MSG review of the outcomes and impact of the EITI

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Introduction

Regular disclosure of extractive industry data is of little practical use without public awareness, understanding of what the figures mean, and public debate about how resource revenues can be used effectively. The EITI Requirements related to outcomes and impact seek to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in dialogue about natural resource revenue management. EITI disclosures lead to the fulfilment of the EITI Principles by contributing to wider public debate. It is also vital that lessons learnt during implementation are acted upon, that recommendations from EITI implementations are considered and acted on where appropriate and that EITI implementation is on a stable, sustainable footing.

The multi-stakeholder group may use this template to monitor the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation. Where information is already available elsewhere, it is sufficient to include a link to other publicly available documentation. The scope of this template reflects EITI Requirement 1.5 on work plan and Requirements 7.1 to 7.4 on outcomes and impact.

The MSG is required to review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation annually (Requirement 7.4). The MSG is encouraged to update this document annually to monitor progress, keep track of efforts to improve data accessibility and inform work planning.
To inform Validation, the MSG is required to submit the completed form to the International Secretariat Validation team by the Validation commencement date. The period captured in this review may be the period since the previous Validation or the previous calendar/fiscal year. The MSG should clearly indicate the period covered by its review.

The MSG’s annual review of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation should be publicly available, and stakeholders beyond MSG members should have an opportunity to provide feedback on the EITI process (Requirement 7.4).

Part I: Relevance of EITI implementation

Work plan (Requirement 1.5)

The objective of this requirement is to ensure that the annual planning for EITI implementation supports implementation of national priorities for the extractive industries while laying out realistic activities that are the outcome of consultations with the broader government, industry and civil society constituencies. The annual EITI work plan should be a key accountability document for the MSG vis-à-vis broader constituencies.

MSG’s self-assessment:
Not applicable / Not met / Partly met / Mostly met / Fully met / Exceeded

Justification:

1. Basic information about the current EITI work plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period covered by the current EITI work plan</th>
<th>1st Jan. – 31st Dec. 2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Link to 2020 Ghana EITI Annual Work Plan:


| MSG approval of the work plan | The MSG approved the work plan on 28th January 2023 |

2. Explain how the work plan’s objectives reflect national priorities for the extractive industry. Provide links to supporting documentation, such as studies or national development plans, if available.

The work plan is developed in consultation with key stakeholders, MSG and non-MSG, including Development Partners to select activities and agree on objectives based on the country’s development priorities.
The development of the Energy Transition Framework by the Ministry of Energy, which is to provide the path to achieving net zero emission by 2070, while ensuring socio-economic growth and the sustainable utilisation of Ghana’s natural resources.

At COP27, the Government took the opportunity to leverage its bilateral engagements to expand consultations on debt-for-nature swaps as well as increase private sector investments as key opportunities for accelerating the transition to low carbon growth.

To encourage responsible and sustainable small-scale mining, the Minerals Commission launched and operationalised 65 community mining schemes in eight mining districts. This is expected to create about 39,500 direct and indirect jobs to curb the menace of illegal mining.(paragraph 584, pg.120)

Under the National Alternative Employment and Livelihood Programme (NAELP), 20,000 illegal miners and potential illegal miners, 200 small-scale mining companies in mine health, safety standards and the use of alternative safer and sustainable methods of ore extraction in small-scale mining. (paragraph 596, pg.122)

3. Optional question: Has the MSG developed a theory of change on how EITI implementation will address the identified challenges of the sector in your country? If yes, please reference the corresponding document here.

The GHEITI theory of change pre-supposes that, if information asymmetry, which undermines the effective engagement of citizens on matters related to natural resource governance is addressed, through reliable and regular disclosure of information by duty bearers, citizens would be empowered to engage meaningfully, and to hold duty bearers to account for their actions and inactions.

This, GHEITI believes will lead to improved governance and will enhance the development outcomes of resource extraction.
Monitoring progress

4. Provide an overview of activities undertaken in the period under review and progress in achieving the objectives of the previous work plan. The MSG is encouraged to provide a summary here and to document progress in more detail in the work plan itself.

