

GHANA MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT PROGRAM

GHANA COMPACT II



Powering Ghana For Accelerated And Sustainable Economic Growth

SUMMARY REPORT FROM CONSULTATIONS

SUBMITTED TO

**THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON D.C.**

List of Abbreviations

AGI	Association of Ghana Industries
ATWAAR	Advocates and Trainers for Women’s Welfare
	Advancement and Rights
BOST	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation
CA	Constraint Analysis
CAMFED	Campaign For Female Education
CDD	Centre for Democracy and Development
CENSUDI	Centre for Sustainable Development Initiatives
CEPA	Centre for Policy Analysis
CERWID	Centre for Rural Women in Development
CP	Concept Paper
CPP	Convention People Party
DCEs	District Chief Executives
EC	Energy Commission
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalists
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
GBA	Ghana Bar Association
GBC	Ghana Broadcasting Cooperation
GEA	Ghana Employers Association
GFD	Ghana Federation of the Disabled
GHABA	Ghana Bar Association
GIJ	Ghana Institute of Journalism
GJA	Ghana Journalist Association
GNA	Ghana News Agency
GNAD	Ghana Association of the Deaf
GNDACS	Ghana National Deaf Children’s Society
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPRS I	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GRIDCO	Ghana Grid Company
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
IPA	Institute of Policy Alternative
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
ISD	Information Services Division
KITE	Kumasi Institute of Technology
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development Program
MCA	Millennium Challenge Accounts
MCC	Millennium Challenge Cooperation
MEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MoFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

MOWAC	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
NDC	National Democratic Congress
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEDCO	Northern Electrification Development Company
NETRIGHT	Network for Women's Right in Ghana
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
NORSAAC	Northern Sector Action on Awareness
PEF	Private Enterprise Foundation
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
SADA	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SGA	Social and Gender Analysis
SHEP	Self Help Program
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
SWEGG	Savannah Women's Empowerment Group Ghana
TICO	Takoradi International Company
TWN	Third World Network
USA	United States of America
VALCO	Volta Aluminum Company
VRA	Volta River Authority
VRCC	Volta Region Coordinating Council
WADEP	Women in Development Project
WASA	Women's Action Solidarity Association
WiLDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the process of developing the Concept Paper for the Second Compact for Ghana, the Core Team had several consultations at different levels. These activities commenced with the Constraints Analysis study and continued through the preparation of the Concept Note and the Concept Paper. These consultations have involved a wide section of stakeholders. Their questions, suggestions and other comments have assisted in shaping the Concept Paper.

Key stakeholders during the consultations have been private sector entities including the Association of Ghana Industries, the Ghana Chamber of Mines; private business operators; the media, Gender Specialists; Civil Society Organizations; Traditional Rulers Political Parties; the Parliament of the Republic of Ghana; Regional Representatives; Market Women; Farmers; private citizens; the power sector institutions, (VRA, ECG, GRIDCO, NEDCO, PURC, EC) and some IPPs.

Some of the issues raised during these consultations are summarized under the five programs:

1. Access and Productive Use Program

- gender sensitization in the development of the Compact to address the unique needs of women
- resolving power issues in markets
- enforcement of laws governing the power sector to ensure safety
- the need for a new approach of getting power to vulnerable groups
- more focus on renewable energy
- consideration of solar and wind energy for off grid or hard to reach communities and not concentrate solely on solar energy
- review tariff system
- explore alternative source of energy
- development of small river dams

2. Demand Side Program

- promote the efficient use of electricity
- education of people (including children) on the use of electricity
- certification of equipment by the Ghana Standards Authority to ensure the importation and use of energy -efficient equipment
- quality assurance by ECG and retrofitting of public buildings for efficient electricity use
- installation of automatic control switches that turn on and off streetlights
- extensive education on implication of lower than cost recovery rates
- ban on the importation of second-hand electrical gadgets that do not meet standards
- reduction of taxes or custom duties on the importation of brand new electrical equipment and policy on appliance cables were issues raised to managing power.

3. Improved generation capacity program

- readiness of manufacturers to attract investors
- the access to gas and transparency of the management of gas
- the need for an off-taker, the acquisition of guarantees for the power sector from other sectors
- the inclusion of non-Government agencies in the energy sector and in capacity building.

4. Distribution system Reinforcement Program

- development of ring system and mind set of energy sector workers
- increase and expand works on ECG sub-stations and building of capacity of ECG workers.
- why Compact II should not concentrate on tackling issues associated with distribution since it is the country's biggest problem.

5. Revenue Improvement Program

- increase the introduction of pre-paid meters

- fair distribution of electricity in all regions
- stepping-up monitoring and prosecuting offenders
- fast-tracking meter acquisition
- electrical installation and provision of pre-paid meters, slow process for checking faulty meters
- non-payment of electricity bills
- inefficiency of agencies
- corruption in the utility agencies
- Government indebtedness
- poor meter reading process therefore the need to restructure of staff and the use of pre-paid meters.

1. CONSULTATION PLAN

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Ghana's economic growth has largely been driven by public sector investment. . To accelerate the pace of economic growth and poverty reduction, through increased private sector investment, the Republic of Ghana represented by the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) and the United States Government through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) implemented the US\$547 million Compact. As a follow up to Ghana's Compact I, the United States Government through the MCC has selected Ghana as one of four countries to benefit from second Compact (Compact II) and has been requested to submit a proposal for consideration.

1.2 RATIONALE FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The Consultative process is seen as a key driver of Compact development and allows the public to participate in the process. As part of the Ghana Compact II development, a number of activities commenced in early February 2011, including a diagnostic study of Ghana's development path which has led to the preparation of a Constraint Analysis (CA) report. The CA identified three binding constraints to propel Ghana's economy into accelerated growth and help in creating jobs and reducing poverty. These are:

- (a) Unreliable Power,
- (b) Lack of credits and
- (c) Property Rights (land issues)

Following the Constraint Analysis report, the Government of Ghana selected power as the binding constraint to the country's economic development and the focus for Compact II. This was agreed upon by the MCC for the development of the next Compact. The development phase of the Compact started with a Concept Note which set the strategic vision for addressing the power constraint to private sector investment that can lead to accelerated growth and poverty reduction.

The focus of the Compact development is now on the preparation of a detailed Concept Paper (CP) which will guide Ghana's investment proposal for MCC to be subsequently translated into the

Compact II Agreement. This then will be followed by a detailed due diligence of Ghana's submission by the MCC team leading to the execution of the Compact agreement between the Government of Ghana and the Government of the United States.

In the Compact development process it is expected that there will be wide consultation with stakeholders to enrich the outcome and solicit feedback.

At the end of the consultative process, stakeholders should provide further inputs in sharpening the problems of the sector and project identification.

1.3 OBJECTIVES FOR STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

Based on the Constraint Analysis and the Concept Note, the key objectives of the stakeholder consultations will be as follows:

- (a) To provide a platform for Stakeholders to understand root causes of problems in the power sector and gain a greater understanding of the causes of energy constraints
- (b) Collect information about the stakeholders' suggestions on the constraints to economic growth as defined in the Constraints Analysis, especially power and get agreement on and solicit further input from the Stakeholders.
- (c) Gather experiential information needed to solicit the thoughts and inputs from Stakeholders that can form the basis of proposed compact investments in the power sector and build consensus
- (d) Provide information and reduce stakeholder resistance arising out of lack of knowledge about Compact II and seek cooperation to shape the Compact program.

1.4 LISTS OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS

A number of stakeholders were identified and grouped as follows:

Generation	Bui Hydropower Authority Cenpower Generation Company Limited Fuel Suppliers House Of Chiefs Lands Commission Potential Private Sector Partners Power Pool Members Sunon-Asogli Power (Gh) Limited Takoradi International Company (TICO) - Private-Public Partnership Tema Osonor Plant Limited Volta River Authority Water Resources Commission
Transmission	Boards of Utility Companies Civil Society Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations District Assemblies Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) Energy Commission (EC) Energy Research Group (Universities) Equipment Suppliers Financial institutions and Government Ghana Grid Company(GRIDCO) Government of Ghana (GoG) / Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning(MoFEP) / Ministry of Energy(MOE) / Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology(MEST) Independent Power Producers (IPPs) International Finance Corporation Military/Police/ Fire Service Northern Electrification Development Company(NEDCO) Public Procurement Authority(PPA) Public Utilities Regulatory Commission(PURC) Volta Lake Transport Companies World Bank

Distribution

- ABANTU for Development
- Advocates and Trainers for Women's Welfare Advancement and Rights (ATWAAR)
- African Women Development Fund
- Agricultural Sector/ Agro Industries
- Ahmadiya Muslim Women's Association (Laijina Imaillah)
- Ark Foundation
- Association of Ghana Industries
- Banks and agents collecting fees on behalf of ECG
- Centre for Rural Women in Development (CERWID)
- Centre for Sustainable Development Initiatives (CENSUDI)
- Civil Society Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations
- District Assemblies
- Energy Foundation
- Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)
- Gender Studies and Human Rights Documentation Centre (Gender Centre)
- Ghana Chamber Of Commerce
- Ghana Employers Association
- Industrial Users
- International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)
- Mining Sector
- Network for Women's Right in Ghana (NETRIGHT)
- Private Enterprise Foundation
- Public sector institutions, including Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)
- Renewable Energy Providers/Supplies
- Savannah Women's Empowerment Group Ghana (SWEGG)
- Small and Medium Enterprises
- Women in Development Project (WADEP)
- Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF)
- Women's Action Solidarity Association (WASA)
- Women's Initiative for Self Empowerment

Governance and Policy Institutions

- Centre for Democracy and Development(CDD)
- Centre for Policy Analysis(CEPA)
- Commercial Association, Chambers of Commerce
- Energy Commission
- Financial Institutions
- Ghana Bar Associations (GBA)
- Institute of Economic Affairs(IEA)
- Institute of Policy Alternatives(IPA)
- Media
- Ministry Of Justice
- Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs (MOWAC)
- National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
- Parliamentary Select Committees
- Private Enterprise Foundation
- Representatives of Political Parties
- Third World Network(TWN)

1.5 STRATEGIES FOR STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

A combination of briefing sessions, followed by public discussions and suggestions will be used to solicit information on the Ghana power sector. To ensure a gender balance every attempt will be made to include women in the representation from the regions.

