

# INCEPTION REPORT

## WORK PACKAGE GHANA

September 2016

## **Watershed Inception Report, Work Package Ghana** September 2016

Prepared by the Ghana Work Package team

In the inception phase the partners of the Work Package Ghana have analysed the context of the Ghanaian WASH & IWRM sector, consulted with key stakeholders, developed a Theory of Change and identified priorities for the implementation phase. This report gives an overview of the main findings and results of the inception phase and the identified activities and budget for the rest of 2016 and start of 2017.

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Watershed-empowering citizens is a strategic partnership of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (in particular the IGG department, DSO and relevant embassies) and IRC, Simavi, Wetlands International and Akvo. Over the next five years, Watershed will deliver improvements in the governance and management of water, sanitation and hygiene services as well as of the water resources on which they draw. The programme will do this at the international level and in Kenya, Uganda and four additional countries by strengthening the capacity of national civil society to lobby government and other WASH duty bearers. This will lead to measurable improvements in the quality and sustainability of WASH services in these countries.

For more information, visit: <http://watershed.nl/>

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## 1 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Watershed programme is a strategic partnership between the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IRC, Simavi, Wetlands International and Akvo. It is expected that over the next 5 years, it will deliver improvements in the governance and management of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as water resources management (WRM) services. Among other things, its focus is to strengthen the capacity of national civil society to lobby and advocate (L&A) government and other WASH duty-bearers - towards measurable improvements in the quality and sustainability of WASH services.

The Watershed Ghana team consists of IRC (lead), Simavi, Wetlands International and Akvo. In the inception phase the partners have analysed the context of the Ghanaian WASH & IWRM sector, consulted with key stakeholders, developed a Theory of Change and identified priorities for the implementation phase. This report gives an overview of the main findings and results of the inception phase and the identified activities and budget for the rest of 2016 and start of 2017.

The formal launch of the Watershed Ghana programme was undertaken in June 2016 by the Director of the Water Resources Commission (WRC) in Ghana and attended by representatives of the key sector institutions such as Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing (MWRWH), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), Ghana Water Company Ltd. (GWCL), WRC, and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), among others. The Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Journalists Network, and several other NGOs, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Donors and the private sector were also present.

## 2 THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The context analysis was conducted by a Consultant in May-June 2016 in close cooperation with the Watershed Ghana team members. The analysis was based on desk research and interviews with key stakeholders from government agencies, NGOs and knowledge institutes. In a validation session with key national and subnational level stakeholders, the findings were presented, discussed and refined. The findings were further discussed with the team members and stakeholders during the Theory of Change (ToC) workshop in June 2016. The findings and recommendations of the context analysis formed the basis for the design of the ToC for the Watershed programme in Ghana.

### 2.1 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The following are the major findings from the context analysis reflecting on WASH provision and WRM. The findings were validated with key stakeholders across all levels and categories during the context analysis, validation workshop and TOC workshop.

- **WASH and WRM Financing** faces three challenges: funding gaps (inadequacy); untimely releases; and huge variations between approved budget and actual releases. CSOs need to track budgets to collect and analyse evidence on these 3 challenges, to create a basis for lobby and advocacy (L&A) activities on this topic.
- **Failure to fulfil WASH Commitments:** The Government of Ghana (GoG) has made series of commitments such as Ghana Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Compact, eThekwini, Sustainability Compact, and more recently, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are expressed in national policies. The level of fulfilment is hardly tracked, especially by CSOs. These are major opportunities for both short and long term L&A for fulfilment in order to bridge the gap and increase access.
- **Weak CSO Capacity for L&A:** The presence of CSO coalitions and networks such as CONIWAS and the Ghana WASH Journalists Network (WASH JN), presents a major opportunity for WASH L&A. However, their current level of engagement in lobby and advocacy is weak. Their technical and financial capacity requires serious attention to enable them perform optimally. With good institutional strengthening and support in regular data or evidence generation they will be able to hold government accountable on its WASH and WRM commitments.
- **Dismal Sanitation Coverage:** There is a huge access gap in sanitation with current coverage (2015) being 15%. Intensive CSO L&A is critical in this subsector largely targeting stakeholders at both national and subnational levels covering key messages such as innovative financing, compliance with standards, and implication of poor sanitation on health, among others.
- **Weak Community WASH Management Structures:** The water, sanitation and management teams (WSMTs) set up and trained at the community levels are ineffective or non-functional. This has culminated in water facility breakdowns hence, for sustainability to improve, CSOs need to advocate with or on behalf of the WSMTs targeting the district assembly leadership and CWASA.
- **Poor regulation of Multiple Use:** There are competing demands for water which are presently not very well managed and are leading to water conflicts. For the Watershed programme multiple-level advocacy is required such as local and national level dialogues.
- **Low Prioritization of WRM:** WASH is more visible than WRM, demonstrating higher priority for the former. With increased knowledge of CSOs in WRM, they will be in a position to lobby and advocate on its prioritization and increased financing among others. Otherwise, the challenges associated with climate variability will only worsen the situation of rural and poor communities that depend on rivers and streams that easily dry up due to drought or get contaminated during floods.
- **Absence of Sustained Community Engagement with Local Governments:** Communities lack capacity to engage with the local duty-bearers. Empowering community members to engage with local duty-bearers and service providers for improved WASH services is an urgent need. Building the capacity of community advocacy groups will have long term effect on sustained engagement with the District authorities and other service providers. Similarly, there are issues of inequity in WRM particularly where small water users who lack power lose out to big water users like those in the breweries.

