

**HALF WAY FINAL EVALUATION REPORT OF THE
PROJECT - IMPROVING WATER GOVERNANCE IN
THE VOLTA RIVER BASIN –(PAGEV)**



MAP OF THE VOLTA BASIN

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

Mafing KONDE, Consultant.

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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 global objective of the project is to improve the governance of the water resources in the Volta Basin by the adoption of a consensus on the key principles regarding water management and institutionalized coordination mechanisms.

The half way evaluation planned in the project implementation process deals with the progress achieved in the project, mainly its efficiency, the half way results and impacts, the identification of the main lessons learnt, and of areas and deadlines which are likely to provide future collaboration grounds with the donors. The situation analysis regarding relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impacts should allow to:

- Formulate recommendations to the partner stakeholders in view of achieving progress in the project and reach its objectives;
- Identify any external assistance that is necessary in the advancement of the project;
- Make the necessary recommendations for any change concerning both the design and global orientation of the project, and ;
- Make comprehensive recommendations on the workplan in conformity with the remaining time left for the project.

The half way evaluation team, made up of Mr. Mafing Kondé, Sociologist (External Consultant) and representatives of the financial partners, IUCN and PAGEV, started by a review of the documents, followed by field visits basing on samples proposed by PAGEV and discussions with the various actors involved in the project implementation.

Relevance : At the end of this process it clearly appears that the project has used new and appropriate design and development methods, every thing which makes it very relevant.

Efficiency: The organs put in place are not fully operational. The tools and instruments of the project do not seem very performing yet.

Effectiveness: The project implementation does not really cope with its development, the results being poor or even mitigated.

Sustainability: Considering the arrangements made and the expectations of the populations, the results achieved seem precarious and should be consolidated in order to become sustainable.

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 project:

- 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 and 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;
- The distribution of the roles among the experts of the coordination team does not respect any efficiency logic, mainly concerning the follow-up of the activities at the community level, and also concerning the conception work in the offices : in both cases it is difficult to define exactly the duties and assignments of each expert.
- Reserves or even apprehensions from some actors such as the local government and the technical services in the Department of Bitou, a kind of thing which can slow down the advancement of the project.

The main recommendations concern :

- Improving knowledge of the milieu ;
- Necessity to root firmly the project in the communities taking account of the realities and expectations of the actors.
- Strengthening the links between the various actors, particularly between the communities of both countries : between the border villages through bilateral meetings and experience sharing, between NGOs intervening in the villages in order to facilitate inter community relations, etc.
- Clearly defining the roles and assignments of the experts making up the coordination team.
- Developing now a plan to extend the project considering its stakes and challenges ;
- Carrying out lobbying actions for the harmonisation of the regulations in force in view of their adaptation.

The lessons learnt concern :

- A prospective, ambitious, but also relevant and realistic vision of the project;
- The necessity to take account of the expectations of the populations.

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

Acronyms	Definitions
CCTP	Provincial Technical Consultation Framework
CPAT	Provincial Land Development Commission
CPP	Project Steering Committee
CTA	Technical Support Committee
CTBV	Technical Committee of the Volta Basin
CTC/GIRE	Joint Technical Committee Burkina/Ghana for the Integrated Water Resource Management
CTCL	Local Communities Transboundary Committee
DGIRH/B	General Directorate of the Water Resources Inventory-Burkina Faso
DGIS	PAGEV Financial partner (The Netherlands)
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
GWP/WAWP	Global Water Partnership /West African Water Partnership
GWP/WATAC	Global Water Partnership /West African Technical and Advisory Committee
UICN (IUCN)	The World Conservation Union
IUCN-BRAO	IUCN/West African Regional Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGO/BISSAKOUPOU	Environment of the Bissa Land (protection of the Bissa People's environment)
NGO/DAKUPA	1st NGO selected (in Burkina Faso) which took part in the 1st Forum
NGO/ZOVFA	Zuuri Organic Vegetable Farmer's Association
PAGEV	Improving Water Governance in the Volta River Basin Project
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNGT	Land Management National Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SISCOA – IWRM	West African Interim Secretariat for IWRM
TOR	Terms Of Reference
UPP	Project Steering Unit
WANI	Water and Nature Initiative (fully part of IUCN)
WRC/G	Water Resource Commission /Ghana
WRI	Water Resource Institute

I. INTRODUCTION :

► The management of transborder water points or of transborder natural water resources has often been a source of disputes or even conflicts between countries or riparian communities within the same country.

