

ANNEX VI

INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT

- This report must be completed and signed by the contact person of the coordinator.
- The information provided below must correspond to the financial information that appears in the financial report.
- Please complete the report using a typewriter or computer (**you can find this form at the following address <specify>**).
- Please expand the paragraphs as necessary.
- **Please refer to the special conditions of your grant contract and send one copy of the report to each address mentioned.**
- The contracting authority will reject any incomplete or badly completed reports.
- The answer to all questions must cover the reporting period as specified in point 1.6.

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List of acronyms used in the report

1. Description

- 1.1. Name of coordinator of the grant contract: Seth Appiah-Kubi
- 1.2. Name and title of the contact person: Daryl Bosu
- 1.3. Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the action: Nature & Development Foundation and Wacam
- 1.4. Title of the action: Building Resilient and Active Communities in Extractive Landscapes in Ghana (BRACE)
- 1.5. Contract number: NDICI CSO/2023/450-919

<u>1.6. Grant</u>	<u>Amount:</u>	<u>€1,718</u>
		<u>860.00</u>

- 1.7. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 1st February 2024 to 31st January 2025
- 1.8. Target country(ies) or region(s): Ghana - Eastern, Ashanti, Western North, and Ahafo Regions
- 1.9. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):

Target Groups

- 200 Communities in Mining Landscapes
- 50 Community Based Organizations
- 30 Women's Groups

¹ 'Target groups' are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the project purpose level, and 'final beneficiaries' are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

- 10 Civil Society Organizations
- 10 Traditional Councils
- 6 CREMA Executive Committees (CECs)
- 20 Media Houses
- 108 CREMA Communities

Final Beneficiaries

- 2000 Communities mining landscapes

1.10. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): **Not Applicable**

2. Assessment of the implementation of the action activities and its results

2.1. Executive summary of the action

Please give a global overview of the action's implementation for the reporting period (no more than ½ page).

Referring to the updated logical framework matrix² (see point 2.3. below), please describe and comment for each level of the result(s) chain the progresses towards their level of achievement (if relevant at this stage) and the likelihood of reaching the final target(s) related to the result(s) by the end of the action.

Please explain briefly if any change should be or have been brought to the intervention logic and to the Logical framework matrix, giving the justification for such changes (complete explanation should be placed in the 2.2 Section under the relevant level considered: impact, outcomes, outputs, and activities).

During the reporting period, the BRACE project made significant progress in achieving its objectives. The project has achieved significant milestones across all four outcome areas, successfully building capacities of CSOs, media, traditional authorities, and women's groups in mining communities. Key achievements include:

- Trained 42 CBOs, 36 WGs, 10 CSOs, 11 TA, 20 Media houses and 18 youth groups in advocacy and evidence-gathering
- Training and enhancing the capacity of community members to become paralegals. 60 paralegals trained so far to enhance access to justice in mining affected communities.
- Developing an online platform (launching 2025) for monitoring rights violations
- Engaged 6 CECs from 62 communities in CREMA implementation toward 108 sustainable communities by 2028

While the Legal Access Fund's operationalization and platform launch faced technical delays, both remain on track for mid-2025. The project has driven national policy engagement, notably influencing debates on LI 2462 and advocating for FPIC principles in mining policy reviews.

Community participation remains strong, with active documentation of mining-related rights abuses and robust advocacy efforts. No major framework adjustments are needed, though minor timeline modifications may address current implementation delays.

The project maintains strong momentum toward its objectives, with capacity-building and community engagement establishing a solid foundation for lasting impact in mining governance and natural resource management. The project partners actively spearheaded national level mobilisation on critical policy issues including: ensuring that political aspirants integrate environmental issues in party manifestos; issues on mining in forest reserves, particularly on dialogue and action related to LI 2462, which seeks to grant unfettered mining rights to forest reserves in Ghana. We continue to provide CSO leadership on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) integration into the review process of the Minerals and Mining Policy.

No major changes to the intervention logic or logical framework matrix are required at this stage. However, minor adjustments may be needed to account for delays in the operationalization of the Legal Access Fund and the online monitoring platform. These delays are due to technical and administrative challenges, but the project team is working to address these issues and remains confident in achieving the targets by the end of the action.

Overall, the project is progressing well, with strong community engagement and capacity-building efforts laying the foundation for achieving its long-term impact goals.

2.2. Results and activities

A. RESULTS (IMPACT, OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS)

The narrative report should be based on the monitoring and evaluation system set up using as a basis the Logical framework matrix. As such, narrative report must inform all the indicators defined in the logical framework. Monitoring and/or evaluation reports relating to the performance of the Action shall be used and mentioned in the narrative reports.

What is your assessment of the results of the action so far? Include observations on the performance and the achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts and whether the action has had any unforeseen positive or negative effects.

BRACE PROJECT LAUNCH

The project was kick started with a launch³ on 14th May 2024 at Kenyasi in the Ahafo region. The launch which hosted 100 participants, 45 of which were high level stakeholders from various state and private institution was aimed at calling attention to the plight of human and environmental right injustices faced by mining communities and how the project interventions will provide support to affected communities in target landscapes. Delivering the keynote address, the Head of Cooperation, EU Delegation to Ghana, Mr Massimo Mina, highlighted the significant of the project in fostering resilience and creating active empowered communities within the extractive landscapes in Ghana. He further stressed that, the project will empower affected mining communities to assert their rights, strengthen access to justice of about 200 local communities, and promote good governance and accountability in Ghana's mining areas. Project implementing partners called for urgent actions to protect the rights of people in mining communities across the country. They emphasised the need for the government to do more to protect the environment from especially irresponsible mining practices.

Following the launch, the project engaged target communities through community entry durbars. The durbars were used to introduce the BRACE project and its objectives. The durbars were also used to highlight opportunities for communities to engage with the project, providing feedback and accessing support. Community concerns and priorities were noted during the durbars and incorporated in subsequent engagements and trainings. A total of 12 durbars were held across the project landscapes. 893 community members from 84 communities were engaged.

The BRACE project has achieved significant milestones in its first year, establishing a foundation for citizen-driven systemic change despite initial delays in rollout. Key accomplishments include the empowerment of communities through targeted capacity-building initiatives, notably the training of 240 advocates and paralegals equipped to document environmental and human rights violations. These efforts have yielded measurable outcomes, including the resolution of 15 land-rights cases, including a landmark Newmont compensation

² The relevant terminology (i.e. outputs, outcome, impact, indicators, etc.) is defined in the logical framework matrix template attached to the guidelines for applicants (Annex e3d).

³ Brace Project Launch: <https://theheraldghana.com/ngos-eu-launch-brace-to-sustain-management-of-natural-resource-governance/>

claim as well as the drafting of legislation to revoke harmful mining regulations such as LI 2462. The latter however did not conclude successfully.

Strategic media partnerships at national and local levels have amplified grassroots campaigns, elevating community voices to broader policy discussions and fostering cross-community solidarity. Early impacts are evident in communities where trained paralegals are actively addressing illegal mining and engaging state agencies for enforcement. Furthermore, BRACE has heightened public awareness of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) rights and contributed significantly in elevating social and environmental safeguards for mining communities during the election period in 2024, where political parties were challenged to put the environment first in development of their manifestos.

However, challenges persist. Delays in launching the online evidence platform have constrained data-driven advocacy, while low female participation in project activities remains a concern. Broader systemic obstacles, including weak government enforcement of environmental safeguards and delays in policy action—such as the stalled revocation of LI 2462—have impeded progress on critical outcomes. In response, the project is diversifying partnerships with non-state movements and stakeholders to sustain momentum. Despite initial setbacks in baseline assessments and project launch—partly due to the need to reassess non-functional target groups—community engagement has generated strong interest across mining hotspot regions.

As BRACE transitions into its next phase, lessons from Year One will inform more agile implementation, with a reinforced focus on inclusivity, strategic advocacy, and stakeholder collaboration to advance systemic change.

Explain how the Action has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues such as promotion of human rights,⁴ gender equality,⁵ democracy, good governance, children's rights and indigenous peoples, youth, environmental sustainability⁶ and combating HIV/AIDS (if there is a strong prevalence in the target country/region).

Following the hierarchy of results spelled out in the logical framework matrix (see point 2.3. below) please comment for each level of the results chain (outputs, outcomes, impact) the level of achievement during the reporting period on the basis of the corresponding current value of indicators against the baseline and target values provided in the Logframe.

In case of underperformance, please explain the reasons and the corrective measures.

Impact

<comment on current status of indicators associated to the impact – if any progress is relevant to be mentioned for the reporting period>

Overall impact of the project is to ‘contribute to achieving sustainable and equitable environmental management and good natural resource governance by communities, government and private extractive sector actors in Ghana’

Throughout its implementation, the BRACE project has played a pivotal role in revitalizing critical discussions on mineral and mining governance in Ghana, ensuring that social and environmental concerns remain at the forefront of national discourse. The project has actively engaged with and influenced key policy platforms, including the Extractive Industries

⁴ Including those of people with disabilities. For more information, see ‘Guidance note on disability and development’ at <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/disability-and-development-network/dashboard>

⁵ See Guidance on Gender equality at <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/results-and-indicators/gender-equality>

⁶ See Guidelines for environmental integration at: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/public-environment-climate/documents/environmental-integration-handbook-ec-development-co-operation-0>

Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Ghana, the ongoing review of the Minerals and Mining Policy, and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights led by the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ). Beyond policy spaces, BRACE has provided essential support to communities affected by high-stakes legislative and development processes, such as the compulsory land acquisition for gold mining in Tano North by Newmont Ghana and the environmental and social concerns surrounding the Petroleum Hub development in the Nzema area of the Western Region.

