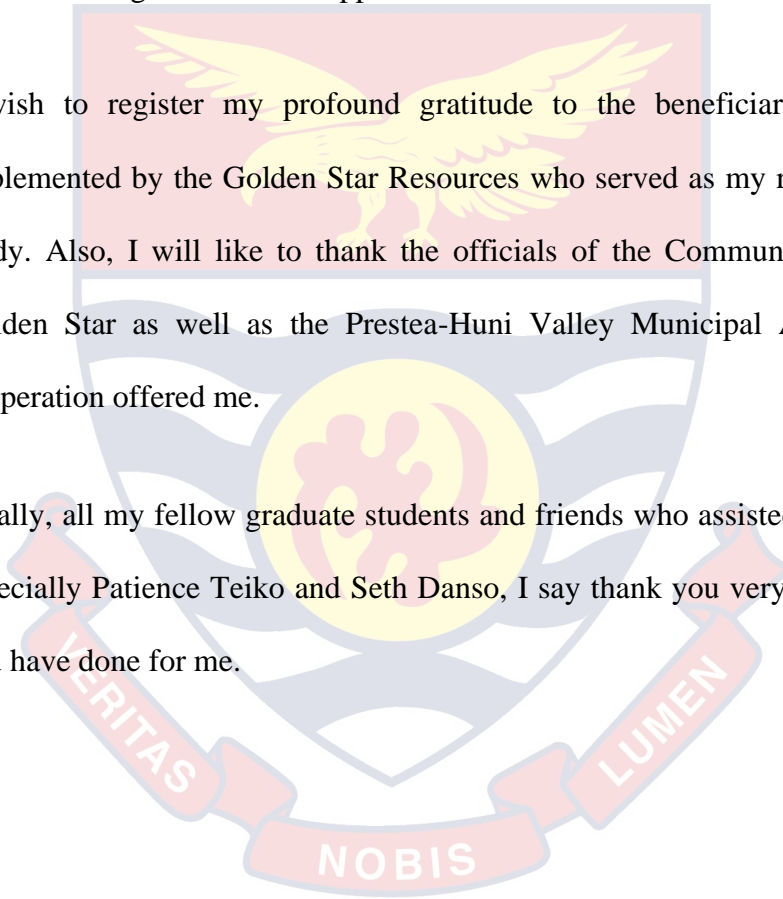
Alternative Livelihoods Programmes (ALPs) have been adopted as an alternative form of livelihoods for people whose original means of livelihood have been taken for other purposes. ALPs have been seen as viable option for people of the under privileged class. However, despite the increasing importance of ALPs in Ghanaian mining communities especially in the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality, little studies have been conducted to assess the real impacts of the ALPs on the livelihood of the inhabitants. This study therefore sought to explore the livelihood sources in the communities before the arrival of the Golden Star Resources, the impact of mining activities on the livelihood sources, examine the types of livelihood sources introduced within the ALPs and finally explore the resource requirements for engaging in the livelihood sources introduced in the ALP and the economic viability of the ALP. The study employed interview schedule to collect data from Sixty (60) beneficiaries of the ALPs in the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality whereas in-depth interview guide was employed for Six (6) key stakeholders. The main findings indicate that most of the beneficiaries were generally satisfied with the ALPs. Also, the beneficiaries indicated that jobs under the ALPs are preferred to their previous jobs. There was collaboration between the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly and Golden Star Resources Company in the implementation of the ALPs. The main challenge encountered by Golden Star in implementing the ALP was minimal cooperation from chiefs. Based on these findings, it was recommended that Golden Star should broaden the base of the projects under the ALPs to other communities within the Municipality.

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I wish to register my profound gratitude to the beneficiaries of the ALPs implemented by the Golden Star Resources who served as my respondents of the study. Also, I will like to thank the officials of the Community Affairs of the Golden Star as well as the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly for the cooperation offered me.

Finally, all my fellow graduate students and friends who assisted me in this study especially Patience Teiko and Seth Danso, I say thank you very much for all that you have done for me.



DEDICATION

To my late parents, my wife Mrs. Dina Baah Ankamah and my children.



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ghana has been a major player in the mining industry since the precolonial era with a current global ranking among the top ten countries and placed second to South Africa in Sub-Saharan Africa (Kilu et al, 2017). Mining contributed about \$4 billion to the economy with gold being the major mineral exported in 2015. Gold serves as a major source of foreign exchange with a significant contribution to the GDP. Gold production in Ghana increased by 25% between August 2016 and August 2017 and export revenue from the mineral went up from US\$3 billion to US\$3.79 billion within this period (Dumakor-Dupey & Bansah, 2017).

Activities of the Artisanal Small Gold Mining (ASGM) sector was legalized by the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) Law 218 as the Small Scale Gold Mining Law of 1989 and is recognized by the government as a multimillion industrialized activity which permits Ghanaians to acquire license to mine on a piece of land without the use of explosives for a period of not more than 5years (Dumakor-Dupey & Bansah, 2017). ASGM is a major source of livelihood and survival for most rural people, it is extensively practiced in two forms that is, licensed or registered mining usually referred to as formal Small Scale Mining, and unregistered informal or illegal mining popularly called galamsey, a name believed to have been derived from “gather and sell” by the locals (Dinye & Erdiaw-Kwasie, 2012). It is estimated that about 30 percent of

Ghana's total gold output is derived from the activities of an estimated 1.1million small-scale miners, where most of them are illegal (galamsey) operators who do not hold any form of mining permits. The ASGM sector seems to be booming and very lucrative with an increased contribution of total gold mined from 6 percent in 2000 to 23 percent in 2010 (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001).

The appropriation of the land of local communities for mining has often endangered social upheavals and adversely impacted on the routine livelihood activities of these communities. Such social upheavals are common placed in communities affected by mining projects in Ghana. The growing incidence of conflict between mining communities and their chiefs on one hand, and the mining companies on the other hand, echoes the growing concerns about the effects of the mining-sector-led Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) on the population (Akabzaa, 2000). Negative livelihood impacts resulting from mining activities are more pervasive among the most vulnerable segments of the society (Akabzaa, 2000).

Women have often borne the brunt of negative impacts of mining activities. They are usually unfairly treated when it comes to compensation for people to be resettled or relocated. Traditionally, family heads are men, and most compensation for farm crops and houses usually goes to these men, who exercise a discretionary use of the money. Women, who are often dependent on petty trading for their livelihood, commonly lose such livelihood sources during relocation or resettlement. This is because many of the new settlements are often

quite far removed from the clientele of these women traders, so they find it difficult to make sales substantial enough to support themselves and their families.

To respond to these impacts of mining on the lives of the residents living in mining communities, various approaches have been adopted. Some of the mining concessions and companies have invested in the provision of social infrastructure as well as aiding human resource development of the residents. Others have also instituted scholarship schemes for residents of such mining communities so as to contribute to the overall development of such communities. Yet such approaches have yielded little desired benefits in terms of improving the standard of living of residents in mining communities.

To ensure a more integrated approach to improving the livelihoods of residents of mining communities, the concept of alternative livelihood has been adopted by many mining concessions (Akabzaa, 2000). This approach has been widely used as a substitute to improving the standard of living of residents of mining communities.

Alternative livelihood programmes are designed to improve on the standards of living of residents whose sources of income has basically been taken away from them due to some external development (Akabzaa, 2000). This is usually done to compensate for the lands which the external development initiatives take from the residents. This alternative livelihood programmes may come in the form of economic empowerment of the residents so as to ensure their long term economic sustenance (Guerra, 2002).

Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality is located in the Western Region of Ghana which is one of the richest and economically favorable in terms of natural resources. Mining is one of the major economic activities in this municipality, ASGM has been widely taken over by both locals and foreigners especially the Chinese because it is rewarding and mostly regarded as a means of livelihood for both males and females. This study will focus on assessing the economic prospects, alternative livelihoods for women in selected communities in Prestea-Huni Valley which has one of the highest rate of ASGM activities in Ghana to be able to empower women in the affected communities for improved livelihood.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Most of the mining centers in Ghana are bedeviled with various mining induced problems. The daily environmental hazards induced by the mining activities results in both short term and long term health risks. The residents are also left to wallow in abject poverty after the mining companies have claimed all that there is for them to rely on for daily survival (Temeng & Abew, 2009). This, the mining consortiums normally claim are taken care of by royalties paid to chiefs, which in turn does not get to the residents.

Amidst pressure from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the international organizations and national governments, the mining companies have shown commitment to the wellbeing of residents in their catchment areas (Temeng & Abew, 2009). In view of this, different programmes are designed by the mining companies to improve on the livelihoods of the residents of such areas. These

normally take the form of infrastructural development, donations to charities and implementation of livelihood programmes such as; introducing residents to soap making, beads production and provision of farming gear and equipment among others that will ensure the well-being of the residents.

In the Prestea –Huni Valley, there exists smaller ASM companies with Golden Star Resources being the biggest and main mining company in the area. In line with the company’s policy of reaching out to communities, it has introduced a Business Development Department to cater for the residents. It has therefore introduced alternative livelihood programmes to develop and give the most vulnerable in the Municipality a means of livelihood.

However, despite these efforts by the Golden Star, it is still widely speculated that unemployment and poverty levels in some of the communities in the Municipality are among the highest in the country.

Also, it is not clear how much has been achieved since the inception of the programme and the impact it has had on the residents of its catchment area. This study therefore seeks to evaluate the differential impact and sustainability of the Alternative Livelihood Programmes (ALPs) that has been introduced by the Golden Star Resources in the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality.

1.3 Purpose

The Purpose of the study is to examine the impact of the Alternative Livelihood Programmes initiated by The Golden Star Resources and Other Mining

Companies on the livelihood capacities of inhabitants in the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal.

Specifically, the study sought to:

1. explore the livelihood sources in the communities before the arrival of the Golden Star Resources.
2. explore the impact of the mining activities on the livelihood sources
3. examine the types of livelihood sources introduced within the ALPs
4. explore the resource requirements for engaging in the livelihood sources introduced in the ALP
5. explore the economic viability of the ALP

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the problem identified above, the following research questions are formulated to solve the problem.

- a. What economic activities were in place prior to the arrival of the Golden Star Resources Mining Company?
- b. What are the Alternative Livelihood Programmes (ALPs) that have been initiated by the Golden Star Resources Mines?
- c. What are the impacts of ALPs in terms of enhancing the livelihoods of the inhabitants?
- d. What collaborations exist between the Municipal Assembly and the Golden Star Resources Mines in the district in implementing the ALPs?