## 2.2 PRIORITY AREAS FOR LOBBY & ADVOCACY

Based on these findings from the context analysis and workshops, the following priority areas for lobby and advocacy have been identified.

For both WASH as well as WRM:

- Institutional building of Networks for long-term and sustained value-addition to WASH and WRM sectors i.e. critical role in SDG initiatives.
- Strengthen CSO/Community Groups' skills to advocate for improved (local) government funding to WASH/WRM.
- Strengthen appropriate government agencies for improved responsiveness to WASH & WRM issues and commitments.
- Build knowledge and skills of CSOs/NGOs to engage in WASH/WRM Advocacy.
- Strengthen CSO capacities to track financial flows and budgets (i.e. allocation and use) for IWRM & WASH targets.

Specific for WASH Provision:

- Strengthen skills for Sanitation L&A such as sanitation finance, access, etc.
- Strengthen skills for National-level lobby and advocacy on WASH Financing.
- Support the set-up and functionality of community advocacy groups.
- Support the set-up and functionality of dialogue platforms for right-holders and duty-bearers so they can claim rights and demand accountability on WASH commitments.

Specific for WRM:

- Build knowledge and skills of CSOs and others to engage in IWRM Advocacy.
- Support IWRM (including water quality) planning at basin, district and national levels where feasible to minimize negative effects on wetlands, and regulate multiple uses of water resources.
- Support advocacy initiatives on wetlands and ecosystems by CSO Networks.

## 2.3 TARGET GROUPS

In terms of government institutions to be targeted for change at different levels of WASH provision, the following were identified based on their mandate, the power they wield and their locational advantages. These include: Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), National Development Planning Commission, Community Water & Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), and Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs). In terms of WRM, those identified were: Water Resources Commission (WRC), Basin Authorities and Boards among others.

## 2.4 PARTNERS

Based on the context analysis and ToC workshop results, the Ghana work package team drafted a set of criteria for the selection of partners for the implementation of the Watershed programme.

Selection criteria partner CSOs		
Thematic profile	Geographical presence	Organisational profile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Track record in capacity strengthening of CSOs</li> <li>• Track record in WASH/IWRM advocacy</li> <li>• Experience with Right Based Approach</li> <li>• Experienced in social inclusion and accountability methodologies and tools</li> <li>• Experience with community mobilisation</li> </ul>	<p>Ability to work in selected districts (preferably local office, but minimal earlier involvement in this district(s) of choice)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate of Recognition / NGO registration</li> <li>• Min. 5 years of existence</li> <li>• Organizational policies and procedures are in place</li> <li>• Audited financial statements and annual reports available</li> <li>• Diversified funding base</li> <li>• Member of CONIWAS</li> </ul>

Based on these criteria and the experience of the team member organisations with various partners, the following organisations and authorities are considered as potential partners for the implementation of the programme.