- (a) To create a mechanism for continuously seeking the views of the various stakeholders. The views would be evaluated and used to fine tuning the Concept paper. This will include the invitation of representatives of the key groups of consumers; power sector institutions to participate in the meetings of the Core group and to enable them provide inputs at all stages of the concept paper development.

1.6 ACTIVITIES

The above will involve the compact team in the following activities:

No.	Activity	Frequency
1.	Round table meetings	One session
2.	Workshops and seminars	Two sessions
3.	Public forum along the lines of Town Hall meetings in all ten regions. This will form the basis for public interaction, consensus building and positioning of the Compact in the general development of the country.	Ten sessions
4.	Create a website to allow public interaction with the Compact team	Continuous basis
5.	Media interaction	One session

1.7 ACTION PLAN

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9
Private sector	Media	Tamale		Chamber of Mines			Parliament	Gender Roundtable
				Koforidua				

1.8 ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE

Activity	MONTH 1																				MONTH 2									
	WEEK 1					WEEK 2					WEEK 3					WEEK 3					WEEK 1					WEEK 2				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Round table discussion with top management	█	█																												
Briefing session with Ministry of Energy			█																											
Round table with: Production; Distribution, Transmission companies; and Regulators				█	█																									
Accra Regional Forum						█																								
Volta Regional Forum							█																							
Central Regional Forum								█																						
Western Regional Forum									█																					
Eastern Regional Forum											█																			
Ashanti Regional Forum												█																		
Brong Ahafo Regional Forum													█																	
Northern Regional Forum															█															
Upper East Regional Forum																	█													
Upper West Regional Forum																		█												
Briefing session: Government																							█							
Briefing session: Parliament																									█					

2. CONSULTATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This occurred on 4th April, 2012, at the Coconut Groove Hotel, Accra. The Core Team made presentations on the problem identified for the sector and provided further information on strategies to address the problems.

The breakdown on attendance is summarised below

Designation	Males	Females	Total
Banks	4	3	7
Chamber of Commerce	3	0	3
Compact II Team	8	3	11
Energy Institutions	18	3	21
Manufacturers	3	3	6
MCC	1	1	2
NGOs	0	4	4
Total			54

When the floor was opened for discussions and suggestions the following issues were raised. These have been organized under the five programs the Core Team was considering at the time.

2.2 ACCESS AND PRODUCTIVE USE PROGRAM

1. Compact II should take on board the needs of women. Women are mainly in agro processing which cannot be found in the free zones and thus cannot take advantage of the concessions given to industry. Compact II must identify areas where women work and reach them with some support for productive use
2. Power in the markets must be looked at seriously to reduce fire outbreaks and ensure safety at the market.

3. Existing regulations on safety must be enforced and systems introduced to improve the architecture as well as electricity infrastructure to ensure safety of markets.
4. There is the need for new ideas to target vulnerable groups with some concessions on power.
5. There must be lot of concentration on renewable energy, expanding on local participation in Research and Development in the sector.
6. Consider wind and solar energy especially for off grid communities.
7. Consider the heat aspect of solar energy and not concentrate solely on solar for electricity.

2.3 DEMAND SIDE PROGRAM

1. Energy efficiency should be included in the development of the Compact. This should include capacity building. .
2. Thirty per cent (30%) of energy produced is wasted through inefficient equipment. 50% of most industrial equipment such as motors are outmoded. There is the need to help industries adopt more efficient methods such as tax incentives on new equipment that are energy efficient.

2.4 IMPROVED GENERATION CAPACITY PROGRAM

1. A number of manufacturers are ready to bring in the investments that would develop the Energy sector but private investment in this sector will require some form of guarantees and this ought to be taken into account.
2. Access to gas and new transparency on how that gas was going to be made available to the private sector and cost are key concerns.
3. There is the need for an off-taker agreement which should tackle issues such as price of gas and power.
4. Guarantee of investment in the power sector could be obtained from other sectors such as the World Bank, but the issue of sovereign guarantee is critical to private sector participation.

5. Capacity building must not be restricted to only Government institutions and regulators, but must be opened to all those in the energy sector.
6. The tariff regime will require change. The right tariffs would have to be paid to ensure that utilities have enough resources to re-invest in the power sector to ensure sustainability.
7. While the tariff reform is important, it might be more important in looking at the cost build up because most industries may lack the ability to pay.
8. Inefficiencies of utilities must not be passed on to consumers.
9. There is the need to develop a framework for private sector participation in the Energy sector.

2.5 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1. The attitude and mentality of those working in the public sector must change. For example, ECG must have a mechanism to know when there is no power downstream.
2. Ghana should develop the ring system as a matter of urgency to improve reliability.

2.6 REVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1. Efforts should be made to reduce commercial and technical losses to improve availability of power.

2.7 CLOSING

Mr. P. K. Mensah gave the closing remarks and thanked all for coming and especially for their contributions. He indicated that the Compact Team would consider seriously the issues that had been raised. He especially mentioned the issue of pricing, and the need for transparency at all levels of the supply chain. He noted that a number of ideas had been suggested to improve rural coverage and power supply to SMEs, but this will require a lot of work. He once again urged those present to help provide the data that can tell the Ghana story well by filling in the questionnaire supplied.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Designation
1	Alfred Gedjah	PZ Cussons
2	Angus Lu	Sunon-Asogli Power
3	Benjamin Ahunu	GRIDCO
4	Charles Arthur Ntiri	Ghana Chamber of Commerce
5	Charles Bucknor	General Electric
6	Dr Paulina Kitcher	Asprodent
7	Dr. Henry Alhassan	Agricultural Development Bank
8	E.M. Sarkodie	Aluworks
9	Elikplim K. Apetorgbor	Sunon-Asogli Power
10	Emmanuel Doni-Kwame	Ghana Chamber of Commerce
11	Ernest Asare	Energy Foundation
12	Eugene Addo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company (<i>NEDCO</i>)
13	Eunice Ama Osei	Rural Young Women In Development (RYWID)
14	Eunice Bintwum	Cenit Energy
15	Frank Akligo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company (<i>NEDCO</i>)
16	Fred Asamany	GTG Energy
17	Gabriel Amegbanu	Unilever Ghana
18	Isaac Enninson	Ministry of Energy
19	J.M Addo	Ghana Institute of Engineers
20	Jacqueline Michelle Boateng	Ecobank
21	Johan Svendsen	Jacobsen Elektro
22	Joseph Quashie	JVC Limited
23	K. Iovanna	Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC)
24	Ken Owusu	National Development Planning Commission
25	Kwadwo Obeng	Electricity Company of Ghana
26	Kwaku Wiafe	Volta River Authority
27	Kwesi Annan-Talgi	Energy Foundation
28	Leslie Nelson	General Electric
29	Margaret Odoi	M&D Décor
30	Mark Owusu-Ntow	Zenith Bank
31	Mary Webster	Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC)
32	Maureen Odoi	AABN
33	Nana Akyaa	Barclays Bank
34	Nana Osei	
35	Oscar A. Neizer	Energy Commission
36	R.David Adzogble	Aluworks
37	Rev. Elizabeth Palm	Rural Young Women In Development (RYWID)
38	Robert Saka Addo	Public Utilities and Regulatory Commission
39	Seth Cobby Doodoo	Zenith Bank

	Name	Designation
40	Seth Mahu	Ministry of Energy
41	Sezan Elesee	General Electric
42	Sulemana Abubakar	Ministry of Energy
43	Susan Andah	KPMG-IDAS
44	Winifred Lawson	Focus Ahead
45	Albert Sowah	COMPACT II
46	Capt. Patrick Donkor	COMPACT II
47	Dr. Kofi Asamoah-Baah	COMPACT II
48	Dr. Mercy Bannerman	COMPACT II
49	Julie Asante	COMPACT II
50	Nabayin Pratt	COMPACT II
51	Nii Kotei Niko	COMPACT II
52	P.K Mensah	COMPACT II
53	Peter Acquah	COMPACT II
54	Susan Osam	COMPACT II

3. CONSULTATION WITH THE GHANA CHAMBER OF MINES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Compact II Team met with representatives of the Ghana Chamber of Mines. These are major consumers of electricity in the country. The consultation was held at the conference room of the Chamber of Mines in Accra on Thursday 24th June 2012. The Chamber of Mines delegation was led by its Chief Executive Dr. Tony Aubynn and included executive management staff of the Chamber and senior corporate executives of a number of mining firms in Ghana. The Compact II Team was led by the National Co-ordinator Professor Samuel Sefa-Dedeh, the Project Manager, other members and three research assistants. The details of those present are as follows:

Designation	Males	Females	Total
Chamber of Mines	7	0	7
Compact II Team	7	2	9
Total			16

Outcome of Proceedings

Dr. Tony Aubynn, Chief Executive Officer of the Chamber of Mines welcomed the Compact II Team and invited Professor Sefa-Dedeh to make his opening remarks. Professor Sefa-Dedeh thanked the Chamber for the opportunity to consult with them and indicated that as one of the major consumers of power in the country, it was important that their concerns on the problems facing the power sector and suggestions on interventions are considered. This is also because they would certainly have their issues which could be helpful in assisting the Team in its work. Mr. P. K. Mensah a member of the Core Team and Mr. Albert Sowah gave presentations on the Compact development process.

The comments, suggestions and questions are grouped under the five program areas of Compact II.

3.2 ACCESS AND PRODUCTIVE USE PROGRAM

	Name	Comment/ Suggestion
1	Mr. Reiner Horstheuer	Is Compact II looking at renewable energy? This provides an opportunity.

