

**Ghana Water Partnership**

**GHANA COUNTRY WATER PARTNERSHIP**

**WATER, CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**PROGRAMME (WACDEP)**

**REVISED WORK PLAN 2013 - 2015**

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**GWP-Ghana Country Partnership**

**c/o CSIR Water Research Institute**

**P O Box MB 32**

**Accra –Ghana**

**Email** [**gwpghana@yahoo.com**](mailto:gwpghana@yahoo.com)

**Telephone +233 302 775135/761031**

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This project document has been prepared to implement in Ghana the assistance the Global Water Partnership is giving African Governments to support integration of water security and climate resilience in their transboundary and national development planning and decision- making processes. The project responds to the declaration of the African Heads of State at Sharm el Sheikh in 2008 on Water and Sanitation in Africa. It also responds to AMCOW’s request to GWP in 2009 and its own work programme over 2010-2013.

The project in Ghana will be implemented over a 3-year period at a cost of 600,000. It will be financed by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the Department for International Development (DFID), The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and other donors.

The beneficiaries will include the planning units and their staff in the sector ministries including NDPC, MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MLNR, EPA, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the farmers/fishermen/herdsmen on the farms.

Implementation will be by Ghana Country Water Partnership with the assistance of the Global and the West African Regional Partnerships. The project will be managed by national Project Steering Committee comprising representatives of the MOFEP, NDPC, WRC, MOFA, EPA, FC and MLGRD. The secretariat for the Steering Committee will be provided by that of the CWP-Ghana.

The overall objective is to assist to enhance technical and institutional capacity and predictable financing and investments in water security and climate change adaptation for economic growth and human security.

The assistance will be in i) Identification of water and related sector projects in the National Development Plan ii) The selection and implementation of projects which are water secure and climate resistant iii) Assistance with knowledge and capacity building iv) Assistance with partnership and project management

The document is based on general Terms of Reference prepared by GWP Africa and AMCOW and was adapted to suit the situation in Ghana.

The project will be reported annually in accordance to a reporting format developed by GWP.

A log-frame has been provided which will be used for Monitoring and Evaluation.

Finally, the project will be used to strengthen the CWP-Ghana in the areas of engaging stakeholders, strengthening the network, fund raising and monitoring and evaluation.

**OUTCOME**

**4 COMPONETS**

**8 WORK PACKAGES**

Integration, investments in Climate resilient growth and development

**Acronyms/Abbreviations**

AfDB - African Development Bank

AMCEN - African Ministerial Conference on the Environment

AMCOW - African Ministers’ Council on Water

AU - African Union

AUC - African Union Commission

AWF - Africa Water Facility

BADEA - Arab bank for Economic Development in Africa

COP - Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)

CWSA - Community Water and Sanitation Agency

DBSA - Development Bank of Southern Africa

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

EUWI - European Union Water Initiative

FC - Forestry Commission

FWG - Finance Working Group

GSGDA - Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

GWCL - Ghana Water Company Limited

GWP - Global Water Partnership

ICA - Infrastructure Consortium for Africa

IFIs - International Financial Institutions

ISDR - International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

LI - Legislative Instruments

MoEn - Ministry of Energy

MEST - Ministry of Environment Science and Technology

MLNR - Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

MLGRD - Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

MMDAs - Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MOFA - Ministry of Food and Agriculture

MOFEP - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

MOT - Ministry of Transport

MTEF - Medium Term Expenditure Framework

MWRWH - Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing

NAPA - National Adaptation Programme of Action

NASCC - National Adaptation Strategies for Climate Change

NDPC - National Development Planning Commission

ODA - Official Development Assistance

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PSC - Project Steering Committee

PPFs - Project Preparation Facilities

PRSPs - Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

RBO - River Basin Organisation

REC - Regional Economic Community

RIAM - Water Resources Rapid Impact Assessment

SADC - Southern African Development Community

SEA - Strategic Environment Assessment

UNCBD United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNCBD - United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

UN ECA - United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nation as Environment Programme

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention

WACDEP - Water, Climate and Development Programme

WEAP - Water Evaluation And Planning system

WGF - Water Governance Facility

WMO - World Meteorological Organisation

WRC - Water Resources Commission

WSSD - World Summit on Sustainable Development

**1.0 WATER, CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**1.1 Background**

This background is presented in the transboundary and national contexts.

***Transboundary Context***

The Volta River Basin is shared by Burkina Faso and Ghana and other riparian countries namely, Benin, Ivory Coast, Mali and Togo. Burkina Faso and Ghana alone account for 85% of the 400,000 sq. km surface area of the basin. See Fig 1.

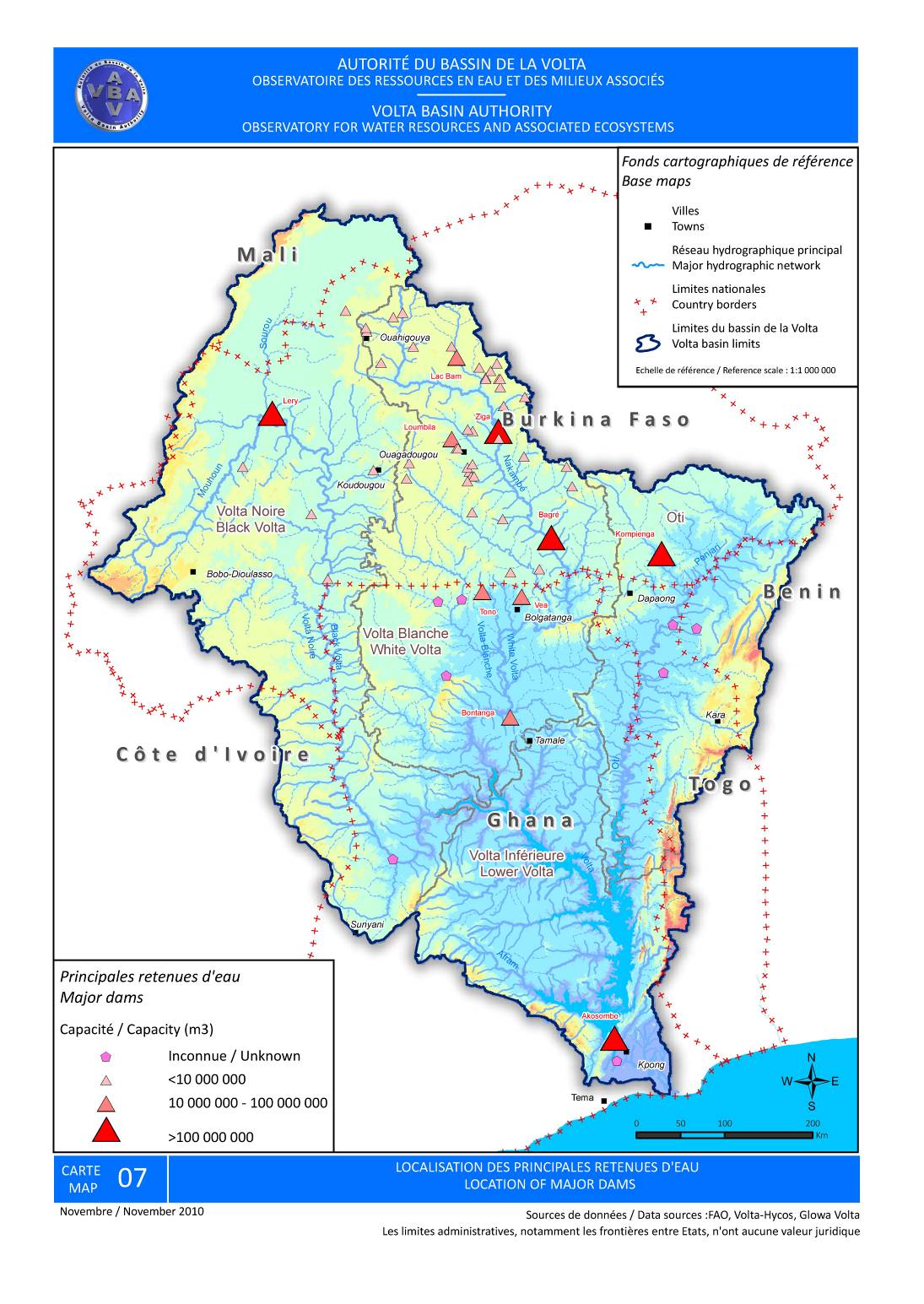


Fig 1: Volta River Basin with Major Dams including Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso

Source: Volta River Basin Authority

The Volta River has been a source of water for the populations in the basin for many years. Since the 1960s and with growth in population and economic development, there has been a corresponding growth in water use. The river is presently developed as a source of hydropower in Ghana, Togo, Benin and Burkina Faso. It is also a source of drinking and industrial water supply for rural communities and urban centers like Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Tamale and Accra. The development of agriculture particularly in the drier parts of northern Ghana and Burkina Faso depends very much on a number of dams (small, medium and large) which have been constructed to provide irrigation water for dry season farming and for livestock watering.

These have resulted in land and water management problems. These problems include water shortages, water quality degradation, water borne diseases, flooding, loss of biodiversity, growth of aquatic weeds, coastal erosion, etc. They have been worsened by the fact that the developments have been driven by individual national needs with less consideration for other riparians. In the past decade or so, there have been a number of initiatives to get the riparian countries to co-operate either at the bilateral or multilateral level in addressing the problems in an integrated manner. Consequently a Joint Technical Committee on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) was created in December, 2005.Later with the assistance IUCN and other development Partners a Volta Basin Authority was established in 2007 to manage the resources of the basin.