National level	Decentralised level
Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS) Secretariat	Hope For Future Generations (HFFG)
Ghana WASH Journalists Network (WASH JN)	Integrated Action for Community Development (INTAGRAD)
SNV	NewEnergy
WaterAid Ghana	WASH Alliance
World Vision	Pronet North & South
Integrated Social Development Center (ISODEC)	Integrated Social Development Center (ISODEC)
Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies	Friends of Rivers and Water Bodies

## 2.5 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF INTERVENTION

In the discussions about the geographical location of intervention, it was emphasized that the decision should be based on considerations both from the WASH as well as from the IWRM perspective. Also the experience of the team member organisations in specific locations was taken into account. It was decided



that the Ghana Watershed programme will focus both on the national as well as the district level in order to build capacities at national as well as the local level. For the selection of districts a set of criteria was developed by Wetlands (see below). These criteria need to be refined, which will happen in the next weeks.

DRAFT Criteria to select intervention area:

- Identify Catchment  
We need to have a catchment map/outline that covers all the country; if that map is not available we need buy one from GIS office. That map will allow us to know which town/village is located in which catchment.
- Activities in catchment  
Catchment, in which the following activities have high intensity, will get a high score because they put pressure on availability and quality of water in area.
  - Agriculture  
Agriculture, especially irrigation uses much quantity of water and fertilizer. Catchment that covers huge area of irrigation can be a place where water stress can occur. It is relevant place for collect data to assess indicators on water sharing problem
  - Mining  
Galamsey “traditional gold mine” is technique that has negative impact on water resource. Waste produce through gold mining processes in Galamsey are release in surrounding waterbody without treatment. This issues interest Watershed, so the catchments that face Galamsey issues is one of good criteria to select that catchment. Add to galamsey, we will consider other industrial activities that produce waste.
  - Dam  
Dam has impact in availability of water in downstream, so catchment in downstream will get high score compare to upstream catchment.
  - Quantity and Quality of WASTE in Catchment  
System of collect domestic waste will be address here, if city doesn't have sound policy and means to collect domestic waste, the value of that criteria will be increase compare to the city that collect domestic waste.
- Wash services stress  
From context analyses report, one can understand that provision of WASH services varies cross Ghana. We need to review to check all the hotspots in WASH services, the catchment that embeds the hotspots will get a high score.
- Identify a district  
For the selection of districts, it is considered important to choose a district with an active and committed District Authority (DA).

## 3 THEORY OF CHANGE 2016-2017

### 3.1 DIAGRAMME(S) OF THE RESULTS CHAINS (2016-2017)

The Theory of Change (ToC) has been developed by the Ghana Watershed team members in the ToC workshop together with key stakeholders from government agencies, NGOs and others. After the workshop, the ToC was refined by the Ghana Watershed team members. The ToC focuses on strengthening the capacities of both government agencies as well as CSOs. As suggested by the ToC facilitator Anita van der Laan, we mostly focused on outcomes. While working on the government and CSO strategies separately, we noted that these pathways are very much interlinked, so we connected these pathways where feasible. This can be seen in the diagram as well. While working on the ToC, we also realised we already included some activities. To guide the reader, we gave the different elements of the ToC different colours.

The colour coding is as follows:

- Green = Watershed strategies
- Yellow = Outcomes related to the government
- Blue = Outcomes related to the CSOs
- Grey = Outcomes related to the private sector
- Pink = Activities
- Purple = Impact

After the workshop we had a very complex and extensive ToC with all the inputs from the stakeholders (see picture below). With the team we organized and narrowed down this complex ToC to a more workable ToC with various smaller pathways. This will help the team to select outcomes.

