

**MAP OF THE VOLTA BASIN**

**Source :** PAGEV : Additional report of the situation analysis for the White Volta sub-basin. February 2005.

**Mafing KONDE, Consultant.**

**March 2006**

## **SUMMARY**

From February 21 to March 12, 2006 a half way evaluation of PAGEV was conducted on the request of IUCN/BRAO.

This project amounting to a total cost of Euros 1, 361,993.00, was funded by the Governments of Sweden and The Netherlands for a period of three years (2004-2006).

The project covers an area of 2,700 sqk spreading from the downstream Bagre dam in Burkina Faso to the Garu-Tempene District in Ghana.

The impact of the project on the fields is rather poor ; it is only the beginning of hard achievements on the fields, yet, the populations have expressed hope in the project and expect more from it.

Some strengths of the ptoject:

- A will expressed by all actors to get involved through the clear definition of the role of each one ;
- A vision shared by the various actors on water management;
- Strengthening the relations between Ghana an Burkina Faso on water management at the institutional level;
- A beginning of hard achievements on the fields (wells, nurseries, pits, etc.).

Weaknesses to point out :

- The coordination team and the NGOs intervening on the field did not have a good knowledge of the milieu and/or did not take fully account of the realities of the environment;
- Relationships among the communities are not satisfactory with risks of faux pas;
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## **Acknowledgements**

Our acknowledgements to the :

Authorities of Burkina Faso and Ghana,

IUCN senior officials,

PAGEV senior officials, particularly its coordinator,

Local and/or decentralised authorities and technical services,

NGOs ( Garango and Bolgatenga)

Populations through their traditional leaders and local committees, mainly in Zékézé.

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

**Table N°1 : List of acronyms and abbreviations**

<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
<b>CCTP</b>	Provincial Technical Consultation Framework
<b>CPAT</b>	Provincial Land Development Commission
<b>CPP</b>	

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The same year, in the same trend, under the auspices of the West African Technical Advisory Committee /Global Water Partnership ( GWP/WATAC), government experts from Ghana and Burkina Faso met to make « the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) concept operational » .

Among all those initiatives, « the most important undertaken on the Volta Basin was the Volta GEF project designed in 2000, and which is in its launching phase. This project, called «Deal with Transborder Problems in the Volta Basin and its coastal zone » is a four-year initiative with a budget of 16 millions dollars of the United States targeting the whole Volta Basin and including the six countries of the Basin which are Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali, Togo and Benin. The United Nations Programme for the Environment is the implementing body of the project. The three components of the project include (a) Capacity building and creation of a regional institutional framework for a sound management of the Volta; (b) developing a regional policy, legal and statutory frameworks to tackle transboundary issues in the Volta Basin and its coastal zone; (c) initiating national and regional measures to combat transboundary environmental degradation in the Basin.<sup>2</sup>»

At the international level, the organisations of the civil society are also interested and have planned to participate in the improvement of the Volta management.

Important studies have also been conducted on the Volta Basin and their results should

PAGEV definitely made its decision basing on the previous experiences :

- In the framework of the establishment of the Niger Basin Authority in 1963, bilateral agreements were signed on parts of the Niger river, between Niger and Mali (1988), Nigeria and Niger (1990), Benin and Niger (1999) and Cameroon and Nigeria concerning the Benoue tributary (2000). This latter agreement negoti

**Presentation of the project intervention zone**



In line with the project conception and follow-up, it is expected to produce a half way review with the aim of providing a situation analysis of the bilateral cooperation progress level between Burkina Faso and Ghana on the equitable and sustained management of the Volta Basin, and also to :

- Propose recommendations to the partners for the implementation of the project (IUCN, State partner institutions, and donors) ;
- Propose recommendations related to the additional steps to consolidate the project progress level, if need be, and ensure to reach its objectives;
- Identify any external assistance that is necessary to achieve progress in the project ;
- Make necessary recommendations for any change concerning the conception as well as the global orientation of the project, and ;
- Make comprehensive recommendations on the work plan in line with the time left for the project.<sup>6</sup>

- A finalisation phase of the study

The analysis of the data collected, and the suggestions made by the sponsor during the restitution after the field visits phase permitted to draw up this report.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team was composed as follows :

- An independant consultant, specialist in development sociology, Head of the mission, Mafing KONDE
- A representative of the financial partners, Mr. AKE NILSSON
- A representative of IUCN, Mr. François Corneille KEDOWIDE,
- An executive of PAGEV, Mr. Ludovic TABSOBA.

