

# **GLOWA VOLTA PROJECT**

## **REPORT ON**

### **Assessment of Ghanain Civil Society Organisations in the Water Sector**

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**12<sup>TH</sup> MARCH – 12<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2007**

# **Report on Water-Related Civil Society Survey**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

GLOWA Volta Project is an inter-disciplinary project that is committed to the sustainable water resources management of the Volta Basin. It therefore works with and gives support to water-related government agencies in the 6 riparian countries that form the Volta Basin, namely Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo and Benin.

Among other things, GLOWA seeks to support civil society organizations (CSOs) playing advocacy roles and efforts geared towards influencing government policies in specifically in water management which they consider inimical and which have the likelihood of placing the vulnerable in more disadvantaged positions. Dam construction, water privatization, unfavourable tariffs, treats of pollution from industries, inequitable distribution of water supplies, poor allocation of water resources, and many other water-related policies have serious impacts on societies. The effects of these may lead to increased poverty, social unrest, bad water management practices, and eventual depletion of water resources, both in quantity and quality.

GLOWA Volta Project, as part of its decision support system (DSS), considers the human and social factor as key in the sustainable management of water resources and is of the view that the human factor, spearheaded by civil society organizations, needs to be managed, guided, supported and improved as an integral part of the sustainable water resource management of the Volta Basin.

## **2.0 COLLABORATIONS/OBJECTIVES**

In its 3<sup>rd</sup> and final phase of the project therefore, GLOWA Volta Project is determined to identify water-related civil society organizations and institutions (both government and private). The objective is to build their capacity and give the necessary support that would ensure the total attainment of the goals of GLOWA in providing the necessary decision support system for a sustainable management of the Volta Basin.

## **2.1 Factoring in the Involvement of Civil Society Organizations**

GLOWA, Volta Project is not an intervention project providing physical structures for improving water supply in the Volta basin. It is a research project which hopes to bequeath to the 6 riparian countries a comprehensive data set and computer-aided decision support system that would help them to manage the ever-dwindling resources of the Volta Basin. This is aimed at eliminating water use conflicts among the countries. These computer-aided supports will have to be efficiently used by agencies and organization in member countries.

Realizing that sustainability of the support system rest on the ability of water-related organizations to use the facility, GLOWA Volta Project has factored in a training component to build the capacity of identifiable organizations. Without raising the ability of local/indigenous organizations and personnel to use the DSS efficiently, the Project would not be able to sustain its desired impacts. It would therefore be necessary at this time of the project's implementation, identify existing relevant organizations, assess their present capacities and also assess the level of training required to make them capable of using the DSS

## **2.2 Existing/Current Organizational Situation**

In Ghana, a number of water-related civil society organizations (CSOs) and institutions abound in both the government and private sectors. They undertake various activities ranging from design and construction supervision, consultancy services, advocacy, training, networking, management support, gender advocacy and policy formulation, regulation and moderation.

However, in the area of the protection of the vulnerable in water resource management, only a few civil society organizations exist, and these only, more often as and when desirable, form themselves into pressure groups to either force or persuade governments to back down or amend policies they consider not favourable to the less-privileged. A typical case is the *National Coalition Against Privatization of Water (NCAP)* which was formed with the active support of ISODEC during government's intention to privatize the management of the Ghana Water Company Limited.

For some time past the activities of most of these water-related NGOs, organizations and institutions have been mostly uncoordinated. However, of recent, CONIWAS (*Coalition Of NGOs In Water And*

*Sanitation*) has become an umbrella organization for mostly consultants and NGOs in the water delivery sector. Unfortunately, however, the activities of these groups have been in the domestic water supply area (harnessing and distribution of the source), with little attention paid to the management of the water resources.

