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 Areas on this slide are Hyperlinked-just click!

🔗 Ghana:
study
context



Provide and coordinate access to stakeholders

Analyse **stakeholder networks** and their role for FDRM

Create co-ownership and target capacity building

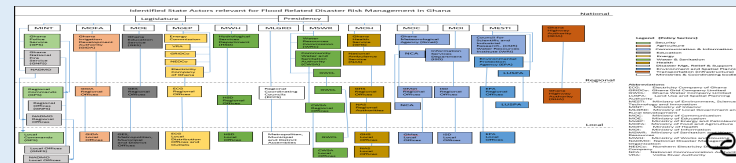
Stakeholder Participation: 'Tool kit' or 'Process'?



Q-

PARADeS
project

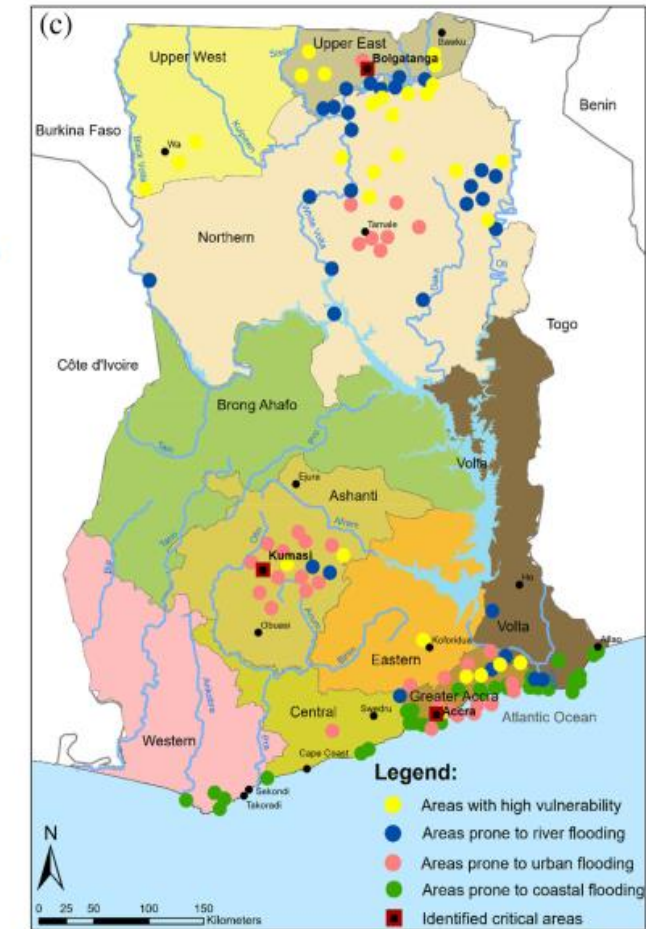
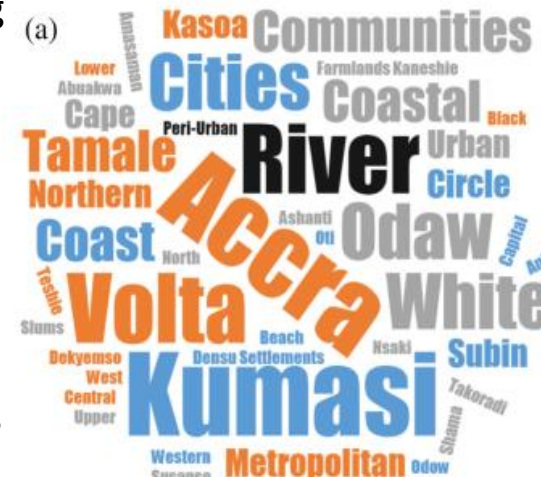
Worksheet: Identification - Project Overview Work - Main document (element)									
Item	Classification	Category	Location	Material of origin	Material description	Material quantity	Material value	Material source	Material status
1	Vehicle chassis assembly	Vehicle	Assembly	Material of origin	Material description	Material quantity	Material value	Material source	Material status
2	Vehicle chassis assembly	Vehicle	Assembly	Material of origin	Material description	Material quantity	Material value	Material source	Material status
3	Vehicle chassis assembly	Vehicle	Assembly	Material of origin	Material description	Material quantity	Material value	Material source	Material status
4	Vehicle chassis assembly	Vehicle	Assembly	Material of origin	Material description	Material quantity	Material value	Material source	Material status
5	Vehicle chassis assembly	Vehicle	Assembly	Material of origin	Material description	Material quantity	Material value	Material source	Material status
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9	Vehicle chassis assembly	Vehicle	Assembly	Material of origin	Material description	Material quantity	Material value	Material source	Material status
10	Vehicle chassis assembly	Vehicle	Assembly	Material of origin	Material description	Material quantity	Material value	Material source	Material status



Ghana: context and study areas



- Ghana's flood problems have been associated with poor urban planning and development, poor and inadequate drainage facilities, poor environmental attitude and extreme rainfall ([Mensah & Ahadzi, 2020](#)).
- Commonly reported impacts/effects include physical cost, destruction of economic infrastructure and health concerns ([Mensah & Ahadzi, 2020](#)).
- The official state agency in charge of preventing and managing disasters through a coordinating mechanism in Ghana is [NADMO](#).
- In the [PARADeS project](#), NADMO closely collaborates with the [Water Resources Commission \(WRC\)](#) and other members of the project [consortium](#).
- Focus here is on 3 study areas [**Accra**, **Kumasi** and **Tamale** (volta basin)], identified by a scoping study (from PARADeS definition phase) which considered gaps and opportunities for improving resilience in current FDRM practices in Ghana (see [Almoradie et al,2020](#)).



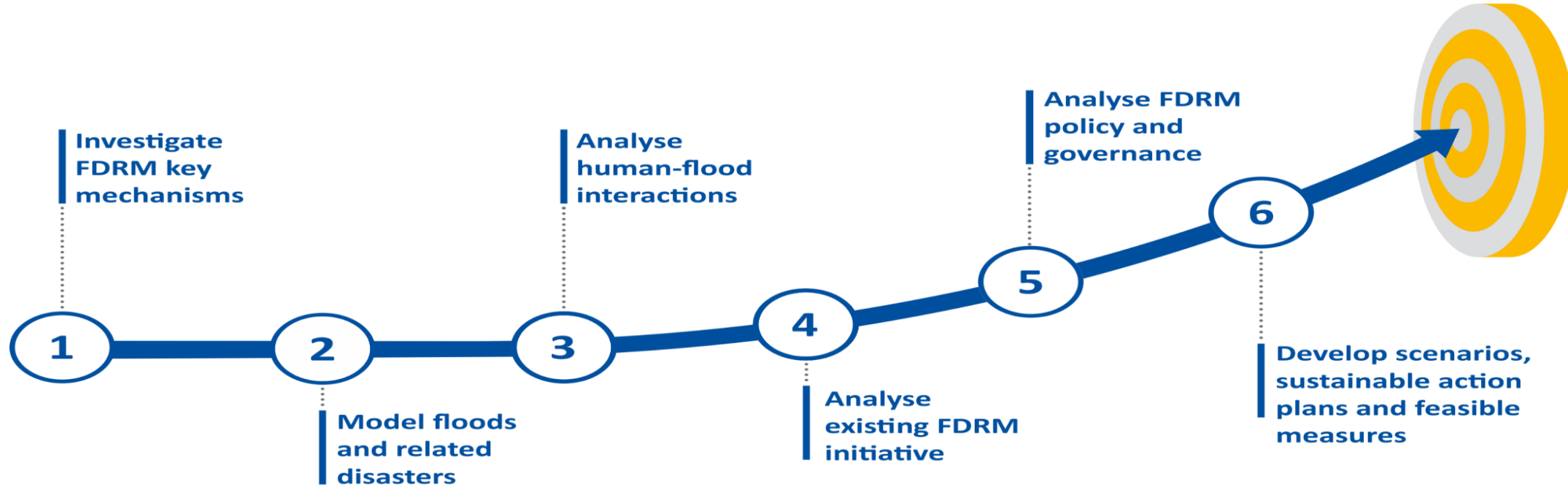
Almoradie, A., M. de Brito, M. Evers, A. Bossa, M. Lumor, C. Norman, Y. Yacouba, J. Hounkpe (2020): Current flood risk management practices in Ghana: Gaps and opportunities for improving resilience. Journal of Flood Risk Management. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfr3.12664>.



The PARADeS Project-Goals



Contribute to
enhancing Ghana's
national FRDM
strategy



Find out more about PARADeS at <http://www.parades.info/>



Our three-tiered approach to Stakeholder Participation



Stakeholder Participation
with a three-tiered aim where subsets of the
identified stakeholders serve different purpose

Provide and
coordinate access to
stakeholders to other
project work
packages and
partners

Identify and analyse
stakeholder networks
and their role for FDRM
in Ghana as a distinct
result in itself

Create co-ownership
between project
collaborators and
target capacity
building and
multiplier measures
ensuring long-lasting
implementation of
project results

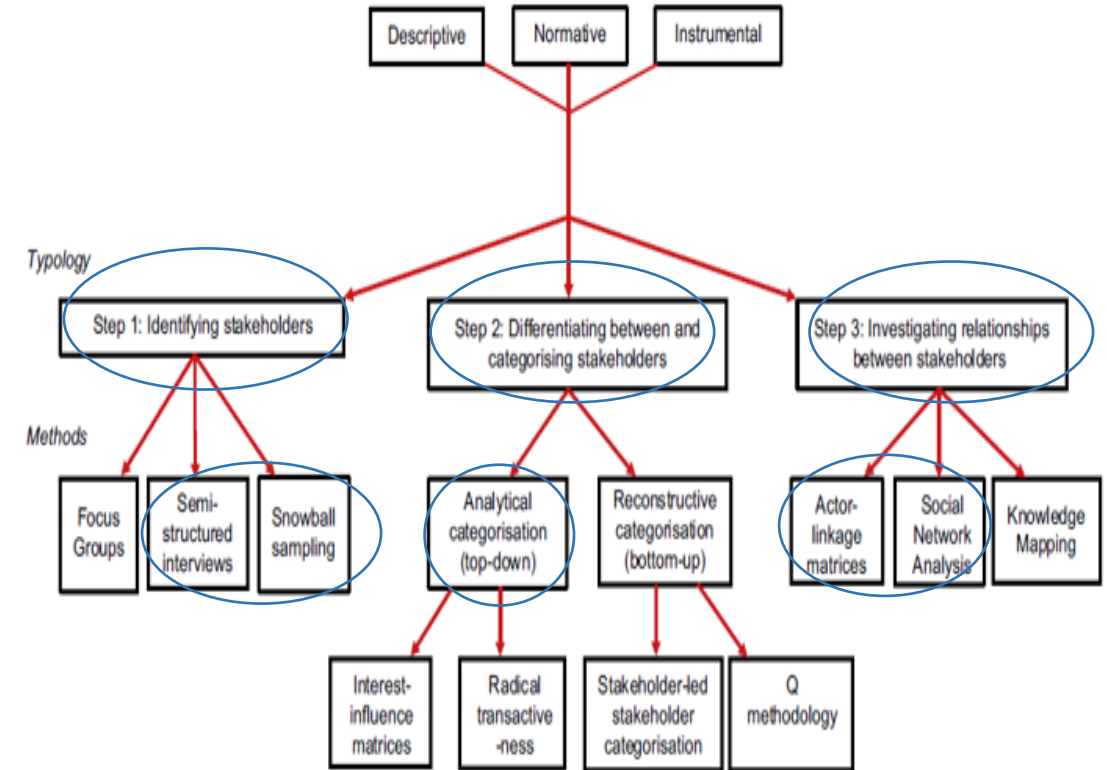


Stakeholder Participation: ‘Tool kit’ or ‘Process’?



- There is no ‘one fit all’ strategy to Stakeholder Participation
- What is at best worth considering is combination of several approaches
- Argument:
 - environmental problems are typically ‘complex, uncertain, multi-scale and affect multiple actors’ ([Kasemir et al. 2000](#); [Reed, 2008](#); [Mielke et al., 2016](#))
 - approach therefore must be transparent and characterized by flexibility to changing circumstances (a process rather than a tool kit) ([Reed, 2008](#))
 - based on the need for “the constructive input from various communities of knowledge” -i.e. scientists from different disciplines and non-academic-actors as well ([Lang et al., 2012](#))
 - A multi-combi approach thus ensures “essential knowledge from all relevant disciplines and actor groups related to the problem” as well as allowing for the incorporation of “goals, norms, and visions” ([Mielke et al., 2016](#))

Rationale



Relevant elements of our multi-approach (3 tiered) circled out (in blue) on [Reed et al., \(2009\)'s](#) Schematic representation of Rational, Typology, and Methods for stakeholder Analysis



The three-tiered aim as a multi-combi approach



□ The three-tiered aim to stakeholder participation we have elaborated in our project (as displayed on [slide 5](#)) is to be understood as:

- a currently ongoing process (*with project lasting through till June 2023*)
- encompassing a strategically selected combination of typologies and methods
 - this multi-combi approach is thus aimed at ensuring essential knowledge from all relevant disciplines and actor groups related to Ghana's FDRM problem
 - as well as incorporating all varying goals, norms, and visions

□ Drawing on [Reed et al.,\(2009\)'s](#) schematic representation of rational, typology, and methods for stakeholder analysis, we present a 3 step interconnected process of our approach:

- Step 1) Identifying Stakeholders
- Step 2) Differentiating between and categorizing stakeholders
- Step 3) Investigating relationships between stakeholders



A network based stakeholder analysis (1)



Step 1) Stakeholder Identification:

- Stakeholder Matrix for stakeholder Identification
 - Overlay showing communication strategy in contacting and integrating FDRM stakeholders into the PARADeS project FDRM stakeholders

Stakeholder Identification, Flood Disaster Risk Management (Ghana)												
# uID	Stakeholder	State/non state	Political Level	Sector of operation	Brief Description	Mission Statement	Main Functions	Usual Partners	Reference/Website Link	Main Contact Person	Contacted during Definition phase?	Initials (if these)
1	National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)	State	national, regional	Coordinating Body for disasters...	Government institution in charge of disaster management	https://www.nadmo.gov.gh/index.php/about/visi-on-mission	preventing and managing disasters in Ghana through a coordinating mechanism	GOG, WRC, MOLG, GFS, GAS, GPS, GES,	https://www.nadmo.gov.gh/index.php/about	Charlotte Norman (Director of Climate Change Department)	Yes	
2	WRC (Water Resources Commission)	State	international, national	Regulatory body for water resources	regulatory body that manages Ghana's Water Resources	https://www.wrc-gh.org/about-us/	providing policy framework for the coordination and management of water and river bodies in Ghana	NADMO	https://www.wrc-gh.org/	Dr Mawuli Lumor (Hydrologist, head of Office/Scientist)	Yes	
# uID	Stakeholder	Contact Person	Contact Details	Expertise/Position	First contact during main project phase (date)	Who contacted	Why / How (mode of consultation, e.g. Kick-Off-Workshop, 2-2 call, ...)	Doorkeeper name	more info			
1	National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)			Director of Climate Change department	01.10.2020	AA	Kick-Off-Workshop	Definition phase	NADMO			
1	National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)				01.10.2020	AA	Kick-Off-Workshop		NADMO			
2	WRC (Water Resources Commission)			Hydrologist, head of Office/Scientist	01.09.2020	JN	2-2 call		WRC			
2	WRC (Water Resources Commission)				01.10.2020	AA	Kick-Off-Workshop		WRC			
2	WRC (Water Resources Commission)				01.10.2020	AA	Kick-Off-Workshop		WRC			
3	GARID (Greater Accra Resilience Initiative)			Consultant-Affordable housing in Ghana					GARID			
4	Accra Metropolitan Assembly			Planning officer-Physical Planning department					AMA			
5	Ga East Municipal Assembly			Physical Planning officer-Municipal Planning Department					GaEMA			
6	Volta River Authority (VRA)								VRA			
9	World Vision			dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice								
10	CEnv, MIEMA (Kumasi)	Consulting		Private (research)						Dr Eric Twum (Senior Environment Consultant)	No	yes
11	Hydrological Services Department (HSD)	State			Hydrological Services Department		provide hydrological information GMet, NADMO, WRC, and data on drainage and river VRA			Mr. Sylvester Darko (Technician/Engineer - Coastal		



Criteria of mapping FDRM stakeholders in Ghana

Step 2) Differentiating between and categorizing stakeholders:

- Our stakeholder mapping exercise
 - captures who counts as FDRM stakeholder within the PARADeS project
 - and in the wider Ghanaian context
- The PARADeS stakeholder therefore is considered to be a subset of the many FDRM stakeholders in Ghana.
- Following 3 step mapping method, three main categories for the stakeholders is presented in the maps: (*see next slides for stakeholder maps*)
 - 1) Policy sectors (roughly identified on first impression and validated with Ghanaian Partners)
 - 2) Actor types (collected from internet sources which include project reports and press releases)
 - 3) Governance levels at which the stakeholders are acting.

1) Policy Sectors

- Considers the context of operation within which an actor's activities or functions lie.

2) Actor Types

- Represents the specific agency, public administration, organisation or outfit in question.

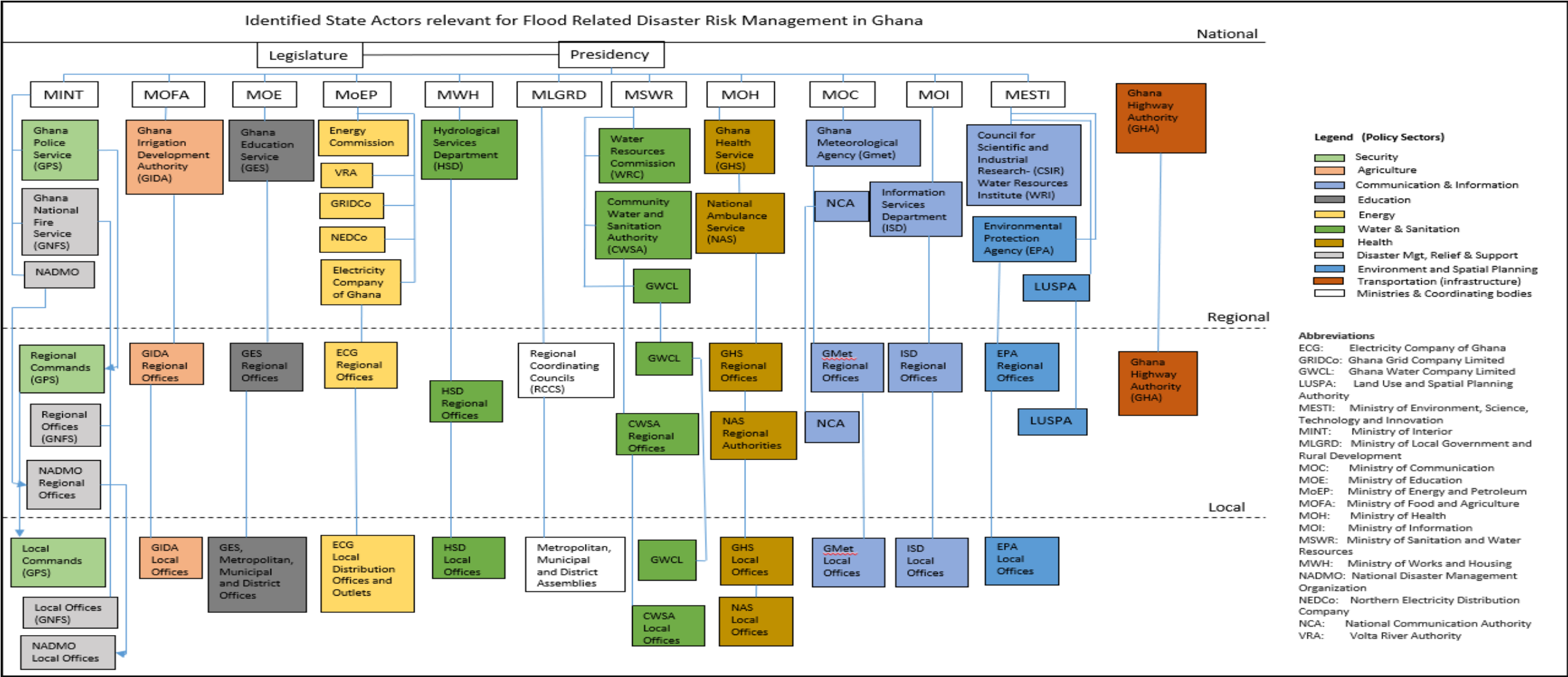
3) Governance levels

- Based on the concept of Multi-level Governance (Ostrom and Janssen, 2005).

Ostrom, E. & Janssen, M. (2003). Multi-level governance and resilience of social-ecological systems Globalisation, Ed (2005) poverty and conflict: A "critical development" reader. Globalisation, Poverty and Conflict: A "Critical Development" Reader, June, 1–339. <https://doi.org/10.1007/1-4020-2858-X>



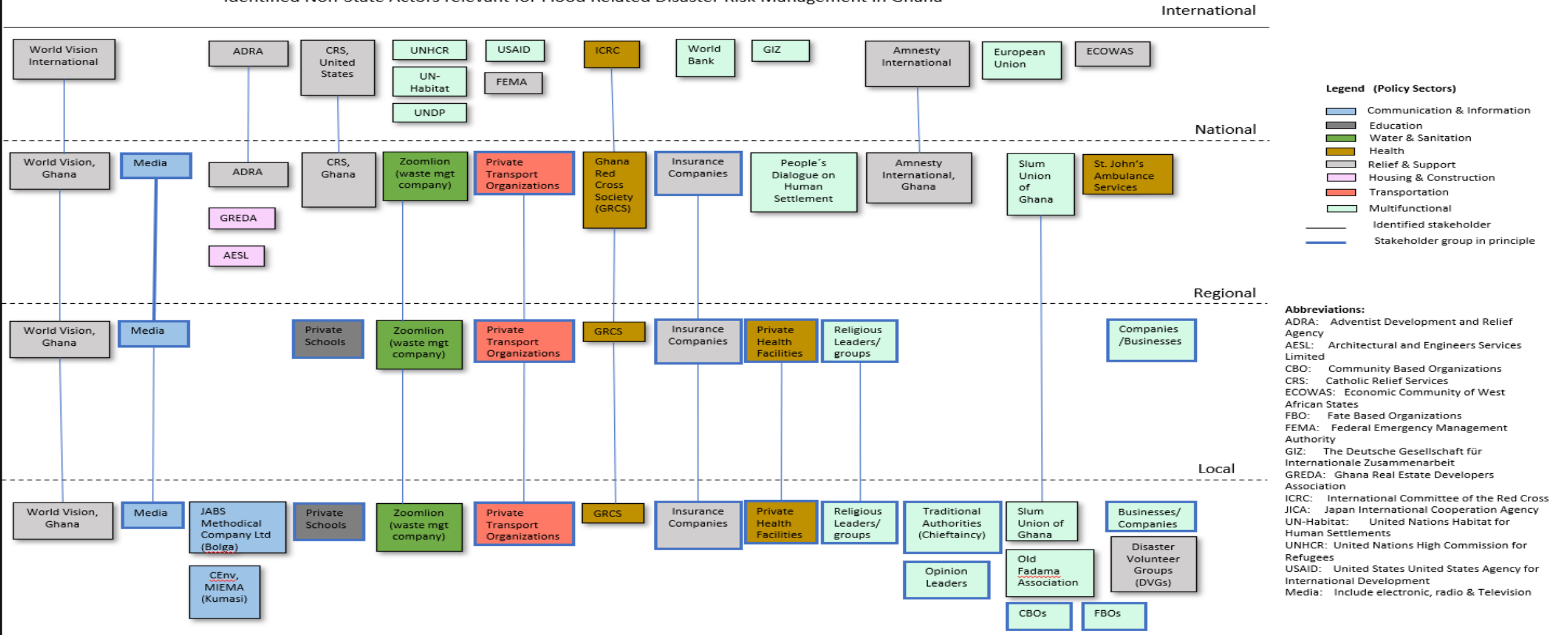
Stakeholders maps showing state actors



Stakeholders maps showing non-state actors



Identified Non-State Actors relevant for Flood Related Disaster Risk Management in Ghana



A network based stakeholder analysis (2)



Breakdown of process:

- The Analysis started with an 'Initial List' of Stakeholders
 - identified from the definition phase of PARADeS project [see [Almoradie et al. \(2020\)](#)]
- A stakeholder matrix was developed for further stakeholder identification [as seen in [matrix](#) on slide 7]
 - The stakeholder matrix :
 - helped sieve the initial list to the most relevant stakeholders for project continuation
 - helped to also categorize stakeholders into Policy sectors, Actor types and Governance Level (see [stakeholder maps](#))
- Complementary to the matrix is a communication strategy in contacting and integrating FDRM stakeholders (see *again* overlay on the [matrix](#) in slide 7)
- Further steps for investigating stakeholder relationships (see [next slide](#))



Summary and Outlook: Social Network Analysis

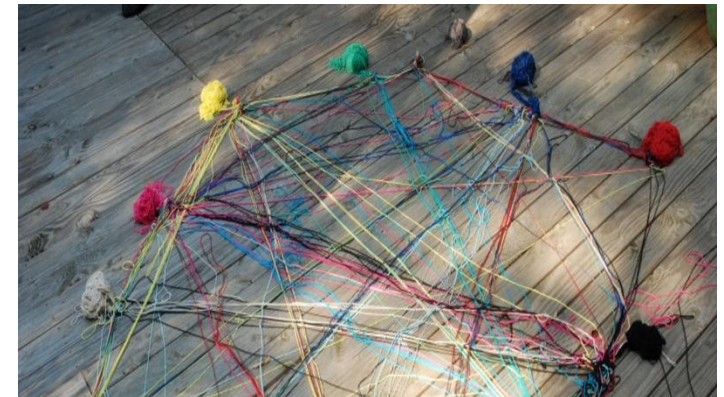


Summary:

- The three-tiered approach to participation is a continuous process
- In the PARADeS project, it builds the grounds for
 - collaboration not only amongst scientists/researchers across disciplines
 - but also among practitioners in the field of FDRM

Step 3) Investigating relationships between stakeholders

- Social Network Analysis (SNA):
 - An SNA is planned as the next steps for investigating the relationships between the identified FDRM stakeholders from previous steps.
 - Specifically, the SNA would help understand:
 - what type of actors are involved in which FDRM network in Ghana.
 - how the networks are structured in relation to information, knowledge, resource exchange and trust?
 - and whether these network structures can be indicative of certain problem-frames in Ghana's FDRM





ANY REMARKS, THOUGHTS, COMMENTS & QUESTIONS ARE WELCOME, THANK YOU!

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