As the pressure of human development on the basin grew, the six riparian countries have sought assistance from the Global Environmental Facility to help them manage the basin. Towards this end, a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) has been carried out and a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) is being developed towards joint management of the basin for the equitable benefit of the countries.

***National Context***

This is presented within the contexts of National Development, Water Resources, Environment and Climate Change.

***Development Context***

From 1994 Ghana embarked upon an integrated programme of economic and social policies to provide a comprehensive framework for accelerated growth and sustainable development to reverse the social and economic decline which the country experienced from the mid- 1970s to mid-1990s. The goal was to make Ghana a middle income country by 2015, reduce poverty, increase access to basic services like water and sanitation, enhance the quality of life, improve social and cultural assets, create better economic conditions, minimize environmental degradation and promote good governance.

The development of water resources to meet various sectoral needs in a sustainable manner is seen within the national contexts of the National Water Vision and the Goals of National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, the West African Water Vision, The African Water Vision and the goals of the New Partnership for African Development, and the Millennium Development Goals.

The development targets have been mainly based on national needs as reflected in the PRSPs,

The current GSGDA 2010-2013 is planned to prioritise expenditures in the areas of Agriculture, Infrastructure (including transport, energy, IWRM), Water and Sanitation, Health and Education. This includes implies the adaptation and reduction of climate variability and change impact on development.

In addition GSGDA responds to the:-

1. Sharm el Sheikh declaration by AU heads of state to make progress in the challenges of water and sanitation ,infrastructure financing, water conservation and equitable distribution, closing the sanitation gap, breaking the silence on sanitation and hygiene, adapting to climate change, integrated management of transboundary and national surface and groundwater, investing in infrastructure, knowledge, monitoring and institutional development as well as capacity building, avoiding water related disasters
2. AMCOW Work Plan of 2011- 2013 which focuses on 4 Key Issues namely IWRM and Water for Growth and Development, Climate change and variability, Sanitation, Optimal use of groundwater.
3. The Global Water Partnership initiatives on IWRM which in Ghana has been adopted as *a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.*

***Water Resources Management Context***

Ghana’s surface and ground water resources are within the river basins of the country. The basins are drained by 3 main river basin systems which are the Volta (consisting of the Black Volta, White Volta, Oti, Lower Volta); the Southwest (consisting of the Ankobra, Bia, Pra, Tano)and the Coastal (consisting of the Ayensu, Densu, Ochi-Amissah, Ochi –Nakwa) basin systems. The river flows correspond to the seasonal variations of rainfall. Some flow all year round, while others dry up during the dry season. There are some which have one peak flow in the year while others have two peak flows.

The groundwater occurs mainly in crystalline rocks with little primary porosity and in sedimentary rocks which have better water holding capacities.

In response to the development agenda a number of reform activities were undertaken in the water sector resulting in the passing of ACT 522 of 1996 by parliament to vest the water resources in the President of the Republic, and for it to be managed by a Water Resources Commission (WRC). The ACT, also gave authority to regulate and manage the utilization of water resources and the co-ordination of any policy in relation to them. Its functions include among others comprehensive, planning, granting of water rights, data collection and dissemination of information in water resources, monitor and evaluate programmes for operation and maintenance of water resources, advise pollution control agencies, on matters concerning pollution of waters. The Water Resources Commission in pursuit of its mandate has:-

1. Championed the preparation and approval of a comprehensive National Water Policy in 2007.
2. Adopted an Integrated Management approach at managing the water resources of the country instead of the sectoral approach which existed before the Commission was established.
3. Provided leadership and advised government on the management and use of the water resources which Ghana shares with neighboring countries in the Volta River Basin, resulting in the establishment the Volta Basin Authority.
4. Established Six (6) out of seventeen (17 River Basin Boards.)
5. Assessed the;

a) Surface and ground water availability at the national level and in the six (6) river basins.

b) Current and long term water demand for the various sectors and the aquatic ecosystem up to 2030.

c) The balance between water availability under various scenarios of climate variability and change and the present and the projected future up to 2030.It uses the "Water Evaluation And Planning" (WEAP) Model of the Stockholm Environment Institute.

vi) Had two Legislative Instruments (LI) for water resources regulation promulgated. The titles are:-

1. Water Use Regulations LI 1692 of 2001. This LI demands that any person who wishes to have water for domestic, commercial, industrial, municipal, agricultural, power generation, fisheries, etc. purposes shall apply for a water permit from the Commission.
2. Drilling License and Groundwater Development Regulations LI 1827of 2006 requires that any person who wishes to construct a well for the abstraction or monitoring of groundwater for research should obtain a water drilling license from the Commission.

vii) Obtained external assistance to strengthen water resources information agencies namely for hydro meteorological data: the Ghana Meteorological Service, of the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Hydrological Services Division of the Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing (Hydrological data) and Water Research Institute of the CSIR for groundwater and aquatic ecosystem data.

vii) Entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Environmental Protection Agency on surface and ground water quality and the discharge of wastes into water bodies.

viii) Instituted the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) principles to its integrated water resources plans for the river basins.

ix) Prepared a Buffer Zone Policy and Strategy for Catchment Management which is awaiting cabinet approval.

x) Established a National Dam Safety Unit to ensure that dam design, construction, operation and decommissioning are properly done to avoid damage to infrastructure, communities etc. A Dam Safety Regulation has been prepared and it is presently being processed to be promulgated as Legislative Instrument.

xi) Entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the EPA for the protection and conservation of Water Quality.

***Environment Context***

The context takes into consideration the outcomes of the 1992 Rio Conference on Environment and Development and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development 2002 in Johannesburg and the 2012 Rio Conference on Sustainable Development.

The areas of environmental concern are the natural and the built environments. The natural consists of the terrestrial and the wetlands. In Ghana the terrestrial consists of the eco-climatic systems made up of the Coastal Savannah, the Evergreen Forests, the Deciduous and Semi Deciduous, the Transition Zone the Guinea Savannah and Sudan Savannah areas. The hotspots in these Eco climatic areas are areas threatened by desertification in the north of the country, the deforestation and degradation forests in the forest and transition zones and the loss soil fertility. There is loss of Biodiversity in the natural environment. The previous policy on land and forestry has recently been replaced by a new Forestry and Wild Life Policy approved in 2011.

The Wetlands consist of the rivers, natural lakes (Lake Bosumtwi) and man-made lakes (like Akosombo, Kpong, Weija, Barikese, Tono, Vea, Bui), the Lagoons, estuaries, deltas, mangroves and the coastal marine zones. Some of the hotspots are the pollution of lagoons like Korle Lagoon, Chemu Lagoon, the Lower Volta downstream Akosombo/Kpong resulting in weed infestation like water hyacinth. There is the pollution of water bodies from mining activities.

The Built Environment consists Agricultural lands, Human Settlements (Rural, Small Towns Urban areas made up Metropolitan, Municipal and District areas.), Industrial including Mining areas.

Some of the hotspots in the built environment include inadequate access to water and sanitation, lack of water for agricultural production in the dry season and poor urban drainage.

In 1994 based on an Environment Policy developed in 1992, ACT490 was passed to establish a new Environmental Protection Agency required to prescribe standards and guidelines relating to the pollution of air, water, land and other forms of environmental pollution including the discharge of wastes and the control of toxic substances and their enforcement. Following the mandate given to it the Environmental Protection Agency has:-

* Promulgated LI 1652 Environmental Assessment Regulations of 1999. This requires that no person shall undertake certain identified activities which have an impact on the environment without registering it and obtaining a license before from the Agency. In the case of the water environment it covers not only impact on the quality but also on the ecological changes and processes as they affect communities, habitats, flora and fauna. Provided advice to Government to ratify a number of international conventions on Desertification and Climate Change.
* Replaced the 1992 Environmental Policy with a new National Environment Policy of 2012.

**Climate Change Context**

Since the IPCC provided evidence about Climate Change in the mid -1970s Ghana has participated in various meetings, workshops, conferences etc. at international, regional, sub regional levels on climate change. They have focussed variously on the causes, responsibilities, and impacts of the change and actions to take at international, national and local levels to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. In addition Ghana has taken part in negotiations, entered into agreements, made commitments and received technical, capacity building, and financial assistance. These have led at the global level to various international actions such as the UN conversion to combat on Desertification, (UNCCD), United Nation as Environment Programme UNEP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), International Strategy to Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

Since 1995 national institutions dealing with the sectors of Water, Health, Food and Agriculture, Energy, Lands and Forestry, Environment etc. have developed sector policies, strategies and plans which include how to deal with the impact of climate change on their sectors. Very recently the the National Development Planning Commission introduced in 2010 a Guide Book on integrating Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction into National Development Policies and Planning in Ghana.

The EPA in particular has facilitated two important studies dealing with climate change. The first was a forecast the loss of rainfall and the resulting loss of runoff in Ghana that can be expected by the years 2025 and 2050. This was based on assumptions of certain scenarios of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Global Circulation Models adapted to the West African region were used. It has also facilitated a study into Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of Climate Change Impacts in Ghana.

In 2012 the Government approved the National Climate Change Policy. It deals with agriculture and food security; disaster preparedness and response; natural resource management; equitable social development; energy; industrial and infrastructural development; policy implementation arrangements; institutional roles and responsibilities and legal and regulatory framework.