1.5 Scope of the study

The geographical scope of the study is limited to Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality in the Western Region of Ghana. Since this is the main operational area the alternative livelihood programme was implemented and for that matter will give in-depth insights into ALPs in the country. The contextual scopes of the study will however, focus on beneficiaries of Alternative Livelihood Programmes implemented by the Golden Star Resources. The beneficiaries will be people who are either involved in the alternative livelihood programmes at Bogoso Dumase, Heman and Bepoh.

1.6 Significance of the study

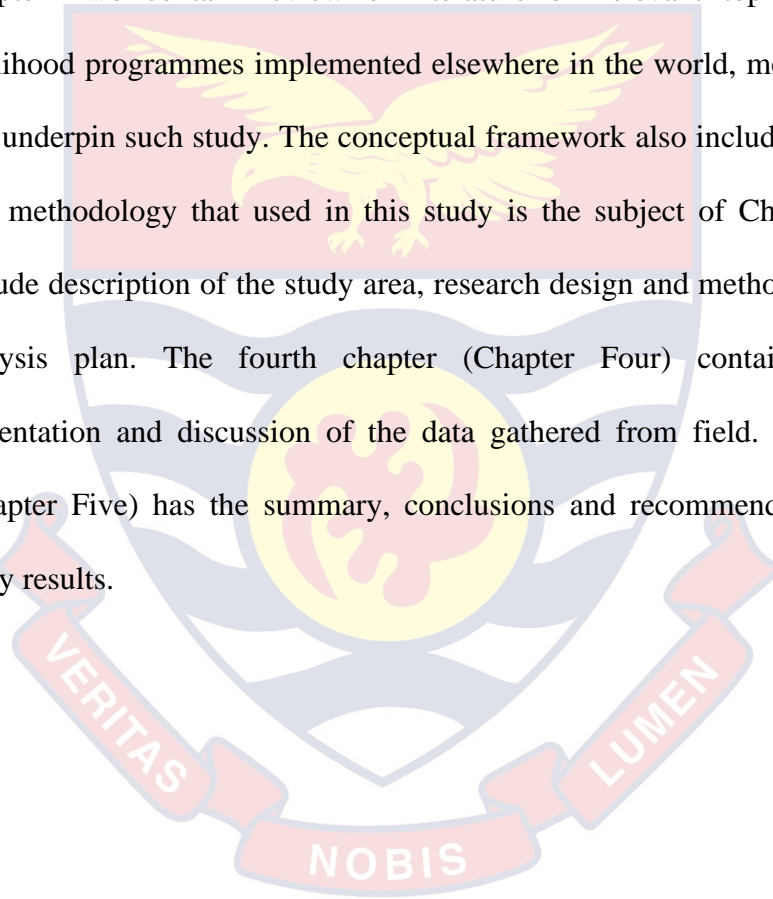
The importance of this study is that it will add to existing literature, and can also provide a basis for future research. As such this study will contribute to recent debates on the roles of ALPs in the economic well-being of inhabitants in mining communities. Mining companies offer projects to the mining communities, and they differ in terms of the methodology they use to provide such projects. The discussions and results from the study may serve as a guide to the government and other stakeholders on how the beneficiaries perceive the programmes. This could help the assembly to adopt measures so as to help deliver a positive impact on the lives of inhabitants of mining communities.

In connection with the above, the findings of the study will assist all stakeholders to improve on the current ALP programme. Lastly, the recommendations from these findings can be used to improve on similar projects elsewhere in the country.

1.7 Organization of the study

The study is structured into five chapters. Chapter One contains the background to the study, research problem, research questions and objectives, the significance of the study, scope of the study, relevance and chapter organization.

Chapter Two contain review of literature on relevant topics on alternative livelihood programmes implemented elsewhere in the world, models and theories that underpin such study. The conceptual framework also included in this chapter. The methodology that used in this study is the subject of Chapter Three. This include description of the study area, research design and methods as well as data analysis plan. The fourth chapter (Chapter Four) contains the analysis, presentation and discussion of the data gathered from field. The final chapter (Chapter Five) has the summary, conclusions and recommendations as per the study results.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains the review of related literature and concepts on alternative livelihood programme as well as the conceptual framework for the study. Issues such as effects of mining activities on the residents' livelihoods, an approach to remedy the situation through the introduction of alternative livelihood programmes and sustainability of alternative livelihood programmes are captured in the opening parts of this chapter. The other part looks at the theoretical constructs of alternative livelihood and concludes with the conceptual framework for the study.

2.1 Effects of mining on the livelihood of residents

The adverse environmental and social impacts of mining in sub-Saharan Africa are well documented (Davidson, 1993; United Nations (UN), 1996; International Labour Organization (ILO), 1999; Kitula, 2006; Fisher, 2007). In Ghana in particular, the industry has experienced unprecedented growth in recent years, bringing with it many problems that the authorities have struggled to address (Amankwah & Anim-Sackey, 2003; Hilson & Porter, 2005).

Mining has generally been noted to account for changes in both the physical landscape and natural resources hence affecting the daily lives of people living in mining areas (Aryee, 2001). In fact, the argument of whether mining is indeed a panacea to economic problems on most mining communities have been deeply questioned (Aryee, 2001). In most cases, the benefits of mining often

largely accrue to the national economy and to the development of most urban infrastructure to the detriment of the more remote rural and peri-urban mining towns. Problems that emanate from such situations are compounded by wrong signals of external wealth which is sent to the populations of other settlements who troop to the mining centers in search of the non-existing wealth (Hilson & Yakovleva, 2007). This increases the population of the mining centers substantially without any improvement in the means of livelihoods but instead, deterioration.

Mining takes a large share of the land area of the inhabitants of the mining areas. These lands are usually the fertile ones relied on by the residents (Aryee, 2001). In Ghana, for instance, by 2006, 13.1% of the country's land area was under concession to mining and mining exploration companies (Ghana Chamber of Mines, 2006). In areas such as Tarkwa, as much as 70% of the total land area was under concession mining and two thirds of the entire Wasswa West District (Ghana Chamber of Mines, 2006). This result in community dislocations and the taking away of arable lands as most of these mining centers in Ghana have their traditional economic activities as farming. In 2007 for instance, there were nine large scale mines in the country, the construction and expansion of which had been responsible for widespread community dislocations (Banchirigah, 2008). An account is also given between 1990 and 1998 where mining investment in Tarkwa resulted in the displacement of 14 farming communities with a combined population of over 30,000 while a recent one in Ahafo South displaced 9500

subsistence farmers (Planning Alliance, 2005). All these culminate in depriving the residents in mining communities of their means of livelihoods.

A further deprivation of the residents of their livelihoods is the pollution of water bodies, the felling of trees as well as the infiltration of the community with dust and other mining chemicals that have long term health implications for them. The aggregated effects of these are that the residents are indeed worse off with mining than before (Aryee, 2005) by making them very vulnerable. However, people like Hilson and Pardie (2006) tend to disagree with this assertion by indicating that mining can sometimes provide the impetus for the conservation of the environment through the provision of funding. Whatever, the situation is, it is clear that mining substantially deprives the residents of mining communities of their livelihoods and that the benefits cannot make for the mass losses hence such mining companies need to provide an integrated means of alternative livelihood to the residents.

2.2 Approaches to alternative livelihoods

The various effects of mining on the lives of residents in mining centers, have led to a unified voice calling for a more responsible approach on the part of the mining companies and their national governments to provide the residents with dignified means of sustaining themselves (Banchirigah, 2008). In view of this, many mining corporations around the world as well as national governments begun to design alternative livelihood programmes for the residents of their mining areas. Apparently, this idea of alternative livelihood is not only limited to the mining sector.

Many other industries such as forestry, fishing, oil drilling, and construction are all in the business of practicing alternative livelihood programmes (Bush, 2009). This measure is often adopted as a stop gap measure by the industry giants in order to evade criticisms of neglecting the inhabitants and abandoning their corporate social responsibilities. It must however, be mentioned that it has been successfully planned and implemented in some cases where impacts on the well-being of the residents have been substantially positive (Aryee, 2001). In implementing such programmes, different approaches have been adopted depending on the available resources, the residents' needs and capacity as well as the overall goal of the implementing agency. The main goal of alternative livelihood programmes has remained to ensure the improvement of standard of living of residents through providing them with alternative income sources.

Most of the alternative livelihood programmes have adopted approaches that are economic in outlook. This approach is by far the most followed and manifest in different forms. It ranges from the legalization of artisanal mining (galamsey), training in traditional crafts, and alternative farming methods.

2.3 Reasons accounting for the failure of ALPs

Even though ALPs have been welcomed by various governments and organizations as a panacea to at least ease the economic woes of residents of mining communities due to the mining activities, the key question that has bedeviled all ALPs has been associated with their sustainability. Most ALPs

have been wonderfully planned and implemented and have benefitted residents only to fumble in later years. In view of this, Tschakert (2009) argued that ALPs are nothing but approaches by mining companies and host governments to get their people to 'shut up' and assimilate the consequences of mining without alarming the outside world.

The failures of ALPs have been attributed to various reasons. However, certain key approaches have been found to be on the basis that may have contributed to the un-sustainability of ALPs. One of the reasons is the imposition of ALPs on the residents without a measure of what the residents needs are (Tschakert 2009). Once mining has taken away the means of livelihood from the residents, it is assumed that residents would engage in one economic activity or the other in order to survive. Without much hesitation, the mining companies based on their capabilities and what they deem fit to introduce economic activities without consulting the would-be beneficiaries. However, it has been argued that economic activities are functions of cultural and social make-ups of societies (Aryee, 2004) and transition from one traditional economic activity has to be internally driven without external force. Subsequently, the residents do not feel the bond that existed between their traditional economic activities which mining has squashed and that being imposed on them by the mining concessions or government hence their failure to succeed.

Another, reason that can be cited is lack of participatory approach adopted by the implementing agencies in introducing ALPs. To be successful with the introduction of interventions, a local participatory approach has been

deemed ideal (Fraser, 2000). By involving the intended targets of the ALP, the targets get to make choices on the alternative livelihoods according to community attachment and resources. This ensures that the residents patronize the alternative economic activities that are introduced under the ALP. However, in the case of some implementing agencies, ALPs are designed and introduced without involving the residents, which does not sustain the ALP. Obviously, such ALP projects are likely to last a while. The beneficiaries are supposed to be involved from scratch for them to own the process to sustain the gains made.