Figure 1 Complex ToC after ToC workshop

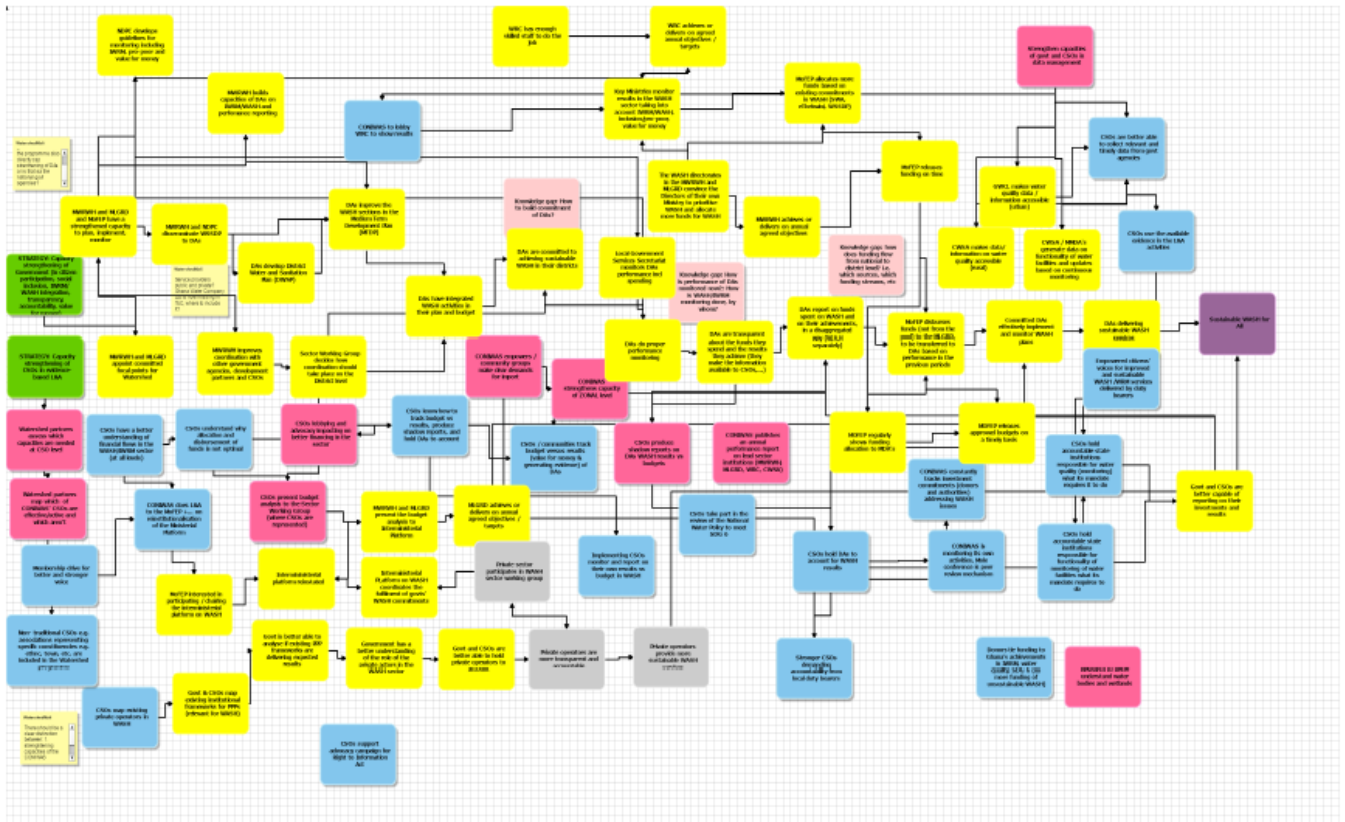
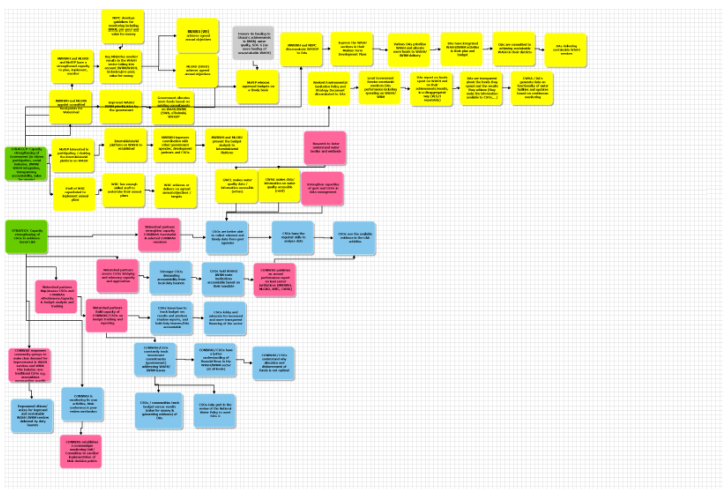


Figure 2 Revised ToC (see Annex1)



A PDF version of the ToC as developed in the online tool TOCO can be found in Annex 1.