3.3 IMPROVED GENERATION CAPACITY PROGRAM

	Name	Comment/ Suggestion
1	Mr. Martin Ahorney	Would there be an increase in the generation capacity of electricity? Is there political will for reforms? Any reform must tackle the broader issue of tariffs. There must be an appetite to pay the right tariffs. Due to realistic tariffs approved for 2010, the utility companies became profitable but have started making losses again because there have not been any realistic tariff since. Is the Compact considering coal?
2	Mr. Fred Attakumah	Will additional generation capacity be sourced from independent power producers (IPP)?
3	Mr. Reiner Horstherner	Is there other effort apart from MCC to solve the power problem? Is MCC money adequate for our needs to meet the government plans to generate 5000mw of electricity per annum?
4	Mr. Mark Addo	Is there an assurance of gas for new power generation? Politicians if they will not stop interfering in the power sector, then they must be made to provide their own resources in solving the problem of the sector.
5	Mr. Sulemani Koney	Are there other strategies to tap into other source of gas?
6	Dr. Toni Aubynn	Was happy Compact II was creating the environment for the private sector to participate rather than building the plants itself.

3.4 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Name	Comment/ Suggestion
1 Mr. Mark Addo	Ghana's biggest problem was in distribution and wondered why all the Compact funds should not be used to improve power distribution.

3.5 REVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Name	Comment/ Suggestion
1 Mr. Reiner Horstherner	Audit the present system and operations of the utilities, including management and quality standards.

3.6 GENERAL

Name	Comment/ Suggestion
1 Mr. Martin Ahorney	Is Compact II a done deal, how much money was involved and time frame for the money to be received?
2 Dr Toni Aubynn	Is Compact II considering nuclear power?

In conclusion, the members of the Chamber of Mines were encouraged to assist the Core Team make a case for Ghana by providing empirical data on power use, outages and experiences on the quality of power.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Toni Aubynn	Chief Executive of GCM
2	Fred Attakumah	VP Sustainability, AngloGold Ashanti
3	Fredrick van Haute	Finance and admin Manager
4	Mark Addo	Vice President, Adams Resources.
5	Mr. Martin Ahorney	Finance Manager, Goldfields and Chairman of Technical Committee on Energy
6	Reiner Horstheuer	Regional Electrical Engineer Goldfields
7	Sulemani Koney	Chamber of Mines
8	Albert Sowah	Core Team Member/ Project Manager
9	Ken Owusu	Core Team Member
10	Nabanyin Pratt	Core Team Member
11	P. K. Mensah	Core Team Member
12	Prof S. Sefa-Dedeh	National Co-ordinator
13	Susan Osam	Core Team Member
14	Mary Amponsah	Research Assistant
15	Michael Ayekyele	Research Assistant
16	Philip Essuman	Research Assistant

4. CONSULTATION WITH THE MEDIA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This was part of the Media Dialogue series instituted by the Ghana Journalist Association (GJA). The dialogue occurred on June 1, 2012 and was attended by Editors and Senior Journalists of some print and electronic media in the country.

In all 23 people attended. . The Consultation was chaired by Ambassador Kabral Blay-Amihere, Chairman of the National Media Commission. Mr. Bright Blewu, General Secretary of the GJA welcomed the group and introduced the Chairman.

The breakdown of participants is as follows:

Females	Males	Total
4	19	23

In his opening remarks, Mr. Blay-Amihere expressed excitement about COMPACT II because he benefitted from COMPACT I. The George Bush highway has reduced his traveling time to and from home significantly. He was hopeful that at a personal level he was going to benefit from COMPACT II and lauded the efforts of the COMPACT II team and MCC for their efforts in finding a solution to Ghana's power problems.

Prof. Samuel Sefa-Dedeh, National Co-ordinator of COMPACT II and Chairman of MIDA Board expressed his appreciation to the GJA for collaborating with the COMPACT II Team and in making the forum possible. According to the National Coordinator as part of the process of developing a concept paper MCC consideration, there was the need to have consultations and seek the views of Stakeholders on the problems identified and strategies to address them.. The media consultation was one of the many planned.

After brief presentations by Prof. Sefa-Dedeh and Mr. Albert Sowah, the floor was opened for discussions and suggestions. These are summarized under the five proposed programs.

4.2 ACCESS AND PRODUCTIVE USE PROGRAM

1. Would the MCC grant be mutually exclusive from other interventions within the power sector for which loans have already been taken?
2. The compact should look at solar energy.

4.3 IMPROVED GENERATION CAPACITY PROGRAM

1. Major expansion in generation of power. Any new initiative in generating power must tap into the Volta River which was flowing wastefully into the sea.
2. Ghana should stop the use of generators because it pollutes the environment.
3. The Compact should find ways of tapping into the country's gas resources.
4. The issue of the integration of power systems in West Africa was raised. The concern was on what would happen if Ghana's system is improved while other countries do not improve theirs.

4.4 DISTRIBUTION REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1. ECG built the Mallam sub-station about 30 years ago in a flood prone area, but did not take into consideration the expansion in the area which should have been obvious 30 years ago. The lack of foresight has resulted in serious power outages in the area.

4.5 REVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) must be sold off because it had outlived its usefulness.
2. Most factories operate on generators which is too expensive and therefore distorting their cost of production.
3. Most of the power being generated was being stolen with the ECG unable to do anything about it.
4. More attention should be paid to the stealing of power which was responsible for the

inefficiency in the power sector. Money cannot fix systems and therefore the need to spend a little more time and resources on the stealing of power.

5. There is the need to examine the issue of affordability and cost recovery. Electricity should go to where the people can pay for it. Rural people cannot pay for electricity. “If you can’t pay for the service, why ask for it?”

4.6 OTHERS

1. Is the Compact a done deal or that Ghana was competing with three other countries for the assistance?

Response: It isn’t a done deal, but Ghana stand a good chance of getting a second compact.

2. How will the various projects anticipated impact the environment?

Response: All projects would be subjected to environmental assessment. Where the impact was high, then there would be the need to manage the impact. He indicated that the projects would also be subjected to gender and social analysis.

3. The issue of the amount of resources needed to revamp the energy sector was raised. It was argued that Ghana would need over one billion United States dollars to address current challenges in the energy sector. However, from what they were picking up, the MCC was talking about 450 million US dollars as the grant to Ghana, which would be inadequate in solving the power problem. Other resources must be sourced to solve the problems of the power sector.

4.7 OTHER COMMENTS

Prof. Sefa-Dedeh explained that the country could not rely on MCC or the US government alone to solve all the problems in the power sector. The Compact was a trigger for change. Ghana needed a vision and a real programme over time. As far as the Compact was concerned, every activity must be finished within five years. .One of the important aspects of the Compact was its ability to leverage private sector investments. The challenge therefore was how to structure, the selection of projects and the various innovative mechanism that would attract the private sector. Again, in developing projects, there was the need to look at impact and sustainability.

Mr Sowah explained that there were proposals to work on the theft of power. However, not all losses were due to the theft. Some were technical. Others were due to meters malfunctioning. There was a question as to whether improving Ghana's electricity supply would not lead to losses due to excessive transfers to neighbouring countries. It was explained that transfer of power between countries is carefully monitored and therefore should not pose problems in our quest for solution in the power sector.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Bright Blewu, General Secretary of the GJA urged the team to take the assignment seriously because people had relocated out of the country because of the problems of the power sector.

Prof. Sefa-Dedeh, National Coordinator, thanked the gathering for their useful suggestions and comments and assured them that every comment made would be evaluated and taken into consideration when the Concept Paper was finalized.

4.8 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Designation
Baba Abdulai	The Finder
Benjamin Arthur	Weekend Finder and President, Parliamentary Press Corp
Dr. Doris Yaa Dartey	OrgCom Insights
Dr. Kabral Blay-Amihere	National Media Commission(Chairman for the Evening)
Dzifa Bampoh(Mrs.)	Joy FM
Elvis Kwashie	Joy FM
Emmanuel Akli	The Chronicle
Famous Atitsogbe	VIASAT 1
Israel Laryea	Joy FM
Justice Mingle	Radio Ghana
Lloyd Evans	Editor – Graphic Business
Mathew Mac-Kwame	Ghana Institute for Journalism
Mis Ajoa Yeboah-Afari	Chairman, Editors Forum
Mr. Bright Blewu	General Secretary GJA
Mr. Ransford Tetteh	President of the Ghana Journalist Association and Editor of Ghana
Partrick Frempong	Ghana News Agency
Pedro Pyne	Ghana Journalist Association
Peter Ankomah	Daily Dispatch
Rayborn Bully	GBC Business Editor
Richard Sky	CITI FM
Robert Kyea	News Editor TV3
Samuel Frempong	New Crusading Guide
Dr. Albert Asamoah-Baah	Compact II Core Team Member
Dr. Peter Aquah	Compact II Core Team Member
Dr. Robert Darko Osei	Compact II Core Team Member
Mr. Albert Sowah	Compact II Core Team Member
Mr. Ken Owusu	Compact II Core Team Member
Mr. Nabanyin Pratt	Compact II Core Team Member
Mr. P.K. Mensah	Compact II Core Team Member
Mrs. Julie Asante	Compact II Core Team Member
Mrs. Susan Osam	Compact II Core Team Member
Prof, Sefa Dedeh	Compact II (National Coordinator)
Michael Ayekple	Compact II Research Assistant
Phillip Essuman	Compact II Research Assistant
Mary Ampomah	Compact II Research Assistant

5. GENDER ROUNDTABLE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Consultations were held with Gender Experts from academia, Consultants and Representatives of gender Advocacy Groups on June 22, 2012. This was to collate their views and suggestion on social and gender matters which must be considered in developing a second Compact for Ghana on power. Also present at the roundtable were some members of the Compact II Core Team, led by the National Coordinator Professor Samuel Sefa-Dedeh.

The breakdown of participants is as follows:

Males	Females	Total
4	7	11

5.2 PRELIMINARY COMMENTS

The chairman Prof. Sefa-Dedeh, explained the Compact II development process and provided further information on why power was selected as the main focus for Compact II. He also explained the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)'s requirements of consultations and the importance of a social and gender analysis report to guide the process and ensure that gender and social issues are considered. This is the basis of the SGA draft report which had been circulated for study and comment. The consultations also seek to

5.3 ISSUES FROM THE DRAFT SGA REPORT

Mrs. Susan Osam, a Core Team member, gave a presentation on the Social and Gender Analysis draft report. The presentation highlighted the following points.

- The lack of gender disaggregated data
- Bringing gender mainstreaming on board the Compact II
- Gender training for the implementers, including policy-makers and monitoring and evaluation officers of Compact II

- Compact II should create employment opportunities for women to be in management position
- Taking the needs of the poor into consideration in the tariff recovery mechanism in the Compact II program, among others.