The MSG assesses progress made in implementing the previous work plan at the GHEITI Annual Retreat, which takes stock of the previous year’s performance, as well as plans for the ensuing year’s work programme. This includes review of activities successfully undertaken, those in progress, as well as outstanding activities yet to be implemented. Based on the review, an analysis of the set objectives, challenges and successes are also outlined for documentation and lessons learnt to inform future work plan.

The link to the progress in implementing the previous work plan is as follows:


Recommendations from EITI implementation (Requirement 7.3)

The objective of this requirement is to ensure that EITI implementation is a continuous learning process that contributes to policy-making, based on the MSG regularly considering findings and recommendations from the EITI process and acting on those recommendations it deems are:

MSG’s self-assessment: Exceeded
Justification: The MSG over the years has religiously implemented recommendations in the GHFITI reports which

5. Provide an overview of the multi-stakeholder group’s responses to and progress made in addressing the recommendations from EITI reporting and Validation and gaps in information in accordance with Requirement 7.3.

Firstly, the MSG after launching the reports officially writes to all the institutions affected by the findings and recommendations to notify them of the same and to request them take the necessary steps to address them.

Secondly, the MSG undertakes outreach programmes with the support of Government and Development Partners such as the World Bank, GIZ/SECO and NRGI to disseminate the reports to stakeholders at the sub-national levels.
Thirdly, the MSG periodically convenes technical meetings with the affected institutions to follow-up on the implementation progress of the recommendations, identify challenges and wayforward. The status update on the implementation of the recommendations can be found in Table 7.1, p.g. 204-208 of the GHEITI Oil/Gas and Table 7.1 and 7.2, p.g. 239-243 of the GHEITI Mining reports, respectively.

Finally, the GHEITI at its annual retreat organised by the MSG at the beginning of each year, meets to take stock of the performance of the year under review, including status of implementation of recommendations and to plan its work programme for the ensuing year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation:</th>
<th>Status/progress:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Has the recommendation been partly or fully addressed? How is the MSG following up on the recommendation? Has the MSG identified an agency or actor responsible for addressing the recommendation? If the MSG has decided not to implement the recommendation, please document the rationale.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Add rows as necessary)

6. How have lessons learned from EITI implementation informed the current work plan?

GHEITI’s engagement with subnational, community stakeholders, over the years has shown lack of understanding of subnational stakeholders on GHEITI report findings due to the complexities of the report (language used in the reports). This lesson has been reinforced by an evidence-based research conducted by GHEITI on their engagement with subnational stakeholders.

To ensure effective communication and engagement of subnational stakeholders GHEITI has included in it current work plan to undertake the following activities:

- Pilot decentralised multi-stakeholder platform for DMCs, CBOs, Large scale mining firms, ASM, Cooperatives etc.
- Develop an abridged version of the report with infographics to facilitate easy understanding of the GHEITI reports by subnational stakeholders.
Feedback from the GHEITI dissemination indicated that the GHEITI reports were not accessible to the visually impaired persons. As a result GHEITI planned to develop a braille version of the reports to increase accessibility to the visually impaired.

EITI implementation has afforded GHEITI opportunities to engage beyond mainstream reporting under the EITI. GHEITI has integrated policy issues on Energy Transition, Beneficial Ownership, ASM, Gender equality and social inclusion measures in its current work plan, following engagement with relevant stakeholders on these issues.