The project has also significantly elevated and shaped the national conversation on small-scale and illegal mining, underscoring the urgent need to uphold human rights and environmental safeguards, particularly during the lead-up to the 2024 elections. Through strategic partnerships with the Ghana Coalition Against Galamsey and the Trade Union Congress, BRACE contributed to the near-repeal of LI 2462 and successfully advocated for the inclusion of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in Ghana's Minerals and Mining Policy.

By bridging grassroots advocacy with high-level policy engagement, BRACE has mobilized a broad coalition of stakeholders, including professional bodies (Media, Foresters, Engineers and Planners), faith-based institutions, and civil society organizations, to demand stronger social and environmental protections within Ghana's mining boom. These efforts have generated an unprecedented wave of action from both state and non-state actors, pushing for a transformative shift in Ghana's approach to mining governance and community rights.

Outcome 1 – " Trained target groups are involved in at least two national and local level campaigns targeting state and private sector actors to defend communities ERs/NRs and lands through evidence gathering, advocacy and media reporting. "

<comment on current status of indicators associated to the outcome 1 and explain any change, especially any underperformance; refer to assumptions in the Logframe>

The initiative to strengthen evidence-based advocacy has seen measurable strides, particularly in equipping local organizations with the tools and knowledge to challenge environmental and human rights abuses. As at the end of 2024, a total of 137 participants (69 men and 76 women) from 42 community-based organizations (CBOs), 36 women's groups (WGs), 10 civil society organizations (CSOs), 11 traditional authority, 20 media houses and 18 youth groups have undergone targeted training sessions. These workshops, validated by third-party CSO reports and pre/post-training assessments, focused on skills such as documenting violations, and crafting advocacy campaigns. Participants received practical resources, enabling communities like Kofipare to systematically track illegal mining activities. However, the gender imbalance in participation with women constituting only 30% of trainees, highlights a persistent gap in inclusive engagement.

The ripple effects of this capacity-building effort are emerging, albeit unevenly. Indicator 1.2, which aims for 80% of target groups to hold state and private actors accountable, has achieved 20% progress to date. In Bibiani, Kofipare, and Dokyikrom, trained advocates have organized protests and legal challenges against mining companies, drawing national media attention. For instance, a landmark demonstration in Dokyikrom, where farmers demanded compensation for destroyed cocoa farms, leveraging evidence gathered during trainings to bolster their case. Yet, these efforts face headwinds: intimidation tactics by security forces and corporate delays in addressing grievances have slowed momentum. While the foundational work has empowered communities to initiate accountability measures, scaling these actions to meet the 80% target will require addressing systemic barriers, from legal bottlenecks to ensuring safer spaces for female advocates to lead. The interplay of progress and challenge underscores both the potential of grassroots advocacy and the need for sustained support to transform isolated victories into systemic change.

Outcome 2 – “Communities are accessing legal advice and justice systems through 180 Community Paralegals, Community based Courtroom Advocacy (CCA), committed pro bono legal practitioners, and a Legal Access Funds

The push to expand access to legal justice and to support communities in upholding social and environmental safeguards has seen tangible, if incremental, progress. To date, 60 community paralegals have been trained against a target of 180, equipping them with skills to mediate land disputes and advocate for mining-affected communities. These paralegals, have so far been able to assist 15 communities, including, Dokyikrom, where their efforts helped farmers secure compensation from Newmont after years of unresolved land degradation. While this marks a critical step forward, the broader vision of engaging 50% of trained paralegals by 2026 remains a work in progress: only 20% are currently active, constrained by limited funding for travel and legal fees. Despite these hurdles, their early contributions are impactful—three land-rights cases have been resolved, restoring access to ancestral lands for over 100 families. These wins underscore the potential of grassroots legal networks but also highlight the urgent need for sustained investment to scale their reach and effectiveness in Ghana's extractive hotspots.

Outcome 3 – “50 target groups and communities using their new knowledge of government’s business and human rights action plan together with the MHRSC to engage duty bearers and seek redress on extractive sector environmental and ER violations”

The intervention to establish a digital hub for reporting environmental and human rights violations have advanced cautiously, with the platform currently in beta development and slated for full launch by mid-2025. While delays persist due to technical refinements, communities like Mfrano and Abobri have begun manually documenting violations—nine cases so far, including toxic spills and illegal land grabs, using interim processes outlined in community engagement reports. However, the goal of having 80% of communities submit evidence digitally remains distant, as the unfinished platform's limited functionality and low digital literacy in rural areas hinder adoption. Early adopters have shown promise. Mfrano's manual report of a cyanide leak prompted swift EPA intervention, but scaling this impact hinges on resolving technical bottlenecks and expanding training to ensure the platform becomes a reliable, accessible tool for grassroots accountability.

Outcome 4 – “6 CECs and their 108 CREMA Communities are sustaining their environment and NRs through effective implementation of their CREMA mgt plans”

Efforts to enhance community-led environmental governance have gained momentum, with 152 members (85 men and 65 women) from six (6) Community Environment Committees (CECs) from six (6) CREMAs trained in sustainable natural resource management. These members, representing a deliberate gender-inclusive approach, participated in the review of Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) plans across the 6 CREMAs with management impact covering 62 - communities, integrating traditional knowledge with modern conservation strategies. Complementing this, five (5) high-quality Annual General Meetings (AGMs) were held in the CREMAs community, fostering dialogue between community members, traditional leaders, and local government officials to align priorities for 2025 action plans, such as crackdowns on illegal mining and reforestation initiatives. The third-party support set to commence this year, will significantly amplify these actions, with grants for CSOs planned in 2025 to provide technical and financial backing for CREMA implementation.

Output 1.1.

Output 1.1 where 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs, 10 TCs, and 20 media houses have new knowledge needed to support: evidence gathering

Output 1.2 where 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs, 10 TCs and 20 media houses have new skills in safe evidence gathering for use in advocacy, CCA and evidence-based reporting, and supported with the necessary technologies and tools for gathering, analysing and reporting this evidence.

Output 1.3 where 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs and 10 TCs have new capacities, capabilities and skills to engage and hold duty bearers, state and private sector actors to account over extractives sector environmental damage, poor NR governance, and ER violations, and are initiating advocacy actions.

Output 1.4: 4 small organisations from the target groups have implemented advocacy actions using small grants provided them as Third-Party financial support.

Output 1.5: 6 community exchange visits for 60 women and youth on each exchange visit (total: 360 people) from target CBOs, WGs and CSOs completed.

Output 2.1: 90 women and 90 youth from target CBOs, WGs and CSOs trained and established in target communities as specialised environmental/ER Community Paralegals, supported with technologies and tools and linked in the Community Paralegal Network.

Output 2.2: Legal Access Fund established to support access to justice. A2.3 will establish a database of legal practitioners willing to take on pro bono environmental, NR, and ER violation cases.

Output 2.3: Database established of legal practitioners with an online advice portal.

Output 4.1: 6 CECs have new capacities and capabilities for implementing the 4 areas of their CREMA Management Plans.

Output 4.2: 108 CREMA communities have new awareness of their CREMA Management Plans to support implementation with their 6 CECs. A4.3 will provide Third Party finance to 2 CSOs to support CECs to implement practical CREMA activities with communities

B. ACTIVITIES

Please describe *how* the activities implemented in the reporting period supported the achievement of the output to which they are related to.

a.

Activity 1.1.1. related to Output 1.1

Activity 1.1.1 sought to sensitize and educate target groups with the relevant knowledge and skills to support their advocacy, reporting and negotiations as well as the pursuit of justice actions for both community members and also for media representatives. This was against the premise that, even though communities in mining landscapes had some level of awareness, this knowledge was not practical enough and not at level to afford them the know-how and skills to know what evidence to collect from where and who to target to claim their rights. The project was able to organize three (30 education and sensitisation workshops for 137 participants coming from CBOs, WG, CSOs, Traditional Councils media and youth groups. The youth groups were identified during project implementation as requiring special attention as they were mostly engaged an affected by mining. The sensitization workshops impacted new knowledge in advocacy, reporting, negotiation and justice actions. Participants of the educational workshops were drawn from all the five (5) intervention landscapes.

Activity 1.1.2 related to Output 1.2

The project organized two skills training workshops in evidence gathering, personal safety and organisational security to contribute to A1.1.1. The same target groups constituted the participants for this training, where landscape specific trainings for the targeted groups were organized.

This training programs were executed in a practical manner involving experienced practitioners. Our only challenge has to with the low participation of women in these trainings, a challenge that we will address going forward.

The only identified risk for trainees who go out to collect mining right abuse evidence will come from the brazen and escalating impunity of miners now attacking citizens and media personnel who report on their activities. Within the period of the implementation, we observed physical attacks on two journalists while doing their work of collecting evidence in relation to illegal mining activities. This is putting fear into the community members, especially when they are verbally threatened by the illegal miners they report on.

Activity 1.1.3. related to Output 1.3

Two skills training workshop was organized for 106 participants from the various target groups. The training focused on enhancing the capacity of the participants in advocacy, negotiations, dialogue and conflict management and resolution and to identify and plan advocacy actions. The trainings were organized in landscapes and afforded opportunity for targeting participants in their communities and to ensure that the trainings were context specific.