Following her presentation the following issues and concerns came up during the discussion.

	Name	Comments/ Suggestions
1	Dr. Mercy Bannerman	Pointed out the health problem related to the use of wood fuel and suggested that other sources of energy with less health implication be considered. It was noted during the discussion that electricity is expensive and cannot be used by the poor for cooking.
2	Prof. Kate Adoo Adeku	Stressed on the importance of making sure that the type of energy to be considered is accessible to the poor.
3	Dr. Charllote Asante Wrigley	Cautioned that gender issues should not be about only women. She called to attention that there are resource poor men in certain communities and also, among women, there are differences – poor women/rich women
4	Dr. Osman Alhassan	Raised the issue about environment and climate change, the impact of biomass (wood fuel) on development. It was noted during the discussion that there is the need for an intervention to increase the stock of biomass. Tree planting involving school children and communities should be a component of energy policy.
5	Dr. Sabina Anokye Mensah	Made a brief review of the Gender Audit of the Energy sector and asked participants to get a copy. She proposed to make available to the Core Team a strategy framework that deals with incorporating gender into the energy sector.
6	Deborah Atobrah	It is important to be clear on the type of energy and tease out

- the gender issues associated with it. Don't lump all the energy sources together
- 7 Harriet Amissah-Arthur Regarding the paper on Social and Gender Integration, asked that the following questions be considered:
- A. What about gender is to be achieved in Compact II?
 - B. What are the specific objectives?
 - C. Who are the target group? Men or women or all?
- She emphasised that in mainstreaming gender, issues about environment and energy should be looked at from an economic development perspective.
- 8 Dr. Sabina Anokye Mensah It is important to satisfy the social and gender requirements of the donor. Any guidelines given should be followed. Policy makers and those at the helm of affairs in the power sector need to be sensitised on social and gender issues in the sector.
- 9 Dr. Okyerefo Wondered how men and women interact in everyday use of energy. Do men and women need energy for the same or different things?
- 10 Bernice Sam Pointed out that social and gender analysis paper misrepresented the country's policy framework on gender. She said that apart from GPRS I, other policy frameworks included gender and suggested the misrepresented section be removed from the paper. She also indicated that gender mainstreaming has been done for other ministries and again suggested that the Core Team talk to Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning for input into the gender and social inclusion paper
- 11 Dr Antwi Nsiah Are beneficiaries identified a priori or through gender analysis?

5.4 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS ON PROPOSED PROJECTS

Mr. Albert Sowah, Program Manager gave a brief presentation on the proposed projects under the Compact II program for discussion.

According to Mr. Sowah, the proposed projects are built around 3 objectives. These are:

1. Improve access to electricity and thereby increase access to and improve delivery of health, education and other social services.
2. Improve reliability of supply and thus increase business productivity, profitability and private sector investment.
3. Reduce loses, improve revenue collection and price electricity appropriately.

The chairman invited the meeting to consider the social and genders issues of concern for each of the proposed areas.

	Name	Comments/ Suggestions
1	Bernice Sam	Proposed that the issue about productive use of electricity can be linked with the Local Enterprises & Skills Development Program (LESDEP). This involves the empowering of men and women to be productive through skills training and support with equipment and facilities.
2	Dr. Anokye Mensah	Suggested that the policy of separate meter for household be pursued vigorously. This is because the issue on life line tariff and how the policy affects such households.
3	Bernice Sam	Wondered where data on households living in compound houses and the criteria for the life-line policy can be obtained. came up for discussion. The Energy Commission, ECG and PURC are institutions suggested to have the data.
4	Dr. Deborah Attobrah	Pointed out that the social aspects of the social and gender analysis document is not strong in the document. She suggested that installation of solar powered street lights will have a strong social dimension that can help fight crime.

Name	Comments/ Suggestions
5 Mrs. Harriet Amissah-Arthur	Suggested the Core Team should consult with the Kumasi Institute of Technology (KITE) on energy and productivity.
6 Dr. Charlotte W-Asante	Suggested that rebate be given to small business that use energy in the rural areas
7 Dr. Charlotte W-Asante	The lifeline system is biased against compound houses, it is not pro-poor and it should be revised
8 Harriet Amissah-Arthur	The problem of Ghana's power sector goes beyond generation. She noted that the issue of gap in generation is a planning problem and distribution is also a major problem. The issues of planning and lack of coordination among agencies responsible for planning are the cause of deficiency in generation of power
9 Mr. Ben Kwansa	People steal power because of the bureaucracy involved in getting power. There should be a reward system for ECG employees who do whistle blowing on power theft.
10 Mr Albert Sowah	ECG has a reward system, but ECG has to do the right thing when doing section connection.
11 Harriet Amissah-Arthur	The regulator does not penalize ECG as it does to the Telecom companies
12 Prof. Adoo Adeku	Suggested that most of the social issues can be traced from the informal sector, especially those activities that border on the use of electricity.
13 Harriet Amissah-Arthur	Power sector is being reformed but there is no model, No target.
Other Comments	Electricity can make a difference in the business'. E.g. Handling of fruits and vegetables with cold temperatures in the markets
(a)	Current policy of service connection should be reconsidered in rural area.
(b)	Rural folks should be educated on power connection issues and

Name	Comments/ Suggestions
(c)	implications of connection before electrification projects begin
(d)	Solar is not popular in Ghana because it is expensive
(e)	Off-grid system that affects the broader community, e.g. in community water purification, can be considered Even though it was acknowledged by the discussants that the technology for off-grid system is not available yet, the chairman proposed the invitation to innovate concept can be used to identify the best options.
(f)	Demand side management and retrofitting buildings of state institution were suggested as a means to managing the recurrent problems of Ghana's power
(g)	There is the need for increasing the capacity of generation of electricity as there is evidence of deficiency in generation.
(h)	Are theft reported? What can be done? There are technologies to address this with the bulk customer.

5.6 CLOSURE

The meeting was adjourned by the chairman at 12:40 after thanking the participants for their inputs and suggestions.

ATTENDANCE:

NAME	AFFILIATION
Bernice Sam	Women in Law and Development in Africa – WILDAF
Dr. Charlotte Asante Wrigley	Dept. of Geography & Resource Dev. U.G, Legon
Dr. Cherub Antwi-Nsiah	Gender Specialist
Dr. Deborah Atobrah	Institute of African Studies
Dr. Delali Badasu	Regional Institute of Population Studies
Dr. M. P.K. Okyerefo	Dept of Sociology, U. G, Legon
Dr. Osman Alhasan	Institute of African Studies
Dr. Sabina Anokye Mensah	Gender & Energy Network, Ghana
Harriet Amisah-Arthur	Arthur Energy Systems
Mr. Ben Kwansa	Institute of African Studies
Prof. Kate Adoo Adeku	Institute of Continuing and Distance Education
Albert Sowah	Project Manager
Dr. Albert Asamoah-Baah	Member
Dr. Mercy Bannerman	Gender Expert
Dr. Peter C. Acquah	Member
Dr. Robert Darko Osei	Member
Mrs. Susan Osam	Gender Expert
Prof. Samuel Kofi Sefa-Dedeh	National Coordinator Compact II

6. REGIONAL CONSULTATION- EASTERN, CENTRAL, GREATER ACCRA AND VOLTA REGIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This was the first regional public consultation to collect views of stakeholders on the power sector of Ghana and document any proposals, consensus and questions. The public consultation brought together stakeholders from Central, Eastern, Greater Accra and Volta regions on June, 26, 2012 at the Capital View Hotel, Koforidua. The theme for the programme was ‘Powering Ghana for sustainable and accelerated development’.

In all 125, participants including representatives from market women associations, academia, the media, Ghana Federation of the Disabled, Public Service, political parties, NGO’s and Traditional Authorities attended the consultation forum.

Breakdown of the number of participants who attended the program is shown below:

Participants	Females	Males	Total
Central Region	4	23	27
Eastern Region	9	34	43
Greater Accra	8	13	21
Volta Region	4	10	14
MCA, Compact II	3	8	11
Others	2	7	9
Total	20	95	125

6.2 THE OPENING SESSION

The forum was opened by the Deputy Eastern Regional Minister, Honourable Ebenezer Okletey Terlabi. He thanked the organizers for locating the programme in Koforidua which has been the

preferred choice for many conferences as a result of its serene atmosphere, peaceful nature and availability of excellent hotel facilities.

He recounted the projects Eastern Region had benefited from the first MCA Compact.

Significant among the projects were

- the RoRo Ferry to replace the aged pontoon which is a major of transportation across the Afram river at Adawso.
- the expansion of the landing bays at Adawso and Ekye Amanfrom to increase ferry and vehicular landing capacities.
- The 75km Agogo – Dome Trunk road constructed to allow vehicular access to Konongo through Agogo to Maame Krobo and Donkorkrom generally to improve the transportation network within the Afram Basin Zone.
- The public park house, located in the Akwapim South District to provide the requisite logistics that farmers need to make them competitive on the international market.

The Chairman of the function, Dr. Albert Asamoah-Baah traced the development and the progress of the concept paper, the problem identified and areas identified for intervention. He elaborated on the six thematic areas under discussion.

Mr. Albert Sowah, the Project Manager gave a presentation and elaborated on (1) improved access to electricity, (2) improved reliability and electricity supply and (3) improved financial standing of utilities. He also touched on the gender and social issues, environmental sustainability and economic returns on investment.

6.3 THE PLENARY AND BREAKOUT SESSION: QUESTIONS/ COMMENTS /SUGGESTIONS

The first plenary session was moderated by Dr. Robert D. Osei, a Core Team member. In this session participants were given the opportunity to ask questions or make suggestions to the presentation. A number of key issues were raised at the end of the presentation by participants. This was followed by breakout sessions,

The issues, questions and suggestions of the participants from the plenary and breakout session are summarized below.