These disputes or conflicts intervene most of the time during water collection (building a water point), but also because of pollution caused by another country (cases of invading water plants), or with the development of river bank lands.

Concerning the Volta Basin, and according to the studies conducted by IUCN, « in addition to water collection, there are two other potential sources of disagreement and tension in the Volta Basin. The first source is related to the volume of water flows downstream the dams of Burkina Faso (mainly the Bagre Dam) which could cause floods in Northern Ghana.

The second is related to the proliferation of invading water plants and their extension along the river, and also some signs of increasing water pollution as stated by some people .

Today, 30% of the Volta Basin surface is invaded by aquatic plants (mainly the Pistia stratiotes, Azolla and Salvinia). The water hyacinth which is the most harmful plant has already invaded the Black Volta and the White Volta in Burkina Faso, and represents a serious threat to the low valleys of the river »¹.

The exploitation of the riparian lands with the possibilities of land disputes can become a source of serious tensions : even within the same country.

Generally, to prevent such risks, important efforts have been made at the institutional level with the adoption of international treaties, and the establishment of interterritory coordination bodies, transnational cooperation, bilateral and/or multilateral bodies.

In many cases these bodies have revealed to be less operational, either because they were punctual, or because they were too broad, or cover an area too big for their application.

The Volta, whose Basin concerns more than five African countries has remained for a long time one of the main transborder water point not ruled by an international or sub regional treaty.

It was only in the decade 1990/2000 that many initiatives were taken on this Basin and have been carried out in the States and between the States in order to promote regional cooperation with the support of international donors.

They include the brief initiative on the management of the water resources of the Volta Basin in 1996; the initiative of the West African Secretariat for IWRM (SISCOA-IWRM) which succeeded through its meetings to draft an action plan including a Volta component.

Always under the auspices of SISCOA, a regional meeting on IWRM was held in Accra in July 2002 which recommended the establishment of a Volta Basin Technical Committee with representatives from all the Basin countries. One of the main aspects of the CTBV mandate will be to work for the establishment of a Volta Basin Management Body.

¹ IUCN/PAGEV « Improving Water Governance in the Volta Basin »

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.²»

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 provide vital scientific informations.

All these initiatives are signs that there is a will to improve international cooperation on the Volta for the development of the riparians countries, particularly Ghana and Burkina Faso. During a workshop organized on the sustainable and integrated management of the Volta Basin in 1999, the Director of the Ghana Water Resource Institute (WRI), at the end of the sessions concluded in these words : *«for a future integrated developement of the Basin, we must let down these kinds of ad hoc approaches and institutionalize consultation, cooperation, collaboration and coordination processes in the use of the Volta water resources in the riparians countries.»*³ »

Considering the accumulated international experiences which have yielded few concrete results and the ones being recorded on the Volta these recent years, the main concern is no more the necessity for, or the usefulness of integration, but rather « how » to implement really such policy for the benefit of the populations of the countries by reducing the risks of tension between the concerned countries.

This concern has been the founding stone of PAGEV which, since its inception has been working to bring its contribution in a context of more and more projects and initiatives.

Studies on this project provided the implementation requirements in the following words : « During the design phase of the Volta Governance Project the possibility of duplication with GEF-Volta Project was noted. In fact, the question was to know whether it was really necessary to implement the Volta Governance Project (which concerns two countries of the Basin, i.e. Burkina Faso and Ghana) when GEF-Project concerns all the countries of the Basin and aims at, among other, the establishment of a Basin's regulation body »⁴.

