

## ANNEX 2

### SPF Narrative Progress Report Facilitating Improved Stakeholder Access to Relevant Information on Ghana's Emerging Petroleum Industry (SATRIPI)

Report period July – September 2010

Contract Ref. No. 03/SPF/7/KITE

Organisation KITE

Contact Tel. No. 0244 268574

Report Date 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2010

Report Prepared by Paula Edze


Report Approved by Ishmael Edjekumhene

Signature & date



30<sup>th</sup> September, 2010

Signature & date



30<sup>th</sup> September, 2010

80801

=====

Please do not write in green coloured sections; refer to notes at last page for explanations

#### 1. Project Outputs on research and advocacy and/or services delivered

List the outputs as you have presented in the Workplan submitted to G-rap.

Make sure that you:

- Indicate estimated levels of completion per output
- Indicate target groups that used / received the output delivered
- Attach copy of product output

Outline outputs during this period	Level of Completion	Beneficiary/ Target Groups	What specific policy issues does this target	What advocacy outputs were informed by your research/project
Reprint Copies of Guide and Glossary	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SHS</li><li>• Tertiary Institutions</li><li>• CSOs</li><li>• Six DMMAs of the oil find area in the Western Region</li><li>• Identifiable groups</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase access to information on the emerging petroleum industry to help manage stakeholder expectation and facilitate public participation in policy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Better informing stakeholders to enable them demand accountability from public officials</li><li>• Changing the knowledge, awareness and opinion of stakeholders</li></ul>

			discourse	regarding the expected impacts of the emerging petroleum industry
<p>Develop and Print Campaign Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Posters, Stickers, Banners and Jingles</li> </ul>	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six DMMA of the oil find area in the Western Region</li> <li>Ghanaian Citizenry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better informing both the lettered and unlettered citizenry in the target region to actively participate in the policy formulation process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positively change the knowledge, awareness and/or opinion of target audiences regarding the expected impact of the emerging industry</li> </ul>
<p>Public Education and Awareness Raising Campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribute educational materials to identifiable groups and institutions in the Western Region</li> <li>Distribute and disseminate campaign materials (posters, stickers, banner)</li> <li>Organize town-hall meetings/ durbar in the six DMMA of the oil find region</li> </ul>	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHS and Tertiary Institutions nationwide</li> <li>CSOs</li> <li>Six DMMA in the oil find area in the Western Region</li> <li>MDAs</li> <li>Traditional Authorities in the Western Region</li> <li>Religious leaders</li> <li>MPs</li> <li>Media</li> <li>Ghanaian Citizenry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to manage soaring expectation of coastal communities in the oil find region and empower them to harness indirect opportunities in the sector</li> <li>A better understanding of the various roles of various stakeholders in the governance of the petroleum sector in Ghana</li> <li>To encourage better discourses between local communities and their political leaders</li> <li>To prevent possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to change the knowledge, awareness level, position, and/or opinion of target audiences regarding the expected impacts of the oil and gas industry</li> <li>Enhancing the capacity of the stakeholders to demand accountability from public officials</li> </ul>

			<p>upheaval by the youth due to misinformation and lack of transparency by GoG</p>	
<p>Mass Media Campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create electronic media platform for public education on the Petroleum Industry</li> </ul>	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People of Western Region</li> <li>• Ghanaian Citizenry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to provide a medium for stakeholder engagement and discussion on pertinent issues in the sector</li> <li>• Ensuring that all Ghanaians are fully apprised of issues in the emerging sector as well as getting actively involved in discussions on pertinent issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the perception, knowledge, awareness and/or opinion of the citizenry on the expected impacts of the emerging petroleum industry</li> </ul>
<p>Enhance the capacity of Community Environmental Monitoring and Advocacy Groups (CEMAG) in the Western Region</p>	100%	<p>Community Environmental Monitoring and Advocacy Groups (CEMAG) comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious leaders</li> <li>• Traditional leaders</li> <li>• Youth leaders</li> <li>• Women group leaders</li> <li>• Student leaders</li> <li>• Fisher folks</li> <li>• CBOs &amp; FBOs</li> <li>• Land owners</li> <li>• TUC leaders</li> <li>• Migrant settlers</li> <li>• Media persons, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the capacity of the CEMAGs to effectively carry out their mandate of contributing to environmental sustainability, transparency and accountability in the oil and gas industry through effective mobilization, communication and appropriate action</li> <li>• Strengthen the CEMAGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepening the knowledge and awareness levels of the CEMAGs regarding the expected impacts of the emerging industry</li> </ul>

			to embark on sustained advocacy leading to the formulation and implementation of pro-poor and environmentally friendly policy outcomes	
--	--	--	--	--

## 2. What is the organisation's success in undertaking this special project? (Quantitative and Qualitative indicators)

The following activities were undertaken by project partners during Phase 1 of the project:

1. Reproduction and distribution of printed educational materials led by KITE;
2. Development of campaign materials such as posters, banners, leaflets and jingles led by communications expert and assisted by KITE and partners;
3. CESCA organised six community engagements/ town hall type meetings in 6 nodal communities and 1 district-level workshop in the Jomoro district. Participants at the community engagements were drawn from a total of 31 contiguous communities. KITE participated in the district level workshop at Half Assini;
4. FoN organised a 2-day residential capacity enhancement workshop for the CEMAGs in Takoradi and two community engagements at Shama and Aboadze in Shama Districts. KITE personnel served as resource person at both workshops; and,
5. Skyy Media Group provided coverage for about 90% of the activities undertaken by the project partners. Indeed, the CEMAGs workshop was broadcasted live on Skyy Power FM and Skyy Digital TV for all the 2-days.

The following major successes have been chalked under the SATRIPI Project:

1. Over 700 copies of the materials have been distributed so far to Members of Parliament (MPs) for the six frontier districts in the Western region, Coalitions, District Assembly Members and communities in the Western Region, the Ministry of Education and Heads of Selected Senior High Schools in Ghana. Currently, demand for the education materials has outstripped supply and has resulted in a situation where KITE is having to turn down request for copies of the publications.
2. A more effective grassroots engagement and participation as a result of the partnership with local NGOs such as Friends of the Nation (FoN) and Centre for Social and Community Advancement (CESCA) who have community presence in the Western Region. The district level workshops held at Half Assini, Aboadze and Shama brought together a wide range of stakeholder group – District Assembly Members and District Chief Executive, Traditional Authorities (Chiefs, Queen Mothers), Religious Leaders, Youth Leaders, Women Groups, Fisher Folks, Teachers, Agric Officers, Heads of Institutions, Representatives of MPs and the general public. Turnouts were overwhelming and exceeded expectations. Over 1,600 people from 37 communities were directly reached during the 6 nodal community engagements and 3 district

level workshops organised during Phase 1 of the project. . We estimate that another 3 million plus people may have been reached via the radio and television coverage provided by Skyy Fm/TV and Ankobra radio. Approximately 20% of all participants were females. A breakdown of the participants reached directly during the various campaigns is attached in Annex 1. Post workshop/meeting evaluations conducted by the team have revealed that the campaign has made positive impressions on participants - Several participants openly commended the project team for the occasion and the issues addressed.

3. At the end of the 2-day workshop for the Community Environmental Monitoring and Advocacy Groups (CEMAGs), a communiqué/memorandum highlighting the major flaws and weaknesses in the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill, was issued and formally submitted to the Parliamentary Select Committee for Mines and Energy on August 27, 2010. Another major output of the CEMAGs workshop is the preparation of the first ever District Specific Action Plan for the CEMAGs for the period September – December 2010. Furthermore, the concerns of the citizens from the Shama districts were also elicited and shared with Traditional Authorities of the Western Region.
4. The published educational materials disseminated as part of the campaign has been extremely well received with ever-soaring demand for the two materials evidenced by the constant request being received from FoN for additional copies. CESCA also reports that there was a scramble for the publications during the nodal community meetings and the district level workshops.
5. The positive change in stakeholder perceptions, knowledge, opinion and/or awareness level was evident in feedback received from participants during discussions. For example, the misconception that the oil and gas resource belong to the six coastal communities in the oil find region was corrected. Also, participants left the workshops with some ideas of how they could harness opportunities in the sector rather than expect direct revenues from the oil and gas industry coming into the coffers of the coastal communities and individual pockets. Grievances harboured by citizens over the employment levels of indigenes were adequately addressed and participants left with a greater sense of the importance of acquiring the relevant skill sets and education for similar job opportunities in the future.
6. The collaboration between KITE, Friends of the Nation, CESCA and Skyy Media Group has been largely very successful. The diverse expertise and rich experiences of each Project Partner greatly added to knowledge shared and the impact made by the educational campaigns.
7. The dissemination of the two publications to SHSs and Tertiary institutions has so far received unflinching support from the Ministry of Education and Heads of the selected Senior High Schools. The Ministry of Education has given the organization an introductory/support letter and the heads of schools selected as venue for the educational fora in each of the ten regions of Ghana have all given support to the use of their assembly hall for the programme.

### **3. Stakeholder Perception**

**How has the credibility and legitimacy of your RAO/coalition changed in the eyes of GoG and the Ghanaian public? What is your interpretation? Is there a reference to this evidence of change?**

The credibility and legitimacy of KITE (and her project partners), as authoritative mouthpiece(s) in the petroleum industry, has been greatly enhanced under this project. In the specific case of KITE, its visibility and existence has been given a major boost in the Western Region, where it was hitherto very rarely known. Since the commencement of the project, KITE personnel have been interviewed live on some local networks in the region such as Kyzz FM on pro-poor oil and gas issues. Again the views and positions of KITE and her partners on the conduct and actions/inactions of government in the Oil and Gas industry are continually being sought by journalists/media practitioners from both the electronic and print media in the Western and Greater Accra Regions prior to publication of news stories on the oil and gas sector. For example, KITE was interviewed on Choice Fm and Oman Fm following some

pronouncement made by the Vice-President that Ghana will become an oil giant when first oil starts flowing. On the Civil Society front, KITE's input and comments on draft bills being put before Parliament is being sought on regular bases by fellow CSOs under the Oil and Gas Civil Society Platform.