The last among the most acknowledged reasons for the failure of ALPs has to do with the fact that most ALP projects do not take into account the local resources available (Tschakert, 2009). These resources may include the skill level of the residents as compared to the skill requirements of the intended ALP, the natural resources as well as the support systems available that may enhance the ALP. All these may account for the success or failure of the projects. Implementers of ALPs must therefore acknowledge that alternative livelihood programmes are not just function of the economic system but integrated sets of human life encompassing the social, economic, cultural and traditional capacities.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

In this part, the theoretical approach of the study will be explained. The theoretical base of the research is the Sustainable Livelihood Approach, with the Livelihood Model giving the study the framework for analysis.

2.4.1 Applied Livelihood Model

A number of Livelihood studies have used the livelihood framework particularly the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) giving it prominence in development thinking (Shankland, 2000). Consequently, a number of different SLAs have emerged (Ashley & Carney, 1999). However, most rely on analytical frameworks which owe its roots to the version developed by Institute for Development Studies (IDS) Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (Scoones, 1998) and subsequently adapted by the United Kingdom Department of International Development. This study requires an analysis to provide a basis from which external factors such as those provided by Mining Companies can be assessed as to whether or not they enable the reinforcement or changing of such interactions. Therefore a better analytical tool for doing so is the Sustainable livelihood Approach (SLA). SLA provides a framework through which people can be recursively studied from their own livelihood practices. It is an approach that builds on people-centeredness taking into account what they have and do as agents for, rather than victims of, their own change.

From Long's assertion, livelihood as a struggle is about social relations where people struggle to make a living. In this process, first, people (as actors) interact with rules of their society (structures) to either reinforce or challenge it. Second, in the process of making a living, resources are accessed, used, and transformed. Finally, a given livelihood practice has micro and macro interactions. This multi-dimensionality that de Han and Zoomers (2005) refer to as 'Pandora's box provides a basis for evaluating how external factors as

programmes intervention enables or constrains change within a given people's livelihood practices.

Hilson and Porter (2005) summarizes this by noting that the central objective of SLA was 'to search for more effective methods to support people and communities in ways that are more meaningful to their daily lives and needs, as opposed to ready-made interventionist instruments'.

By implication, this analytical tool provides better basis for understanding what the people are and what they desire.

2.4.2 The livelihood approach

Livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it copes with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities, and assets, and provide sustainable livelihoods opportunities for the next generation: and when it contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long terms (Chambers & Conway, 1992).

While the above definition refers to livelihood as the way people make a living and derive meaning out of it, major refinements have been added to it by Blaikie, Cannon, Davis and Wisner (1994) who stress 'actors' command over resources, Sherraden's (1991) concern for resource use or exchange to satisfy needs, Ellis (2000) qualification of the 'role of organizations, institutions, and social relations in resource access' and Bebbington's (1999) notice of 'access to public services'. Therefore, livelihood means: actors' behaviour with respect to

holding, using and transforming assets into productive activities for a valued life outcomes. Thus while assets are factors of production, representing the capacity of the holder to engage in activities and derive meaning from it, activities are ex ante production flows of assets, and capabilities are outcomes that is the ex post flows of assets and activities (Sherraden, 1991).

From the above brief introduction, three things feature prominently, livelihood assets, livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes. These are explained below.

Livelihood Assets

Foremost, it should be noted that the term 'asset' is used synonymously with capital and resources in the livelihood debate. While different people use different asset classifications, this study likes the broader classification of de Han (2000) and Ellis (2000) of assets (private and communal) into human, natural, physical, financial, and social assets.

Importantly, assets are the basis for production, consumption and investment. They represent the stock of wealth of an actor (Sherraden, 1991). Equally, actors' asset portfolio reflect their capacity for maximizing well-being, present and in the future (Corbett, 1988), to respond to shocks and stresses.

Livelihood strategies

While assets are the engine for action, livelihood strategy refers to the ways and means with which actors put assets to use. Actors adopt a given strategy (consciously or unconsciously) depending on their asset-portfolio, needs,

experiences and opportunities (Ellis, 2000). Within the SLA, three broad clusters of livelihood strategies are identified. These are: agricultural intensification /extensification, livelihood diversification sequencing to meet normal, coping, adaptive, or enhancing strategies (Ellis, 2000; Chen & Dunn, 1996). Broadly, these are seen to cover the range of options open to people. Either you gain more of your livelihood from agriculture (including aquaculture) through processes of intensification (more output per unit area through capital investment or increases in labour inputs) or extensification (more land under cultivation), or you diversify to a range of off-farm income earning activities, or you move away and seek a livelihood, either temporarily or permanently, elsewhere. Or, more commonly, you pursue a combination of strategies together or in sequence.

Identifying what livelihood resources (or combinations of 'capital') are required for different livelihood strategy combinations is a key step in the process of analysis. For example, successful agricultural intensification may combine, in some circumstances, access to natural capital (example, land, water) with economical capital (example, technology, credit), while in other situations, social capital (example, social networks associated with drought or labour sharing arrangement) may be more significant. Understanding in a dynamic and historical context, how different livelihood resources are sequenced and combined in the pursuit of different livelihood strategies is therefore critical.

Livelihood strategies, for example, can be described at an individual, household and village level, as well as at regional or even national levels. But there are differences evident between scale levels in terms of the net livelihood

effect (Hussein & Nelson, 1998). For an individual it may be best to pursue a particular set of livelihood strategies in combination, but these may have either positive or negative impacts on other household members or the broader community (Scoones, 1998).

Livelihood outcomes

Establishing indicators of outcomes requires a precise answer to the question: what is sustainable livelihood? The now burgeoning literature on this subject is not particularly clear on this question. As with the now well-established term 'sustainable development', there are often uneasy compromises between different objectives embedded in the same definition (Scoones, 1998).

The term 'sustainable livelihoods' relates to a wide set of issues which encompass much of the broader debate about the relationships between poverty and environment.

Three key elements of the definition can be recognized, each relating to a wider literature with, in some cases, established way of assessing outcomes (Chambers & Conway, 1992).

The livelihood outcomes focuses on, linking concerns over work and employment with poverty reduction with broader issues of adequacy, security, well-being and capability (Solesbury, 2003).

- i) Creation of working days: This relates to the ability of a particular combination of livelihood strategies to create gainful employment. Solesbury (2003) notes three aspects of employment; income (a wage for the employed), production (employment providing a consumable output) and recognition (where

employment provides recognition for being engaged in something worthwhile). Overall, the number of livelihoods created will be dependent on the proportion of the population available for work.

ii) Well-being and capabilities: The notions of ‘well-being’ (Chambers, 1989) and ‘capability’ (Sen, 2000) provide a wider definitional scope for livelihoods concept. Sen sees capabilities as ‘what people can do or be with their entitlements’, a concept which encompasses far more than the material concerns of food intake or income. Such ideas represent more than the human capital which allows people to do things, but also the intrinsically valued elements of ‘capability’ or ‘well-being’. Chambers (1989) argues that such a well-being approach to poverty and livelihood analysis may allow people themselves to define the criteria which are important. This may result in a range of sustainable livelihood outcome criteria, including diverse factors such as self-esteem, security, happiness, stress, vulnerability, power, exclusion, as well as more conventionally measured material concerns (Solesbury, 2003).

iii) Livelihood adaptation, vulnerability and resilience: The ability of a livelihood to be able to cope with and recover from stresses and shocks is central to the definition of sustainable livelihoods. Such resilience in the face of stresses and shocks is key to both livelihood adaptation and coping (Davies, 2006).

Assessing resilience and the ability to positively adapt or successfully cope requires an analysis of a range of factors, including an evaluation of historical

experiences of responses to various shocks and stresses. Different types of shock or stress, in turn, may result in different responses, including avoidance, repartitioning, resistance or tolerance mechanisms (Lipton, 2001).



CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the study seeks to describe the methodology used to conduct the study. The chapter presents the; research design, study area, target population, sampling procedure, data collection, data management and data quality control as well as data analysis procedures used in this study.

In order to answer the research questions of the study, a combination of desk review of other relevant materials and consultations from respondents from the field are employed in the study.

3.1 Study Area

The Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal is one of the 260 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana and forms part of the 14 MMDAs in the Western Region. It is located at the south-western part of Ghana. It was carved out of the former Wassa West District in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1840. The Administrative capital of the District is **Bogoso**. The District has a land area of approximately 1,809 square km and this constitutes about 7 percent of the total land area of the region. It shares boundaries with Amenfi East Municipal and Amenfi Central Districts in the north, Amenfi West Municipal to the west, Ellembelle District to the south west, Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality to the south, Mpohor District to the east and to the north-east by Twifo Ati Morkwa District in the Central Region.

The population of the Municipality according to 2010 population and housing census stands at 159,304 with 80,493 males and 78,811 females.

3.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are necessary in understanding the components of population variation, change and population projections. The population composition for example also determines the needs and wellbeing of the people. This chapter therefore analyses the size, composition and age-sex structure of the Prestea -Huni Valley Municipal based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It also examines the components of population variation and change like fertility, mortality, and migration dynamics.

Population Size and Distribution

The 2010 Census recorded the PHD's population as 159,304 representing about 6.7 percent of the Western Region's population. The District has more males (50.5%) than females (49.5%). Figure 2.1 shows that, the population among urban and rural localities are 59,093 (37.1%) and 100,211 (62.5%) respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the Metropolis reside in the rural communities.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District 4.2, the General Fertility Rate is 125.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 4 per 1000. The death rate

for males is highest for the age group 60 plus years representing more than 35 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 22 deaths per 1000 population is for the age group 70 plus years. Out of the total deaths in the region of 14,825, there had been 974 cases of deaths in the Prestea-Huni Valley District. Majority of migrants (70.1%) living in the District were born in another region while 29.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper East Region constitute 15.8 percent followed by those born outside Ghana with 15.1 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 154,528 with a total number of 38,295 households. The average household size in the District is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 45.1 percent. Spouses form about 12.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 38.7 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

Almost half (49.1) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.6 percent have never married, 3.7 percent are in consensual unions, 3.7 percent are widowed, 4.1 percent are divorced and 1.7 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than two thirds of females (66.0%) are married compared to a little over a quarter of the male population (45.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed

females account for as high as 50.8 percent while widowed males account for only 9.7 percent. Among the married, 28.2 percent have no education while only 8.9 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than six out of every ten of the married population (63.2%) are employed, 39.6 percent are unemployed and 22.6 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (68.0%) are economically not active with 5.7 percent unemployed.

