

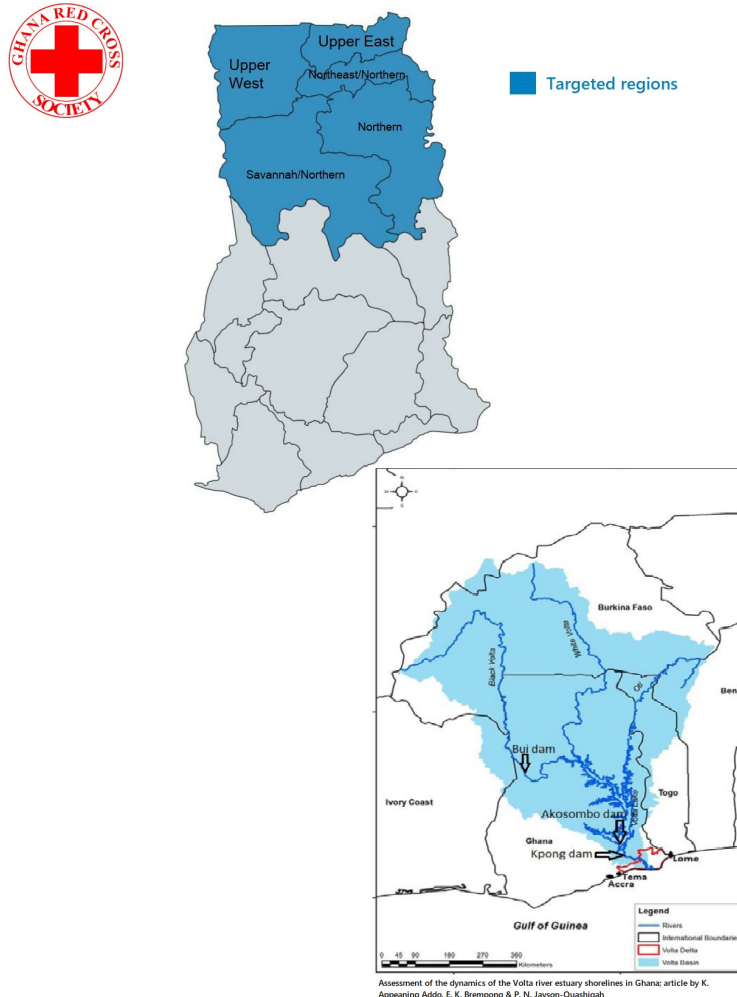


Appeal: MDRGH018	Country: Ghana	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF Imminent
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 149,586	
Glide Number:	People at risk: 2,144,677 people	People Targeted: 50,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-08-05	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 2023-11-30	DREF Published: 2023-08-08
Targeted Areas:	Northern, Upper East, Upper West		

Description of the Event

Approximate date of impact

According to the Ghana Met (GMet) Agency forecast June to September 2023 issued on 5th May 2023, incidence of above normal rainfall are forecasted in the peak of rainy season (end August to early September) in Upper east region while the overall Northern part of the country ranking from normal to above normal is also likely to face mainly flash floods and revering floods incidence exacerbated by the annual opening of Bagre dam in Burkina Faso once it reach the 235m during the same period.



Ghana RC Map with assessment of Volta River and Burkina Dam in Revering flooding.

What is expected to happen?

The rainy season in Ghana is usually covering June to October 2023 with a pic of rainfall historically in August. However, in recent floods incidence, late flooding have also been recorded in early to mid September. Early flooding reported mainly on the south while Northern part of the country are affected during the last weeks that represent the peak of the season. Indeed, several regions in the south have experienced flash floods in June 2023. Already out of the seven reported high risk regions, four have recorded incidences of flooding leading to loss of lives, property and livelihoods. this incidence follow the forecast of 5 th of May predicting flash floods in Southern Part from June to August while rainfall will be above normal in Northern part of the country from July to September.

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the Meteorological Agency have issued a warning of

increased rainfall and flooding and advised people who live in high risk flooding areas to move to higher grounds. It is forecasted that more regions in the northern part will experience flooding as a result of above normal rainfall. The historical impact analysis has shown that, over the past years, the floods impacted around 70,000 people (source: CIMA, UNIDSR, 2018, Ghana Disaster Risk Profile) Ghana is affected by

- Flash floods worst in urban areas due to urbanization challenges
- Reversing flooding mainly linked to the important river systems length crossing from Others countries, especially Burkina Faso and going through all the North regions up to the South of Ghana. The most overflowing rivers are the White and black Volta and its tributaries like Oti River, which flows into Lake Volta from the northeast.