² IUCN/PAGEV « Improving Water Governance in the Volta Basin »

³ *ibid.*

⁴ IUCN/PAGEV « Improving Water Governance in the Volta Basin »

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 negotiated under the patronage of the Niger Basin Authority dealt with issues such as: (a) data exchange on the the hydraulic infrastructures (dams) and hydro-agriculture; (b) floods caused by dams and small reservoirs; (c) consultations before the implementation of any big dam building project that might alter the flow of the Benoue river; etc.

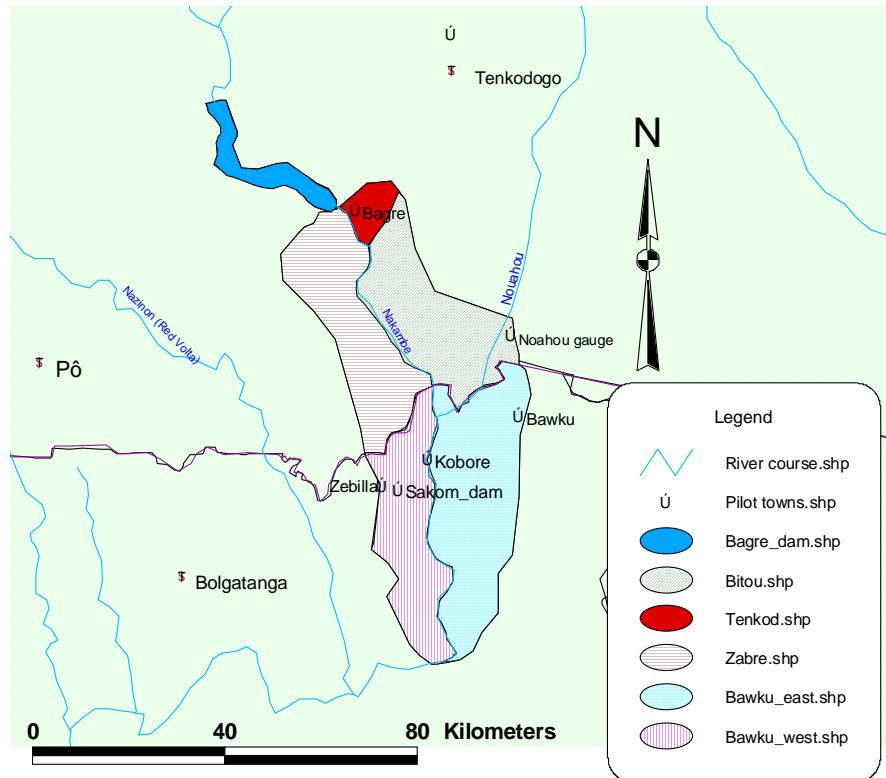
- The agreement signed in 1990 between Niger and Nigeria aimed at a collaboration between both countries in the management and equitable sharing of the common water resources in the the Niger river sub basins and in the Komadugu river basin (a tributary of Chad Lake). Concerning this latter basin, in addition to the establishment of the Chad Lake Basin Committee in 1964, an agreement was signed in 1970 between Chad and Cameroon (Moudou Agreement) on water collection from the Logone river, one of the main tributaries of Chad Lake⁵.

Concerning the Volta Basin, it became a necessity to put in place discussion mechanisms between Ghana and Burkina Faso in order to reduce the risks of tension and conflicts that might arise in a non-coordinated exploitation of the Volta water reources. In August 1998, during a visit of the President of Burkina Faso in Ghana - at a time when Ghana was facing an energy crisis owing to the low water level in the Akossombo reservoir- the leaders of both countries, aware of those risks, reaffirmed their strong will to closely cooperate in the management of the Volta water resources.

The Water Governance Project proposed is an answer to this need for cooperation between these two countries of the Volta. Its purpose is to assist both countries in: (a) the implementation of their IWRM national policies; and (b) the promotion of bilateral cooperation in various sectors, including shared water resources.

⁵ Concerning the bilateral and international agreements on the transboundary water points in West Africa, see NIASSE, M. Challenges and Opportunities of the Sustainable and Equitable Management of the Transboundary Water Points in West Africa. Presentation made at the workshop on land regime and Regional Integration organized during the Conference on Land Regime and Sustainable Development in the Sahel and in West Africa, CILSS, Bamako, Nov.17-21, 2003

Presentation of the project intervention zone



Map N°2: the sub basin of the pilot project PAGEV – Administrative Regions.