The official letter of support received from the Ministry of Education endorsing the educational campaigns to the schools is another evidence of government's recognition of KITE as a credible knowledge node on oil and gas issues. Furthermore, the readiness of the DMMA's to work with KITE and the coalition is a testimony to the fact that the coalition's recognition is on the increase among state institutions. Several DCEs accepted our invitations to the workshops. And not only did they attend but also encouraged members of their assemblies to attend as well.

KITE is also very highly rated by some major development partners such as USAID and DfID who have at various points in time invited KITE's views and position on programmes and interventions being designed to support Ghana's emerging oil and gas industry.

Additionally, KITE has received a number of invitations from identifiable groups and professional bodies to deliver talks/presentations on various topics on the fledgling oil and gas industry. A notable example was the invitation by the Northern Chapter of the Ghana Institute of Architects (GhIA) to speak on the Impact of the Oil and Gas Industry on the Built Environment. This can also be cited as a further testimony of our increased credibility in the eyes of the general public.

#### **4. What is your perception on the general policy making environment in Ghana with regards to this specific issue**

The views and inputs of non-state actors are increasingly being sought by policy makers and the legislature in the formulation of the legal and regulatory frameworks for the emerging oil and gas industry. While this is a major step in the right direction and need to be commended, there is very little guarantee that views expressed by non-state actors would be incorporated in the final versions of policy/legislative documents. To make the stakeholder consultation exercises meaningful and productive, there has to be laid down enforceable rules to ensure that views/inputs made are addressed and where not incorporated reasons should be adduced as to why suggestions made were not taken onboard.

#### **5. Grant and report related issues**

##### **5.1 What issues do you wish to raise relating to the Grant or to G-rap management?**

The dissemination of the Guide and Glossary in SHS and Tertiary institutions nationwide has not started since the second cycle institutions have only just reopened. The campaign to the schools is however due to start on October 7 and is expected to end by November 3.

#### **6. Proposed Next Step**

**What issues will you continue working on as an outcome of this project?**

Going forward, KITE intends to cover more SHSs and even go down to the Junior High School level nationwide. There would also be further collaboration between KITE and her NGO and media partners after project expiry.

**ANNEX 1****Details of Turnout at the District/ Nodal Community Engagements in Jomoro and Shama Districts**

District	Nodal Community (Location)	Participating Communities/ Groups	No. of Communities Reached	No. of Participants
Jomoro	Jaway Wharf	Jaway Wharf, Jaway, Metika, Alumatuope and Azulenzi fishing stilts and villages	5	500
	Tikobo No. 1	Tikobo No. 1, Allowule, Ehoaka, Ellenda, Allengenzule, Agyeza and surrounding farming hamlets	6	137, excluding children
	Half Assini	Assembly members, heads of department, religious leaders, business leadership, farmers, fishermen, school administrators, traditional leaders, representatives of the Jomoro branch of Nzema Youth Association, opinions leaders and participants from surrounding towns	More than 1	95
	Beyin (Traditional Paramouncy of Jomoro)	Beyin, Old Nzulezo, Ngelekazo, Elonyi and Kengen	5	100, excluding children
	Effasu	Effasu, New Town, Mangyea, Mpeasem and Enzemetianu	5	148, excluding children
	New Kabenlasuazo	New Kabenlasuazo, Takinta, Ahobre 1 & 2, Egbazo, Old Kabenlasuazo and Ndumsuazo	7	100
	Ezinlibo	Ezinlibo, Bonyere, Ndumsuazo and Nawuley	4	271, excluding children
Shama	Shama	Traditional Authorities, youth groups, fish mongers, fishermen, petty traders, artisans, organized groups, officials of SDA and the media	1	91
	Aboadze	Aboadze, Abuesi and Inchaban	3	140
Six Oil Find Districts	CEMAGs	Religious Leaders, Traditional Rulers (Nana Kobina Nketsia V, Awulae Annor Adjaye), Youth Leaders, Fisher folks, Women Group Leaders, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Local TUC members, Landowners, Migrant settlers, MP for Takoradi, and the media	-	65
			<b>over 37 communities</b>	<b>Over 1,647 people</b>

## **ANNEX 2**

### **Gender Disaggregated Data on Participation at District Level Workshops in Jomoro and Shama Districts**

Name of Community/District	No. of Female	No. of Male	Subtotal
Aboadze	37	103	140
Shama	24	67	91
CEMAGs	4	61	65
Half Assini	5	90	95
<b>Totals</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>391</b>