



PROJECT SUMMARY REPORT

Walking Together Initiative (Stage 2)

By Settle Ghana | Accra – Ghana | West Africa

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Table of Contents

I.....	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
What is Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).....	6
GHANA IN CONTEXT	7
Country Profile	7
Recent Developments.....	7
Challenges	7
Settle Ghana in Context	8
Introduction	8
Key staff	8
Where and to whom the project operated?	11
The Initiatives Impacts.....	12
Challengers and Issues.....	12
FUTURE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	14
Financial analysis.....	14
Financial Summary and outcome	15
SETTLE GHANA GROWTH PLAN	16
Introduction	16
STAGE 3 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	17
MAJOR MILESTONES OF THIS INITIATIVE.....	18
CONCLUSION	19

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“Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a specific right that pertains to indigenous peoples. It allows them to give or withhold consent to a project that may affect them or their territories.”

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Settle Ghana's Walking Together Initiative aims to promote sustainable development and economic opportunities in remote communities across Ghana. The initiative is based on the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and aims to empower indigenous people in Ghana to participate in decision-making processes that impact their lands and livelihoods.

During Stage 1 of the initiative, Settle Ghana conducted Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Roadshows in six regions of Ghana, engaging with village elders and community members to identify key issues and threats to their livelihoods. The roadshows identified slow development rates in the community, high unemployment rates, and concerns around health and wellbeing, among other issues. Based on this information, Stage 2 of the initiative focused on developing Settle Ghana's business capability while leveraging their existing business capital to undertake micro-projects in remote locations inside Ghana.

Settle Ghana successfully delivered several micro-projects, including the provision of desks and educational books for school children, the installation of solar panel streetlights, and the provision of IT computer equipment. The initiative engaged over 4,400 people in remote communities across Ghana, providing them with essential services and economic opportunities.

The initiative is unique in that it draws on international best practices, such as those advised and accepted by the United Nations, to build the capability of indigenous people in Ghana. By practicing FPIC, the initiative empowers these communities to participate in decision-making processes that impact their lands and livelihoods. This is especially important given the growing interest of multinational corporations in the mineral and mining resources of Ghana.

Settle Ghana's initiative also provides a value-for-money

business model by supplementing their FPIC initiative with numerous positive social programs. These programs develop the capability of youth in these communities, inform on agricultural and environmental management, and implement technology that is taken for granted in developed world nations. The rationale for this is simple: in mobilizing to remote and logistically difficult-to-access communities, a greater suite of information and programs should be implemented simultaneously.

The initiative has significant social, environmental, and economic merit. It is based on an already-existing business framework and has a strong preliminary plan for implementation. The engagement with community members and village elders during Stage 1 provided a comprehensive understanding of the challenges facing these communities. This understanding was essential in developing effective solutions in Stage 2.

Overall, the Walking Together Initiative by Settle Ghana has been successful in creating sustainable development and economic opportunities in remote communities across Ghana. The engagement with community members and village elders during Stage 1 provided a comprehensive understanding of the challenges facing these communities. This understanding was essential in developing effective solutions in Stage 2. The micro-projects implemented in Stage 2 created economic opportunities in remote locations while also creating social value. The outcomes and benefits of the program are evident in the essential services provided to these communities, such as solar-powered streetlights, education resources, and IT computer equipment.

Based on the information provided, it is recommended that Settle Ghana be provided funding to continue and expand their Walking Together Initiative. The initiative has the potential to create significant positive social, environmental, and economic impacts in remote communities across Ghana.

Initiative by the numbers

1

A single NGO
called 'Settle
Ghana'