Innovations and impact

7. Summarise any steps taken by the MSG to exceed EITI Requirements in a way that addresses national or local extractive sector governance priorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Non-Fiscal Revenue Pathways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The MSG explored other options to value optimization and retention other than the fiscal revenues reported in the GHEITI reconciliation report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To begin with, the MSG commissioned a study on the non-fiscal revenue pathways to optimise benefit in the mining sector in Ghana. The report has been published and the MSG plans to engage the various agencies on the key findings and recommendations.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Input into National Energy Transition Framework</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The MSG commissioned a study on Energy Transition and Critical Minerals and organised a dialogue between government and relevant agencies, including the National Energy Transition committee (NETC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The initial draft of the Energy Transition Framework had overlooked the nexus between Energy Transition and Critical Minerals. GHEITI drew attention to and was subsequently addressed in the final draft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The final government Energy Transition Framework (2022-2070) cites the GHEITI study on Energy Transition and Critical Minerals.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Study on ‘Engaging Communities in Just Transition’</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The MSG in collaboration with the EITI International Secretariat commissioned a study and subsequently engaged local communities on the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Energy Transition. The overall aim was to assess communities’ and the local authorities’ (Ellembele District Assembly) understanding of the impact of energy transition on livelihoods and direct/indirect revenues.

- Selected community members, local authority representatives and community-based organisations built their capacity on energy transition and related extractive governance issues.

4. Revenue Modelling of Government Mineral Income Investment Policy

- The Government of Ghana proposed a Mineral Income Investment Policy to monetise future mineral royalties to raise funds upfront for government development projects in Ghana.

- This generated some controversies and GHEITI worked with the International Secretariat to commission a study to review governments projection on the basis of known assumptions. Based on a discounted cash flow financial model, the analysis concluded that the basis for valuation of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) on which the government intended to trade was undervalued. The analysis was based on GHEITI's historical production and price data (2009-2018).

- The study confirmed projections by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and some members of parliament. The intervention was useful because CSOs seized upon it to make their case for a review of the government's proposals. The government eventually suspended the policy following the intensification of CSOs campaign against it.

8. What kind of outcomes and impact have these measures resulted during the period under review?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Fiscal Revenue Pathways</td>
<td>study on the non-fiscal revenue pathways published</td>
<td>Increased awareness of stakeholders</td>
<td>Enhanced benefits from extractive sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input into National Energy Transition Framework</td>
<td>Study on critical minerals and energy transition conducted and published</td>
<td>Revision of initial draft of National Energy Transition Framework</td>
<td>Promote sustainable development and governance of the extractive sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study on ‘Engaging Communities in Just Transition’ & include critical minerals

Study on ‘Engaging Communities in Just Transition’ conducted and published & Awareness level and expectation of subnational stakeholders accessed and documented for policy considerations & Enhance inclusive development

Revenue Modelling of Government Mineral Income Investment Policy & Developed a model based on historic EITI production data to estimate the valuation of the SPV & SPV abandoned due to the spectre raised from discussions on the valuation figures & Enhanced extractive sector governance

The Secretariat organises quarterly meetings; mid-year reviews of its work programme; and annual retreats to track progress of EITI implementation. As well, the GHEITI Secretariat meets with the International EITI Secretariat on the progress of implementation. Again, the Secretariat organises annual stakeholder engagements on the status of implementation of the recommendations of the GHEITI reports.

Activity: The Impact of Energy Transition on local communities
Output: Consultant to Support Ghana EITI to engage Communities in a just Energy Transition hired by end Sept.
Outcome: Increased knowledge on energy transition and critical minerals to inform policy

**Activity:** Research on non-revenue pathways to enhance the contribution of mining to economic growth

**Output:** Research on non-revenue pathways to enhance the contribution of mining to economic growth conducted

Outcome: Inform policy decision making

Activity: Sensitisation workshop for ASM subsector players on EITI
Output: Sensitisation workshop for ASM subsector players on EITI players organised in August

Outcome: Improved capacity of ASM Sector players on EITI

8. If the MSG has plans to include new issues or approaches to EITI implementation, please describe these.

Information on National Energy Mix

The MSG plans to report on National Energy Mix data to provide proof of progress overtime towards energy transition. GHEITI 2020 oil/gas report P. g 188 Section 6.3.4


The MSG plans to pilot the establishment of Multi-Stakeholder platforms at the sub-national level to facilitate deliberation on local level extractive governance issues and to provide feedback to GHEITI for policy consideration.

