

The complex hierarchy of power relations among key actors in a hotspot mining District in Ghana.

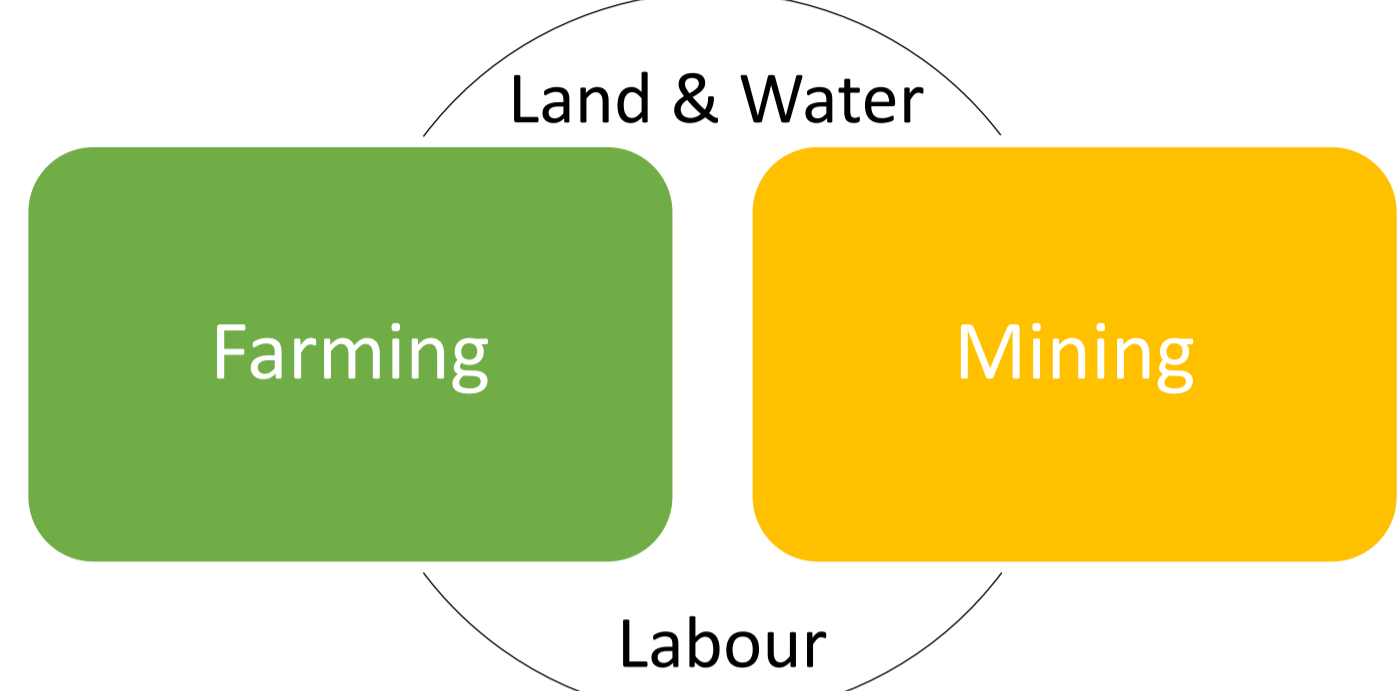
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1. Introduction

- ❖ Overlap of mining and farming activities in parts of Ghana's semi-deciduous rain forest agroecological zones



- ❖ Fierce competition for factors of production

Introduction Con'd

- ❖ Development of complex power relations in accessing resources and accrued benefits
 - ❑ The State
 - ❑ Traditional Authority
 - ❑ Farmers and Miners