**1.2 Project Goal, Outputs, Outcome and Impact**

It is clear that Ghana has made efforts in its development in the water and sanitation environment sectors and to adapt to climate change and respond to Sharm El Sheikh and to AMCOW on water sanitation and climate change. Yet the needed level of investments required in the water and sanitation sector to maintain and accelerate social and economic growth has eluded her in spite of the funding sources available. This is because the information required convincing the economic and finance staff at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has been missing from the development plans. The information is about availability of water for present and future uses including that of the environment, in the proposed sector projects and whether the proposed projects will be able to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change.

To fill this gap and provide the necessary information for investment decision making the Global Water Partnership with its African Regional and Sub Regional and National Partnerships are providing this intervention project aimed at supporting African Governments to integrate water security and climate change resilience in national development planning and investment decision making.

***The goal*** of the programme is to promote water as a key part of sustainable regional and national development and contribute to climate change adaptation for economic growth and human security.

***The overall objective*** is to support integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making processes, through enhanced technical and institutional capacity and predictable financing and investments in water security and climate change adaptation.

**The expected outcomes of the programme** are:-

* Water security and climate resilience integrated in development planning and decision-making processes
* Capacities of partnerships, institutions and stakeholders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes
* “No regrets” investment and financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development formulated and governments begin to implement them. In addition, fundable projects for water security, climate resilience and development defined and shared with development banks

**1.3 Approach**

The approach used to prepare the project document consisted of studying the general Terms of Reference of WACDEP by GWP/AMCOW. This was followed by collecting data and information from staff the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the Internet and the consultants own information database.

Thereafter the data and information were analysed and the TOR was adapted to reflect the situation in Ghana.

The list of persons contacted and the documents consulted are presented Annexes 1 and 2.

**2.0 STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND WORK PLAN**

**2.1 Project Description**

The NDPC has been established to plan and advise government to invest in projects which bring about sustainable social and economic growth to meet targets determined by government. In the past 15 years Ghana has been implementing a programme of social and economic development called Vision 2020 aimed among other things of making Ghana a middle income country by year 2020. This is being implemented in medium term phases of 3 years called GPRS. The current phase is called Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). In the case of investment in the water and related sectors the projects should ensure that the water under various climate variability and change conditions will meet the water demand in the multiple sectors like water, food and energy.

This responds to integrated water resources management promoted by GWP and increasing access to water and sanitation in Africa by AMCOW. This will involve CWP/Ghana assisting to identify the national investment planned in the GSGDA 2011-2013 and also the water and related sectors investments and help to ensure that the water projects will be secure under various climate variability and change conditions. A number of such projects will be identified and prioritised based on their contribution to economic growth and environmental sustainability. Assistance will also be extended to select a project which satisfies the criteria of water security and climate resilience and implement it in the field. The assistance will be provided through knowledge and capacity development to the NDPC and water and related agencies WRC, EPA etc. Further, support will be given to build partnership, project implementation and management.

**2.2 Component Description**

Under the national development projects in which investments are to made for growth, the water and related sector projects will be identified and assistance given to NDPC and related institutions assess the water and the climate resilience of the investments. Of the projects that will be identified assistance will be given to show how one can be selected and prepared to meet the criteria of investment agencies.

At the strategic level the project will consist of four components:-

1. **Component 1: Investments in regional and national development**
2. **Component 2: Innovative Green Solutions**
3. **Component 3: Knowledge management and capacity development**
4. **Component 4: Partnership and Sustainability**

Under Component 1 three activities will be carried out namely:-

1. Identification of water and related sector plans in the National Development Plan,
2. Assessment of projects for investment which are water secure and climate resilient and
3. Selection of one of such projects for preparation for financing

Under Component 2 one activity will be carried out which will be aimed at implementing a prepared and financed secured project in the field for demonstration.

Component 3 will be devoted to:-

1. Capacity building and
2. Awareness creation.

Under Component 4 the activities will be aimed at strengthening the Country Partnership secretariat to manage the project, strengthen the partnership and improve its capacity to raise funds.

***2.2.1 Component 1: Investments in regional and national development***

**Work Package 1: Regional and Transboundary cooperation**

This is not the responsibility of CWP Ghana, but that of the transboundary partner -the Volta Basin Authority (VBA).

**Work Package 2: National and sector development plans**

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is responsible for preparing the national development plans in which investments are made by Government to achieve the social and economic development growth and the environmental sustainability targets set by the Government within the long term Vision 2020 or the medium term plan periods of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategies.

The plans refer to where investments are needed in the areas of water and sanitation, agriculture, industry, mining, energy, transportation, etc. including the environment. The plans are submitted to the NDPC for investment by the relevant sector institutions. It is important that before the sector institutions and the NDPC submit them to the MOFEP for investment by government or other agencies they should be assured that water will be available under various scenarios of climate variability and change. Secondly the projects must be adapted to withstand the risks of disaster to which climate variability and change will expose them. This provides a measure of their resilience to climate change. In Ghana the IWRM plans either at the national, basin or local level enable the Water Resources Commission (WRC) to ascertain if the projects in the Water and Sanitation Sector Development Plan and other water related sector plans can pass the tests of water security and climate resilience. This will result in such projects being listed as projects worthy of investing in. The capacity of the water and related institutions and their staff to have gone through the above processes will be assessed and where necessary strengthened. They include the NDPC, MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, FC, EPA, MMDAs.

Apart from the projects that have been submitted to the NDPC under the current GSGDA, there the overall national list of water and water related schemes for (domestic and industrial, irrigation, hydropower, and environmental conservation etc. purposes. For community, small towns and urban water supply schemes alone there are about 30,000 systems. Of these 80 are for the urban areas. This gives an idea of the size of the investment needs to ensure that water and water-related systems are water secure and climate resilient.

This Work Package must be implemented within the National Development, IWRM, Environment and Climate Change contexts described in the Background of this document.

It will be necessary to take account of the fact that:

* All the agencies operate within the National Water Policy by the MWRWH,
* Agencies have their own Sectoral Policies and Strategies for Climate Change,
* There is also a National Climate Change Policy (draft) by MESTI
* There is a National Adaptation Strategies for Climate Change by the EPA,
* A Guidebook on Integrating Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction into National Development Planning Policies and Planning in Ghana by the NDPC.

|  |
| --- |
| **Objectives of Work Package 2: Support countries to integrate water security and climate resilience into national development planning, decision-making processes**  **Key output: National development plans and/or sectoral plans that include Water Security and Climate Resilience**  **Indicator: *Number of legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience*** |

**Table 1: Overview of proposed activities and tasks under Work Package 2**

| **Activities** | **Proposed tasks** | **Outputs** | **Proposed Method for delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Activity 1.2.1 Undertake a national assessment.*** | * Identify the Sector Policies, and the Sector Strategic Development Programmes (long and medium term) and the water and water related projects in water and sanitation, food, energy, environment, etc. submitted to the NDPC. * Identify which projects have been screened for a) water security b) for climate resilience by the WRC and c) the processes and methods used to get them admitted into the national development plan. | Report containing the SSDPs of the agencies, the water projects submitted to NDPC under GSGDA, the ones screened for WS & CR and the method and processes used. | PSC will appoint Consultant/ Partner to work with the WRC and the NDPC to carry out the tasks in collaboration with the other stakeholders. Will include staff to be trained WP 6 |
| ***Activity 1.2.2 Carry out a Stakeholder engagement and Institutional analysis:*** | Convene workshop of stakeholders NDPC, MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc. to discuss and comment on findings particularly with regard to screening methods and the procedures for submission to NDPC taking into account those to be made available through the Capacity Building of WP 7. | Workshop report containing comments and suggestions on report | Workshop to be organised by the PSC for Consultant / Partner to present findings of the national assessment |
| ***Activity 1.2.3: Review National adaptation responses*** | * Identify water related development in sectors like highways, forestry, mining housing, environment etc. * Identify water components in their development assess how they can be adapted to withstand the disasters due to water security and climate change. * Prepare guidelines for screening such projects for investment analysis using outputs of WP 7. | Report containing projects in water related sectors, methods used for adaptation to climate change and use of the methods to propose guidelines where they do not exist | PSC will appoint Consultant / Partner to work with WRC and NDPC to carry out assignment with the relevant stakeholders. Will include staff to be trained WP 6 |

**Indicator** The number Sector Strategic Development Plans in the sectors of water, food, energy and environment will be used.

***Objective of Work Package 2***

To support the NDPC and Water and Sanitation and related agencies integrate water security and climate resilience in the national development planning and investment decision making processes.

### *Specific Objectives*

These are as follows:-

1. To build an economic case for integration of water security and climate resilience in development
2. To review and synthesise existing information on climate risks, vulnerability and impacts of climate change to water resources, energy, food security and other development priorities; and assess the overall impact on national development
3. To identify and strengthen synergies among existing water and adaptation related plans such as plans for IWRM, NASCC, desertification, disaster risk reduction and others
4. To assess the institutional development and public investment planning processes and identify suitable entry points for integrating water security and climate resilience
5. To integrate water security and climate resilience programmes into investment planning and decision making processes
6. To mainstream water security and climate resilience into planning systems in water related departments and national development units.