Recently, too, the adverse effects of mining on some communities in certain parts of the country, especially in the Central and Western Regions, have necessitated the emergence of a few organizations advocating for better mitigation and resettlement/compensatory packages for mining-affected communities. The Centre for Environmental Impact Assessment (CEIA), a civil society organization, is one of such few organizations playing a leading role in ensuring that environmental impact assessments carried out by consultants for various developers and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are not only community-friendly, but also allows the affected communities to make inputs into the identification of potential and real impacts, the determination of mitigation measures, and their involvement in the drawing and monitoring of environmental management plans.

Similarly, some members of communities located near or within a proposed mining concession which are affected or are likely to be affected by mining activities have also form themselves into pressure groups to that either fight against the operations of mining companies, insist on ensuring that the terms of the concession are beneficial to the community, ensures that they are included in the assessment and monitoring of the impact of mining, or lead in the determination and estimation of compensation, reclamations and resettlement schemes. The Wassa Community Against Mining (WACAM), among a few others, is a classical example.

With communities becoming more conscious of environmental issues, there is every reason to believe that more civil society organization would show more concern to vulnerable communities located near to and within mining concessions by making sure that policies, terms of concession and activities of mining avoid degradation, pollution, but are rather beneficial to affected communities.

### **3.0 THE ASSIGNMENT**

GLOWA, in its attempt to improve the resource of the basin would need to identify, support and build the capacity of already existing institutions (both government and private) to complete or take over the structures it hopes to put in place during the project phases. The DSS which is the key result area in the

3<sup>rd</sup> phase will have to be managed by credible already existing institutions who should have the capacity can handle the DSS for the Volta basin. It has therefore been necessary to identify, as a start, potentially relevant CSOs and other quasi-institutions to develop a database of these with a view to integrating them in the GLOWA Volta Project civil society component.

An assignment to carry out a survey of the data-base on potentially-relevant organizations was therefore initiated. Messrs Francis Ampadu (a local expert) and Daniel Spalthoff (a research student of the University of Bonn) handled the assignment which involved:

- i. identification of potentially-relevant organizations and institutions
- ii. contacting of identified groups
- iii. administration of questionnaire to collect basic information
- iv. documentation and collation of a database on each organization
- v. report writing/submission

Initial meeting held at IWMI office (Accra, 12<sup>th</sup> March) identified the following potentially-relevant organizations:

- i. Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO)
- ii. Association of Water and Sanitation Development Boards, NR
- iii. Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS)
- iv. Catholic Relief Services
- v. Islamic Humanitarian and Relief Services
- vi. Professional Network Association (PRONET)
- vii. Training and Research Network for Development (TREND)
- viii. Grassroots Africa
- ix. Water Aid
- x. Plan International
- xi. Humanist Watch
- xii. Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC)
- xiii. National Coalition against Privatization of Water (NCAP)
- xiv. Volta Basin Development Foundation (VBDF)
- xv. Unihydro Ltd.
- xvi. Centre for Environmental Impact Analysis (CEIA)

These organizations were selected based on initial available information gathered about them either from previous knowledge of the organization or from the website (for those on the net). Relevant areas of interest include water-related issues, advocacy and policy issues in water management.

The meeting further reviewed the questionnaire for collecting information on the organizations and outlined the approach to the assignment. The questionnaire mainly centred on:

- i. the profile and basic organizational set-up,
- ii. staffing and staff involved in water issues
- iii. main activities of the organization
- iv. water-related activities
- v. collaboration with other institutions
- vi. possible areas that need capacity building

A programme of activities for carrying out the assignment was developed.

#### **4.0 CONTACTS**

Efforts were made by the facilitators to get in touch with contact persons on each of the identified organizations. Mode of contact involved:

- i. telephone calls and SMS messages,
- ii. e-mail messages, fax and
- iii. personal visits

Generally, and as would be expected, it was difficult getting the telephone numbers or e-mail addresses/websites of the identified organizations. The last option for the initial contact was to visit the premises of the organization a number of times. Getting the contact lines of contact persons of the organizations took a greater time of the assignment.

