



**GA CENTRAL MUNICIPAL
ASSEMBLY**

FLOOD RISK CONTINGENCY PLAN

GA CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

GREATER ACCRA REGION

GHANA

Confidential

Restricted to NADMO/Stakeholders, UN Agencies and NGOs

PREFACE

Floods in whatever form it occurs; be it **flash floods, coastal floods, urban floods, river floods, and dam burst floods** is no new phenomenon. However, the impact of floods on the human being, property, infrastructure and the environment is alarming and therefore, needs critical preparedness for mitigation and, where possible, prevention.

Nationally, it is recognized that the degree of damage to property and loss of lives in the aftermath of floods could be directly linked to the level of development. Flood risk management is important in ensuring that impact on the victims is mitigated and assistance programmes implemented for early recovery. In flood prone areas, it is imperative that local governments and the humanitarian community maintain a level of capacity to respond quickly and effectively to floods. This is particularly true for protection concerns since the fundamental human rights of victims are exposed in the aftermath of floods and other emergency events.

Over the past two decades, the Ga Central Municipality has suffered increasing floods due to: increased population densities, environmental degradation and global warming due to climatic change as well as poverty.

During floods, infrastructure which has taken several years to build, and huge amounts of both human and material resources are wiped out leaving the affected communities poorer and more vulnerable.

It is against this background that Ga Central Municipal Assembly of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is developing flood risk contingency plan.

INTRODUCTION

PRINCIPLES, OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

Principles

Humanitarian assistance will be organized by observing the principles of independence, humanity, neutrality and impartiality. The independent assessment of the needs will ensure that the designed response is equal to the needs and will target the most vulnerable. The Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Guiding Principles, IHL Human Rights and Refugee law will be the reference strategic and legal framework. To ensure that a rights based approach is adapted, “The Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response” (SPHERE Project) will serve as the operational basis for need assessments and humanitarian assistance delivery. The humanitarian intervention is essentially meant to save lives and protect civilians, safeguard livelihood and ensure early recovery. The emergency operation will be as short as possible to give space for early recovery interventions.

To maintain a highly focused operation during the first stage of the emergency response, a rapid inter-agency assessment of critical needs of the most vulnerable populations in the domains of food relief, shelter, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, protection and education will be conducted. GCMA NADMO will consolidate the results and make the operational plans to assist the internally displaced and the affected populations.

This plan is based on the premise that the above constitute basic human rights and these rights should be ensured in all emergency and post-emergency situations.

Overall Objective

The overall objective of the Flood Risk Contingency Plan (FRCP) is to mount a timely, consistent, effective and coordinated response to floods in order to minimize the potential humanitarian, economic and environmental consequences.

Strategies

Key strategic areas identified in the FRCP are:

- Pre-positioning of emergency supplies
- Surveillance and monitoring of key emergency indicators
- Intensification of service delivery to minimize the impact
- Awareness creation for prevention of natural flood risks and gender issues
- Promotion of gender sensitivity in interventions
- Advocacy on issues of protection and health
- Integration of flood risk reduction measures in early recovery interventions

The FRCP will build on existing activities, develop partnerships through programmes of cooperation (Government and NGOs) and enhance community mobilization and participation. Through this developed network of partnerships, GCMA NADMO will monitor flood emergencies and potential threats in an attempt to ensure early warning and response. During flood emergencies, additional programmes shall be developed as needed to support humanitarian action such as post-flood rehabilitation and recovery efforts.

To ensure a rapid response in the event of floods, at the time of occurrence, GCMA NADMO will maintain standing readiness to provide initial relief assistance according to respective core agency commitments. In the event of an emergency, which exceeds the Ga Central Municipal Assembly's capacity, the Region will support.

SITUATION AND RISK ANALYSIS

Ga Central Municipality Information and Context Analysis

The Ga Central Municipality is highly exposed to risks of multiple weather and climate-related threats. The mounting vulnerability is visibly a symptom of environmental degradation, climate change, poverty and poor land use planning. In recent years, floods have become frequent in Ga Central Municipality affecting many communities. Electric poles sited close to the rivers and major drains present the risk of electrocution in the flooded areas due to erosion of its footing or being push down by a large object carried by the moving water thereby compounding the situation.

Epidemics/disease outbreaks, pest infestations due to poor environmental and sanitation issues and fires are also common across the Municipality. Seismic hazards, particularly potential for earthquake occurrence is most prominent in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. While Ga Central Municipality enjoys relative stability, there are myriads of conflicts, which could erupt into violent clashes resulting in displacements or worst, loss of lives.

Hydro-meteorological disasters (eg, Floods, windstorms, etc) occur and cause human, social and economic losses throughout the Municipality.