The connection of this river system with Burkina Faso is worsening the overall flooding situation in Ghana since the annual spilling of water from Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso make an overflowing of all the river system in Ghana, impacting first the Northern regions and areas around the rivers, beaches and dams in Northern region, Upper East, Savannah, Northeast, and Upper West.

Bagre Dam is open annually when it reach 255 M which is the maximum level. GRCS historical data analysis shows that authorities usually alert the NADMO (National Disaster Management Organization) in Ghana in charge of disseminating the information. In the past, Hydroelectric Production Department of SONABEL of Burkina Faso, open the Bagre Dam on 1st September 2022 when it reach 235M. In 2018 it was in 31 August. In general, over the years, the opening of Dam happen from 30 August to 3rd September. Others dam spilling can also be recorded but Bagre is the recurrent one.



Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

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Sources:

- Rainfall forecast from GMet (https://www.meteo.gov.gh/gmet/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Forecast-of-the-JJA_JAS-Season_North-2023_Final.pdf).
 - Level of opening of Burkina Dam (<https://gna.org.gh/2022/09/burkina-faso-opens-bagre-dam/>)
 - NADMO analysis of affected areas by Bagre dam opening (<https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Bagre-Dam-spillage-NADMO-warns-28-districts-marine-police-military-to-be-deployed-1615787>)
 - <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2018-000154-gha>
 - Historical analysis of Dam spillage (https://www.ifrc.org/fr/appeals?date_from=&date_to=&location%5B%5D=6461&appeal_code=MDRGH015&text=)
 - Volta river dynamic impact in Ghana, article named "Assessment of the dynamics of the Volta River estuary shorelines in Ghana. <https://geoenvironmental-disasters.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40677-020-00151-1>
- K. Appeaning Addo, E. K. Brempong & P. N. Jayson-Quashigah

Scope and Scale

Floods risk to be addressed under this DREF are the incidence of downpours rainfall worsen with the dam spillage affecting the Northern Part of the country.

Risk analysis and impact analysis from the current forecasted highlight:

- Incidence on shelter settlements, income generating activities due to high probability of heavy rains accompanied by strong winds and lightning which could lead to localized floods and flash floods. Settles in flood prone areas should be relocated and ensure provision of emergency settlement of the affected people. Ghana in general is subject to these torrential rainfall from North to South, South from early in the year and South from August to September.
- Health risk with increased cases of water borne diseases such as cholera, diarrheas', dengue fever and the upsurge of malaria due to increased breeding grounds.

Flooding and incidence of spillage/overland from Bagre dam mainly affected: Upper East, Upper West, Savannah, Northeast and 2 districts of northern region. In the past 5 years, the incidence of floods due to Dam spillage in these regions affected directly around 31,000 people to 50,000 people with significant consequences on agriculture and community economical resilience of riverbanks communities. The spillage from the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso is the major external factor contributing to the perennial flooding in Ghana.

The spillage usually affects farmers who cultivate close to the White Volta in the Talensi, Bawku West and Binduri districts, submerging their farms and other communities in Mognori Gentiaga Bansi, Bazua, Sapeliga, Timoode Atub, Binaba, amongst others. Cumulatively 2016 and 2017, floods have affected approximately 1.5 million people (NADMO, 2017).

As such, regions in Ghana being at risk are mainly 5 in the North in priority even if the overflowing of water and rainy season peak usually affect low-lying areas in the South as Accra. The scope of the floods in Ghana can then be very



large but the peak of season from August to September is likely to affect priority 22 districts in 5 regions which are:

- Northern Region - 7 districts
- Upper East 3 districts
- Upper West- 4 districts
- North East - 5 districts
- Savannah - 3 districts

Total population at risk is 2,144,677 who are in districts affected by both torrential rains and the Bagre dam spillage.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	-

Lessons learned

Effective floods readiness in Ghana has come out as a main learning of successive floods response implemented over the past years. Anticipatory action is now recognized in humanitarian intervention as a cost and life-saving option in the current prevailing situation of limited resources, and increasing demands of humanitarian assistance, increasing scale and complexity of floods impact over the years. All worsened by climate change. Ghana Red Cross is scaling-up the anticipatory action for the floods risk with actions that include a better coordination with Met agencies to monitor the events and program to mitigate the impact of floods. There is an EAP on development that will contribute to those effort. Waiting for it to be approved, this DREF operation will set actions for the floods risk in the horizon for 2023.