## 3.2 NARRATIVE AND ASSUMPTIONS OF THE THEORY OF CHANGE

The Theory of Change has been developed by the Ghana Watershed team members in the ToC workshop together with key stakeholders from government agencies, NGOs and others. After the workshop, the ToC was refined by the Ghana Watershed team members. The ToC focuses on strengthening the capacities of both government agencies as well as CSOs.

### 3.2.1 Strategies

The Watershed programme will strengthen the capacities of CSOs in topics such as: IWRM/WASH integration, citizen participation, social inclusion, value for money, transparency and accountability (topics depend on capacity self-assessment). With their strengthened capacities CSOs will be able to track spending vs results (i.e. value for money) of local and national governments, donors, development partners and implementing CSOs. With these results, CSOs will hold government and development partners to account for delivering sustainable WASH services. CSOs also report on their own spending and results to the sector. This will lead to sustainable WASH services for all in the districts where Watershed will work.

The Watershed programme will strengthen the capacity of government agencies in similar topics and also depending on a capacity self-assessment/ gap analysis. This will help the government agencies at national and district level to plan, budget, implement and monitor sustainable WASH services for all. In the ToC workshop, participants suggested that the government agencies are not necessarily lacking finance, but lacking data exchange, coordination, monitoring systems, sometimes commitment. At the local level, the situation differs very much per district; some DAs are very active, others not at all. Keys for sustainable WASH, as discussed in the ToC workshop:

- Coordination among MOFEP, MWRWH, MLGRD for sufficient budget allocation and timely disbursement to meet government's commitments
- Coordination with CSOs and private sector in the WASH sector working group
- Committed DAs that invest in sustainable wash services, monitor and report on results transparently

### 3.2.2 Assumptions

Below you can find the assumptions for some of the most important outcomes and connectors of the ToC. The outcomes are in black and the assumptions are listed in blue.

Two main assumptions for the government and CSO pathways were identified:

- Well capacitated and resourced Ministries and Agencies will deliver on objectives and targets.
- Well capacitated and resourced CSOs will effectively influence WASH/IWRM prioritisation, service delivery and demand for accountability and transparency from duty bearers.

For several other outcomes specific assumptions were developed.

*These assumptions are based on the full ToC from the workshop and need to be tailored to the revised shorter ToC:*

- CSOs know how to track budget vs results, produce shadow reports, and hold DAs to account => CSOs lobbying and advocacy impacting on better financing in the sector.
  - Having knowledge on budget tracking etc. will lead to CSO's undertaking budget tracking etc. (other incentives needed?).
  - Budget tracking by the civil society and its quest for accountability from DAs will lead to DAs to improve their budgets on WASH and the disbursement of DA's funds towards WASH.
  - DAs will make a stronger appeal to its national level institute for required budgets for WASH and disbursement of funds.
- CSOs have a better understanding of financial flows in the WASH/IWRM sector (at all levels) => CSOs understand why allocation and disbursement of funds is not optimal.
  - Allocation of disbursement of funds is not optimal, which will become clear if financial flows are studied by CSO's.
  - DAs are transparent about the funds they spend and the results they achieve (they make the information available to CSOs) => CSOs produce shadow reports on DAs WASH results vs budgets.
- DAs report on funds spent on WASH and on their achievements, in a disaggregated way (W,S,H separately) => CSOs / communities track budget versus results (value for money & generating evidence) of DAs CSOs know how to track budget vs results, produce shadow reports, and hold DAs to account.
- => CSOs / communities track budget versus results (value for money & generating evidence) of DAs.
- CSOs produce shadow reports on DAs WASH results vs budgets => CSOs hold DAs to account for WASH results
  - CSOs have access to evidence on those results on the ground.
  - CSOs are capable of producing shadow reports.
  - CSOs are convinced that developing a shadow report is a strong mechanism to hold DAs accountable.
  - CSOs feel that they are entitled to holding DAs accountable.
  - CSOs are motivated to produce shadow reports.
- Stronger CSOs demanding accountability from local duty bearers => CSOs hold accountable state institutions responsible for water quality (monitoring) what its mandate requires it to do.
- CSOs use the available evidence in the L&A activities => CSOs hold accountable state institutions responsible for water quality (monitoring) what its mandate requires it to do.
- CSOs know the formal responsibilities/mandates of the diverse local duty bearers, including the state institutions responsible for water quality monitoring.
- CSOs know which existing platforms/routes can be used to demand accountability.
- CSOs are able to develop platforms/routes to be used to demand accountability if they are currently not existing.
- CSOs have a better understanding of financial flows in the WASH/IWRM sector (at all levels) => CONIWAS does L&A to the MoFEP +... on re-institutionalisation of the Ministerial Platform.
  - CONIWAS gathers information on financial flows in the WASH/IWRM sector from its members and generates evidence/stories from this information.
  - CONIWAS develops L&A plans towards MoFEP including a plan on how to re-institutionalize the Ministerial Platform.