3

Staff Members

21

Communities
engaged

1000

School Furniture
to Community

1500

Solar Paneled
Street Lights

6000

Individual IT
Equipment

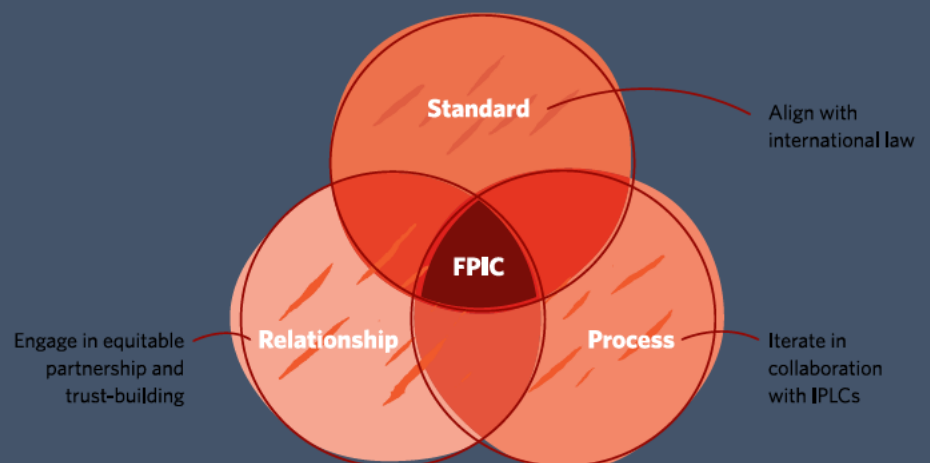


What is Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

The international standard of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), referred to as "FPIC," is safeguarded by both Ghana's national law and legally binding human rights treaties to which Ghana is a signatory.

This standard is a communal right that belongs to an entire community, granting them the right to make well-informed decisions through their chosen representatives and customary or other institutions.

Communities are entitled to actively participate in decision-making processes that have the potential to impact their lands, territories, and resources, regardless of whether the community holds deeds to those lands or not.



GHANA IN CONTEXT

Country Profile

Ghana is a West African country with a population of approximately 29.6 million (2018) that borders Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso, and sits on the Atlantic Ocean. In 1992, Ghana transitioned to a multi-party democracy and has since made significant strides toward democracy under a multi-party system, with an independent judiciary that has gained public trust. Ghana ranks highly in Africa for freedom of speech and press freedom, with strong broadcast media, particularly radio, which is the medium with the greatest reach. These factors provide Ghana with solid social capital (World Bank, 2021).

Recent Developments

In 2019, Ghana's real GDP growth was 6.5%, up from 6.3% in 2018, with the services sector contributing most to economic growth (2.8 percentage points), followed by industry (2.4 percentage points) and agriculture (1.3 percentage points). The robust services sector growth (7.6%) was driven by strong expansions in real estate (up 19.9%) and information and communication technology (ICT) (up 46.5%) activities, while growth in industry was mainly supported by mining and quarrying. Agriculture grew by 4.6%, supported by favorable weather conditions and the Government's flagship program Planting for Food and Jobs. However, non-oil activities' growth slowed to 5.8% from 6.5% in 2018 (World Bank, 2021).

The headline fiscal deficit in Ghana was 4.7% of GDP in 2019, while the overall fiscal deficit, including financial and energy sector costs, reached 7% of GDP, the same level as in 2018. Total revenues at 14.8% of GDP were 0.3% of GDP higher in 2019 than in 2018. The government's commitment to close the financing gap for the comprehensive Energy Sector Recovery Program (ESRP), which began in May 2019, added an estimated 1% of GDP to the budget. Furthermore, the financial sector clean-up, which started in 2018 and progressed into 2019 with a broader mandate to resolve insolvent banks and reform Special Deposit-taking Institutions, resulted in an additional cost of 1.3% of GDP to the fiscal budget (World Bank, 2021).

Challenges

Despite Ghana's relatively robust economic growth, poverty endemic areas still lack basic infrastructure such as feeder roads that link their economic activity, mostly farming, to urban market centres. Malaria remains a public health concern as it is the leading cause of morbidity in Ghana. There are also rural-urban disparities in health care services, and significant enrolment gaps remain between the poorest and wealthiest children. Ghana's forest cover continues to decline rapidly, and the agriculture sector, particularly the food crop sub-sector, still relies on rain-fed agriculture and limited modern agricultural techniques. Women's access to and control over land, information on



land rights issues, access to formal credit from banks, and storage, processing, and marketing facilities limit their ability to engage in food crop farming activities independently. Ghana's business climate is weak and continues to hold back productive investment, particularly in manufacturing. The business community is often constrained by a limited and unreliable supply of energy and affordable finance, especially for SMEs, to enable them to expand production, create jobs, and improve workers' incomes (World Bank, 2021).

Information Reference:

World Bank. (2021). Ghana. Retrieved from <https://data.worldbank.org/country/ghana>

Settle Ghana in Context

Introduction

Settle Ghana is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) registered to defend the rights of Indigenous peoples and communities regardless of their tribe, religion, race, or political affiliation. As the first African NGO to join the Aluminium Stewardship Institute (ASI), Settle Ghana is honored and proud to champion the dreams, hopes, and aspirations of the Indigenous people of Ghana to live a fair and dignified life.

Settle Ghana recognizes that Indigenous peoples and communities' relationship to their lands, territories, and resources is at the core of their identity, well-being, and culture. Preserving the environment through traditional knowledge passed down through generations is central to their existence. As the world increasingly recognizes the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation on health, food security, and overall peace and security, the significance of indigenous knowledge and territorial rights is becoming more widely acknowledged by society.