***Activities***

The project activities will be implemented as follows:-

***Activity 1.2.1 Undertake a national assessment by reviewing the Policies, Strategies of the NDPC, the Sector Strategic Development Programmes of the*** MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc. and their planning procedures, taking into account development priorities and targets **–**

to find out if the projects submitted to the NDPC under the present GSGDA have been screened for water security and climate resilience and identify and any problems in doing so. This assessment should take into account the water and water related schemes in the country which are not part of the present medium term plan period.

***Activity 1.2.2 Carry out a Stakeholder engagement*** *and* ***Institutional analysis:***

* To identify how the above named institutions and their staff involved in driving the process of proposing and screening projects for submission to the NDPC for national investments, integrate proposals into development processes at national level.
* To assess the capacity of the institutions and their staff to carry out the functions of identifying projects screening them and integrating them in the development planning process as expected and propose measures to bridge silos in water, climate change and development planning.
* ***Activity 1.2.3:* Review National adaptation responses to** ensure that sectors invest in water security and climate resilience when their decisions impact on water security and climate resilience. Investments that promote water security and climate resilience have to be screened and prioritised from existing sector plans.

***Expected Outputs***:

A report showing

* Which of the projects submitted to the NDPC have been screened and the consequences of not doing so.How many water and water-related systems nationally are yet to be catered for.
* The capacity of the institutions and their staff in MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc to perform the functions expected of them.
* The extent to which the projects submitted to the NDPC have been adapted to withstand water security and climate variability and change.

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**Work Package 3: No/low regret investments in regional and national development**

The projects which will be assessed as meeting the water security and climate resilient criteria from Work Package 2 will be many and cannot all be financed in a year or within the Mid -Term period of 3 years.

The proposed measures and actions to be taken will be the areas of Infrastructure, Institutions and Information.It will be necessary that they are prioritized so that the best (least risky) are financed first. The prioritization will be based on the expected impact on the strategic environment (ecology, socio-cultural, economic and legal, regulatory, administrative and political). The impact score will be used to rank the projects. Gender issues will be weighted or scored high in the prioritisation process.

Presently all institutions have been asked by the NDPC and the EPA to apply Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) principles to their policies, plans and programmes.

In addition in the water and related sectors Water Resources Rapid Impact Assessment (RIAM) have been introduced and applied in the preparation IWRM plans for the river basins.

The best ranked project will be selected and will be subjected to economic analysis to show that the expected long term benefits (social, economic and ecological) to be obtained by investing in the projects will be more or equal to the cost of the investment to be made in the projects.

Such projects will be the “no regrets” or “low regrets” which should be integrated in the investment plan of the NDPC and submitted to the government/Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning for financing on behalf of agencies like, CWSA, GWCL, GIDA, VRA, MOFA, etc.).

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| **Objective of Work Package 3:To support the development of gender sensitive ‘No/low Regrets’ investments and financing strategy document at all levels**  **Key output: 'no/low regrets' investment and financing strategy document on water security and climate resilient development**  **Indicator:No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience** |

**Table 2: Overview of proposed activities and tasks under Work Package 3**

| **Activities** | **Proposed tasks** | **Outputs** | **Proposed Method for delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Activity 1.3.1: Prioritisation off screened projects for investment analysis*** | * Classify the projects passing the screening test into sectors (water and sanitation, food, energy and environment.) * Prioritise projects in each sector taking into account the social economic and ecological impacts, the need for balanced development across the regions and districts, mainstream gender, the poor, and marginalized. | Report containing the list of projects in each of water and sanitation, food, energy and environment sectors prioritised | PSC will appoint Consultant/Partner to work with NDPC CWSA, GWCL MOFA, VRA, EPA WRC, and MMDAs Will include staff to be trained WP 6 |
| ***Activity 1.3.2: Appraisal and analysis of Investment options:* the** | * Select those that fall within a predetermined range and * Carry out an investment analysis on them. * Carry out financial analysis to assess financing options | Report containing findings on the investment analysis and financing options | PSC will appoint Consultant/Partner to work with NDPC, CWSA, GWCL MOFA, VRA, EPA WRC, and MMDAs. Will include staff to be trained WP 6 |
| ***Activity 1.3.3: Assessment of investment analysis capacity*** | Use WP 6 to assess the capacity of the institutions and staff to carry out the functions above | Staff in planning units of agencies identified for training. | National Training Coordinator |
| ***Activity 1.3.4: Preparation of Investment Planincludingno/low regret water projects.*** | * Select projects that meet criteria set and * Organise an investment forum involving the stakeholder institutions to agree on the findings of the investment analysis and the financing options * Submit the agreed list to the NDPC as the investment plan of the water and sanitation, food, energy and environment sectors * NDPC integrates the water sector investment plan into the overall national investment plan and submits it to the MOFEP for the appropriate funding options to be sources to be determined. | National investment Plan with projects which are water secure, climate resilient and are bankable (no/low regret) integrated.  This will enable decisions to be made to look for funding from various sources (national treasury, agencies recovering full or partial costs like projects of GWCL or VRA , development partners, special funding sources etc.) | PSC will appoint Con sultant/Partner to work with NDPC and the relevant stakeholders to carry out the activity. Will include staff to be trained WP 6 |

**Objective of Work package 3**

To support the development of gender sensitive ‘No/low Regrets’ investments and financing strategy document at all levels

**Specific Objectives:-**

* To identify no/low regrets investment options that promote water security and climate resilience through multi-stakeholder platforms at all levels
* To ensure gender issues are considered in the identification of investment options
* To appraise and classify investment options in order to prioritise no/low regret options through Robust Decision Making
* To carry out economic analysis on identified investments in order to build an economic case for investments
* To take forward Water Security and Climate Investments Programmes for government endorsement and financing.

***Activities***

For the water and water –related projects submitted for investment in the current GSGDA by MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc.

***Activity 1.3.1: To prioritise selected projects for investment analysis***

Carry out a prioritisation on the basis of their expected economic, social and environmental impacts and rank them.

***Activity 1.3.2: To appraise and analyse Investment options:*** the

Select those that fall within a predetermined range and carry out an investment analysis on them to assess whether the present cost of investing in the projects will be less or equal to the present value of the future stream of benefits.

***Activity 1.3.3: To assess investment analysis capacity and organise a forum on investment planning***

Assess the capacity of the institutions and staff to carry out the functions above and organise a forum on investment planning.

***Activity 1.3.4: To prepare Investment Plan and integrate into national development plans and mainstreaming into planning systems*** Select those that meet criterion or criteria and organise an investment forum involving the institutions mentioned above and submit the agreed list to the NDPC and the MOFEP for inclusion in the national investment plan. This will enable decisions to be made to look for funding from various sources (national treasury, agencies recovering full or partial costs like projects of GWCL or VRA , development partners, special funding sources etc.)

***Expected OutputsofWorkPackage 3***

A report containing the outputs of the above activities.

**Indicators**

It is envisaged that each of the sectors water, food, energy and environment will be able to prepare no regrets and financing strategies by 2016

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**Work Package 4: Project Preparation and Financing**

There are number of projects in the water secure and climate resilient field. Some will focus on infrastructure, some on institutions and some on information or a combination of them. There are funds at the international level dedicated to the different forms of projects and their preparation. Some of them are the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCD) sponsored by the World Bank, Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), by the G8, Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) of the AU, NEPAD, UNECA, and ADB: Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) by the G8, the World Bank, ADB Group, European Commission, the European Investment Bank and the Development Bank of Southern Africa. These are in addition to those from the traditional development partner sources of AfD, DFID, CIDA, SIDA, DANIDA, OPEC, KUWAIT, GTZ, EU, USAID, ADB, etc.

It is important that information on these and other facilities are compiled and shared to assist the technical people in the NDPC, MOFEP, CWSA, GWCL, GIDA, MOFA, VRA, MOTC, WRC, EPA. Their project preparation conditionality must be known and capacity built in using the methods, approaches, and tools developed by them.

The strategies for financing must place premium on internal cash generation before Government budgetary flows and official Development Assistance, and Commercial Funding.

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| **Objective of Work Package 4:Support governments to enhance efficiency in Project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and adaptation funds**  **Key output: Projects prepared by governments and prioritised for funding**  **Indicator:Number of countries supported by GWP in the development of projects to access climate and climate-related funds** |

**Table 3: Overview of proposed activities and tasks under Work Package 4**

| **Activities** | **Proposed tasks** | **Outputs** | **Proposed Method for delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Activity 1.4.1 Enabling Project Preparation*** | Compile information on various funding facilities. Assess the awareness and capacity of the planning units of MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, VRA, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc. to use them. | Report  Containing on various funding facilities | PSC will appoint consultant/partner to liaise with MOFEP and the planning units of the MMDAs to carry out the assignment with the assistance GWP/ICA. Will include staff to be trained WP 6 |
| ***Activity 1. 4.2***  ***Appraise and classify the water and water –related investment projects*** | Appraise and classify the water and water –related investment projects integrated into the national investment plan into those that relate to the different funding facilities | Report with a list of projects in investment plan assigned to different funding facilities. | Ditto |
| ***Activity 1.4.3 Broker and Bridge Gap in Knowledge*** | * Prepare a report on Project Preparation Facilities for Water Security and Climate Resilience in Ghana highlighting the areas of innovative and new financing mechanisms and sources. * Share and disseminate the report with the funding agencies. * Organise Project Preparation workshop | Workshop report on project preparation using the methods of different funding sources. | Ditto |
| ***Activity 1.4.4 Mobilize Resources*** | Carry out consultations with the relevant funding agencies to reach agreement on the no/low regret investment projects in the national investment plan the funding agencies wish to support and  Thereafter use their specific guidelines to prepare projects for funding. | Report on experience in using different Project Preparation methods | Ditto |

***Objective of Work Package 4***

Support governments to enhance efficiency in Project preparation and leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and adaptation funds.