## **II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

### **21. Purpose and objectives of the project**

#### **Purpose of the project**

The long term purpose of the project is to achieve an equitable and sustained management of the Volta through international cooperation.

#### **Objective of the Project**

The objective of the project is to assist Ghana and Burkina Faso and bring them to agree on key principles and put in place a collaboration framework in the management of their shared water resources in the Volta Basin.

#### **Specific objectives or components of the project**

- i. A knowledge base to help decision making :** A key knowledge base will have been developed and shared to facilitate the process of dialogue and consultations between the actors of Burkina Faso and Ghana.
- ii. IWRM pilot interventions:** Pilot activities will have been carried out in the Nakambé-White Volta sub basin to assist Burkina Faso and Ghana in the implementation of their IWRM national policies, and in a small scale joint management of a shared water point.
- iii. Political and institutional change :** The institutionalised consultation mechanisms between Burkina Faso and Ghana on water management will have been extended and strengthened by the adoption and enforcement of a Code of Conduct on the management of shared water resources.
- iv. Training and coordination:** The project will have been well run and coordinated; training will have been reinforced and the lessons learnt documented and made available.

### **22. IMPLEMENTATION AND SITUATION OF THE PROJECT HALF WAY**

The project amounting to Euros **1, 361, 993.00** is expected within the three years to improve the water management in the Volta by reaching a consensus on the key water management principles and institutionalised coordination mechanisms.

To that end :

Key actors and partners will have been identified : in addition to the Governments of the two countries and their technical services concerned (deconcentrated and decentralised), the NGOs working in the intervention zones and the riparian populations will be involved.

An implementation body will have been proposed and established, « a Project Management Unit (PMU) » jointly led by Ghana and Burkina Faso, and including an execution body, **the Coordination or Steering Unit (UP)**, with a clear definition of the members' mandate.

They include :

- A technical coordinator ;
- An expert in Social Sciences ;
- Two experts in Environment and Water Resources;
- An Administrative Assistant .

The management unit is led by a steering commit

## **222. IWRM pilot interventions**

The local liaison NGOs represent the cornerstone in the implementation of the pilot interventions. As a matter of fact, they are responsible for :

- the implementation of pilot plans ;
- the recommendations to be issued by the communities' consultation fora.

According to the Memorandum Of Understanding,<sup>8</sup> they have to :

- coordinate and manage the pilot activities (fora and river bank restoration);
- facilitate the implementation of the activities on the field ;
- ensure collaboration with the Administration Support Technical Team and the sister NGO of the other country;<sup>9</sup>
- document at each step the lessons learnt during the activities implementation.

From January to December 2005, with the final selection of the NGOs in November 2005 (that is two months before the elaboration of the annual report), the activities carried out in the framework of this component were mostly achieved before putting in place the liaison NGOs<sup>10</sup>.

Structuring, information and sensitization actions which consisted in :

- conducting a study on the reference situation in both countries;
- validation of the pilot actions and the choice of the intervention zones after an additional study ;
- putting in place village committees in 8 villages in Burkina Faso and in Ghana, and also developing a work plan (in June 2005)
- holding a meeting of actors respectively in both countries late June 2005 ;
- Establishment of the Local Communities' Transborder Committee (in Sept.2005)
- Signature of an MOU with the NGOs in November 2005;
- The ratification of the MOU establishing the Volta valley Authority by 6 Ministers of the Sub region with the support of PAGEV (in December 2005).

### **Activities carried out on the fields**

In addition to the sensitization actions, the following activities were carried out on the date of February 2006.

#### **In Burkina Faso**

The following activities were carried out in all the intervention villages:

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<sup>8</sup> Cf. details in DOCUMENT « Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of PAGEV pilot interventions between IUCN/BRAO and the Association BISSAKOUPOU »

<sup>9</sup> This duty which is not included in the TORs of the NGOs is however fortunately included in the Memorandum Of Understanding with the NGOs ; it includes very important duties.

<sup>10</sup> In fact a first NGO, previously selected in Burkina Faso and which took part in fora, did not show up for incomprehension reasons with PAGEV.