Key staff

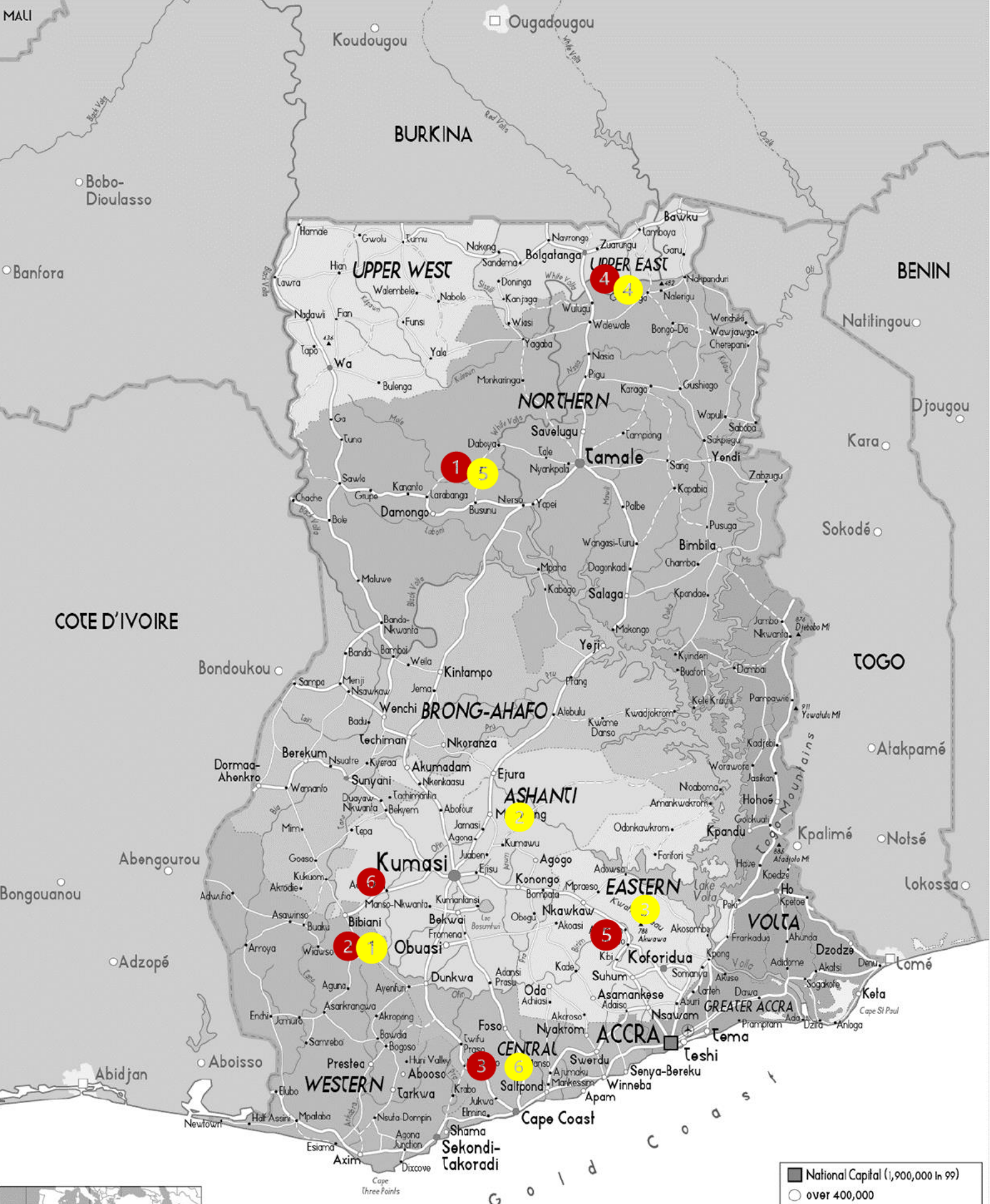
The organization is led by Executive Director Mr. Abu Karimu, an Indigenous rights activist and a member of the Standards Committee, Human Rights Working Group, and Indigenous People Advisory Forum of the ASI. He produced and wrote a documentary titled "Indigenous Rights and the Aluminium Sector," available on the ASI website, and works as a media facilitator for the Global Alliance for Rights of Nature Africa Hub while also being a broadcast journalist.

Settle Ghana's Goal

Our goal at Settle Ghana is to create a Ghana where the lives of Indigenous people's matter. We aim to empower Indigenous peoples to have a say in giving or withholding their consent to their God-given natural resources. Additionally, we strive for the state and multi-national institutions to acknowledge and respect these rights.



