

Annex I
Communication Plan

VULNERABLE PROGRAM COMMUNICATION PLAN

KEY MESSAGE:

Newmont Ghana Gold Limited (NGGL) has developed an Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program consistent with its commitment to restore and improve productivity of the local agricultural economy.

PROGRAM GOAL:

The goal of the Program is to increase agricultural diversity, productivity, total production, and market access over levels existing prior to the Ahafo Project construction.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this program is to effectively distribute in two Phases, agricultural assistance to crop compensated farmers directly impacted by the Project within the Mine Take Area.

Phase One objective is to provide agricultural assistance to crop compensated farmers who have been resettled or are LEEP trainees who have been directly impacted by the Project within the Mine Take Area.

Phase Two objective is to provide agricultural assistance to all other crop compensated farmers who have been directly impacted by the Project within the Mine Take Area and have not been assisted in Phase One.

OBJECTIVE OF COMMUNICATION PLAN:

The objective of this communication plan is to create awareness and understanding about NGGL's agricultural program and improve the program by facilitating exchange of information and inclusion of local knowledge and experience.

PHASE ONE TARGET:

NGGL's immediate target is crop compensated farmers who are resettlers or LEEP beneficiaries.

PHASE TWO TARGET:

Phase Two target are all crop compensated farmers who have been directly impacted by the Project within the Mine Take Area that have not been assisted in Phase One.

SPEAKING POINTS:

1. Phase One begins immediately and start of Phase Two will be advised.
2. Farmers can register for Phase One of the Program if they meet the following:
 - Received crop compensation for fields located in the Mine Take and received resettlement and currently live in a resettlement house; or
 - Received crop compensation for fields located in the Mine Take and are LEEP agricultural training beneficiaries.
3. If a farmer has only received compensation for crops outside the Mine Take Area they do not qualify for this Programme.

4. This Program is one of several that NGGL is using to improve returns to agriculture in the Asutifi District. This Program is confined to farmers who received crop compensation in the Mine Take Area.
5. Farmers can register at NGGL Information Centres in Ntotoroso on Tuesdays and Fridays and at Kenyase Information Centres and the NGGL Public Outreach Office at Kenyase Camp on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
6. At the registration centres, each applicant's crop compensation status will be verified and used to complete registration formalities.
7. All compensated farmers need to bring proof of field compensation from the Mine Take Area to ensure same day registration. Applicants that have misplaced their proof will be registered later.
8. All crop compensated members of a resettlement HH must register with the Head of Household. If this is not possible then applicants will be registered later once verified by the HH.
9. Once applicants have registered they will be given a receipt (Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Registration Form) that details their field compensation, resettlement status and/or LEEP information.
10. Farmers from Kenayse area who have completed the registration and have been given a receipt will take it to the NGGL Public Outreach Office on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays to complete the next step in the registration process towards agricultural assistance.
11. Farmers from Ntotoroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso areas will take the receipt to the OICI office in Ntotoroso on Tuesdays and Thursdays to complete the next step in the registration process towards agricultural assistance.
12. Eligible farmers with the receipt will be verified that their data exists in NGGL crop compensation records including photo of the farmer who received crop compensation.
13. As a requisite to receive agricultural inputs, all farmers registered in the Program must demonstrate access to land outside the Mine Take.
14. Farmers registered in the Program can demonstrate access to land as a landowner, sharecropper and/or caretaker with ownership or use rights to land located outside the Mine Take.
15. If farmers registered in the Program cannot demonstrate access to land, the Company will facilitate access to land through either the Traditional Authorities or in partnership with landowners or by allocation of selected and carefully controlled areas in the Mine Take Area.
16. NGGL has set up a task force made up of Traditional Authorities, Chief Farmers and company surveyors to verify location of land, classify the land according to vegetation type, and gather information towards identification of land access and tenure status.
17. NGGL is putting in place two community committees or Land Allocation Review Committees (LARC) that will verify land access and tenure status and evaluate the ability of the registered farmer to meet food self sufficiency requirements within his or her preferred agricultural assistance package.
18. The LARCs will review cases based on applicant's traditional stool.
19. Each LARC will also provide final approval of sharecropping agreements between compensated sharecroppers and landowners requesting sharecroppers.
20. Crop compensated landowners who offer a minimum of 2 acres of land for use by registered farmers without land access will be paid 750,000 Cedis per acre for up to 2 acres.

21. Applicants who are sharecroppers that come with land located outside the Mine Take within Asutifi District will be provided with a Traditional Access Fee of 750,000 Cedis per acre for up to 2 acres.
22. Landowners that offer land in Asutifi District for a sharecropping agreement approved by the LARC will be provided with a Traditional Access Fee of 750,000 Cedis per acre for a maximum of 2 acres per approved sharecropping agreement.
23. Landowners offering land outside Kenyase, Ntotroso, Gyedu or Wamahinso must come with a verification of land use letter from the Traditional Authority where the land is located. The form letter for land use verification can be picked up at NGGL information offices on the same days as registration.
24. The Task Force will verify location of land, classify the land according to vegetation type, and gather information for identification of land access and tenure status.
25. Each applicant will select a preferred agricultural assistance package recorded in the form of a agricultural business plan.
26. Assistance packages will include agricultural inputs for up to 2 acres of land and broadly consist of clearing and a menu of inputs of seeds, suckers, seedlings, fertilizer, weeding, insecticide, weedicide and extension services.
27. To initiate land clearance as soon as possible, the Program has a fixed set of rates for land clearing that will be provided to farmers who are eligible for the Programme.
28. Land clearance rates have been agreed to by the LARC and are set based on local labour market rates for different types of vegetative cover on the land including and limited to:
 - Acheampong – light at 300,000 cedis per acre
 - Acheampong – heavy at 350,000 cedis per acre
 - Elephant grass – light at 350,000 cedis per acre
 - Elephant grass – heavy at 400,000 cedis per acre
 - Forest Underbrush at 400,000 cedis per acre
29. A LARC validated schedule of land clearance rates can be viewed at the Information Centers of Ntotroso, Kenyasi No. 1 and Kenyasi No. 2 and the NGGL Public Outreach Office.
30. Once the farmer who cleared the land is registered in the Program he or she will receive cash payment for the land clearance from NGGL according to the fixed set of rates.
31. Cleared land will be assessed by the Task Force at the time of verifying the location of the land. Only land that has been suitably cleared according to best local practice will qualify for payment.
32. OICI assisted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) will be responsible for implementation and oversight of agricultural improvement assistance.
33. Farmers will be grouped for delivery of all agricultural improvement assistance according to area-based zones.
34. An NGGL Land Administration Office will be responsible for land registration and monitoring of registered farmers on a regular basis.