Activity 1. 1.4 related to Output 1.4

This is designed to establish a third-party financing facility to support CSOs in accessing funds for advocacy efforts, particularly for those focused on critical issues like the revocation of LI 2462 and the implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). It still remains a planned initiative under a phased implementation timeline. Due to slow rollout of the project's operational frameworks, the facility's launch was delayed within the original reporting period. Preparations are however far advanced as all facility criteria and modalities are developed. The facility is now slated for full operational rollout by mid-2025, ensuring CSOs will soon have dedicated financial resources to amplify their advocacy for environmental justice, community rights, and legislative reforms.

Activity 1.1.5 related to Output 1.5

The project has already organized exchange trip for project target groups of WGs and YGs. As was planned in the first year, we have had 60 participants from WGs and YGs enhancing their skills and knowledge of the challenges and actions in mining communities through the exchange trip organized so far.

Activity 2.1.1 related to Output 2.1

Training organized for paralegals in environmental/HR law, courtroom advocacy skills and evidence collection and use. In the first 60 paralegals drawn from 24 WGs and 29 YGs within the project intervention regions were trained and supported to collect data manually while the online database and support mechanisms from the expert lawyers' network was being developed. The training was carried out using a modular approach to enhance knowledge absorption and practicality of applying the knowledge gained.

Activity 2.1.2 related to Output 2.2

The project planned to initiate processes to set up a legal fund to support community courtroom advocacy and also provide mining affected communities with legal advice to enable communities access justice systems and defend their ERs, lands and NRs when they are violated by extractive activities.

This activity is yet to be rolled out due to challenges with getting the online database and the data collection tools. Pro bono lawyers are currently being recruited and going through due diligence processes in preparation towards the roll out in mid 2025. The framework for the Access is however finalized and would be rolled out by mid-2025.

Activity 2.1.3. related to Output 2.3

This specifically was to establish a database of legal practitioners willing to take on pro bono environmental, NR, and ER violation cases. The database was to be connected to the online database for access by communities in target regions and other parts of Ghana as the need may be.

This activity is delayed in part due to the limited number of pro bono lawyers we have been able to roll on to the program. We are working to expand the pro bono lawyer network it can more effectively be response the database is finally launched and accessible to wider public.

All activities under Outcome 3 are planned for the 2nd second and as such no related activities to this were implemented within the first year of project implementation.

Activity 4.1.1 related to Output 4.1

Training workshops were organized in all the six (6) CREMA CEC for 151 participants in 62 communities in skills and capabilities to implement their CREMA Management Plans. The

training was to equip the CECs to enhance their capacities to implementing the 4 areas of their CREMA Management Plans

Activity 4.1.2 related to Output 4.2

The project organized and facilitated CREMA community durbars to raise broad awareness amongst CREMA communities on the CREMA Management Plan activities and their roles in implementing them. Within the period 5 durbars in the form of annual general meeting were organized with an outreach of 481 participants from 63 communities comprising 286males and 195 females

Activity 4.1.3 related to Output 4.3

This activity was to provide Third Party finance to 2 CSOs to support CECs to implement practical CREMA activities. This activity could not be done in the first year because, we realized that we need to operation change the order of implementation of the activities, by ensuring that all the CREMA CECs were all engaged to review the management plans rather the initial arrangement where 2 CECs were engaged each year. We therefore submitted to our contact person to permit the changes the then brought all training for the CECs for second and third years to the first year. With these CEC engagements concluded and clear pathway for the CREMAs identified the third-party finance will be better structured to support the CREMAs to functional to address mining threats in the communities they are found.

2.3. Logframe matrix updated

The Logical framework (logframe) matrix should be used as a reporting tool of the expected results (impact, outcomes, outputs) during implementation. Values on indicators aimed at measuring the results will be regularly updated in the column foreseen for monitoring and reporting purposes (see “Current value”). Columns for intermediary targets could be added, if needed.

The logframe can be revised as necessary (in line with the provisions defined in Article 9.4 of the General Conditions, Annex E3h2).

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<i>Impact (overall objective)</i>	Impact indicator 1: The target groups have contributed to sustainable and equitable environmental management and NR governance by government, extractive actors and communities in Ghana through their advocacy, media reporting, Community-based Courtroom Advocacy, and engagements with duty bearers.	Impact indicator 1: Change in communities' level of participation in mineral license processes.	Baseline for impact indicator 1 2023: 0 There is no requirement for FPIC., Communities are not consulted and do not have any say in whether or not their lands are mined. Compulsory purchase has now crept in, so the threat of land, NR and ER violations is even greater.	Target for impact indicator 1: by 2030 All mine licensing fulfils FPIC. >2000 communities are fully involved in extractive decision making on their lands, and mine licensing respects communities' decisions when they say NO to mining on their lands (by 2030)	Current value for impact indicator 1: 2024: 9 (Bibiani Old town, Kofipare, Mfrano, Akyeansa, Dokyikrom, Menimade, Abobri, Dome, Kuano Although communities have not been formally involved in mineral licensing yet, communities are advocating for their rights by saying No to mining in their communities	Sources of data for impact indicator 1 KofiPare-Atewa Landscape: https://citinewsroom.com/2024/10/ayensuano-residents-of-kofi-pare-threaten-to-abstain-from-election-2024-over-galamsey/ https://www.tiktok.com/@officialutvghana/video/7432033143550446854 https://businessweekghana.com/mining-regulations-and-paralegal-skills-training-held-for-extractive-communities/	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Impact indicator 2: No. and quality of successes in demanding improved extractive sector environmental	Impact indicator 2: Baseline for impact indicator 2 2023: 0 --There is no FPIC or HR due diligence	Target for impact indicator 2 3 changes by 2028: --FPIC is a legal obligation in extractive licensing	Current value for impact indicator 2 2024: 1 LI2462 laid before parliament to be	Sources of data for impact indicator 2 Revocation of LI2462: https://gna.org.gh/2024/10/mining-in-forest-reserves-government-initiates-move-to-revoke-li-2462/ https://www.myjoyonline.com/govt-agrees-to-revoke-l-i-2462-to-halt-mining-in-forest-reserves-ghana-federation-of-labour-claims/		

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		and HR legislation, governance and planning	in minerals governance (2023) --L.I.2462 Environmental Protection (Mining in Forest Reserves) Regulation was passed in November 2022	--HR due diligence is a legal obligation in extractive licensing --L.I.2462 is revoked (or at very least amended)	revoked. However, due to the change in government, the project will need to re-engage the new parliament to re-lay the LI for revocation.		
		Impact indicator 3: No. of CREMA communities managing their natural resources in accordance with their CREMA Management Plans for sustainability	Baseline for impact indicator 3 2023: 0 Currently, the CECs do not have the requisite skills to lead implementation of these plans.	Target for impact indicator 3 108 communities with their respective CECs are implementing their Management Plans carefully by 2028	Current value for impact indicator 3 2024: 6 CECs, 71 communities engaged in the review of their management plans	Sources of data for impact indicator 3 https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7264971004395876352/ CEC Training Report	
	Outcome 1	1.1 – Indicator 1 to Outcome 1 No. of trained target groups	1.1 – Baseline for indicator	1.1 – Target for Indicator 1.1 100% of the 120 trained target		1.1 – Source of data for indicator 1.1 Narrative reports from the Third Party-financed CSOs	Target groups will be very willing to

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<p>50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs, 10 TCs, and 20 media houses are holding state and private sector actors to account over environmental, NR governance, and ER violations in the extractives sector</p>	<p>supporting the advocacy actions led by the 4 beneficiaries of Third Party finance</p>	<p>1.1 (same unit of measure) 2023: 0</p>	<p>groups by mid-2025</p>	<p>1.1 – Current value for indicator 1.1 2024: 0 Third party finance not started yet.</p>	<p>Media reporting on target groups' advocacy Outcome harvesting</p>	<p>support advocacy actions led by Third Party-financed CSOs Target groups are ready to collect evidence of environmental and HR violations when they have the needed skills and safety training</p>	
	<p>1.2 – Target for Indicator 1.2 80% of trained target groups by end of 2026</p>	<p>1.2 – Source of data for indicator 1.2 Kofipare-Atewa Landscape: https://citnewsroom.com/2024/10/ayensuano-residents-of-kofi-pare-threaten-to-abstain-from-election-2024-over-galamsey/ Kenyasi-Bono landscape: https://africanewsarena.com/community-members-demonstrate-against-newmont-over-failure-to-pay-compensation/ Dokyikrom- https://newsghana.com.gh/newmonts-broken-promises-spark-chaos-in-dokyikrom/ Breman-Brofoyedu- https://www.mymctvonline.com/breman-brofoyedu-farmers-count-losses-after-perseus-destroys-cocoa-trees-deman</p>					

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
					lands destroyed by mining	Demonstrations by communities: Bibiani Old town, Kofipare, Mfrano, Akyeansa, Dokyikom, Menimade, Abobri, Dome, Kuano Breman-Brofoyedu, on No Mining or compensation payments for affected communities. Post Training Community Advocacy Engagement Reports	
Outcome 2 Communities are accessing legal advice and justice systems through 180 Community Paralegals, Community-based Courtroom Advocacy, committed pro bono legal practitioners, and a Legal Access Fund.	2.1 – Indicator to outcome 2 No. of community communities accessing justice systems (disaggregated by type of case, actor supporting them, success level, person/communit y)	2.1 – Baseline for indicator 2.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0	2.1 – Target for Indicator 2.1 15 communities / community members supported by the end of 2026	2.1 – Current value for indicator 2.1 2024: 64 community members Tarkwa and Tano North Districts (34M,30F) 3 (Dokyikrom, Breman-Brofoyedu, Kofipare) Compensation cases for resettlement from Newmont (Dokyikrom) supported by Wacam/CEPIL, case successful,	2.1 – Source of data for indicator 2.1 Target Group Reports		The Community Paralegal training will provide trainees with the needed skills to lead Community-based Courtroom Advocacy (CCA) Legal practitioners are ready to support the communities' cases