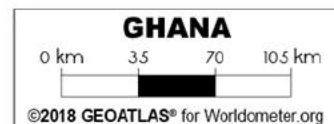




1 STAGE 1 – PREVIOUS INITIATIVE COMPLETED 2022.

1 STAGE 2 – THIS INITIATIVE COMPLETED 2023.

- National Capital (1,900,000 in 99)
- over 400,000
- over 150,000
- over 50,000
- other main city
- other city
- Chief town of region



Where and to whom the project operated?

The Stage 2 of the *Walking together* Initiative operated by Settle Ghana specifically continued to build on a targeted, nation-wide program that worked with a diverse group of Indigenous Ghanaians in the following locations. The below table highlights the visitation to each region, the specific communities visited as well as an estimate of attendees to each location were recorded by Settle Ghana and recorded below.

These locations are marked in the map on the previous page:

Location marker	Regions	Specific communities	Number of Participants
1	Western North	Awaso, Asempaneye, Atronso and Chicano	800
2	Ashanti	Nyinahin, Otaakrom and kuffour camp	700
3	Eastern	Adukrom, Adadietem, Asikam and Segyemase	650
4	Upper East	Kamenga, Widnaba, Telli and Sapelgu	850
5	Savannah	Soma, Duccie and Charsua	800
6	Central	Atonso, Mfuom and Ahomaho	500
TOTALS	6	21	4300

For a relatively small organisation, Settle Ghana was able to use existing network and experiences with indigenous communities to engage first with Community Chiefs Elders and Religious Leaders and later with communities.

The first step in this process of engagement was to issue Letters to Chief's to access community. The letters articulate a complex process of engagement coupled with a respect and formality not usually experienced in western countries.

An example of this letter is included at Attachment 1.

The requirement to first seek the permission and blessing from the Village/Community Chief is a complex and time-consuming process where gifts (from Settle Ghana) and welcoming (between both parties) takes place. The Chief (in consultation with revered elders) are the protector of their community and needed to be first engaged and informed of the program prior to speak with Community. In all but one case permission was granted to speak with the greater community. The single case of inaccessibility is discussed in later stages.

Settle Ghana provided regular reporting throughout the program. The ability of Settle Ghana to not only have the network and capability to enter the complex regions they operated in but to also then return to their base of operation in Accra to complete weekly reporting and feedback each visitation was one of the key strengths to the Initiative.

A summary of each week's reporting is provided below:

Week	Date	Details
1	03/10/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settle Ghana received a total amount of [REDACTED] from Alcoa Foundation for the purposes of the Walking Together Initiative Stage 2. Payments made for Stage 2 of development including Case study fees and one year for office accommodation beginning 1st June 2022 and ending 31st May 2023.
2	10/10/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Awaso dialogue was started on the 11th through to 14th October 2022. On the 11th October, we meet the chiefs and his cabinet of Awaso for introductions and our mission to the community. On behalf of the team, I ask for permission to engage his people on our mission. All community elders and the queen mother moved to the Awaso community center where the program was held. Presentation of LED street lights to the community which they requested during the Walking Together Initiative stage one. I also presented writing exercise books to the girls of the community. I took my turn to engage the community about indigenous people rights and FPIC. I urge community members to embrace FPIC. About 80% of the people who turn up were women. At Atronso, Asempaneye and Chiranoo, similar request for livelihood support were raised. They appeal for alternative livelihood support.
3	17/10/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second tour of the Walking together initiative took the team to Ashanti region and specifically