6.4 ACCESS AND PRODUCTIVE USE PROGRAM

1. The presentations suggest that the emphasis is on generation, transmission, distribution. An area missing is research into other alternative energy sources e.g. Biogas and Jatropha. Suggest a portion of the money for Compact II be devoted to exploring this potential opportunity for energy generation.
2. It is important to factor in the reliability in these alternate energy sources.
3. Solar energy cannot be accessed at night and also wind has fluctuations which will limit the capacity needed.
4. Solar energy can be considered since is less expensive if the consumers are far from national grid.
5. How will electricity generation be linked with youth unemployment to prevent migration to urban areas?
6. Electricity should be provided to areas which have comparative and competitive advantage in the production of a certain commodity to create employment.
7. Electricity should create economic activity to improve the lot of the indigenous people. Beneficiaries of electricity should take advantage of it.
8. The proposals on solar energy and biogas are useful but other forms of energy such as those from windmill should be considered also.
9. To improve the electricity network in rural areas, policies to promote and support investors who will operate in the rural areas should be considered. For example, tax rebate can be given for a period of time for investors who invest in power production in the rural areas.
10. Local government should be involved in providing poles and wiring because locals cannot afford it. Energy providers to do research and development in electrification for rural electrification e.g. animal waste (Look at local resources that can generate electricity-that can promote local elimination of waste in the system).

11. There should be a committed attempt uninterrupted and affordable power supply to feed domestic consumption as well as small to large scale industries (this will normally promote employment).
12. Develop alternative power sources thus solar for educational institutions in particular to ensure teaching and learning (this is a way of building capacity for the future).
13. The topography of Volta communities is not accessible, so solar energy should be provided.
14. Introduce solar for areas that are not on the national grid.
15. There should be a quality assurance team at ECG to regulate materials used for wiring
16. The initial service charged by ECG to provide electricity to a household is expensive. The service charged involves payment for meter, pole and cables which makes initial cost of getting electricity very high.
17. Energy wastage is a big problem from ECG. Lack of planning by ECG can result in difficulties in power accessibility.

6.5 DEMAND SIDE PROGRAM

1. Education aspect is important. Because of the inappropriate use of electricity there is not much energy to distribute. If the problems in the energy sector is solved today, in about 10 years the same problem would come up again. Therefore the education on good use of electricity should include children to teach them the habit of using electricity wisely.
2. There should be attitudinal change towards the usage of electricity.
3. There should be conservation of electricity by putting gadgets when they are not in use.
4. Prior notice should be made to Consumers before the power is switched off.
5. ECG should intensify their education.
6. Educate people to consume electricity wisely.
7. Customers should be charged additional levy for services provided by ECG.
8. Most of the electricity is wasted by consumers due to the use of second-hand gadgets.
9. Government must ban second-hand electrical gadgets.
10. Education by Energy Commission to the general public on energy conservation. The consumer must know who distributes, supplies and transmit electricity.

11. Compact II should liaise with forestry department to increase tree planting along water bodies to facilitate rainfall and conserve water for generation of electricity.

6.6 IMPROVED GENERATION CAPACITY PROGRAM

1. It was proposed that a greater concentration of Compact activities be on generation since there is a deficit in generation and the focus should be on alternate sources of energy e.g. solar.
2. Government must take a critical look at the various private institutions which will be allowed entry into the power sector. They must be monitored, to ensure that they improve on the existing problems in the power sector.
3. Research into operation of other countries with good reliability of the Power Sector and replicate it in Ghana.
4. Participants believed that the country should develop the capacity to support the generation of power. They argued and suggested that Government should create the environment to attract private capital because the requisite capital injection for the provision of the necessary capacity may be beyond the capacity of the government. About 700 million dollars per year would be needed by the Government, which it cannot provide. This necessitates a look at regulations and the various barriers to entry by private capital into the market.
5. Distribution problems should be critically looked at since it is the retailing or revenue collection point. Distribution must be made more efficient through the identification of a geographical area to serve as a demonstration district which will be replicated in other parts of the distribution companies.
6. Compact II funds should be used to encourage women to go into sunflower plantation for the generation of biogas. Sunflower plantation could enrich the land and improve Agriculture.
7. Tariffs should be reduced to improve accessibility.
8. Production of electricity by private producers should be localized; otherwise the cost of production would be too much.
9. There is a need to plan for future development for electricity distribution.

10. Power to the Northern sector of Ghana should be improved to motivate private business to move there.
11. By what means would private investors be regulated to prevent them from over charging consumers?
12. VRA and GRIDCO have a monopoly in the power sector. For competitiveness, in an attempt to improve accessibility, there is a need to promote private participation.
13. The monopoly of ECG in power distribution is the cause of a lot of challenges the citizens face. It was thus suggested that on the private sector should be involved to make the power sector competitive.
14. The cheapest means of electricity is hydro, it was suggested that small turbines be used on brooks to generate electricity. There are many rivers in Ghana especially in the Central Region which can generate electricity for cottage industries.
15. There was a call for the involvement Ghanaian companies and not foreign companies in the private partnership.
16. Individuals should be encouraged to use solar and wind as sources of energy to reduce the burden on government to provide electricity.
17. Ghana needs about 5000 megawatts, yet we only produce about 2,000 megawatts. The strategy to bridge the gap should include a reduction in wastage and improvement in revenue collection. Synchronize those coming into the energy sector so that their investment can be protected.
18. Should there be intensification of private partnership or limit government involvement to supervisory level? There is too much government involvement in the energy sector causing challenges. ECG and VRA are state controlled. Involving private sector would reduce government involvement to supervisory level. As far as competition to make electricity affordable is concern, government should come in as a regulator.
19. The IPP should be increased. If a private producer is interested in alternative source of power, it would reduce the load on government. Private participation would bring competition which would in turn reduce tariff.
20. There should be a careful look at Regulations
21. Energy Commission and PURC should be well resourced to do the implement education.

22. Pre-paid meters should be preferred to post -paid to help curb non-payments.
23. ECG should provide more collection points. The distance between the existing collection points create some inconvenience because it reduces access to the collection points.
24. Ghana is endowed with rivers like River Pra, River Ochi and River Ankobra. MCC should identify IPP's who are interested in building small water dams on river Pra, river Ochi and River Ankobra.
25. Increase the generation of electricity by putting up additional dams to help the surrounding areas.
26. The inefficiencies are mainly due to monopoly because of no competition and this can be rectified by bringing in other private institutions.

6.7 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1. There was emphasis on the cost of initial service charged by ECG. People find it difficult to pay for poles, cables etc. There should be a fee that would be affordable, when acquiring the services, charged to make it easier and cheaper for people to access the service.
2. There should be a minimization of distribution losses example, through wiring.
3. The need for monitoring to reduce illegal connections.
4. An automated fault finding mechanism to expedite efficiency should be introduced.
5. ECG should assess the load on each transformer in a given area to prevent over loading.
6. There is the issue of transparency, especially in the acquisition of equipment. There should be consideration for their quality.
7. There are delays in dealing with reported faults, sometimes the work delays by a week.
8. ECG should find out where they are challenged the most and address them.
9. There should be an increase in efficiency in dealing with reported faults.
10. The competence of ECG personnel should be looked at.
11. The monitoring system of ECG is poor and as a result gives rise to power outages.
12. In every organization, human resource is important therefore skilled, competent people should be employed.
13. The complaint unit of ECG should be efficient and encouraged to take prompt action.

14. Servicing or replacing transformers to reduce outages in Volta region.
15. Studies have shown that wind speed along South Western Coastal line especially Aflao and Tema are very high. This could be considered in the development of the Compact, for the establishment of a wind based power generation plant.
16. The existing distribution networks needs to be improved.
17. Customer care should be intensified by power distributors
18. Supply of efficient equipment and a good maintenance culture for equipment.
19. Ghana Standard Authority should publish a list of standardized gadgets.
20. Qualified personnel should be employed.

6.8 REVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1. Revenue collection is a problem for E.C.G. There is the need to find out if the cause of this challenge facing ECG was lack of motivation or incentives. The indication from media reports are that some well established companies are indebted to ECG. Compact II funds should be used to motivate ECG staff to do the right thing so that ECG can recover enough revenue.
2. The focus in rural areas should be on solar energy during the Compact II development since they are mostly farmers, and are unable to afford their electricity bills.
3. Prepaid meters have been distributed, but has there been no assessment of their contribution to revenue collection.
4. ECG should employ qualified personnel and they must also be motivated to prevent fraud.
5. There is a significant difference between the number of consumers and paying customers of ECG. A better monitoring of the system would lead improvement in revenue collection, and hence electricity will be affordable to rural folks and more people can be connected to the national grid.
6. The bureaucratic process of getting electricity should be minimal. The difficulties in getting electricity motivate people into illegal connection which makes the electricity company lose revenue.

7. To improve accessibility we must cut down on waste. Company expenditure should be curtailed with the knowledge of the assets and revenue of ECG. The purchasing of grand cars and payment of hefty salaries should not be happen.
8. ECG must protect their infrastructure installed for their operations. Excess materials from previous projects must be well kept for subsequent reassignment to reduce cost.
9. The disconnection of electricity in many houses by ECG is due to misreading of meter and faulty meters. Government should focus on provision of more prepaid meters to enhance revenue collection.
10. The customer service rendered by ECG is problematic. Consumers have to join long queues to purchase electricity credit for their prepaid meters.
11. Compact II should assist to introduce a system that can easily detect illegal connection. ECG should improve their monitoring mechanism to reduce revenue loss.
12. Acquisition of meters is a difficult hurdle for consumers face.
13. The government should improve the financial standing of the utility provider.
14. GRA should employ people to collect revenue instead of ECG doing both distribution and collection of revenue.
15. The communication between ECG and customers should be improved.
16. Some installed pre-paid meters are faulty, causing revenue loss.
17. Expand coverage of pre-paid meters because it helps to increase revenue collection.
18. Bureaucracy at ECG creates long waiting time to get connected. This leads to illegal connection
19. ECG staff should have identification tags to discourage miscreants
20. Companies collecting revenue should intensify education procedures.
21. The payment system at the household level should be looked at since some pay less than the power consumed.
22. The payment system at the household level should be looked at since some pay less than the power consumed.
23. Threshold of pre-paid grading should be looked at especially in compound houses. This will enhance monitoring and effectiveness in the system.
24. Emphasis should be placed on market stealing and illegal connection.