Literacy and Education

Of the population 11 years and above, 78.4 percent are literate and 21.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (84.7%) than that of females (72.0%). Almost six out of ten people (57.4%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above, 18.9 percent has never attended school, 40.2 percent are currently attending and 40.9 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

More than seven out of ten (73.2%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.5 percent are employed while 3.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (44.7%), 31.5 percent perform household duties and 7.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. More than six out of ten (62.3%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 44.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 21 percent in Plant and machine operators and assemblers, 15.2 percent in service and sales, 9.8 percent in craft and related trade with only 4.4 percent engaged as managers, professionals and technicians.

Employment Status and Sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 62.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.5 percent are contributing family workers, 3.4 percent are casual workers. Only 0.7 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the casual workers and employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 89.1 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 7.5 percent.

Disability

About 4 percent (6,304) of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population (4.0%) with disability is higher than male (3.9%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 52.8 percent followed by physical disability (24.6%). The disability trend is the same for both urban and rural localities with

physical and sight disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 66.8 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with sight disability accounting for the majority of 70.2 percent.

Agriculture

A little over half of the population (52.%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, Crop farming is the main agricultural activity with more than nine out of ten (97.3%) households engaged in it. Those in livestock rearing account for (28.1%) and tree planting (0.3%). In the rural localities, almost 100 percent of the households (97.9%) are agricultural households and also 94.6 percent are in the urban localities. Poultry (chicken - 66.4%) is the dominant animal reared in the District.

Housing

The housing stock of Prestea-Huni Valley District is 30,099 with 38,295 households. Households in the rural areas constitute 23,523 and the rest in the urban areas. The population per house in the District is 5.1 compared to 7 in the region.

Age Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is calculated as population of those aged 0 -14 years and 65 years and older divided by the working population of persons aged 15 - 64 years. Dependent population is therefore those who rely on the working population for a living. That is, age groups 0-14 years (too young to work) and above 65 years (too

old to work) and hence rely on the active age group 15-64 years for sustenance. The Municipal has age dependency ratio of 78.8. The District's age dependency ratio of 78.8 means that every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64) has to take care of about 79 non-working-age persons. The dependency ratio seems to be higher (79.2) for females than males (78.4).

Migration

The birth place of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. About four persons out of ten in the District were born outside the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal (38.8%). It also depicts that three out of ten persons born outside the District are from other parts of the Western Region. This means that majority of them are from other Regions including a few from outside Ghana. In terms of numbers, the majority of them come from the Central Region, followed by those from Ashanti and finally those from the Eastern Region with the least coming from outside Ghana.

In terms of duration of residence, many of them have stayed in the District for less than one year whilst others have stayed for over 20 years. Majority of those who have stayed for over 20 years come from Eastern, Central and Ashanti Regions. For those who stayed for less than one year, majority of them come from the Upper West region. Again Upper West place second to the Upper East region for duration 1-4 years. Yet the Upper West region has the least percentage of those who have stayed between 10-19 years.

3.2 Research Design

A cross-sectional design was adopted for the study. Data was collected from selected households and the Mining Company to answer questions of interest (Mann, 2003). Therefore the information needs of this research was provided by the selected population and only households who have adopted the ALP introduced by the Golden Star Resources in addition to their traditional or primary livelihoods to improve their livelihood options was selected and interviewed, (Olsen & George, 2004). According to Mann (2003), cross-sectional design helps to enrich a study because it helps to study a large number of people within a short period and determine the causes and prevalence of a phenomenon which other study design cannot do. Cross-sectional design was used in the study because data was collected from the study population once, within a specific period. It also helped to assess the impacts of alternative livelihood programmes implemented earlier on the lives of residents of the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality without any manipulation of the study population.

3.3 Study population

The study involved key informants; these includes: officials of the Municipal Assembly and the Golden Star Resources. The Key Informants from the Municipal Assembly were ; the Municipal Chief Executive, Municipal Planning Officer, Municipal Community Development Officer and Municipal Director of National Board for Small Scale Industry. The Officials of the Mining Company

also consisted of the Corporate Affairs Manager and Community Relations and Social Responsibility Manager. The second group selected were beneficiaries of Alternative Livelihood Programmes within selected communities in the Municipality. The communities selected were; Bogoso Dumase, Heman and Bepoh. These communities were selected because they have been heavily affected by mining activities and have benefitted directly and indirectly of ALPs. As a result, the impacts of such ALPs can better be assessed in these communities. The beneficiaries of the alternative livelihood projects implemented earlier were selected as well as chiefs, queen mothers and opinion leaders.

3.4 Sample size for the study

A non-probability technique called purposive sampling was used based on the purpose or objectives of the study. Here, only key informants and households involved in the alternative or adopted livelihood activities were selected and interviewed. This technique helped to reduce variation, simplified the analysis and provided enough justification to make generalizations from the sample that is studied (Patton, 2002). The total sample size for the study was Sixty Six (66). This comprise two officials from the Corporate Affairs division of Golden Star Mines namely the Community Relations and Social Responsibility Manager and the Corporate Affairs Manager, four (4) officials from the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly, Sixty (60) beneficiaries of the various ALPs introduced by the Assembly and the Mining Company in the three (3) communities.

In terms of the beneficiaries, a census was conducted. This is because the total number of beneficiaries of the various ALPs in the three communities is considered to be few (60) and for any meaningful statistical inferences to be made, a sample size for at least 30 is recommended (Sarantakos, 1998).

Table 1: Distribution of sample size for the study

Target Population	No. of Respondents
Golden Star Resources	2
Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal	4
ALP Selected Communities	60
Total	66

3.5 Sampling technique

In accordance with the mixed method approach, the study employed both a probability and non-probability sampling technique. In terms of the non-probability sampling, the purposive sampling technique was applied to select the key informants. Purposive or judgement sampling procedure is based on the assumption that the researcher is able to select elements which are relevant representative of the appropriate target group (Ross, 2001; Sarantakos, 1998). This sampling technique was chosen because in the researcher's opinion this is thought to be relevant to the topic under study. In the case of the topic under study, not all implementers of the ALPs will have in-depth insights into issues regarding the implementation process.

In view of this scenario, the researcher purposely selected the few officers in charge of the implementation namely the Corporate Affairs Manager and Community Relations and Social Responsibility Manager. Again, the purposive sampling was used to select the key informants from the Municipal Assembly comprising the Municipal Chief Executive, Municipal Planning Officer, Municipal Community Development Officer and Municipal Director of National Board for Small Scale Industry. This is because these target respondents are those who may have exclusive knowledge on any collaboration that may exist between the assembly and the Mining Companies in terms of implementing the ALPs.

3.6 Sources of data

Primary and secondary data sources was used in the study. Primary data was gathered from the key informants and the beneficiaries through observations and interviews. An interview guide was developed and employed during meetings to guide all interviews.

Secondary data from the corporate affairs of the Mines on list of projects on alternatives livelihoods as well as beneficiaries of such projects. This helped to identify the projects and the beneficiaries so as to form the sampling. Also, additional information that may help ascertain the prior livelihood conditions of residents in the Municipality from the Municipal Assembly was used.

3.7 Data collection instruments

In consonance with the mixed method approach, three main research instruments was used for this study. These was; interview guide, observation checklist and interview schedule.

Interviews are very important in qualitative research, especially in case studies. They help the researcher capture direct quotations about people's perspectives and experiences. An interview guide is unstructured (Fontana & Frey 2005), series of questions as pertained to the objective of a study. The interview guide was used on the key informants comprising the Mining officials and the officials of the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly. Other data on respondents on their demographics such as age, marital status, number of children, and educational level was also captured.

The interview schedule was used for the beneficiaries of the ALPs in the three (3) communities in the municipality. The interview schedule was structured into four (4) sections and contained both open ended and close ended questions. The first section focus on the previous economic activities that were in place before the introduction of the ALPs. Here, the beneficiaries were asked the kind of economic activities they were engaged in prior to the introduction of the ALPs. The second section of the interview schedule centered on the nature of ALPs that have been introduced by the mines. The third section of the interview schedule focused on the impacts of the ALPs on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. The last section of the interview schedule focused on the socio-demographics of the beneficiaries.

Questions were structured in the English language. The interview guide was administered in English language while the interview schedule was administered in a local language (Asante Twi). This enabled the respondents to express themselves well without any language barrier and to feel at home with the interviewer. In order to cross check some of the information provided in the interview, observations were used. The observation is used only on the beneficiaries after the interview.

Among other things that were observed include the beneficiaries' current ALPs and living conditions. At this point, it was possible to observe socio-economic status of the beneficiaries under study by looking at the nature and state of their ALPs, houses, whether permanent or not. In addition, their household conditions was checked. This approach is most likely to assist in collecting data in a “naturally” or “situational” or at least in a contextual setting (Mason 2002) to augment the data from the interviews.

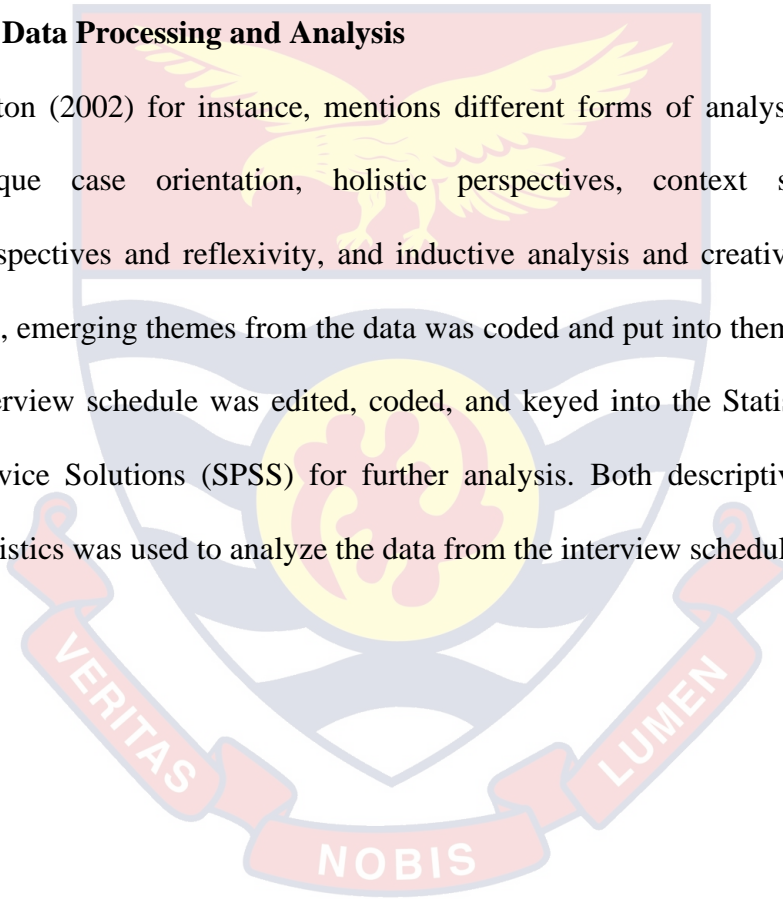
3.8 Data Collection procedures

Interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data, while focus group discussion was used to obtain qualitative data. Interviewer-administered questionnaire was used for the study owing to the high illiteracy rate among the respondents. Items of the questionnaire was therefore read out in the local dialect, *Twi*, to the respondents and their responses well recorded. The focus group discussion, which formed the qualitative part of the study to support the study through thorough explanation given on issues by the participants.