***Specific Objectives:***

* To appraise and classify existing investment projects by PIDA, RECs, RBOs and countries options in order to prioritise no/low regrets projects.
* To bridge the gap between countries (as project development) with PPFs and potential project sponsors such as development Banks, IFIs, Adaptation funds and other funding agencies.
* To advocate and broker infrastructure investments in Africa, with a focus on regional integration
* To collect and disseminate water resources related information, best practices and lessons learnt to increase knowledge sharing on good project preparation
* To support specific RECs and RBOs in preparing at least 1 project per Region and use this as an example for others on good project preparation
* To facilitating resource mobilization for project preparation through supporting investment project conferences, donor roundtables

***Activities***

***Activity 1.4.1 Enabling Project Preparation***

Compile information on various funding facilities and assess the awareness and capacity of the planning units of MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, VRA, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc.to use them.

The information needed will be on facilities like UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCD) sponsored by the World Bank, Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), by the G8, Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) of the AU, NEPAD, UNECA, and ADB: Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) by the G8, the World Bank, ADB Group, European Commission, the European Investment Bank and the Development Bank of Southern Africa. These are in addition to those from the traditional development partner sources of AfD, DFID, CIDA, SIDA, DANIDA, OPEC, KUWAIT, GTZ, EU, USAID, ADB, etc.

***Activity 1. 4. 2: To appraise and classify the water and water –related investment projects integrated into the national investment plan into those that relate to the different funding facilities***

**Activity 1.4.3 To Broker and Bridge Gap in Knowledge**

* Prepare a report on Project Preparation Facilities for Water Security and Climate Resilience in Ghanahighlighting the areas of innovative and new financing mechanisms and sources.
* Share and disseminate the report with the funding agencies.
* Organise Project Preparation workshop

**Activity 1.4.4ToMobilize Resources**

Carry out consultations with the relevant funding agencies to reach agreement on the no/low regret investment projects in the national investment plan the funding agencies wish to support and thereafter use their specific guidelines to prepare projects for funding.

**Expected Outputs of Work Package 4**

A report containing

* A list of no/low investment matched against the appropriate funding facilities,
* Knowledge or awareness about the facilities by the planning units of the MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, VRA, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc.
* Assessment of capacity of the staff of planning units to use them to prepare projects.

**Indicators**

It is foreseen that a total of 4 projects in the water, food, energy and environment sectors4 projects will be prepared by the end of the period.

***2.2.2 Component 2: Innovative Green Solutions***

The methodologies used from work packages 2 to 4 will be applied to select a no/low no regret project on water management in a part of the the Volta River Basin which is shared by Ghana and Burkina Faso. It will address a transboundary problem on which both countries will work on in their respective countries. It will be within the White Volta Basin in and around the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso near the north eastern part of Ghana. The area is located within the northern borders of the Bawku Municipality and the Bawku West and Bongo districts of the Upper East Region of Ghana which share a common boundary with Burkina Faso. See Fig 2.



Fig 2 White Volta Basin with district and regional maps superimposed on it

Source: Water Resources Commission

The problem is that annual rainfall and releases from the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso ( Fig 1) which are meant to control over topping of the Dam causes flooding downstream in Ghana. The result is that villages, farms, houses, roads and bridges are destroyed sometimes with loss of lives. Women and children suffer most in these circumstances. Emergency relief aid is sent to the people in the area as a temporary solution.The WACDEP project will be used to find a more permanent solution.

**Work Package 5: Demonstration Projects**

The project should be able to improve the livelihood of farmers, herdsmen, fishermen, etc. must have gender mainstreaming, and must be supported by various partner institutions in the land and water and water management agencies like MOFA, GIDA, WRC, CWSA, MLNR, MLGRD, EPA, Forestry and Minerals Commissions etc.

The project must be selected by a combined team of local people the respective MMDAs, the water and related agencies (WRC, MOFA, Forestry Commission, Fisheries Commission, GIDA, Ministry of Energy, CWSA, CSO, Traditional Authorities, Lands Commission, MOWAC, Co-operative and SME organisations, SADA, etc.

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| **Objective of Work Package 5:Support development of innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive ‘green ‘solutions for addressing critical water security challenges such as water, food, and energy, to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities**  **Key output: Innovative green (i.e. sustainable) solutions in place that address critical water security challenges that enhance climate resilience of countries and communities**  **Indicator:-Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken**  **- Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions**  **- Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated** |

**Table 4: Overview of proposed activities and tasks under Work Package 5**

| **Activities** | **Proposed tasks** | **Outputs** | **Proposed Method for delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity 2.1.1 Sensitisation** | Carry out consultations and sensitise f stakeholders (WRC, MOFA, Forestry Commission, Fisheries Commission, GIDA, CWSA, Traditional Authorities, MLNR , MOWAC, SADA, etc.) in the Bawku Municipality and the Bawku West and Bongo districts of the Upper East Region | Consulted and sensitised  Stakeholders | Partner appointed by PSC to consult and sensitise and obtain stakeholder buy in.Will include staff to be trained WP 6 |
| **dActivity2.1.2. Baseline survey** | Carry out a baseline survey and situation analysis in the area with regard to the flooding and its impacts and the adaptation and coping mechanisms that have been developed. | A report outlining the current situation as to the on socio economic and environmental impact of flooding the area. | PSC will appoint Consultant/Partner to carry out survey. Will include staff to be trained WP 6 |
| **Activity 2.1.3 Identify intervention options** | * Identify intervention options to mitigate adverse impacts * screen options to ensure their water security and climate resilience and * carry out investment analysis to ensure intervention is no/low regret project | Report outlining No regret intervention options | Ditto |
| **Activity 2.1.4 Submit project to NDPC and MOFEP for funding** | * Submit options to stakeholders at consultation workshop for a choice * **S**ubmit selected option to NDPC and MOFEP for funding. | Selected intervention option submitted to MOFEP | Ditto |
| **Activity2.1.5 Deliver project in the field.** | Crop, fish and livestock farmers assisted to implement project in field | The socio economic and environmental conditions of farmers improved. | PSC will appoint partners to assist farmers with appropriate know how in the field |

***Objective of Work Package 5***

to develop innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive ‘green ‘solutions for addressing critical water security challenges such as water, food, and energy, to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities.

**General Guidance for Innovative Green Projects**

Projects to be delivered under this component are aimed at driving innovation around addressing water security and climate resilience. The following are some of the guiding principles when developing these innovative sustainable solutions.

1. Projects identified should build on the foundations of IWRM - ensuring that water continues to enable development. As much as possible the projects should build on the any of the following – NAPAs, IWRM Plans , basin plans already in place , or other prioritised projects in development plans.
2. The projects should aim to address the water, food, and energy nexus and provide solutions on the linkages between these sectors. Unpacking these linkages and defining strategies that will improve the interaction will help in influencing policies and promote closer working relations
3. It is also important to ensure that the projects have a climate resilience focus. Therefore, some time and investment has to be made in understanding the problem (exposure, vulnerability, impact and risks) with regards to climate change and climate variability and how to build adaptive capacity and climate resilience to respond. It is important to note that many countries and communities are suffering from an ‘adaptation deficit’ so it is important to focus on addressing current and future risks.
4. In understanding the problem it is important to build on available studies and work that has been done by others in the area.
5. Focus should be on dealing with climate hazards like droughts or floods which have a huge impact on livelihoods. Focus should be on areas prone to these hazards and finding solutions that will increase resilience and adaptive capacity of the communities.
6. The projects should have a strong emphasis on ensuring that the vulnerable and marginalised are targeted. It is therefore important to have targeting procedures to ensure support reaches the marginalised. Gender screening tools and use of sex-disaggregated data is important to ensure a focus on the rural poor, women, youth and children.
7. The projects proposed should have potential to influence national and transboundary basin policy. In this regard, the projects should show that they are contributing to achieving some transboundary or regional aspirations e.g. rehabilitating a wetland which is an important source of water in a basin at the same time assisting local communities to regulate floods.
8. The proposed or identified innovative project should be able to attract political buy in and wide cross-sectoral engagement. Involvement of key stakeholders from various sectors and organisations becomes a key step in identifying projects and ensuring uptake on exiting. It is important to bring in on board partners who have the potential to own and take forward the outcomes.
9. If possible, involvement of private sector engagement through public-private partnerships (PPPs) is important. The private sector brings expertise and innovation in delivering projects, whilst the public sector will ensure sustainability of the projects through the development plans.
10. The projects should have a potential for up scaling and to be replicated. Building in *learning by doing* approach will allow teams to capture experiences and lessons learnt for wider dissemination.
11. Projects can range from soft interventions to hard technical solutions that make a real impact on livelihoods ensuring buildinglocal adaptive capacity and improving climate resilience.
12. Implementation of innovative green projects should lead to a portfolio of no/low regrets
13. Projects that can be taken forward to project preparation and funding.

**Activities**

The following activities will be carried out.