The increasing frequency of floods has revealed a wide-range of weaknesses in the disaster preparedness and emergency response system in the Municipality thereby exposing vulnerable populations living in slums and areas along the river basins and major drains. Accordingly, GCMA NADMO and its partners recognize that addressing the link between disaster risks and poverty—in a changing climate—requires enhanced joint efforts to reduce disaster risks through preparedness activities in order to build community resilience, increase sustainable development and growth, and also improve adaptation to climate change.

FLOOD

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

In this municipality, flood occurrence has become an annual phenomenon affecting many communities during the major rainy season. Most of our flood prone areas are located along riverbanks and major drains. Additionally, their impacts on urban communities are due to poor drainage systems.

Historical records

2012: 395 were affected with 0 deaths and 0 injuries

2013: 57 were affected with 0 deaths and 0 injuries
 2014: 3174 were affected with 0 deaths and 0 injuries
 2015: 12,468 were affected with 7 deaths and 0 injuries
 2016: 3,156 were affected with 0 deaths and 0 injuries
 2017: 138 were affected with 0 deaths and 0 injuries
 2018: 625 were affected with 1 death and 1 injured
 2019: 8,782 were affected with 0 deaths and 0 injuries
 2020: 2,785 were affected with 4 deaths and 0 injuries

PLANNING SCENARIOS AND ASSUMPTIONS - FLOODS (CONTINGENCY 1)

Table 1: SCENARIOS - FLOODS

Floods	
Best case scenario	Normal seasonal flooding, with no loss of lives
Most probable scenario	Floods affecting 8,782
Worst case scenario	Flood affecting 12,468

Table 2 : PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS - FLOODS

Type of Hazard	Floods
Probability of occurrence	Almost certain (based on the meteorological information and the information from Hydrological Services Department (HSD))
Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> 12,468 people likely to be affected <input type="checkbox"/> Road networks destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Bridges washed off <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of livestock <input type="checkbox"/> Destruction of infrastructure (schools, houses, health facilities) <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution of water sources <input type="checkbox"/> Disease epidemics (5,000 people)-Cholera, Oncho, skin diseases etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Overall reduction in MMD productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Food insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> Migration (north)

Location and geographical area	Name of Electoral Areas with their flood prone communities
	Auntie Aku : a) Deseret Area
	b) Auntie Aku Lane 5
	c) Kokompe Area
	Santa Maria: a) Last Stop Area
	b) Drug Store Down Area
	c) Family and Friends Area
	d) Blue Kiosk Down
	e) Jah Love Area
	Awoshie: a) A Lang Area(along the Lafa)
	Kwashiebu: a) Rect Academy Area
	b) Raster Junction
	c) Nandy's School Down Area
	Sowutuom: a) Pentecost University Area
	b) Rescue Down
	c) Adu Gyamfi Down Area
	Ablekuma: a) Pentecost Junction Area
	b) Papaye Area
	c) Olebu
	Fan Milk: a) Ice Water Junction
	b) Deok School Area
	Agape: a) Agape Last Stop
	Lomnava: a) Maame Nkran Area
	b) Capital Hill Area
	Nii Okiaman West: a) Bankyease Down
	b) Asore Daho
	Nii Okiaman East: a) Chantan Airport Station Area
	b) Six to Six Area
	Anyaa East: a) MA School Area
	Anyaa West: a) Palas Town Junction

LEVELS OF PREPAREDNESS REQUIRED – FLOODS

Table 3: LEVELS OF PREPAREDNESS REQUIRED - FLOODS

Triggers	Early warning monitoring indicators	Responsible for early warning	Preventive and mitigating measures
Heavy rains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Weather forecasts 2) Information flow on the rainy season 3) Observation of the rise of the river level 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Gmet 2) Ministry of Information 3) NADMO 4)NADMO DVGs 5) Min. of Urban Roads 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use of media 2) Desilting of drainage systems 3) Clearing of waterways 4) Timely evacuation of population 5) Timely information flow
Choked drainage Systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increment in human activities due to population increase resulting in unplanned settlements 2) No existing waste disposal sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)GCMA 2) Environmental Health and Sanitation Department 3) NADMO DVGs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishment of an authority in charge of waste management 2) Clean-up of drainage systems by the Assembly
Construction along waterways	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)Existence of constructions along waterways 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GCMA 2) EPA 3)Water Resources Commission 4)Public Works Department 5)Physical Planning Dept. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)Demolition of structures 2)Education and awareness (Eg. through chiefs and religious groups) 1)Protection of wetlands 2)Enforcement of the existing Regulatory Building Code
Poor planning resulting in no drainage construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)No drainage construction in many areas of the country 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GCMA 2)Public Works Department 3) Physical Planning Dept. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)Urbanization planning 2) Building in places without it.
Settlement in low-lying areas	Poor planning resulting in bad settlements in terms of vulnerability of floods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GCMA 2)EPA 3)Public Works Department 4) Physical Planning Dept. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)Urbanization planning 2)Enforce policies about urbanization
Narrow drainage System	Poor planning resulting in inappropriate drainage system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GCMA 2)EPA 3) Min. of Urban Roads 4) Physical Planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)Urbanization planning 2) Improve drainage were necessary.