Three focus group discussions was conducted, one in each community with the participants sharing their experiences among themselves about the ALP programme. Responses from the participants at the focus group discussions was both audio recording and notes taken approach. These instruments helped to obtain in-depth responses on the subject matter of the study.

3.9 Data Processing and Analysis

Patton (2002) for instance, mentions different forms of analysis, which include unique case orientation, holistic perspectives, context sensitivity, voice perspectives and reflexivity, and inductive analysis and creative synthesis. With this, emerging themes from the data was coded and put into themes. Data from the interview schedule was edited, coded, and keyed into the Statistical Package for Service Solutions (SPSS) for further analysis. Both descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data from the interview schedule.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis, results, and discussion of the study. Issues covered include the economic activities that were in place before the introduction of ALPs in the Municipality, as well as the nature of the ALPs introduced by Golden Star Resources, Bogoso. Others include the impacts of the ALPs on the livelihood of beneficiaries, the challenges encountered by Golden Star in implementing the ALPs and the kind of collaboration between Golden Star and the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly in implementing the ALPs.

4.1 Nature of previous economic activities

The success of ALPs has been found to correlate with the nature of the economic activities that were originally in place (Banchirigah, 2008). Thus, the success or otherwise of the ALP to be introduced will largely depend on the extent to which the beneficiaries relied on it and also the competitiveness of the ALP in relation to the previous economic activity. If the situation is such that the nature of the previous economic activities is more appealing in terms of its ability to make them their livelihoods than the ALP, then the sustainability of the ALP will be in doubt. It is therefore important for a study of this nature to explore the previous economic activities in place in comparison to the ALP.

With regard to this, respondents who are mainly beneficiaries of the ALPs were asked to indicate the previous economic activity they were engaged in prior to the introduction of the ALP. Table 2 shows the various economic activities

engaged in prior to the introduction of the ALPs as well as beneficiaries level of satisfaction with those economic activities.

Table 2: Beneficiaries level of satisfaction with previous economic activities.

Economic Activity	No. of Respondents	Level of Satisfaction	
		Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Farming	18	32.5	71.4
Trading	14	12.5	14.3
Galamsey	21	50.0	0.00
Other	7	5.0	14.3
Total	60	100	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

The various economic activities engaged in by the beneficiaries prior to the introduction of the ALPs included farming, trading, galamsey and others such as masonry (Table 2). Evidence from Table 2 indicates that the majority of the beneficiaries of the ALPs were initially into Galamsey (21) while farming constituted the second highest employment and employed 18 of the beneficiaries. This finding is consistent with the observation made by (Banchirigah, 2008) that most of the inhabitants of the mining communities in Ghana have their original occupation they depend on for their livelihoods and such economic activities are usually imbibed in local technologies. Thus, given the study setting, which lies in the forest belt of Ghana, it is not surprising that a significant number of the beneficiaries were previously engaged in farming. Also, most mining communities

in Ghana tend to attract a significant number of inhabitants into other secondary occupations as a means of livelihood (Aryee, 2001).

Galamsey (a popular form of illegal mining in Ghana) employed twenty one (21) of the beneficiaries. Similarly, a small number of the beneficiaries Seven (7) identified their previous economic activities as other which mainly comprised of petty trading and masonry. In order to assess the real sustainability potential of ALPs, the study deemed it fit to measure the beneficiaries' level of satisfaction with their previous economic activities so as to enable a comparison with the current ALPs. Kitula (2006) indicated that it is important for any study that intends to measure the sustainability of ALPs not to only determine the previous economic activities, but also to ascertain the extent to which the beneficiaries were satisfied with such activities as compared to the alternatives offered by the ALPs. Table 2 shows the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries with their previous economic activities.

According to Table 2, most of the beneficiaries who were initially engaged in Farming indicated that they were not satisfied (71.4%) with it as an economic activity. This finding may be attributed to the fact that even though the study area is mainly a gold mining community and also has lot of arable lands, support for that sector was not forthcoming. However, this finding is interesting given the background that this occupation employed a larger percentage of the beneficiaries and thus, it is expected that the ALP should have been rated better in terms of meeting needs (Shankland, 2000).

However, 50% of those engaged in galamsey indicated they were satisfied while none of them said they were dissatisfied (0.00%). Perhaps, the high incomes earned from the galamsey activities which the ALP might not be able to meet might have contributed to all of them indicating they were satisfied with their previous job. Interestingly, most of the beneficiaries who were previously engaged in other jobs such as masonry and petty trading indicated they were dissatisfied. The lower incomes that may have accrued from such jobs as compared to the alternatives offered by the ALP might have contributed to the high levels of dissatisfaction.

4.2 Nature of ALPs for the beneficiaries

Alternative livelihood programmes introduced are usually meant to provide an alternative to the target because their previous means of livelihood has been lost or not sustainable. To be sustainable however, the ALP has to be carved in close association with the local economic environment and should emanate from within the community (Amankwah and Anim-Sackey, 2003; Hilson and Porter, 2005). It has therefore been argued that the success or failure of such ALPs to a large extent depends on the nature of the ALPs themselves and how far they are able to improve on the well-being of the beneficiaries (Tschakert, 2009).

The specific ALPs introduced by Golden Star to compensate the inhabitants for their resources being used for Gold mining were assessed against the beneficiaries' level of satisfaction with each ALP. Respondents were asked to indicate the kind of ALP they were engaged in and their level of satisfaction with

the ALP. However, to enable easy analysis of the level of satisfaction with the ALPs, the three satisfaction levels (very satisfied, satisfied and not satisfied) used to measure the level of satisfaction was collapsed into two (satisfied and not satisfied). The result of the analysis is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Types and Level of Satisfaction with ALPs.

Economic Activity	No. of Respondents	Level of Satisfaction	
		<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Not Satisfied</u>
Oil Palm Production	36	75.0	12.4
Beads Making	9	12.5	54.1
Dressmaking	15	12.5	33.5
Total	60	100	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Three main ALPs were identified to have been introduced by Golden Star in the study area. They included Oil Palm Production, Beads Making and Dressmaking. Table 3 suggests that there were more people involved in the Palm Oil Production (36) as an ALP than Beads Making (9) and Dressmaking (15). Perhaps the introduction of the Golden Star Oil Palm Plantation (GSOPP) in April 2006 as a non-profit subsidiary of Golden Star in partnership with the Traditional Authorities, The District Assembly and affected farmers, with the support of the agro-forestry industry, to promote the development of oil palm plantations in the catchment communities, using the smallholder concept. Perhaps the expertise in

the farming was readily available to Golden Star and Palm Oil more resourced and marketable in the study area. Through GSOPP, Golden Star continue to advance the businesses objectives of reducing poverty through employment generation, and promoting wealth creation through sustainable agri-business.

Also, since most of the beneficiaries were previously engaged in tailoring as a profession, then it was wise to train them in dressmaking which would be easier and less costly. The beads making was a new concept introduced to equip women mostly the youth to produce footwear, bags and bangles.

In terms of satisfaction levels, Table 3 shows that majority (75%) of the beneficiaries engaged in the oil palm production indicated that they were satisfied with the ALP. This is naturally expected as most of the beneficiaries opted for it to other ALPs. Again, the consistent income that might accrue from the oil palm production as opposed to the beads making and dressmaking which is seasonal might have resulted in the high level of satisfaction. However, (33.5%) of the beneficiaries involved in the dressmaking were dissatisfied with the ALP. Perhaps the seasonal nature of the enterprise have resulted in the artisans not earning consistent income and hence the low levels of satisfaction with the dressmaking. Beads yielded lower levels of satisfaction among the current beneficiaries with 12.5% of people involved in beads making showing satisfaction while 12.5% of those in dressmaking also being satisfied (Table 3).

Further, previous economic activities of the beneficiaries were compared with the current ALPs in order to assess which of the two the beneficiaries will prefer. This is to give an indication of the beneficiaries' assessment of their

previous economic activities as compared to the ALP they were engaged in. In this regard, respondents were asked to indicate whether they preferred their previous economic activities to the alternative offered by the ALP as well as their reasons.

Evidence from Table 4 suggests that as much as 64.3% of the respondents indicated that they did not prefer their previous jobs to the alternatives offered by the ALP because their previous jobs did not provide them with relatively higher income as compared to the ALP. This finding is consistent with the assertion made by Ashley and Carney (1999) that alternative livelihoods provided by ALPs tend to offer the beneficiaries higher incomes than their previous occupations.

Table 4: Reasons for preferring of previous economic activity to ALP

Reason	No. of Respondents	Preference for previous economic over ALP	
		Yes	No
High income	26	31.6	64.3
Tedious	11	31.6	7.1
Low income	12	26.3	10.7
Consistent income	6	10.5	3.6
Lower risk	7	0.00	14.3
Total	60	100	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Also, another 31.6% of the beneficiaries indicated that they preferred their previous jobs to those offered by the ALP because the current jobs under the ALP

are more tedious. Thus, the current jobs namely the oil palm production, beads making and dressmaking are more tedious than their previous jobs. Perhaps this is understandable in the context that since it provides higher income than the previous jobs then one may expect it to be more tedious. Interestingly, 26.3% of the beneficiaries also indicated that they preferred their previous jobs to the current ALP because the later provided lower income. Perhaps those beneficiaries who were previously involved in galamsey operations might have higher income than any current job under the ALP.

