

NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DAM DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA.



4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM

**Theme:
Empowering multi stakeholder platforms – Consolidating the Ghana Dams
Dialogue**

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Our appreciation will be incomplete if we do not acknowledge the role the ministers and their representatives who honoured the invitation and also the facilitators for the different sessions of the programme.

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List of Abbreviations

BPA	Bui Power Authority
CSS	Centre for settlement Studies
GDD	Ghana Dams Dialogue
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
IDA	Irrigation Development Authority
IWMI	International Water Management Research Institute
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
SLF	Sustainable Livelihoods Framework
VRA	Volta River Authority
VBDF	Volta Basin Development Foundation
WCD	World Commission of Dams

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INTRODUCTION

The 4th Ghana Dams Forum took place on Tuesday 12th October, 2010 at Alisa Hotel, Accra, Ghana, between 9:00 GMT and 14:00 GMT. A copy of the workshops' programme can be seen in the Appendix. The theme for the Forum was "Empowering multi stakeholder platforms – consolidating the Ghana Dams Dialogue"

Organizers of the workshop

The workshop was organized by the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) with International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and Volta Basin Development Foundation (VBDF) acting as the de-facto secretariat.

Donor

The workshop was financed by German Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

Participation

135 stakeholders attended the Forum. These comprised officials from Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Local Non-Governmental Organization and Media; National Operators and Private Sector; Communities and Traditional Structures; International Finance and Donor Agencies; Research Organizations and Local Level Institutions.

Communiqué

At the end of the Forum, a communiqué capturing key issues and decisions was compiled. The communiqué has been submitted to all the ministries that participated in the Forum and published in the national dailies. It is hoped that the communiqué will be useful for the decision making process in the country.

FIRST SESSION

Opening Ceremony

The opening prayer was led by the Chief of Bui Nana Kwadwo Wuo II and was followed by the introduction of the chairperson and his response. After the welcome address by Dr Liqa Raschid-Sally, speeches were delivered by ministers or their representatives, from the ministry of energy, water resources, works and housing, finance and economic planning, environment, science and technology and a representative of His Excellency the Vice President. After these speeches, participants took a group photograph. Summaries of the speeches are presented below.

The Chairman, P.V. Obeng welcomed all members including ministers seated at the high table and acknowledged the presence of the chief of Bui and other traditional chiefs present. The chairman referred to well known scientific facts about water and made religious and historical references to the story of Noah's ark and the destruction of land by water. Water forms about 80% of our body and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the earth surface is filled with water. He concluded his remarks with a rhetorical question on "how do we use water"?

Dr. Liqa Raschid-Sally in her welcome address referred to the metamorphosis she had undergone in the period of the GDD project, from being an Asian to becoming an African (Afua Bui), and used this example to emphasize the profound changes that have taken place in the NCC both individually and collectively. She commended both government and non-government sectors Ghanaians on being farsighted in instigating the Ghana Dams Dialogue. The Dialogue has grown to be a formidable force which has brought together diverse stakeholders who are of importance in dam development and for sustainability. She also enumerated on the importance of the dialogues role in averting a number of situations that would have become conflictual in Ghana, through being a unique platform where power authorities speak with people who have direct or indirect relations with dams. She gave a few highlights of the achievements of Ghana Dams Dialogue notably the unification of dam affected communities to form a single group with a common objective, the strengthening of capacities of affected communities to

openly express their concerns not forgetting various government departments and agencies. Finally she acknowledged individuals who have contributed to the discussions and the various ministers who advised the platform on the way forward.

Hon. Alban Bagbin, the Minister for Water Resources, Works and Housing, expressed warm thanks to the Ghana Dams Dialogue for the invitation and also to participate in the deliberations aimed at supporting public policy development on dams. According to him, one of the greatest challenges facing mankind in modern times is the need to rethink the management of fresh water resources and that the issues surrounding dams are those of water and how water related decisions are made. He also said that government being in tune with the paradigm shift in the country's water resource development agenda, has set the priority of ensuring that the developments of all forms of water infrastructure is properly planned and managed by appropriate mechanisms built on sound guiding principles which are subsidiarity and solidarity. He also emphasized on an indication already made in his 100 days Statement of Intent in June to make conscious effort to promote dialogue and partnership, especially in intersectoral coordination and alliances that will go a long way to broaden the basis of representation towards the desire for sustained use, management and development of the country's water resources. He added that this is the reason why the government is encouraged to promote national dialogue processes among stakeholders on dam sustainability and management in Ghana. He ended his speech by congratulating the Ghana Dams Dialogue for being the first successful dialogue surrounding dam development in Ghana.

The Minister for Energy on his part thanked International Water Management Institute (IWMI) for inviting the ministry to participate in the forum. He acknowledged the effort of the Ghana Dams Forum and recommended that the Forum move from simple partnership and participation arrangement to dialogue on diverse ideas and interests among all stakeholders.

He suggested that the government should build more dams with large storage capacities to meet the demand and for security against the risk of drought. This, when done can

augment the Akosombo and Kpong dams he added. He said that even though some people oppose dam constructions because of environmental damages associated with their construction, he believed that many organisations and all stakeholders must be given the opportunities to address these concerns. He therefore recognises the efforts of an organisation like IWMI on these issues. It is now evidently clear that dam planning and management should involve both the experts and all stakeholders. He concluded his speech with an optimistic belief that Ghana will continue to pursue a framework for future water and energy decision-making that clearly recognizes the right and risks to different stakeholders.

The Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, expressed his delight that such a forum is taking place on dams since we cannot do much in our development process without water and dam. As the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, he explained that dams can be viewed as banks, where excess water is stored for future use for national development. He also made it clear that the major customers are farmers who use the dams for the irrigation of their farms and the industries which use hydroelectric power from the dams to power their factories. Furthermore he said that sustainable development and management of our dams led to better food production, and increases in the industrial production which in turn leads to the reduction of inflation. He added that both bilateral and multi-lateral institutions contribute strategically by spreading technology, offering legitimacy to emerging dam projects, training future engineers and government agencies as well as lending financing arrangement, although their proportion of investment is approximately 15%. He added that the government is responsible for taking decisions to build a dam, however government is naturally influenced by international expertise and financing opportunities.

He concluded by stating that ‘the dividends of saving water in the ‘banks’ are enormous to ask as a nation. He however said that it is an imperative to ensure the sustainability of the dams, and used a figure of speech to say that “we will need a lot of water to rehydrate ourselves when we are dehydrated, and to keep us afloat on our journey towards middle income status”.

The Minister for Environmental, Science and Technology said he was very pleased to be invited to add his voice to the ongoing dam dialogue. He stated that the ministry is interested in sustainable development and governments support for construction of hydro-electric power. He suggested moving towards nuclear option as far as electric power is concerned but doubted that the government presently had the financial power to support this. He urged everyone to use water wisely and to be careful in its use, as its costs would rise in the future.

The Vice President stated that a serious challenge which mankind will continue to face in the years ahead is the availability of water and food in sufficient quantity and quality. Water is the main component of life and therefore water is life, he said. He talked about the uses of water in its broadest terms as domestic, agriculture, agro – processing and industrial.

Talking of hydropower dams in Ghana, he indicated that the nation receives a large percentage of its electricity supply from hydropower generated from dams on the Volta river. The impacts that construction of dams has caused, needs to be addressed not by Ghana alone but all countries that share the Volta River, he added. The vice president expressed dismay at the apathy in which people sit unconcerned about how water goes to waste.

On water and food security, he indicated that agriculture / food production utilizes large amounts of water particularly in food processing. Also availability of water ensures year round production of food. However to break the seasonality of food production and supply, artificial application of water through irrigation becomes inevitable. He stated that the present government has advanced quite far with the Accra plains water irrigation project with a first phase of 5000 hectares being proposed for implementation. In his concluding remarks, the vice president said, it is abundantly clear that a demarcation between the ownership and maintenance of dams has become problematic in our country

today. It is only through realistic management of these resources that we can be assured of food security and sustainable life.

In an uncharacteristic move, the chairman in his closing remarks, welcomed questions from participants to be dealt with before the closure of the first sessions. This he said was to make sure that the Ministers of State and the high powered government delegation have their fair share of questions before they leave after the first session. Three members of the audience asked questions to which very satisfactory responses were given. . In response to a query on the continuing grievances from the Akosombo resettled communities, the chairman assured members that their grievances will be channeled to the government for appropriate actions.

The welcome address and the speeches from the ministers are to be found in the appendices.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the Forum saw two presentations as summarized below. The presentations were followed by comments, questions, clarification and contributions. The session which was chaired by Prof. Chris Gordon ended with a communiqué.

1st Presentation:

Preliminary Findings on the Effects of the Bui Dam Resettlement Project on Livelihood in the Catchments Area – Presented by Dr. Rudith King, CSS-KNUST.

Dr. Rudith King began her presentation with a quote from a focus group discussion held at the Jama Resettlement Village. *“Resettlement or relocation is like a seedling that has been transplanted. You water it and do all the cultural practices that will enable it to grow into a plant and bear fruit. In our case BPA has not done that. They want us to die”* She situated four major conditions that may necessitate the relocation of people as constructions of dams, major natural disasters, wars and delineation of a zone for the production of uranium. In the presentation, she itemized some principles of resettlement schemes - resettlement should be free from biases and be transparent; affected members should be involved in decision making and this be done in accordance with the laws of the land; individuals should know why they need to be relocated and how urgent it is; attention should be given to re-settlers and monitoring and evaluation of the process is necessary. Lastly there should be a livelihood support system that will ensure that aspirations of resettlers are achieved.

The construction of the Bui dam has affected a number of communities and this calls for resettlement and provision of alternative sources of livelihood for the households involved. It is against this backdrop that the Ghana Dams Dialogue and its collaborators contracted the CSS to conduct a baseline study on livelihoods as well as the effect of the dam project on households of the affected communities.

Dr. King indicated that livelihoods are shaped by a multitude of different forces and factors and hence the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) which the study employed has the objective to use existing structures and processes to reduce the vulnerability context, and to improve/enhance livelihood outcomes and assets.

She briefly outlined some of the preliminary findings. Financial support will be needed through micro credit for skills training. Members of the new settlement aspire to have educational scholarships, good roads, and recreational facilities and so on. There is fear of becoming unemployed, danger for living in disharmony with new members, the loss of the tourist site, loss of some assets and security. The findings also showed that most households desire to branch into other livelihood areas and some of the communities have already started a “susu” scheme so as to give micro finance assistance to members.

2nd Presentation:

The road to Sustainable Dam Development – Presented by Mr. Rajeev Ahal

Mr. Rajeev Ahal commenced his presentation with a historical perspective of the Ghana Dams Dialogue. He reminded the audience that the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) of the Dialogue had agreed during the Exit Strategy Workshop in July 2010 that *“The work on Sustainable Dams Development is a long road and we have not arrived at the destination”* and this served as the basis for the discussions on the way forward for the GDD. The next phase would focus on enhancing implementation and capacity building, and move into lobbying, and involving governmental and private sectors more, whilst retaining a non-partisan approach.

The design and functional structures for the next phase were presented and approved by the Forum. The NCC assuming the leadership role will have membership of representatives from 14 institutions. The role of the NCC will be to provide the direction and drive the decision making and planning. Sourcing for funding and coordination of all GDD structures would also be in their ambit. The function of the GDD Advisory Council will be strategic engagement and advocacy for the Forum. The GDD Forum will serve as

a platform for effective networking and will be used to pool information and perspectives from the primary stakeholders. Stakeholders for the Forum will be invited from the seven stakeholder groups based on the theme under focus. The management support to the NCC will be handled by the Secretariat. The Forum agreed that, the Volta Basin Development Foundation serve as the new Secretariat to the process.

Mr. Richard Twum Koranteng then on behalf of the NCC and informed the Forum of the planned activities to take place after the Forum till end December, 2010. These included the under listed:

- Action Plan for 2011.
- Validation Workshop at Bui.
- 2 more NCC Meetings to transition into next phase.
- Selection of NCC Chairperson
- IWMI-VBDF Transition of Secretariat.
- End of Project Report for Phase III.

Discussions

Question: Mr. Francis Danquah from the Irrigation Authority asked why the Irrigation Development Authority (IDA) was not part of the NCC list presented. He also asked why the first presentation was focused mainly on households and other facilities but have not considered agriculture.

Response: A quick response came that, IDA is part of the main Forum. He was also informed that agriculture is being considered in the study.

Question: Prof. Ofori Danson from University of Ghana asked if geographical factors have been taking in to consideration as far as human and crop movement is concerned.

Response: Dr. Rudith King responded that the study just started with this is conceptual framework presented but there is a quantitative study on going.

Question: Mr. Kalitsi wanted to find out what has happen to Volta Basin Research Project (VBRP) and that if it still exists.

Response: Prof. Chris Gordon responded that the VBRP is in a transition and is now adapting to the new environment.

Question: Mr. J.O Ankrah from NADMO asked why their name was not mentioned in the Forum since their service will be needed.

Response: Dr. Liqa Raschid-Sally made it clear that anyone present was part of the Forum including NADMO and IDA.

Question: Hon Jones Samuel Tawia asked if the diversity of cultural practices will be taking into consideration.

Response: Prof. Chris Gordon said that this aspect could be addressed through a forum created to channel such grievances.

Question: Mr. Charles Nornor asked how to get the background report that has been prepared by the GDD

Response: Dr. Liqa Raschid-Sally said the report is put on the website in consultation with other stakeholders.

Other Suggestions

Prof. Ofori Danson suggested that a risk assessment should be done to find out whether the suggested occupations in the new settlement will really work. Mr. Jabesh Amisah-Arthur (CEO of Bui Power Authority) said the important thing to do now is to avoid similar mistakes as in the past and look forward for more ideas. Nana Barimah Kutu Sekyi IV wanted culture and values to be seriously considered. Aside from intra marriages, the culture and tradition should be still be adhered to by new settlers he added. Mr. Emmanuel Mensah emphasized that the issue of integration should be treated with care and that there should be coexistence. A suggestion was also made that education concerning resettlement should be provided for members to know why and what to expect as far as resettlement is concerned. A request was also aired to provide a judicial system in addition to the police station, so that issues that will arise in the area could be resolved.

Wrapping up

The meeting ended with the under listed resolutions:

- The Dams Dialogue and Forum should be established and strengthened as an independent body.
- Implementation capacity of the Ghana Dams Forum has to be improved, and capacities of members built, to be able to move beyond advocacy into influencing policy that ensures sustainability in all aspects related to dams
- The involvement of government and private sector stakeholders in steering the dams and development discussion should be enhanced.
- The Forum should retain a non-partisan, non-confrontational approach in its deliberations.
- Evidence-based research should be the driving factor in decision-making, in order to make informed decisions for sustainability.
- Improved communication and sharing information with all stakeholders at different levels is critical for consensus building.
- The Forum should play an integrative role for developing and defining national perspectives on critical issues relevant to the dams debate.

The Forum officially closed at 2:45pm and was followed with lunch.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SPEECHES OF GUESTS

WELCOME REMARKS BY DR. LIQA RASCHID-SALLY, PROJECT LEADER, AT THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM ON 12TH OCTOBER, 2010 AT ALISA HOTELS, ACCRA.

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Representatives of Diplomatic Missions and International and Regional Organizations, Chief Directors of Ministries, Chief Executives of Sector agencies, Directors and Heads of Departments, Traditional Chiefs and Elders, Fellow members of the Ghana Dams Forum, Distinguished guests.

Today is the occasion of the 4th Ghana Dams Forum with the theme “Empowering multi-stakeholder platforms – consolidating the Ghana Dams Dialogue”. When I came here in April 2005, I was Liqa Raschid-Sally a Sri Lankan national. When I leave here eventually, I will be Afua Bui a member of the Bui community. This reflects the complete metamorphosis that has taken place in one individual, I, who was part of this process, and is a good reflection of what has happened to us the National Coordinating Committee of the Ghana Dams Dialogue as a group – the new identity which we have forged together. But I am getting ahead of myself. Let me take a step back and lead you through the process.

In May 2006 a group of farsighted Ghanaians from the government and non-government sectors, looked ahead at the development path that Ghana would take and saw the importance of the hydropower sector to our national economy. They also foresaw that beyond the benefits that would accrue, there would also be pain and loss for some of us. As they say you can't make an omelet without breaking eggs. So what could they do to make this transformation a little less difficult for those who bear the greatest burden of loss, the people who will be displaced by big water infrastructure, or

a little less drastic for the environment which would be affected? What could they do to make sure that benefits would be equitably distributed, that dams would be sustainable in the long term, that decisions on dam development would be informed?

So this group came together as a task force, to set up what has become known as the Ghana Dams Dialogue. Since that auspicious occasion the group continued to evolve and mutate as is the case with all good evolutionary processes, strengthening itself at each step, to form the National Coordinating Committee of the Dialogue process. From its small beginnings it has grown to be a formidable force which has brought together on one single and unique platform, a group of diverse stakeholders all of whom have an important stake in dams development. The glue that holds together this diversity is called “sustainable dam development”.

It is only in Ghana with its indomitable democratic governance processes that such a platform can succeed. Most other countries in Africa that tried, did not go very far. Why? Because, such a path is thorny, and it is not the fainthearted who will want to tread it.

At the first Forum meeting in September 2007, I remember I quoted Professor Kader Asmal, the former Chair of the World Commission on Dams “ Today’s demands are too complex, our technology too advanced, our constituency too diverse, our options too numerous to allow just one solution”. And I concluded by saying “And this is where a transparent dialogue process allows all stakeholders to bring their perspectives to the table and discuss solutions amicably”.

Where are we now? Under the able guidance of the NCC, a non-threatening environment for dialogue on various thorny issues has been created. How does this happen? It is due to the fact that there is no one to one discussion or confrontation amongst members. Any issues to be discussed are brought up in the presence of all

stakeholders who buffer the impact of what is said thus allowing an open discussion of problems and solutions. This helps to defuse, tense situations. In fact the dialogue has successfully averted a number of situations that could have turned to conflict even in Ghana's peaceful society.

In the life of the dialogue to date, various studies have been commissioned to gain a better understanding of issues pertaining to sustainability, the problems of affected communities, the concerns about participation, compensation and benefit sharing, and more recently livelihood enhancement.

What is so special about this process compared to others? It is the fact that on a single platform you have the power authorities speaking to the dam affected communities, with the research community providing advice for informed decisions, with the local level authorities and national government bodies interceding on behalf of affected communities. Much information has been exchanged, knowledge shared, misunderstandings ironed out.

I'd like to highlight a few snapshots of what has been achieved over the years. The dam affected communities, who were such a disparate group except for the 52 resettled communities of the Akosombo dam, have come together of their own volition, to form a single group with a common objective. The capacities of affected communities have been strengthened through exposure and discussions, and having understood the influence pathways, they are able to articulate their needs better.

The VRA has been an active contributor to the process with its staff working tirelessly, to understand the concerns and issues raised and to find solutions. This is because they have understood that such a platform can be helpful in moving towards common goals effectively.

The support, albeit low-key and behind the scenes that BPA has given to the process, through its regular presence at meetings, and by taking on board the suggestions made at the platform level for improving the lives of affected groups, is considerable. This has created a certain level of confidence in the affected communities, who are thus empowered to openly express their concerns.

Various government departments and agencies have extended their assiduous support, steering the process by sharing the knowledge they have of government.

It is also individuals who have contributed to the discussions - the past CEOs of the power authorities, who gave their support because of their belief in the rightness of a dialogue, and who helped the dialogue to understand the contentious environment of hydropower development in Ghana.

And not least, the various Ministers of Environment, Land, Local Government, who willingly spent time with the NCC delegations, and advised them on the way forward.

I have said enough. We are at the end of the growth phase of the dialogue and it has now reached majority. It has achieved a non-confrontational, transparent, and independent image which must be preserved at all costs. The National Coordinating Committee of the Dialogue was unanimous on the continuation of the process. By capturing the joint learning of the group a new model is proposed for the process that would be totally owned and steered by themselves. The NCC had two facilitated working sessions which resulted in the outcomes being presented. This then is what will be discussed today, with facilitation from an organizational development expert, to agree upon a model that will power the dialogue and move us into the next phase of the process.

I thank you all very much. Medasi.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY DR. ALHASAN IDDRISU ON BEHALF OF HON. KWABENA DUFFOUR, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING AT THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM ON 12TH OCTOBER, 2010 AT ALISA HOTELS, ACCRA.

H. E. The Vice president, Mr. John Mahama, Mr. Chairman, Sir Paul Victor Obeng, Hon. Ministers, Traditional Chiefs and Elders, Distinguished Invited Guests, Members of the Press, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great privilege and honor for me to be part of the 4th Ghana Dams Forum which is on the theme 'Empowering multi-stakeholder platforms – consolidating the Ghana dams dialogue'.

Mr. Chairman, it is gratifying to see that such a forum is taking place today on dams since we cannot do much in our development process without water. Sustainable dams system means regulating and redirecting the flow of our rivers which would otherwise have created disasters.

From the perspective of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, dams are viewed as banks where excess water is stored for future use for national development. The major customers to these water banks (dams) are farmers who use them to irrigate their farms and also the vegetation which use them for their food; industries which use hydroelectric power they produce and also use some to cool their plants. The major profits for these dams are the variety of crops they produce as well as the electric power we see and use in our industries and homes.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, when food, which constitutes about 52% of our consumer price index is produced in abundance and industry performs well together with prudent fiscal management, then our inflationary rate drops significantly.

To us therefore, sustainable development and management of dams in Ghana means better food production and an increase in industrial production which may help lower our inflations and put us onto a higher pedestal on the road to achieving a better Ghana. Bilateral and multilateral development financing agencies have helped finance studies needed for dam construction. They identified development goals through strategic sectoral planning developments, provided resources and technological capacity to conduct feasibility studies, and created basin-wide institutional frameworks to plan and implement dams. Although the proportion of investment in dams directly financed by bilateral and multilaterals is perhaps less than 15%.

These institutions play key strategic roles in spreading the technology lending legitimacy to emerging dam projects, training future engineers and government agencies, and lending financing arrangements.

Recently, a gradual shift towards an increased role for private sector finance in hydro-power and, to a larger extent, water supply have also led banks to move into a facilitation role with the emphasis on public-private partnerships and risk guarantees. Part of the financing has now been taken over by export credit guarantee agencies in donor countries that finance and underwrite risks taken by home country engineering firms and equipment suppliers participating in projects abroad.

Ultimately, it is the beneficiary country's government that is responsible for taking the decision to build a dam. However, governments are naturally influenced by international expertise and financing opportunities.

Once a government is politically committed and construction has begun, the nature of large construction projects makes it extremely hard to change course, even if there are cost overruns, unforeseen negative impacts, or benefits are less than predicted. The public purse generally carries the risk of poor economic performance, and here has

historically been no consequence or liability for building under-performing dam projects.

But as a prudent public finance agency, it is always better to avoid the problem of the 'fallacy sunk cost'.

It is worth noting that bilateral and multilateral development financing agencies have helped finance studies needed for dam construction. This gesture is highly welcome especially matched against our water policy and strategic directions as set out in the draft Ghana's shared growth and development agenda.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, we need to prudently manage our banks (dams) by continuously monitoring and evaluating their impacts on the vegetation, climate and the citizenry.

This will not only help us to feed their outcomes into the national policy planning but also to immediately address any negative impacts like water borne diseases that may occur.

Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that if we efficiently and effectively manage our dams, to get a clean environment, carbon projects can be created. For under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) a developed country can sponsor a greenhouse gas reduction project activity is usually much lower but the atmospheric effect is globally equivalent.

We are also told that the said developed country will be given credits for meeting its emission reduction targets, while the developing country would receive the capital investment and clean technology or beneficial changes in land use.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the dividends of saving water in the 'water banks' (dams) are enormous to us a nation. We must therefore prioritize them and emphasize their development. It is imperative however to ensure their sustainability since we will need a lot of water to refresh us when we are almost dehydrated and to keep us afloat on our journey to the Middle Income Status.

Better dams' management will contribute to the achievement of a better Ghana.

Thank you for your attention.

ADDRESS BY MR. MINTA ABOAGYE ON BEHALF OF HON. ALBAN SUMANA KINGSFORD BAGBIN (MP), MINISTER FOR WATER RESOURCES, WORKS AND HOUSING AT THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM, HELD AT THE ALISA HOTEL, NORTH RIDGE – ACCRA, ON 12TH OCTOBER 2010.

Mr. Chairman, Hon. Kwasi Ahwoi representing H.E. The Vice President, Members of the Ghana Dams Dialogue, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Ghana Dams Dialogue for the invitation to be part of the 4th Ghana Dams Forum. It is also a pleasure to be with you this morning to participate in deliberations aimed at supporting public policy development on Dams. I understand the theme ‘Empowering Multi-stakeholder platforms – Consolidating the Ghana Dams Dialogue’ has been chosen to reflect the need for an increased national and international interaction between stakeholders in dam development. This, I consider should be an important wake-up call to all those, who have the desire to advance the course of water infrastructure development and sustainability in the country.

Ladies and Gentlemen, one of the greatest challenges facing mankind in modern times is the need to rethink the management of fresh water resources. Our concern should be the human-induced water withdrawals from the world’s lakes, rivers and aquifers. Achieving equitable and sustainable solutions to the negative human activities in this regard will be to the ultimate benefit of all.

Settlements, disrupt the culture and sources of livelihood of local communities, and deplete and degrade environmental resources. Indeed, our historical past and recent experience on the development and use of dams show clearly that the issue surrounding dams are those of water, and how water related decisions are made.

Government is conscious of, and in tune with the paradigm shift in the country's water resource development agenda and has, therefore, set the priority of ensuring that the development of all forms of water infrastructure is properly planned and managed by instituting appropriate legal, institutional and technical mechanisms that are built on sound guiding principles. The two key guiding principles that provide the basis for policy direction for sustainable management, development and use of water in the country, and which need to be specifically mentioned, are:

- ❖ The principle of subsidiarity, which means ensuring participatory decision making at the lowest appropriate level in society; and
- ❖ The principle of solidarity that is, expressing profound human companionship for resolving common problems related to water.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as I indicate in my 100 Days Statement of Intent in June, we would make conscious efforts at promoting 'dialogue' and 'partnership' especially, in intersectoral coordination and alliances that would not just be about bringing management to the grassroots level, but also broaden the basis of representation towards our quest for the sustained use, management and development of our water resources. It is against this background that government encouraged by the initiative taken by the Ghana Dams Dialogue; by promoting a national dialogue process among various stakeholders on the sustainable development and management of dams in Ghana. We see it as a critical private sector support needed by government in its policy development process. I am also reliably informed that the Ghana Dams Dialogue is the first successful dialogue surrounding dam development in our sub-region, West Africa. Accept my congratulations.

Mr. Chairman, it is heartwarming that this 4th Ghana Dams Forum also seeks to give further practical meaning to such policy and developmental directions and I therefore urge you all to work positively towards the realization of the set aims of this forum.

I wish you success in the noble aims that the Ghana Dams Dialogue has set to achieve during and after this forum and pledge my Ministry's unflinching support.

Thank you.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY DR. EDWARD OMANE BOAMAH ON BEHALF OF MS SHERRY AYITTEY, MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AT THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM ON 12TH OCTOBER, 2010 AT ALISA HOTELS, ACCRA.

Mr. Chairman, Minister's present, Traditional Rulers, Members of the Press, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The ministry of environmental, science and technology is very interested in issues of sustainable development. Much as we will support hydroelectric dams in terms of green house effects. And as a nation we should also look at nuclear options for hydro power and this how come Ghana Atomic Commission is persistently perusing nuclear options. I am largely informed that uranium which and most of the international countries feel could transform in to proliferating dynamites. Countries like Iran used it as substitute for water.

We could have used the nuclear in place of water so as to live water for its agriculture. But obviously government will not have the financial power to go in to this nuclei project.

I hope we have a fruitful discussion.

Thank you

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. INUSAH FUSEINI (MP), ON BEHALF OF HON. DR. OTENG GYASI, MINISTER OF ENERGY AT THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM ON 12TH OCTOBER, 2010 AT ALISA HOTELS, ACCRA.

Your Excellency, the Vice President, Mr. Chairman, Invited Guests, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the Honorable Minister for Energy, who is unable to attend because of earlier commitments, I would like to thank the International Water Management Institute for inviting us to participate in this very important forum.

I am personally aware of the outstanding efforts being made by the International Water Management Institute to increase interaction among stakeholders in dam development.

A Multi-Stakeholder Platform for dam and water management must move beyond the simple partnership and participation arrangements; it must include a dialogue of diverse ideas and interests among all stakeholders.

Today, dams have been proven to contribute significantly to socio-economic development efforts in many countries across the globe. Dams store, use and divert water for consumption, irrigation, transportation, mills, power and recreation. Dams remove water from rivers, all in an effort to sustain cities.

Invariably, dams have been promoted as important means of meeting the needs for water and energy services. They are also promoted as strategic investments with the ability to deliver multiple benefits.

Some of these additional benefits are typical of all large public infrastructure projects, while others are unique to dams and specific to particular projects.

Invaluable benefits come from storing unpredictable water flows, especially in arid countries and allowing for stable water supplies for municipal usage and irrigation.

Mr. Chairman, Experience in certain countries, including Ghana, illustrates the destructive nature of flash floods that can, at the very least damage downstream agriculture and infrastructure, and at worst, take human lives, if they are not properly managed.

However, water-rich countries such as Canada, Norway, Brazil and parts of Russia have developed large dams for hydroelectric generation where suitable sites were available.

Similarly, Governments in semi-arid countries such as South Africa, Australia and Spain have tended to build dams with large storage capacity to match water demand with stored supply, and for security against the risk of drought.

Today, the world's large dams primarily regulate, store and divert water from rivers for agricultural production, human and industrial use in towns and cities, electricity generation, and flood control.

To a lesser extent, dams have been constructed to improve river transportation and, once created for other purposes, the reservoirs of many large dams have been used for recreation, tourism, and aquaculture. Ghana's own Akosombo and Kpong dams are ideal examples.

Hydropower has been perceived and promoted as a comparatively clean, low-cost, renewable source of energy that relies on proven technology. Except for reservoir evaporation, it is a non-consumptive use of water. And as part of our Government's policy to increase the contribution of renewable energy in the country's generation mix, hydropower continues to be an excellent energy generation prospect.

Once built, hydropower, like all renewable sources, is considered to have low operating costs and a long life, particularly for run off river projects and reservoir projects where sedimentation is of no concern.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, In the past, hydropower was especially attractive to governments with limited fossil fuel resources, who would otherwise have had to import fossil fuels to sustain power generation.

Globally, the current level of hydropower generation offsets 4.4 million barrels of oil-equivalent (thermal electric generation) a day, roughly 6% of the world's production.

Proponents of dam construction argue that large dams are essential to satisfying growing global demand for water, energy and food, especially in developing countries, like ours.

On the other hand, opponents of dam construction point to the negative social impacts of dams, and cite serious environmental damages associated with their construction.

Thanks to the outstanding work being done by organizations such as IWMI, all stakeholders now have the opportunity to discuss their concerns.

Development must, above all else, be people centered and reaching decisions based on an inclusive framework of risks and rights among all stakeholders is paramount.

It is now abundantly clear that dam planning and management should involve not only the 'experts' but also all stakeholders.

In conclusion, it is my sincere belief that Ghana will continue to pursue a framework for future water and energy decision-making that explicitly recognizes the rights of and risks to different stakeholders.

Thank you for your kind attention.

**SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. KWESI AHWOI, MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ON BEHALF OF H.E. THE VICE PRESIDENT OF GHANA AT THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM
ON 12TH OCTOBER, 2010 AT ALISA HOTELS, ACCRA.**

Mr. Chairman, Ministers of State and Members of Parliament, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Chiefs and Queen Mothers, Members of the Press, Invited Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The biggest CHALLENGE facing mankind and which will continue to face mankind in the years ahead is the availability of water and food in both quantity and quality. Water is the main component of life and therefore water is life. Food on the other hand is a prime factor for the sustenance of life. However, mankind cannot provide his food needs without water. Simply put, without water there is no life.

WATER, ITS OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION

Water is the most widely occurring natural resource on earth and global water budget shows that out of the total available volume only 2.53 per cent is fresh water while the remainder is salt water. Out of this limited proportion of fresh water about two thirds is locked up in cold climates in glaciers and permanent snow covers and in the warm climates as vapour in the air resulting in high relative humidity. Fortunately for mankind water resources are renewable. However, the renewability differs enormously in different parts of the world and with wide variations in seasonal or annual yields.

The water renewal process is illustrated by the hydrological cycle. Any abuse or misappropriation of any of the elements or components within the cycle will surely affect the water renewal rate negatively.

For example depletion of the forests by way of logging, land clearing for farming and the destruction of vegetation generally through population pressures go to reduce the

overall effect of the evapo-transpiration element of the cycle and thus reduce precipitation or rainfall. Estimates have it that by the middle of this century, at worst, 7 billion people in sixty (60) countries and, at best, 2 billion people in forty-eight (48) countries will be faced with scarcity of water.

The uses of water, in broad terms, are expressed as domestic eg. drinking, cooking, personal hygiene and sanitation; agricultural eg. crop and animal production including aqua-culture and agro-processing; and industrial (eg. drinks and beverages manufacture, production of external combustion engines, e.g. steam engines and production of oxygen and hydrogen (electrolysis of water). Other uses of water may be found in hydro-electric generation plants, cooling plants and recreation.

Water Resources Development in Ghana

Generally the water resources in Ghana are estimated at 53.2 cubic kilometres (53.2 km³) per year and consists of 30.3 cubic kilometers (30.3 km³) per year produced internally and 22.9 cubic kilometers (22.9 km³) per year as

Runoff from neighbouring countries. The country is endowed with networks of rivers, streams and lakes that drain its lands.

The Volta Basin constitutes the main drainage system in the country and covers a total area of 400,000 square kilometres (400,000 km²). The Basin accounts for three-quarters of the total land area of Ghana. About 82% of the basin is located in Ghana and Burkina Faso with Ghana taking 40.21% and Burkina Faso 42.04% with the remaining 18% being shared by Togo, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali.

The Volta River and other rivers supply water, either processed or in the raw form, for various purposes as they flow across the country.

For example, the Volta River and the Densu River supply water to the eastern and western parts of the capital, Accra, respectively.

Ghana has built two hydroelectric dams on her section of the Volta River. Together the two Dams produce 1,060 Mega Watts (1,060 MW) or about 75% of the nation's total electricity supply. The construction of the Dams has, however, brought about environmental and socio-economic impacts that need to be addressed not only by Ghana but also all the countries that share the Volta River.

Ladies and Gentlemen I wish, at this stage, to express my dismay at the apathy with which all of us watch helplessly as large volumes of water from the Volta River, downstream of the Kpong Hydroelectric Dam, flow aimlessly into the Atlantic Ocean. It is estimated that about 0.6 million cubic metres (600 million litres or 133.2 million gallons) of water flow every second into the sea. Two stage sedimentation process in the two reservoirs (Akosombo and Kpong) has rendered the downstream water very clean, at least physically. This abuse of enormous fresh water resource will be addressed partially, at least, by the development of the Accra Plains Irrigation Project. Water will be conveyed across the plains for agricultural production and other activities.

The present administration has advanced quite far with the Accra Plains Irrigation Project. The Feasibility Study of the Plains was completed in November 2009 after which workshops have been organized to validate the findings of the Study. A first phase of 5,000 hectares is proposed for implementation and much progress has been made to make this possible.

WATER AND FOOD SECURITY

In the Ministry's definition for food security which is gaining international recognition the availability of food all year round and in both quality and quantity, hygienically packaged and at affordable prices feature prominently.

Large volumes of water are used in food production. For adequate nourishment a person requires 2,800 calories daily and this translates, on the average, into 1,000 cubic metres (1 million litres) of water. Agriculture and for that matter food production utilizes large amounts of the available freshwater resources. Agriculture also wastes large amounts of water in the process of food production and processing.

Availability of water ensures all year round production of food. To break the seasonality of food production and supply, artificial application of water through irrigation becomes inevitable.

Water for Irrigation

Some 15 per cent of agricultural water is used in irrigation and this translates into about 2,000 - 2,500 km³ yearly. All being equal irrigation is, however, the dividing line between abundant food and no food at all especially in arid areas. Irrigation in combination with good soil management and use of appropriate crop types and varieties are the most important factors for sustainable food availability and food security.

Most, if not all, sub-Sahara African countries are facing serious economic water scarcity and their finances will be restrained by the cost of developing suitable water supply systems.

The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) has indicated that out of a total area of 212 million hectares under cultivation in sub-Sahara Africa, an estimated 5.1 million hectares (2.4%) are under irrigation and this supplies only about 10 per cent (10%) of agricultural production. This implies heavy reliance on rainfall which has rendered most African countries unable to meet their food requirements.

Ghana's surface area is estimated at 23.8 million hectares of which 13.6 million hectares (or 57%) are classified as agricultural land. Agricultural land under cultivation as at 2009 is 7.3 million hectares which constitutes about 54% of the agricultural land. The total potential irrigable land in Ghana is put at about 500,000 hectares with current area developed for irrigation being about 29,804 hectares (0.2%).

As a country we have performed poorly in our irrigation development since independence. All our so called "bumper harvests" have been achieved basically through rainfall and therefore, regrettably, unsustainable. The Bagre and Compenga Dams in Burkina Faso which create havoc at spillage in the 3 Northern Regions should rather be considered an opportunity. Before the construction of these dams, the White Volta dried up during the dry season. Now we have perennial water flow in the White Volta for irrigation purposes all year round. As far back as 1960s, a multi-purpose hydroelectric and irrigation dam was proposed for Kpwalugu in the Upper East Region. This annual havoc caused by spillage from the Burkina Faso dams will be minimized with the construction of this multi purpose Kpwalugu dam.

PROFILE OF DAMS IN GHANA

Quite a number of earth-dams, dug-outs and boreholes etc. have been constructed in various areas of the country, notably the 3 Northern and the Volta Regions, since independence. A large number of these dams were supply-led and provided by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with the objective of conserving soil and water and providing water points for livestock. However, with increase in population and changes in rainfall patterns, water stored by these dams was also used for domestic purposes and, later still, for irrigation of areas around the dams. Other dams such as the Mankessim and Veve dams which were constructed by MOFA are now being used by the Ghana Water Company for provision of potable water to communities around these dams at cost.

The Ghana Water Company has also constructed a number of dams with the sole objective of providing potable water for domestic use. Moreover, in the recent past, other dams have been constructed by individuals, private organizations and also NGOs in many parts of the country especially in the northern parts. These individuals and institutions in most instances animated the prospective beneficiaries to the need for small dams and dugouts as a way of reducing rural poverty and improving their means of livelihood.

All these sum up to a large number of dams and dugouts in the country. Indeed a study by the Ghana Irrigation Development Authority in April 2008 showed that there were about 776 dams and 2,633 dugouts in the country, with the Volta Region having the largest number of dams (167) and the Ashanti Region the least (22).

Current Status of Dams and Dugouts

All these dams are supposedly maintained by their respective owners, including the District Assemblies, Ghana Water Company, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, individuals, water users associations, and other beneficiaries.

It is regrettable that many of the dams and dugouts are not properly maintained and have thus fallen into a state of disrepair. Siltation of reservoirs, breached dam walls and spillways, human activities in the catchment areas and presence of trees on dam walls are common features of these dams.

In some cases surprisingly, human-beings and animals compete for water in these water sources. Special drinking troughs or outlets for livestock are not provided and because these water sources are not fenced or enclosed animals walk into the water at will to help themselves and in the process 'shamelessly' engage themselves in body cleansing activities. This is unacceptable and must be condemned at this present stage of our national development.

We must, first of all, fence these water sources to prevent animals from having free access to and drinking directly from them. Drinking outlets for animals should be provided. This way the animals may not pass on diseases to human-beings via the common water sources.

The overall management of these earth-dams and dug-outs cannot be described as good. The watersheds are not protected and even those that are protected with trees or cover plants have lost the protection through cutting of trees for fuel-wood, charcoal burning and extended bush-burning/fires.

The removal of vegetative cover around these water sources exposed the soil to erosion by surface run-off and to a lesser extent by wind. The soil thus transported goes to silt the reservoirs and reduce their water holding capacities. The reservoirs therefore dry up under the least threat by drought.

The cost of construction, operation and maintenance of these facilities have for quite too long been sole responsibility of Government. A large number of breached dams have become the responsibility of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which is currently rehabilitating 70 breached dams in the 3 Northern Regions at a cost of US \$15 million while others are awaiting funding for their rehabilitation.

CONCLUSION

Ladies and gentlemen, under these circumstances, it is abundantly clear that a demarcation on the ownership and maintenance of these dams have become problematic in our country today. Naturally the concerns on the longevity of dams and the need for collaboration among various stakeholders in dam development and maintenance has and should become national issues.

We must construct and manage our dams properly to ensure sustainability and thus conservation of our water resources. It is only through realistic management of these resources that we can be assured of food security and sustainable life. It is now time for public-private partnership for construction, operation and maintenance of these facilities. Let us all combine our forces for effective and efficient management of these facilities that we ourselves have provided and we will be blessed with sustainable good life. I wish all stakeholders fruitful deliberations and hope that you will provide the required support for the development of informed public policy.

THANK YOU AND ENJOY THE REST OF THE DAY.

APPENDIX 2: COMMUNIQUÉ ISSUED BY PARTICIPANTS OF THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM, ON OCTOBER 12, 2010.

The World Commission on Dams brought together representatives from a wide range of sectors all with a common stake in large dam development. It conducted a global, comprehensive study covering both the technical aspects, and the governance contexts and societal relations that underpin such infrastructure projects. The Commission's final report outlined five core values that should form the basis of future large dam development: equity, sustainability, efficiency, participatory decision-making and accountability.

Inspired by both the process and the findings of the World Commission on Dams, the Ghana Dams Dialogue (GDD) was created on the principle of increased interaction between key stakeholders in dam development. Since 2006, the Ghana Dams Dialogue has brought together a broad group of stakeholders to collectively deliberate on large dam development in Ghana and share information to support public policy. The GDD is the first successful dialogue on dam development in West Africa.

We, the 135 participants of the 4th Ghana Dams Forum on the theme “Empowering multi- stakeholder platforms – consolidating the Ghana Dams Dialogue”, have resolved as follows:

- The Dams Dialogue and Forum should be established and strengthened as an independent body.
- Implementation capacity of the Ghana Dams Forum has to be improved, and capacities of members built, to be able to move beyond advocacy into influencing policy that ensures sustainability in all aspects related to dams
- The involvement of government and private sector stakeholders in steering the dams and development discussion should be enhanced.
- The Forum should retain a non-partisan, non-confrontational approach in its deliberations.

- Evidence-based research should be the driving factor in decision-making, in order to make informed decisions for sustainability.
- Improved communication and sharing information with all stakeholders at different levels is critical for consensus building.
- The Forum should play an integrative role for developing and defining national perspectives on critical issues relevant to the dams debate.

**APPENDIX 3: PROGRAMME OUTLINE FOR THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM.
 NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DAM DEVELOPMENT
 IN GHANA**

4th GHANA DAMS FORUM

Theme:
**Empowering multi stakeholder platforms – Consolidating the Ghana Dams
 Dialogue.**

**12th October, 2010
 Alisa Hotel, North Ridge - Accra
 08:00 a.m.**

PROGRAMME

Arrival and Registration of Participants	
Session 1:	<p>Opening Remarks Opening Prayer Introduction of Chair and Response Welcome Address <i>GDD</i> Speeches <i>Invited Ministers</i> Keynote Address <i>HE Vice President</i></p> <p>Chair's Remarks Announcements <i>Secretariat</i></p> <p>Group Photographs Tea & Coffee Break</p>
Session 2:	<p>Presentations Introduction of Chair <i>Secretariat</i> <i>Presentation - "Livelihoods impact of the affected communities in the Bui Dam catchment".</i> <i>CSS, KNUST</i> <i>Presentation - "National directions for sustainable dam development in Ghana, and future perspectives for the Dialogue.</i> <i>Secretariat, GDD</i> Discussion <i>Plenary</i></p>
	<p>Wrap Up Chair's Remarks Closing Prayer</p>
LUNCH	

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM.

No.	Name	Organization	Position	E. Mail
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32	A.J.T Atter	Somanya		
33	Mrs. Saky Vida	Somanya		
34	Gideon Sogah	Volta-Ho		

35	Emmanuel A. Kweku	Eastern	R.P	
36	Eric Adachivor	Volta	DCE	
37	Felix Nyadenu	Volta		
38	Joseph Dell	Eastern		
39	Alhaji Seidu Haruna	North	Rep.	
40	Johnson Appiah	Volta	Rep.	
41	Nene Nana Odjidji I	Eastern	Chief	
42	Mathias Kofi Galley	Volta	Rep.	
43	Peter Kwame Doniprah	Volta	Rep.	
44	Nana Kyei Krukruwa li	Eastern	Chief	
45	Nana Akuamaoh Boateng li	Eastern	Chief	
46	Godwin Paddy	Senehi Comm.	Rep.	
47	Victor Kwabena Nimo	TEI	Rep.	
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60	Nana Kwadwo Wuo li	Bui	Chief	
61	S.D. Adinkrah	Salaga		
62	Eric Akumatey	Sene	District Chief	
63	Samuel Boakye			
64	Togbe Agbezi Kpakpo	Akayakrom	Chief	
65	Maxwell Gbadago	Bui	Sceretary	
66	Salifu Abubakar	CSIR - Tamale	Administrator	
67	Joseph Adusei	CSS - Kumasi	Research Fellow	
68	Hon. Jones Tawiah	Tain District Assembly	DCE	
69	Lui Shoujun	Renmin University		
70	M. Sanni Kudir	Yapei	Rep.	

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118	Chung Heuk-Jin	Mesi	Advisor	
119	Osafo	Min. Of Energy	Power Director	
120	E.A.K Kalitsi	Kalitsi And Associates	Senior Consultant	
121	Rajeen Ahal			
122	E. Laing	U G	Prof	
123	Rhoda Arthur	VRA	Executive Director	
124	Patience Asem	VRA/RTF	Asst. Info. Officer	
125	Jabesh Amissah Arthur	BPA	Chief Executive	
126	Hon. P.V Obeng	NDPC	Chairman	
127	Mr. Mintah Aboagye	M.WRWH	Director, Water	
128	Hon Kwesi Ahwoi	MOFA	Minister	
129	Dr. Edward Omane Boamah	Min.Of Environment, Science & Tech	Dep. Minister	
130	Hon Inusah A.B Fuseini	Min. Of Energy	Dep. Minister	
131	Dr. Alhasan Iddrisu	Min. Finance & Economic Planning		
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133	Richard Twum Koranteng	VBDF	Executive Director	r.twumus@yahoo.com

APPENDIX 5: PRESENTATION OF THE 4TH GHANA DAMS FORUM.

1st Presentation: Preliminary Findings on the Effects of the Bui Dam Resettlement Project on Livelihood in the Catchments Area



PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE BUI DAM RESETTLEMENT PROJECT ON LIVELIHOODS IN THE CATCHMENT AREA
BY
**CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENTS STUDIES,
KNUST**

QUOTE FROM JAMA

“Resettlement or relocation is like a seedling that has been transplanted. You water it and do all the cultural practices that will enable it to grow into a plant and bear fruit. In our case BPA has not done that. They want us to die”.

(Focus Group Discussion on 4th October, 2010 at Jama Resettlement Village).

CSS-KNUST

OVER VIEW OF PRESENTATION

- Introduction
- Principles of Resettlement Schemes
- Background
- Conceptual Framework
- The Effects of the Bui Dam Resettlement Project on Livelihoods of the Catchment Area
- Preliminary Findings

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INTRODUCTION

Globally, there are four major conditions that may necessitate the relocation of people.

- Construction of a dam,
- Major natural disaster (e.g. volcanoes eruptions landslides, etc),
- Major wars, and
- Delineation of a zone for the production of uranium based war heads or nuclear energy supply.

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INTRODUCTION - CONT'

- The most important condition is the construction of a dam which may affect several communities because of the impoundment of water. Egypt dam was the 1st (400BC).
- Construction of indestructible dams of appreciable height and storage capacity became possible after the development of Portland cement.
- Relocation recognises the fact that involuntary resettlements of households could result in hardship for the affected persons

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PRINCIPLES OF RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

- Resettlement projects should be **transparent, structured** and conducted with **active participation of the affected households and communities**.
- Resettlement projects should be carried out in **accordance with the laws of the host country**.
- Affected households should be notified, as early as possible, of the need to relocate.

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PRINCIPLES OF RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES - CONT'

- Special attention should be paid to affected persons and households to ensure that their **welfare is not diminished**.
- The resettlement project should be subjected to **regular process of independent monitoring and review**
- The resettlement project should consider **livelihood support systems** and the mechanisms for the actualisation of the dreams and aspirations of those resettled.

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BACKGROUND TO BUI DAM

- The construction of the Bui Dam has been on the country's development agenda for over three decades now.
- The dam is a 400 Megawatt hydroelectric project.
- The construction of the Bui Dam at the Bui gorge has affected a number of communities in the dam catchment area and will **permanently inundate about 440 square kilometres of land**.
- This calls for resettlement of the affected communities and provision of alternative sources of livelihood for the households involved.

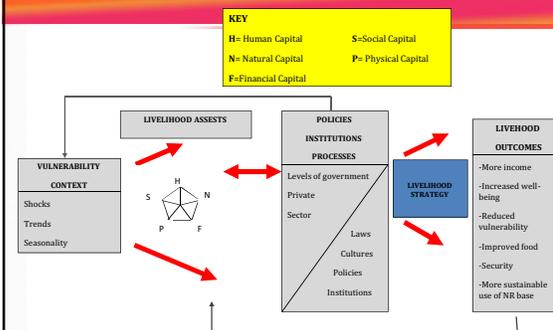
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BACKGROUND TO BUI DAM - CONT'

- It is against this backdrop that the Ghana Dams Dialogue and its collaborators contracted the CSS to conduct a baseline study on livelihoods as well as the effect of the dam project on households of the affected communities.
- The above is with the view of offering livelihood support in the form of empowerment and opportunities to the affected communities.

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CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Source: Department for International Development (DFID), 2008

UNDERSTANDING THE SLF FRAMEWORK

Livelihoods are shaped by multitude of different forces and factors. The objectives of the framework is to:

- **use existing Structures and Processes to reduce the Vulnerability Context, to improve/enhance,**
- **Livelihood outcomes and livelihood assets.**

There are other feedback relationships that affect livelihoods.

USING THE FRAMEWORK TO ELIMINATE POVERTY

- The framework is intended to make a distinct contribution to improving the ability to eliminate poverty.
- The core idea that underlines the SLF should not be compromised during the process of adaptation.
- The use of the framework should be underpinned by a serious commitment to poverty elimination.
- The framework must have the ability to recognise deprivation even when others may want to disguise this and skew benefits towards those who do not deserve.

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1. Vulnerability Context

- The vulnerability context frames the **external environment in which people exist**.
- People's livelihood and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality, over which they have limited or no control.

2. Livelihood Assets

- Livelihood assets seek to gain an accurate and realistic understanding of **peoples strengths** and how they endeavour to convert these into **positive livelihood outcomes**.
- As a result, they have to seek ways of nurturing and combining the assets they have in innovative ways to ensure survival.

3. Livelihood Strategies

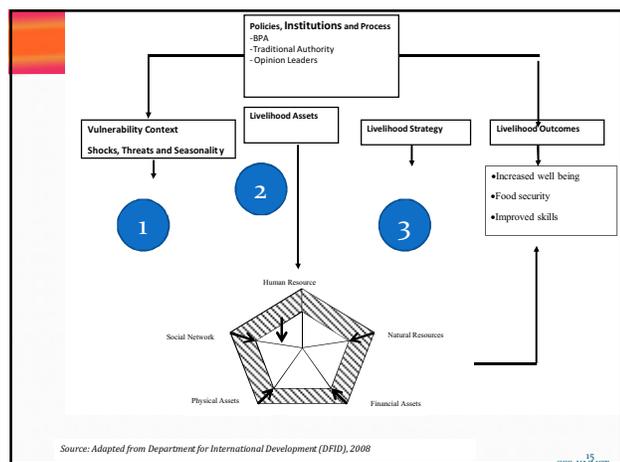
- It seeks to promote choice, opportunity and **diversity**.
- The overarching terms used to denote the range and combinations of activities and choices that people make/undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals include **productive activities; investment strategies, reproductive choices**, etc.

4. Livelihood Outcomes

- They are the achievements or outputs of livelihood strategies adopted

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Shocks and Threats

- No documentation
 - No security of tenure
 - Possible blindness
 - Temporary accommodation may become permanent
 - Household numbers have increased
- Seasonality**
- Drought- January-March
 - Flooding- August- October

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Livelihood Assets

- Fishing Nets, Hooks, Trap baskets, etc.
- Fishing canoes
- Paddles
- Farms and Farming Implements
- Land

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3

Livelihood Strategy (Livelihood Choices, Opportunities and Diversity)

- Police Station
- Clinic
- Football Park
- Market
- Street light
- School/Technical /Vocational Training
- Fish Pond

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Culture

- Three ethnic groups
- Burial sites
- Religion
- Chieftaincy
- Norms and Values

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STUDY COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITIES	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION
Bui Village	42	297
Akanyakrom	63	437
Jama Resettlement Community	42	217
Dokokyina (cut off by rain)	36	165

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EFFECTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT PROJECT ON LIVELIHOODS IN THE CATCHMENT AREA

ALREADY RESETTLED

Livelihood activities in the Old Settlement include:

- Fishing
- Farming
- Trading
- Small Scale Industries (Cottage Industries)
 - Agro processing- Gari Processing
 - Soap manufacturing (Tamale Banku)
 - Local gin distilling

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ALREADY RESETTLED CONT'

Livelihood Options at New Site - Jama

- Farming (Modern Type)
 - Groundnut and Cashew farming
 - Cassava, Yam, Beans
- Fish Farming- will require training in aquaculture
- Gari Processing
- Skills Training in Dressmaking, Tye and Dye making, Hairdressing, Carpentry and Masonry.

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CONT'

- Better education for their children
- Non-Formal education is a major priority for settlers
- Jama Health Centre should be expanded in terms of staff strength, and drugs availability to enhance accessibility
- Wage employment at the dam site as laborers

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YET TO BE RESETTLED

Current Livelihood Activities

- Trading
- Farming
- Fishing
- Animal rearing on small scale

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LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS AT NEW BUI

- Farming (cassava, maize, cashew, yam, pineapple)
- Fish farming
- Trading
- Gari processing
- Corn milling
- Animal rearing (livestock and poultry, grasscutter rearing, snail farming, mushroom farming)
- Kenkey making
- Soap and cream making, baking

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ASPIRATIONS CONT'

- Financial support through micro credit
- Skills training in:
 - Tie and Dye
 - Dress Making
 - Hair Dressing
 - Kente Weaving
- Provision of educational infrastructure and service
- Health infrastructure and service (health and oncho station)

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ASPIRATIONS - CONT'

- Educational scholarships
- Good access roads
- Recreational facilities (football parks and community centre)
- Electricity- (they wish BPA could support them for sometime)
- Water: bore hole but pump into tanks and distribute through gravitational force
- Well demarcated refuse transfer stations or dump sites

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VULNERABILITY CONTEXT

1. SHOCKS

- The danger of becoming suddenly unemployed.
- Danger of living in harmony with new neighbours and therefore losing their peace.
- The loss of the **hippos** will be loss of **income**.
- Suddenly losing **assets** and **lives** for years

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CONT'

2. THREATS

- The fear that BPA might not fulfill its initial resettlement promise
- Starting life again
- Not sure of finding medicinal herbs in the new site
- Fear of going to live with people they do not know
- Lack of Security of tenure
- The fear of not getting enough fuel wood for cooking

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PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

- Most households desire to branch into other livelihood areas.
- The fear of lack of security of tenure in the new community.
- The fear of being unemployed.

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CONT'

- The resettled communities have already started a “susu” scheme to give micro finance assistance to members.
- It will therefore not be out of place for further assistance from micro finance institutions.

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THANK YOU

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HISTORY OF GHANA DAMS DIALOGUE

Inspired by: the Global dialogue of the World Commission on Dams.

PHASE I : May 2006-March 2007

- **May, 2006:** Six member Steering Committee (SC) established of stakeholder institutions:
Volta River Authority, Volta Basin Development Foundation, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, Conservation International & Water Resources Commission.
- **July, 2006 –Dec., 2006:** SC transformed to Task Force. Proposal approved by GTZ/UNEP-DDP and IWMI invited to host. Background paper on Dams in Ghana prepared
- **January, 2007:** National Consultative Meeting.

HISTORY OF GHANA DAMS DIALOGUE –Cont'd

PHASE II: April, 2007 – December, 2008

- **April, 2007:** National Coordinating Committee (NCC) formally established. Ghana Dams Forum membership established. Various studies undertaken.
- **September, 2007:** 1st Ghana Dams Forum.
- **September, 2007:** 2nd Ghana Dams Forum.

HISTORY OF GHANA DAMS DIALOGUE –Cont'd

PHASE III (Jan., 2009 – Dec., 2010)

- 3rd and 4th Ghana Dams Fora.
- Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol (HSAP) Consultation and Trialling.
- Institutional Networking with key institutions
- Two Annual meetings of Dam Affected Communities in Ghana.
- Socioeconomic and Livelihood Impact Study undertaken.
- Creation of a project website and a regular quarterly newsletter.

GDD Sub-Systems that have evolved

- A sixteen member National Coordinating Committee representing the various stakeholder groups.
- A secretariat hosted by the International Water Management Institute and facilitated by the Volta Basin Development Foundation.
- A sixty member Ghana Dams Forum

WHY NEXT PHASE OF GDD:

'The work on Sustainable Dams Development is a long road and we have not arrived at the destination'
(NCC Exit workshop, July 2010)

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Expectations from next phase of GDD

- Enhance implementation and capacity building support to members
- Move beyond advocacy into lobbying (talk-shop)
- Increase involvement of government & private sector stakeholders
- Strengthen a separate and independent identity.
- Retain a non-partisan, non-confrontational approach
- Evidence based generated research issues as a tool to drive decision making
- **Any others ???**

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RESPONSE:

THE DESIGN OF NEXT PHASE OF GDD

- Exit workshop of NCC (26th May 2010):
 - Commitment to continue SDD and thus GDD
 - Secretariat tasked to develop proposals and present to NCC.
- Analysis of selected multi-stakeholder experiences by Secretariat:
 - Study and presentation by consultant (9th Sept. 2010).
 - Further refinement supported by an Organisational Development Expert (24th Sept. 2010)

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THE DESIGN OF NEXT PHASE OF GDD – Cont'd

- Workshop of NCC for developing Institutional design (28th Sept. 2010)
 - Options presented by the OD expert.
 - Based on the rationale of 'form follows function'
 - NCC deliberations lead to finalisation of the design (based on the specific context of GDD and its own experiences of its evolution).
- GDD will be a network and work through enabling mechanisms to maximise participation and engagement of stakeholders.

1. National Coordination Committee (NCC)

Function: Leadership

Role:

- Setting the Vision, mission and direction
- Strategic decision making
- Annual planning for GDD
- Sourcing and overseeing expenditure of funds
- Coordinate and manage all structures of GDD

NCC: Cont'd

Membership: Representatives of following institutions will be members:

1. International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
2. Volta River Authority (VRA)
3. Bui Power Authority (BPA)
4. Ministry of Energy (MoE)
5. Ministry of Water, Works and Housing (MoWRWH)
6. Dam Affected Communities (Bui)
7. Dam Affected Communities (Kpong)
8. Dam Affected Communities (Akosombo)
9. Water Resources Commission (WRC)
10. Water Research Institute (WRI)
11. Volta Basin Development Foundation (VBDF)
12. Association of Ghana Industries (AGI)
13. Secretary (Coordinator of the GDD Secretariat)
14. Observers (invited based on issues to be discussed).

NCC: Cont'd

Operational modalities:

- Chairperson to be selected by consensus for a one year term with another one year extension possible. Should have Commitment, Ability to give time, be a Team player and have Proven leadership quality.
- NCC will meet at least once in two months (with a two weeks notice).
- Emergency meetings can be called at short notice.

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2. GDD Advisory Council

Function: *Strategic Engagement & Advocacy*

Role:

- Strategically bring together all crucial stakeholders for a Sustainable Dam Dialogue on a platform.
- Enhance their understanding on SDD issues.
- Undertake advocacy with them.
- Seek their support for GDD recommendations (policy advocacy, programme implementation or financial supports to GDD)

2. GDD Advisory Council – Cont'd

Membership:

1. NCC Chairperson & NCC Team (Secretary + relevant members)
2. Chief Director, MoE
3. Chief Director, MoWRWH
4. Chief Director, MLGRD
5. CEO, VRA
6. CEO, BPA
7. National Focal Point, VBA – WRC
8. Non Government Individuals (Prof. Chris Gordon, Mr. Kalitsi)

2. GDD Advisory Council – Cont'd

Operational modalities:

- NCC Chairperson will convene AC meetings based on clearly defined agenda and support needs of GDD.
- Secretary of the Secretariat will be secretary of AC.
- AC Meetings will be held at least twice a year.

3. GDD Forum

Function: *Informed Action by stakeholders*

Role:

- Pooling of information, perspectives leading to consensus formation by primary stakeholders
- Endorse/validate research
- Platform for effective networking
- Linking up to GDD action plan to make it more effective

3. GDD Forum – Cont'd

Invitees:

- Representatives from the seven stakeholder groups based on theme under focus in that meeting.

Operational modalities:

- Called by the NCC Chairperson once a year.
- Sub Committees of specific institutions to undertake defined tasks in defined time can be set up by forum for enhancing field based implementation of agreed actions.

4. Secretariat to the NCC

Function: *Management support to NCC*

Role:

- Day to day implementation of the Action Plan and decisions of NCC.
- Admin. & logistical support to GDD constituents as per decisions of the NCC.

Responsibility:

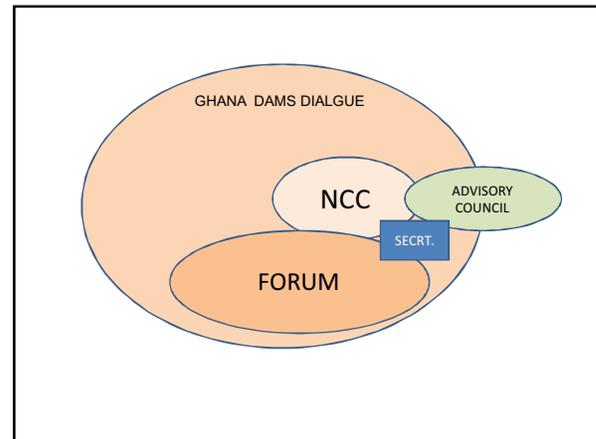
Volta Basin Development Foundation represented through Mr. Richard as the Secretary to NCC.

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4. Secretariat to the NCC – Cont'd

Operational modalities:

- A team with necessary capacities to be developed by VBDF.
- Planned transition of the role from IWMI to VBDF over next few months.



MEDASI

What Next: (From now to December 2010)

- Action Plan for 2011.
- Tele Conference with Donors.
- Validation Workshop at Bui.
- 2 more NCC Meetings to transition into next phase.
- Selection of NCC Chairperson
- IWMI-VBDF Transition of Secretariat.
- End of Project Report for Phase III.