Humanitarian Consequences

Humanitarian implications of severe flooding incidents in the Ga Central Municipality include: populations being cut off with minimal access to social amenities and services, (i.e., health, education, protection, communication, etc.), destroyed livelihoods (livestock etc.), contamination of water systems, displacements, disease outbreaks and deaths. Immediate needs of the affected populations with special focus on the vulnerable, (including pregnant women, lactating mothers, boys, girls, aged and disabled) are rescue efforts, provision of food and non-food assistance as well as support to emergency service delivery, (i.e. health, education, communication etc.).

Coping Mechanisms of the Population

Ga Central Municipality benefits from a strong extended family and community support system, which enables the majority of displaced persons to be hosted by immediate or extended family, neighbours or friends, including those who share common religious beliefs or denominations. However, in severe cases schools, churches and mosques spaces will be used as temporary shelter for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Response and Operational Capacity

The mission of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) is to *manage disasters by coordinating the resources of government institutions and non-governmental agencies and developing the capacity of communities to respond effectively to disasters and improve their livelihood through social mobilization, employment generation and poverty reduction projects.*

GCMA NADMO has 13 number of Zones. manned by zonal officers. Ga Central Municipality works in close collaboration with partners in international and local organisations, departments, agencies, and other groups. *There is a GCMA Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change which plays both technical and advocacy roles. The Technical Advisory Committees under the Platform do risk reduction planning, conduct research and advise NADMO on issues relating to the disaster landscape. The Advocacy Committee advocates for critical disaster risk reduction measures.*

GCMA's capacity includes presence in all communities and collaboration with technical and response institutions (e.g. Ghana National Fire and Rescue Services, Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Police Services, National Ambulance Service and Ghana Meteorological Agency).

Gaps and constraints

Effective emergency response is challenged by:

- Poor road networks;
- Communication network failure and poor internet access during emergencies;
- Over-concentration of assets (both human and material) at the municipal level;
- Bureaucratic bottlenecks that delay procurement and deployment of assets;
- Limited financial resources.
- Inadequate skilled staff to ensure effective coordination
- Lack of harmonized tools for data collection, centralized database and reporting

COORDINATION & MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Coordination Arrangements

The GCMA holds the primary responsibility to provide for the needs of populations affected by floods. GCMA NADMO is the mandated agency for emergency response assisted by the relevant line agencies, (i.e. the GCMA Disaster Management Committee, (DMC).

In the event of a major flood, the GCMA Disaster Management Committee (DMC) would meet immediately to assess the situation and if it is considered necessary, advise the GCMA Chief Executive to officially declare a state of emergency and request regional assistance.

The GCMA Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) with representation from the relevant response agencies will coordinate all response activities with support from the Regional and National Emergency Operations Centres.

Immediately following the onset of flooding, the primary focus will be on coordination with the Core Group, which comprises the following priority sectors: -

- Food Relief / Emergency Nutrition
- Health
- WASH
- Protection including Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- Shelter /NFI

Response Strategy

During flood response, the immediate needs of the affected and vulnerable populations include, but are not limited to: Food aid intervention; Emergency healthcare (including reproductive health); WASH services; Shelter and essential household items

CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR NADMO

The GCMA Director of NADMO shall be responsible for the effective, efficient and timely implementation of the FRCP. To fulfil this, task, the GCMA DMC which is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, will constantly monitor the situation. Upon the onset of floods and after confirmation of its magnitude, the GCMA NADMO Director will make recommendations to the GCMA Disaster Management Committee. If appropriate, a STATE of EMERGENCY will be recommended. GCMA NADMO will also maintain the responsibility for co-ordination with the technical support of the lead sector agencies. Operational Coordination at the sectoral level shall be ensured by the sector lead. In the event of an emergency, the safety of the personnel as well as communication and information management is important.

PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- Development of sectoral Plans
- Development of Resource Inventory
- Monitoring of Early warning indicators
- Modernization and expansion of seismograph network
- Detailed engineering study shall be undertaken of major state and lifeline buildings.
- Baseline assessment/field visit
 - Training of staff
 - Capacity training in emergency response activities
 - Training in emergency fund raising
 - Training in the SPHERE standards
 - Other identified areas based on the training needs assessment
 - Development of initial assessment format
 - Standby Agreements to be prepared (Government, NGO's)

PRE-EMERGENCY PHASES

Table 4: ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BEFORE AN EMERGENCY

Activities	By whom	When
Inventory of equipment and supplies	All Sectors/ Agencies	1 month
Logistics capacity assessment	All Sectors/Agencies	1 month
Operational plan	All Sectors/Agencies members	1 month
Pre-positioning of all required documents such as Situational reports, (Sit Rep) field assessment documents, registration material, and emergency supplies , etc.,	All Emergency Responders	2 Months in advance
Re-confirm emergency stock levels that are pre-positioned in municipality.	All Sectors/ Agencies to report to NADMO	2 Weeks
Pre-check- contacts of emergency roster personnel to confirm the potential for availability	NADMO	Daily
Pre-check on local arrangements and commitments of organizations/government bodies to ensure timely preparedness to assist on humanitarian response (Ghana Armed Forces, Police, Fire Service, etc)	NADMO	When Emergency declaration likely

EMERGENCY PHASES

Activities to be undertaken during an emergency: within 24 hours

Table 5: ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING AN EMERGENCY: WITHIN 24 HOURS

Activities	By whom
Declare the emergency, convene meeting with partners for information and mobilization	MCE
Convene a meeting with Disaster Management Sub. Committee	NADMO
Appeal for External Aid where necessary	Local Government
Activate FRCP	GCMA Director (NADMO)
Deploy a joint rapid needs assessment mission to affected areas	NADMO/Stakeholders
Start emergency relief based on rapid assessment	NADMO/Stakeholders
Share information/situation report with members of the GCMA National Disaster Management Committee	NADMO/Stakeholders
Implement a communication plan targeting affected populations and media	NADMO

Activities to be undertaken during an emergency: within 48 hours

Table 6: ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING AN EMERGENCY: WITHIN 48 HOURS

Activities	By whom
Mobilize emergency funds/stocks available	GCMA DMC
Decide on resource mobilization options: Request presented to the MCE for additional fund allocation	GCMA DMC
Share /present rapid needs assessment (draft) result with members of GCMA Disaster Management Committee	NADMO/Stakeholders
Revise the strategic, agency and sectoral plans and the division of roles and responsibilities	All Sectors
Convene DMC meetings	NADMO
Initiate deployment of logistics and pre-positioned emergency supplies	NADMO/Stakeholders
Deploy required additional staff	NADMO/Stakeholders
Implement Sector response according to identified priorities	Stakeholders/NADMO
Suspend, if necessary ongoing non priority/essential programmes	GCMA Disaster Management Committee
Collect and consolidate data for information bulletins (Situational Reports, needs analysis) and share with GCMA Disaster Management Committee	NADMO/Stakeholders
Pursue information strategy aimed at populations	Information Service Dept./NCCE/Media/NADMO
Evaluate the security situation and act as appropriate	NADMO// Justice & Security Sub.Ctte
Propose post-traumatic counseling emergency evacuation of medical or other vulnerable cases if needed	NADMO/ /Municipal Health Directorate

Identify the reception sites for the affected populations	NADMO/Stakeholders
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Activities to be undertaken during an emergency: First 2 weeks

Table 7: ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING AN EMERGENCY: FIRST 2 WEEKS

Activities	By whom
Consolidate information Who does, What, Where (3Ws),	NADMO/Stakeholders
Conduct thorough evaluation and plan 6 months intervention, identification of immediate consequences and induced effects	NADMO/Stakeholders
Initiate weekly sector meetings	NADMO
Issue periodic media briefing and press releases	GCMA Disaster Management Committee
Facilitate administrative procedures for the procurement/ordering of humanitarian equipment supplies	GCMA Disaster Management Committee

Activities to be undertaken after an emergency: within one (1) month

Table 8: ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN AFTER AN EMERGENCY: WITHIN ONE (1) MONTH

Activities	By whom
Take inventory of all surplus/gaps in stock in all locations. Agree on what to do with surplus stock balances (including what is for re-use such as good quality tents, water tanks, pumps, filters, plants etc)	NADMO/Sector leads
Take action to address identifies gaps in supplies to identified Population	NADMO/Sector leads
Re-assess pre-positioning strategy. The required supply quantities for new emergencies in the light of surplus materials carried over from the emergency	NADMO/Sector leads
Convey lessons learned and retreat for all partners that supported the response.	NADMO, GCMA