Q & As

1. Who qualifies for the Program in Phase One?

Ans: All farmers who received crop compensation for fields in the Mine Take Area and also received resettlement and are currently living in a resettlement community can register in Phase One. In addition, all farmers who received crop compensation for fields in the Mine Take Area and have received or are currently registered in LEEP agricultural training can register in Phase One.

2. Who qualifies for the Program in Phase Two?

Ans: All farmers who received crop compensation for fields in the Mine Take Area and did not register in Phase One.

3. Why have two Phases?

Ans: To ensure effective roll out of the Programme, Phase One targets farmers for whom NGGL can quickly register, coordinate and distribute agricultural inputs. The Program will run smoother for the larger group targeted in Phase Two having been piloted in Phase One.

4. What are the benefits of the Programme?

Ans: Provision of agricultural inputs for up to two acres of land and assistance in accessing land if required.

5. When does Phase One come into effect?

Ans: Phase One of the Program starts immediately.

6. When does Phase Two come into effect?

Ans: To be advised depending on implementation of Phase One.

7. Where does one register for Phase One?

Ans: Farmers can register at NGGL Information Centres in Ntoroso on Tuesdays and Fridays and at Kenyase Information Centres and the NGGL Public Outreach Office at Kenyase Camp on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

8. What do I need to register?

Ans: Farmers need to bring identification such as a Voter's ID Card, proof of NGGL payment for crop compensation in the Mine Take Area, and Head of Household and other crop compensated members of the Household (entire Household should register together).

9. What is the Agricultural assistance given to the registered farmers?

Ans: Agricultural assistance consists of a set package of inputs for up to 2 acres of land. The package is selected by the farmer choosing from a menu of agricultural inputs. One package is provided per registered farmer.

10. What are the agricultural inputs?

Ans: Agricultural inputs broadly consist of land clearance and a menu of inputs including seeds, suckers, seedlings, fertilizer, weeding, insecticide, weedicide and extension services for up to 2 acres of land.

11. How will the farmer receive the agricultural package?

Ans: A registered farmer must complete an agricultural business plan based on the farmers selected agricultural package. Included in the business plan will be the logistics of package supply to the farmer.

12. Would the amount of inputs depend on the size of farm?

Ans: No, NGGL's agricultural package is for up to a 2-acre parcel of land.

13. What is the agricultural business plan?

Ans: The agricultural business plan specifies agricultural activities, inputs, logistics of package supply and returns.

14. Why do an agricultural business plan?

Ans: To improve farm productivity.

15. What is the land clearance assistance?

Ans: The program will pay the farmer a set rate (according to vegetation type) to clear 2 acres of land to be used for the program. A Task Force will verify that the land has been suitably cleared according to a standard of best local practice.

16. If I already have land how can I get assistance to start land clearance?

Ans:

- a) Prior to registering, the farmer can take the risk that he is qualified for the program and can clear the land. The farmer will be reimbursed for the clearance once registered and the standard of clearance and vegetative cover is verified by the Task Force.
- b) After registering, the farmer can wait for the task force to verify location and vegetative cover of the land and receive the land clearance payment according to the set rates.

17. What are the set land clearance rates and who set them?

Ans: The land clearance rates have been agreed by the LARC and set based on local labour market rates for different types of vegetative cover on the land including and limited to:

- Acheampong – light at 300,000 cedis per acre
- Acheampong – heavy at 350,000 cedis per acre
- Elephant grass – light at 350,000 cedis per acre
- Elephant grass – heavy at 400,000 cedis per acre
- Forest Underbrush at 400,000 cedis per acre

18. What happens if I take land clearance money from the program and do not clear the land?

Ans: Your participation in the program will cease!

19. What is the duration of this Program and total cost involved for NGGL?

Ans: The Program will cover a time period required to provide every registered farmer with one agricultural assistance package. Total cost will depend on demand from entitled farmers.

20. What do you mean by land use rights?

Ans: The rights to occupy a parcel of land for the purpose of farming.

21. What is the purpose of the Land Allocation Review Committee (LARC)?

Ans: The LARC will:

- assess each registered farmer.
- verify land use rights.
- approve and witness sharecropping agreements.
- review agricultural business plans with respect to the farmers food security.

22. Who is represented on the LARC?

Ans: There are two LARCs, one for Ntotoroso and one for Kenyase. Each LARC has representatives from the Traditional Authorities, Chief Farmers, District Assembly, Resettlement Communities, MOFA, OICI, and NGGL.

23. How would the Program be rolled-out?

Ans: The Program will be rolled out as follows:

- Form Multi-stakeholder LARC Committee
- Organise information sessions within immediate area of Ahafo South Project including:
 - Resettlement Communities
 - Traditional Authorities
 - Asutifi District Assembly
 - Farmer groups
 - Youth Associations
 - Community groups
 - Churches
 - NGO's
- Conduct radio broadcasts with public call-in
- Distribute information leaflets / brochures about the Programme
- Publish information about the program in the media.

24. How is one assisted in accessing land?

Ans: Land access facilitation as follows:

- At registration a farmer makes a claim of no access to land
- The farmer appears before the LARC and the farmer's claim of no access to land is reviewed and verified.
- The Program assists the farmer without land access by:
 - Facilitating sharecropping agreements with landowners who have come forward with land
 - Facilitating a 2 acre parcel of land with the Traditional Authority of Kenyase or Ntotoroso.

25. Will beneficiaries have to pay for inputs or extension services they receive from the Program?

Ans: No.

26. Will beneficiaries have to pay for rights of access to land?

Ans: Yes. The payments will be in line with customary fees for entering sharecropping agreements between landowners and sharecroppers. In addition, NGGL will pay a supplementary Traditional Land Access Fee of 750,000 Cedis per acre to any entitled farmer that independently enters a new sharecropping agreement that is subsequently reviewed and approved by the LARC.

27. What if I am a landowner, not qualified to register in the program, but interested in taking on program sharecroppers that need land?

Ans: You are welcome. Landowners interested in taking program sharecroppers will be provided with a list of sharecropper names to select from, or the land owner can leave his / her name for sharecroppers to contact. Any terms of sharecropping agreement are

the sole responsibility of the landowner and sharecropper. However, to be a part of the program all sharecropping agreements must be reviewed and approved by the LARC.

28. What are acceptable terms of a Sharecropping agreement that would be allowed in the program?

Ans: The sharecropping agreement must be according to the "Abunu" system. Copies of an acceptable agreement can be found at the NGGL Information Centers of Ntotroso, Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2 and the NGGL Public Outreach Office.

29. Is there an incentive offered to landowners to bring land into cultivation through sharecropping?

Ans: Yes. Every sharecropper registered in the program brings an agricultural assistance package with them to a landowner for use on their land. Included in the assistance package is a Traditional Land Access Fee of 750,000 Cedis per acre.