#### **5.0 ADMINISTRATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE**

After the initial contact on phone, visits were paid to the organizations with the aim of administering and completing the questionnaire. The following organizations were visited:

- a. CONIWAS
- b. Catholic Relief Services
- c. Plan International
- d. Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO)
- e. TREND
- f. Unihydro Ltd.
- g. Humanist Watch
- h. Water Aid
- i. PRONET
- j. CEIA

Initial interaction with staff at most of these organizations indicated that the officers who would be responsible for providing the information needed on the questionnaire had traveled out of Accra. The staff therefore would not want to provide the information without the authority or knowledge of the schedule officers. They preferred to hold the questionnaire until the officers concerned returned. Unfortunately, time limitation of the assignment would not allow for such a delay.

However, an alternative arrangement was made to get in touch with the relevant officers on phone and relay text messages. The officers made their e-mail addresses available. The end result was that the questionnaire was sent to the officers by e-mail with the promise by the officers to fill and return them by the close of day of 16<sup>th</sup> March 2007.

## **6.0 RESPONSES**

As at the end of the assignment, the following had returned responses either by e-mail or hard copies of the completed forms

- a. Volta Basin Development Foundation – by e-mail, follow-up discussions
- b. ISODEC – completed hard copy
- c. Humanistic Watch, Ghana – visit by e-mail, follow-up discussions
- d. PRONET – by e-mail, follow-up discussions
- e. Unihydro Ltd – visit by e-mail, follow-up discussions
- f. Water Aid – by e-mail
- g. TREND – by e-mail, follow-up discussions

- h. Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO) – by e-mail, follow-up discussions
- i. CONIWAS, visit and interaction and e-mail, follow-up discussions
- j. CEIA, Visit and Interaction, and e-mail, follow-up discussions

Catholic Relief Services and Plan International insisted on waiting for their respective authorized staff to be present before completing the form. No response was received from them after many visits to their premises and numerous telephone calls.

## **7.0 FINDINGS**

The following is a summary of the findings on those organizations visited and interacted with. The summary has been organized under:

- a. organizational mission
- b. administrative set-up
- c. main activities and how they are funded
- d. activities related to water
- e. collaboration with other organizations
- f. specific needs relevant to GLOWA Volta Project

### **7.1 Summary of Responses and Field Visit**

Out of the 14 organizations interacted with, responses were received from 8. A close look at the summary of the responses and profile of the organizations shows varieties in the organizational set-up and activity areas of the organizations. Whilst some have good intensions in general advocacy and policy moderation, others are involved in water management on a country-wide basis. Again some are also actively involved in mostly domestic/rural water supplies and support to community-level management.

- a. Volta Basin Development Foundation (VBDF) is a relatively small organization but with high advocacy activities towards water resource management policy moderation; it has a website. VBDF has a small office in Accra with a small staff headed by an Executive Director. Although it is a small organization, it carries out its functions mostly through the dynamism of its core staff. It carries out activities on the social impact of policies on people affected by dam construction, water redistribution, flooding. It plays advocacy roles in making sure victims of water-related

issues, especially those within the Volta Basin are properly addressed. The organization has the high interest in the up and coming construction of the Bui Dam and hopes to make sure all social issues are addressed to the benefit of those communities who will be affected – both upstream and downstream. It collaborates with the Volta Basin Research Foundation. It raises money for its activities through undertaking consultancy services for other clients