### 3.3 KNOWLEDGE GAPS

Some knowledge gaps that were identified in the ToC workshop and that need to be addressed in the programme:

- How to enhance the commitment of DAs?
- How is performance of DAs being monitored now? How is WASH & IWRM monitoring being done exactly, and by whom?
- How does funding flow from national to district level? i.e. which sources, which funding streams, etc.

The ToC will be revised every year by the Watershed Ghana team members in close consultation with key stakeholders to capture new developments and refine the programme.

## 4 MONITORING AND LEARNING

Details of this section will be provided in the annual activity plan for 2017

### 4.1 OUTCOMES

As an effect of the Watershed strategies to build capacities in evidence-based lobbying and advocacy for sustainable WASH for all, three main groups of stakeholders are expected to do things differently: CSOs, Government authorities and Development partners. The outcomes are therefore focused on changes in the attitude, behaviour and actions of these three groups.

Based on the ToC, the Ghana team members have selected outcomes they are interested in focusing on in 2016-2017. In the next team meeting these outcomes and activities will be discussed to shortlist and prioritise outcomes, assess if the selected outcomes match with the context analysis priority areas and if they are feasible in the given time frame. The list below reflects a first indication of the interest areas of the Ghana team partners. Once the outcomes have been selected, the indicators will be developed. The suggested activities per outcome are included in the annual work plan in section 7.

#### 4.1.1 2016

Baseline information & input for further programme development (IRC, Simavi, Akvo, Wetlands).

#### 4.1.2 2017

- Outcomes related to Capacity strengthening District Authorities (DAs).
  - DA develops District Water and Sanitation Plan (Simavi + Akvo).
  - Committed DAs effectively implement and monitor WASH plans (Akvo).
  - DAs are committed to achieving sustainable WASH in their districts (Simavi).
  - MWRH builds capacity of DAs on IWRM/WASH (Wetlands).

- Outcomes related to Capacity strengthening other government agencies and platforms.
  - Key ministries monitor results in the wash sector taking account IWRM/WASH inclusion, value for money.
  - WRC has enough skilled staff to implement their annual plans.
  - Sector platforms for engagement are reactivated: sector working group & Inter-ministerial platform (IRC).
- Outcomes related to Data collection, management & reporting.
  - GWCL (urban) + CWSA (rural) make water quality data /information accessible (Akvo).
  - Strengthened capacities of govt and CSOs in data management (Akvo).
  - CWSA / DAs generate data on functionality of water facilities and updates based on continuous monitoring (Akvo).
  - CSOs are better able to collect relevant and timely data from govt agencies (Akvo).
  - Govt and CSOs are better capable of reporting on their investments and results (Akvo).
- Outcomes related to L&A Capacity strengthening for CSOs and governments.
  - Institutional Strengthening: CONIWAS/WATSAN Journalists and key government institutions (EHSD, WD, WRC) (IRC).
  - Lobby and advocacy on WASH prioritization and behaviour change (TV & Radio) (IRC).
  - CONIWAS to lobby WRC to show results (Akvo).
  - CSOs have a better understanding of financial flows in WASH (Simavi).
  - CSOs know how to track budget vs results, produce shadow reports and hold DAs to account (Simavi).
  - Budget Advocacy (public expenditure tracking and analysis) at National level (IRC).
  - Improved Operational and Strategic level Responsiveness: targeting DAs, community groups, local level platforms to, Engagement between CONIWAS and National level; CONIWAS Local structures and DAs; (IRC).

## 4.2 MONITORING

The Ghana Team plans to make use of the following monitoring and learning methods:

- Organisational Capacity Self-Assessments.
- Qualitative Information System (QIS) ladders to track progress and learn about planned outcomes.
- Outcome harvesting to complement the QIS ladders and track and analyse change beyond the planned outcomes.