9. What kind of outcomes and impact are these plans expected to result in?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plans</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| GHEITI to report on the National Energy Mix. | ● Regular data provision.  
  ● Ensure compliance with National Energy Transition Framework.  
  ● Attract financing into clean energy. | Sustainable energy supply. |
| The MSG to pilot a Multi-Stakeholder Local Governance Platform. | ● Opportunities created for local level resource governance.  
  ● Enhance awareness of GHEITI’s | sustainable and inclusive local resource governance. |
10. Summarise the MSG’s efforts to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation in the period under review, including any actions to extend the detail and scope of EITI reporting or to increase engagement with stakeholders. The MSG is encouraged to document how it has taken gender considerations and inclusiveness into account.

The MSG’s effort to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation are demonstrated as follows:

- Production of knowledge-based products to support policy reforms. Example the Agyapa Financial modelling, study on non-revenue pathways to value optimisation in the extractive sector, the energy transition and critical minerals etc.
- Development and adoption of GHEITI’s gender strategy and gender mainstreaming - for a starter, GHEITI requires a female as an alternate than a male,
- Attendance sheets are designed to disaggregate gender participation in all stakeholder engagements for monitoring purposes.
- Engagement with Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) and anti-corruption actors for the B.O event in December [https://www.tighana.org/media/upcoming-events/using-beneficial-ownership-disclosure-to-fight-corruption](https://www.tighana.org/media/upcoming-events/using-beneficial-ownership-disclosure-to-fight-corruption)
Part II: Public debate

Open data (Requirement 7.2)

| The objective of this requirement is to enable the broader use and analysis of information on the extractive industries, through the publication of information in open data and interoperable formats. | MSG’s self-assessment
| | Fully met |
| | Justification: All requirements met |

11. Open data policy and disclosures

| Provide a link to the open data policy agreed by the MSG (Requirement 7.2.a) | [EITI data refers to disclosures within the scope of the EITI Standard, including the tables, charts and figures from EITI reports.] |
| | The GHEITI reports are usually published in searchable PDF format. |
| | The MSG has an open data dashboard that was developed in 2016, but it is yet to be updated to include the most recent information. However, as part of the 2020 reports the MSG has published the tables, charts and figures in open data format on GHEITI’s website (excel and microsoft word format). |
| | In addition to this, the MSG publishes the EITI summary data file in open data format on GHEITI’s website. |
| Is EITI data available in open data format and publicised? (Requirement 7.2.b) | Has the MSG identified gaps in the | The MSG conducted an EITI mainstreaming feasibility study which identified key gaps in the publication of real time EITI data in open data |
availability of EITI data in open format? If yes, what kind of gaps? (Requirement 7.2.b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has the MSG undertaken efforts to improve the availability of data in open format? If yes, please describe these. (Requirement 7.2.b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, the MSG coordinated and supervised the development of an open data policy and dashboard in 2016. To improve the availability of data in open format, the MSG has published the tables, charts and figures of its 2020 reports in open data format (excel and word format) on its website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There has been further engagement with reporting entities to ensure their data disclosure is in an open data format. The only challenge has been with the Minerals Commission and Petroleum Commission with respect to contracts that have been disclosed. The regulators explain that the contracts have been scanned from hard copies as pictures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>However, Tullow Ghana Limited and Kosmos Energy have published their Petroleum Agreements on their website in an open format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have summary data files been completed for each fiscal year for which data has been disclosed? (Requirement 7.2.c)

| Yes, it has been done for each fiscal year. |

What systematically disclosed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>availability of EITI data in open format. MSG is currently working with the institutions to address the gaps. The key gaps include:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Publication of key legislations by relevant agencies in PDF format</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Publication of audited financial statement in PDF format</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Manual publication (hard copy) of sub-national receipt by sub-national agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data that is in the scope of EITI disclosures is machine readable and interoperable? (Requirement 7.2.d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Publication of liftings on GNPC’s website, <a href="https://www.gnpcghana.com/marketing.html">https://www.gnpcghana.com/marketing.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Publication of first trades data on GNPC’s website <a href="https://www.gnpcghana.com/marketing.html">https://www.gnpcghana.com/marketing.html</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Outreach and communications (Requirement 7.1)**

The objective of this requirement is to enable evidence-based public debate on extractive industry governance through active communication of relevant data to key stakeholders.