The challenge of monitoring of the Meteorological reports was also identified and since, has been strengthened through coordination with relevant agencies that have even support the development of and EAP under validation. On the same path, partnership and collaboration with the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), state actors and other humanitarian organizations is settled and will be kept for effective results and timely response.

In the past floods' response for example, Ghana RC identified key next priority for floods the preparedness and readiness of response tools that include the traditional trained staff and volunteers; prepositioned items but mainly addressing the early evacuation with the readiness of the identified sites and availability of food and non-food items.

Furthermore, it was also identified that community level preparedness through trainings of response teams and simulation exercises results in better response and ownership of actions which compliment those of external actors.

With delegation support, the GRCS has improved over the past years the procurement system and aligned the procedures for emergency procurement. These measures follow the challenges identified under the 2019 DREF for floods and Dam spillage.



Current National Society Actions

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	NS has a multi-hazard preparedness plan which guides the analysis of branches capacity and existing mechanism for emergency response to contribute to the readiness of the team on this operation.
	Branches are monitoring the community alert system in place in coordination with the community disaster reduction committee with the volunteers' alert system of the capacity of the NS across the regions of intervention.
	Monitoring of the weather and forecast is done with the NADMO (National Disaster Management Organization).

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	The IFRC country and cluster have been following the developments and current rainfall predictions for West Africa. A meeting was called to discuss the need to prepare early through launch of Imminent in Ghana to mitigate the negative impacts of flooding in the flood prone areas.
ICRC	None
Participating National Societies	None

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	National authorities have so far acted in the relocation of people affected by the flooding to high grounds, they have provided temporary shelter, food and non-food items. Government agencies are also issuing warnings to those in flood prone areas to relocate to high grounds.
UN or other actors	World bank provided USD 150 million to great Accra to improve flood resilience for 2.5 million people.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The coordination mechanisms are at regional level and are coordinated by NADMO. The National Society through the Regional Managers are part of the mechanism and volunteers have been involved in the assessment and activation of Community Disaster Response teams where they have been formed and established in collaboration with local NADMO offices. There is no National level coordination mechanism, but these are expected as the situation continues to deteriorate.



Anticipated Needs



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Women, children and minors and people with special need vulnerability increases in the context of humanitarian crisis. The need for an inclusive, dignified and gender balanced assistance is key to mitigate the risk of any protection and safety concerns.

In the case of any early evacuations or post impact displacement and/or relocation, it is critical to ensure the conditions address the minimum PGI standards. Exposure to sexual violence during displacements is also increasing.

The GRCS will work with relevant authorities to ensure the safety of all gender groups and also to deliver humanitarian support which takes into consideration different needs of gender groups.



Health

There is a need to enhance the awareness sessions for water-related diseases and vector borne diseases which are likely to escalate during the floods. The various flash floods event forecasted and the period of overflowing of waters in the communities usually leave several stagnant water, ground of breeding of mosquito, snails. There is a significant risk of increased cases of water borne diseases until October such as cholera, diarrheas, dengue fever and the upsurge of malaria due to increased breeding grounds.

There is a need to mitigate the exposure and vulnerability of the communities by ensuring the NS deliver the right messages preventing and teaching the families for good practice prior the peak season.

Messages will be delivered to targeted population of 50,000 people and focus on the prevention of diseases which are prevalent in flooding situations such as malaria and other communicable diseases.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Ghana regions at risk are mainly rural and semi-urban areas characterized by informal settlements and poorly constructed houses from local materials.

The floods in the past event have severely affected the shelter, especially in rural areas. The existing economical vulnerability of the families living in those areas are making them likely to not secure sufficient resources to strengthen their houses before the floods. There are strong winds associated to the current forecast for upcoming months which will likely deteriorate further the existing settlements and leave those families homeless. In June flash floods, almost 3,900 people were left homeless in southern part of the country. In the North, the houses destroyed par the floods or washed away due to light local material were around 487 houses in Upper east region and Northern region.

The identified informal settlements in floods prone areas need to be mapped out and support provided to mitigate the impact of floods in those communities by provision of shelter support to strengthen the foundation of their houses, roofing repair or setting community dykes around the houses.