Source : PAGEV : Additional report of the situation analysis on the White Volta sub basin, February 2005.

► 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.⁶

This document shows the effort provided to meet these objectives of the half way review.

► The methodology used for this mandate was mostly inspired from the terms of reference, both for the composition of the team and the field approach.

The study was conducted from February 21 to March 12, 2006. The work method used was the participative approach, and consisted in visits of the project hard achievements and discussions (exchange) with the various actors both at the central levels (Ouagadougou and Bawku) and on the fields (Province, Districts and villages). A documentary review was produced before the field visits took place and continued during the whole process of data analysis.

In real terms the following operational approach was adopted :

- A preparatory phase of the study

It consisted to :

- Get in touch with the sponsor in order to harmonise the comprehension of the Terms of Reference of the study ;
- Proceed to document analysis ;
- Develop samples for the zones and resource persons to be surveyed ;
- Prepare a timetable for meetings and field visits;
- Meet the sponsor in view of a meeting to define the guidelines of the study.

- An execution phase of the study

This phase permitted to :

- Look for documents by consulting the work already done in the framework of this mission ;
- Meet key informants. Meetings were held with senior officials of the partner bodies and actors concerned by the half way evaluation. The discussions permitted to get points of views and gather information on issues relating to the project progress level;
- Sum up and analyse the data and information gathered.

⁶ see details in the terms of reference provided in Annex.

- 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 committee which controls the global process of the project, monitors the project execution and makes appropriate decisions during its meetings which are held twice a year.⁷

The NGOs selected on the basis of bids will be responsible for developing relationships between the communities within a country and between the communities of the two countries. These same NGOs will be in charge of backing the realisation of identified actions : delimitation of reforestation zones, developing nurseries, rehabilitation of river banks and realisation of support infrastructures (improving water reservoirs, large diameter wells, etc.).

A review of the PAGEV achievements from January to December 2005 revealed the following situations according to the components or specific objectives.

221. Knowledge base for decision

► The information need assessment of actors and decision makers in view of the IRWM implementation was undertaken and consisted in gathering a list of partners, defining their roles in the project, and also conducting an additional study in February 2005. Moreover, a concept paper dealing with the pilot interventions was prepared..

► Concerning the water resource audit studies, a pre-audit report was submitted with the preparation of the TORs for the audit. On January 31, the experts foreseen for the work were not available.

This situation negatively influenced the other activities planned, particularly the analysis of water availability and the demands and/or needs in view of optimizing future management.

► An other activity, i.e. the satellite imaging of the Volta river basin, which was not planned at the beginning was integrated in order to help master land use, ecosystem features, and make available an impact visualisation map during the whole period of the project. Significant and encouraging progress has been made in this activity, with mainly the existence of reference maps of the pilot zones on CD Roms.

⁷ The Steering Committee is composed of 12 members, including representatives of both governments, representatives of the general directorates in charge of water management in both countries (DGIRH/B and WRC/G), representatives of various partners, donors and the project coordinator.

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,⁸ 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;⁹
- 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 NGOs¹⁰.

► 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:

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

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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 ¹¹;
- Production of « advertisement » signboards on bank protection and the fight against AIDS;

¹¹ See Philip Ayamba's e-mail message to Mr. Kwame Odame Ababio, January 30, 2006.

- 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.