MSG’s self-assessment

Fully met

Justification: All requirements met

12. Describe the MSG’s efforts in the period under review to ensure that information published about the extractive sector is comprehensible and available in appropriate languages.

- The MSG organises activities aimed at disseminating the findings and recommendations of reports among relevant stakeholders, including civil society, local communities, policymakers.
- The MSG launches reports. The event brings together diverse stakeholders including the media, policymakers, company representatives, CSOs, CBOs, etc.
- Undertakes regional and district dissemination activities.
- Organises community durbar where local language is predominantly used to further enhance the understanding of the EITI reports.
- To further enhance the understanding of the reports, the MSG publishes abridged versions, deploying pictures and infographics to convey their content to the lay reader.
- To ensure inclusiveness and accessibility to GHEITI’s Reports, the MSG has collaborated with other partner institutions to develop braille versions of the reports for the blind and to engage same, including other disability groups during its outreach programmes (p.g. 204 of 2020 Oil and Gas Report)
13. Describe examples of use of EITI data.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies (IFS) in 2020 commissioned a study to shed light on the role of the Extractive Sector in Ghana’s comparatively low public sector revenue mobilisation. Details on the study can be accessed via:


OpenOil, in undertaking a modelling assignment to inform public discourse on the Ghana government’s plan to monetise a portion of future mineral royalties to finance development projects, relied on the Ghana EITI historical data on production volumes and price between 2012 and 2018. https://eiti.org/documents/agyapa-royalties-limited-brief-potential-valuation-ipo

Using data from the EITI reports, the MSG has established that there are other non-fiscal revenue pathways through which Ghana can optimise benefits from its natural resources. In particular, local procurements has been identified as an unexplored opportunity that could help the country improve value retention. These findings are contained in a study commissioned by the MSG title Non-Fiscal Revenue Pathways for Optimising Benefits in the Mining Sector (https://www.gheiti.gov.gh/site/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=21:financial-reports&download=397:gheiti-fiscal-impact-report&Itemid=54)

Other links to news stories citing / using GHEITI data.

https://www.ghanabusinessnews.com/2013/05/15/ghana-ranks-top-in-sub-sahara-africa-on-resource-governance-index/
14. Provide information about outreach events organised to spread awareness of and facilitate dialogue about governance of extractive resources, building on EITI disclosures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event name</th>
<th>Brief description of the event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
<th>Number and type of attendees</th>
<th>Links to further information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GHEITI Sensitisation Workshop for ASM Subsector Stakeholders</td>
<td>Restoration of Small-Scale Mining Project</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Map out ASM sector players</td>
<td>Kuami, Ashanti Region</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23–24 March 2023</td>
<td>Ministy of Finance/Ghana EITI in collab</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
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<td>oration with Ministry of Lands and</td>
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<td>the World Bank under the Ghana</td>
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<td>Lands Scape Restoration of Small-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Scale Mining Project</td>
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Media; Disable; Blind; Youth; Chiefs; Opinion; leaders.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder Diss.</th>
<th>Dess. 2019</th>
<th>Obaa Golden Plaza Hotel, New Abirem, Eastern Region</th>
<th>Ghan EITI in collab with GIZ</th>
<th>Number: 69</th>
<th>Media; Disable; Blind; Youth; Chiefs; Opinion leaders.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Fora on the Ghan EITI 2019 Reports on the Mining Sector</td>
<td>Sent. the communitiess in the local languages</td>
<td>11th Nov 22</td>
<td>Ananse Fm, New Abirem, Eastern Region</td>
<td>Ghan EITI in collab with GIZ</td>
<td>Media; Disable; Blind; Youth; Chiefs; Opinion leaders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Diss. Work shop</td>
<td>Dess of the Ghan EITI 2019 Reports on the</td>
<td>22nd Sept 2022</td>
<td>True Vine Hotel, Kumasi</td>
<td>Ghan EITI in collab with GIZ</td>
<td>Number 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Type</td>
<td>Event Details</td>
<td>Date/Location</td>
<td>Presentation Links</td>
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<td>g And Oil/Gas Reports</td>
<td>g And Oil/Gas Reports</td>
<td>Community Fora On the 2019 Mining and Oil/Gas Reports</td>
<td>21st September, 2022</td>
<td>Ark FM, Sunyani</td>
<td>Ghan a EITI in collaboration with GIZ</td>
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<td>Senti zing the communities in the local languages</td>
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15. Describe the MSG efforts in the period under review to consider access challenges and information needs of data users, including different genders and subgroups of citizens.