**Activity 2.1.1**Consult and sensitise stakeholders. These will include MMDAs, the water and related agencies (WRC, MOFA, Forestry Commission, Fisheries Commission, GIDA, Ministry of Energy, CWSA, CSO, Traditional Authorities, Lands Commission, MOWAC, Co-operative and SME organisations, SADA, etc. in the Bawku Municipality and the Bawku West and Bongo districts of the Upper East Region

**Activity 2.1.2**.Carry out a baseline survey and situation analysis in the area mentioned above with regard to the flooding and its impacts and the adaptation and coping mechanisms that have been developed.

**Activity 2.1.3** Identifyintervention options and screen project to ensure its water security and climate resilience andcarry out investment analysis to ensure intervention is no/low regret project

**Activity 2.1.4S**ubmit project to NDPC and MOFEP for funding.

**Activity2.1.5** Deliver project in the field.

***Expected Output of Work Plan 5 Proposed delivery of Innovative Green Projects***

**T**he outputs will consist of the following reports;

* Stakeholder Consultation
* A baseline study
* The water security and climate resilience status of the project
* The social, economic and environmental benefits of the project

**Indicator**

This will be the number of beneficiaries to be supported by the demonstration project

***2.2.3 Component 3: Knowledge management and capacity development***

Ghana has limited capacity to integrate water secure and climate resilient projects in national development planning and investment and finding decision making because the knowledge and tools to do so have not become part and parcel of the water and related institutions and of the various stakeholders. Also the knowledge and lessons to be learnt through the project must be made available by using various means and tools to reach the various stakeholders.

The project is meant to provide assistance to the institutions and stakeholders to develop the capacity for investment and financing in the sector and to make such knowledge and information available to those who need them.

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| **Objective of Work Package 6: Support capacity development of institutions and stakeholders to develop no/low regrets investment and integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans**  **Key output: Institutions and stakeholders capacitated to integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans**  **Indicators: - Number of institutions able to integrate water security and climate resilience in programs**  **- Number of stakeholders with enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects** |

**Table 5: Overview of proposed activities and tasks under Work Package 6**

| **Activities** | **Proposed tasks** | **Outputs** | **Proposed Method for delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity 3 1.1 Capacity development needs** | * Map capacity development needs for building water security and climate resilience and * Develop capacity development plans in the planning units of the MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, VRA, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc. These will cover the departments in the sector ministries (PPMEs}, units at the regional level (RPCUs), and the units at the district level (DPCUs). | Training needs assessed  Capacity development plan prepared | PSC and National Training Coordinator |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity 3.1.2 Material development** | Develop specific materials for training and developing capacities of target audiences. | Training materials made available | GWP and capacity development partners |
| **Activity 3.1.3 Developing skills** | 1. Identification of water and related sector project in national development plan; 2. Screening the water and related sector plans to identify which of them are water secure and climate resilient. 3. Prioritisation of water secure and climate resilience project to select those that can put forward for investment, because of their **no** or low regrets investment. 4. Economic analysis of projects to show that the long term benefits from the intended project will outweigh or equal to the cost of investment. 5. Development of investment financing strategies 6. Project preparation to meet the special requirements of financing agencies. 7. Monitoring and Evaluation**.** | Skills of staff in listed institutions improved | GWP and capacity development partners |

**Work Package 6: Capacity Development**

As indicated above the capacity is to be developed in institutions and among stakeholders inthe planning units of the MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, VRA, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc.

Knowledge to be made available will include:-

1. Identification of water and related sector project in national development plan;
2. Screening the water and related sector plans to identify which of them are water secure and climate resilient.
3. Prioritisation of water secure and climate resilience project to select those that can put forward for investment, because of their no or low regrets investment.
4. Economic analysis of projects to show that the long term benefits from the intended project will outweigh or equal to the cost of investment.
5. Development of investment financing strategies
6. Project preparation to meet the special requirements of financing agencies.
7. Monitoring and Evaluation.

***Objective of Work Package 6***

***To strengthen the institutional capacity in water-related sectors to apply and use the Framework toward developing no/low regrets water investment decisions, and their integration into development planning processes***

***Specific objectives***

* To develop skills and knowledge on developing no/low regret investments and integrating these into development planning processes.
* To ensure that countries have on-going support in order to support mainstreaming of water security and climate resilience into water related sectors and development.

***Activities***

**Activity 3 1.1 Capacity development needs**: Map capacity development needs for building water security and climate resilience and develop capacity development plans in the planning units of the MOFEP, MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MOTC, MEST, MLNR, MLGRD, WRC, CWSA, GWCL, VRA, FC, EPA, MMDAs etc. These will cover the departments in the sector ministries (PPMEs}, units at the regional level (RPCUs), and the units at the district level (DPCUs).

**Activity 3.1.2 Material development:** This will entail developing specific materials for training and developing capacities of target audiences.

**Activity 3.1.3 Developing skills**

The capacity development activities will include Organisation of Training workshops for:

1. Identification of water and related sector project in national development plan;
2. Screening the water and related sector plans to identify which of them are water secure and climate resilient.
3. Prioritisation of water secure and climate resilience project to select those that can put forward for investment, because of their no or low regrets investment.
4. Economic analysis of projects to show that the long term benefits from the intended project will outweigh or equal to the cost of investment.
5. Development of investment financing strategies
6. Project preparation to meet the special requirements of financing agencies.
7. Monitoring and Evaluation.

***Expected Output of Work Package 6***

• Capacity Development plan developed

• Training material developed

• Reports on outcome of the capacity building activities with clear indicators for the capacity that was built

• Report on local institutions which show the enhanced capacity through clear indicators

**Indicators**

WP6 This will consist of the number of institutions and the number of staff to be affected. This will be the NDPC, WRC, MOFA, EPA, VRA, GWCL and the 10 regional coordinating planning units.

**Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness**

The purpose of this work package is to ensure that knowledge about water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making is made available to various stakeholders at all levels. This is to be done through developing a Communication Strategy that address messages targeted at various people. Develop dissemination strategies to reach different stakeholders.

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| **Objective of Work Package 7:**  **Share, package and disseminate information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development**  **Key output: Enhanced understanding of the importance of investing in water security and climate resilience at all levels**  **Indicators: - Number of media features on climate change and water security, all media including radio, television, print, internet.**  **- Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated**  **- Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and partners on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.**  **- User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.**  **- Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up.** |

**Table 6: Overview of proposed activities and tasks under Work Package 7**

| **Activities** | **Proposed tasks** | **Outputs** | **Proposed Method for delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity 3.2.1: Communication strategy** | Develop and implement a communication strategy to create awareness and build political commitment among cabinet ministers, regional and district chief executives, members of parliament particularly the Select Committee on Water, Works and Housing and political party leaders etc. | Communication strategy developed and implemented | PSC and Communication Officer of CWP |
| **Activity 3.2.2: Developing strategic messages:** | * Publish and disseminate policy briefs, fact sheets, briefing notes, Parliamentary briefs key issues on water security, climate resilience , adaptation funds; * Knowledge products highlighting the role of water development and links to climate change negotiators in the EPA, FC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs engaged to raise the profile of water in global CC discussions. | Various briefs, notes fact sheets published and disseminated  Knowledge products made available as appropriate | PSC Communication Officer of CWP and Partners |
| **Activity 3.2.3: Outreach** | * Provide media training for the network of journalists in Water on water security and CR issues * Engage media professionals - especially the association of journalist on water affairs- to support the dissemination of climate information to water managers, industry, farmers, environmentalists and other stakeholders (including the youth and vulnerable groups) to build understanding and inform decisions on water use, allocation and cropping patterns. | Journalist’s knowledge on WS & CR enhanced  Support enlisted from journalists to reach out | PSC Partners. CWP |
| **Activity 3.2.4: Knowledge sharing:** | :   * Support Ghana to gain better access to hydro-meteorological data and better information on state of water resources and climate change impact; * Obtain cutting edge technical and policy approaches to guide decision making for enhancing water security and climate resilience. | Ghana supported to gain better access to knowledge and up to date information | PSC Partners and CWP |

***Objective of Work Package 7***

***Package and disseminate information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development***

**Specific objectives:**

* To ensure effective communication with stakeholders on water security and climate resilient development
* To enhance understanding of issues around water security and climate resilience with a wide range of stakeholders
* To ensure that water security is high on the global agenda of climate change.

***Activities***

**Activity 3.2.1: Communication strategy**

* CWP Ghana will develop and implement a communication strategy to create awareness and build political commitment among cabinet ministers, regional and district chief executives, members of parliament particularly the Select Committee on Water, Works and Housing and political party leaders etc.

**Activity 3.2.2: Developing strategic messages**:

The CWP Ghana will:-

* Publish and disseminate policy briefs, fact sheets, briefing notes, Parliamentary briefs key issues on water security, climate resilience , adaptation funds;
* Knowledge products highlighting the role of water development and links to climate change negotiators in the EPA, FC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs engaged to raise the profile of water in global CC discussions.

**Activity 3.2.3: Outreach**

The CWP Ghana will engage media professionals - especially the association of journalist on water affairs- to support the dissemination of climate information to water managers, industry, farmers, environmentalists and other stakeholders (including the youth and vulnerable groups) to build understanding and inform decisions on water use, allocation and cropping patterns.

**Activity 3.2.4:Knowledge sharing:**

The CWP Ghana will:

* Support Ghana to gain better access to hydro-meteorological data and better information on state of water resources and climate change impact;
* Obtain cutting edge technical and policy approaches to guide decision making for enhancing water security and climate resilience.