		<p>Nyinahin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like Awaso, the team was meet by the Assembly man for the Nyinahin west electoral area. Our first point of call was the Otaakrom primary and junior high school. Settle Ghana made a donation of two thousand exercise books to the indigenous kids of Otaakrom. Thereafter, we met the Otaatakrom community at their community centre. The over 500 people present were largely women. Both pupils and headmaster of Otaakrom appeal to settle Ghana for computers for the otaakrom jhs. In Nyinahin we meet the community. The issue of alternative livelihood support dominated the discussions. Day 3 and 4 included Kuffour camp and Mpaasoso. Similar request to that of Nyinahin and Otaakrom were made. Largely the nyinahin enclave was very successful.
4	24/10/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We had the engagement exercise in four communities namely Adadietem, Asikam, Segyemase and Adukrom. The climax of the enclave engagement was done at Adukrom, where the community were presented with ten (10) computers and accessories. The Adukrom community had a mini durbar for Settle Ghana walking together initiative. I took turns to address them and took them through the United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous people (UNDRIP) which Ghana is signatory too. Three television stations were there to cover the program, namely, Metro tv, Atinka tv and radio and tv3. Teenage mothers ask for vocational training to enable them to have financial independence. School kids between the age brackets of 12-16 years appeal for sanitary pad to enable them go to school even when they mensurate. The average indigenous kid cannot afford a pad. The chief of the community thanked Settle Ghana and promise to work with us for the betterment of his people.
5	31/10/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the 1st of November, the team travelled to the upper east region for the Talensi area. At the Kamenga community, the chiefs, elders and the entire community came out in their numbers to welcome us. The women in the community raised concerns about their livelihoods. Farming is the main occupation here. The cost of ploughing one acre is beyond individual costs. Another retorted, we will be grateful if we get a rice milling machine. Other request includes; Sewing machines for the young girls in the community, start-up capital for young women. The chief of the community also appealed for bullocks (male cows) to help in ploughing for the indigenous women. Again the community appealed for a tricycle ambulance and furniture for their wards in school. At Widnaba, Sakote and Tilli same challenges were flag. Settle Ghana donated ten (10) computers to the Kamenga community school. The team were gifted with two fat goats and a guinea fowl as appreciation. I thanked the community for coming in their numbers to welcome us.

The Initiatives Impacts

The initiative was broken in to 4 Stages of key deliverables:

- (1) the in-the-field Roadshow;
- (2) A video documentary;
- (3) A brief information video for future investors funders; and
- (4) A Final Report and Case Study plus its associated reporting requirements.

Challengers and Issues

It is also instructive to note that it is not everybody who is genuinely happy about the FPIC awareness campaign and its implementation as a law, especially some chiefs and opinion leaders. Mostly their concern is that FPIC will take a lot of power and influence from them. Chiefs are traditional very powerful per the current system, where virtually their yes becomes the eyes of the entire community.

KEY STAGE 2 DELIVERABLES

LED Streetlight Program

On the 11 October Settle Ghana presented the Awaso Community with solar powered LED streetlights to the community which they requested during the Walking Together Initiative stage one. Solar powered lights were implemented in response to community concern and complaint surrounding thieves harassing, disturbing and robbing community members at night time. Community of Awaso confirmed that the lights were an incredible addition and would help significantly to improve the safety of the community.



School furniture

School furniture was delivered to several indigenous communities. The furniture is designed for schools which will help children to study. Previously, students did not have any seating school furniture and had to learn directly from the floor. This donation by Settle Ghana builds self-respect and self-esteem of school children. The communities were incredibly grateful for these donations and much celebration was provided.



IT Equipment

In the Atewa enclave, Settle Ghana presented the community of Adukrom, with ten(10) computers and accessories. This was again repeated with Settle Ghana distributing ten(10) computers and accessories at the Kamenga community school. These donations were gratefully accepted by the community and will help support technological understanding, capability and advancement.



FUTURE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS*Financial analysis*

The Stage 2 of the FPIC Roadshow' was estimated to cost \$29,930.00 with the total project budget costing a finalised amount of \$29,930.00 resulting in a variance of - \$0. This amount is inclusive of Settle Ghana's administration and operational fees, strategic planning, business support and other business-related expenses.

The below table provides a detailed summary between the proposed budget against the actual expenditure:

Category	Sub category	Sub category detail	Unit	Qty	Rate	Proposed Budget (US\$)	Actuals (US\$)
ROADSHOW TRAVEL	North-western region: Awaso, Asempaneye, Atronso and Chicano	Rental Car Costs	Day	8			
		Associated fuels costs	No.	1			
		Travel and Disbursements	Day	8			
		Total Cost					
	Ashanti Region: Nyinahin, Otaakrom and kuffour camp	Rental Car Costs	Day	4			
		Associated fuels costs	No.	1			
		Travel and Disbursements	Day	4			
		Total Cost					
	Eastern region: Adukrom, Adadietem, Asikam and Segyemase	Rental Car Costs	Day	5			
		Associated fuels costs	No.	1			
		Travel and Disbursements	Day	5			
		Total Cost					
	Upper East region: Kamenga, Widnaba, Telli and Sapelgu	Rental Car Costs	Day	4			
		Associated fuels costs	No.	1			
		Travel and Disbursements	Day	4			
		Total Cost					
	Savannah region: Soma, Duccie and Charsua	Rental Car Costs	Day	4			
		Associated fuels costs	No.	1			
		Travel and Disbursements	Day	4			
		Total Cost					
	Central region: Atonso, Mfuom and Ahomaho	Rental Car Costs	Day	5			
		Associated fuels costs	No.	1			
		Travel and Disbursements	Day	5			
		Total Cost					
	Total Cost of all Travel						
ALLOWANCES	Salaries	Settle Ghana for support for meetings	Day	30			
		In-community support staff	No.	1			
	Videography	Renting a camera to all communities and engagement (30 days) - inc.	No.	1			