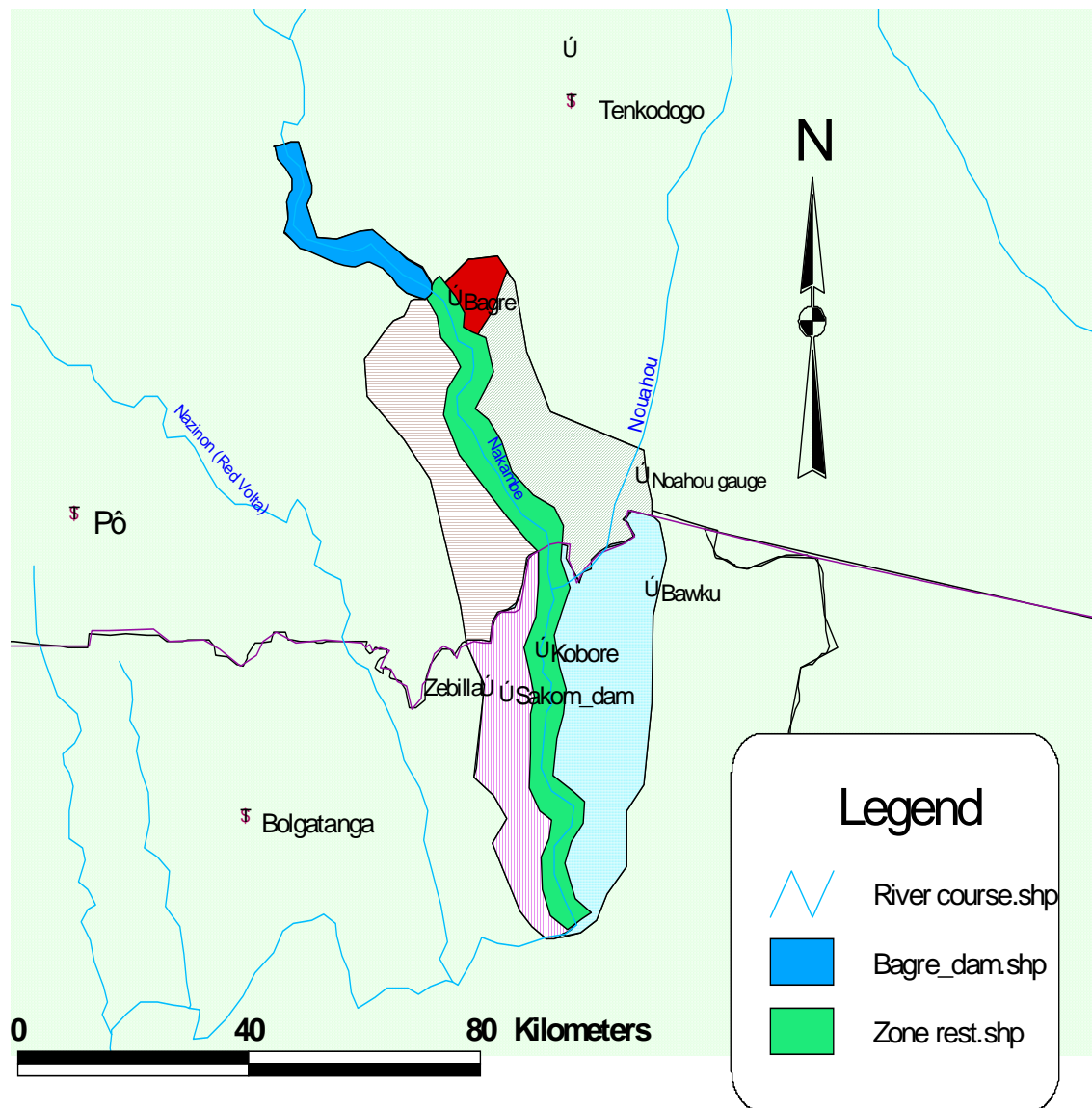
On the evaluation date, it can be noticed that :

- contacts did not exist between both NGOs in charge of the field work- (ZOVFA was only aware of DAKUPA¹² 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 ¹³, the members, Head of Districts expressed at a meeting the wish to get more information on PAGEV.

¹² 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.

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

Presentation of the bank restoration and reservoir rehabilitation zones



Map 3 : River bank restoration zone

Source : PAGEV : Additional report on the situation analysis for the White Volta Basin, February 2005.

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 implementation of the project which normally should have started since 2004.

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.

. Reports have been made by actors on the occasion of fora and workshops with commitments in accordance with the ideals of the project: See results of work groups on the occasion of fora, providing serious tracks and plans for the achievement of the objectives of the project, thus proving their adherence to these objectives.