- Training

- . In organic manure
- . In seedling production,
- . In the use of the NAFA pumps,
- . In the knowledge of the Volta river basin,
- . On water legislation.

- Concerning the hard achievements

- . Identification of the reforestation zones along the river: about ten kilometers long and 100 meters wide, specifying the plant species for each area.
- . Development of nurseries : In Zékézé, a group of people is managing a nursery with seedlings still in the pots watered by use of a manual pump.
- . Digging of wells started and in progress in both villages.
- . Development of manure pits.

- Other achievements

- . Production of « advertisement » signboards on the protection of the banks and the fight against AIDS,
- . Preparation of a sensitisation form on bank protection going on with PAGEV.
- . Production of reports to be submitted to PAGEV

## **In Ghana**

The achievements of ZOVFA-NGO concern:

- A study of the milieu in the intervention sites ( this study is part of the framework of other projects, different from PAGEV);
- Sensitisation;
- Information on ZOVFA and PAGEV actions ;
- Identification of the populations of a reforestation zone along the river;
- Equipping the communities with nursery activity material <sup>11</sup>;
- Production of « advertisement » signboards on bank protection and the fight against AIDS;

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- Beginning a nursery in Bogr-noré (Ghana), with insufficient preparation : no water point in the neighborhood of the nursery which is placed under big trees, therefore always in the shade.

In fact, little information was available on the situation of the NGOs interventions in Ghana. The documents produced by the NGO do not always reach the project team.

On the evaluation date, it can be noticed that :

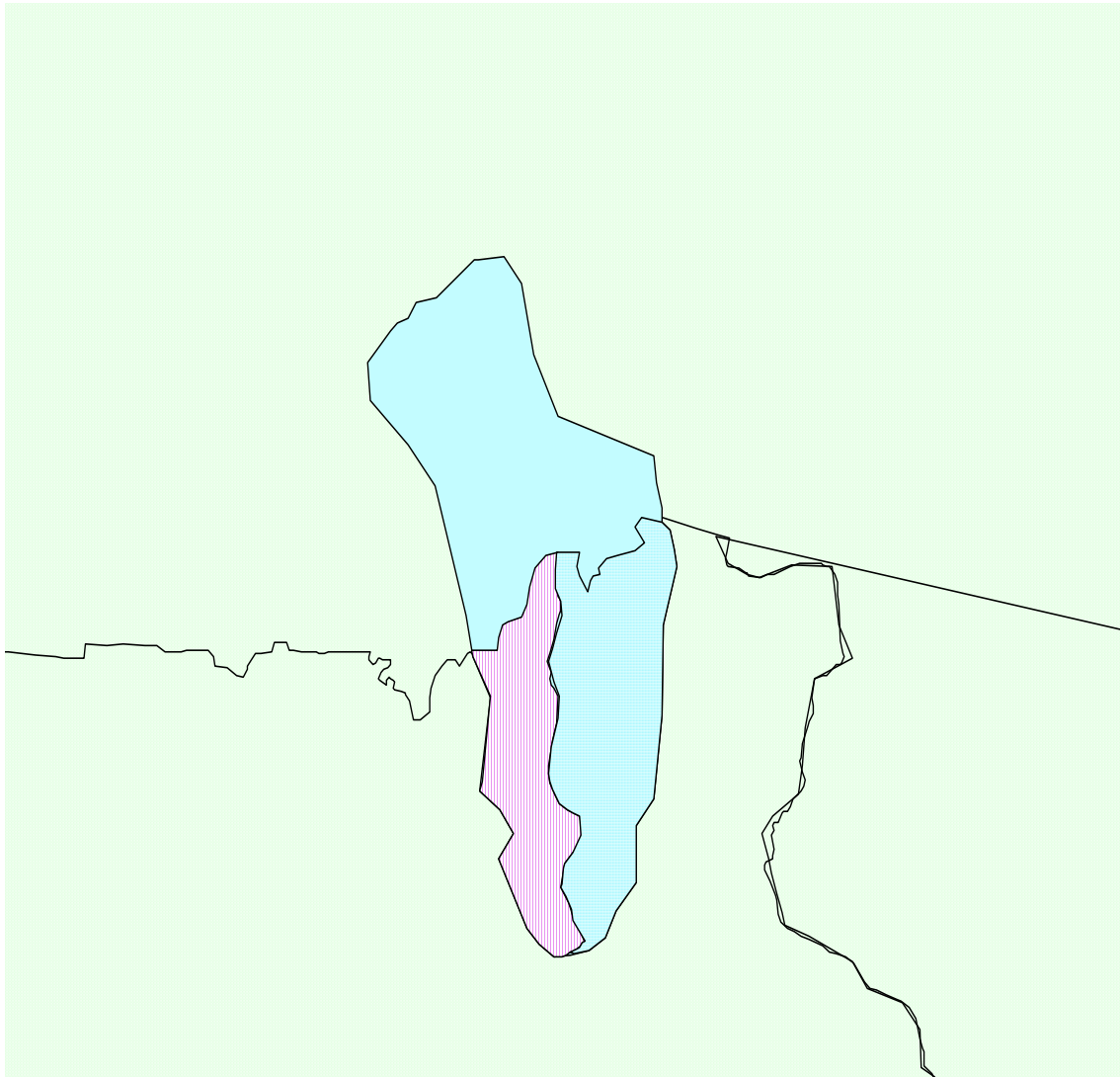
- contacts did not exist between both NGOs in charge of the field work- (ZOVFA was only aware of DAKUPA<sup>12</sup> whereas the NGO intervening in Burkina Faso is BISSAKOUPOU);
- formal links did not exist between the communities on both sides of the river : In the border villages of Bogr'noré/Burkina and Bogr'noré/Ghana the populations have confirmed not working together. These two villages which are in fact linked by everyday life (markets, inter-village marriages, etc) are separated only by the river which dries up in the dry season..
- Senior officials of the three districts are not well informed : concerning the regulations in force on river bank protection <sup>13</sup>, the members, Head of Districts expressed at a meeting the wish to get more information on PAGEV.