INVESTMENT PROPOSAL – Walking Together Initiative (Stage 2)



		lighting, sound, graphics, editing and voice over.					
	Event Specifics	Community - localised transport	No.	1			
		Venue Hire	No.	1			
		Projector	No.	1			
		Water and light refreshments	Ppl.	5000			
	Case Study	Engagement methodology	No.	1			
		Project & Risk Management Support	No.	1			
		Finalisation of Case Study	No.	1			
	Total Cost of all Allowances						
	UNFUNDED ITEMS	Educational	Desks for schools	No.	1		
Books for school aged children			No.	1			
Infrastructure		Solar-powered street lights	No.	1			
Marketing		Short-information video	No.	1			
Services		IT and Computer equipment	No.	1			
Total cost of Unfunded items							
TOTAL INITIATIVE COST							
Variance							

Financial Summary and outcome

Through sound fiscal management Settle Ghana have been able to complete the initiative whilst also funding several un-costed items which were of necessity towards the operational sustainability and survivability of the Settle Ghana. For example, in the Ghana an office is a vitally important aspect of a legitimate business operation – without an office it is not possible to open a business banking account and therefore Settle Ghana would not have been able to secure funds grant by the Alcoa Foundation.

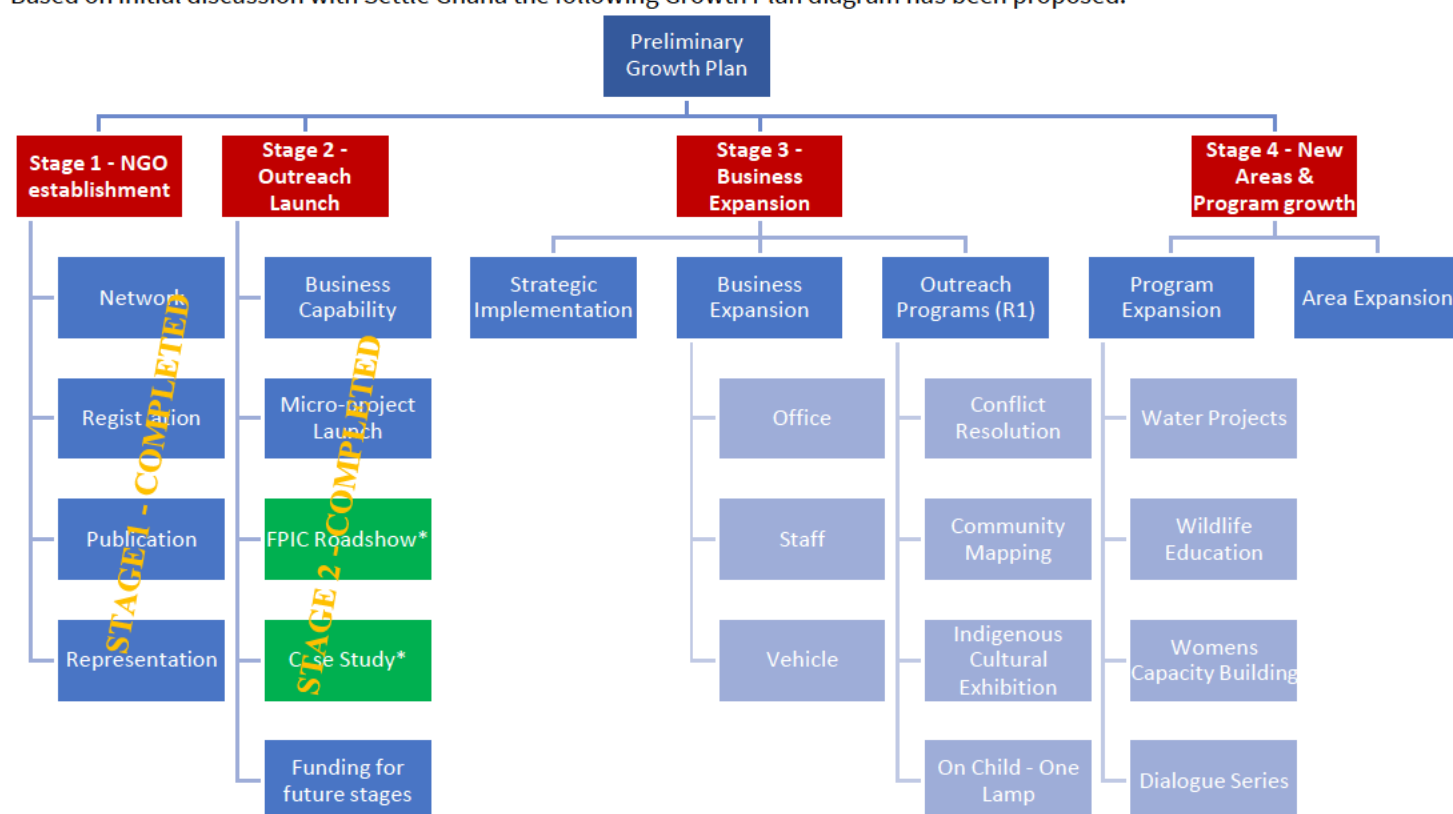
SETTLE GHANA GROWTH PLAN

Introduction

Settle Ghana has worked with an Australian-based, Economic Development Consultant to develop a Growth Plan that enables Settle Ghana plan their growth whilst maximising their impact to their clients. This plan allows Settle Ghana to be more efficient in generating new areas of growth and areas of revenue by focusing on the value that customers can see.

The Settle Ghana Growth Plan is designed to be a nimble, multi-staged program based over a 12–18-month period. The tactics used in Settle Ghana's Growth Plan is to use short sprints in 90-day cycles. The growth plan has also been tailored to be agile and adaptable to changes in funding support and as market conditions change. At the completion of this initial growth period a targeted Grant/Funding campaign will have been completed and more detailed research and planning will have been undertaken on how Settle Ghana undertakes future Business Development and Expansion modelling.

Based on initial discussion with Settle Ghana the following Growth Plan diagram has been proposed:



Stage 1 – Business Establishment *(Completed – June 2022)*

Settle Ghana was established in 2019, this business establishment period necessitated the need for a streamlined operation which maximised outputs whilst minimising expenditure. During this period, the Settle Ghana team establish networks into community and into government and non-government organisations. Businesses were registered with the relevant agencies. This period has been particularly difficult given the global events of COVID-19 but has also helped to establish Settle Ghana's strong future position.

Stage 2 - Micro-programs and development *(Completed – January 2023)*

Stage 2 will develop Settle Ghana's business capability while leveraging their existing business capital to undertake micro-projects and further identify seed-funding for further outreach programs to some of the more remote locations inside Ghana. This stage is measured, it only seeks the minimum level of investment to further assess and implement Settle Ghana's initial business goals. In this way such steps ensure assurance and confidence for future investment claims. Central to this stage will be the FPIC Roadshow (described in later sections).