- b. Humanist Watch is also a small pressure group with about 3 members forming themselves into an organization that insists on making sure the less vulnerable in the society are not disadvantaged as a result of government policies (not only in water but in all areas). They don't have an office location but have a website. It funds its activities through donations from other organizations and consultancy services. Presently, they are sourcing funds to intensify its activities.
- c. UNIHYDRO Ltd is a well-established private water resource development and management consultancy firm that operates more on the consultancy level. It operates as a consortium with other consultants in the energy, mining and environment; have a large organizational structure (organogram attached) with Board of Directors, Management Advisors, Executive Director, and with Research, Water, and Mining departments/sections. Made up of mostly Hydrogeologists with a minimum of MSc., it's been in existence since 1996 and has carried out exploration and research activities in groundwater as well as stream and spring-flow measurements through-out the country. It has been very active in the siting of point sources and the supervision of the drilling of boreholes in almost every region of Ghana. It has specialties in groundwater prospecting, design of water systems and a large database on groundwater potentials in Ghana. It carries out its activities by undertaking consultancy services for clients including UNDP, CWSA, Ghana Water Company Limited, GoG, etc.
- d. TREND is a well-organized research and networking firm formerly affiliated to the KNUST, but now independent and a private entity with Board of Directors. It also carries out research, networking, policy analysis, consultancy services and organizational development and knowledge management in many areas but with closer emphasis on water resource management. It has a clearly-defined organizational structure with Board of Directors, Managing Director, different departments, and Administrative Staff; It has carried out research work, development of training materials and manuals, trained community/district level staff engaged in water management and prospecting/monitoring, and has carried out networking activities including organization of

conferences related to water management. TREND funds its activities through consultancy services and the receipt of small grants from other donors such as DANIDA, GTZ, etc. to carry out intervention and research activities.

- e. Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO) seems to be the only organization which is rural based and focuses its activities in the rural set-up. With its head office Donkorkrom in the Kwahu North (just recently Afram Plains ) district, it is a well-established organization that is involved in water resource management in rural environments. They have gathered a wide range of experience in rural water management practices. They also carry out geological exploration for ground water resource with the support of the British Geological Service. It has a well-defined organizational structure and a large staff. It however, has not got an office in Accra. It funds its activities by carrying out consultancy services and the receipt of small grants for project from other donors such as World Vision International, Plan International , Water Aid, etc.
- f. ISODEC (Integrated Social Development Centre) is a large civil society organization which supports and initiates actions aimed at collaborating or pressuring governments to modify policies that are unfavourable to the poor and the vulnerable. It is administered by powerful academic personalities mostly professors and doctors in all disciplines ranging from economics, sociology, science, development, technology, the legal field, the arts, industry, business, etc. These people have the requisite analytical brains that give the power to foresee the potential impacts and implications of certain government policies on the wider public, especially the vulnerable and the marginalized/excluded. Because of the wide range of professionals, ISODEC operates through different department/centres that are determined by the area of advocacy. One of such departments/centres is the Center for Policy and Law (CEPIL). It moderates government policies, and press for tariffs in utilities including water, among other things. It initiated the National Coalition Against the Privatization of water (NCAP) during the period had the intension of privatizing water delivery in the country. Generally, ISODEC acts as the people's voice outside parliament that professionally, and on a non-partisan basis, scrutinizes, criticizes, and presses for the inclusion or elimination of policies that are seen to either worsen the plight of the ordinary person, or would impact negatively on livelihoods of the society. To sum up, ISODEC seems to be the voice of the voiceless. Unfortunately, because of its leading role in making sure government policies are geared towards the society, ISODEC is mostly seen by many other people as either anti-government or a socialist organization.