Capacity self-assessments are used as a tool for building capacities of local partners on effective lobbying and advocacy for sustainable WASH for all. Together with the local partner, at the start of the implementation, a working session will be facilitated to support the partner to reflect on a collection of mutually inter-dependent capacities. The first time the exercise is done, will result in the baseline information, and will help determine how the local partner can best be supported. Subsequently the self-assessment will be facilitated every year. The purpose of the self-assessments is regular reflection and learning about changed performance, not accountability and reporting on progress.

## 5 WORK PACKAGE MANAGEMENT

The Team members of the Ghana work package are: William Frimpong-Bonsu, Vida Duti and Abubakari Wumbei (IRC Ghana), Andrea van der Kerk (IRC NL), Machteld Galema and Abdoulaye Rabdo (Akvo), Elbrich Spijksma (Simavi) and Seriba Konare (Wetlands International Mali). IRC Ghana is leading the Ghana work package and is based in Accra, Ghana. Bi-weekly Skype calls take place to discuss progress, plans and take strategic decisions with all the team members. All team members (except for Elbrich from Simavi) also participated in the ToC workshop in Accra, Ghana. Elbrich was represented by Hope for Future Generations (HFFG), one of Simavi's partners in the country. To be able to discuss strategic decisions about outcomes and activities in-depth, a follow-up meeting with the team members will probably take place before the end of 2016.

## 6 WORK PACKAGE BUDGET

To be included: overall 5-year WP budget. The following basic budget allocations and divisions are part of the programme document and remain the same for the 5-years, unless proposed in the inception report:

- Division of allocations for the different WPs (WP totals).
- Division between budget headings: Capacity Development, L&A, PMEL and Administration & Management.
- Division between consortium partners.

## 7 WORKPLANS 2016 AND 2017

### 7.1 ACTIVITY PLAN 2016

Table 1 Activities 2016

Activities 2016		
What	When	Who
Kick-off workshop in Delft	January	Watershed team
Establishing the Watershed Ghana team	February	Watershed Ghana team



Activities 2016		
Meetings to plan activities 2016	February - March	Watershed Ghana team
Conducting a Context analysis	April - May	Watershed Ghana team with consultant
TOC workshop & Launch Watershed Ghana programme	28-30 June	Watershed Ghana team with key stakeholders
Drafting the Inception report incl. TOC, outcomes, etc.	July - August	Watershed Ghana team
M&E frameworks (part of WP annual plan)	29/08 – 30/09	
Planning meeting to finalise planning and define roles/responsibilities for implementation phase	September / October	Watershed Ghana team
Baseline information & input for further programme development	October – December	Watershed Ghana team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WP baseline values and targets</li> <li>• Choose QIS ladders with local partners</li> <li>• Capacity assessment HFFG on L&amp;A and development of further capacity strengthening in this field. (Simavi)</li> <li>• Mapping and assessment of the advocacy, lobbying and institutional capacity of CSOs and stakeholders in WASH (and WRM) in selected communities and districts. (Simavi)</li> <li>• Capacity self-assessment of CONIWAS and WATSAN Journalists (IRC)</li> <li>• Capacity self-assessment of govt institutions (EHS, WD, WRC) (IRC)</li> <li>• Support NGOs/CSOs annual lobbying platform (MOLE) on influencing decision-makers on SDGs (IRC)</li> </ul>		

## 7.2 ACTIVITY PLAN 2017

After a first team brainstorm about outcomes and activities, the partners indicated to be interested in the following outcomes and activities for 2017. This list will be discussed, shortened and fine-tuned in the next team meeting. (Outcomes are represented with key bullets; the activities are listed underneath the outcomes with sub-bullet points.)

### 7.2.1 Capacity Strengthening of DAs

- DA develops District Water and Sanitation Plan (if it is not there, otherwise focus will be on improving, if necessary) (Simavi + Akvo).
  - Organise meetings with district government on District Water and Sanitation Plan – motivate them to develop these. (Simavi).
- Committed DAs effectively implement and monitor WASH plans (Akvo).
  - For the monitoring of WASH plans to be sustainable, IRC's input on tracking policy and budgeting versus policy outcome is required. (Akvo).
- MWRH builds capacity of DAs on IWRM/WASH (Wetlands).
  - Build strategy to feel gap in skill of MWRH in IWRM (Wetlands).
  - Training the staff of MWRH in importance Wetlands (Wetlands).
- DAs are committed to achieving sustainable WASH in their districts (Simavi).
  - Organise training of key identifiable WASH stakeholders on DA level, in elements of sustainable WASH, role of lobbying & advocacy in achieving this and Social Accountability. (Simavi).