321. The capacities of the project

► There has been an effective implementation of the project with trainings, and visible achievements on some sites: land structures, the establishment of nurseries, of wells, manure pits, especially in.

► NGOs have been selected to strengthen the capacities of the project, serving as liaison units on the field. Nonetheless, the interventions of these NGOs on the field have not had the same the level of progression. In Burkina Faso, the presence of Bissapoukou has left visible marks : the group of 15 persons are active in the mobilization of the other members of the community as well as in the realization of practical activities. On the other hand, the ZOVFA NGO in Ghana is rather timid, leaving the impression of not mastering enough the approach used by the project. The relationship between ZOVFA and PAGEV has appeared to be of personalized: Apart from the correspondences with the Director of PAGEV that we were able to get at the head office of that NGO, few of its activities have been documented at PAGEV. In short, as far as implementation is concerned, this NGO leaves much to desire on number of points: it has been found lacking in its relationship with the populations, and its impact is not visible in the project¹⁴.

► Populations of various villages have been informed of the activities of the project and it is noted a start of ownership of the actions among the populations.

► All communities visited seem to have manifested good mobilization and motivation with the intervention the NGOs (beginning of the activities as of November 2005):

- The committees have been put in place,
- Nurseries have been set up, or are being set up,
- The digging of wells have well progressed,
- Local communities have identified areas of the bank that should be reforested ; efforts have been made in the delimitation of banks for the reforestation, as well as on the choice of varieties: This choice seems to be the work of technicians and men, not always taking into account the expectations of groups such as women.
- Manure pits have been dug for the nurseries.

322. Use of the resources

The financial resources have been assigned as planned to the identified actors, as well to the activities implemented in the field.

¹⁴ The reports of ZOVFA have been mailed to PAGEV, but according responsible men met at the head office, for a time, their machines had technical problems. It happened that, even at their head office, the evaluation team could avail themselves of a good documentation.

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 the wait-and-see policy observed by the technical services, no solution has yet been contemplated. But avenues have been presented in this document, giving indications on the reasons for these reservations and expectations and avenues for solutions..

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 implemented. The reasons which are mainly financial could find solution through free discussions.

Following the actual expectations and the importance given to the project, clarifications should be given to the technical services, with inputs expected from their part, in order to complete the operational arrangements.

c) On the issue of the failure of the NGO and officer to continue, changes have been made with however some impact on the length, and also on the quality of services offered : the substituting NGO did not benefit from the outputs of the first meetings, and the new officer of the project has to work hard to be in the swing of things in order to be operational.

- Concerning the equipment, the motor pumps which have been a bone of contention between the project and the deficient NGO (DAKUPA) , these pumps have been replaced with « NAFA » pedal pumps, of course good enough for the nurseries, but may be issue of concern when it comes to watering plants. Reflections should be undertaken on this issue.

► 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.

c) The insufficiency of the environmental impact studies have not permitted to ascertain the level coexistence between autochthons and foreign populations or between communities of the two countries. For instance, the traditional chief of Bitou, regrets autochthon villages have not been taken into account in the project approach, the advantaged village (Zékézé) having viewed as a hamlet of crops inhabited by migrants and constituted as a village under the Revolution (exception regime).

34. IMPACT

The impact of the project is not much perceptible, especially on the environment as at now.

The populations of the area, who do not have many project interventions, especially in Burkina, are as at now enthusiastic and seem to be mobilized.

There is yet a risk of misunderstanding, for the populations expect more of the project than it could really give them.

35. SUSTAINABILITY

351. Generally Speaking:

- The structures are still weak and seem to expect much from the project in order to achieve the planned actions.

- Personal initiatives taken are few especially at the level of grassroots actors: at the level of the choice of seedlings, there is little variety. For instance mainly in Ghana, women had wished to get néré trees and shea trees in the areas meant for planting fruit trees. These choice has not been approved by all actors, especially by the men: The only species approved in

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.

- However some internal failures exist that do not allow the project to deploy all of its potentialities in the field: slowness of administrative procedures have been noted during interviews, and roles do not seem to be well specified among actors, in the project team as well as at the level of actors at local level. Moreover, the monitoring of actions is not organized well enough.