Ensure all transporter bills/warehouse rents etc, are paid by concerned agencies/organizations to avoid carry over problems in any future emergencies

NADMO

OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLANS

3.1 Logistics

Objective: To coordinate multi-sector response and mobilize appropriate logistics to save lives and alleviate suffering

Membership:

Lead Agency: NADMO

Response agencies: Ghana Armed Forces (GAF), Ghana Police Service (GPS), National Investigative Bureau (NIB), Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS), Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Ghana Water Company Limited, Municipal Health directorate, National Ambulance Service (NAS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Collaborators: Ghana Red Cross Society, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Religious Bodies, Ghana Private Water Tanker Operators Association (GPWTA), National Petroleum Authority(NPA), National Security Council Secretariat, National Communication Authority, National Media Commission, Transport Unions

Supporting Agencies: NGOs

Chair: Municipal Chief Executive

Activity	Indicator	Target
Set up a Joint Operations Centre to coordinate the response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder platform established (EOC). • All units under EOC activated and functional (Ops, Planning, F&A, Logistics IM, etc) • Communication infrastructure set up. • SOPs Activated. 	All response agencies.

Set up Incident Command and Control System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Command Post (ICP) established. • Staging area identified, designated and functional. (equipment, personnel etc.) • Field Medical post established and equipped. • Public Information Centre set up, equipped and functional. • Logistics cell set up and functional. • Inventory of equipment and supplies prepared, maintained and updated. • Establish Triage • Situational Reporting System activated. 	All first responder agencies.
Establish Logistics Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A register of personnel and their expertise compiled • Roster of personnel prepared and maintained. • Inventory of equipment and supplies prepared and updated. • Deployment Plan for equipments updated. MoU and SOPs activated 	All response agencies.
Develop Emergency Deployment Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency deployment plan established • Personnel and equipment deployed . • Stand down procedures established 	All response agencies

3.2 Food and Nutrition

Objective: To meet the immediate food needs of flood-affected people as well as avoiding nutritional deterioration among the affected population.

To achieve this objective, the situation will be jointly assessed by all Partners under the coordination of GCMA NADMO. The data of the affected population will be shared with the sectors/clusters, followed by the following activities:

a. Food Assistance:

- Distribution of ready to eat food (wet ration);
- General food distribution;
- Unconditional market-based solutions (cash and vouchers); and/or
- Conditional market-based solutions (cash and vouchers, food for assets/training)

To meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of persons affected by floods, food and nutrition assistance will be initiated as per the above response activities. Wherever possible, a comprehensive basket of fortified food commodities will be distributed.

Community mobilization will be an integral part of all of the above activities to help ensure increased uptake of services, community awareness, participation and ownership.

Food Relief Response

Agencies/institutions will assess the available resources, including existing food stocks with the GCMA, in particular the GCMA National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO). This will help determine gaps, and engage in fundraising, including procedures to access emergency response funds.

The step will be informing food procurement (WFP) through pre-identified suppliers, and local stocks will be used as available (NADMO). Networks on the ground will be activated and utilized to assist with food assistance distribution (NADMO will take the lead). Ready to eat food (High Energy Biscuits) may also be procured depending on the scale of the disaster and fund availability.

Emergency Nutrition Response

Support of nutritional needs in emergencies is life-saving. Key actions will include protecting nutritional status of vulnerable groups through the provision of supplementary feeding, protecting, promoting and supporting breastfeeding, prevention and management of micro-nutrient deficiency disorders, and management of acute malnutrition.

Lead: Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)

Collaborators: Veterinary Services Directorate, (VSD), Crops and Tubers Directorate, NADMO, Food and Drugs Authority (FDA), Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP), GCMA, Ministry of Health/Ghana Health Service

Supporting Agencies: World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, Care Int, World Vision Int., Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Ghana Red Cross Society (GRCS)

Chair: *Director of MOFA*

Activity	Indicator	Target
Joint rapid assessment (food/nutrition)	Assessment report. (Information on number of persons affected and needing food emergency assistance determined)	Based on assessment report (GCMA NADMO) and other sector reports
Distribute ready to eat food, conduct general food distribution	Proportion of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food	Based on needs assessment report
Procure and distribute emergency food assistance in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MT of food items procured and distributed 	Affected Victims 12,468

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of affected persons reached with food assistance 	
Cash distribution as a means of providing relief assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category 	Depends on the scale of disaster

3.3 Health

Objective: To provide emergency healthcare to affected persons

At the onset of the rainy season, surveillance mechanisms for communicable diseases in the health facilities will be strengthened to continue to provide health services to persons affected by floods across the municipality. The focus for emergency health response is to shift from acute care to addressing specific health needs including injury rehabilitation and management of patients, reproductive health, mental health and psychosocial support.