30. What are the extension services offered by the Program?

Ans: Extension services include training to improve agricultural productivity, storage and farm and financial management that will be offered through OICI and MOFA.

31. What is the role of MOFA in the implementation of LAP?

Ans: MOFA extension officers will assist in delivery of assistance packages and provide agricultural training.

32. Does the Program propose the growing of particular food and cash crops?

Ans: Yes. The Program will support cultivation of Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Vegetables, Chilly Pepper, Citrus, Oil Palm, Cocoa, Rice, Cow Pea and Soy Bean.

33. Are there any time related aspects of the Programme?

Ans: Yes. The Program offers assistance for one growing season. Other time related aspects of the Program includes time limit for land clearance of 14 days, planting in relation to the rains, and processing time for the expected number of applicant farmers.

34. What happens to Program farmers who may still be interested in using stool land after two years?

Ans: Farmers will independently negotiate with the Traditional Authority a sharecropping agreement not covered by this Programme.

35. Before the Mine, agriculture (farming) was the predominant activity in the area, how does the Program propose to encourage affected farmers to stay in agriculture?

Ans: By facilitating land access for farmers without land and increasing agricultural productivity of all affected farmers.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

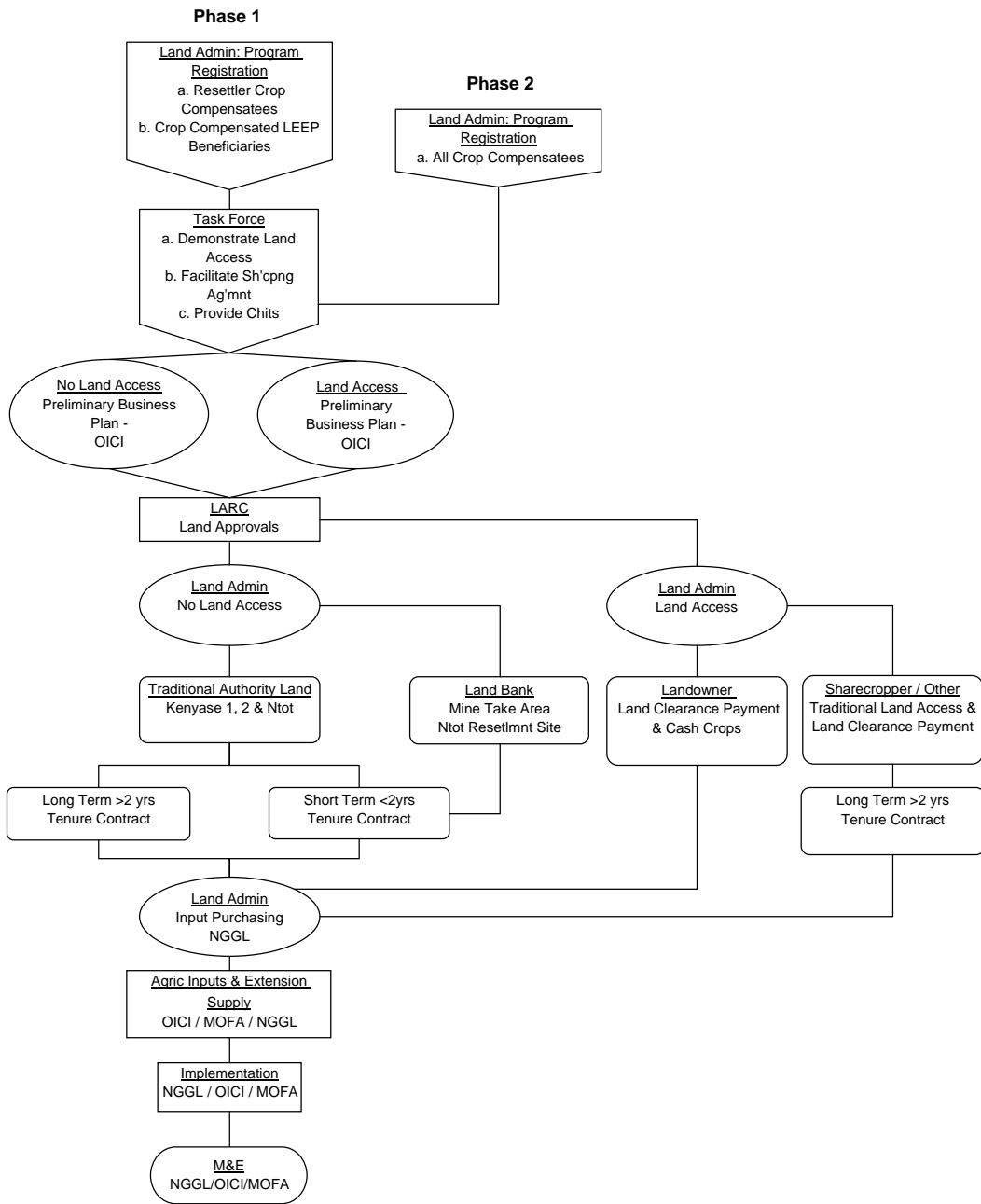
- Radio Discussion on Radio BAR and Nananom
- Community meetings (Resettlement Sites)
- Stakeholder Meetings (eg Meeting with Chiefs)
- Develop and distribute leaflet/brochure about programme
- File stories in the dailies and newsletters

Activity Plan

Date	Stakeholder Group	Activity	Objective	Remarks
DAY 1	Ministry of Food & Agriculture	Write formally to invite them to serve on LARC	To formalize their participation in the committee and also spell out their role	
DAY 2	Chiefs and Elders	Palace Visits and formal invitation to serve on LARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To inform and discuss program with traditional community leaders ✓ Seek their input & support ✓ Seek nominations for Land Access Review Committee 	
DAY 3	District Assembly	Write formally to invite them to serve on LARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inform ✓ Seek views ✓ Solicit their support to encourage participation ✓ Seek nomination for Land Access Committee 	
DAY 4	Farmers Groups/Chief farmers	Information Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inform and seek views ✓ Encourage participation for those who have no access to land. 	
DAY 5	Multi-stakeholder Land Access Review Committee Meeting	First Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Access registered farmers and verify land use rights. 	
DAY 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ OLA Resettlement Site ✓ Ntotroso Resettlement Site 	Community meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To discuss details of program with the communities 	
DAY 7	RNC	Information and Invitation Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To inform and discuss program with community representative ✓ Seek participation in the LARC. 	
DAY 8	Youth Associations	Information Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inform them about the program ✓ Seek their views on the program 	
DAY 9	Radio Stations	Radio Broadcast Starts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Broadcast Land Access Program to communities 	

Annex 2
Program Flow Chart

Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program



Annex 3
Registration Log

Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Registration Form

Date:

Filled Out By:

Project ID No.:

1. Name(s):

2. Age:

3. Sex: M / F

4. I.D. No. and Type (Voters Registration Card, Birth Certificate):

5. Community, house address and/or Plot #:

6. Have you received Crop Compensation from NGGL for fields in the Mine Take Area? Y / N

- If Y, do you have proof? Y / N (Document proof)
- Details of poof:

Name:

Field ID #:

Location:

- If N, go get the proof and return or enter into pending registration list and await further instruction

7. Have you been resettled? Y / N

8. Do you currently live in a Resettlement Site? Y / N

9. What is the name of the house owner? Name

10. What is the No./Plot #?

11. Are you the head of the Household? Y / N

- If Y, list members of your Household who have received Mine Take Area crop compensation:

- If N, then go get head of household.