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
					compensation paid		
					2.2 – Current value for indicator 2.2 2024: 20% paralegals providing support to communities to advocate against mining infractions in their communities. Not all the cases ended up in the court room	2.2 – Source of data for indicator 2.2 Paralegal training report. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfhUgC8bNPA https://radiooneghana.com/2025/02/our-livelihoods-are-at-risk-akyem-nutam-farmers-cry-for-help-as-galamsey-devastates-farmlands/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Csw_svKbZng&t=51s	
Outcome 3 50 target groups are using their new knowledge of government's Business and Human Rights Action Plan together with the EHRSC to engage duty bearers and seek redress on extractive sector environmental	3.1 - Indicator to outcome 3 No. of trained target groups using evidence of environmental and HR violations for the engagements in the EHRSC	3.1 – Baseline for indicator 3.1 (same unit of measure) 2023: 0	3.1 – Target for Indicator 3.1 50 by end of 2026	3.1 – Current value for indicator 3.1 2024: 6 Trainees gathering evidence, however yet to engage with EHRSC	3.1 – Source of data for indicator 3.1 Baseline report (page 3) Reports from the communities (Kofipare and Ayensuano paralegals group) https://www.modernghana.com/news/1352960/ayensuano-kofi-pare-residents-threaten-to-vote.html		Trained target groups are ready to engage duty bearers when they have strong evidence of abuses

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	and ER violation.		skills to document evidence				
	3.2 - Indicator to outcome 3 % of communities and target groups using their new knowledge of the Business and Human Rights Action Plan to engage local duty bearers on their rights	3.2 – Baseline for indicator 3.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0 (as the Action Plan has not been implemented)	3.2 – Target for Indicator 3.2 80% by end of 2026	3.2 – Current value for indicator 3.2 2024: 0	3.2 – Source of data for indicator 3.2 Focus group meetings with target groups Reports from communities Outcome harvesting		Target groups are ready to raise communities' awareness of the Business and Human Rights Action Plan when they have a good understanding of it and copies available for these activities.
Outcome 4 CECs and their CREMA communities are sustaining their environment and NRs through effective implementation of their CREMA Management Plans	4.1 - Indicator to outcome 4 No. of CECs implementing their CREMA Management Plans with their communities (disaggregated by CEC and their respective communities)	4.1 – Baseline for indicator 4.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 1 CEC (Asuo Bia Nkyirima CREMA) with no Management plan, 6 CECs (with written down action plans or have	4.1 – Target for Indicator 4.1 6 CECs collaborating with their communities (108) to implement their plans by end of 2026	4.1 – Current value for indicator 4.1 2024: 6 CECs Atiwa, Ayensuano, Otade3 Bosumtwi, Asuopri, Achichire, Asuo Bia across 6 Regions (Eastern, Ashanti,	4.1 – Source of data for indicator 4.1 CEC training report (refer to page 6 for baseline on CREMA action plans and its implementation)		CECs are ready to implement their CREMA Management Plans when they have skills in the 4 areas of those plans

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
			the requisite to implement proposed actions)		Western, Western North, Ahafo& Bono) #participants: 151 #Communities: 62 # male: 97 # female: 54		
		4.2 - Indicator to outcome 4 No. and type (qualitative) of activities being implemented	4.2 – Baseline for indicator 4.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 4 activities implemented across CREMAs in a limited scale, Type of activities: Sensitization /awareness creation, restoration, livelihood intervention & advocacy	4.2 – Target for Indicator 4.2 Each CEC is implementing at least one practical activity and one legal compliance activity by end of 2026	4.2 – Current value for indicator 4.2 2024: 6 action plans ready for implementation in 2025 5 CEC management plans ready	4.2 – Source of data for indicator 4.2 CEC Training report	Communities are ready to implement the CREMA activities and improve their local environments and NR governance
	1.1 Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1.1 Indicator 1 to Output 1	1.1.1 Baseline for indicator 1.1.1 (<i>same</i>	1.1.1 Target for Indicator 1.1.1	1.1.1 Current value for indicator 1.1.1	1.1.1 Source of data for indicator 1.1.1 Participant lists	Participants are ready and willing to gain new

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs, 10 TCs, and 20 media houses have new knowledge needed to support evidence gathering in A1.2, advocacy in A1.3, and paralegal advice in A2.1.	No. of people from target groups with new knowledge for evidence gathering, advocacy and paralegal advice (disaggregated by gender and target group)	unit of measure) 2023: 0	240 people by mid-2025 (2 people from each of 120 target groups)	2024: 137 42CBO (29M,13F) 36WG 10 CSO(5M,5F) 11 TA/TC (8M, 3F) 20 Media houses(12M,8F) 18 Youth groups(15M,3F)	Training Report https://www.myjoyonline.com/ndf-engages-mineral-extraction-communities-in-advocacy-and-litigation-resolution/	knowledge on evidence gathering, advocacy, reporting and paralegal advice to strengthen their support to communities
	1.2 Output 2 related to Outcome 1 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs, 10 TCs and 20 media houses have new skills in safe evidence gathering for use in advocacy, CCA and evidence based	1.1.2 Indicator 2 to Output 1 Participants' changes in knowledge	1.1.2 Baseline for indicator 1.1.2 (same unit of measure) 2023: Basic Level of knowledge	1.1.2 Target for Indicator 1.1.2 All 240 participants have excellent understanding of the topics covered by mid-2025	1.1.2 Current value for indicator 1.1.2 2024: Intermediary knowledge	1.1.2 Source of data for indicator 1.1.2 Pre/Post-training feedback from trainees Participant observations during training	Participants have the capability to learn new knowledge

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
reporting, and supported with the necessary technologies and tools for gathering, analysing and reporting evidence and this	focus of target group)				20 Media houses(12M,8F) 18 Youth groups(15M,3F)		
	1.2.2 Indicator 2 to Output 1.1	Participants' changes in skills/capacities (qualitative)	1.2.2 Baseline for indicator 1.2.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>)	1.2.2 Target for Indicator 1.1.2	1.2.2 Current value for indicator 1.2.2	1.2.2 Source of data for indicator 1.2.2	
1.3: Output 3 related to Outcome 1 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs and 10 TCs have new capacities, capabilities and skills to engage and hold duty bearers, state and private sector actors to account over extractives	1.3.1 Indicator 1 to Output 1.3 No. of people from target groups with new skills in advocacy techniques, negotiation, dialogue, conflict management and more (disaggregated by gender and by focus of target group)	1.3.1 Baseline for indicator 1.3.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>)	1.3.1 Target for Indicator 1.3.1 200 people by end of 2025 (2 people from each of 100 target groups)	1.3.1 Current value for indicator 1.3.1 2024:117 42CBO (29M,13F) 36WG 10 CSO (5M,5F0 11 TA/TC (8M, 3F) 18 Youth groups(15M,3F)	1.3.1 Source of data for indicator 1.3.1 Baseline report (section 7.2) Training report Post-training feedback from trainees Participant lists		Participants are ready and willing to learn new skills and techniques

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
sector environmental damage, poor NR governance, and ER violations, and are initiating advocacy actions.	1.3.2 Indicator 2 to Output 1.3 Participants' changes in skills/capacities (qualitative)	1.3.2 Baseline for indicator 1.3.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: Basic knowledge	1.3.2 Target for Indicator 1.3.2 All 200 participants have excellent understanding of the topics covered by end of 2025	1.3.2 Current value for indicator 1.3.2 2024: 117 Intermediary knowledge	1.3.2 Source of data for indicator 1.3.2 Post training assessment report Feedback following the trainings Participant observations during training		Participants have the capability to learn new skills
	1.4: Output 4 related to Outcome 1 4 small organisations from the target groups have implemented advocacy actions using small grants provided them as Third Party financial support.	1.4.1 Indicator 1 to Output 1.4 No. of CBO/CSOs have initiated advocacy actions through the Third Party financial support (disaggregated by techniques used)	1.4.1 Baseline for indicator 1.4.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0	1.4.1 Target for Indicator 1.4.1 4 selected target group organisations initiated and leading advocacy actions by end of 2025	1.4.1 Current value for indicator 1.4.1 2024 :0 Activity planned for Y2-2025	1.4.1 Source of data for indicator 1.4.1 Focus group discussions with the 4 organisations Reports from the 4 organisations Media reports	The selected CBO/CSOs have the capacities and capabilities to implement their advocacy actions
		1.4.2 Indicator 2 to Output 1.4 Change in advocacy techniques being used by CBO/CSOs and the advocacy topics being covered by each of the 4 target	1.4.2 Baseline for indicator 1.4.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023:0	1.4.2 Target for Indicator 1.4.2 4 selected target group organisations are using the new advocacy techniques and topics they have learned to lead advocacy actions by end of 2025	1.4.2 Current value for indicator 1.4.2 2024:0 Activity planned for Y2-2025	1.4.2 Source of data for indicator 1.4.2 Focus groups discussions with the 4 organisations and other target groups supporting the actions Media stories Activity reports from the 4 organisations	The selected CBO/CSOs are willing to lead advocacy on topics relevant to the proposed actions when they have the relevant knowledge and new skills