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 management, and to the construction of a more extensive zone of integrated water resources management. It has come to our notice that despite funding acquired for some projects with greater ambitions, concrete outputs are hardly visible to date: GEF project and also the Niger River Authority.

After visits and interviews, and in accordance with the stakeholders met, la mission considers that PAGEV is one the projects about which one can say the following: «if it were not existing, had to be created ».

The project is indeed an absolute must as factor of regional integration in developing countries of of the sub region, particularly those linked by a vital resource such as water or natural resources.

Efforts undertaken have let through this project to results that allow us to say that the authorities of the two countries (Burkina and Ghana), have together taken the bull by the horns, and have really started having the same mind in the area of water management.

411. The strengths

- ▶ First of all, the prospective vision of the project is to be highlighted and commended.
- ▶ The realism of the conception of the projects, of its objectives, as well as the definition of the activities and results expected from actors is effective and allow for the identification of constraints pertaining to these kind of initiatives, while trying to find concrete solutions : it is indeed necessary to engage actions to better identify such constraints.
- ▶ The commitment and the desire of involvement of all actors from the definition of the roles assigned to each one of them in the management of water is significant, in view of the multiple interests, or even risks of conflicts.
- ▶ The sharing of the vision on the integrated management of water has been stressed by the various actors involved (IUCN, financial partners, administrative and political authorities from both banks of the river, the technical services, NGOs and grassroots communities) with however reservations in some cases.
- ▶ The strengthening of the relationships between Ghana and Burkina Faso through these activities: there is a gradual establishment of the collaboration in the area of water management at the institutional level, with namely a joint technical committee and meetings of the ad hoc work group in charger of drafting a code of good conduct between the two parties.

► 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 site identified as pilote site appears to be judicious for experimenting the approach of Integrated and transboundary water management.

► Reports have been made by actors on the occasion of forums and workshops with commitments in accordance with the ideals of the project: See results of work groups on the occasion of forums, providing serious tracks and plans for the achievement of the objectives of the project, thus proving their adherence to these objectives.

► Populations of various villages have been informed of the activities of the project and it is noted a start of ownership of the actions by the populations.

All communities thus visited demonstrate good mobilization and motivation to begin the activities as of November;

- The committees have been put in place,
- Nurseries have been set up, or are being set up,
- The digging of wells have well progressed,
- Local communities have made delimitation of the parts of banks for the reforestation.

► The repetitive character of PAGEV as a pilot project has become apparent in view of its contact with the realities and of the adjustments started as of 2006 through the work plan.

► At the financial level : According to 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.

Generally speaking, the project has yielded promising results despite the very short time used to implement the activities (less than a year and half).

412. The weaknesses

► Generally:

- PAGEV had some delays partly attributed to slowness of administrative procedures, and partly to the defection of key actors, namely the likely NGO originally contemplated for the intervention on the field in Burkina Faso (ONG DAKUPA), and the executive at PAGEV.

- The natural and sociologic intervention environment of the project seem not sufficiently mastered, due to limited environmental impact studies, and probably to lack of financial means.

► At the level of the coordination

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 working there : it concerns the non budgeting of actions planned in the mission of the NGO, leading to insufficient actions in the way of strengthening the relationship with the Ghanaian party in the activities of sensitization (for lack of ability to implement because of lack of funding) , the poor knowledge of the community environment: the communities in Burkina seem to be satisfied with their own relative progress, and do not contemplate much sharing information with the Ghanaian party: which seems to constitute a serious shortcoming in the implementation of the project plans.

► 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 :

- In Burkina Faso,

The social environment and the relationship between actors are mastered. This situation does not promote a good implementation of the activities. It is then urgent that joint and participatory diagnosing of the situation be conducted in the villages of intervention. This activity, though not having planned in the terms of reference of the mission of BISSAKOU, the CTA could contemplate its implementation in collaboration the team of PAGEV.