[If Head of Household is not available then advise applicant they will have to be confirmed as a member of HH living in the Resettlement Site – (they are now on a Pending Registration List to be followed up once others are processed)]

12. Are you a LEEP Trainee registered in agriculture? Y / N

- If Y, verify from LEEP list.

13. Verification of Resettlement HH Heads and LEEP beneficiaries (LARC Cover Sheet).

- Fill out Task Force Sheet
- ID Tag: send information Y : N

14. Do you have access to land?

15. Generally, where is your field located?

Applicant Signature / Thumbprint:

Date:

Annex 4
LARC Case Assessment Log

NGGL Agric Improvement Program

Project_ID:

Program stage:

Name

LEEP Train

Gender

Land Access

Status in HH

House Address

Field Code

Acre

Program

Farm.Stool

Land Type:

Land Cleared

Tenure:

Bus.Plan stage:

Tenure Start date:

Food security:

Written Agreement Agr'ment attach

Inputs Req:

Neighbouring
Farmers:

Land owner info.

Neighbours Agree

Land Owner:

Vegetation Type:

House Address:

% Cover:

Community:

Req. Land Clearance

Stool:

Rec. Clearance pmt.

Region:

Annex 5
Land Allocation Review Committee

Land Allocation Review Committee

1.0 Introduction

Construction of the Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd (NGGL) Ahafo South Mine in Asutifi District of Brong Ahafo Region, Ghana involves converting approximately 3,000 hectares of land, from mixed-use by local communities, to mining use for an open pit complex and two resettlement villages.

Within the Ahafo South Project Area, about 97% of the pre-Project population identified farming as their primary livelihood activity. Notwithstanding recent industrial activity associated with the Project, agriculture is the backbone of the local economy. Approximately US\$14 m in compensation for planted crops was paid to about 3,000 farmers spread over about 7,000 fields.

NGGL is rolling out an Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program. The purpose of the Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program is to offer assistance in the form of agricultural inputs for all compensated farmers in the Project Area and in the process facilitate land access to those farmers that as a direct result of Project activities no longer have access to land.

2.0 Problem

NGGL must verify claims of land access and food security by compensated farmers and landowners. The problem is four-fold: (a) compensated farmers with access to land need to have their land claims verified in the field before receiving agricultural inputs; (b) compensated farmers without access to land need to have his or her land access status verified before having access to land facilitated by the Company; (c) registered farmers who are sharecropping require verification of the sharecropping arrangement; and (d) registered farmers need to select crop inputs based on food security.

3.0 Strategy

NGGL's strategy is for a multi-stakeholder committee to verify land access and food security status, providing, in effect, a peer evaluation. The Committee provides a case by case assessment of each registered farmer's selection of agricultural assistance and verification of land access status. Land access and food security assessments rely on comprehensive local knowledge of land use and agricultural practices.

4.0 Land Allocation Review Committee

Two Land Allocation Review Committees (LARC) have been established according to customary stools of Ntotroso, Wamahinso, Gyedu, Kenyase No. 1 and Kenyase No. 2. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and OICI will provide an advisor to each committee. The LARCs will be responsible for recommending appropriate agricultural assistance.

4.1 LARC Representation

Kenyase No. 1 and No. 2 Stools Land Allocation Review Committee Representatives

- Kenyase Resettlement Community - 1
- Kenyase No. 1 and No. 2 Traditional Authority – 6 (including two women)
- Chief farmer from each of Kenyase No.1 and No.2
- District Assembly -1
- Company -1

Ntotroso Stool Land Allocation Review Committee Representatives

- Ntotroso Resettlement Community -1
- Divisional Council – 3 (including one woman)
- Chief Farmer from Ntotroso
- District Assembly -1
- Company -1

4.2 LARC Roles and Responsibilities

Chairperson

The Chairperson was nominated and voted for by the members of the Committee by a simple majority vote at the first meeting. The Chairperson presides over all meetings of the Committee. In the absence of the Chairperson, any member of the committee can be nominated to act as the Chairperson for the day.

Vice Chairperson

The Vice Chairperson was nominated and voted for by the members of the Committee by a simple majority vote at the first meeting. The Vice Chairperson is responsible for coordinating the week's activities with the field verification Task Force and coordinating any action in support of the Committee's functions towards final recommendations for Program applicants.

Secretary

A Secretary was appointed by the Committee whose main function is the recording of proceedings of all Committee meetings. The Secretary is responsible for documenting actions undertaken by the Committee and the results of those actions. The Secretary is responsible for logging and registering all formal grievances with the Company's External Affairs Department.

4.3 LARC Representative Removal

The Chair, Vice-Chair and/or Secretary can be removed from his or her position through the same process above if he or she is found to have been involved in any of the activities.

- Divulged confidential information to an outsider

- Misconduct

4.3 LARC Functions

The Committee is responsible for interviewing applicants to the Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program and reviewing each applicant's Program Registration Log. The Committee undertakes the following activities:

1. Assess claimed land access status of compensated farmers including:
 - i) Customary entitlement to land for land ownership claims
 - ii) Sharecropping agreements for existing sharecropping claims
 - iii) Caretaking agreements for existing caretaking claims
 - iv) Claims of no access to land
2. Approve land tenure stream as outlined in a preliminary Business Plan for each applicant without land access, including:
 - i) Verifying location and use of old fields in the Mine Take
 - ii) Approving and allocating sharecropping arrangement for new fields located in Royal Land
 - iii) Verifying location of fields and approving terms of sharecropping arrangement for proposed sharecropping claims (i.e. registered farmer comes with land owner)
3. Approve assistance package as outlined in a preliminary Business Plan for each applicant without land access, including:
 - i) Assessing crop production needs for personal consumption
 - ii) Assessing and approving cash crop package requests
4. Approve assistance package for those who have demonstrated access to land, including:
 - i) Assessing crop production needs for personal consumption
 - ii) Assessing and approving cash crop package requests
5. Visit field locations and validate claims and information provided by the applicant, and Land Assessment Team.
6. Delegate or assign any of its members to undertake activities in support of the above functions.
7. Document all actions and results in support of undertaking above functions.
8. Register all formal written grievances for submission to the Company and/or informing claimants of the grievance process.
9. Facilitate receipt of agricultural assistance packages.