- g. Water Aid is an international organization with office in Ghana. It also has well-defined organizational structure headed by a Country Director. The organization focuses its activities on water supply and water management. It has carried out projects that has supported and improved the water supply situation in a number of communities in Ghana, especially in the northern parts of the country. It does not undertake the physical implementation of projects but rather funds and contracts projects to consultants and contractors. Thus Water Aid facilitates its intervention activities.
- h. PRONET is a broad-based organization that focuses on many areas such as education, health, gender, and water and sanitation delivery. It has its head office in Accra, but with other offices in 5 other towns in Ghana. It started and facilitated the organization of the Mole Conferences which discusses water issues until from 2002 when CONIWAS took over the organization of the conference following the death of PRONET's Executive Director who was instrumental in the organization of the MOLE Conferences. PRONET carries out an integrated approach to improvements in livelihood programmes but focused more on provision of water to deprived communities. It does not carry out direct implementation, but facilitates the sourcing of funds and provides small grants for intervention schemes which are implemented by other private operators.
- i. CONIWAS is an umbrella organization for water and sanitation-related NGOs, consultants and partner-organizations. It has a small secretariat headed by an Executive Secretary, but has focal points in all the regional capitals of Ghana. It also serves as the organization that seeks the interests of its members and the point of information on its members. Its main activities include advocacy, Knowledge Management, Capacity building and Research Service delivery. It however carries out integrated water resources management and the promotion of hygiene and sanitation mainly through networking. Being an umbrella organization, it has the intention of developing a code of conduct/ethics for member groups. However, not all water-related organizations are members of CONIWAS.
- j. The Centre for Environmental Impact Analysis (CEIA), established in 2005, is a civil society organization that ensures the protection and conservation of the environment, especially in mining areas and in communities where large industries whose activities will affect the environment – pollution degradation, hazardous dumping of wastes. It carries advocacy work and occasionally holds press releases and conferences on pertinent environmental issues including human health

risks assessment. It also networks with other environmental-related NGOs and CBOs. The organization, managed by an Executive Director who is assisted by 3 other full-time professional staff (all MPhil chemists and microbiologists), and 2 administrative staff, has its head office in Cape Coast. The Executive Director reports to a Research Advisory Council (a semblance of a Board of Directors). A group of Trustees acts as Legal Advisors to the centre. It has the intension of opening other offices in Kenyasi, Tarkwa and Obuasi, which are all mining communities. It funds its activities by undertaking consultancy services in water quality analysis and monitoring and benefiting from small grants from mostly Wassa Communities Against Mining (WACAM) and Centre for Public Interest Law (CEPIL) of ISODEC, among others. CEIA also collaborates with Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies, and also ISODEC. The capacity needs relevant to GLOWA Volta Project include staff development.

- k. Personal discussion held with the Administrative Secretary of the Catholic Relief Services, CRS, (even though it did not return the completed form) indicated that the CRS is a large international organization also information from its website. It has an office in Ghana with a website, a well-defined organizational structure, and carries out integrated activities in many areas including education, health, refugee settlement, water & sanitation, as well as gender and child development among others. Water supply is one of the many integrated approaches to improving the lives of the poor and the vulnerable.
- l. Many visits and telephone calls to Plan International including e-mailing the questionnaire did not yield the desired results after numerous follow-ups.

A summary of the profiles on each of the organizations has been presented on Table 1 below.