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		groups (qualitative)					
	1.5: Output 5 related to Outcome 1 6 community exchange visits for 60 women and youth on each exchange visit (total: 360 people) from target CBOs, WGs and CSOs completed	1.5.1 Indicator 1 to Output 1.5 No. of people involved in each exchange visit (disaggregated by gender, age (youth/not youth), location)	1.5.1 Baseline for indicator 1.5.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0	1.5.1 Target for Indicator 1.5.1 360 people (50% women, 50% youth) by end of 2026	1.5.1 Current value for indicator 1.5.1 2024: 255 (114M, 75F) from 12 communities - 66 came from external (41M,25F) and 189 Community members from the surrounding communities in the Kenyase area where we visited	1.5.1 Source of data for indicator 1.5.1 Participant lists for each exchange visit Reports of the exchange visits https://environmentalguidenews.com/2024/05/19/community-exchange-visits-unite-mining-affected-residents-to-demand-change/	Women and youth from extractive sector landscapes are ready to attend exchange visits and learn from one another
	1.5.2 Indicator 2 to Output 1.5 Change in attitudes and understanding of extractives sector impacts on ERs, lands, and natural resources (qualitative)	1.5.2 Baseline for indicator 1.5.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) Personal attitude and level of understanding to be determined	1.5.2 Target for Indicator 1.5.2 All participants have an in-depth understanding of extractives impacts and the threats to their lands and ERs by end of 2026	1.5.2 Current value for indicator 1.5.2	1.5.2 Source of data for indicator 1.5.2 Feedback following the exchange visits (e.g. during bus journey home) Focus groups discussions with exchange visit participants Participant observations during the exchange visits https://mypagegh.com/2024/05/18/wacam-hosts-forum-to-empower-mining-communities-against-irresponsible-mining/		Women and youth are ready to share their experiences and learn well during and after the exchange visits

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<p>2.1: Output 1 related to Outcome 2</p> <p>90 women and 90 youth from target CBOs, WGs and CSOs trained and established in target communities as specialised environmental/ER Community Paralegals, supported with technologies and tools and linked in the Community Paralegal Network</p>		by the baseline study					
	2.1.1 Indicator 1 to Output 2.1	No. of women and youth trained and equipped as Community Paralegals and linked into the paralegal network (disaggregated by gender and age – i.e. youth/not youth)	2.1.1 Baseline for indicator 2.1.1 (same unit of measure) 2023: 0	2.1.1 Target for Indicator 2.1.1 90 women and 90 youth are fully trained and certified as Community Paralegals and linked to the network by mid-2026	2.1.1 Current value for indicator 2.1.1 2024: 60 paralegals trained in 3 modules, 38male youth, 22female 22 Eastern 11 Ashanti 5 Ahafo 10 Western 12 Western North	2.1.1 Source of data for indicator 2.1.1 Paralegal Training report Participant lists from trainings https://www.soireenews.com/eu-brace-project-wacam-cepil-equipextractive-communities-with-legal-knowledge https://environmentalguidenews.com/2024/07/07/wacam-cepil-organise-paralegal-training-for-youth-and-women-in-extractive-communities/	Women and youth from the target groups are ready and capable of becoming certified Community Paralegals
	2.1.2 Indicator 2 to Output 2.1	Participants' changes in knowledge (qualitative)	2.1.2 Baseline for indicator 2.1.2 (same unit of measure) 2023: No knowledge to intermediary knowledge among participants	2.1.2 Target for Indicator 2.1.2 All participants have excellent understanding of the topics covered by mid-2026	2.1.2 Current value for indicator 2.1.2 2024: Basic to advanced knowledge among participants	2.1.2 Source of data for indicator 2.1.2 Training report Post training assessment Report	Women and youth selected for the training have the needed capabilities to learn well and build their knowledge

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Legal Access Fund established to support access to justice	2.2: Output 2 related to Outcome 2	2.2.1 Indicator 1 to Output 2.2 No. of cases supported by the Legal Access Fund	2.2.1 Baseline for indicator 2.2.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0 Baseline indicates no current access to funds for pursuing legal cases	2.2.1 Target for Indicator 2.2.1 At least 10 cases by end of 2026	2.2.1 Current value for indicator 2.2.1 2024: 0 Legal fund to be set up by mid-2025	2.2.1 Source of data for indicator 2.2.1 List and details of the cases supported by the fund Focus group meetings with trained Community Paralegals Account and finance records of the fund	There are ER/land rights concerns that require funding from the Legal Access Fund to ensure access to justice
	2.2.2 Indicator 2 to Output 2.2 Type of cases/claims supported by the Legal Access Fund (disaggregated by type of case (e.g. ER, land rights, compensation), number of people it will support, location) (qualitative)	2.2.2 Baseline for indicator 2.2.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: Zero (as the Legal Access Fund has not been established).	2.2.2 Target for Indicator 2.2.2 All cases focus on ER, land rights, NR governance, and/or compensation for ER/NR/land violations by end of 2026	2.2.2 Current value for indicator 2.2.2 2024: 0 Legal fund to be set up by mid 2025	2.2.2 Source of data for indicator 2.2.2 Reports on cases supported by the fund Focus group meetings with trained Community Paralegals Records of CCA activities	There are ER/land rights concerns that require funding from the Legal Access Fund	
	2.2.3 Indicator 2 to Output 2.2 No. of people on the Board of Trustees to	2.2.3 Baseline for indicator 2.2.3 (<i>same unit of measure</i>)	2.2.3 Target for Indicator 2.2.3 At least 9 (3 per organisation), at least 3 being	2.2.3 Current value for indicator 2.2.3 2024: 0	2.2.3 Source of data for indicator 2.2.3 Constitution for the Legal Access Fund List of Board of Trustee members	The 3 applicant organisations are ready to commit time and staff to	

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
2.3: Output 2 related to Outcome 2 Database established of legal practitioners with an online advice portal		manage and grow the fund (disaggregated by gender and organisation)	2023: Zero as the Legal Access Fund has not been established.	women, by first quarter 2024	No Board members set up yet. Legal Access Fund to be set up by mid-2025		the Board and to decision making and fund management
	2.3.1 Indicator 1 to Output 2.3	2.3.1 Baseline for indicator 2.3.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) No. of databases with advice portal established and linked into website with Output 3.1	2.3.1 Target for Indicator 2.3.1 One database with advice portal established on website linked with Output 3.1 2023: 0 There is no database with advice portal.	2.3.1 Current value for indicator 2.3.1 2024: 0 Database to be established by mid-2025	2.3.1 Source of data for indicator 2.3.1 Links established and shared with each the 3 applicants for access to the database (on the website combined with output 3.1)		There is an adequately skilled IT person to establish the online database and advice portal (linked in a website with output 3.1)
	2.3.2 Indicator 2 to Output 2.3	2.3.2 Baseline for indicator 2.3.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) No. of legal practitioners signed on to the database and advice portal	2.3.2 Target for Indicator 2.3.2 At least 15 by end of 2026 2023: Zero	2.3.2 Current value for indicator 2.3.2 2024: 0 Legal practitioners yet to be signed up. This will be done by mid 2025	2.3.2 Source of data for indicator 2.3.2 Online database List of names and contact details for the legal practitioners on the portal Activity report		There are legal practitioners in Ghana ready to participate in the database and advice portal to provide legal advice and pro bono courtroom support on behalf of the target communities.

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
3.1: Output 1 related to Outcome 3 One online monitoring platform established to publish extractive sector environmental, NR and ER violations	3.1.1 Indicator 1 to Output 3.1 No. and quality of platform established and linked to Output 2.3	3.1.1 Baseline for indicator 3.1.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0 There is no platform of this type for Ghana	3.1.1 Target for Indicator 3.1.1 One online platform on website of high quality, easy to use, with public facing and backwards facing parts by end of 2024	3.1.1 Current value for indicator 3.1.1 2024: 0 Online platform yet to go live. Website under development to go live by mid 2025	3.1.1 Source of data for indicator 3.1.1 Website platform publicly available online Feedback from target groups collecting evidence and uploading it online (front facing and backwards facing parts)		There is an adequately skilled IT person to establish the platform fulfilling all our requirements for safety, security, public and hidden (linked in a website with output 2.3)
	3.1.2 Indicator 2 to Output 3.1 % of target groups collecting and submitting evidence to the monitoring platform	3.1.2 Baseline for indicator 3.1.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: Zero (as there is no evidence database yet). The baseline did not find any organization or set up currently already collecting evidence and how they use,	3.1.2 Target for Indicator 3.1.2 90% of target groups are collecting and submitting evidence to the platform by end of 2025	3.1.2 Current value for indicator 3.1.2 2024: 0 Online platform yet to go live Website to host online platform still under development	3.1.2 Source of data for indicator 3.1.2 Website with the database Reports from project staff monitoring and managing the database Focus group discussions with target groups Activity reports		Target groups are ready to collect evidence of ER and environmental violations and submit them to the platform

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
			store and share it. The project intervention will be a novel initiative				
	3.1.3 Indicator 2 to Output 3.1 No. of entries of violations (disaggregated by type, extractives company, location, verified/unverified, safe/not safe to publish)	3.1.3 Baseline for indicator 3.1.3 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: Some violations are published by the media.	3.1.3 Target for Indicator 3.1.3 At least 50 entries by the end of 2026	3.1.3 Current value for indicator 3.1.3 2024: 0	3.1.3 Source of data for indicator 3.1.3 Entries on the database Reports from project staff monitoring and managing the database Project report		Target groups are ready to collect evidence of ER and environmental violations and submit them to the platform