Priority Actions

- Essential medicine for flood response (diarrhoeal diseases kit - DDK) including ASV, LLIN, chlorination of water (WPT); hygiene promotion messages
- Immediate mobilization of health human resources (Rapid Response Team - RRT) for surveillance and onsite treatment and referral
- In case of big magnitude flood with significant number of IDPs, the need to set-up mobile clinic to provide health care services and Strengthen the surveillance systems to water and vector borne diseases including outbreak control measures
- Revitalization of primary health care services including the management of non-communicable diseases, disabilities, mental health and injury rehabilitation through the provision of essential medicines and supplies, and rehabilitation of damaged health facilities integrating disaster risk reduction strategies
- Continue life- saving newborn and child health care, including antenatal and postnatal care for mothers; routine immunization to prevent the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases; screening and the treatment of illnesses in children; and prevention and treatment of HIV through health facilities, outreach and mobile services, reproductive health care services (Minimum Initial Service Package for Sexual and Reproductive Health) including safe delivery, emergency obstetric care, clinical management of rape survivors and supporting maternity facilities in health facilities

Monitoring indicators

Provision of clinical services: % of skilled birth attendants attended deliveries as % of expected pregnancy
 Provision of public health services: proportion of partners submitting daily surveillance reports
 Health Logistics and Coordination: % of affected VDCs covered by health cluster partners
 Rebuilding of public health system: % of damaged health care facilities that have resumed services
 Provision of clinical management of rape survivors: # of rape survivors received health services in the health facilities

Lead: Ghana Health Service

Collaborators: NADMO, National Ambulance Service (NAS), Coalition of NGOs in Health, Disaster Volunteers Groups, Private Medical Institutions, Ministry of Local

Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Dept. Of Social Welfare, Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Police Service, Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS), Ghana Red Cross Society, Veterinary Services Directorate, National Ambulance Service (NAS).

Supporting Agencies: WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, CDC, World Vision, West Africa Rescuers Association (WARA), NGOs/INGOs, etc.

Chair: Director *of Ghana Health Service*

Activity	Indicator	Target
Provide emergency healthcare to persons in need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triage and First Aid Post (s) system set up and functional • Referral System set up • Health Emergency Response Team in place and functional • No of persons provided with health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4156 doctor patient ratio. • 100% • Depending on scale of disaster 12,468 affected persons. • Based on needs assessment report.
Conduct Joint Assessment of affected health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All facilities in the affected area.
Provide emergency health kits and medical consumables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Emergency Health Kits and consumables provided to health facilities. • No. of health facilities served 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on needs assessment report. • 31 Health Facilities
Conduct sensitization and health education including STI and HIV prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sensitization activities conducted • Number of condoms distributed • Number of education materials distributed • Number of persons covered 	Based on needs assessment report.
Pre-position clean delivery and emergency obstetrical care kits for safe deliveries in temporary shelters and health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hospitals/temporary health facilities with prepositioned clean delivery and safe motherhood Reproductive Health Kits for immediate response 	Based on needs assessment report.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of clean delivery kits distributed to pregnant women 	
Train health providers and humanitarian NGOs and actors on Minimum Initial Service Packages (MISP) for Health (including Reproductive Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health providers and NGO actors trained on MISP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 Healthcare Providers

3.4 Non-food Items (NFI) and Shelter Plan

Objective: To provide non-food and shelter needs of the affected population
Actors in this sector will prepare and provide NFI's and shelter for at least 12,468 people affected for a period of 2 weeks. The sector will ensure that families with destroyed or damaged houses, including displaced population attain protective and critical lifesaving shelter solutions.

Specific objectives are to;

- Support the affected in minimizing disaster impacts through effective and timely provision of Shelter and relevant NFI's.
- Promote cooperation and co-ordination amongst relevant organizations, as well as inter-sector/cluster coordination to meet the needs of emergency shelter and household NFIs during flood situation;
- Strengthen accountability to affected population through a defined inter-agency operational framework to be implemented at field level.

Priority Actions

To achieve shelter solution, activities will include;

- Needs assessment and registration of affected persons
- provision of immediate life-saving emergency shelter solutions for the most vulnerable/affected households in community centers, and areas identified as safe havens

Lead: Ga Central Municipal Assembly

Collaborators: NADMO, GRCS and other NGOs, GNFS, GCMA, DSW, GPS, MoGCSP, GAF, , GWCL, ECG, GES, Traditional Authorities and Religious Bodies, PWH, GHS, EHD

Supporting Agencies:

NGOs,

Chair: Municipal Chief Executive

Activity	Indicator	Target
Assess and register persons in need of shelter and NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of persons in need of shelter and NFI registered 	12,468
Plan and provide temporary Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Havens identified 	38

Distribution of NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of affected households No of host families supported 	Dependent on the scale of the disaster
Provide support for safer return to their original dwelling should the return be deemed as safe or habitable	No of people receiving livelihood support	10% of affected persons

3.5. WASH

Objective: To provide safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for displaced persons

The WASH response during a flooding event will meet short term needs depending on the situation, ensure the core humanitarian principles are followed and reduce the need for the affected populations to adopt potentially damaging coping strategies.