Also, it has also been argued that even though it is generally expected that the alternative livelihoods may provide higher incomes, some of the ALPs actually result in lower incomes and as such become poor alternatives (de Han and Zoomers, 2005). Also, 10.5% of the beneficiaries indicated that they preferred their previous jobs to the current ALP due to its ability to provide consistent income while 14.3% of them said they did not prefer the previous job to the current one due to its lower risk. This implies that they actually preferred the ALP to their previous jobs because the ALP has lower risks. The beneficiaries who were initially engaged in galamsey operations might have chosen the ALP due to its relatively lower risks and hence accounted for that finding.

4.3 Dimensions of the nature of the ALPs

The dimensions of the nature of every ALP tend to provide an insight into the perceptions and the extent to which such ALPs are likely to be sustainable in the long term (Banchirigah, 2008). In fact various success levels have been observed

in ALPs based on the dimensions of the ALP in different parts of the world (Aubynn, 2009) hence bringing to the fore the need to measure the beneficiaries' assessment of the dimensions of ALPs. Beneficiaries' assessment of the various dimensions of ALPs can therefore be used as a strong predictor of their support for the ALP (Tschakert, 2009). Beneficiaries' assessment of the dimensions of the nature of the ALP was therefore measured on a five point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

To aid easy understanding and interpretation of the results, the five point Likert scale (ranging from 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree, 4 = disagree and 5 = strongly disagree) which was originally used to capture the data was collapsed into three (agree, neither agree nor disagree and disagree). This decision was informed by the fact that the data transformation exercise will not lead to any lost in the quality of the data. However, it will facilitate the data presentation format as well as enhance the interpretation of the results. Table 5 shows the various dimensions of the nature of the ALP captured in the study.

Evidence from Table 5 suggests that the beneficiaries of the various ALPs were almost unanimous (85.1%) in agreeing that the ALPs they are engaged in is more tedious than their previous jobs. This finding is consistent with the observation made by Ellis (2000) that based on the periodic meetings, and training programmes that beneficiaries of ALPs have to engage themselves in that were hitherto not associated with their previous jobs, the ALPs are perceived as tedious and hence very stressful. Again, the flexibility offered by the previous jobs of the

beneficiaries may be lacking in the current jobs offered by the ALPs since everything is formalized and this might have led to them perceiving the ALPs being more stressful.

The mean ratings of other dimensions of the nature of the ALPs from Table 5 indicates that most of the beneficiaries agreed (2.468) that the jobs offered by the ALPs are more time consuming than those they were previously engaged in. This is as expected since most of them already indicated that the ALPs are more tedious than their previous jobs. Meanwhile, the beneficiaries disagreed (2.808) that the jobs offered by the current ALP is more lucrative than their previous jobs.

This therefore implies that the beneficiaries believed their previous jobs were more lucrative than the alternatives offered by the ALP. This is however inconsistent with the findings of Banchirigah (2008) that beneficiaries tend to rate the alternative livelihoods provided by ALPs as being more lucrative than their previous jobs. Perhaps the seasonal nature of the three ALPs may be responsible for the ALPs being less lucrative in the eyes of the beneficiaries in the Municipality.

Further, the beneficiaries disagreed (2.872) that they are able to meet their household needs better than before due to the introduction of the ALPs. This indicates that the current jobs offered by the ALPs are not able to help the beneficiaries meet their household needs better. Thus, their previous jobs were able to help them meet their household needs better than the current alternatives under the ALPs. However, authors like Kitula (2006) have argued that some of the

ALPs are introduced without adequate feasibility studies and hence often result in the deterioration of the livelihoods of the intended beneficiaries instead of improving on it and this might have accounted for the ALPs not making the beneficiaries able to adequately meet their household needs as noted above.



Table 5: Dimensions of the nature of ALPs introduced by Golden Star in the Prestia-Huni Valley Municipality

Statement	No.	% in		Std Error
		Agreement	Mean	Mean
The nature of ALP I am engaged in is tedious than my previous occupation	60	85.1	2.298	0.105
The ALP I am engaged in is more time consuming than my previous job	60	70.2	2.468	0.113
This current job is more lucrative than my previous job	60	46.8	2.808	0.124
With this current job able to meet my household needs than before	60	44.7	2.872	0.128
This current job is less hazardous to the environment than my previous job	60	63.8	2.426	0.090
This current ALP project does not conflict with my cultural beliefs	60	85.1	2.170	0.063
This current ALP project does not conflict with my religious beliefs	60	89.4	2.149	0.068
This current ALP project does not conflict with the community's cultural Beliefs	60	89.4	2.149	0.068
Overall Score	60	83.1	2.418	0.302

Scale: 1-1.49 = Agree, 1.50-2.49 = Neutral, 2.50-3 = Disagree

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

In terms of the negative impacts of the ALPs, the beneficiaries agreed that the ALPs are less hazardous (2.426) to the environment than their previous jobs (Table 4). This finding might be accounted for by the fact that the beneficiaries who were initially engaged in farming were using crude farming methods as opposed to a more modern method under the ALPs. Additionally, the beneficiaries agreed (2.170) that the jobs under the ALP do not conflict with their cultural beliefs. In this sense, the projects are not likely to suffer termination due to cultural reasons. Again, the beneficiaries agreed (2.149) that the ALPs do not conflict with their religious beliefs (Table 5), also implying that the projects may not suffer within the religious context. In terms of the communities' cultural beliefs, it is believed (2.149) by the respondents that the ALPs do not conflict with it. Thus, as far as the cultural beliefs and values of the residents of the various communities are concerned, the projects fit well in it.

4.4 Effects of the ALPs on the Livelihood of the beneficiaries

The impacts of ALPs on the livelihoods of beneficiaries tend to vary considerably (Moser, 1998). The extent to which these impacts vary largely depends on the beneficiaries' expectations of the ALP as well as the assets they have sacrificed for the ALPs (Bebbington, 1999). Meanwhile, the assessment of the impacts on the beneficiaries has long term implications for the sustainability of the ALPs such that if the impacts are perceived to be positive, there is the

likelihood of the beneficiaries continual engagement in it while they are likely to back out if the impacts are negative. The impacts of the ALPs in the Prestea – Huni Valley Municipality were measured and the results are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Effects of ALP on beneficiaries

Statement	No.	% in Agreement	Mean	Std Error
The ALP has helped me improved my standard of living	60	66.0	1.389	0.109
The ALP has increased my income level	60	61.7	1.444	0.116
The ALP has helped me acquire more properties	60	40.4	2.851	0.118
The ALP has helped me improve my social status	60	68.1	1.323	0.117
The ALP has helped me improve the environment in this community	60	53.2	1.453	0.095
Overall Score	60	70.1	1.236	0.464

Scale: 1-1.49 = Agree, 1.50-2.49 = Neutral, 2.50-3 = Disagree

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Evidence from Table 6 indicates that majority of the beneficiaries (1.389) are of the view that the ALP they were engaged in has helped them to improve on their standard of living. This is to say that, on the average, the beneficiaries are happy

with the impact of the ALPs on their general standard of living. This is consistent with the findings of (Beall, 2002) in southern Bangladesh that irrespective of the individual assessment of ALPs, the beneficiaries are likely to be averagely happy with ALPs due to other freedom and security it offers them.

Further, most of the beneficiaries also agreed (1.444) that the ALPs have impacted positively on their income levels. This finding is not surprising since it is usually expected ALPs should offer better alternatives than previously existing economic activities otherwise beneficiaries are likely to drop out. With regard to the ability of the ALPs to help the beneficiaries to acquire more properties, the beneficiaries disagreed (2.851) that the ALPs have actually helped them acquire more properties. This therefore gives an indication that the increase in income as a result of the ALPs is not substantial enough to result in acquisition of capital goods but rather just to sustain the beneficiaries in their daily household expenses.

However, most of the beneficiaries agreed (1.323) that the ALPs have helped improved their social status in their communities. This finding may have resulted from the fact that most of the beneficiaries are able to meet their daily household needs and perhaps do not go out to buy foodstuff and other commodities on credit and hence accounting for the improved social image or status. In terms of environmental quality, the beneficiaries agreed (1.453) that the ALP has helped to improve the general environmental quality as compared to their previous economic activities. Perhaps the switch of more beneficiaries from other occupations such as subsistence farming and galamsey to more environmental friendly occupations such as oil palm production and dressmaking has resulted in

the respondents' perception of improvement in the general environmental quality. On the overall, the beneficiaries agreed that the introduction of the ALPs by Golden Star has impacted positively on their livelihoods mainly in the areas of standard of living, income levels, acquisition of capital goods (properties), improvement in social status and the communities' environment.

4.5 Background of the ALPs

The implementation of alternative livelihood programmes like other social interventions, are not without challenges. These challenges may arise from other stakeholders, laws and regulations governing the implementation of such programmes, resource constraints and the target beneficiaries themselves (Fraser, 2000; Tschakert, 2009). The nature or kind of challenge encountered particularly will depend on the kind of ALP being introduced and the resources being exchanged for such ALPs. Meanwhile, different challenges have been reported in various research works in the area of alternative livelihood provisions.

To therefore ascertain the kinds of challenges encountered by the main implementing agency of the ALPs in the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality, two main respondents from Golden Star who are in charge of the implementation of the ALPs were involved in the study. These were the Corporate Affairs Manager and Community Relations and Social Responsibility Manager. This Department is responsible for the implementation of all ALPs by the Golden Star. In-depth Interviews (IDI) was used to gather data from these respondents.

When these two respondents were asked to comment on the nature of ALPs introduced by Golden Star Resources in the three (3) selected communities in the Municipality, they both indicated that there were three main ALPs in place and that they were designed to provide the residents of these communities with alternative forms of livelihoods. For instance, the Corporate Affairs Manager who is the head of the Department stated that:

“We have three main projects under our ALP initiative in this Municipality. These projects are spread in five communities where our mining activities are concentrated. These projects are in the areas of Palm Oil Production, Dressmaking and Beads production”

This indicates that Golden Star did not just involve itself in the whole of the Municipality. Thus, even though it is generally thought that Golden Star activities span the whole of the Municipality, the ALPs were introduced in communities in which the company thought much of its resources have been taken for mining activities.