**Expected Outputs of Work Package 7**

• Communication Strategy for water security and climate resilience

• Articles on water and climate media (print, electronic and visual)

• Information readily available in print and electronically

• Tools developed to support the implementation of WACDEP

• Policy briefs, fact sheets, briefing notes key issues and outcome stories to consider for water security and climate resilience.

**Indicators**

This will consist of numbers of media features, number of journalists trained, number of key stakeholders engagement and number of publications

**2.2.4** **Component 4: Partnership and Sustainability**

This will involve the CWP/Ghana setting a project management unit for the implementation of the WACDEP and other GWP projects on which the CWP/Ghana will work. It will also involve engaging with stakeholders on issues involving IWRM, water security, climate resilience in development planning and decision making.

It will also involve adopting or acquiring project management manuals dealing with administration, financial regulations, and procurement procedures.

It will also mean strengthening the members of the network to increase their capacity to participate in IWRM, water security, climate resilience and adaptation strategies.

Further, the CWP/Ghana will have to strengthen its capacity to prepare proposals to raise funds to implement projects in IWRM and climate resilience projects.

Finally, the CWP/Ghana will develop the Capacity for Monitoring and Evaluating the WACDEP Project and other projects it will implement.

|  |
| --- |
| **Objective of Work Package 8: Build internal capacity of GWP and enhance regional/ country level partnerships’ key competencies in fund raising, project coordination, financial management, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation**  **Key output: WACDEP efficiently managed and implemented**  **Indicators: - Increased programme and financial performance across Regional and Country Water Partnerships**  **- Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.** |

**Table 7: Overview of proposed activities and tasks under Work Package 8**

| **Activities** | **Proposed tasks** | **Outputs** | **Proposed Method for delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity 4.1 1 Project Management:** | 1. Strengthen the CWP Secretariat in 2013 with additional staff of Project Manager, Communication Officer and National Training Coordinator. 2. Update the Baseline Survey, Work Plan for 2013 to 2015 of the Inception Phase in Q1 of 2013 3. Validate and Launch WACDEP. 4. Prepare information materials and set up website | * Project Manager, Communication Officer and National Training Coordinator recruited * Baseline Survey, Work Plan for 2013 to 2015 of the Inception Phase in Q1 of 2013 updated * WACDEP launched and validated * Information materials prepared and website set up | SC of CWP and WACDEP project team |
| **Activity 4.1.2 Stakeholder engagement** | Organise the;   1. Ghana post 2015 Consultation Meeting on Water, 2. The General Assembly of the West African Regional Partnership meeting, 3. The African Regional Partnership meeting on WACDEP, 4. CWP-Ghana Annual General Meeting Steering Committee for WACDEP | Events organised | SC CWP |
| ***4.1.3 Strengthening the network*** | Strengthen the Steering Committee of CWP to review and guide the WACDEP project implementation by adding representatives from the WRC, NDCP, MOFEP, MWRWH, EPA, MLGRD, MOWAC, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. | SC strengthened | SC CWP |
| **Activity 4.1.4: Fundraising** | Update and resubmit the Proposal for Strengthening the Capacity of District Assemblies for IWRM at the local level. | Proposal resubmitted | SC CWP |
| **Activity 4.1.5 Monitoring and evaluation:** | Monitor WACDEP implementation according to the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for the programme developed by GWP. | Monitoring and evaluation carried out | SC CWP |

**Work Package 8: Governance and Fund Raising**

**Objective:Tobuild capacity of GWP and enhance Regional/ Country level fund raising**

**Specific Objectives**

* To ensure the network facilitating the WACDEP program is strengthened and capacitated to deliver effectively.
* To ensure monitoring, learning and reflection in order to draw lessons and improve implementation.
* To enhance fundraising of programmes promoting water security and climate resilience

**Activities**

**Activity 4.1 1 Project Management**:

This will consist of:-

1. Strengthening the CWP Secretariat in 2013 with additional staff of Project Manager, Communication Officer and National Training Coordinator.
2. Updating the Baseline Survey, Work Plan for 2013 to 2015ofthe Inception Phase in Q1 of 2013
3. Validation and Launching of WACDEP.
4. Preparing information materials and setting up website

**Activity 4.1.2 Stakeholder engagement**

This will consist of organising the;

1. Ghana post 2015 Consultation Meeting on Water,
2. The General Assembly of the West African Regional Partnership meeting,
3. The African Regional Partnership meeting on WACDEP,
4. CWP-Ghana Annual General Meeting Steering Committee for WACDEP

***4.1.3 Strengthening the network***

This will consist of strengthening the Steering Committee of CWP to review and guide the WACDEP project implementation by adding representatives from the WRC, NDCP, MOFEP, MWRWH, EPA, MLGRD, MOWAC, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

**Activity 4.1.4: Fundraising**

Updating and resubmitting the Proposal for Strengthening the Capacity of District Assemblies for IWRM at the local level.

**Activity 4.1.5 Monitoring and evaluation:**

CWP Ghana will monitor WACDEP implementation according to the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for the programme developed by GWP.

**Expected Outputs of Work Package 8**

• Countries and regions establish project management systems for efficient programme development, management and implementation.

• Major stakeholder groups participate in country water partnerships and represented in overall project management and a system for wider national consultation is established and used at strategic steps in the programme.

• Functioning network supporting the implementation of WACDEP at all levels.

• More countries implementing WACDEP.

• Regions and countries have implementation plans with a clear M&E Framework.

**Indicators** This will consist of 2 additional staff, Minutes Project Steering Committee Meetings Evaluation Reports, Annual Reports, Audited Accounts, Additions to the network, Number of times stakeholders engaged, Funds raised etc

**3.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

The project management arrangements will consist of a Steering Committee, a Project Manager, Administrative, Financial and Procurement regulations and Monitoring and Evaluation.

The Steering Committee will consist of representation of CWP/Ghana, WRC, NDCP, MOFEP, MWRWH, EPA, MOWAC, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. It will be responsible for guiding the implementation of the project.

The Project Manager will be responsible for the day to day management of the project under the Chair of CWP/Ghana in the Secretariat of CWP/Ghana.

The procurement administrative and financial arrangements will follow those of the Host Institution Agreement which the CWP/Ghana has entered with the Water Resources Commission. This will include procuring the services of consultants, arranging for the inputs of global, regional and national partnerships.

The Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements will consist of periodic reporting quarterly to the Project Steering Committee and annually to the GWPO and GWP/WA. The development of output and outcome indicators against which performance results will be evaluated using the project long frame.

A key element in the evaluation will be the sustainability of projects to be implemented by CWP/Ghana. Various reports including evaluation results and lessons learnt will be disseminated to various stakeholders at various levels using various appropriate media and techniques.

**3.1 Implementation Plan (Activity and Financial)**

The implementation plan is presented for both Activity and Financial matters. The activity implementation plan is shown below in Annex 3

It presents for each of the Outputs, the Activities and Tasks as contained in each of the 8 work packages, the responsibility for each activity/task the timing in each of the three (3) years 2013 to 2015.

It is clear that the support to be provided to equip institutions and stakeholders should start early so as to provide capacity to be Work Packages 2 to 4, and Work Package 5.

These deal first with selection of no/low regret projects which will be prepared for financing, using the usual project preparation and financing facilities available among the traditional bilateral and multilateral sources (World Bank, Danida, DHS, ADB, etc.) or the special project preparation and financing facilities available under ISDR, AWT, EUWI, ICA, GEF. Secondly, they deal with the Green Demonstration Project to be implemented in the field. It is planned that work on demonstration project should start early to identify possible projects from which a choice can be made for assistance to be given to farmers to reduce poverty and improve their living conditions.

The financial implementation plan or budget is shown in Annex 4.

**4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK, PROJECT ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

This is summarized in Annex5. It shows the main elements of the project

It consists of vertical hierarchical levels of Impact, Outcome and Outputs

At each level, a description is presented horizontally showing the description of the objective; the expected results represented by Indicator descriptions; the indicator target to be achieved is broken into annual milestones with a baseline; Means of Verification and then Assumptions.

At the output level, each output hasa number of Work Packages under it.

For the purposes of evaluation a provision is made whereby each Target has the actually observed target at the end of a milestone.

Each Work Package contains the activities/tasks by which the objective is expected to be achieved.

* For Work Package 2The number Sector Strategic Development Plans in the sectors of water, food, energy and environment will be used.
* For Work Package 3 it is envisaged that each of the sectors water, food, energy and environment will be able to prepare no regrets and financing strategies by 2016

For Work Package 4 It is foreseen that a total of 4 projects in the water, food, energy and environment sectors will be prepared by the end of the period.

* With regard to Work Package 5 the number of beneficiaries is presently not known, and the plan developed for it can be used to replicate others and a document will be produced that will outline lessons learnt,which can be used in similar projects.
* For Work Package 6 This will consist of the number of 16 institutions in the NDPC, WRC, MOFA, EPA, VRA, GWCL and the 10 regional coordinating planning units. Also 12 staff will have the capacity to integrate.
* In respect of Work Package 7 the targets are as follows:- Publication on messages and tools is 6.number of media features 10, number of journalists trained 10, number key stakeholder engagement 4,and number of publications 6.
* In the case of Work Package 8 This will consist of 2 additional staff, Minutes Project Steering Committee Meetings Evaluation Reports, Annual Reports, Audited Accounts, Additions to the network, Number of times stakeholders engaged, Funds raised etc

**Assumptions and Risks.**

In the case of assumptions and risks the main ones are;

* The success of the support to be given is based upon the assumptions that there will be suitable staff in the NDPC, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Sector Ministries and their agencies (MWRWH, MOFA, MOE, MCNR, MEST, WRC, FC, GWCL, CWSA, GIDA, MMDAs, Etc.) will be available for training. Turnover of staff in the planning units especially in the MMDAs are known to be high.
* At the Project Demonstration level, political interference and undue expectations from farmers that the project is going to do everything for them should be watched. These can be mitigated by using project entry facilitators who have experience with dealing with politicians and also farmer expectations. The sustainability of the projects after the support comes to an end will be kept in mind.