Specific Objectives:

5 major areas of intervention will be addressed by all WASH actors to avoid possible waterborne risks and impacts of the affected population.

- Safe Water Supply- ensures safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.
- Sanitation- ensures that toilets are close to their dwellings, to allow them rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day and night.
- Hygiene promotion- ensures that affected people have adequate knowledge and skills of managing and maintaining hygiene behaviours.
- Solid and liquid waste management- ensure people have an environment that is acceptably uncontaminated by solid waste, including medical waste, and have the means to dispose of their domestic waste conveniently and effectively.

Priority Actions:

- within 24-48 hours of an emergency, a WASH Sector meeting will be called to assess the available resource capacities including existing WASH response capacities to determine gaps
- Conduct needs assessment which will include two components: (i) a preliminary scenario based on baseline, pre-disaster information on population and vulnerabilities; and (ii) an initial rapid assessment (lead by Environmental Health and Sanitation Department) within 48 hours. This information will help to identify the caseload, locations affected and infrastructure damaged.
- Based on assessment above, the GCMA NADMO shall request support in the form of WASH humanitarian assistance where the needs are clearly beyond the capacity of the municipality.

Lead: Environmental Health and Sanitation Department

Collaborators: NADMO, CWSA Ghana, Private Water Tankers Association, GWCL, MW&S, GNFS

Supporting Agencies: NGOs

Chair: Municipal Director Environmental Health and Sanitation Department

Activity	Indicator	Target
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Transport water to affected population (i.e. safe havens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potable water available in camps and households 	12,468
Provide family hygiene kits (including soap, toilet roll)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Hygiene kits distributed 	3,000 Households
Monitor environmental sanitation in affected areas daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of daily monitoring records 	All safe havens
Conduct WASH education on key hygiene messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of affected persons reached with key WASH messages No. IEC materials distributed 	3,000 households 3,000 leaflets

3.6. Education

Objective: To provide continuous education to affected children in an emergency

Lead: Ghana Education Service

Collaborators: GCMA NADMO, Religious Bodies, Traditional Authorities, GCMA, NGOs, Ministry of Women, Children and Gender, Ghana Health Service Dept., etc

Supporting Agencies: NGOs.

Chair: *Director of Education*

Activity	Indicator	Target
Mapping of all educational Institutions in affected area and immediate environs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and locations of all Educational Institutions identified 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nandy's School - Kwashiebu Glorious Shinning Star International School Kwashiebu Pank School- A Lang New Faith International School - Lomnava Future Link Preparatory School - Auntie Aku Ppty School Complex Limited- Santa Maria Justice For All Foundation - Santa Maria Anyaa M/A 1& 2 Basic - Anyaa

		<p>9. Young Grow Montessori School - Olebu</p> <p>10. Blue Crystal - Santa Maria</p> <p>11. St. Francis Of Assisi Catholic School - Anyaa West</p> <p>12. Optimist School Santa Maria - Kwashiebu</p>	
Identify facilities for temporal educational facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of facilities for educational purposes identified • Capacities of all facilities identified and established 	10	
Conduct educational and recreational needs assessment of the affected institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the educational needs assessment available • Temporary educational facilities set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on needs assessment report. • Based on needs assessment report. 	
Re-locate (temporary) affected students to identified safe havens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of affected students relocated and supported <p>** Students refers to children in basic (including kindergarten), junior and high schools</p>	Based on needs assessment report	
Procure and stock teaching/ learning and recreational materials for temporary facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Teaching and learning materials procured and stocked • 	Based on needs assessment report	

3.7. Protection

Objective: To provide security and ensure social protection for all displaced persons

Specific objectives:

- To avoid exposing people to further harm;
- To ensure people's access to impartial assistance;
- To protect people from physical and psychological harm arising from violence and cohesion;
- To assist people to claim their rights, access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse

Priority Actions

To achieve these objectives, four major activities will be implemented by all Partners involved in social protection:

1. Prevent and respond to Gender-based Violence (GBV): GBV often increase during an emergency period. Interventions will particularly consider measures that reduce possible risks, including trafficking, forced prostitution, rape or domestic violence and implement standards and instruments that prevent and eradicate the practice of sexual exploitation and abuse. The prevention of and response to GBV will establish a multi-sectoral working group to enable a collaborative, multi-functional, inter-agency and community based approach.