25. Government should bring a policy if pre-paid can be issued at moderate prices in rural areas.
26. Some meter readers of ECG assist customers by adjusting the post-paid meters or how to bypass it. Meter readers are corrupt since they adjust the meters.
27. The issue of compound houses and number of meters should be addressed (threshold that qualify one for a meter). This is linked to the lifeline tariff.
28. Staff of ECG should be motivated in terms of salaries, remuneration, job security and bonuses to discourage corruption.
29. Commercial losses are very high; therefore, there should be collaboration between agencies to agree on the rates for effective monitoring and supervision.
30. The appropriate institutions should deal with thefts of electrical cables.
31. ECG lacks the power to prosecute consumers who owe huge debt.
32. ECG should educate customers of the consequence of non-payment of bills.
33. ECG should check illegal connection of underground electrical cables at night.
34. Government should resource agencies involved in production and distribution.
35. Government should out-source revenue collection to the private sector.
36. The government should provide power (electrical units) for private people to buy and sell to consumers.
37. To MDA's for their electricity consumption should be released for them to pay electricity bills directly to ECG instead of MOFEP.
38. There is an extensive time gap between the report of faulty meters and the subsequent repairs or replacement.
39. Inflation of electricity bills by landlords and landladies should be sufficient reason for prosecution.
40. Improvement of ECG software and system, for the detection of illegal connection and faulty meters.
41. There should be some attention given to service-to-service connection.

There was a summary of issues and conclusions that emerged at Koforidua. These were termed the Koforidua declaration. This was done by Dr. Albert Asamoah-Baah, the Chairman. He

summarized all the concerns and needs outlined by the various stakeholders. He stressed the need for private sector participation in the power sector and how to meet the private sector's conditions. The issues and suggestions made to strengthen ECG were noted. He thanked all the participants for participating and making the program a success.

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7. REGIONAL CONSULTATION 2

ASHANTI, BRONG AHAFO AND WESTERN REGIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The second in the series of regional public consultations took place at the Noda hotel in Kumasi on June 3 2012. It brought together stakeholders from the Ashanti, Western and Brong Ahafo Regions. The theme for the consultation was Powering Ghana for sustainable and Accelerated Development. A total of 108 participants attended. It included representatives from groups and organizations such as political parties, market traders, NGOs, District Assemblies, religious bodies, traditional rulers and other civil groups and societies. The regional breakdown of participants is as follows:

Participants	Females	Males	Total
Ashanti Region	9	31	40
Brong Ahafo Region	10	17	27
Western Region	6	12	18
MCA, Compact II	3	8	11
Total	28	68	96

Also in attendance at the consultations were 10 members of the Compact II team, 2 regional ministers and 11 private individuals.

In his opening remarks, the Ashanti Regional Minister, Dr. Agyeman Mensah touched on the purpose of the consultations and asked participants to come up with ideas and suggestions that would help Ghana develop a concept paper to make Compact II successful. He said Ghana's selection for Compact II required the need to come up with proposals that highlighted the development needs of the country. The Minister said Ghana would be increasing its power generation to ensure reliable power supply and become a net exporter of power. Increased

generation, he added, would create wealth and reduced poverty and solve the problems of unreliable and inadequate power situation in the country.

The Minister commended the US government for selecting Ghana for Compact II and also thanked Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) for the successful implementation of Compact I. Through Compact I, certain rural communities with the potential for agricultural production and agribusiness have become more accessible. He also thanked Team for initiating the on-going stakeholder consultations and called for open and objective discussion of issues by the participants.

The Brong Ahafo Regional Minister Hon Kojo Nyamekye Marfo pleaded the case for the Brong Ahafo region indicating that it was a deprived region and therefore should receive special attention during the development of Compact II.

The Chairman for the function, Dr Albert Asamoah Baah, Technical Advisor to the Ministry of finance gave the background and the reasons for these public consultations.

The Project Manager for Compact II, Mr. Albert Sowah, presented the problems identified so far and some of the proposed strategies to address them. At the end of the project manager's presentation a number of issues were raised by participants. These are grouped under the five proposed program areas.

7.2 ACCESS AND PRODUCTIVE USE PROGRAM

1. Other forms of energy must be considered in order to reduce the overdependence on hydro.
2. The compact should consider investing in solar, wind and gas to make reliable power available to other parts of the country.
3. Development of small river dams for the generation of electricity.
4. Consider the sustainability of the use of solar lanterns in the Northern region.

7.3 DEMAND SIDE PROGRAM

1. Wastage of electricity by consumers, poor control of streetlights and introduction of cost reflective tariffs.
2. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief executives must be made responsible for controlling streetlights in the country and the use of switches that turn on and off should be encouraged.
3. Installation of switches that turn on and off the streetlights at the appropriate time should be considered.

7.4 IMPROVED GENERATION CAPACITY PROGRAM

1. Review rules and regulation and reform the energy sector in order to attract private capital and enhance the performance of the sector.
2. Effective rules and regulations must be put in place before the compact fund is sourced.
3. Government's interference in setting of utility tariffs.

7.5 REVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1. Corrupt and illegal practices of Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) staff and provision of prepaid meters to all consumers.
2. Corrupt officials of utilities should be fired and effective rules and regulations with effective sanctions put in place to ensure people do the right thing.

7.6 GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Is Compact II going to take into account those regions that were left out in the first compact, "bearing in mind equity in the distribution of social welfare in our constitution?"
2. Compact II funds may not be sufficient to resolve all the problems in the energy sector, the program should concentrate on some few regions or projects.
3. Local government and intended beneficiaries of projects are recommended to be part of the monitoring and evaluation process.

After 1st plenary, the participants broke into 3 syndicated groups – Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 to consider issues in the following areas:

- Improve access to electricity,
- Improve reliability of electricity supply,
- Improve financial standing of utilities.

At the end of the syndicate discussion, the following reports were presented to the plenary.

7.7 GROUP 1 REPORT

Productive use of power

1. Extension of electricity should be related to social services and economic activities.
2. Consider schools and hospitals that do not have electricity.
3. Industrial hubs and economic enclaves– this should come with transformers and other infrastructure.
4. Increase alternative energy sources for domestic use so that power from hydro can be used more for industry.

Tariff Regime

5. The cost of connecting electricity to SMEs as well as the procedures involved should be reduced
6. Tariffs (lifeline) need to be reviewed so that people in the rural areas can benefit from electricity connection.
7. Extensive education on implication of lower than cost recovery rates should be organized

Rural Electrification

8. There is a need to look at solar for difficult-to-reach areas
9. Need to take into account the population density of the area in relation to grid extension. Others thought that electricity is a social service and should be provided to areas regardless of population of the area.
10. Need to think about cost sharing under the ‘access’ (SHEP) program

Review of laws and policy framework

11. Review the economic incentive to motivate private actors in the provision of solar and other infrastructure associated with solar
12. The clause relating to private actors doing grid extension needs to be reviewed.

7.8 GROUP 2 REPORT

Policy, Governance and Regulation Issues

1. The city planning agencies should look at the location of industries and households to allocate electricity to different areas since they have different energy needs.
2. There should be a ban on the importation of second-hand electrical gadgets.
3. Reduction of taxes or custom duties on the importation of brand new electrical equipment
4. Consider the population growth of an area to plan their energy needs
5. There should be proper community assessment of the power needs of the people

Capacity Development

6. There should be capacity building of ECG workers to improve on their maintenance culture

Attraction of Additional Generation Capacity

7. Encouraging private sector participation in the power sector by providing them with some tax relief.
8. Provide alternative sources of power during dry seasons e.g. Gas and private power generation
9. We should generate more power by exploring other forms of energy such as wind, gas etc.
10. There is the need for a decentralized power supply system

Reinforcement of Transmission Networks

11. Upgrading transmission lines frequently

Reinforcement of Distribution Networks

12. The operations of E.C.G should be evaluated to determine if it is still relevant or if it should be reformed
13. The distributing companies like ECG should improve on their customer service
14. We should modernize the operations of E.C.G (Standards and maintenance)
15. Increase the number of sub-stations to improve power supply

7.9 GROUP 3 REPORT

Capacity Development and training

1. Improve accessibility of meters to meter readers
2. Train staff and improve numbers to create adequate and efficient staff
3. Train staff to improve billing system

Monitoring issues

4. Non-payment of bills by some consumers
5. Consumers condoning and conniving with ECG officials to tamper with meters etc
6. Stealing of cables and other materials

Reinforcement of transmission and distribution network

7. Inadequate supply of meters
8. Improper regulation of streetlights
9. Non-extension of power to new areas/settlements

Policy, governance and regulatory issues

10. Inadequate social education on the need to pay realistic bills
11. Inefficient mapping system to properly locate all customers
12. Inadequate strengthening of regulatory bodies.

There was a second syndicate section which looked at regional specific issues. Participants were grouped according to the region, namely Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Western Regions. The following reports were sent to the plenary.

7.10 ASHANTI REGION REPORT

1. Education for both staff and consumers on the provision of services.
2. Readily available and affordable meters, poles and cables.
3. Replace and upgrade weak and obsolete equipment.

7.11 BRONGAHAFO REGION REPORT

1. Scale –up rural electrification (peri-urban areas)
2. Provide alternate source of light – (solar, wind in the hinterland)
3. Provide electricity to existing major markets (Techiman, Yeji, Sunyani, Atebubu, Kintampo, Dormaa, Berekum, Nsoatre, Goaso, Seikwa, Tain, etc.