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<sup>12</sup> DAKUPA NGO was the 1st NGO selected in Burkina Faso, with ZOVFA NGO in Ghana. Misunderstanding between DAKUPA and PAGEV has led to recruit BISSAKOUPOU to substitute for DAKUPA in Burkina Faso. On the date of the mission ( February 2006), ZOVFA NGO did not know about this change.

<sup>13</sup> See Philip Ayamba's e-mail message to Mr. Kwame Odame Ababio, January 30, 2006

**Presentation of the bank restoration and reservoir rehabilitation zones**



### **223. Institutional and political change**

The objective of this component is the « *establishment of broad and reinforced bilateral mechanisms between Burkina Faso and Ghana on water management through the adoption and implementation of a code of good conduct in the management of shared water resources* »

On December 31, 2005 :

Concerning the establishment of the mechanism :

- A CTC/IWRM was installed (since April 2005)
- A work group was put in place to develop the code of good conduct in May 2005
- A bilateral agreement establishing the CTC/IWRM was ratified by the Ministers in charge of Water of the two countries.

At the level of the grassroots communities and the local partners, training sessions in negotiations which were planned were delayed owing to the late recruitment of the NGOs. On the other hand, the TORs were available.

Like the activities above the capitalisation of experience on the management of the region's hydrographic basins was delayed too, because of budget constraints.

The elaboration of a good code of conduct, however is progressing well : a first version was submitted in December 2005, and reflexions are still going on through the ad hoc group meetings.

### **224. Training and coordination**

- A full coordination board was put in place on April 1, 2005 with the hiring of a sociologist in charge of human relations who has started work ;
- A planning of the activities was made;
- A selection of liaison NGOs was done (completed only in November 2005)
- MOUs were signed with the main partners (WRC of Ghana, DGIRH of Burkina Faso, GWP-WAMP, local NGOs)
- Establishment and capacity building of the internal follow-up bodies to take account of staff late recruitment.

On December 31, 2005 the conditions for the project implementation were met, permitting to start the activities planned in the components, mainly the data base, the pilot interventions and the institutional and political change.

Note : A delay was noticed in the establishment of the organs and the effective

### **III. ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **31. RELEVANCE**

. The design, the objectives as well as the definition of the activities and expected results from the actors are all relevant.

. The management envisaged, even though new, is realistic considering the numerous interest centers and even the risks for conflicts on the water issue ; this management system is indeed expected to base on the involvement of all the actors with a clear definition of each actor's role.

Considering the results briefly presented above, PAGEV appears to be an ideal project through its design methods, its methodology and approach, but also for its implementation mechanisms.