The following are efforts made by the MSG to address challenges and information needs of data users, including marginalised groups:

- The production of abridged versions of the reports using infographics and pictorial representation of the reports’ contents
- The development of braille versions of the reports to make their content accessible to persons with visual impairment
- The use of local languages at community durbars to encourage illiterate communities to engage with the reports’ findings
- The use of local languages in radio discussions to ensure a wider reach
- The development of a functional website that hosts all of GHEITI’s reports and knowledge products to serve constituencies with specialised interest in the extractive sector

16. Describe other efforts by the MSG in the period under review to ensure that information is widely accessible and distributed.

- The MSG has produced summary reports, policy briefs, and abridged versions of its reports for easy accessibility and understanding
- The MSG has undertaken an analysis of benefits accruing from government’s 10 percent free carried interest in mining operations, on the basis of which it has developed a policy brief that proposes a review of the treatment of the government’s interest in mining operations.
- Undertake capacity-building efforts, especially with civil society and through civil society organisations, to improve understanding of the information and data from the reports and online disclosures and encourage use of the information by citizens, the media and others.
- Collaboration with NRGI to train stakeholders on contract disclosure in the Ghanaian extractive industries that was undertaken in August 2017 - https://www.gheiti.gov.gh/site/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=40:acts-a-policy-documents&Itemid=54
Provide links to supporting evidence.]

17. How could the MSG improve the accessibility and distribution of information, considering the needs of different subgroups of citizens?

- MSG plans to make electronic products accessible to visually impaired persons.
- MSG should engage the disability fraternities on understanding their peculiar needs.
- Dissemination efforts should consider educational institutions and other youth groups.
- As a way of ensuring increased accessibility of GHEITI’s reports and its outreach activities to women, GHEITI has been deliberate in engaging women. Going forward, GHEITI needs to track participation of women by analysing the attendance sheets at its programmes to inform further actions in this regard.
- GHEITI plans to use online analytics to monitor visits on its website.
- GHEITI will intensify its social media presence to enhance its outreach to the public particularly the youth.

Part III: Sustainability and effectiveness

Outcomes and impact of EITI implementation on natural resource governance (Requirement 7.4)

The objective of this requirement is to ensure regular public monitoring and evaluation of implementation, including evaluation of whether the EITI is delivering on its objectives, with a view to ensuring the EITI’s own public accountability.

MSG’s self-assessment

Fully met

Justification: All requirements met
18. **The MSG is requested to present any additional information and evidence related to the indicators for assessing the sustainability and effectiveness of EITI implementation.**

Each indicator will be assigned 0, 0.5 or 1 points by the EITI Board. The points will be added to the Outcomes and impact component score. The assessment of performance on the indicators will draw on information provided by the MSG, publicly available sources, stakeholder consultations and disclosures by the implementing country and companies. Please see the EITI Validation Guide for further information about how performance on these indicators will be assessed.

I. **EITI implementation addresses nationally relevant extractive sector governance challenges.** This indicator also recognises efforts beyond the EITI Standard.

Ghana’s EITI has contributed to enhancing domestic revenue mobilisation by inspiring fiscal policy reforms. This fact was acknowledged at the 2016 EITI Global conference in Peru when GHEITI received the EITI Board Chair’s Award for being an exemplary country in using EITI to inspire policy reforms. A study commissioned by the MSG estimated that an additional revenue in the sum of US$714m has accrued to the country from these reforms.