Further investigation through observation in the selected communities revealed that there were indeed three main projects. Individuals who wanted their own projects were assisted to start up whereas those who wanted to start up in groups were also given the chance. The dressmakers and the Oil Palm Producers involved in the Golden Star projects seem to be doing fairly well. Samples of various projects are shown in Figure 1 below:



4.6 Challenges faced by Golden Star in the implementation of the ALPs

In terms of the challenges faced in the implementation of these projects, the two respondents agreed that they initially had problems deciding on which projects to introduce and in which community. This was because it was difficult to decide on the core jobs in each community so as not to spend a lot of money on training and not to bring jobs that are alien to the communities. The Community Relations and Social Responsibility Manager had this to say;

“One of the main challenges encountered was which project to implement in which of the five communities. This was mostly because we needed to choose a project carefully for each community. This was to ensure that the members of each of the communities were already familiar with the project. This also enabled us to meet our budget by not spending more to train and manages the projects after establishment”.

This implies that one challenge was interlinked with other challenges as can be observed from the statement. Whiles the type of project to introduce in each of the communities was a problem; this problem was also in itself limited by the need to operate within the limited budget as allocated for the ALPs. Therefore, there was the need to choose what will not only please the residents but also projects that will allow shorter periods of training and hence keep within the operating budget.

In addition, the Community Relations and Social Responsibility Manager also identified other challenges as lack of cooperation from stakeholders such as the Municipal Assembly, chiefs and how to release more land for the oil palm plantation and select the beneficiaries for the project. He had this to say:

“With regard to challenges we faced in implementing this project, we had problems of lack of cooperation from some of the stakeholders such as the chiefs, family heads and even the municipal assembly. Since we could not operate without these people, we needed to obtain their cooperation because they were not really committed to this course and they wanted some sought of monetary compensation instead”.

Indeed, this revelation corroborates with the assertion made by Solesbury, (2003) that some of the mining concessions decide to introduce alternative livelihoods for residents whose means of livelihoods are lost due to mining, the efforts are sometimes thwarted by people in authority who will benefit in direct payment of royalties and compensations.

Golden Star collaboration with Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly

Collaboration with institutional stakeholders is key in determining the success of ALPs in communities where these stakeholders hold majority share in the resource base (Hilson and Yakovleva, 2007). It has been established that in situations where the power structure in the community is particularly skewed to one of these stakeholders, there need to be an established relationship between the implementing agency and such a stakeholder to ensure a better implementation process (Aryee, 2001). In this regard, the Peste-Huni Valley which is the major formal power holder in terms of governance in the study area was involved in the study. This was necessary to ascertain the kind of collaborations that exists between them and AGA with regard to the implementation of the ALPs.

Four main officials from the Municipality were therefore involved in the study namely the Municipal Chief Executive, Municipal Planning Officer, Municipal Planning Officer and Municipal Director of National Board for Small Scale Industry. Generally, they were asked to comment on how the Assembly have cooperated with Golden Star in implementing the ALPs.

The results from the Assembly indicated that there is a good relationship between the Municipality and Golden Star in terms of implementing the ALPs. Indeed, it was revealed that as part of the collaboration in implementing the ALPs, the company and the municipality agreed such that in some communities the beneficiaries were not selected by only the chiefs or Golden Star officials but also assembly men and women who are associated with Municipality. For instance, the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) had this to say about the existing collaboration with regard to the ALPs:

“The Assembly has a strong link with Golden Star Resources in general and specifically the Community Affairs Department as far as the implementation and Management of the ALPs are concerned. They (Golden Star) consult us every time they want to take any major decision with regards to the projects under the ALP. They have even allowed us to sometimes make our assembly men or women to choose some of the beneficiaries since they live with the inhabitants and know them better”.

Also, the National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSS) office in the municipality has a good collaboration with Golden Star such that NBSS advises AGA on certain business decisions with regard to the ALPs in the municipality. The head of the NBSS at the Municipal Assembly had this to say about Golden Star collaboration with the Assembly:

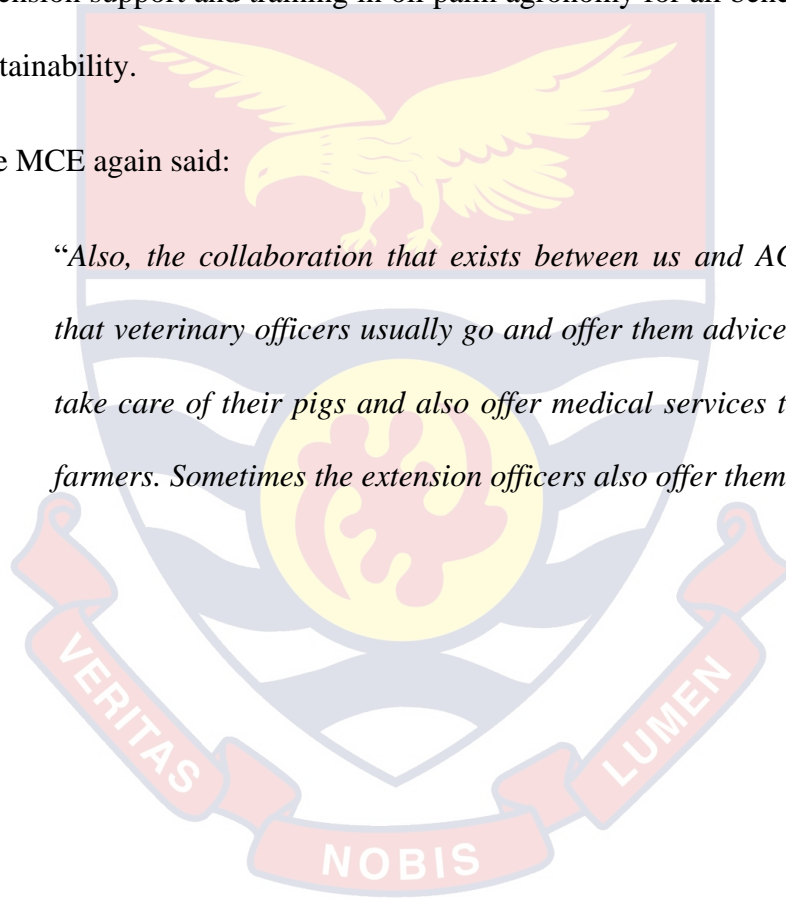
“We virtually advise them on most of their process in maintaining the projects. They (Golden Star) involved us in the planning and

implementation of these projects. What we usually offer is technical expertise in business.”

Lastly, another area of collaboration with Golden Star is in terms of providing technical services by the district extension officers of MOFA. These personnel who are part of the municipality political administrative structure provides extension support and training in oil palm agronomy for all beneficiaries to ensure sustainability.

The MCE again said:

“Also, the collaboration that exists between us and AGA is such that veterinary officers usually go and offer them advice on how to take care of their pigs and also offer medical services to their pig farmers. Sometimes the extension officers also offer them advice”.



CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter reflects on the entire study. The chapter focuses on the summary of the research process, major findings, conclusions drawn, and recommendations to improve practice.

5.2 Summary

The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of the alternative livelihood programmes initiated by the Golden Star Resources in the Prestea-huni Valley Municipality. Specifically, the study sought to evaluate:

- The economic activities that were in place before the introduction of the ALPs.
- Explore specific ALPs that have been initiated by the Golden Star Resources in the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality.
- Ascertain the impact of the ALPs on the livelihoods of the inhabitants in the municipality.
- Explore the challenges encountered by the Golden Star in the implementation of the ALPS
- Determine the kind of collaborations that exist between the Municipal Assembly and Golden Star Resources in implementing the ALPs.

Two main instruments were used in this study namely the interview schedule and in-depth interview guide (IDI). Both the quantitative and qualitative data collection was done simultaneously and lasted from November 11 to 29, 2019. The quantitative data was processed with the Statistical Package for Service Solutions (SPSS) version 16.

Tables, percentages and mean scores were used in presenting and describing the findings. The qualitative data was however, manually transcribed and presented under the appropriate themes.

5.3 Main findings

- The main economic activities engaged in by beneficiaries of the ALPS were Oil Palm Production, Dressmaking and Beads Making and others such as petty trading. Farming previously employed most of the beneficiaries followed by galamsey and others such as petty trading and carpentry.
- Most of the ALP beneficiaries who were previously engaged in farming (71.4%) indicated that they were dissatisfied with their job whereas those who were initially engaged in galamsey (50%) indicated they were satisfied with the galamsey work as well as those who were in trading (12.5.0%)
- In terms of the beneficiaries' level of satisfaction with various ALPs they are engaged in, majority (33.5%) of those engaged dressmaking said they were dissatisfied with it. Also, 54.1% of those in Beads Making were dissatisfied with ALP. However, 75.0% of those engaged in oil palm production were satisfied with the ALP.

- Most (64.3%) of the beneficiaries of the ALPs indicated that they prefer the current ALP to their previous economic activities because of the high income offered by the ALP. Again, 31.6% of the beneficiaries preferred their previous economic activities to the alternatives by the ALP because of the tedious nature of the ALP. Another 26.3% said they preferred their previous economic activities to the current ones because of the low income offered by the ALPs. 10.5% also preferred previous economic activities to ALP because of consistent income provided by the previous job. Interestingly, 14.3% liked the ALP because of its lower risk compared to the previous job.

The nature of the ALPs borders on the environmental, economic, and social aspects of the beneficiaries;

- With regard to the impacts of the ALPs, the beneficiaries agreed that it has impacted on their economic, social and environmental aspects of life.
- Challenges faced by Golden Star Resources in implementing the ALP had to do with the difficulty in deciding on which projects will be sustainable in each of the communities and little corporation shown by chiefs.
- Golden Star collaboration with the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly in implementing the ALPs was very strong and Golden Star received various support from the municipality.

5.4 Conclusions

Based on the objectives of the study and the corresponding findings presented above, the following conclusions could be drawn:

- There various economic activities engaged in by the beneficiaries before the introduction of the ALPs by the Golden Star Resources. These include farming, galamsey operation and trading. These activities were in close association with the cultural and environmental resources of the study area.
- There were three main projects under the ALPs implemented by the Golden Star Resources in the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipality. The projects are oil palm production, dressmaking and beads production. These projects are spread within five selected communities by Golden Star based on their operational activities.
- The ALPs impacted on the beneficiaries positively. Specifically, it impacted on five spheres of their lives namely their standard of living, income levels, acquisition of properties, social status and the general environmental quality.
- There were two main challenges encountered by Golden Star in their implementation of the ALPS. These were indecision as to which project to introduce in a community and also little corporation on the part of the chiefs of the communities who wanted monetary compensations paid to them.
- Golden Star had strong collaboration with the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly on the implantation of the ALPs. This was evident in the various supports they received from the Assembly in such areas as technical expertise by the district MOFA offices and the National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI).