For Bissakoupou NGO for example:

« - the way the project has been drafted does not allow for a perception of one or several main activities around which other activities are related;
- The logical frame is not clear enough;
- the duration of the trainings is deemed insufficient by the actors (2 days) : financial reasons.
- There has not been any environmental impact study, whereas land issues are very important in the area ; discussions have taken place with M. Kwamé, coordinator of the project, (informally since 20-12-2006) with no follow-up.
- the cooperation with other projects such as PNGT is deemed insufficient, whereas such a cooperation could have contributed to help the process in the area, by a financing of some activities that meet the expectations of the communities, but not planned by PAGEV.
- The financial monitoring was to be entrusted to the NGO, which is under obligation to produce results : but there was no item planned in the budget of the NGO for the monitoring by technical services. »

- In Ghana,

According to a brief survey conducted by the NGO, the tendency among communities is to link their adherence to the project with the financing of the activities.

-« No money, no job », is a motto that well expresses the stand of the populations, according to studies and surveys by ZOVFA.

There is therefore the danger that the desire for income eventually impedes the achievements of the objectives of the project, when it will not in the future be able to meet some expectations of grassroots actors.

► A very limited general communication

- The quality of the relationships between actors do not seem satisfactory and poses some risks, namely at the level of the implementation of the actions : the coordination and the administration, the relationship between technical services, with the NGOs, and with grassroots communities :

The effects are the following:

- A deficient assigning of responsibilities and an unclear distribution of roles between experts which does not seem to promote efficiency.

- 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, in view of complementing the actions undertaken on behalf of the communities (typical example of the intervention of PNGT),

- Reservations on the relevance of the creation of nurseries and the training of nursery gardeners when some already exist,

42. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the mission are oriented towards the necessary readjustment of the project in view of its consolidation . They are formulated for key actors of the project.

421 For PAGEV team and for the strengthening of the partnership of partners

► For PAGEV team

PAGEV team is the driving force of the project and should accumulate failures. The adjustments to be done are mainly internal. For the time remaining for the project, they should work to:

- improve of the communication between members of the team in the way of reinforcement of team spirit and complementarity.

- instaure the practice of delegation of authority,

- assign responsibilities to members of the tem, with specific missions (the planning for the year 2006 takes this concern in account ; the presentation should however be clarified in a participatory way : members of the team should have a deeper review of it to draw all consequences, without falling into the snare of adopting a rushing attitude.)

- improve its knowledge of the field by a community environment study to better understand the advantages and the constraints and follow more efficiently the activities of the NGOs.

- ensure more presence of the coordination on the field, particularly in Ghana on the basis of a well established work plan. The personnel of PAGEV should more present on the field to make up for the shortcomings of the NGOs, and contribute to the strengthening of relationship between communities (especially the Sociologist.)

► To reinforce the relationship with partners and between partners, the project should:

- work tor promote and reinforce the relationship between NGOs in order to reinforce the relationship between actors on the banks by imputing the needed resources to that end.

- work to promote along with technical and financial partners the conduction of complementary environmental impact studies for a better mastering of the sustainability of the project, taking in account the relevant expectations of the populations and the capacities of local structures.

- 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

Day 1 : February 21, 2006		
	Debriefing : PAGEV/UICN/Consultants	Annex UICN
	Interview with M. Ilboudo (PAGEV)	
Day 2/ February 22, 2006, Departure for Tenkodogo		
20 hours to 21H30	Interview with Bissakoupou	Hotel Lafi
Day 3 / February 23, 2006 Visiting the administrative structures and communities C-E BF		
	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	
Day 4/ February 24, 2006 Departure for Bawku Ghana		
	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
Interviews in Ouagadougou		
Day 5 / February 26, 2006	Interview with the Director General of DGIR	DGIR/ Ouaga 2000
Day 6/ February 25, 2006	Interview with M. Kwamé	Annex BRAO
	Restitution	BRAO
Day 7 March 11 2006	Report	Ouagadougou
Day 8 March 12 2006	Report	Ouagadougou

List of persons and/or institutions visited

STRUCTURES FUNCTION	PERSONS MET	LOCALITY
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 Commissionner 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 1st joint consultative Forum on the Nakambe border sub basin (21-22 of September 2005 (Tenkodogo)
7. Report of the 2nd 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.