The following strengths can be noted:

a) an important innovation concerning the integrated water management (transboundary and participative aspects)

b) the originality of the interventions ; protection of banks by associating groups of people directly concerned on the fields.

c) a dynamic PAGEV team, which wants to succeed in its activities.

d) a straightforward collaboration between PAGEV and the NGOs through exchange between the teams, even though such frankness which occurs mostly through informal exchange has not always until now found solutions to the problems brought up.

Considering the realities, the repeated aspect of the project was underlined and redress was started since 2006 through the revised work plan..

#### **32. EFFECTIVENESS**

In view of the innovating character of the conception of the project, of its implementation, and the allotted time, it can be noted that the project had some interesting attainments with promising prospects.

. The vision is shared by various actors: administrative authorities on the two banks, technical services, the NGOs, and grassroots communities, with yet limitations on some cases.

. The activities achieved allowed for a gradual strengthening of the relationships between Ghana and Burkina Faso in the area of integrated water management at the institutional level, with namely the joint technical committee and the meetings of the ad hoc work group in charge of drafting a code of good conduct between the two parties.

The involvement of PAGEV in the establishment process of the Volta River Authority with an extended role, thus serving as laboratory in situ, is also an efficient way to re-launch the activities of the Volta River Authority.



### **33. EFFICIENCY**

#### **331. Rationality in the use of resources**

considering the summary of the imputations of the expenses scheduled for the implementation of the project (total amounts certainly to be reviewed), it can be noted that trainings and pilot interventions with approximately 38% of the budget are rightly considered to be essential.

It results from the interviews conducted in the field that:

- The budgeting of some necessary actions for capacity building in the field is lacking: the case of support to strengthening of relationships between transboundary communities, NGOs, which was part of the mission of the NGOs but not budgeted.
- The NGOs deplore the slowness of the disbursement process.
- There seems no rational use of the resources: finances, and notably the rolling stock. For instance, it has been noted that a car meant for the coordination has not yet been bought to date.

#### **332. Conformity of outputs with expectations of the project ( at the level of quality and deadline)**

the site identified as pilot site appears to be judicious for experimenting the integrated and transboundary water management approach.

Concerning the implementation, there is not much to say on that issue: as at now, outputs do not correspond to a year and half of activities to be implemented. For instance, NGOs have actually worked for six months, instead of for a year.

The attainments concern mainly: the putting in place of nurseries, the establishment of associations not yet stable.

on the issue of quality, attainments seem to give satisfaction in view the allotted time, with yet some impression of rush concerning the putting in place of nurseries (particularly in Ghana)

#### **333. Unexpected problems and approaches of solution**

##### Unexpected problems

As at now, there seems to be no visible problems on the field. Underlying problems may eventually surface.

a) On land issues, especially Zekeze which is only considered to be a hamlet of crops according to the Mayor and canton chief Bitou. The latter indeed considers that the project

has chosen this site to the detriment of autochthons and without consulting the veritable traditional leaders.

In the same vein, reservations have been formulated on the strengthening of relationships between Ghanaians and Burkinabe : The chief of the canton of Bitou considers the main predators of their natural resources (wood cutting, poaching and so forth) are always from Ghana.

b) Another unexpected problem is the relative apathy of technical services which were supposed to prudent assistants of the project in the field.

c) A third problem the project has been confronted with was the failure of one NGO and of an executive to continue, which has been detrimental to the good implementation of the activities, delaying somehow its operations.

#### Solutions adopted or contemplated

a) Concerning land issues, it appears that they are not sufficiently taken into account in view of the risk of insecurity for actors of the project on the field: with absolute confidence in the project, these actors present themselves as owners of the area with investment projects that could be threatened in the medium or long term once the project has ended, if no solution has been found.

From now onward, meetings between various actors should be organized to clarify matters : traditional authorities of the area (canton chief and traditional leaders of Bogr'noré), administrative authorities, beneficiaries of the project.

b) Concerning the5(e)2. 2nd tratwe.005 Tc0.52(atwt6-se. )nd trfpddurea o06.6(urserv o)-5.ic11.noro, a5( been d5(



To sum up, the following limitations to the efficiency of the project can be underlined:

- At the level of administrative authorities and of the technical services : Generally speaking the fact of not taking in account certain laws in the intervention of the project mainly in Burkina Faso have limited the contribution of these actors: The decentralization frame, the legal dialog frames not taken into account (CPAT/CCTP), leading to reservations made by some actors.