Stage 3 – Business Expansion and Outreach Expansion

Stage 3 will implement the findings of the Business Capability stages. Preliminary discussions with Settle Ghana have articulated that this would include a capitalisation of Settle Ghana including the acquisition of an office for ongoing works as well as the obtainment of a vehicle to ensure access to remote communities of Ghana. Connected to this capitalisation would be the introduction of staff (human capital) which would help support the introduction of outreach programs – the outreach programs

would be activated based on a prioritisation of the most impactful programs against a risk assessment surrounding their implementation.

Stage 4 – New Program Introduction

Stage 3 would be centred around expansion and sustainable growth – this stage would include the addition of secondary programs and services to clients whilst ensuring that human resources can keep with the business development plan. Stage 3 would also include new community groups which may also benefit from Settle Ghana's services so the stage would not only be about program growth but also area growth.

STAGE 3 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Based on the stage-on-stage success of Settle Ghana's Walking Together Initiative (Stage 1 & 2). Settle Ghana is now seeking external investment to implement Stage 3 which is aimed at multi-year funding to solidify and expand the current successes. Based on the current stage's costs and the future requirements of Stage 3 the following estimate has been provided.

STAGE	COMPONENT	SUB-COMPONENT	COST (US)
Stage 3 - Business Expansion & Solidification	Strategic Implementation	Strategic Plan	██████
		Business Plan	██████
		Investment Plan	██████
		Component Total	██████
	Business Expansion	Office	██████
		12 months - operation business cost	██████
		Staff (3x staff inc. Manager + 2x admin.)	██████
		Vehicle	██████
		Component Total	██████
	Outreach Programs <i>Includes the following region/communities: North-western region: Awaso, Asempaneye, Atronso and Chicano. Ashanti Region: Nyinahin, Otaakrom and kuffour camp. Eastern region: Adukrom, Adadietem, Asikam and Segyemase. Upper East region: Kamenga, Widnaba, Telli and Sapelgu. Savannah region: Soma, Duccie and Charsua. Central region: Atonso, Mfuom and Ahomaho.</i>	Conflict Resolution Program	██████
		Community Mapping Program	██████
		Indigenous Cultural Exhibition	██████
		School Furniture Program	██████
		Awaso Farmers Market Program	██████
		LED Solar Street Light program	██████
		IT-2-Community Program	██████
		On Child - One Lamp	██████
		Component Total	██████
	External Consultancy support (Australia based)	Business Coaching/Mentoring	██████
		Project support - Case Study & Final Report	██████
		Strategy & Risk Management	██████
		Travel & Disbursements	██████
		Component Total	██████
	Total Stage 3 costs (US dollars)		██████

Based on current programs and the extended nature of Stage vs previous programs it is anticipated that more than 17,000 individuals would be impacted across all programs to be completed in Stage 3.