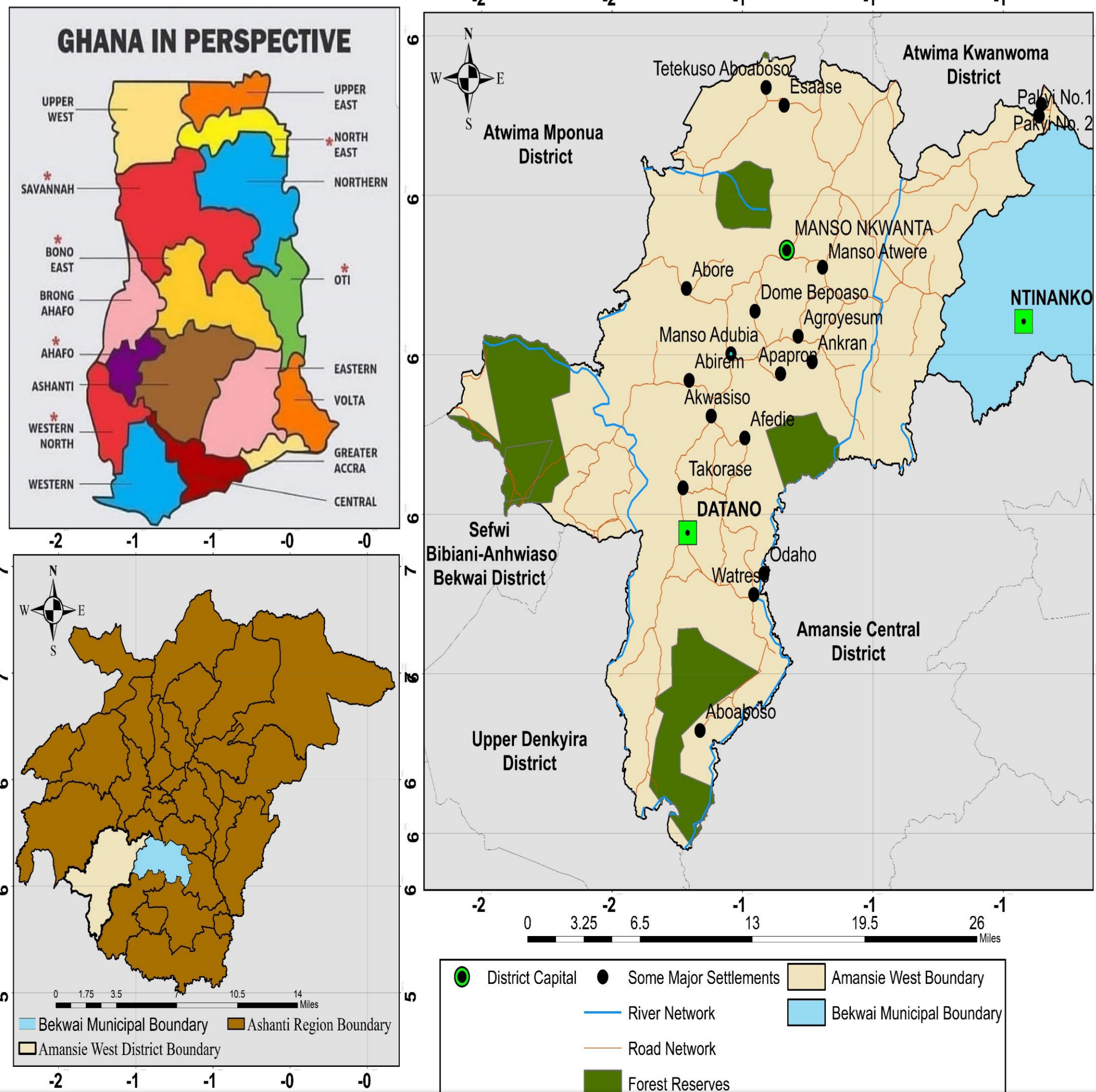
2. Aim

- ❖ To understand the complex power relations among key actors in a hotspot mining district in Ghana

3. Methods

- ❖ Theoretical Lens: A blend of Political Ecology and Capability Approach
- ❖ Research Approach: Qualitative
- ❖ Data Collection methods/instruments
 - ❑ Key Informant and Semi structured interviews, Focus Group Discussions
- ❖ Data Analysis
 - ❑ Thematic Analysis

4. Study Area



5. Preliminary Findings



6. Conclusions

- ❖ Excessive power of the State and traditional authority actors in accessing resources and benefits
- ❖ Migrant food crop farmers and female artisanal miners exercise the least power in relation to access to resources and the economic benefits accrued
- ❖ Pronounced social differential
 - Young miners verses old farmers
- ❖ The observed power relations hold great implications for food security (study ongoing to unearth these impacts)