- At the level of coordination of actions, it happens that :

a) In Burkina Faso, the project seems to have institutionally no contact with other projects, in order to complement the actions in behalf of the communities (model intervention PNGT)

b) Information sharing is limited between the two countries whereas experiences could be shared and options made on the basis of efficiency and effectiveness: for instance in the area of water supply, we could study the possibility of replacing the manual pumping in (BF) with wind powered hydraulics as it is done in Ghana.

Burkina as well as in Ghana were mango trees, for supposedly the hope of getting fruits in the four or five years to come ( case of Zékézé).

- The funding of some actions (planned purchases of plants for distribution) may cause failings, as it has been the case in similar projects.

A similar experience conducted in the East of Burkina Faso by Switzerland cooperation led to failings once the project ended : The seedlings produced by the nursery gardeners were then bought by the project and distributed to the populations free of charge. Once the project has ended, the gardeners were left without buyers and the reforestation had ceased whereas the seedlings produced were becoming forests in the nurseries.

- The non clarification of the issues of lands is a point of reservation for the sustainability of the actions undertaken.

### **352. Level of participation of project promoters**

During our tour it has been noted an important and apparently spontaneous mobilization of the populations and of some chiefs, mainly in the villages visited. In Zekeze, the well noted leadership of the chief might be an opportunity, but also eventually a threat, due to his great influence on the decisions and in the implementation of actions. It even too early to confirm that this mobilization is sustainable in view of the expectations of the populations: disappointment of important groups might lead to slacking off, in the event some expectations are not take into account, mainly in behalf of women.

### **353. Level of commitments of the partners to the project**

- It is real and important at the level of decision makers and is manifested by the efforts made to organize forums in the two countries.

The establishment of the project itself has been supported by important meetings between and Ghanaian and burkinabe parties on the one hand, between IUCN and structures in charge of water management in the two countries (DGIRH/B and WCR/Gh.). This has led to a putting in place of a joint management to take into account the concerns of the both countries, leading to the creation of the structure PAGEV as an inserted tool in the process of creation of the Volta River Authority.

## **36. LESSONS LEARNT**

### **361 On the structuring of the project**

- An important step has been achieved aiming at confirming the importance of a project of bilateral cooperation as a basis to reinforce a cooperation extended to the six countries of the Volta Basin.

### **362. On the strategic approach of the project**

The strategy is quite interesting. Despite the seemingly numerous difficulties, the project is at the start of way of solving important issues between countries sharing borders, through integrated water resources management, in trying to be concrete. It is to noted that this conception and strategy are cited as example during official meetings.

### **363. On the initial assumptions and hypothesis of the project**

the reasons having led the geographic refocusing of the project are mainly justified in the field, due to the fact that the project is new and therefore needs reinforcing and a real homogeneous team work in view of the above presented difficulties.

The activities and funding issues of such an innovating project seem to have been underestimated.

## **IV. CONCLUSIONS /RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **41. CONCLUSION**

PAGEV is really a pilot project that, in a concrete and regular manner should contribute to the strengthening the relationship between Burkina Faso and Ghana in the area of water

The involvement of PAGEV in the process of creation of the Volta River Authority with an extensive role, PAGEV serving as laboratory in situ for that future entity. It should be noted that :

- the implementation of the project is effective with outputs visible on some sites.

The distribution of roles to experts does not seem to be done in a way that will promote efficiency:

- Inadequate assignment of responsibilities
- Overlapping between members of PAGEV team, with difficulties to follow their performance in terms of efficiency and relevance.
- Tasks not well defined, particularly for the expert in charge of facilitating the relationships between actors in the field (between communities, between communities and NGOs, between NGOs)
- Deficient communication and information sharing : (For instance the experts of the structure do not have knowledge of the messages sent by email to the executive officer of the structure by ZOVFA NGO : apart from the addressee of these messages, no information were known to the other experts on the situation of Ghana.
- Deficient communication or a certain laxity with intervening parties in the field: On the field both in Ghana and in Burkina few partners know of the change of NGO in Burkina, and the reasons for this change: ZOVFA as well as the Ghanaian communities only know of DAKUPA (first NGO selected that had participated to the first Forum).