7.12 WESTERN REGION REPORT

1. Intensify rural electrification
 - a. To prevent rural-urban migration
 - b. To be used by schools for ICT training
 - c. To enhance youth talent in games and sports
2. Construction of dams on the rivers/streams in the region and generation of gas from the oil field for electricity supply
3. Creation of more power sub-stations/ provision of more transformers/ change old transmission lines: wooden high tension poles to aluminium poles due to rampant bush fires

At the end, there was a summary of issues, suggestions and conclusions reached at Kumasi. This was termed the **Kumasi Declaration**. The issues are:

Access and productive use program

1. Providing alternate energy sources of energy such as Solar, wind and thermal
2. Increased the use of solar lanterns and its ensure its sustainability
3. Build mini dams to augment generation of supply

4. Extend electricity to markets and other social centers to provide an opportunity for the productive use of electricity

Demand side program

1. There must be reduction in wastage of electricity
2. Need to educate public on implications of non realistic prices for power
3. Ban the importation of second hand electrical appliances that uses more power
4. Manage the operations of street lights more professionally

Improved generation capacity program

1. Involve IPPs and PPPs in power generation
2. Review of laws and regulations in the energy sector to attract private capital
3. There must be a policy on the availability and pricing of gas
4. Payment of tariffs – must be realistic while lifeline is provided for poor communities
5. Encourage industry to provide own electricity in order to leave VRA supply for domestic use
6. Demystifying and depoliticizing pricing reform

Distribution generation capacity program

1. Upgrade transmission lines more frequently
2. Increase the number of sub-stations

Revenue Improvement Program

1. Improve the capacity of ECG staff to handle all issues on electricity
2. Utilities should improve upon their customer service

7.13 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN KUMASI

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Richard Yeboah	House of Chiefs
Samuel Obeng	House of Chiefs

8. REGIONAL CONSULTATION 3

NORTHERN, UPPER EAST AND UPPER WEST REGIONS

8.1 INTRODUCTION

This public consultation brought together representatives of Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. This took place at Tamale on the 10th July, 2012 at Gariba Lodge.

The theme for the consultation was “Powering Ghana for sustainable and accelerated development”. In all a total of ninety nine (99) participants attended. It included representatives from market women association, chief and elders, regional ministers, NGO’s, officials of the Regional Coordinating Council of the three northern regions and the media. The breakdown of participants is as follows:

Region	Females	Males	Total
Upper East Region	8	13	21
Upper West Region	1	15	16
Northern Region	5	20	25
Compact II Members	3	10	13
Others			24
Total			99

The program started at 10:30 am with prayers from Mr. Swala Abdul Wahab of the Regional Coordinating Council. This was followed by the introduction of dignitaries by Mr. Nabanyin Pratt.

8.2 OPENING

The forum was opened by Hon. Moses Magbenga, the Northern Regional Minister. He was happy that the main essence of Compact 2 was to encourage accelerated growth in the country and reduce poverty. According to him, statistics showed that the three Northern regions were the

most poverty stricken regions in the country and therefore expected them to benefit a lot from Compact II in order to help them alleviate poverty. He thus pleaded for more attention in that regard.

The Upper East Regional Minister, Mr. Mark Wayongo emphasized the point made by the Northern Regional Minister and further indicated that the Upper East Region should be given attention. He indicated that the Upper East region was the least covered in the whole country in terms of electricity and was looking forward to a change in that through Compact II. He proposed that Compact 2 should adopt the proposed Pwalugu dam which when developed could provide electricity to the people of the Upper East region, provide irrigation, aqua tourism and other benefits. He also flagged the Sissili –Kulpong dams as possible projects for Compact II. He again noted that most of the communities in his region had single phased electricity which could not power even corn mills. This was affecting the ability to develop cottage industries in the region. Should Compact II be able to address these, it would be a major contribution to the development of the region.

Hon. Alhaji Amin Amidu Sulemani, Minister for the Upper West region expressed similar concerns as his other colleague ministers. According to him, the main problem of the Upper West region was unreliable power and low voltage. He hoped that since the aim of compact 2 was to strengthen the power system to enhance private sector investment, improving the electrical system in the region will help in the processing of their local crops. Vo-Na Bawah, a member of council of state urged compact II to look at the very deprived areas in the regions. He advocated for peace in the region for the Compact 2 program to be successful.

At the end of project managers' presentation, and the syndicate group discussions the following issues were raised and are summarized under the five proposed programs:

8.3 ACCESS AND PRODUCTIVE USE PROGRAM

- 1 Solar energy was not needed at the three Northern regions because it could not power especially their grinding machines.

- 2 Grid extension should be managed very well to avoid rural urban migration as lack of electricity could affect the youth leaving
- 3 Identify business potentials of various target communities and tailor electrification to the needs.
- 4 Establish industrial village for high consuming activities such as welders.
- 5 The needs of women and people with disabilities should be taken care of by identifying activities that such vulnerable groups can engage in when electricity supply improves.
- 6 Encourage the use of solar facilities, wind and biogas.
- 7 Participants wanted the introduction of pre-paid metering system in the regions.
- 8 There must be fair distribution of electricity to all the regions.
- 9 The need for Ghana to stop exporting electricity to neighboring countries at the detriment of ordinary citizens.
- 10 There must be the elimination of political interferences in the power sector.
- 11 Communities in the three northern regions want to see grid wires not solar lantern or panels.
- 12 Compact must be linked with other existing projects/ programs especially SADA
- 13 How long will it take for compact II to kick start?
- 14 There must be other interventions to go along-side power such as water being an essential commodity which is needed most in any income generation activity

8.4 DEMAND SIDE PROGRAM

- 1 Sensitize consumers to save electricity especially in urban areas.
- 2 Conservation of electricity through the use of low energy consuming bulbs.
- 3 Improve the control of street lights to conserving energy.
- 4 Education should go to people who do not understand energy interventions such as solar panels thereby politicizing and eventually destroying them.
- 5 Establishing consumer protection societies or agencies in communities will help check discrepancies in the delivery of electricity.
- 6 Task Force to ensure efficient use of power in government institutions.
- 7 Intensive public education (instil spirit of nationalism)

- 8 Use of modern technology to ensure efficiency.
- 9 Sensitize consumers to save electricity especially in urban areas.
- 10 Establishing consumer protection societies or agencies in communities will help check discrepancies in the delivery of electricity.

8.5 IMPROVED GENERATION CAPACITY PROGRAM

- 1 The need for Ghana to stop exporting electricity to neighboring countries at the detriment of ordinary citizens.
- 2 Communities in the three northern regions want to see grid wires not solar lantern or panels.
- 3 Use of crude oil to power thermal machines should be discouraged.
- 4 Review of tariff system to make it cost reflective.
- 5 De-regulation of the sector to ensure private participation

8.6 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM

- 1 Improve and upgrade transformers in the three regions.
- 2 Three phase electricity should be extended to irrigation areas.
- 3 Access to electricity must go alongside quality; thus the need to empower service providers to deliver quality service.
- 4 Bottlenecks and wastage associated with power distribution should be removed to improve access.
- 5 Utility bodies have to put measures in place to reduce technical losses.
- 6 Metal or iron poles should be used instead of wood due to prevalence of bush fires in the region.
- 7 Pre-paid vendor stations should be close to consumers.
- 8 Improve outmoded equipment.
- 9 Training and capacity building should be intensified for staff of utilities.
- 10 Procurement of new equipment to enhance quality supply of electricity.
- 11 Provision of sub-stations and upgrading of transmission lines and transformers to strengthen power supply.

- 12 Building of more bulk supply stations to curb low voltages.

8.7 REVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

- 1 Participants wanted the introduction of pre-paid metering system in the regions.
- 2 There must be fair distribution of electricity to all the regions.
- 3 Low quality technical expertise and inefficient metering affecting profit levels.
- 4 Monitoring system should be put in place to ensure quality service and value for money.
- 5 Focus on policy directives to address problems of illegal connections of electricity.
- 6 Utilities should step-up monitoring and prosecute offenders engages in illegal connections.
- 7 There is the need to fast-track meter acquisition process to avoid illegal connections.
- 8 The bloating of electricity bills should be checked through auditing.
- 9 Qualified bodies or employees should do electrical installation to check illegal connections.
- 10 Provision of pre-paid meters to people in the northern sector.
- 11 Encourage people to pay electricity bill through provision of industries that use electricity.
- 12 Take measures to check inefficiency of agencies.
- 13 Bribery and corruption in utilities should be checked.
- 14 Heavy Government indebtedness in respect of bills should be avoided.
- 15 Use of temporary staff for meter reading should be stopped.
- 16 Restructuring of staff motivation thus putting employees on single spine salary structure.
- 17 Use of pre-paid meters by power consumers should be encouraged.
- 18 Faulty pre-paid meters should be checked

8.8 OTHERS

- 1 There must be the elimination of political interferences in the power sector.
- 2 There must be other interventions to go along-side power such as water being an essential commodity which is needed most in any income generation activity.
- 3 Compact II should focus on investing in agro-forestry to provide sustainable supply of electricity.
- 4 Compact II should help facilitate existing plans for Pwalugu and Sissili-Kulpong multi-

purpose dam.

- 5 Identification of natural hydro power such as Vea, Jole, Kambaa.
- 6 Chiefs should lease out land for electrification.
- 7 The various assembles should enforce existing laws on constructing buildings rather than enacting new ones.
- 8 The scattered settlements of some communities are cultural.
- 9 Developing Pwalugu, Sissili-Kulpong and Tamme dams for electrification, irrigation, fishing, transportation and tourism.

8.9 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN TAMALE

NAMES

(Dorimon Naa) Naa S.D. Gore II
Aabeleme Vivian

Abdulai Ahmed
Abdul-Karim Adam
Abdul-Latif Tahiru
Abdul-Rahman Abdulai
Abubalcana Adamu
Adjei Mckeown Adjei
Akaribo Josephine
Adula Fati
Abotinareba Regina
Anazeya Linda
Korah Abdul
Glover Benjamin
Ahmed Awal
Penipa Felix
Akolgo Samson
Saceda Stella
Lambert Felix
Seidu Fatimata
Salifu Majad
Amoh K. Eric
Nabsiegna Gladys
Pe Joseph B. Afagachie III
Bonaba Baba Salifu Lemyaarum
Afagachie Lawrence
Abota Sam
Atanga Ayoo Roland

Alabira Ibrahim
Alhassan Issahaku
Alhassan M. Awal
Alhassan Ziblim

Asumah James
Attabeh Mark
Baba H. Osman
Bajin D. Pobia
Balehisu Mohammed
Bidoma Dawuni

GROUP REPRESENTED

U/W Regional House Of Chiefs
Sustainable Intergrated Resource
Development Services Centre Wa (NGO)
National Association of Garages
Western Regional Coordinating Council
Maata-N-Tudu Assoc.
Association of Small Scale Industries
Plan Ghana (NGO)
Wood Workers Association of Ghana
Bolgatanga Market women Association
Bolgatanga Market women Association
Bolgatanga Market women Association
Bolgatanga Market women Association
Regional Coordinating Council
Daily Graphic
Rise Ghana (NGO)
Association of Small Scale Industries
Welders' Association
People's National Congress- Bolgatanga
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Presbyterian C3R Rehabilitation Centre
Association. of Barbers
Ghana News Agency
Upper East Regional House of Chiefs
Upper East Regional House of Chiefs
Upper East Regional House of Chiefs
Upper East Regional House of Chiefs
National Democratic Congress

Private Consultant
Regional Coordinating Council
NORSAAC
Association of Small Scale Industries
Tamale
Blue Hill Hotel
Tado
Regional Coordinating Council
Ghana News Agency
Tamale Central Market
Regional Coordinating Council.