**TABLE 1 – TABULATED SUMMARY OF RESPONSES OF POTENTIALLY-RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS**

S/N	Organization/Address	Mission	Administrative set-up	Main activities	Water-related activities	Collaborations	Needs
1	Afram Plains Dev. Org;  Main office - Tease, Afram Plains; Box 93, D'krom. Tel 020 8864711; Also in Kete Krachi (VR)  Contact person – Mr. A. Y. Modoc (Ex. Dir.)	Improvement of livelihoods in rural areas, mostly the Afram Plains	Executive Director, Programme Officers, Zonal Officers, Training Officer, Gender Coordinator, Staff -22; M-16; F-6 (Water Techns (2); Social Scientists (5) with BA Hons; Biologist (1) B. Sc. In all 13 staff working on water issues	Education, health, water & sanitation supply and mgt, Rooted advocacy, program implementation, capacity-building of CBOs, NGOs, DAs	Research into geol'cal formations; database on grndwat. exploration and mgt; Support to watsan, construction, implementation of donor programs, social work	WVI, ADRA, CWSA, WRI, CONIWAS, British Geological Survey, ORAP, ProNet, Rural Aid	Support in KM, computer trg for water-related staff, policy modeling and analysis, use of DSS, trg in use of hydrological tools & models
2	TREND; Main office – Box 6808; Ksi. Tel. 051-28296; 024-3728832;  Contact Person – E. Larbi – 024 -3728832	Making research and information available for development	Board of Directors; Mg. Dir; Support Staff; Fin & Admin; Trg. & Com Mgt.; Materials Dev. & Info.; Institutional Dev.; Eng & Research; Experts, Sociologists; Staff – 15; M – 12; F – 3; 1 with Ph D; 8 with M. Sc; 5 BA/BSc; 1 HND; 6 staff working on water issues; part-time consults – 5 (m);	Training, Research, Knowledge Mgt. Advocacy, pro-poor w & s services delivery; Integrated water resources mgt.	Consultancy services in Rural, Small Towns and Urban poor water Supply; IWRM with emphasis on dev of approaches and tools for multiple uses of water; research, networking; O & M support	Excellent links with Dep of Civil Eng, (KNUST); working relat with IWMI; partnership agr with IRC Int W & S Centre; Water Eng & Dev Centre, Univ. of L'borough; relies on knowledge from scientific research; CONIWAS; WATER-AID, UNICEF	Advocacy skills; technical issues relating to integrated water resources mgt. Trg. in KM, computer trg for water-related staff in policy modeling and analysis, use of DSS; trg in use of hydrological tools & models
3	Volta Basin Dev. Foundation; P. O. MB 516, Accra; also in Akosombo; has a website; Contact Pers – Richard Twum rtwum@yahoo.com	Protecting the right of the vulnerable in the use of water in the Volta Basin, especially dam construction	Exec. Dir, Sec./Admin. Officer; Staff – 3; Fulltime 2 (m); Part-time 1 (m); Volunteers – 2 (f); All 3 staff work on water issues – Environmentalist (1) and social workers (2)	Advocacy, water quality, awareness creation, aforesatation, facilitating multi-stakeholder processes	Water bodies and dam-affected commission; water and energy issues	IWMI, Volta Basin Research Project, WRI, Friends of the Earth	computer trg for water-related staff, policy modeling and analysis, use of DSS, trg in use of hydrological tools & models