5.0 Schedule

The Ntotroso LARC holds regular sittings at the Catholic Church in Ntotroso. The Committee meets two days a week.

The Kenyase LARC holds regular meetings at the Ministry of Food and Agriculture building in Kenyase No. 1. The Kenyase LARC meets two days a week.

Annex 6
Land Access Verification Form

Task Force Field Verification

Background

1. Date:

2. Filled Out By:

3. Name (list all names used including nicknames):

4. Project I.D. #:

5. Physical Address of Applicant (Farmer):
 - Town:

 - House No.:

 - Houseowner:

 - Assemblyman:
6. Are you a:
 - a) Landowner (LO)
 - b) Sharecropper (SC)
 - c) Caretaker (CT)
7. If b) and/or c) what is the landowner's physical address?

8. Description of where the land is (stool, District, Region):

9. Estimate of field area:

10. Who are neighbouring farmers?

Field Data

Filled Out By:

Map Coordinate:

1. Name:

2. Actual location of field (stool, District, Region):

3. Is field: (a) cultivated (b) fallow

(a) If cultivated, what crops and estimate of percentage of land coverage:

(b) If cultivated, will individual have enough to feed him/herself including dependents once harvested?

(c) If fallow, for how long and condition of the land (e.g. elephant grass, forest 10 years old, with old crops, etc.)

(d) If fallow, what is the percent coverage of the following:

Vegetation Type	% Coverage
Acheampong Light	
Acheampong Heavy	
Elephant Light	
Elephant Heavy	
Forest / Forest Underbrush	

(e) If fallow, is it forested: Y / N

If yes, is the diameter of the average tree at breast height:

(a) less than 6 inches (b) greater than 6 inch

Does the field need felling and stumping?

Comments:

4. Estimate of field size?
5. Who are the neighbouring farmers?
6. Do the neighbouring farmers corroborate the registered farmer's land claim?
7. Does the landowner agree with field size/location of SC or CT?
8. If SC, include a copy of the Sharecropping Agreement as filled out in the field with both SC and LO signatures.
10. If landowner, are any sharecroppers or caretakers not registered in the Program using the land: Y / N
 - (a) Nature of sharecropping and/or caretaking arrangement (division of cash crop proceeds and division of land):

Division of cash crops:	LO	SC	CT
Division of land:	LO	SC	
 - (b) Do you have a paper copy of SC or CT arrangement? Y / N
 - (c) Is the copy attached? Y / N
9. If landowner, how much additional land is available:
11. Do you want additional sharecroppers? Y / N

Verification

1. Traditional Authority Representative

Name:

Title:

Signature/Thumbprint:

2. Chief Farmer Representative

Name:

Title:

Signature/Thumbprint:

3. Survey

Name

Signature

4. Landowner

Name:

Signature

5. Landowner Extended Family

Name:

Signature

6. Sharecropper

Name:

Signature

Annex 7
Land Access Task Force

Field Verification Task Force

1.0 Introduction

Construction of the Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd (NGGL) Ahafo South Mine in Asutifi District of Brong Ahafo Region, Ghana involves converting 3,100 hectares of land, from mixed used by local communities, to mining use for an open pit complex and two resettlement villages.

Within the Ahafo South Project Area, about 97% of the pre-Project population identified farming as their primary livelihood activity. Notwithstanding recent industrial activity associated with the Project, agriculture is the backbone of the local economy. Any assistance targeting livelihoods of impacted persons requires

Some US\$14 m in compensation for planted crops was paid to about 3,000 farmers spread over 7,000 fields. Land use rights for the majority of compensated farmers were according to customary practice applied by Traditional Authorities.

NGGL is in the process of rolling out an Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program. The purpose of the Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program is to offer assistance in the form of agricultural inputs for all compensated farmers in the Project Area and in the process facilitate land access to those farmers that as a direct result of Project activities no longer have access to land.

2.0 Problem

One problem facing NGGL is verifying access to land claims by Program-registered farmers and landowners. Before receiving agricultural inputs, compensated farmers need to have their land access claim verified in the field before receiving agricultural inputs. Both landowners and sharecroppers will have to have fields physically verified and acknowledged by concerned parties (i.e., landowners, neighbouring farmers, extended family in the case of landowners, etc).

3.0 Strategy

NGGL's main strategy is to have a task force physically verify land and follow up with concerned parties that the farmer has legitimate use rights to the land. Task Force members will use local knowledge of the terrain and traditional ownership to investigate land access claims. Using information gathered by the Task Force, a Land Allocation Review Committee (LARC) will provide final approval for use of the land by the farmer registered in the Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Programme.

4.0 Task Force

Four Field Verification Task Force's are initially proposed by NGGL; two of which will be used to verify land claimed in Kenyase No. 2 stool land; another to verify land claimed in one of Ntotoroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso stool land; and a final Task Force to verify land claimed in Kenyase No. 1 stool land. Additional Task Forces will be added depending on demand once the Program is rolled out.

4.1 Representation

Each Task Force will be comprised of a representative from the Traditional Authority and Chief Farmer as well as a surveyor and line cutters and, until the Task Force is up and running, an experienced compensation field officer.

4.2 Task Force Organization

Responsibility for each Task Force will be coordinated initially by the compensation officer and AILAP field officers. Each Task Force will report on daily activities to an AILAP field officer. Farmers going out with the Task Force will be coordinated at points of registration. When the Task Force has established regular practice, the surveyor will be responsible for coordination of daily activities and reporting to the AILAP field officer.

4.3 Task Force Functions

Each Task Force is responsible for verifying field and land access claims of registered applicants in the Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program according to field stool location. The Task Force will undertake the following activities:

1. Collect farmers and landowners for the day's assessment at a specified location.
2. Physically locate the field and measure the area with GPS.
3. Assess the status of the land with respect to:
 - i) Degree of cultivation including estimations of field coverage for both fallow and cultivated according to crop type
 - ii) Type and estimate of field coverage of vegetation on fallow land according to established vegetation types
 - iii) Location of the field according to customary stool boundaries.
4. Assess the legitimacy of the farmer's claim to the field as follows:
 - i) If landowner, verify claimed rights to the field with extended family member present and by inquiring of neighbouring farmers
 - ii) If sharecropper, verify claimed rights to the field by physically verifying location with the landowner and landowner's extended family member present as well as inquiring with neighbouring farmers
 - iii) If other, verify claimed rights to the field by physically verifying location with the landowner present as well as inquiring with neighbouring farmers.
5. When possible, members of the Task Force will coordinate signing of sharecropping agreements while both landowners and sharecroppers are present in the field.
6. Issue Traditional Land Access Fee chit to sharecropper upon verification of land access claim.
7. Issue Land Clearance Fee chit upon verification of land access fee and assessment of vegetation coverage.
8. The Task Force will prepare a daily account of work activities including any outstanding activities to the AILAP field officer.
9. The Task Force shall be responsible for registering all formal written grievances for submission to the Company and/or informing claimants of the grievance process.