Damma Mumuni
 Damongo-Wura
 Damwah K. Agape
 Dasanah J.M.
 Dualah A. Wahab
 Iddisah Mumuni
 Issahaku Zakari
 Kworo Barecheh Nlowie Baninye II
 Leocadia Aleser
 Limann Bajor Daniel
 Muniratu Rufayi
 Naa Dilcomwine Domale
 Naatu N. Joseph
 Nagborana Naa E.D. Mahami
 Nasara Bawa
 Rubaba Latifu
 Saeed Abdul Moomen

Sandra K. Sakwah K. Sandra
 Vo –Na Mohammed B. Bawah
 Yakubu Abdul Majid
 Yakubu Dingu Yakubu
 Yasepone Cyril

Regional Coordinating Council

New Patriotic Party
 Regional Coordinating Council
 Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
 Convention Peoples Party
 Netherlands Development Association
 Niantor (Zini) Kworo
 Christian Mothers Shea Venture
 Gwollu Kuoru
 ONTDA
 Upper West Regional House. Of chiefs
 National Democratic Congress
 Mamprugu Traditional Council
 GHABA - Tamale
 Market Women Assoc.
 Association Of Small Scale Industries –
 Tamale
 SEND Ghana
 Dagbon Traditional Council
 Ghanaian Times
 National Association of Garages
 CAMFED Ghana

CORE TEAM MEMBERS

NAMES

Albert Sowah
 Capt. P.I. Donkor
 Julie Asante
 Ken Owusu
 Mercy Bannerman
 P.K. Mensah
 Robert Osei
 Michael Ayekple
 Mary A. Ampomah
 Philip Essuman

GROUP REPRESENTED

Core Team Member
 Core Team Member
 Core Team Member
 Core Team Member
 Core Team Member
 Core Team Member
 Core Team Member
 Compact II Research Assistant
 Compact II Research Assistant
 Compact II Research Assistant

9. PARLIAMENT

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the consultation was to build consensus on the problems identified for the power sector, receive suggestions from Honourable Members and assist in sharpening the Concept Paper.

The consultation took the team to Parliament House where they held discussions with the leaderships of the house on July 17th 2012.

The Parliamentary team was led by Hon Rashid Pelpuo, Deputy Minority Leader in the absence of the Majority leader. He was assisted by Hon Ambrose Dery, Deputy Minority Leader. The Compact 2 team was led by Prof. Samuel Sefa Dedeh, National coordinator of Compact II and Chairman of the Board of the Millennium Development Authority. MIDA

The Full list of Participants is as follows:

Males	Females	Total
18	2	20

In his opening remarks, the Deputy Majority Leader and Chairman for the function, Hon. Rashid Pelpuo indicated his gratitude to the Compact II team for coming to consult parliament. He said he has been following with great interest the work that MIDA has been doing which was of considerable interest to Parliament and the nation. He mentioned that Compact 1 was developed by the last government but yet the NDC government accepted it and worked with it. He pledged Parliament support and its willingness to work with the compact 2 team.

The Deputy Minority leader, Hon. Ambrose Dery, mentioned that the leaders of the parliamentary select committees on Trade, Agriculture, Energy and Finance were all present at the meeting which was an indication of the importance parliament attached to the work of the

Compact II Team. This is because power is indispensable to the growth of the country. He was however of the view that the issue of power should be looked at holistically because under President Kufour, tax incentives were given to industries in the area of power but it did not achieve the desired results because of the lack of the necessary infrastructure to support power supply. He was of the opinion that while thinking of the supply of power, there must be effort to support industries to thrive through such incentives as supply of credits to ensure the availability of industries that could use power.

This was followed by a brief presentation by Prof.Sefa-Dedeh and Albert Sowah. The following were stressed.

1. The Compact development process, methodology and procedures.
2. The problems identified through the power problem tree
3. The importance of consultation in the process.
4. The Compact once signed is a legal document that goes beyond specific governments
5. The approach to the development of the second Compact and where we are.
6. The importance of reforms in the sector.

Members of Parliament made comments and gave suggestions. These are summarised below under the five proposed programs.

9.2 ACCESS AND PRODUCTIVE USE PROGRAM

	Name	Comment/Suggestion
1	Hon Ambrose Dery	To make progress as a nation and reduce poverty, there is the need to look at the demand side of things. Women and small to medium scale operations should be the major focus of attention. To exclude these will mean that there will not be sustainability in any proposed intervention.
2	Hon Ambrose Dery	Efforts to improve power alone could not lead to sustainable development because the small scaled

		enterprises which formed the backbone of the economy would not have the means to tap into the power that would be available to improve their fortunes. Alongside power improvement, there should be some focus on credit to small scale enterprise in order to sustain their ability to use power.
3	Hon. Dr Alhassan	Policy issues must take center stage in the compact development. It is important to look at how the power sector links up to the rest of the economy. For example, there is the need to relate the power sector to the agriculture sector.
4	Hon. Dr Alhassan	policy framework that would compel the power sector to relate to the rest of the economy. Power delivery in his opinion must be linked to economic activities to propel the economy forward
5	Hon. E.A. Debra	It is time to look seriously at extending electricity to farms to transform these farms.
6	Hon Rashid Pelpuo	What went into the determination of the binding constraint because many electrical systems especially solar systems at the village have become white elephants? This reveals the poor maintenance culture in the country.

9.3 DEMAND SIDE PROGRAM

	Name	Comments / Suggestions
1	Hon. Dr Alhassan	Policy on appliances using electricity and other related issues need to be examined.

9.4 IMPROVED GENERATION CAPACITY PROGRAM

	Name	Comments/Suggestions
1	Hon. Dr Akoto Osei	As a country, we cannot have private sector investment in the power sector without adequate pricing of their goods. Pricing must be separated from subsidy
2	Hon. Dr Adda	There should be an IPP policy framework because it is important. It should have legal backing.
3	Alhaji Sagho	There is the need for clarity of the PPP/IPP policy.

9.5 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM

	Name	Comments/Suggestions
1	Hon Dr Adda	For the distribution system to be effective, the central system should be broken down and zoned. Again the management practices in the utilities would have to be investigated. This should include tenders and procurement practices because most companies acting as suppliers and service providers were owned by the staff of the utilities.
2	Hon Samuel Addo	There is the need for targeting medium to large scale industries and assisting them so they can use power productively and be able to pay for it.

9.6 REVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

	Name	Comments/Suggestion
1	Hon. Dr Akoto Osei	The operating companies in the energy sector were too many with each having its own problems and with each arguing that they had been under capitalized for a long time.
2	Hon. Dr Akoto Osei	Any effort to improve the power sector must go hand in hand with tackling the governance issues. The

governance structure of the utilities is the most important.

3 Hon Samuel Addo

Recapitalizing the utilities is crucial.

4 Alhaji Sagho

There must be a public document that communicates policies related to energy

9.7 OTHER ISSUES

Name	Comments/Suggestions
1 Hon. Dr Alhassan	There must be a window for Compact II to linkup with activities of Compact I that needs power.
2 Hon. Dr Adda	The real issues in the power sector were in the governance area.

In his closing remarks, Prof Samuel Sefa-Dedeh thanked parliament for their time and contribution. He said the issues about governance and reforms raised have also been flagged by the MCC. The issue of reform is critical. There was therefore the need to hold the bull by the horn and deal with them. He indicated that the plan was to use the MCC funding to leverage private funds. This means the constraints to private sector investment must be removed.

9.8 List of Participants

Camillo Pwamang	Majority Secretariat
Hon Dr. A. Akoto Osei	Ranking Member : Finance
Hon E. A. Debrah	Ranking Member: Food Agric & Cocoa Affairs
Hon John Adda	Ranking Member-Energy
Hon. Owusu Afriyie Akoto	Member of Food , Agric & Cocoa Affairs Committee
Hon. Alfred Abayateye	Vice Chairman, Finance Committee
Hon. Alhaji Abukari Sumani	Member of Finance Committee
Hon. Alhaji B. Sorogho	Chairman, Trade, Industry & Tourism
Hon. Ambrose Dery	Deputy Minority Leader
Hon. Dr. Alhassan A. Yakubu	Chairman : Food, Agric & Cocoa Affairs
Hon. Dr. Kojo Appiah-Kusi	Member of Poverty Reduction Committee
Hon. Ernest K. Yakah	Member of Mines and Energy Committee
Hon. Evelyn Brefo-Boateng	Member of Public Account Committee
Hon. Gabriel K. Essilfie	Vice Chair, Agric Committee
Hon. Gifty E. Kusi	Dep. Minority Whip
Hon. Ignatius Baffour Awuah	Member of Finance Committee
Hon. Joseph Amankwanor	Deputy Ranking: Mines & Energy
Hon. Mary Salifu Boforo	Member of Food, Agric & Cocoa Affairs Committee
Hon. Rashid Pelpuo	Deputy Majority Leader-Leader of Parliamentary Delegation
Hon. Samuel Addo	Member of Trade Committee
Albert Sowah	Program Manager
Dr. Albert Asamoah Baah	Member
Dr. Mercy Bannerman	Member
Dr. Peter Acquah	Member
Mr. Ken Owusu	Member
Mr. Nabanyin Pratt	Member
Mrs Susan Ossan	Member
Prof Samuel Sefa- Dedeh	Chairman/ National Coordinator
Susan Osam	Member