S/N	Organization/Address	Mission	Administrative set-up	Main activities	Water-related activities	Collaborations	Needs
4	ISODEC; Box MP 2989, Accra; Office – Lartebiokorshie; also in Ksi, Tamale, Sunyani, Bolgatanga; contact Person – Francesca Ayerro	Working for social justice	Board, Executive Director, Snr Mgt Team, Program Mgr. Proj. Off.; Media & Campaign Coord; Staff – 44; Mostly social scientists of high academic qualifications – profs, docs, MSc; NSPs – 10 each yr;	Education, Micro-finance, HIV/AIDS campaign, Mining, reproductive health, budget advocacy, trade & livelihoods	Organizes coalition against privatization and high tariffs	No collaborations yet, but knows of Water AID Grassroots Africa, SEND, Abantu for Dev. ARC Foundation, TUC, Peace & Farmers	There is need for capacity building for water-related personnel.
5	PRONET, PMB KIA, Accra; Tel 021-228206, 021-7011922; 021-223218; Loc. 1 <sup>st</sup> Crescent Rd, Asylum Down. Has a website; Contact Pers – Oduro Donkor	Working in Partnership for Community Development	NGO - Exe Council(7), Executive Dir., Dirctrs(2), Prg Managers(4); Admin Asst. Proj Offcs(4); Proj Assts(4)  Org. profile available	Advocacy, sensitization, education and capacity-building in Education, Health, W & S and gender	Networking, advocacy, policy regulation, partnerships, consultancy, resource improvement, funding	CWSA, CONIWAS, GAPVOD, GWP, Water Aid	Trg in KM, computer trg for water-related staff, policy modeling and analysis, use of DSS tools, trg in use of hydro. tools & models
6	UNIHYDRO Ltd; Box ..... Loc. Community 20 Tema; Tel 022-40298; Also in Ho & Tamale; Contact Pers. Nelson Sepkey; tel 024-4893659	Improving water management for sustainable use	Board of Dir; Mgt/Tech Advis; Exe. Dir; Prog. Officers, Hydro-geologists, Water Supply Engr., Acctants, Tech. Staff (AutoCAD Specialist); Environmentalist; Secretary; Staff – 18; (14m, 4f) all working on water	Consultancy, Research, Advocacy; Mgt of InfoSys; Knowledge Mgt	groundwater exploration; water resources monitor-ring; environmental monitoring; Design & construction super-vision,	CWSA, WRI WRC, Directorate of Water, UNICEF, CIDA; GWP	Support in KM, computer trg for water-related staff, policy modeling and analysis, use of DSS, trg in use of hydrological tools & models
7	CONIWAS; PMB KIA 24 Airport, Accra; Tel ... Focal offices in all 10 regional capitals; not on the web yet; Contact Pers. – Mumuni; tel. 024-4121671;	Networking and uniting NGOs for improved water and sanitation delivery and management	Organised through General assembly, Executive Committee & Secretariat; Secretariat manned by Exe. Sec, with skeletal full-time support staff of 3m & 1f; 1f part-time staff and 1 consultant per yr.	Advocacy only in the water delivery/management sector; Knowledge mgt; capacity building; research, networking	Networking, monitoring of goals in water sector, eg. MDGs GPRS, etc. organization of water conferences, eg Mole Conf.; sector reviews, etc	Global Water Partnership, CWSA, Water Directorate, WRI, WRC, IWMI, ISODEC, Plan, Water Aid, WVI, other relief agencies in w & s	Support in KM, computer trg for water-related staff, policy modeling and analysis, use of DSS, trg in use of hydrological tools & models

S/N	Organization/Address	Mission	Administrative set-up	Main activities	Water-related activities	Collaborations	Needs
8	HUMANIST WATCH, Ghana; Box 14197 Accra, Ghana; Office at Dansoman; branch at Newtown; Has a website  Contact Pers.; Paddy O'Williams, tel. 024-4670442; also Nuhu Ahmed	Fighting for the cause of the less privileged and vulnerable in society	Executive Dir.; Zonal Coordinators;  Staff 5 – all male  Mainly a volunteer organization; quiet new and not properly established. They say they need logistical support and encouragement	Campaign against unfair government policies that seem to place the poor at a further disadvantage; be it health, education, water, electricity, telephone or general social policies	Campaign against privatization of water; campaign against high water tariffs; unequal distribution of water supply;	ISODEC, NCAP	Computer training, training in policy analysis, interpretation of models; ICT
9.	WATER AID, Ghana; Loc. Accra; Box 16185 KIA; (international org.) Has a website; Contact Pers. – Mohammed Abdul-Nashiru (Hd of Policy & Partnerships)	Improvement of livelihoods of children and the poor	Country Director, Prg Officers; Staff – 14 (8m; 6f); 1f vol. 4 consults/yr; Staff have qualftns between Diploma & M.Sc./MA.	Provision of w & s services; policy & advocacy; research, fund-raising	Advocacy, funding, networking	CONIWAS, Rights & Voice Initiative, Inst. For Policy Alternative. Northern Ghana Network for Dev.	Trg in handling of DSS; use of ICT
10.	CEIA (Centre for Environmental Impact Analysis); head off Cape Coast, Box 61; Tel; 024-470-8322; Contact Pers. Mr. Obiri Samuel	Monitor toxic chemical impacts within mining areas with the aim of protecting the environment.	Research Advisory Council, Trustees; Managed by Exec Dir.; 6 full-time staff – 4m, 2f; from BSc – MPhil; 3 part-time staff – 2m, 1f; 3 consultants per yr.; 2 permanent consultants	Monitors chemical levels in soils, food crops, sediments water; conducts human health risk; conducts lab tests and analysis; liaises with other NGOs	Hold press release and conferences to draw attention to pertinent issues; carries out research and lab test/analysis in water quality	ISODEC, Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies; WACAM	Staff development – possibly computer training; research technics; equipment of lab for water quality analysis; provision of logistics.