5.5 Recommendations

In line with the main findings of this study and the conclusions drawn, the following recommendations are made for improving practice and for further research.

- Golden Star should diversify the aspect of the ALP on the agriculture that focuses on only oil palm production to include other crops since that was the major agricultural activity before the introduction of the ALPs. To ensure the sustainability of the ALPs, it is important for the projects to be developed around local expertise. Since the second most engaged economic activity before the introduction of the ALP was farming, other crop farming should also be considered by Golden Star.
- Golden Star should broaden the base of the projects under the ALPs in the municipality. Once most of the beneficiaries perceive the impacts of the ALPS to be positive on all spheres of their lives, the projects now have to be expanded to include other populace of the communities as well as municipality.
- Since, the ALPs have benefited the Prestea-Huni Valley Municipal Assembly and continue to benefit, Golden Star should continue to pursue a stronger collaboration with the Municipal.

Assembly so as to continue to benefit from it. This will have a long term impact on the success and the sustainability of the ALPs.

- The study has added to the ongoing academic discourse in the area of alternative livelihoods. However, future studies can go further to explore beneficiaries' future intentions to continue with the ALPs or not. This will serve as an important

measure of the future sustainability of the ALPs and the overall satisfaction of the projects.



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**AN EVALUATION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT AND
SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD
PROGRAMME OF OBENG MINING COMPANY ON THE
COMMUNITIES IN THE PRESTEA-HUNI VALLEY
MUNICIPALITY.**

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR BENEFICIARIES

This study is being conducted by a Master Student in International Development at the Presbyterian University College, Ghana. The study is carried out in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the master's degree. It is purely for academic purposes and any information herein provided shall be used for only such purposes. The anonymity and confidentiality of the respondent is fully assured. Thank you for agreeing to take part in this study.

Section 1: Previous economic activities of beneficiaries

1. What was your previous occupation?
 - a. Farming
 - b. Trading
 - c. Galamsey
 - d. Other, please specify.....

2. Were you satisfied with this job
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

3. What job are you currently engaged in?
 - a. Trading

- b. Dressmaking
- c. Oil Palm Production
- d. Beads Making
- e. Other, please specify.....

4 How satisfied are you with your current job?

- a. Very satisfied
- b. Satisfied
- c. Not satisfied

5 Do you prefer your previous job to your current job?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6 Please explain your answer?

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)

Section 2: Nature of ALPs

7 Why were you chosen to participate in this project?

(i)

(ii)

8 Did you exchange some of assets or money for participating in this project?

a. Yes

b. No

9 Were you trained for the current project?

a. Yes

b. No

10 What kind of training were you given?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about the nature of the current ALP you are involved in. The responses range from SA = strongly agree, A = agree, N = neutral, D = disagree and SD = strongly disagree.

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
The nature of the ALP I am engaged in is tedious than my previous occupation					
The ALP I am engaged in is more time consuming than my previous job					
This current job is more lucrative than my previous job					
With this current job I am able to meet my household needs than before					
This current job is less hazardous to the environment than my previous job					
This current ALP project does not conflict with my cultural beliefs					
This current ALP does not conflict with my religious beliefs					

Section three: Impacts of ALPs on the livelihoods of beneficiaries

11 Please indicate the extent to which the ALP you are involved has impacted on your livelihood in the following ways. The responses ranges from SA = strongly agree, A = agree, N = neutral, D = disagree, and SD = strongly disagree.

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
The ALP has helped improve my standard of living					
The ALP has increased my income level					
The ALP has helped me meet my household needs					
The ALP has helped me acquire more properties					
The ALP has helped improved my social status					
The ALP has helped improved the environment in this community					

Section four: Socio-demographics of beneficiaries

12 Sex

a. Male

b. Female

13. Age.....

14. How many years have you lived in this community.....

15. Are you a native of this community?

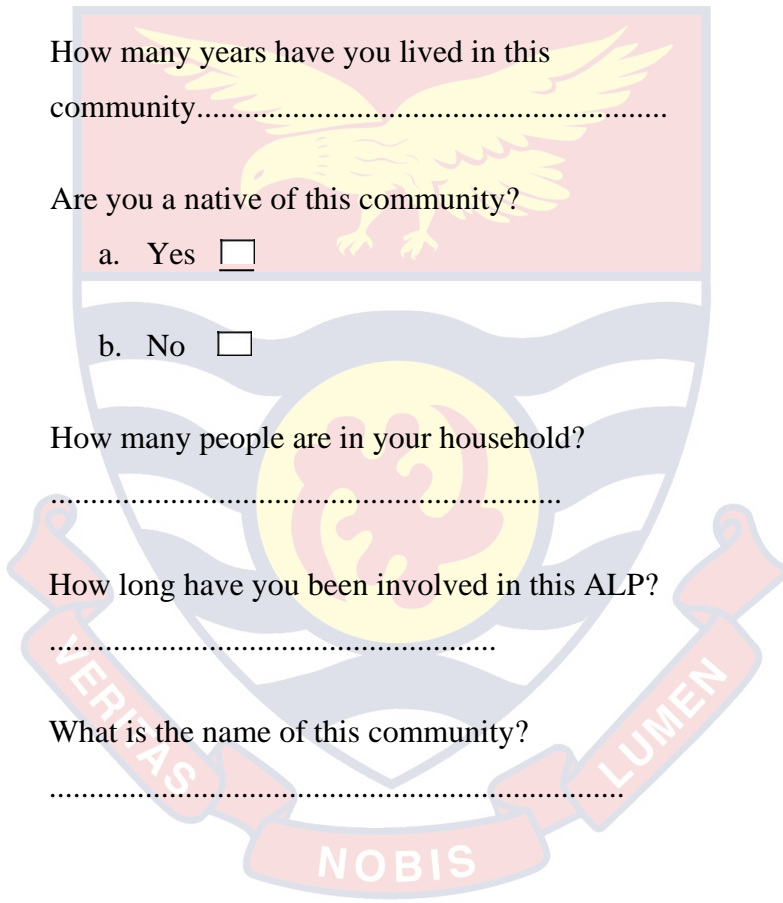
a. Yes

b. No

16. How many people are in your household?

17. How long have you been involved in this ALP?

18. What is the name of this community?



**AN EVALUATION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT AND
SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD
PROGRAMME OF GOLDEN STAR RESOURCES COMPANY ON
THE COMMUNITIES IN PRESTEA-HUNI VALLEY
MUNICIPALITY.**

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

This study is being conducted by a Master Student in International Development at the Presbyterian University College, Ghana. The study is carried out in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the master's degree. It is purely for academic purposes and any information herein provided shall be used for only such purposes. The anonymity and confidentiality of the respondent is fully assured. Thank you for agreeing to take part in this study.

Respondents' Demographics

1. How old are you?
2. In what capacity are you serving now?
3. How long have you served in this capacity?
4. How will you assess your overall performance in terms of implementing the ALPs in the Municipality?
.....

Issues on ALPs in the Municipality

5. When did Golden Star Resources initiate the Alternative Livelihood Programmes in the Municipality?

6. How many communities have you implemented such programmes?
7. How many projects do you have under the programmes?
8. What kind of projects have they implemented?
9. What necessitated the introduction of the programme?
10. Does each community's programme depend on its specific needs? Probe
11. Did you consider the resource available in each community before introducing the programme?
12. What impacts do you think the ALPs have had on the residents of the communities you have introduced them? Probe for both positive and negative impacts
13. Do you think the ALPs have been successful? Why?
14. What collaborations exist between the Municipal Assembly and Golden Star Resources in implementing the ALPS?
15. How have you benefitted from these collaborations?
16. What do you think can be done to enhance the ALPs and the success achieved?
17. What are some of the challenges you encounter in the implementation of the ALPs?
18. What do you think can be done to improve on the ALPs implemented by the Golden Star Resources?

Thank You

PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GHANA

FACULTY OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Name of Department: Department of Rural and Community Development

Programme of Study: Master of Arts (International Development Studies)

Topic: An Evaluation of the Differential Impact and Sustainability of the Alternative Livelihood

Programme of Golden Star Resources Company on Communities.

Name of Student: Emmanuel Nyarko Ankamah

Student's ID: 17020065

RESPONSE MEMO

NO	COMMENTS	STUDENT'S RESPONSE TO COMMENTS
EXAMINER		
Suggested corrections in thesis in red pen		
COVER PAGE		
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the guidelines of writing dissertation of writing dissertation of your Faculty and standardize the cover pages (both outer and inner) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline document referred. Cover pages have been standardized.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the title. I suggest you delete the study area from the title. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title has been revised.
ABSTRACT		
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the objectives of the study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives inserted into the document.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the specify number of the beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specified number of beneficiaries provided.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present result of each objective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result of each objective presented in the abstract.
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstract should have only one paragraph. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraphing corrected.
DEDICATION		
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedication must be one short sentence in one line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sentence has been revised.

<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format the titles well and remove unnecessary spaces. • Bansah et all is spelt with one ‘l’ • Pages 1-7: The following citations are not found in the References: Kilu, 2017 Bansah et al, 2017 Dinye and Erdiaw-Kwasie, 2012 Akabzaa, 2001 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Page has been well formatted and spaces well presented. • et all has been changed to <i>et al.</i> • All the citations have now been incorporated into the reference.
<p>1.</p>	<p>CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the citations are not found in the reference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the citations have now been incorporated into the reference.
<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study area must be described first before the research design. • Table 1 must be formatted in accordance with the faculty guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The change has been effected. • Table 1 has been properly formatted.
<p>1.</p>	<p>CHAPTER FIVE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 2 and 3 require formatting to conform to standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables have been properly formatted.
<p>1.</p>	<p>REFERENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise the referencing style to conform to the Faculty’s standard. Check on the dentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referencing style and dentation have been revised.

Declaration by Candidate:

I declare that I have attended to and incorporated the comments made by the examiner in the dissertation.

Name of Student: Emmanuel Nyarko Ankamah

Signature:

Date:.....

Approved by:

Name of supervisor: Dr. Benzies Isaac Adu-Okoree

Signature:

Date:

