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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Ghana: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	Operation n° MDRGH011; Glide n° FL-2015-000065-GHA
Date of issue: 11 June, 2015	Date of disaster: 3 June 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Zakari Issa, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordinator.	Point of contact: Disaster Manager, Ghana RCS.
Operation start date: 4 June 2014	Expected timeframe: 3 months (End date:10 September 2015)
Overall operation budget: CHF 108,115	
Number of people affected: 46,370 (directly and indirectly)	Number of people to be assisted: 5,096
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 5,000 volunteers, 4 staff members, 1 regional branch (Greater Accra).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Torrential rains started on 3 June, 2015 and continued till the next day impacting many parts of the Greater Accra region. The floods resulted in the displacement of community populations, loss of over 200 lives and loss of property and livelihoods. The most affected districts based on feedback and reports from volunteers in the affected districts, municipality and official sources include the following: Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal Assembly, Accra Metropolitan, La-Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal, Labadi Municipal, Shai Osudoku, Kpone-Katamanso, Ningo-Prampram, Ada West and Ada East.

The Red Cross assessment figures indicated that up to 46,370 people were affected in some way in five localities (Nima, Aworshie, Aladjo, Adabraka, Low McCarty hill). On the other hand, the Inter-Agency Working Group for Emergencies (IAWGE) assessment, of which the RC is a member, indicates that 9,255 people have been displaced by the floods.

Through this DREF Ghana Red Cross will provide support to persons affected by flooding and will set up 5 First Aid posts in the affected communities. This will provide continued support to the needs of people affected by floods as well as those affected during a fire /explosion at a petrol station during the rains killing 96 people and injuring several others.

The Government has commended the security agencies and humanitarian actors for their in supporting those affected by the floods and fire/explosion.



A house destroyed by the floods in Accra. Photo: Ghana Red Cross Society, June 2015.

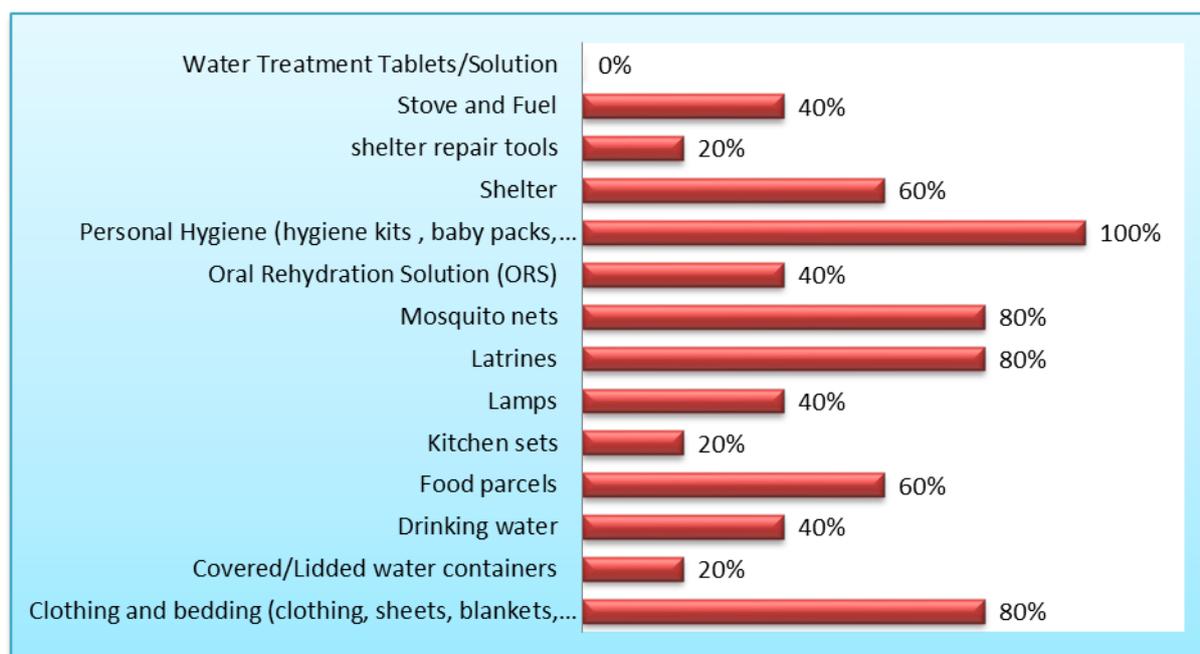
<click [here](#) for the DREF budget and [here](#) for the contact details>

Summary of the current response

The forecast by the Meteorological services indicate that more heavy rainstorms and rains were expected in the coming days thereby creating fears that the situation will only deteriorate further. The National Society conducted a rapid needs assessment on 7 June, 2015 in 5 communities namely Nima, Aworshie, Aladjo, Adabraka, Low McCarty hill. The following is a summary of the findings:

- 187 houses have been partially or totally destroyed as a result of the disaster
- The transitional shelter solution of the affected after the disaster comprises of: 20% of the IDPs are in collective centres while 40% are in urban self-settlement while the remaining ones are with host families.
- 20% of the displaced mentioned not having access to adequate sanitation facilities while only 40% received drinking water.
- 20% of the affected received both Psychosocial and NFI (mosquito nets, blankets, mats) from government, other agencies and through other various support mechanisms.
- 80% and 40% of the host community members respectively are concerned with “Potential disease outbreak” and “over exploitation and looting of host community infrastructures”.
- 60% of the affected expressed fears that their source of drinking water is not safe and adequate while 20% could not access the water sources.
- 80% of the affected area have their schools “learning and teaching “affected by the flood
- 40% of the affected population has not received any support up to date.

Figure 1: Percentage of affected populations with corresponding critical basic needs.



In order to contribute to the relief efforts to relieve the affected populations, the Ghana Red Cross Society as an auxiliary to the government in the humanitarian sector was alerted by National Disaster Management Organization on 3 June 2015 following activation of the national disaster emergency response. GRCS activated 100 of its community based rescue and first aid team members to support immediate assistance on 4 June, 2015. In addition, 60 of them are engaged in rapid assessment to determine the following: lives lost, property status, disaggregated data of those affected as well as immediate needs.

Coordination within the Movement

The International Federation through its representation in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire, continues to work closely with the National Society by supporting its staff and volunteers in all activities of the Red Cross and ensuring that management and operational issues are directed and implemented with the principles and core values of the Red Cross movement to reach the needs of the most vulnerable.

At the inception of the disaster, GRCS established contact and shared information with the ICRC, Swiss Red Cross and Finish Red Cross.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs Assessment

In respect of implementation, the Ghana Red Cross Society quickly mobilized its volunteers on 4 June, 2015 to provide assistance to affected communities through the following activities: provision of first aid and rescue/referrals to the nearest health facility. The IFRC support in country facilitated an orientation training of 15 Ghana Red Cross Society volunteers in rapid needs assessment using RAMP (Rapid Mobile phone based survey). On 7 June the volunteers deployed to five of the most affected communities (Nima, Aworshie, Alajo, Adabraka, Low McCarty hill) to collect information. Data was collected through community key informants interview (community representatives, victims/affected people representatives, district assembly members) as well as direct observation. Data cleaning and coherence confirmation continue with other sources outside RC movement. Further Assessment will continue in downstream communities to the WEIJA reservoir as it seems these areas could be potentially affected by the WEIJA Dam water spillage. The communities that will potentially be affected include; Oblogo, Ngleshi, Pambros, Salt, Lower McCarty hill, Bobo beach, Ada Kopey and Tetegu.

Disaggregated affected population data collected by GRCS volunteers on 7 June in 5 among the most affected communities by the flood (Nima, Aworshie, Aladjo, Adabraka, Low McCarty hill) revealed the following:¹

Table 1 : disaggregated data of the most affected communities by the floods in Nima, Aworshie, Aladjo, Adabraka, Low McCarty hill.

	Children under 5	Children above 5	Adult women	Adult Men	Pregnant women	Total
Displaced	675	658	1,237	2,384	142	5,096
Injured	83	48	156	124	18	429
Hospitalized	41	35	58	36	20	190
Dead	24	82	19	125	12	262**
Total	823	823	1,470	2,669	192	5,977

***96 of these were victims of the fire/explosion and the rest as a result of the flooding.*

Further observational investigations highlighted hygiene and sanitation (solid waste management and clogging of drainage systems) followed by breakdown of water supply system to be of huge concern, and many actors fear cholera and diarrhoea cases occurring as a result of the debris and refuse left in the wake of the flash floods. On the other hand some properties have been lost and approximately 40% of those affected have not received any assistance as at the day of the assessment.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Improve the health status and shelter needs of some 5,096 community members affected by the floods disaster in Ghana.

The operation will provide basic relief items for immediate support as well as software (social mobilization and hygiene/health promotion) and epidemic control activities to 5,096 internally displaced people including children (targeting mainly on those in urban-self settlement and collective centres).

Proposed strategy

It is anticipated that continuous use of stagnant/ contaminated water as observed during the assessment, will pose serious public health problems while the country continues to be endemic to cholera and other watsan related diseases.

This initial DREF will serve as a start-up operation while further assessments and details will inform on the decision and way forward based on the updated context. The operation will provide basic relief items for immediate support as well as software (social mobilization and hygiene/health promotion) and epidemic control activities to 5,000 internally displaced persons including children (targeting mainly on those in urban-self settlement and collective centres). This

¹ Some of these figures differ from those of other actors. The UN country team report of 8 June mentions a total of 9,255 displaced people, but no breakdown by adult/children was available as yet.

represents the number of individuals directly assessed by the National Society. However, the hygiene and health promotion will be targeting all affected population, and final target on these activities could significantly increase. Rapid assessment and context monitoring will continue. A mechanism for active epidemic surveillance and alert system will be set up in the 5 communities, potentially merged with the 5 first aid post.

Volunteers will also be trained on ECV manual and toolkits and RAMP for the assessment. Volunteers will also be trained to give psychosocial support to affected families. A total of 30 community based volunteers will be trained to carry out the exercise.

Table 2: Summary of needs in the 5 communities following GRCS rapid assessment on 7 June 2015.

Description of relief items	Potential Target population # based on the analysis	Estimated # of kits/items for distribution /provision
Hygiene kits	60	60
ORS	270	540
Clothing and bedding	820	205
Latrines	2,038	41
Mosquito nets	590	590
HHWT kits	820	280

The GRCS will ensure that the operation is aligned with the IFRC's commitment to realize gender equality and diversity, by adapting beneficiary selection criteria that targets the most vulnerable, e.g. lactating women, pregnant women, female headed, the elderly and people with disabilities . Other aspects considered will include programming that aims to promote prevention of sexual violence and gender-based violence and the protection of children.

Operational support services

Human resource

Up to 100 additional volunteers will be mobilised and trained for the operation making a total of 200 volunteers since the beginning of the disaster. All of them will be insured through the IFRC volunteer insurance program

Logistics and supply chain

Most of the relief items will be procured locally by the National Society within IFRC standard procurement procedures. For items requesting international purchase, IFRC will support through it logistics unit in Dubai. This includes the replenishment of 280 day-one response water bags.

Communications

The Ghana Red Cross will ensure visibility and publicity during the DREF Operation through the print and electronic media. Reports on all activities will also be put on the Society's website.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Ghana Red Cross will have the overview and management the implementation of this operation, working closely with its branch structure. The national society will compile regular operation reports which will be submitted to the IFRC West coast Regional office. IFRC technical teams will be responsible for quality control while providing close technical and coordination supports.

The supervisory roles will be played at every level of the implementation. Coordination will be done by the Disaster Management Coordinator and the Secretary General.

The Disaster Management Coordinator and focal point of the Federation will also coordinate and monitor the implementation of the project in collaboration with other stakeholders, and one monitoring visit has been planned as part of the operation. Reports and updates on the operation will be produced and submitted to the Federation.

Administration and financial management

The Financial and Administrative department will be responsible for the judicious use of funds and ensure proper financial justifications are prepared and submitted to the Federation based on the laid down criterion. The Secretary General has the overall responsibility of managing and coordinating the entire operation.

Detailed Operational Plan

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is carried out during the operation													
Output 1.1: Initial and continuous needs assessment are updated following consultation with communities affected by floods.													
Activities planned	weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
• Deployment of 10 volunteers for one day Rapid Assessment in 5 high affected communities		█											
• Deployment of 30 volunteers for 5 days detailed assessment in all affected communities including assessment in potentially affected areas by Dam water spillage			█	█	█								
• Re-orient additional 15 volunteers and follow refresher training for all 30 volunteers in RAMP Technology for continuous assessment in the affected area			█										
• Lessons Learned Workshop												█	█

Health and Care

Outcome 1: Reduce health risks, morbidity and mortality on the affected population through the provision of health and referral services to families in affected areas for three months.													
Output 1.1 Primary health care and health sensitization campaigns is provided to 5,000 displaced persons													
Activities planned	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
• Training up to 30 community-based volunteers on health and hygiene promotion and ECV (Epidemics control for volunteers) proper utilization of mosquito nets as well as PSS.			█	█									
• Conduct health promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on malaria and water-borne diseases, targeting total households in affected areas.			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			
• Acquire first aid kit for GRCS volunteers and affected communities			█	█									
• Set up 5 First Aid post to provide care to victims of explosion as well as affected communities					█	█	█	█					
• Provide first aid, psychosocial support and referral services for affected communities where required		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
• Monitoring and reporting on activities		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, to 1000 families (5,000 people)in Nima, Adabraka, Aworshie, Alajo and Low McCarty Hill													
Output 1.1 At least 280 Household have access to water treatment kits (bucket and containers and/or Day one soap)													
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
• Procure and distribute 280 HHWT kits			█	█	█	█							
• Public demonstration on household water treatment using provided kits							█	█	█	█			
• Monitoring and reporting on activities			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Output 1.2 Appropriate temporary latrines is provided to cover the needs of 2038 affected people over three months, then dismantled.													