II. **Extractive sector data is disclosed systematically through routine government and corporate reporting.**

The underlisted are some extractive sector data that are systematically and routinely disclosed by Government and Corporate reporting entities:

- Publication of mineral royalties and ground rents disbursed to the subnational entities ([https://oasl.gov.gh/eiti/](https://oasl.gov.gh/eiti/))
- Publication of liftings on GNPC’s website. [https://www.gnpcghana.com/marketing.html](https://www.gnpcghana.com/marketing.html)
- Publication of first trades data on GNPC’s website [https://www.gnpcghana.com/marketing.html](https://www.gnpcghana.com/marketing.html)
III. There is an enabling environment for citizen participation in extractive sector governance, including participation by affected communities.

The MSG has Reps from the subnational entities.

Subnational engagements and community durbars (in host communities) provide a platform for citizens’ concerns to be captured.

Right to information and right to participation in governance are guaranteed under the laws of Ghana - Constitution, Right To Information Act, and National Development Planning Act.

The government has also established a citizens-led independent oversight body (Public Interest and Accountability Committee) to oversee the management of petroleum revenues in Ghana.

IV. Extractive sector data is accessible and used for analysis, research and advocacy.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies (IFS) in 2020 commissioned a study to shed light on the role of the Extractive Sector in Ghana’s comparatively low public sector revenue mobilisation. Details on the study can be accessed via: https://www.ifsghana.org/the-role-of-the-extractive-sector-in-ghanas-comparatively-low-public-sector-revenue-mobilization/ -

OpenOil, in undertaking a modelling assignment to inform public discourse on the Ghana government’s plan to monetise a portion of future mineral royalties to finance development projects, relied on the Ghana EITI historical data on production volumes and price between 2012 and 2018. https://eiti.org/documents/agyapa-royalties-limited-brief-potential-valuation-ipo

Using data from the EITI reports, the MSG has established that there are other non-fiscal revenue pathways through which Ghana can optimise benefits from its natural resources. In particular, local procurements has been identified as an unexplored opportunity that could help the country improve value retention. These findings are contained in a study commissioned by the MSG titled Non-Fiscal Revenue Pathways for Optimising Benefits in the Mining Sector. (https://www.gheiti.gov.gh/site/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=cate
V. EITI has informed changes in extractive sector policies or practices

- Legislative backing to the Mineral Development Fund.
- Development of guidelines for CSR in mining.
- Revision of royalty rate, Corporate tax, Capital allowance recovery, renegotiation of stability agreement.
- Exposed Institutional weaknesses.
- Enhanced stakeholder dialogue.

Part IV: Stakeholder feedback and MSG approval

19. Describe opportunities provided to stakeholders beyond MSG members to give feedback on the EITI process, including the EITI work plan.

GHEITI organises annual Retreat where invitations are extended to stakeholders beyond the MSG membership to include CSOs, Development Partners, other government agencies, media, and subnational representatives.

The work plan is developed in consultation with key stakeholders, MSG and non-MSG, including Development Partners and representatives from the media to select activities and agreed objectives based on the country’s development priorities.

GHEITI provides opportunities during its annual regional, district and community engagements to allow stakeholders to voice their concerns regarding EITI implementation in Ghana.
20. Describe how any feedback from stakeholders beyond MSG members have been considered in the review of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.

- Over the years GHEITI has consistently received stakeholder feedback on the need to simplify its reports and enhance their accessibility. In response, GHEITI commissioned a study to understand the nature of the concerns following which GHEITI has produced abridged versions of its reports and then included in GHEITI’s work programme plans to establish local level multi-stakeholder platforms to facilitate EITI engagements around the reports.

- The use of local language in GHEITI’s outreach activities is in response to local level stakeholder concerns on the need to enhance understanding of GHEITI’s reports.

21. Date of MSG approval of this submission and information on how the public can access it, e.g. link to national EITI website.

30th June 2023