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<p>3.2: Output 2 related to Outcome 3</p> <p>3 policy briefs prepared on mining, environment, NR governance and ERs</p>	<p>3.2.1 Indicator 1 to Output 3.2</p> <p>No. and topics of policy briefs prepared</p>	<p>3.2.1 Baseline for indicator 3.2.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>)</p> <p>2023: 0</p> <p>None prepared so far</p>	<p>3.2.1 Target for Indicator 3.2.1</p> <p>At least 3 on current and emerging topics in ER, environmental and NR governance by mid-2026</p>	<p>3.2.1 Current value for indicator 3.2.1</p> <p>2024: 0</p> <p>Policy briefs yet to be developed</p>	<p>Paralegal support.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Source of data for indicator 3.2.1</p> <p>Printed copies of the policy briefs</p> <p>Electronic versions of each policy brief</p>	<p>The 3 organisations have adequate up-to-date information on the issues the policy briefs will cover</p>
	<p>3.2.2 Indicator 2 to Output 3.2</p> <p>Dissemination of policy briefs (qualitative: channels used for dissemination of printed and digital, advocacy targets reached, media stories)</p>	<p>3.2.2 Baseline for indicator 3.2.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>)</p> <p>2023: 0</p> <p>No dissemination</p>	<p>3.2.2 Target for Indicator 3.2.2</p> <p>Printed and online versions shared with (minimum) government and private sector, CBOs, CSO networks, media by mid-2026</p>	<p>3.2.2 Current value for indicator 3.2.2</p> <p>2024: 0</p> <p>Policy Briefs yet to be developed</p>	<p>3.2.2 Source of data for indicator 3.2.2</p> <p>Lists of target groups and advocacy targets the policy briefs have been shared with</p> <p>Media stories on the policy briefs</p>	<p>The 3 applicant organisations are able to reach advocacy targets and are adequately networked with CBO/CSOs to ensure the policy briefs will be widely disseminated and reach wide and diverse audiences</p>	

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
3.3: Output 3 related to Outcome 3 200 target communities and 100 target groups (CBOs, WGs, CSOs, TCs) have new knowledge of Ghana government's Business and Human Rights Action Plan	3.3.1 Indicator 1 to Output 3.1 No. of people attending the community meetings (disaggregated by communities reached, number of people at each, and gender)	3.3.1 Baseline for indicator 3.3.1 (same unit of measure) 2023: 0 The Action Plan is not yet finalised	3.3.1 Target for Indicator 3.3.1 900 people (100 people at each of 9 meeting, 3 per region) including 200 communities by end of 2026	3.3.1 Current value for indicator 3.3.1 2024: 0 Activity yet to be implemented	3.3.1 Source of data for indicator 3.3.1 Photographs of meetings Lists of communities invited and represented at the meetings		Communities are ready to attend and learn about the government's new Business and Human Rights Action Plan The Plan will be ready in 2023
	3.3.2 Indicator 2 to Output 3.2 Quality of the education meetings (quality of information shared; opportunities for Q&A)	3.3.2 Baseline for indicator 3.3.2 (same unit of measure) 2023: 0 The Action Plan is not yet finalised	3.3.2 Target for Indicator 3.3.2 High quality in terms of topics covered, adequate time for Q&A, and high quality responses by end of 2026	3.3.2 Current value for indicator 3.3.2 2024: 0 Activity yet to be implemented	3.3.2 Source of data for indicator 3.3.2 Notes taken during the sessions Recordings (voice or video) Participant feedback		CHRAJ and NCCE will be highly knowledgeable, present very effective education sessions for local communities, and be ready to answer all questions
	3.4: Output 4 related to Outcome 3 One national Extractives and Human Rights Steering	3.4.1 Indicator 1 to Output 3.4 No. of participants in each of 4 EHRSC meeting (disaggregated by	3.4.1 Baseline for indicator 3.4.1 (same unit of measure) 2023: 0	3.4.1 Target for Indicator 3.4.1 At least 20 people in each, 10 from the target groups/communities and 10 from	3.4.1 Current value for indicator 3.4.1 2024: 0	3.4.1 Source of data for indicator 3.4.1 Participant lists from the EHRSC meetings	When a safe mutually respectful space exists (EHRSC) for target groups to engage duty bearers on

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	Committee (EHRSC) established where target groups are engaging state actors/duty bearers over environmental, NR and ER violations	stakeholder group and gender, and meeting)	An EHRSC does not exist)	duty bearers by end 2026	Activity yet to be implemented		extractive sector violations, both parties will be ready to participate.
	3.4.2 Indicator 2 to Output 3.4 Quality of discussions and commitments made (topics covered, willingness to listen to community and CSO concerns, commitments made and acted on)	3.4.2 Baseline for indicator 3.4.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0 An EHRSC does not exist)	3.4.2 Target for Indicator 3.4.2 Quality is very high by end of 2026	3.4.2 Current value for indicator 3.4.2 2024:0 Activity yet to be implemented	3.4.2 Source of data for indicator 3.4.2 Minutes of the meetings Feedback from target group and community participants Reports of actions taken by duty bearers following commitments made		When a safe mutually respectful space exists (EHRSC) for target groups to engage duty bearers on extractive sector violations, both parties will be ready to participate and hold meaningful and mutually respectful discussions.
	4.1: Output 1 related to Outcome 4 6 CECs have new capacities and capabilities for implementing the 4 areas of their CREMA	4.1.1 Indicator 1 to Output 4.1 No. of CEC members trained (disaggregated by gender and by CEC)	4.1.1 Baseline for indicator 4.1.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: Not determined Baseline indicated that	4.1.1 Target for Indicator 4.1.1 150 people from 6 CECs by mid-2025	4.1.1 Current value for indicator 4.1.1 2024: 151 people trained from 6 CECs #151 people #Males 97	4.1.1 Source of data for indicator 4.1.1 CEC Training report. Participant lists from each training Baseline Report, sec 4..3.2, page 31	CECs are ready to be trained to implement their CREMA Management Plans

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	Management Plans		CEC members had received some training support from other organizations before the arrival of BRACE but there were no documents to support the claims.		#Female 54 #Communities 62		
	4.1.2 Indicator 2 to Output 4.1 Change in knowledge and understanding of the importance of sustainable environmental and NR governance and of the 4 areas of the CREMA Management Plans	4.1.2 Baseline for indicator 4.1.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: Baseline indicated basic to intermediary knowledge of the importance of NR governance however, a gap was identified in the understanding	4.1.2 Target for Indicator 4.1.2 Full understanding of the need for, and process of, CREMA Management Plan implementation by mid- 2025	4.1.2 Current value for indicator 4.1.2 2024: advanced knowledge on NR governance by CREMA with newly acquired skills in development of action plans and implementation of management plans	4.1.2 Source of data for indicator 4.1.2 Baseline Report CEC training Report		CECs have the capability to learn the new knowledge needed to implement their CREMA plans

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
			of binary objective of CREMAS, with limited capacities to implement management plans				
	4.2: Output 2 related to Outcome 4 108 CREMA communities have new awareness of their CREMA Management Plans to support their implementation with their 6 CECs	4.2.1 Indicator 1 to Output 4.2 No. and quality of meetings (disaggregated by CREMA)	4.2.1 Baseline for indicator 4.2.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 8 sensitization meetings, 1 district level meetings	4.2.1 Target for Indicator 4.2.1 13 meetings of high quality education and information sharing by early 2026	4.2.1 Current value for indicator 4.2.1 2024: 5 Annual General Meeting High quality meeting where CREMAS discussed actions plans for 2025 and opportunities for strengthening collaboration	4.2.1 Source of data for indicator 4.2.1 CEC training report AGM report	The educators are adequately knowledgeable of the CREMA plans and able to communicate clearly to the local communities
	4.2.2 Indicator 2 to Output 4.2 No. of people with new knowledge of their CREMA Management Plan and the	4.2.2 Baseline for indicator 4.2.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0	4.2.2 Target for Indicator 4.2.2 At least 100 people at each meeting and representing 108	4.2.2 Current value for indicator 4.2.2 2024: 481 community members from 63 communities comprising 286	4.2.2 Source of data for indicator 4.2.2 Lists of communities invited and represented Feedback from participants and CECs Headcounts of participants, disaggregated by gender		Communities are ready to learn well about their CREMA Management Plans

Results	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		importance of its full implementation (disaggregated by CREMA, community and gender)		communities by early 2026	male, 195 female		
4.3: Output 3 related to Outcome 4 2 CSOs have supported CECs to implement CREMA trainings and practical actions using the small grants provided them as Third Party financial support	4.3.1 Indicator 1 to Output 4.3 No. of CSOs supporting CECs and communities to implement their CREMA Management Plans	4.3.1 Baseline for indicator 4.3.1 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) To be determined by baseline study	4.3.1 Target for Indicator 4.3.1 2 by mid-2026	4.3.1 Current value for indicator 4.3.1 2024: 0 to be implemented in 2025	4.3.1 Source of data for indicator 4.3.1 Reports from the Third Party financed CSOs Feedback from CREMA communities and CECs		There are two CBO/CSOs in the target groups with sufficient capability to support CECs with implementation of their CREMA Management Plans
	4.3.2 Indicator 2 to Output 4.3 Type of activity being implemented from the CREMA Management Plans (qualitative)	4.3.2 Baseline for indicator 4.3.2 (<i>same unit of measure</i>) 2023: 0 To be determined by baseline	4.3.2 Target for Indicator 4.3.2 Some trainings (e.g. forest monitoring for illegal activities) and some practical (e.g. tree planting) by end of 2026	4.3.2 Current value for indicator 4.3.2 2024: 0 Activities yet to be implemented based on 2025 Action plans	4.3.2 Source of data for indicator 4.3.2 Reports from the Third Party financed CSOs Focus group meetings with CREMA communities and CECs Photographs of activities being implemented		CECs committed to full implementation of CREMA Plans when they have the needed skills