5.0 Schedule

Task Forces will commence activities in April 2006 until all farmers registering for the AILAP have fields verified. Each Task Force will be expected to work 5.5 days per week for 10 hours a day as required. The Task Forces are to work as needed to verify farmer's fields according to stool (i.e., Kenyase 1 Task Force is to verify Kenyase 1 fields).

6.0 Resources

Each Task Force will be provided with the following:

- Wellington Boots
- Safety vests
- Gloves for line cutters and surveyors
- One GPS unit per Task Force

In addition, each Task Force will be provided with a vehicle to transport members and parties required for field verification.

Annex 8
Preliminary Business Plan

Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program Preliminary Business Plan

Date:

Extension Officer:

Stool:

Project ID	NAME	CURRENT FARM TYPE (Tree / Food)	Tenure (S.C / L.O. / Other)	FOOD SECURITY (Current Fields)	REQUESTED INPUTS 2ac	WHICH FARM SEASON FOR REQUESTED INPUTS	Same Fields Verified by Task Force
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N
				Does your HH currently have food crops: Y / N What is the size of the HH's food crop field: <1ac / 1 ac / 2ac / >2 ac Where is the field located: Do you have cash crops? What is the size of the cash crop field: <2ac / >2 ac Comments (crop types):			Y / N

PROGRAM ORIENTATION/PRELIMINARY BUSINESS PLAN TRAINING

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Each session begins with an overview of the Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program. The overview will emphasize the nature of the Program as a community development program and not as part of compensation entitlement. The basic tenants of the Program will be covered including access to land, incentives and agricultural inputs and training offered. In addition, expectations of the Program will be discussed.

Following group discussion, farmers will be given an overview of the agricultural assistance package offered by NGGL as part of the Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Program and the various crop combinations that are available. Each farmer will be asked to provide an overview of his or her current food crop status. Answers will be used to assess food security for each applicant that will be monitored. \ Based on food security responses and preferences each farmer will be able to choose from a cash or food crop assistance package.

Following food security discussions, farmers will be asked whether they have existing cash crops and an estimated size of their cash crop field. Two criteria will be immediately used to ascertain whether an farmer can receive further Business Plan Training:

- having a cash crop field greater than 2 acres
- age equal to or less than 60¹

Farmers will then be asked to identify which planting season they would like to receive the inputs (i.e., current planting season, minor season, next major season). All information is recorded in a Preliminary Business Plan that that will be reviewed by a Land Allocation Review Committee to provide community based assessment of food security, package selection and land access. Once the Preliminary Business Plan is approved by a Land Allocation Review Committee, a final Agricultural Business Plan will be provided to the farmer that details timing, costs and returns of inputs.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

The following objectives define the purpose of the Preliminary Business Plan Training:

- To assist trainees to identify critical information that is needed to plan a new agricultural enterprise/business.
- To organize business information into a form which will emphasis key elements of the agricultural enterprise

3.0 PRELIMINARY BUSINESS PLAN TRAINING

The following teaching methods will be used for Preliminary Business Plan training:

3.1 Group Training

Farmers will be organized into groups of between ten and twenty for preliminary agricultural business plan training. Each training session lasts for three hours at the end of which, each

1 In addition to the two initial criteria, once inputs have been delivered and farmers are underway, AILAP field officers will recommend farmers that are willing to learn more about expanding and improving their agricultural operations for more intensive Business Plan Training. This is to ensure that those farmers in the intensive business plan training are willing to continue with farming.

farmer will have participated in the practical aspects of Preliminary Business Planning. Groups will be instructed in a comfortable environment (i.e., field-based or outdoor).

3.2 Participatory Education

Participatory education is a teaching method that will help focus discussion on the farmer's household and not on the individual farmer. When the farmer leaves the training he/she will be able to bring what they learned back to their household to discuss agricultural planning. Visual aids will be given to the farmer to pass on to his/her family. Open discussions on training topics help the participant to remember discussion topics and results/conclusions.

4.0 STEPS

4.1 Opening Discussion

Farmers discuss the following local saying to open discussion:

Se annumaa be ton nkosuo, o nyuni abuo.

Translation:

A bird identifies nearby objects and other animals.
It relates to the new environment;
It then collects straw and starts working,

4.2 Storytelling

Let farmers recognize the role and importance of planning in their agricultural enterprise through storytelling (Annex 1). Storytelling is a way to introduce business concepts in an everyday language.

4.3 Brainstorming

Brainstorm / discuss with farmers the following (Annex 2):

- What is business planning
- What is a business plan
- Why a business plan
- When is it needed
- What are the things to consider when making a business plan

4.4 Framework

Take the clients through on how to plan an agricultural business using the following guiding themes and questions:

Defining an Agricultural Business Concept

- Who is starting the agricultural business
- What crops will your agricultural business produce
- Who will be the costumers and why will they buy your crops rather than from someone else

- What is the best guess for total revenue costs and resulting profit or loss during the first month, year or whatever period of relevance

Framework for Business Plan Concept

MAIZE PROJECT BUSINESS PLAN				
ACTIVITY	TIME	COST(¢)	WHERE	SOURCE

Defining Agricultural Business Operations

- How long does it take to produce your crops (business cycle)
- What are the operational activities of your agricultural business and associated expenses (break down activities according to crops planted)
- What important inputs in the form of equipment, materials and supplies will you need
- Where and when will you obtain necessary inputs
- What is the amount and cost of the inputs

Defining Agricultural Business Financial Planning

- When is the business expected to be profitable
- How much money is needed to set up the business and to keep it going until it starts generating income or to make a profit
- How are you going to get the money to start your agricultural business (marketers, money lenders)
- What are the terms of borrowing money
- What are the implications for failure to repay

4.5 Financial

What are other options for financing your agricultural business (rural banks, NGO's, Agricultural Development Bank)?

4.6 Communications

How do you communicate the key elements of your agricultural enterprise?

5.0 GROUP CONCLUSION

Provide an overview of the above discussion. Ask farmers the following questions:

- (1) What have you learnt from the discussions?
- (2) How will this discussion help you with your agricultural business?
- (3) What did you understand?
- (4) What did you find difficult?
- (5) How can you use what you have learnt so far in your own business?

Annex 1

STORIES

STORY 1

I am going to open a dress making shop near my village. In it I will make fancy dresses for people who want to go to weddings, festivals, out-doors and other social events.