#### At the level of administrative authorities and the technical services

Generally the not taking into account of some laws in the intervention of the project, mainly in Burkina Faso: decentralization framework, legal dialog frame not taken into account (CPAT/CCTP), leading to reservations of some actors.

At the level of technical services, it has been noted misunderstandings as to the respective roles and expectations of the parties, little fluidity in the communication (technical services on the field sometimes unaware of the change of intervening NGOs: Dakupa or Bissakoupou) In other terms, the expected follow-up by the technical services on the field is not effective. Reasons are mainly financial.

#### At the level of NGOs:

The training of the NGOs seems insufficient in the area of integrated management of water resources and the level of intervention is apparently dissimilar, from one NGO to the other.

On the side of Burkina, deficiencies noted seem minor and can be solved easily with the team

At the level of grassroots communities:

The mission has only been able to visit one village in each country, thus the appreciation will be limited. With regard to the stand taken by the populations and the NGOs with regard to the objectives, we mainly note difficulties in the approach :

- A follow-up not much documented of the level of activities in the field, particularly in Ghana ,  
In Burkina Faso, the project does not seem to have institutional contacts with other projects,



- ensure the availability of the experts before scheduling activities, and to effectively implement the planned actions, mainly in the area stations to provide flows (1 in Ghana, 1 in BF).
- build the capacity of local actors in integrated water management, particularly capacities of the NGOs.
- Emphasize on the communication which constitute a real problem, and strengthen the relationship between communities.
- Keep actions of the project with the decentralization frame (ongoing in the area); draw consequences for the component « institutional change » by involving at most the local authorities, services and executives of the region, the departments and villages.
- Get in touch with the other projects intervening in the area to know what they are doing, mainly in participating in the CCTP (BF) and in other legal frameworks to better make known the project and its implications and expectations for other partners.
- Plan from now a strengthening and extension of the project and give main outlines to financial partners.

#### **422. For the NGOs**

They should:

Develop initiatives of cooperations between NGOs to solve problems posed by the communities in the framework of the activities of PAGEV.  
(Establish complementarity between the two banks: for instance facilitation in the area of equipping the respective communities on the two banks.)

work in cooperation with PAGEV team to identify local constraints: land issues, problèmes leadership issues, relationship between social groups and classes.

take into considerations the expectations of the populations and report to PAGEV in order for it to make decisions..

Harmonize their interventions (Bissakoupou/ZOVFA) in behalf of the communities through the holding of regular discussions.

Review the approach in the field (Renforcing the perception of local populations on community issues and in the long run on the objectives of the project, in order to facilitate and sustain their adherence to pilot interventions).

Promote among them a spirit of integration of development actions : an official report of development actions and reflecting the expectations of the populations could be made, even if the implementations of these activities is not initiated by the project.

#### **423. For IUCN/BRAO**

Support PAGEV in the solving of problems linked the availability of experts on time.

ensure with more realism the follow-up of the activities of PAGEV.

#### **424. For financial partners**

In view of the important stakes engendered by the PAGEV, but especially of hopes that result, contemplate the financing of income generating activities (to mitigate the effects of farmers' abandoning their farms on the banks and encourage the actors) in the short term.

As of now viewing this project as forerunner of a vast programme that should dispoet of necessary resources.

#### **425. For the States of Burkina Faso and Ghana**

They already make efforts in the way of ensuring integration in the area of water management.

These efforts should be reinforced in working to harmonize the laws regulating water management, even adapting them to correspond to effective transboundaray water resources management, by encouraging and facilitating the relationship between communities on both sides.

Furthermore, the States should promote PAGEV, and make people understand the importance of the project for more ambitious projects, by reinforcing it financially and in human resources.

