



Challenges and Strategies for post-mine land restoration efforts in Ghana

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Introduction

- Gold mining contributes substantially to Ghana's economic development (revenue, taxes, etc.)
- Socioeconomic, health and environmental impacts outweigh the benefits
- In Ghana, mining laws lack provisions for effective land reclamation and restoration
- Extent mining policies promote sustainable land reclamation and innovative post-mining restoration strategies?
- Challenges and bottlenecks in the mining value chain?

Findings

- Generic policies lacking details (specificity)
- Limited enforcement of mining regulation
- Logistic challenges
- Neglected actors (geologists)
- Little funds for implementing and monitoring activities
- Lack of technical know-how and expertise



Fig 5 Failed reclamation

Conclusion

- Land reclamation lacks public support
- Thus, less than half of the mined land is reclaimed
- Improved policies and sustainable practices are key to land restoration

Recommendations

- Boost capacity-building for miners and residents.
- Enhance coordination among key stakeholders.
- Improve communication, transparency, and inclusion in reclamation efforts
- Adopt global best practices in land restoration

Methodology

- Study Area – Accra and Ashanti region
- Literature review and site visits
- “Net Mapping” and qualitative interviews
- Quantitative household survey (N=100)



Fig 1 Conducting Net-Mapping

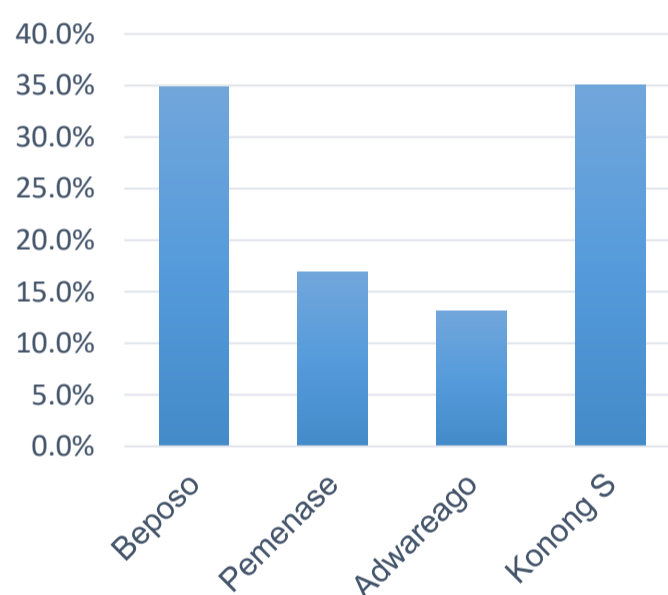


Fig 3 Reclaimed land area

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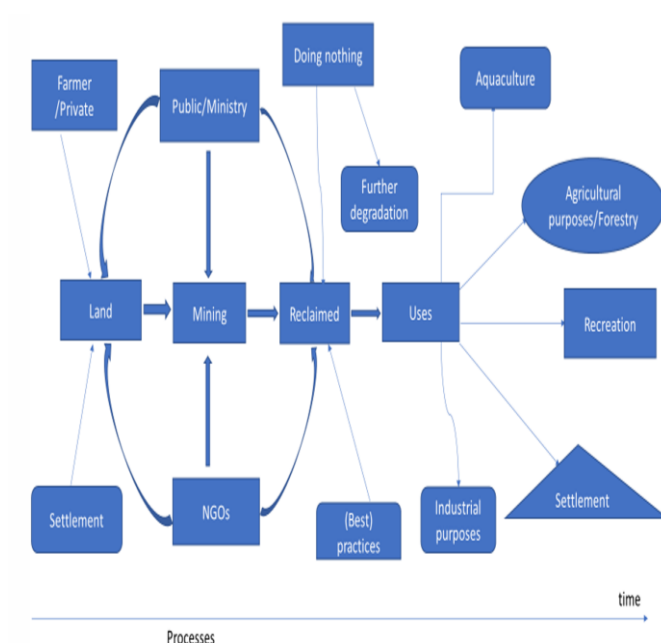


Fig 2 From mining to reclamation – land use framework

Community incentives and motivations to reclaim degraded lands

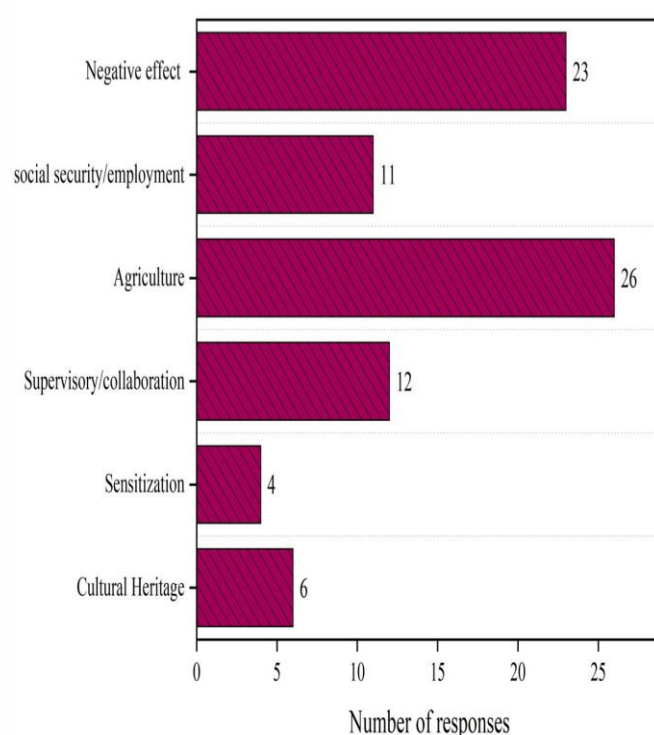


Fig 4 Incentives for land reclamation

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