MAJOR MILESTONES OF THIS INITIATIVE

Settle Ghana is an organization that seeks to empower Ghanaian communities through sustainable development and the creation of economic opportunities. The organization has implemented an initiative in four stages to engage with communities, assess their needs, and develop micro-projects that could improve their livelihoods.

Stage 1 of the initiative focused on community engagement and involved the delivery of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) roadshows to six different regions in Ghana. Settle Ghana engaged with village elders and community members to identify the challenges facing the communities, such as slow development, high unemployment rates, and a lack of alternative livelihoods for women. The program also addressed concerns about education and healthcare.

Settle Ghana's engagement with these communities provided a foundation for the following stages of the initiative. Based on the feedback received during the roadshows, Stage 2 of the initiative focused on developing Settle Ghana's business capabilities while leveraging their existing business capital to undertake micro-projects in remote locations. The organization sought to create economic opportunities in these communities through these micro-projects.

According to the in-project reporting, all critical steps of Stage 2 were successfully completed. Settle Ghana was able to engage with 21 villages across six regions in Ghana. The organization also implemented a value management process that reallocated funding from outside in-scope items towards out-of-scope items that had a greater impact inside Indigenous communities. These changes had an enormous

impact on these communities, providing them with essential services like solar-powered streetlights, IT computer equipment, and education resources.

The success of Settle Ghana's initiative is evident in the outcomes and benefits it provided to the communities. The organization engaged over 4,400 people across six regions in Ghana, providing them with essential resources and services that improved their livelihoods. The program addressed the critical needs of the communities and empowered them to take control of their economic future.

The roadshows conducted during Stage 1 were instrumental in creating a foundation for the rest of the initiative. They allowed Settle Ghana to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges facing these communities, which was essential in developing effective solutions in Stage 2. The roadshows also facilitated the building of trust between Settle Ghana and the communities they serve. The community members felt heard, and their concerns were addressed, which increased their engagement with the program.

Stage 2 of the initiative was focused on developing Settle Ghana's business capabilities while leveraging their existing business capital to undertake micro-projects in remote locations. This approach was beneficial to the organization and the communities it served. It allowed Settle Ghana to create economic opportunities in remote locations while also creating social value. The micro-projects provided communities with essential services, such as solar-powered streetlights, education resources, and IT computer equipment.



CONCLUSION

In summary, Settle Ghana's initiative has been successful in creating positive social change in remote communities across Ghana. By drawing on international best practices, Settle Ghana has built the capability of Indigenous People in Ghana to practice Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), a right that is not currently protected by national or provincial legal frameworks. With the growing interest in mineral and mining resources in Ghana, Settle Ghana's social response appears to be of vital importance in ensuring the safety of Indigenous People and their lands.

Settle Ghana's value-for-money business model has been effective in supplementing their FPIC initiative with numerous positive social programs, such as youth development, agricultural and environmental management, and technology implementation. The initiative has a strong preliminary plan for implementation and has demonstrated significant social, environmental, and economic merit in Stage 1 and Stage 2. By engaging with community members and village elders, Settle Ghana was able to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges facing these communities, which was essential in developing effective solutions in Stage 2.

The micro-projects implemented in Stage 2 have created economic opportunities in remote locations while also creating social value. The program has delivered several additional out-of-scope items, such as school furniture, education books, solar-powered streetlights, marketing short-information videos, and IT computer equipment. The final results of the program have been impressive, engaging over 4400 people across six regions in Ghana.

In conclusion, Settle Ghana's initiative has been successful in creating sustainable development and economic opportunities in remote communities across Ghana. The program has demonstrated significant social, environmental, and economic merit and has provided essential services to these communities. Settle Ghana's focus on developing their business capability while leveraging their existing business capital to undertake micro-projects in remote locations has been effective in creating positive social change. Based on the information presented, it is recommended that Settle Ghana be provided funding to further develop their business and programs to continue creating positive social impacts in Indigenous communities in Ghana.