In the town I have visited, I noticed that these dresses attract the highest prices. So when I sell them, I will make big profit. I intend to use the spare room in my house as a shop. I live one kilometer away from the village so it will be nice and quiet. It does not matter that this is a bit long; because when people see the beautiful dresses that I wear they will be very excited and come to my shop. I will be very busy making dresses so I will get my cousin to work as a sales lady. She is not very nice to people but she knows how to keep records properly. I believe I am going to do very well.

STORY 2

I have a different plan. What I need to do is see what kind of clothes people wear here, what their qualities are, and find out where they are made. Then I can see if I can make better clothes for them at better price. For example, I think I can provide better school uniforms at a lower price than the ones they buy in town.

Before I start, I will ask all my friends to talk about my shop to their own friends. I will also talk personally to the chief, school headmaster and other religious leaders because everyone knows them and they can recommend me. I will hire a well-trained clerk in the shop, someone who is well behaved and liked and who shall respect my customers. I want to make enough profit and help the people in my village by providing good quality clothes at a reasonable price.

Annex 2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A Business Plan enables you to know how much money is needed, its use, When you use it, and for how long it is required.

WHY?

- A Business Plan shows you if your business can expect to make a profit in the future. This will enable you to change your prices to meet your cost.
- It also helps you to foresee problems in every area of the business (e.g., production, sales, marketing and financing) before the problems start. This will help you to think about every part of your business in order to solve the problem.
- A Plan shows the bank or other prospective lender how well your business can expect to do in future and how much money is needed and its use. When and how long it is required, when to help a lender, loan to the community or provide assistance.
- A Plan shows what money you can expect to come into and go out of your business. This will help your business not run out of cash.
- If your business is not doing well and has some problem, planning can help solve the problem.

THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN MAKING BUSINESS PLAN

- Making your plans as simple as possible
- Choose the most suitable period for your Plan.
- Divide your Plan into months
- Make your plans before there is need for you to use them.
- Look for information and use it to make your Plan. This information should be realistic.
- Get information about previous year to make a Business Plan.

Annex 9
Agricultural Business Plan Training

BUSINESS PLAN TRAINING

1.0 OVERVIEW

Based on selection criteria and OICI-identified farmers, candidates will be invited to attend intensive Business Plan Training. OICI Community Development Officers will deliver the intensive Business Plan Training over 4 sessions of 4 hours each. Community Development Officers will provide training in the field to a group of between 10 and 25 farmers.

The four sessions will cover the following business plan training topics in order of:

- Group Formation and Dynamics
- Money and Financial Management Training (Making Cents)
- Marketing
- Participatory Budgeting

At the end of the Business Plan Training each participant will have filled out a final Business Plan for an agricultural business.

2.0 GROUP FORMATION AND DYNAMICS

Group formation is an important agricultural activity to ensure resources are used effectively and knowledge is shared among farmers. Traditionally, farming in the region used communal ties in work activities. Today, working in groups still remains an important method of spreading the workload. Relying on community to accomplish farming activities tends to improve farming productivity. Moreover, group formation provides financial capacity that is not available to the individual farmer. Group formation also brings out a sense of belonging in the community and strengthens communal bonds. In addition to cultural importance, group formation also facilitates effective agronomical training by better utilization of time and resources.

Group Formation and Dynamic Training covers basics of group formation, including:

- Leadership: examine types and qualities of a good leader to help the group elect a leader with good qualifications
- Communication: identify effective means of communication to ensure participants are respected and relations are maintained within the group
- Conflict resolution and crises management: within the group identify and assess potential sources of conflict and ways to address conflict
- Records keeping: processes for effective management of group finances; taking and storing of minutes from meetings; and keeping records of assets.
- Meetings: how to organize meetings and meeting procedures.

3.0 MONEY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT TRAINING (Making Cents)

The Making Cents module is built around a business game that emphasizes the need for planning as the basis for achieving financial freedom rather than money itself. The module is based on the 70 / 30 principle that promotes a culture of savings and investment. The principle stipulates that whatever income a person receives only 70% belongs to him/her; the remaining 30% is meant for investment, savings, and charity.

In playing the game, four different business scenarios are used. The scenarios each depict a type of entrepreneur as follows:

First entrepreneur keeps all revenue for himself

Second entrepreneur puts all emphasis in the business through reinvestment

Third entrepreneur puts all emphasis on savings

Fourth entrepreneur looks at a careful combination of profit, reinvestment and savings.

The game is played based on a weekly business cycle or chart that elaborates on each day's activity (e.g.. a day for purchasing household food needs, a day for purchasing raw materials for business enterprise, a day for sale of the product, etc). Participants play in small groups of between 5 and ten players. Each group chooses a business enterprise of their own. Each group is advanced some credit to go into operation. The game is then played based on the activities of the day of the week and the circulation of labour, capital and commodities with careful record keeping along the way. At the end of one month, a facilitator discusses the results with the group, assessing what has happened over the month and alternative actions that could have been taken to achieve a different result. The game is played again to show improvements if different actions are taken. The end result is to display effectiveness of good planning in building a sound business practice.

4.0 MARKETING

Some people may literally define marketing as buying and selling or a physical place where buying and selling or exchange of goods and services is done. Most commonly, marketing is the process by which goods and services become visible to consumers or buyers.

Conceptually, marketing is seen as:

- Adopting the right attitude towards consumers
- Identification and fulfillment of consumer need at a profit
- The process by which goods and services reach the consumer at the right time, place, price and quantity

One cannot market goods without regards to the economic factors that affect the demand for the product. These factors among others include: price of the commodity, availability of substitutes, income of the consumer, taste and preference, etc. The entrepreneur should also be concerned with the motive that inspires a customer to purchase a particular product. Culture equally plays an important role in modeling our

purchasing patterns in much the same way as it does our behaviour. With that in mind, new enterprises must be careful about the type of socio-cultural values that it projects.

4.1 Training

In light of the above, marketing training uses the 4 P's as key building blocks for effective marketing: Product, Price, Promotion and Place.

PRODUCT

The lay definition of a product is: What you have produced from your resources invested and the end result of work done.

PRICE

Price is usually defined as money charged on items sold; the cost of a product; and/or the value attached to a product.

PROMOTION

The common definition of promotion is uplifting the image of a product; and/or advertising the product.

PLACE

Any method designed to ensure that goods get to the customer at the right time, in the right quantities and at the right price. Estimates show that a fifth of production cost goes into getting the product to the customer. Getting goods to the customer involves a distribution system. The distribution system is concerned with moving the goods physically from manufacturers to consumers using the appropriate channels, e.g. wholesalers and retailers.

Within the marketing training, the 4 P's are presented as inter-dependent wherein one cannot do without the other. An enterprise must focus on all of these in its marketing efforts. The tendency to emphasize on any one or a combination of them could have irreparable consequence. The training reinforces the message that marketing efforts should be diffuse and balanced among the four P's for effective marketing.