**5.0 PROGRAMME BUDGET**

An amount of 600,000 euros has been budgeted to implement the project in Ghana over the3-year period 2013 to 2015. Of this amount, 32%, 38% and 30%are expected to be spent in the first, second and third year respectively. In respect of outputs, Output 1will account for 18.3% of the total budget expenditure; Output 2- 37.2%; Output 3- 14.5% and Output 4, 30%. The distribution of the budget per output per year is presented in Table 8 and Chart 1.

The budget for 2013 is presented also by the quarter.

**Table 8: Budget distribution per Output per year in Euros**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OUTPUT | 2013 | | | | | 2014 | 2015 | TOTAL |
| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total |
| 1 | 0 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 35,000 | 110,000 |
| 2 | 0 | 5,000 | 15,000 | 13,000 | 33,000 | 125,000 | 65,000 | 223,000 |
| 3 | 0 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 17,000 | 20,000 | 87,000 |
| 4 | 11,560 | 16,600 | 15,340 | 15,340 | 58,840 | 60,580 | 60,580 | 180,000 |
| TOTAL | 11,560 | 46,600 | 65,340 | 68,340 | 191,840 | 227,580 | 180,580 | 600,000 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OUTPUT | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | TOTAL |
|
| 1 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 35,000 | 110,000 |
| 2 | 33,000 | 125,000 | 65,000 | 223,000 |
| 3 | 50,000 | 17,000 | 20,000 | 87,000 |
| 4 | 58,840 | 60,580 | 60,580 | 180,000 |
| TOTAL | 191,840 | 227,580 | 180,580 | 600,000 |

The highest budget is taken by Output 2 (DEMONSTRATION PROJECT) with 223,000 euros. The minimum budget of 87,000 euros goes to (KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY BOUILDING).

The budget of 180,000 euros for PARTNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY seems high but this due to the additional staff of Project Manager and Communications Officer who are being recruited to assist drive the WACDEP PROJECT and later to be key staff in the secretariat of CWP Ghana.

**6.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The successful implementation of this project will enhance the capacity of the National Development Planning Commission and relevant national agencies to integrate water security and climate resilience in their planning processes and investment decision-making.

It will result in the NDPC including in the Mid Term Investment Plans water and related projects which it is confident will not be compromised because there will be no water or cannot stand the disastrous impact of climate variability and change as they will be sufficiently adapted.

It will also lead to the financing projects which will pass the economic viability test.

Finally, it will contribute to improve the livelihoods of farmers/fishermen/herdsmen including livelihoods of women and reduce poverty.

**7.0 ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED**

1. Mr. Agyei Fosu – NDPC, Senior Planning Officer, NDPC.

2. Mr. Winfred Nelson, Planning Officer, NDPC.

3. Mr. Rudolph S. Kuuzegh, Director, Ministry of Environment Science and Technology.

4. Mr. Joseph Osiakwan, Senior Planning Officer/Policy Co-ordinator, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

5. Mr. Samuel E.K Anku, Director, International Network District Environmental Protection Agency.

6. Philip Opoku Nelson, Programme Officer, Ministry of Energy.

7. Ms. Angela Dannson, Deputy Director, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

8. Mr. Fredua Agyemang, Director, Ministry of Environment Science and Technology.

9. Mr. Benjamin Ampomah Ag. Executive Secretary, Water Resources Commission.

10. Dr. Bob Alpha, Water Resources Planner, Water Resources Commission.

11. Mrs. GiftyTettey, Manager, Biotechnology, Ministry of Energy.

12. Mr. Frederick Addae, Director of Water, Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing.

13. Mr. Kyekyeku Oppon-Boadi Climate Change Unit, EPA

**Annex 2: DOCUMENTS CONSULTED**

1. The Co-ordinated Programme of Economic and social Development Policies, 2010-2016. An Agenda for shared Growth and Accelerated Development for a Better Ghana. H.E. John Evans Mills. Dec. 2010.

2. NDPC (Dec. 2010) Government of Ghana – Medium Term National Development Policy Framework. Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010 – 2013 Vol. 1: Policy Framework.

3. NDPC (Dec. 2010), Government of Ghana – Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). Vol. II: Costing Framework and Financing of Policies and Strategies.

4. GEF Volta (April 2012) – Volta Basin Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis.

5. IUCN Aug. 2007: Projects for Improving Water Governance in the Volta Basin (PAGEV) – Water Audit of the Volta Basin – Final Report.

6. GWP-WA/CWP-Ghana (Sept, 2010) Local Population Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change.

7. AMCOW Nov. 2010: AMCOW Work Plan – Jan 2011 – Dec. 2013.

8. MEST (Nov. 2012) GOG: National Climate Change policy (Nov. 2012)

9. AU (July 2008) Sharm El-Sheikh Commitments for Accelerating the Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa.

10. GWP (AFRICA): Terms of Reference for WACDEP Work Plan.

11. GWP Sept 2012: WACDEP Programme Manual – Draft; Water Climate and Development Programme (Guidance on programming, reporting and implementation.

12. MEST (April 2012): National Environmental Policy (Draft)

13. MWRWH (March 2012): Water Sector Strategic Development Plan. (2012-2025). Sustainable Water and Basic Sanitation for all by 2025

14. NDPC (Sept 2010): A Guide Book Integrating Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction into National Development Planning Policies and Planning in Ghana.

15. EPA (May 2008): Ghana Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment 9under The Netherlands Climate Assistance programme (NCAP).

16. Ministry of Energy (FEB. 2010): National Energy Policy.

17. MOFA (2008): Agriculture Sustainable Land Management Strategy and Action Plan (2009 – 2015).

18. AMCOW (2012): Water Security and Climate Resilient Development (Strategic Framework).

19. AMCOW (2012): Water Security and Climate Resilient Development (Technical Background Document).

20. GWP (Africa: Terms of Reference for WACDEP Work Package.

21. WRC (May 2007): Densu River Basin – Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.

22. WRC (DEC 2008): White Volta River Basin – Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.

23. WRC (Jan 2009 Draft): Ankobra River Basin – Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.

24. WRC (Dec. 2011): Dayi River Basin – Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.

25. WRC (June 2012): Pra River Basin – Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.

26. WRC (OCT 2012): Tano River Basin – Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.

**Annex 3: WACDEP GHANA - Implementation Plan (2013 – 2015)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Item No** | **WORK PLAN/ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION** | **RESPON** | **2 0 1 3** | | | | | | | **2 0 1 4** | | | | | | | | **2 0 1 5** | | | | | | |
|  | **SIBILITY** | **1** | **2** | | **3** | | **4** | | **1** | | **2** | | **3** | | **4** | | **1** | **2** | | **3** | | **4** | |
| **WORK PACKAGE 2: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PLANS** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.2.1 | • National Assessment | Nat. Consultant |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.2.2 | • Stakeholder Engagement (Forum) | Nat. Consultant |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.2.3 | • National Adaptation Responses | Nat. Consultant |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
|  | **WORK PACKAGE 3: NO/LOW DEGRETS INVESTMENTS** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.3.1 | Prioritise selected projects | Nat. Consultant |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.3.2 | • Investment Options Appraisal and Analysis | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.3.3 | Assess capacity and organise forum | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.3.4 | • Integration into National Development Plans | Consultant |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
|  | **WORK PACKAGE 4: PROJECT PREPARATION AND FINANCE** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.4.1 | • Enable project preparation | Consultant, GWP,ICA |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.4.2 | • Appraising and classifying existing investment projects | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.4.3 | • Knowledge Broker and Bridging and Plan Workshop | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 1.4.4 | • Resource mobilisation | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
|  | **WORK PACKAGE 5: DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 2.1.1 | Consultation with stakeholders | GWP/CWP |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 2.1.2 | Baseline survey | Consultant |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 2.1.3 | Intervention project selection |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 2.1.4 | Submit project to NDPC & MOFEP |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 2.1.5 | Deliver project in the field |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
|  | **WORK PACKAGE 6: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 3.1.1 | • Capacity development needs | Consultant |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 3.1.2 | • Material development | GWP Training |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 3.1.3 | • Development skills | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
|  | **WORK PACKAGE 7: KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 3.2.1 | • Communication Strategy | GWP/Reg./Nat. |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 3.2.2 | • Developing Strategic Messages | Consultant |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 3.2.3 | • Outreach | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 3.2.4 | • Knowledge Sharing | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
|  | **WORK PACKAGE 8: PARTNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 4.1.1 | • Project Management | GWP, RWP |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 4.1.2 | • Stakeholder Engagement | CWP, TEAMs |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 4.1.3 | • Strengthening the Network | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 4.1.4 | • Fund Raising | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |
| 4.1.5 | • Monitoring and Evaluation | " |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |