URAdapt Accra Platform Inception Meeting

Wednesday, February 24th, 2010

African Regent Hotel, Accra

1. Background

Ahead of the inception meeting of the URAdapt Accra Platform, the project team sought to identify stakeholder organisations (and, where possible, specific departments and desks within those organisations) that reflect the core features of the project. The project team was guided by the following rationales for selecting stakeholders:

- To represent the continuity between rural and urban water use and management (rural water supply, agriculture, irrigation)
- To account for the climate change angle in the project (climate change anchor, adaptation, risk mitigation)
- To account for social inclusion (socio-economic factors that may compound vulnerability to climate change; convey voices of women, urban slum dwellers, communities living in flood-prone areas)
- To account for local-level water governance (urban and rural local authorities)
- To reflect the basin/ national water resources management angle
- To include urban water and wastewater management (MDAs)
- To account for any health-related issues (including flooding and water contamination from poor sanitation)

This exercise yielded the following list of potential stakeholders, all of whom were invited to the meeting (the stakeholder category is given in brackets):

1. Ministry of Food and Agriculture (rural-urban links)
2. Representative from flood-prone communities (social vulnerability)
3. People's Dialogue (represents urban slum dwellers; social vulnerability)
4. Institute for Local Government Studies (local governance)
5. Representative of the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research (social inclusion)
6. Centre for Social Policy Studies/ University of Ghana (social inclusion)
7. National Disaster Management Organisation (climate change mitigation and adaptation)
8. Water Resources Commission (water resources management)
9. Water Directorate/ Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (water resources management)
10. Community Water and Sanitation Agency (rural-urban links)

11. Environmental Protection Agency (climate change mitigation and adaptation)
12. Ghana Water Company Ltd./ Aqua Vitens Rand Ltd. (urban water supply and wastewater)
13. Hydrological Services Department (urban water supply and wastewater)
14. Planning and Coordinating Unit; Accra Metropolitan Assembly (local governance)
15. Urban Roads Department; Accra Metropolitan Assembly (local governance)
16. Sanitation Department; Accra Metropolitan Assembly (local governance)
17. Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (rural-urban links)
18. Ghana Health Service (health)

In addition to these stakeholders, who are envisioned to serve as platform members, resources persons from projects related to URAdapt were also invited to share their experiences.

The aims of the inception meeting were to introduce the project to stakeholders; to provide background information on the possible impacts of climate change on urban water resources; to present the proposed modelling framework that URAdapt will use to explore these impacts; and to showcase the utility of an urban water model in city-level planning. In addition, the meeting provided an opportunity for the platform to deliberate 'outcome mapping' as a participatory monitoring and evaluation tool that the platform itself can use to assess progress throughout the course of the project.

The agenda and the list of participants are provided at the end of the report. A total of 33 participants attended the inception meeting.

2. Opening session

The meeting began with short welcoming remarks by the project leader, Dr. Liqa Raschid-Sally. She introduced the chair of the first session, Dr. Opoku- Ankomah, who is the director of the Water Research Institute (WRI). WRI, along with Addis Ababa University, is a partner on the project. Dr. Opoku-Ankomah accepted chairmanship of the session and expressed his backing for the project, noting that it responds to a research gap that exists in the country. He then introduced Dr. Boubacar Barry, the head of the IWMI West Africa Office, and called upon Dr. Barry to give a formal word of welcome.

2.a. Welcome

Dr. Barry remarked that URAdapt is embarking upon a critical task, given the susceptibility of water resources to the effects of climate change. The sensitivity is heightened by rapid urbanisation, which places already scarce water resources under greater pressure. Dr. Barry applauded the project approach, which recognises the mutual dependencies between upstream and downstream areas, and the relationships between multiple water-use sectors. Moreover, URAdapt draws on the expertise of decision-makers, researchers and representatives of vulnerable communities to collectively devise adaptation strategies that are comprehensive yet practicable.

Dr. Barry noted that the involvement of vulnerable communities is particularly important, since the potentially devastating impacts of climate change will not be felt equally by all. He called upon the URAdapt platform to ensure that the voices of vulnerable groups are heard in the development of adaptation responses.

He also commented on the opportune timing of the project. Accra has recently been named a 'Millennium City'. This places Accra in a league with other cities on the continent that are strengthening their efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals. These include improving access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, as well as bettering the living conditions of slum dwellers. The URAdapt project supports such ends, with its focus on the impacts of climate change on urban water and water-allied sectors.

In closing, Dr. Barry expressed his hope that during the lifetime of this project, the platform will formulate adaptation strategies that are evidence-based and responsive to the variability and uncertainty that climate change is expected to bring in its wake. He also appealed to platform members to forge new and strengthen existing relationships within and across their respective organisations to ensure the uptake and sustainability of these strategies.

Dr. Opoku-Ankomah thanked Dr. Barry for his welcome. He introduced Mr. Rudolph Kuuzegh, the secretary to the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and a director at the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology. Mr. Kuuzegh had accepted an invitation to deliver opening remarks at the inception meeting.

2.b. Opening remarks

Mr. Kuuzegh expressed his appreciation, on behalf of the entire NCCC, to the project for addressing the climate change impacts of the urban water sector. He highlighted the threats that climate change poses to various sectors – agriculture, industry and infrastructure among them – in countries such as Ghana and Ethiopia, and stressed that a lack of action could prove costly. As an example, he mentioned the havoc that climate change induced flooding and other extreme weather events could cause on already vulnerable urban settlements and industrial infrastructure.

Mr. Kuuzegh stated that the NCCC had recently been reconstituted to address climate change in Ghana. The Committee brings together experts from different sectors to advise the government on appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The NCCC channels its recommendations through the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology and seeks to ensure synergies between the various institutions that work on climate change-related matters. Mr. Kuuzegh noted that the URAdapt will undoubtedly be assisting the NCCC in its mandate.

Mr. Kuuzegh also mentioned the National Climate Change Policy, which the NCCC is currently developing. He stated that "we [the NCCC] pledge total support for the project and hope that some lessons that would be learnt from it will be used as entry points in the development of the National Climate Change Policy". In closing, he vouched the Committee's commitment to collaborate with URAdapt to find sustainable responses to the challenges posed by climate change on the urban water sector.

Following Mr. Kuuzegh's remarks, the chair called upon the participants to briefly introduce themselves and for Dr. Liqa Raschid-Sally, the URAdapt project leader, to describe the project to the participants in more detail.

2.c. Introduction to URAdapt

Dr. Raschid-Sally began by setting the context for the project. She noted that the population of Africa was rapidly moving towards the continent's urban centres, which in turn would have to accommodate increased demands on their water and allied sectors. Failure to do so would lead to adverse health, livelihood and other impacts particularly on vulnerable communities.

Dr. Raschid-Sally outlined the several existing structural constraints that increase urban vulnerabilities to climate change in many parts of Africa. These include high incidence, and pockets, of poverty; rapid urbanisation and poor planning; weak processes of governance and systems of accountability; and a lack of effective translation of policies to concrete interventions. These have resulted in an inability to meet urban water and wastewater management needs; a situation that is likely to be exacerbated by climate change. The two project locations exemplify the circumstances faced by cities across the continent. Importantly, climate change is not yet a priority on the agendas of authorities in either.

Dr. Raschid-Sally explained in some detail the project concept, in particular the interactions between the two work packages – the stakeholder platform and empirical research activities. She emphasised that the empirical research will be guided by input from the URAdapt platform. There will be regular platform meetings, during which stakeholders can collectively decide upon the assumptions that will form the basis of the modelling activities; provide data for modellers; develop, and discuss the practicability of, adaptation strategies for the scenarios that the modellers develop; and identify further areas of research. In addition, there will be mid-term and end-of-project encounters with policy-makers in order to further refine and disseminate URAdapt outputs. These are in addition to the other awareness-raising activities that the project will undertake during its lifetime.

URAdapt builds on the notion of 'integrated urban water resources management' (IUWM). This calls for drawing upon cross-disciplinary expertise, as imbued in the platform, and recognising the interconnections between upstream and downstream areas ('urban-rural interface') and multiple water use sectors ('nexus thinking). These facets, in turn, are reflected in the project principles: consultation, urban-rural integration, social inclusion, knowledge generation and sharing, capacity-building and participatory monitoring and evaluation. Collectively, they serve to orientate the project towards its goal of devising adaptation strategies that are adapted to local needs and constraints.

The selection of stakeholders is explained in section 1 of the report. Dr. Raschid-Sally emphasised that the list of platform members was non-exhaustive, and subject to change based on input from the platform and the evolution of the project itself. She noted the difficulty of enrolling particularly vulnerable communities, who fall into policy and institutional vacuums in terms of access to water and its allied services. The selection of appropriate stakeholders requires a solid understanding of the key players, which in turn is challenging in a fragmented institutional context. Dr. Raschid-Sally identified the risk of 'platform fatigue' and the efforts that must be made to ensure the commitment of stakeholders. In addition, the project must identify the 'right participatory tools' and use them in the 'right way', in order to encourage stakeholder contributions.

Turning to the types of scenario modelling that URAdapt proposes to carry out, Dr. Raschid-Sally explained that the project will make use of climate change scenarios (which will help determine future water supply), urban growth scenarios (which will help determine future water demand) and the resulting investment scenarios. Collectively, these will yield information on potential impacts and

assist in the development of possible response strategies. These strategies will, in turn, need to be prioritised by the platform.

Dr. Raschid-Sally also clarified her understanding of 'strategies', noting that they are not time-bound comprehensive planning documents, but rather long-term, participatory, generalist statements of intent that guide cities' development and management. They respond to changes and uncertainties in cities' environments and are linked to monitoring and control systems. Dr. Raschid-Sally brought her presentation to a close with an outline of a strategy development process, which could assist URAdapt in its activities.

Dr. Opoku-Ankomah thanked Dr. Raschid-Sally for her talk, and prompted the participants to pose questions and make comments. Ms. Engmann noted that Dr. Raschid-Sally had identified a shift to groundwater as a strategy to deal with future water shortages. Ms. Engmann drew the participants' attention to the fact that in the vicinity of Accra, private boreholes do exist, but they often offer low yields. As such, groundwater is unlikely to be a viable option, at least on a large scale. Dr. Raschid-Sally replied that she mentioned groundwater merely as an example, and welcomed Ms. Engmann's input as precisely the kind of feedback that the platform was expected to provide.

Mr. Sarfoh queried whether the platform would engage in advocacy efforts. He also noted that, at present, the project seems to encourage dialogue at a national level. There should be more emphasis on promoting dialogue at the local level, which would also facilitate the transfer of project lessons to other urban areas. Finally, Mr. Sarfoh asked about the continuity of the dialogue after the completion of the project.

Dr. Raschid-Sally replied that advocacy was not an activity that had been explicitly built into the project. However, the platform could certainly decide to move into that direction. She welcomed the comment regarding 'decentralising' the dialogue to a more local level, and noted that platform membership can be expanded to include representatives from other districts, municipalities and metropolitan areas. She also assured the participants that URAdapat intended to work very closely with other platforms and projects –some of which were represented at the meeting – in order to disseminate and sustain its messages. Moreover, the project envisions anchoring the knowledge that it generates into the stakeholder organisations themselves.

Mr. Nutsukpo asked for clarification on the term 'urban-rural interface', in particular the way in which this relates to the Accra metropolitan region and the reason for choosing Accra as opposed to another city in Ghana. Dr. Raschid-Sally noted that Accra is among the most rapidly urbanising centres in Ghana. It is supplied with water by outlying rural areas. If water becomes increasingly scarce, Accra will have to find response strategies that account for water use by not only rural areas, but also other water uses, including irrigation, water supply and power generation.

Dr. Clarke requested further information on the expected roles of stakeholders. Dr. Raschid-Sally explained that the platform was expected to ground the project to actual circumstances in Accra by inputting into the assumptions that go into modelling and, on the basis of the projected impacts of climate change on urban water management, devising appropriate response strategies. Dr. Raschid-Sally emphasised that the project saw the platform as a critical group of experts, who could provide the 'hard thinking' that was required to develop sound strategies.

Dr. Codjoe commended the project for its interdisciplinary approach, but asked how the project would ensure in practice the integration of natural and social sciences. He also noted that the project had to contend with the increasing 'concretisation' of Accra, which was diminishing green areas that could filter rainfall. Dr. Codjoe also asked how the Accra platform would link to its counterpart in Addis Ababa. Dr. Raschid-Sally acknowledged the challenges of interdisciplinary research, and remarked that the project was keenly aware of the need to complement its modelling activities with socio-economic research. The meeting itself included representatives of such fields. The project team had experience in interdisciplinary research, and would bring this to bear on merging not just natural and social sciences, but other systems of knowledge as well. Dr. Raschid-Sally expressed her regret that the project resources did not allow for more frequent cross-site visits, but mentioned that the project had established regular means of communication between the teams at the two cities, and that they would be brought together for workshops that would allow them to share experiences.

Dr. Dovie noted that he wished to see representatives from industry and the energy sector, given their water-use profiles. He also alerted the platform to the fact that in Ghana at present, water is rarely considered a sector in its own right at climate change discussions. There is no separate budget for water sector activities, and it is not represented on high-level delegations. Rather, it is seen as cross-cutting. While this has the advantage of mainstreaming water-related considerations across sectors, it also implies a lack of water expertise within them. URAdapt will have to contend with this fact in its attempts to get its messages across. Dr. Dovie also expressed his concern that the platform may be homogenising water use, and overlooking the particularities between commercial and non-commercial use. A further breakdown of stakeholder categories might allow the project to approach each stakeholder on the basis of their respective 'water profiles'.

Dr. Amoah also queried whether the 'science group' of the project is a part of the platform. Integration between the two is central to the project's success.

3. Climate change and hydrological modelling for city planning

The chair of the session on climate change and hydrological modelling was Mr. Wellens-Mensah, the director of the Hydrological Services Department. Following Dr. Raschid-Sally introductions, Mr. Wellens-Mensah noted his pleasure at being to chair this particular session, given his own interest in the topic. He then introduced Dr. Barnabas Amisigo to give his presentation on climate change and hydrological modelling.

3.a. Climate change and hydrological modelling

Dr. Amisigo began by explaining why modelling takes such a prominent role in the project, and listed the main applications of modelling. He particularly stressed the importance of input from the platform members. Dr. Amisigo presented the main objectives of two-tiered hydrological and urban water balance modelling, and the expected outputs of the research activities. He continued by explaining the structure and components of the modelling framework, and the properties of the two model elements. He explained how the components relate to each other. Next, a list of model software candidates was presented. In the last part of his presentation, Dr. Barnabas talked about some of the terminologies that are often used in the climate change scene. He explained the project

team's interpretation of the climate change, downscaling and climate change mitigation and -adaptation.

Mr. Wellens-Mensah thanked Dr. Amisigo for his presentation, and invited questions and comments from participants. Mr. Forkuor asked whether any downscaling of climatic data has already taken place in Ghana, and encouraged its use if available. Dr. Codjoe, in turn, asked about the types of population data that the modelling activities would build upon. Would this be at the community-level or the city-level? Both Dr. Codjoe and Mr. Braimah noted that the Accra Metropolitan Area may be rather limited in scope, and exclude areas with potentially greater water and wastewater challenges.

Participants also drew attention to the need to include the Urban Roads Department of the Accra local authority into the platform, given the project's investigations into the likelihood of floods and droughts and the Departments responsibility for drainage. The project team responded that the Department had been invited, and although no representative was present, it would attempt to disseminate the outcomes of the meeting to the department.

The chair added to this by stating that the Urban Roads Department deals with smaller scale, primary and secondary drains, while tertiary drains are the responsibility of the Hydrological Services Department.

Participants also highlighted the importance of accounting for the floating population that commutes to the city on a daily basis, but that does not reside in Accra permanently. It, nevertheless, makes a significant impact to the urban water balance. There were also comments calling for an expansion beyond what seemed like a focus on domestic water use to industrial water use as well.

Mr. Antwi queried what the likely scenario would be without the influence of climate change, while other participants asked whether the project would look at the impacts of sea-level rise.

Dr. Delali noted a proposed focus on the Densu Basin, and asked for the justification of this choice. He also queried how the project would establish the difference between seasonal variability and climate change. The chair also encouraged the project to take groundwater into greater account. Private households are drilling their own boreholes and, in some cases, mechanising water abstraction and selling the water. Dr. Delali also asserted that as yet there has been no formal, statistical verification of the fact that climate change is occurring in Ghana. However, the impacts of climate change are being felt.

Mr. Wellens-Mensah thanked the participants for the lively debate and invited Mr. Van Rooijen to give his presentation

3.b. The VENSIM water balance model for city-level planning

Mr. Van Rooijen opened his presentation by introducing himself and thanking the chairman and previous speakers. Mr. Van Rooijen believed that in his presentation, he could further clarify some of the issues raised earlier by the audience. He began by indicating the contribution of empirical research and his urban water demand management model to the project. He also explained the key objectives of modelling urban water demand management, and outlined key features of urban

water systems. Mr. Van Rooijen explained how water enters the urban area, how it is being used and possibly reused, and how it subsequently leaves the urban area. He also provided an aerial photograph of Accra, which depicted the two main sources of water to the city. He related this to the overall urban water balance, explaining the major flows and the ways in which climate change might alter them. Mr. Van Rooijen referred to the two hypothetical scenarios provided by Dr. Raschid-Sally and the contribution of his model in providing data and knowledge on these scenarios and impacts. He also projected a sketch of the VENSIM urban water balance model set up for Accra, and explained its major components and general properties. He showed a few of the model layouts, such as input data sheet and output charts. Mr. Van Rooijen also touched upon the parameters and equations that ran the model. In his closing, he listed the outputs of the water balance model and the activities that will be done as part of this research.

Participants asked about the physical and economic losses currently experienced by GWCL. Mr. Siawor explained that the economic losses at the moment amount to 50%. These were expected to be reduced to 25% under the contract with AVRL. Mr. Delali, in turn, noted that the presentation touched upon wastewater re-use in agriculture. In addition to taking this into account in water balance calculations, Mr. Delali also asked how the research would incorporate the use of domestic water in household gardens.

Mr. Forkuor, in turn, asked whether the VENSIM model is able to depict spatial variation. This is particularly important in analysing local water shortages in the cities under study. Dr. Codjoe expressed concern about the reliability of the population data that would be used for the empirical research activities. The population and housing census data may be outdated, although a new census is expected in the near future. In the interim, Dr. Codjoe encouraged the project to consider alternative data sources.

Turning to the issue of per capita water consumption, the chair noted that this is a range, with maximum and a minimum. Participants also raised the issue of feedback loops in the urban water balance model. They noted that such loops would allow the project to account for the reuse of wastewater; a practice that could actually lead to a reduction in freshwater demand. The project team members responded by assuring the platform that the research would consider reuse options, and that while there is no automatic feedback loop in the model, this can be built in.

Some participants also queried the specific definitions of wastewater. Dr. Raschid-Sally explained that there are different types of wastewater, depending upon their qualities. Participants also noted that some industries are reusing wastewater in response to regulations that have been set by the EPA. Mr. Agyemang-Bonsu cited this as evidence of the need to not only run hydrological and other types of models during the project, but also to investigate policies and other measures that may encourage or discourage particular water use practices.

4. Participatory monitoring and evaluation

The afternoon was dedicated to a group exercise in participatory monitoring and evaluation. The exercise was led by Dr. Philip Amoah, and it focused on outcome mapping as a tool through which the platform could assess its progress. Dr. Amoah explained the importance of routine project monitoring: this provides continuous oversight and offers lessons for the project to readjust its course.

Monitoring usually takes place with respect to project inputs, activities and outputs. Project stakeholders, Dr. Amoah explained, have a certain degree of control over these factors and can to a large extent anticipate immediate results. This is less so for outcomes – and impacts, in particular. Their materialisation depends on influences that are beyond the control of the project, and are often challenging to monitor.

'Outcome mapping' is one means of doing so. Dr. Amoah explained that the methodology involves several steps, of which the 'intentional design' was most pertinent for the first gathering of a platform. The project team had prepared in advance a draft intentional design, which consisted of a vision (an ambitious goal towards which the project will contribute), a mission (the set of activities through which the project will seek to do so), boundary partners (individuals and organisations with whom the project interacts and anticipates opportunities for influence),a series of outcome challenges (what the project will achieve through its mission) as well as progress markers (that will allow the project stakeholders to assess themselves and the performance of the project). The intention was for the participants to fill in progress markers during the inception meeting by way of establishing a baseline scenario against which to monitor progress.

Having explained the purpose of the individual components of the intentional design, Dr. Amoah asked the participants to read through the document and comment on it section-by-section. Mr. Nutsukpo queried what the difference was between a 'stakeholders' and 'boundary partners', and 'progress markers' and 'indicators'. Dr. Amoah responded that there are several different frameworks for monitoring progress, each of which makes use of slightly different terminology.

The vision and the mission prompted a lively debate. There was a sense among the participants that the sections in their current format were cumbersome and too long. There was little association between the individual statements, and vision was considered to include problem statements – contrary to the conventions for formulating visions. Their expectation was of a succinct, inspirational vision supported by a slightly elaborated mission. Dr. Amoah and other project team members explained that the use of the terms 'vision' and 'mission' in outcome mapping differed from their application in strategic management. In outcome mapping, the terms were employed to inspire more elaborate descriptions of how a project foresees the futures and the means through which it seeks to strive towards that future. Participants proposed that a small team of platform members comes together to rework the vision and mission ahead of the subsequent platform meeting.

As to the boundary partners, the project team was alerted to the fact that Ghana has a Ministry of Food and Agriculture, not Ministry of Agriculture. Dr. Dovie recommended representation from the Association of Ghana Industries, since industry is an important water consumer and has the resources to put in place corrective mechanisms to redress vulnerabilities and inefficiencies in its water use infrastructure. Dr. Elaine Tweneboah asked how flood-prone communities would be represented on the platform. Mr. Solomon Tetteh responded that he works as a community facilitator on a climate change and health project in flood-prone areas in Accra, and is able to convey the concerns of an at-risk community to the platform. Mr. Nutsukpo questioned the choice of the Institute for Local Government Studies (ILGS), and not the Local Government Service, for the platform. Dr. Raschid-Sally responded that at this stage, the project required critical and analytical thinking on local governance issues. Mr. Braimah added that ILGS was beginning to increasingly work on urban governance issues, making it well-positioned to contribute towards platform discussions

and to convey platform findings to local government officials through its capacity-building and advocacy activities. Mr. Sarfoh added that by virtue of its mandate, the ILGS had direct access to local government authorities.

Mr. Nutsukpo also queried whether it was necessary to have both the Hydrological Services Department and the Water Directorate represented on the platform, given that they operate under the same Ministry. Dr. Dovie noted that his institute is also under the same Ministry, yet has a distinct mandate compared to the other two. Mr. Gyasi-Duku and Ms.Engmann supported that statement.

Participants also debated the involvement of the AMA, asking whether this unduly limited the scope of the project. Perhaps it would be better to enrol the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to provide a broader perspective on governance across urban and outlying areas. Although the project team had attempted to categorise the stakeholders, participants called for clarification on this front. One suggestion was to classify stakeholders according to interests.

Another issue that was raised was the involvement of civil society organisations representing the water sector. This led to a discussion on the most appropriate ones to invite, with some participants noting that even the umbrella organisation does not speak for all organisations.

Project team members took note of these comments, and Dr. Raschid-Sally reminded the platform that its composition should clearly reflect the project goal and urged the platform members to remain vigilant against a 'dilution' of purpose. Ms. Engmann expressed her view that the current membership of the platform conveyed well the water resources angle of the project, and that the project should proceed with this set of stakeholders.

Given the discussion that developed around the vision and the mission, the project team suggested postponing filling in the progress markers until the next meeting. In the interim, the team, with the help of platform members, could revise the intentional design to better reflect the sentiments of the platform.

The project team was intent on obtaining some form of baseline from the platform at its inception. As such, the team had prepared a 'Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills and Aspirations' (KASA) questionnaire, and asked participants to complete this at the start of the meeting. The KASA questionnaire would also enable the assessment of changes among platform members throughout the course of the project. In addition, the project team had identified four specific questions to which it sought answers:

1. What are the existing urban water related vulnerabilities that climate change is likely to exacerbate?
2. What capacity-building needs do you have that could help in attaining the project goal?
3. What aspects of the project still remain unclear to you?
4. What has been your learning experience from this meeting?

These were projected onto the screen during the wrap-up session, and participants were asked to provide answers to the questions on coloured cards. The answers will allow the project team to prepare for the subsequent platform meeting.

The next URAdapt Accra platform meeting is tentatively planned for May/ June 2010.

5. Meeting agenda

Wednesday, February 24th, 2010	
8.30 – 9.00	Registration of participants
9.00 – 9.05	Prayer
9.05 – 9.10	Introduction of chair (Dr. Liqa Raschid-Sally – IWMI) & chair's response (Dr. Yaw Opoku-Ankomah – WRI)
9.10 – 9.15	Welcome (Dr. Boubacar Barry – IWMI)
9.15 – 9.30	Opening remarks (Mr. Rudolph Kuuzegh – National Climate Change Committee/ Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology)
9.30 – 10.30	Presentation & discussion: URAdapt (Dr. Liqa Raschid-Sally – IWMI)
Coffee & tea	
11.00 – 11.05	Introduction of chair (Dr. Liqa Raschid-Sally – IWMI) & chair's response (Mr. Julius Wellens-Mensah – Hydrological Services Department)
11.05 – 12.00	Presentation & discussion: Climate change & hydrological modelling (Dr. Barnabas Amisigo – WRI)
12.00 – 12.55	Presentation & discussion: VENSIM urban water model for city planning (Mr. Daniel van Rooijen – IWMI)
12.55 – 13.00	Group photo
Lunch	
14.00 – 15.30	Group exercise: Participatory monitoring & evaluation (led by Dr. Philip Amoah – IWMI)
Coffee & tea	

16.00 – 17.00	Discussion: Key points of the day & planning for the future (led by members of the URAdapt team)

6. List of participants

	NAME	**ORGANISATION/ POSITION**
1.	Edmund Akoto-Danso	International Water Management Institute
2.	Maija Hirvonen	URAdapt project officer
3.	Charlotte Engmann	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
4.	Edna Nminibapiel	Accra Metropolitan Assembly/ Planning & Coordinating Unit
5.	Faridin Zakariah	Accra Metropolitan Assembly/ Planning & Coordinating Unit
6.	Solomon Tetteh	Great Thinkers Club/ community facilitator for RIPS climate change & health project
7.	Rudolph S. Kuuzegh	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology/ National Climate Change Committee
8.	K.O. Sarfoh	Institute for Local Government Studies
9.	Gerald Forkuor	International Water Management Institute
10.	Boubacar Barry	International Water Management Institute
11.	Thelma Banney	International Water Management Institute
12.	Philip Amoah	International Water Management Institute
13.	Barnabas Amisigo	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research – Water Research Institute
14.	Delali Dovie	Water Resources Commission
15.	Kwabena Asare Gyasi-Duku	Water Directorate
16.	Enoch Ofosu	Water Directorate
17.	Ruheyatu Rahman	Water Research Commission

18.	Elaine Tweneboah	Centre for Social Policy Studies/ University of Ghana
19.	Daniel van Rooijen	International Water Management Institute
20.	Felix A. Amakye	Institute for Local Government Studies
21.	J.K. Antwi	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
22.	Delali Nutsukpo	Ministry of Food and Agriculture/ DCS
23.	Edith Clarke	Ghana Health Service
24.	Sam N.A. Codjoe	Regional Institute for Population Studies
25.	Christian Siawor	Ghana Water Company Limited
26.	Ansah Moses	Accra Metropolitan Assembly/ Planning & Coordinating Unit
27.	Farouk Braimah	People's Dialogue
28.	J. Wellens-Mensah	Hydrological Services Department
29.	Henrietta Osei-Tutu	SWITCH project
30.	Y. Opoku-Ankomah	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research/ Water Research Institute
31.	William K. Agyemang-Bonsu	Environmental Protection Agency
32.	Lorraine Ofori-Abedi	International Water Management Institute
33.	Liqa Raschid-Sally	International Water Management Institute