**ANNEXES :**

**Terms of reference of half-way review**





## Agenda of the mission

<b>Day 1 : February 21, 2006</b>		
	Debriefing : PAGEV/UICN/Consultants	Annex UICN
	Interview with M. Ilboudo ( <b>PAGEV</b> )	
<b>Day 2/ February 22, 2006, Departure for Tenkodogo</b>		
20 hours to 21H30	Interview with Bissakoupou	Hotel Lafi
<b>Day 3 / February 23, 2006 Visiting the administrative structures and communities C-E BF</b>		
	Meeting with DRHRH-CE	A la DRHRH-CE
	Meeting with M. the High Commissioner	
	Meeting with BISSAKOUPOU NGO	Hotel Lafi
	Interview with PAGEV Sociologist	Hotel Lafi
	Lunch in Tenkodogo	
	Departure for Bitou	
	Meeting with the Prefect , the Mayo rand technical services of of Bitou	Prefecture
	Visiting ZEKEZE community	Site of ZEKEZE
	Night at Bitou	
<b>Day 4/ February 24, 2006 Departure for Bawku Ghana</b>		
	Visiting Mogr-noré site	Mogr-noré
	Meeting with Bawku Municipal chief executive	Bawku
	Interview with ZOVFA NGO	Bawku
	Departure for ZOVFA head office	Bolgatenga
	Returning to Ouagadougou	
	Work session with M.AKE Nilsson	Ouagadougou
<b>Interviews in Ouagadougou</b>		
<b>Day 5 / February 26, 2006</b>	Interview with the Director General of DGIR	DGIR/ Ouaga 2000
<b>Day 6/ February 25, 2006</b>	Interview with M. Kwamé	Annex BRAO
	Restitution	BRAO
<b>Day 7 March 11 2006</b>	Report	Ouagadougou
<b>Day 8 March 12 2006</b>	Report	Ouagadougou

**List of persons and/or institutions visited**

<b>STRUCTURES FUNCTION</b>	<b>PERSONS MET</b>	<b>LOCALITY</b>
DGIRH PAGEV  IUCN /BRAO	Mr. BOUGAYIRE Mr. ODAME-A.KWAME Mr. TAPSOBA Mrs. BATIANA Alice Mr. Jean Mark GARRIAY Mr. OLUMIDE AKINSOLA Mr. François Corneille KEDOWIDE Mr. Ake NILSSON	At the central level (Ouagadougou)
WRC ZOVFA  Bawku District	Mr .AARO Adma Mr. .AYAMBA Philip Mr. .ARANGO Zakari Mr. .MBAWUNI Pelen Leaders of the Assembly of Bawku East Municipal; Leaders of the District Assembly of BAWKU West	At the central level (Bawku)
High Commissioner DRARH ONG BISSAK .	Mr. MADRE Issa Mr. SAWADOGO Yamkaye Mr. OUEDRAOGO François Mr. ZEBA Daouda	Tenkodogo
Prefect Environment Cattle breeding Mayor/Canton Chief	Mr.GOUBA J.Romain Mr. BAMBARA Marcel Mr. OUEDRAOGO Pascal Mr. ZAMPALIGRE Abdul- Karim	Bitou
Traditional Chief Management Committee	Mr. ZAMPALIGRE B. Mr. SAWADOGO Yamba Mr.SAWADOGO Raphaël Mrs. KABORE Mariam Mr. MARANE Mahmoudou M. DJINGRI Salam (20 men, women)	Zékézé
Chef coutumier	El Hadj Mustafa BOGORE ADAM Thymothy (15 men, 3 women)	Bogr' noré (Ghana)



## **List of documents consulted**

1. Logical frame of the project
2. 2005 Annual Report
3. 2006 work plan
3. Report of the complementary analysis of the situation for the White Volta sub-basin (February 2005 PAGEV)
4. PAGEV Planning for the activities of 2005
5. Report of the joint-mission PAGEV/BISSAKOUPOU ( 23 to 26 October,2005)
6. Report of Tenkodogo Forum : Final Communiqué of the 1<sup>st</sup> joint consultative Forum on the Nakambe border sub basin (21-22 of September 2005 (Tenkodogo)
7. Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Consultative Forum of the Communities of Nakamb (Zabré in February 2006)
8. Draft of the implementation plan for the year 2004
9. Summary of the project and annexed documents
10. Guide of financial procedures for the partners of PAGEV and annexes
11. ZOVFA/PAGEV Collaboration: Work Plan for year one (March 06 – Dec 06)
12. Socio – Economic Bata; the Community of Mognori
13. Water Sector Development Support Program and Sanitation Phase II ;  
Description of the Component Support to PAGIRE ; Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Danida/Sweedish International Development Agency – SIDA Government of Burkina  
Faso ; April 2005
14. Proposals to re-stimulate the Nakambe Basin management pilot committee ;  
MAHRH/SG/DGIRH ; October 2004.