2.4. Activity Matrix

Key activities	Means	Assumptions
<p>Activity 1.1. Education workshops for 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs, 10 TCs and 20 media houses for knowledge to support advocacy, reporting, negotiation and justice actions.</p>	<p>Political:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace, security and stability in Ghana • Policy and decision making representatives to participate in the activities they are invited to be part of 	<p>All target groups and target communities both engaged and yet to be engaged are willing and able to participate, gain new knowledge, technologies and skills, and fulfil their identified roles in the project.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2. Skills training workshops in evidence gathering, personal safety and organisational security to build on A1.1 (same participants as A1.1).</p>	<p>Technical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical skills to design the database and platform and combined in a website (activities 2.3 and 3.1) • Skills (in-house and by target groups) to use the database and online platform (e.g. upload evidence) that will be combined in the website (A2.3 and 3.1) • Technical skills to train others to use the Android app for reporting evidence of ER and environmental violations • Skills in design for banners, billboards, and posters\ 	<p>There are sufficient highly qualified resource persons on the identified topics and skills to ensure capacity and capability will be built to the needed level each training workshop.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Skills training workshops for 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs and 10 TCs in advocacy, negotiation, dialogue, and conflict management and resolution, and to identify and plan advocacy actions for A1.4</p>	<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant requested from the EU to implement the action. • Committed co-financing 	<p>There are CSOs/WGs/CBOs with adequate capacity and capability for participation as trainees in the project.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4. Advocacy actions led by selected target groups with Third Party finance</p>	<p>Human</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant to carry out the baseline study • Qualified resource persons to undertake the relevant training workshops and prepare training materials • Committed staff in the 3 organisations to fulfil the identified remits for the project team • Qualified accountants to ensure a high level of financial management of project finances • Target groups to participate in all project activities and sustain the results • Capable staff in the CBO/CSOs benefiting from Third Party finance to fulfil all obligations in the Third Party finance agreements 	<p>Target groups are ready to collect evidence of ER and environmental violations and submit them to the platform</p>
<p>Activity 1.5. Community exchange visits</p>		<p>Target groups CBO/WG/CSOs selected for Third Party finance are ready to implement identified activities to support achievement of the expected outcomes.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Training workshops for women and youth to become certified Community Paralegals</p>		<p>Women and youth from target communities are ready to participate in and learn from exchange visits and to share their learning forwards.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Establish and manage Legal Access Fund</p>		
<p>Activity 2.3. Establish and manage a Q&A portal and database of legal practitioners from across Ghana willing to take on pro bono cases and answer questions</p>		
<p>Activity 3.1. Establish and manage an online platform for sharing published</p>		<p>There are women and youth in the communities and CBOs/WGs/CSOs ready and able to be trained as</p>

<p>reports of extractive sector environmental and ER violations and poor NR governance</p> <p>Activity 3.2. Prepare and share policy briefs</p> <p>Activity 3.3. Community meetings to raise broad awareness with local communities and target groups on government's Business and Human Rights Action Plan</p> <p>Activity 3.4. Establish and hold meetings of the national Extractives and Human Rights Steering Committee (EHRSC)</p> <p>Activity 4.1. Training workshops for CECs on the 4 areas of their CREMA Management Plans</p> <p>Activity 4.2. Community awareness durbars on the CREMA Management Plans</p> <p>Activity 4.3. Two (2) CSOs support CECs and their CREMA communities with training and implementation of CREMA plan activities through Third Party finance</p> <p>M&E and reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External evaluation specialist • Auditor <p>Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venues (to hire) with equipment for the various trainings and meetings • Project vehicles • Awareness materials (posters) • Printed materials (e.g. training manuals) • Mobile phones and app for evidence gathering • Workshop supplies; flip charts, pens, notebooks • Laptops, cameras, projectors, and voice recorders • Bookkeeping books • Equipment for CREMA implementation activities and advocacy actions (A1.4 and A4.3) (purchase by through the Third Party beneficiary) <p>Costs</p> <p>Human Resources: EUR 202,828</p> <p>Equipment and supplies: EUR: 23,840</p> <p>Local office: 46,130</p> <p>Other costs, services, including visibility: 19,700</p> <p>Other: Project implementation: 521,196.66</p>	<p>Community Paralegals and to confidently fulfil their roles in advising communities and taking on CCA.</p> <p>There are ER/land rights concerns that require funding from the Legal Access Fund</p> <p>There are legal practitioners ready and willing to provide advice and pro bono support to cases of ER and environmental abuse.</p> <p>Working within the framework of the National Action plan on Business and Human Rights, we will create a safe and mutually respectful space with the (EHRSC) for target groups to engage duty bearers on extractive sector violations, both parties will be ready to participate and hold meaningful and mutually respectful discussions.</p> <p>The CECs have sufficient capability and are willing to be trained in CREMA Management Plan implementation.</p> <p>CREMA communities are ready to learn about their Management Plans and to support their CECs to implement them.</p> <p>The limited existing transparency in extractives licencing procedures will not weaken further</p>
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<NDICI CSO/2023/450-919>

1st February 2024 and 31ST January 2025 of the reporting period

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2.5. Please provide an updated action plan for the future activities of the project⁷

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
Preparatory activities: Prepare M&E plan, communication plan, and dissemination plan; Establish project management team; Community entry meetings; Project launch	Green												All 3 co-applicants
Baseline study to establish monitoring baseline.	Green												All 3 co-applicants
Preparation Activity 1.1. Education workshops for 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs, 10 TCs and 20 media houses for knowledge to support advocacy, reporting, negotiation and justice actions		Green											ARG and NDF
Execution Activity 1.1. Education workshops for 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs, 10 TCs and 20 media houses for knowledge to support advocacy, reporting, negotiation and justice actions.			Green	Green	Green								ARG and NDF
Preparation Activity 1.2. Skills training workshops in evidence gathering, personal safety and organisational security to build on A1.1 (same participants as A1.1).		Green											NDF and ARG
Execution Activity 1.2. Skills training workshops in evidence gathering, personal safety and organisational security to build on A1.1 (same participants as A1.1).			Green	Green	Green								NDF and ARG
Preparation Activity 1.3. Skills training workshops for 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs and 10 TCs in advocacy, negotiation, dialogue, and conflict management and resolution, and to identify and plan advocacy actions for A1.4				Green									ARG and NDF
Execution Activity 1.3. Skills training workshops for 50 CBOs, 30 WGs, 10 CSOs and 10 TCs in advocacy, negotiation, dialogue, and conflict management and resolution, and to identify and plan advocacy actions for A1.4					Green	Green							ARG and NDF
Preparation Activity 1.4. Advocacy actions led by selected target groups with Third Party finance.	Green												All 3 co-applicants

⁷ This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report.

Execution Activity 1.4. Advocacy actions led by selected target groups with Third Party finance.											All 3 co-applicants
Preparation Activity 1.5. Community exchange visits											Wacam
Execution Activity 1.5. Community exchange visits											Wacam
Preparation Activity 2.1. Training workshops for women and youth to become certified Community Paralegals											Wacam and NDF
Execution Activity 2.1. Training workshops for women and youth to become certified Community Paralegals											Wacam and NDF
Preparation Activity 2.2. Establish and manage Legal Access Fund											All 3 co-applicants
Execution Activity 2.2. Establish and manage Legal Access Fund.											All 3 co-applicants
Preparation Activity 2.3. Establish and manage a database (with Q&A portal) of legal practitioners from across Ghana willing to take on pro bono cases and answer questions (linked together in a website with A3.1)											NDF lead (with co-applicants contributing)
Execution Activity 2.3. Establish and manage a database (with Q&A portal) of legal practitioners from across Ghana willing to take on pro bono cases and answer questions (linked together in a website with A3.1)											NDF lead (with co-applicants contributing)
Preparation Activity 3.1. Establish and manage an online platform for sharing published reports of extractive sector environmental and ER violations and poor NR governance											ARG lead (with co-applicants contributing)
Execution Activity 3.1. Establish and manage an online platform for sharing published reports of extractive sector environmental and ER violations and poor NR governance (linked together in a website with A2.3)											ARG lead (with co-applicants contributing)
Preparation Activity 3.2. Prepare and share policy briefs											NDF and Wacam
Execution Activity 3.2. Prepare and share policy briefs											NDF and Wacam
Preparation Activity 3.3. Community meetings to raise broad awareness with local communities and target groups on government's Business and Human Rights Action Plan											ARG and Wacam
Execution Activity 3.3. Community meetings to raise broad awareness with local communities and target groups on government's Business and Human Rights Action Plan											ARG and Wacam

Preparation Activity 3.4. Establish and hold meetings of the national Extractives and Human Rights Steering Committee (EHRSC)	Green									ARG and NDF
Execution Activity 3.4. Establish and hold meetings of the national Extractives and Human Rights Steering Committee (EHRSC)		Green			Green		Green		Green	ARG and NDF
Preparation Activity 4.1. Training workshops for CECs on the 4 areas of their CREMA Management Plans										NDF and ARG
Execution Activity 4.1. Training workshops for CECs on the 4 areas of their CREMA Management Plans										NDF and ARG
Preparation Activity 4.2. Community awareness durbars on the CREMA Management Plans	Green									ARG and NDF
Execution Activity 4.2. Community awareness durbars on the CREMA Management Plans		Green	Green	Green	Green					ARG and NDF
Preparation Activity 4.3. 2 CSOs support CECs and their CREMA communities with training and implementation of CREMA plan activities through Third Party finance	Green									NDF and ARG
Execution Activity 4.3. 2 CSOs support CECs and their CREMA communities with training and implementation of CREMA plan activities through Third Party finance		Green	NDF and ARG							
M&E and reporting	Green	All co-applicants								

2.6 Where relevant, please provide any update to the self-evaluation questionnaire on SEA-H and related list of envisaged measures to improve the SEA-H policy within the organisation.