2. Psychosocial support: Disasters cause significant psychological and social suffering to affected populations. The psychological and social impacts of emergencies may be acute in the short term, but they can also undermine the long-term mental health and psychosocial well-being of the affected population. These impacts may threaten peace, human rights and development. One of the priorities in emergencies is thus to protect and improve people's mental health and psychosocial well-being.

3. Family tracing and reunification: People, particularly women, children, disabled and elderly separated from their families' due to flooding are among the most vulnerable. Separated from those closest to them, these people will lose the care and protection of families in the turmoil, just when they most need them. They face abuse and exploitation and even their very survival may be threatened. In case of children they may assume adult responsibilities like protecting and caring for younger siblings. These are few indicators of impact of humanitarian crisis on individuals.

4. Distribution of relief materials: During the emergencies, most families lose their personal belongings. There will be immediate need for clothes. Based on the needs assessment prevention and response of the affected, psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification and distribution of relief materials will be the immediate response.

Lead: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection /Department of Social Welfare

Collaborators: NADMO, MMDAs, Ghana Red Cross Society, Ghana Police Service, CSOs/CBOs, Religious Bodies, Traditional Authorities, etc

Supporting Agencies: NGOs

Chair: Municipal Director Social Welfare

Activity	Indicator	Target
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<p>Prevent and respond to gender based violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of GBV cases reported • No cases referred for appropriate services • No of security personnel deployed to safe havens in the affected areas. • No of community based mechanism mobilized to prevent and respond to GBV • No. of Women and Adolescent girls involved in safe haven management committee and relief materials distribution • No of female friendly spaces (FFS) established/operational and psychosocial support, case management and other services integrated • No of dignity kits distributed to WRA including pregnant and lactating with GBV prevention and referral messages 	<p>Based on assessment report.</p>
<p>Psychosocial support, including child friendly spaces</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of psychological first aid provided to the affected population by community psychosocial workers. • No. of focused psychosocial care provided by the councillors. • No. of cases referred for specialized care (Psychiatric treatment, mental health treatment) • No. of affected population aware on psychosocial care and support (through community orientation, airing of psychosocial messages, dissemination of print materials on psychosocial support) 	<p>Based on assessment report.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Child friendly spaces (CFS) established/operational and psychosocial support is integrated in the CFS 	
Family tracing and reunification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Information desks and free phone service in safe havens and affected areas established to help families make contact. No of missing and separated people, including children, identified No. of separated people, including children, reunified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 Based on assessment report Based on assessment report

Addressing Cross-Cutting and Context-Specific Issues

In the implementation of the Plan, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly children, girls, women, elderly, disabled and displaced persons (IDPs) affected by a flood crisis and with humanitarian needs and victims of gender based violence. Action will also be orientated to the prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). In order to better identify the vulnerable populations concerned, the Protection working group (cluster) will verify/update its data through registration/verification operations as well consolidate inter-agency data collection in all safe haven information desks of the affected communities. Training and capacity building will also be a key component of the protection strategy, targeting local authorities on questions of human rights and the application of international and national laws and standards.

Agencies working on Displacement will continue to work together in order to strengthen access to durable solutions and improve partnerships with other Agencies. This would better disseminate and use existing legal frameworks that can facilitate durable solutions. Protection responses to vulnerable groups will also directly tackle identified needs, such as legal aid, ID documentation, family tracing/reunion, access to livelihoods, and basic services (primary education, medical and psychosocial help).

In addition to the most vulnerable groups, adults and other affected population will receive adequate WASH services during emergency response activities in accordance with existing structures at the Municipal Directorate responsible for Gender, Children and Social Protection.

Cash Transfer

In specific considerations to the area of cash transfer, GCMA NADMO will work closely with the Municipal Directorate responsible for Gender Children and Social Protection to ensure the effective implementation of cash relief program. This will be done in addition to the voucher and the usual food relief systems which are already in place.

Accountability to the affected communities

Joint assessment and registration of affected persons⁴³ conducted by GCMA NADMO and its stakeholders will be validated by the Opinion leaders, Assembly Members and Chiefs of

affected communities. Also, Disaster Volunteer Groups in the affected communities will be involved in the response process.

Religious and Cultural Considerations

The emergency response measures will be implemented in consultations with all Faith Based Organization and Traditional Authorities to ensure religious and cultural sensitive issues are considered in the response process.