## **8.0 ACHIEVEMENTS**

The assignment has been able to achieve, among others, the following:

- i. identification of organizations working in water-related issues which were hitherto unknown
- ii. building of a small database on organizations which makes it easy for contact and networking
- iii. some CSOs have seen the need to get themselves properly organized
- iv. creation a database for GLOWA to work with so as to achieve its goals
- v. a point of networking and contact for GLOWA civil society component
- vi. identification of other organizations not earlier selected; these include Friends of the Earth, Association of VRA Resettled Communities, Friends of Rivers & Water Bodies;
- vii. selecting and recommending to GLOWA Volta Project, potential organizations that may be trained to enhance the management of water resources in the Volta Basin to ensure the maximum use of DSS materials to be provided by the project.

## **9.0 CONSTRAINTS**

The assignment encountered the following constraints, among others:

- i. time limitations, the period for contact and visits was short; to overcome this, more days had to be added;
- ii. some CSOs were initially apprehensive of the objective of the assignment
- iii. persons to give the required information were not available during the early period of the assignment
- iv. difficulty in getting contact addresses of personnel
- v. numerous visits to the same organization when persons to respond to questionnaire were not at post
- vi. lateness in receiving responses from organizations
- vii. non-response from some organizations

## 10.0 **RECOMMENDATION**

After scrutinizing the information provided by the organizations vis-à-vis the objectives of the assignment, the following organizations are recommended for further interaction with GLOWA Volta Project. The following have been taken into consideration during the selection process. That the organization:

- i. should have a well-defined organizational structure that looks sustainable
- ii. should have identifiable staff working on water-related issues
- iii. can sustain the training received for continued benefit of both the organization and water resource management in the Volta Basin
- iv. carries out activities in water resources management relevant to GLOWA
- v. already has well-trained staff whose knowledge, with little further training, can enhance the use of DSS
- vi. is not a funding/donor organization, or a government agency

The following organizations have therefore been selected for recommendation:

- i. TREND
- ii. ISODEC
- iii. Volta Basin Development Foundation
- iv. CEIA
- v. APDO
- vi. UNIHYDRO Ltd.
- vii. CONIWAS

## **11.0 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

In identifying organizations for the sustainable management of water resources in the Volta Basin, it would also be necessary to consider some other related organizations whose activities also impact on water management. These include practices and organizations involved in forestry, irrigation, farming, charcoal burning, fish farming and communities affected by mining operations.

Again, it would be interesting to find out how the policy on the 2% deductions on urban water use for rural water supply is monitored and used just as the GETFUND is monitored and accounted for by an

Administrator. The assignment could not identify any CSO that shows interest in finding out how the deductions are operated – whether they are collected, where they are deposited, who manages it, and how it is disbursed? Again, communities who are affected by operations of mining companies (especially water pollutions and resettlements/relocations) are left to their fate to fight for their rights. No CSO was identified. There would be the need to find out if any exists and what efforts have so far been made.

Furthermore, there would be the need to strengthen CSOs so that they can also show concern for water resource management instead of only concentrating on the water supply component. Those already engaged in resource management could be strengthened through training.

Now that the construction of the Bui Dam is to start soon, it would be necessary to ascertain the socio-economic implications on humans and which organization would be responsible for making sure the right physical, human and socio-economic impacts are properly assessed and mitigated. It is a major activity in the overall management of the Volta Basin that should be factored in the modeling of the GLOWA Volta Project DSS!