### 7.2.2 Capacity Strengthening other Govt Agencies and Platforms

- Key ministries monitor results in the wash sector taking account IWRM/WASH inclusion, value for money (Wetlands).
  - Identify and lobby all wetlands in Ghana that can be under threat to be sold out for habitat/construction (Wetlands).
  - Identify and construct and arguments against Galamsey practices (Wetlands).
  - Assess current irrigation practices in Ghana (Wetlands).
- WRC has enough skilled staff to implement their annual plans (Wetlands).
  - Workshop to train local experts (Wetlands).
  - Share result of Wetlands International with local stakeholders (Wetlands).
  - Working with local stakeholders to collect relevant information to build argument for lobbying (Wetlands).
- Reactivating some of the sector platforms for engagement (IRC).
  - Reactivating sector working group (IRC).
  - Reactivating Inter-ministerial platform (IRC).

### 7.2.3 Capacity Strengthening on Data Collection, Management & Reporting

- GWCL (urban) + CWSA (rural) make water quality data /information accessible (urban) (Akvo).
  - Akvo provides a data collection tool to measure water quality in the different zones of watershed project. (Akvo).
  - Parameters and trains GWCL in using it. (Akvo).
  - For the data to be accessible, Akvo provides an open online dashboard. (Akvo).
- Strengthen capacities of govt and CSOs in data management (Akvo).
  - Identify databases relevant to WASH and IWRM, and conduct data set analysis (Using Akvo Lumen). (Akvo).
  - CWSA / MMDA's generate data on functionality of water facilities and updates based on continuous monitoring (Akvo).

- Training the CWSA / MMDA's for data collection with Akvo Tools and help then to updates based on continuous monitoring (Akvo).
- CSOs are better able to collect relevant and timely data from govt agencies (Akvo).
  - Training the OSCs in data collection with Akvo tool (Akvo Flow).
- Govt and CSOs are better capable of reporting on their investments and results (Akvo).
  - Akvo provides reporting tools (Akvo RSR) to ensure the transparency of funds communicate on activities, and to inform each partners and other members of watershed project.
  - For the reports to be accessible, Akvo provides an open online dashboard.

#### 7.2.4 Capacity Strengthening for CSOs and Governments on L&A

- Institutional Strengthening (based on mapping and internal capacity assessment) (IRC).
  - Strengthening CONIWAS/WATSAN Journalists (IRC).
  - Strengthening key govt institutions (EHSD, WD, WRC) (IRC).
  - Capacity building of (RCN) members on documentation and tracking) (IRC).
- Lobby and advocacy on WASH prioritization and behaviour change (TV & Radio) (IRC).
- CSO's have a better understanding of financial flows in WASH & CSO's know how to track budget vs results, produce shadow reports and hold DA's to account (Simavi).
  - Establish WASH and WRM advocacy groups in all project communities and project districts (Simavi).
  - Training of CSOs and community groups in advocacy, lobbying and social accountability skills and tools. (Simavi).
  - Engage a consultant to assist HFFG in WASH budget tracking at district and community level for evidence based advocacy and further capacity strengthening of the community groups (Simavi).
  - Partner CSOs and other stakeholders to gather evidence on deficits in WASH service delivery and WASH/IWRM issues (Simavi).
  - Establish and strengthen the capacity of community platforms (citizens and government) for social accountability in the communities. (Simavi)1.
- Operational and Strategic level Responsiveness (IRC).
  - DAs to target (IRC).
  - Community groups to target (IRC).
  - Local level platforms to hold for accountability purpose (IRC).
  - Engagement between CONIWAS and National level; CONIWAS Local structures and DAs; (IRC).

#### 7.3 BUDGET 2017

Pending

## ANNEX REVISED TOC

DELETE ME - Advise – to transform this into a PDF and glue it with the PDF of the ToC