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities, trainees and other cooperation

3.1. *How do you assess the relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the coordinator or the affiliated entity statement)? Please provide specific information for each beneficiary/affiliated entity.*

A Rocha Ghana Coordinates all activities between the co-applicants; leads financial management of the actions; and also, liaises between donors and co-applicants and finally fulfils all narrative and financial reporting requirements. The coordinator has maintained strong oversight of consortium activities, ensuring alignment with EU contractual obligations. Regular coordination meetings (quarterly and annual partners) and shared monitoring and financial tools to facilitate transparent communication. The project implementation at this point has not experienced any challenges as yet.

Wacam is an affiliated entity for the implementation of the project responsible for leading on planning, organising and facilitating community visits for women and youth and mobilising target groups in Western North and Ahafo Regions, as well as organize for logistics for the participation of education and training activities. Wacam also collaborates well with both A Rocha Ghana and NDF the other affiliated entities to the project

Our working relationship with Wacam has been effective and progressive, the slow rollout affected the delivery of outputs for all partners aside which our joint action has progressed well.

NDF is the third affiliated entity to the project, responsible for leading and coordinating actions on training target groups on advocacy, evidence gathering as well as leading the Community durbars in CREMA communities. Regular technical calls ensured alignment with the coordinator's priorities.

The team jointly brainstormed and planned initiatives at the respective landscapes. Ghana providing the overall supervisory support to all. Each partner contributed toward shared ownership, planning and implementation of activities. Regular quarterly online meetings were held to discuss progress on specific issues. An annual partner meeting was held at the end of year 1 to reflect on project implementation progress, challenges, risks and strategies to enhance project implementation in subsequent years.

3.2. *How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the action countries? How has this relationship affected the action?*

Our approach to working with state agencies has been one of open dialogue and collaboration in engaging on issues of policy and matters related law enforcement, compliance and inputs to both policy and legal reforms. However, where abuses fester and become pervasive at both national and local levels, we have deployed dissent approaches to get the state agencies in particular to take action. Some of the communities we supported have also had to deploy similar strategies as the need may be. For example, in the case of Kofipare, they had to deploy collaborative and dialogue strategies. Thereafter, they deployed dissent approaches, embarking demonstrations to register their displeasure for the absence of FPIC and exclusion in decision relating to plans by a mining company to mine in their community.

The good mix of dialogue and dissent approaches contributed to the settlement of 15 related land issues in the Tano North area all related to the compulsory acquisition by government for the Newmont Mining project⁸.

The dissent strategy has not been received well, as some have found the approach abrasive.

3.3. *Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the action:*

The successes achieved so far in the project's first year of implementation has been facilitated through strategic collaborations with multiple stakeholders, harnessing on their area of operations and contribution to the wider goal of this project while also trying leveraging their complementary roles:

Contractor(s): To strengthen the project's foundational work, Participatory Development Associates (PDA) and Merton and Everett LLP were formally engaged through competitive bidding processes that fully complied with institutional requirements and EU procurement guidelines. These specialized consultancies provided critical technical support in distinct yet complementary areas.

PDA contributed their expertise in conducting comprehensive baseline assessments, establishing crucial reference points for project monitoring and evaluation. Meanwhile, Merton and Everett LLP delivered targeted capacity building services, facilitating specialized workshops that enhanced stakeholders' skills in multiple areas. Their training modules covered

⁸<https://capitalnewsonline.com/community-members-demonstrate-against-newmont-over-failure-to-pay-compensation/>

•<https://www.ghananews247.com/scores-protest-against-newmont-over-unpaid-compensation/>

essential competencies including: effective advocacy strategies, systematic evidence gathering, negotiation techniques, conflict management and resolution approaches, justice actions, and professional reporting standards.

Final Beneficiaries and Target Groups: The project's primary beneficiaries encompass a diverse range of stakeholders within mining-affected landscapes, including local communities, community-based organizations, women's groups, youth groups, civil society organizations, traditional councils, CREMA Executive Committees (CECs), media houses, and CREMA member communities across the five intervention regions.

To ensure inclusive participation, these groups were engaged through a combination of community-level interactions, such as durbars and focus group discussions, and structured regional workshops. Our approach to beneficiary relationships is intentionally flexible, blending formal and informal engagement methods to foster trust and collaboration. Where formal mechanisms prove insufficient, informal relations have been instrumental in building confidence and strengthening partnerships.

To date, these engagements have progressed cordially, underpinned by mutual trust and a shared commitment to the project's objectives. This dynamic has not only enhanced participation but also ensured that beneficiary perspectives actively shape project outcomes.

Other	Third	Parties:
• Government Partners: The project has fostered close and ongoing collaboration with critical institutions, including the Minerals Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, Water Resources Commission, Ghana Police Service, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and the relevant Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the project's operational regions. These partnerships have been sustained through regular engagements to clarify mining concession and permit statuses, active involvement in project-led trainings and workshops, and structured joint community outreach initiatives.		

A particularly impactful dimension of this collaboration has been our work with CHRAJ to mainstream extractive sector social and environmental safeguards into Ghana's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. Additionally, the project contributed substantively to the national policy review process for the Minerals and Mining Policy. At the heart of these efforts has been our dedicated commitment to embedding Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) as a foundational principle and non-negotiable prerequisite for any mining-related developments in Ghana. FPIC in our policy and mining governance framework will ensure that community rights, environmental sustainability, and participatory governance remain central pillars in Ghana's mining sector framework.

• Civil Society Networks: The project has forged strategic alliances with key stakeholders, including Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), the Taylor Crabbe Initiative, Kasa Initiative Ghana, the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), ISODEC, the Media Coalition Against Galamsey, the Ghana Institute of Foresters, the Christian Council, the Ghana Coalition Against Galamsey, EcoConscious Citizens, and Oxfam Ghana. Some of such engagements include the participation of BRACE partners in the 2024 International Women's Day celebrations organized by FES, which highlighted the plight of women in mining landscapes. The celebration served as a springboard for introducing BRACE and fostering collaborations with women in those landscapes. Other actions include joint press releases and dialogues with the identified SCO networks.		
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Through these partnerships, the project continues to advance critical dialogues on social and environmental safeguards, human rights in Ghana's extractive sector, and evidence-based policy influence. Other collaborative engagements focused on strengthening regulatory

frameworks to promote inclusive governance, integrated land-use planning, and enhanced due diligence before and during extractive operations. By leveraging these multi-stakeholder efforts, the initiative helped foster more transparent, equitable, and sustainable practices in Ghana's natural resource management.

• **Donor Coordination:** Complementary initiatives by the Dutch Postcode Lottery, the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), and the Ford Foundation work in close alignment, with complementary initiatives regularly mapped and leveraged to maximize programmatic synergies. Key focus areas include mitigating the environmental and social impacts of mining in forest reserves, empowering local communities to monitor and report illegal mining activities, and addressing the challenges posed by Ghana's transition mineral mining boom.

Additionally, the project connects and aligns with the UK-Ghana Gold Program, which prioritizes strengthening social and environmental safeguards while tackling illicit financial flows within Ghana's mining sector. Through coordinated action, these initiatives aim to promote responsible mining practices and sustainable development.

3.4. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

3.5. If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).

Not Applicable

3.6. Where applicable, include a traineeship report on each traineeship which ended in the reporting period to be prepared by the trainee including the result of the traineeship and assessment of the qualifications obtained by the trainee with a view to his/her future employment.

Not Applicable

4. Visibility

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the action?

The project has implemented a comprehensive Communication and Dissemination Plan to ensure prominent visibility of the European Union's contribution across all activities. This includes the strategic use of EU-branded vehicles, pull-up banners, training manuals, and promotional materials distributed during project events. Additionally, the EU's support is formally acknowledged in opening and closing statements at project activities, as well as in all official reports, publications both online, print and television as well as on all, and communication outputs like documentaries reports. These measures are aimed at highlighting the EU's vital role in advancing the project's objectives and fostering sustainable impact and recognizing the critical role of the EU grant funding to make this possible.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results (impact, outcomes, outputs) of actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAid website? If so, please state your objections here. No objections

Name of the contact person for the action:

Daryl Bosu

<NDICI CSO/2023/450-919> 1st February 2024 and 31ST January 2025 of the reporting period

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Signature:

Location: Accra.....

Date report due: 3rd April 20215.....

Date report sent: 3rd April 2025.....