4.2 Group Exercise

Within groups the following will be discussed:

How would you arrive at the prices you fix for your products?

Where would you sell your products?

What products do you see sold at your market?

What products sell better than others? Why?

What factors would you consider when choosing a mode of transportation for your products?

- Cost of production
- Demand for the product
- Quantity and quality of the product
- Prices of substitutes
- Cost of distribution

- Nature of the product – Perishability, fragility, handling requirements
- Safety requirements
- Size of products

5.0 PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING

The development of Participatory Budgets was based on the “Oware” game and combines farmer’s ability to play this mathematical game, and their ability to construct seasonal calendars and enterprise budgets.

The game seeks to quantify and analyse the use and production of resources of an enterprise over a period of time and employs the use of symbols, objects and counters for the benefit of illiterate farmers.

Participatory budgeting aids farmers in making decisions by assessing planned activities, exploring implications of using new technology, examining risk for a new enterprise, and defining what information is missing to complete business planning.

Participatory Budgeting’s main requirements include: Grid of lines, counters and symbols/objects to represent activities and resources.

5.1 Training

Methods of Participatory Budgeting include:

1. Joint consideration:
 - Farmers and facilitators jointly consider activities and resources of the enterprise in question
 - Relaxed and free discussion between farmers and development workers
 - A two way process of learning exercise
2. Analysis of farmer’s access to resources:
 - Cost and other implications analysed
 - Differences in farmers’ resource capabilities
 - Individual farmer considers her/his circumstance
3. Assessing risk and making decisions:
 - “What if” scenarios
 - Farmers decision making process enhanced
4. Comparative participatory budgets that:
 - Compare resource use and production between two or more enterprises over a given period of time
 - Provides a tool to assess changes in an already existing enterprise
 - Compares the suitability of two or more enterprises or technologies
 - Testing the suitability of a new enterprise or technology by comparing it with existing conditions

Annex 10
Land Clearance Rates

NGGL

Schedule of Land Clearance Rates

A Task Force made up of: a) Divisional Council Representative
b) Ntotroso Chief Farmer Representative
c) NGGL Surveyor

will determine the category/type of vegetation covering the designated field to be cleared or that has been cleared.

The following rates have been agreed by the Land Allocation Review Committee and will be applied by NGGL for land clearing:

	Forest Underbrush Clearance*	Acheampong Light	Acheampong Heavy	Elephant Light	Elephant Heavy
Weeding Rate (1 ac/day)	350,000	265,000	305,000	310,000	350,000
Food (1 day)	50,000	35,000	45,000	40,000	50,000
Total (1 ac)	400,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	400,000

*Weeding includes clearance of all brush up to and including 10 inches diameter.

The above rates are fair remuneration for land clearance in the Asutifi District and have the approval of the members of the Land Allocation Review Committee:

1. Signature: 

Date 7-04-06

Name: Barima Twereku Ampem III

Title: Ntotrosohene

Position: Representative Divisional Council

2. Signature: 


Date 7-4-2006

Name: Nana Owusu Abochie

Title: Gyasehene Ntotroso

Position: Representative Divisional Council

NGGL

3. Signature:  Date 7/4/06

Name: Nana Buffom Okye Darko Anuako II

Title: Shrontihene / Syyechi

Position: Representative Divisional Council

4. Signature:  Date 7/4/06

Name: Nana Ofori Boncu

Title: Akwamuhene / Mamachini

Position: Representative Divisional Council

5. Signature:  Date 12/04/06

Name: NANA ATUAHENE-ACHEAMPONG

Title: CHIEF FARMER, NIDIKOSO


Position: Ntoroso Chief Farmer

7. Signature:  Date 07-04-06

Name: Bonnah K. Nkebio

Title: Resettlement Rep

Position: Ntoroso Resettlement Site


8. Signature:  Date 7/04/06

Name: Anini Boasiako Koti

Title: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NGGL


Position: District Assembly

9. Signature:  Date:

Name: Kwaku Minka Fordjour

Title: DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Position: MOFA

10. Signature:  Date 7/04/06

Name: Alpha-Benjamin Bonzali

Title: Programme Coordinator

Position: OICI

11. Signature:  Date 13/04/06

Name: Randy Barnes

Title: External Affairs Mgr

Position: NGGL

NGGL

Schedule of Land Clearance Rates

A Task Force made up of: a) Kenyase 1 or 2 Traditional Authority Representative
b) Kenyase 1 or 2 Chief Farmer Representative
c) Company Surveyor


will determine the category/type of vegetation covering the designated field to be cleared or that has been cleared.

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Total (1 ac)	400,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	400,000

*Weeding includes clearance of all brush up to and including 10 inches diameter.

The above rates are fair remuneration for land clearance in the Asutifi District and have the approval of the members of the Land Allocation Review Committee:

1. Signature:  Date 6-4-06

Name: Mana Boakye Boateng Gyebour (Ankobeahene) KI

Position: Representative Kenyase 1 Traditional Authority

2. Signature:  Date 6-4-06

Name: Mana Kwabena Adjei

Position: Representative Kenyase 1 Traditional Authority

3. Signature:  Date 6-4-06

Name: Mana Ama Acheampong (Onankwena Kyidame)


Position: Representative Kenyase 1 Traditional Authority

NGGL

4. Signature:  Date 06-04-06


Name: NANA KONIOR-FOFIE

Position: Representative Kenyase 2 Traditional Authority

5. Signature:  Date 6-04-06


Name: NANA OPOKU ANINI

Position: Representative Kenyase 2 Traditional Authority

6. Signature:  Date 6-04-06


Name: NANA ABENAA AGYAROMA

Position: Representative Kenyase 2 Traditional Authority

7. Signature:  Date 6/04/06


Name: Kwaku Agy-Bodua

Position: Kenyase 1 Chief Farmer

8. Signature:  Date 6/04/06

Name: Nana John Amankwael

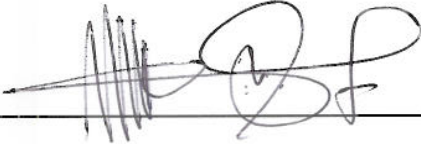
Position: Kenyase 2 Chief Farmer

9. Signature:  Date 06-04-06

Name: Alex Agyare

Position: Kenyase Resettlement Community

NGGL

10. Signature: 

Date 6/04/06

Name: Antwa Boasraho Kofi

Position: District Assembly

11. Signature: 

Date: 6th APRIL 06

Name: KWAKU MINKA FORSTOUR

Position: MOFA

12. Signature: 

Date 06/04/06

Name: Aikoto-Nimoh Frederic

Position: OICI

13. Signature: 

Date 13/04/06

Name: Randy Barnes

Position: NGGL External Affairs Manager