For the homeless as well, the evacuation centers are already identified and settled by the NDAMO where people will be settled in the 22 evacuations centers at districts level across the 5 regions. All communities' facilities



like school, religious buildings, local authority's buildings etc will be used as temporary shelter solutions for the homeless but lack basics facilities for dignity, health and protections for the families. Main needs being the latrines usually are quickly overwhelmed during the flooding days.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

During the floods, the water points could be damaged as already happened in the past. Focus will be to ensure the water points are protected if possible.

Despite the shelter strengthening support, it is expected that thousands of people will still need to be evacuated and will likely lack access to safe water, at least during the first days in the evacuation center. It is important to secure for the homeless or temporary evacuated families a way to access to safe drinking water, Sanitation facilities in the evacuation centres and also among the targeted population of 14,000 people. The general population will also be targeted with hygiene promotion messages to prevent outbreak of water borne diseases.

In the past events of dam spillage, there was reported from NS assessment a high level of stagnant water presents potential hazards for both communities and personnel engaged in the response. Protection of the team and addressing WASH prevention need to be prioritized. Furthermore, it was identified that the main water points within the affected communities was contaminated or exposed to potential contamination during past floods in the Northern region and Upper East. Similarly, there were several damages reported on latrines and community facilities in general that increase the environmental hygiene risk.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In the previous flooding events , it has been clearly identified that communities access to early warning on the eminent floods and needed actions has led to saving lives, reduced loss of property and livelihoods. In the most recent flash floods of June 2023, over 3,974 people were displaced and lack early information. In preparing for forecasted floods, the Ns will through volunteers and community information Centers provide actionable warning to those at risk and advise them on actions to prevent injuries and fatalities during floods.

The effective delivery of early actions relies a lot on understanding, engagement, acceptance and participation of the communities. As such, several actions to mitigate the risk of floods consist of communicating with existing representative group which need to be clearly identified. The suitable communication channel identified from previous operations was identified as community debates, the CIC (community information center) where all important messages are passed, radio.

CEA need to be embedded in through the intervention enabling the GRCS to deliver support which meets the needs of the people. Affected populations can also provide feedback on the quality and timeliness of the response.

Operational Strategy



Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at mitigating the impact of floods for 50,000 people in Northern regions of Ghana during the peak of the season by reducing their shelter, WASH and health vulnerability as identified to likely be affected.

The NS actions will prioritize districts that are subject to torrential and flash floods plus impact of water overflow from Bagre Dam spillage in the following 5 regions: Upper East, Upper West, Northern region, Savannah, Northeast.

Operation strategy rationale

To address the needs of the affected population, this DREF will contribute to mitigate the impact of floods in the communities by ensuring readiness of NS for early actions and possible immediate response, enhance the coordination and monitoring system of different stakeholders involved, strengthening the shelter of most vulnerable families while setting or consolidating the community early actions and evacuation system.

A- READINESS STRATEGY

1) Readiness of national society branches and HQ for identified early actions.

a) Volunteers and personnel readiness: trainings to cover 7 days.

To timely deliver on this intervention, the NS will mobilize NDRTs and volunteers in each provincial branches. Their competences on CEA, PGI, shelter in emergency, health and WASH prevention as well as first aid will be complemented through a week briefing.

200 Volunteers for the operation field level implementation and 12 NDRTs will be trained EPiC modules focusing on main diseases such as malaria, cholera, diarrheic diseases and vector borne as well as key messages for Health and Hygiene Promotion. Trainings will give necessary knowledge to the team also to carry-out early warning, awareness pre-impact and at evacuation centers.

NS will also conduct under shelter a 3 days training on safe shelter construction, beneficiary identification and registration. These trainings aim to provide skills to the team deployed to support the identification of houses at risk to collapse and the support to the repairs needed aside of CDRT and external expertise received during the early actions on shelter.

b) Logistic capacity

The National Society has a warehouse at National Headquarters and a 40-foot container in Upper East and 120-foot container in Northern region. In terms of fleet, the National Society has 1 double cab Toyota pickup, 2 land cruisers and at regional level upper east has double pickup, 1 land cruiser; Northern region has 1 double cab pick-up and 1 land cruiser; and in Upper West 1 double cab Toyota pickup.

2) Preparedness and readiness action at community level

NS will address here mainly the different sectors needs by ensuring the initial mapping of the situation and early warning systems are updated, the pre-positioning of existing materials are done and community and institutional engagement started.

a) Mapping of the existing systems and engagement of stakeholders

GRCS will work closely with local authorities and offices representation of GMeT and NADMO to ensure the identification of existing early warning system like gauges and discussed on evacuation plan.

- The existing evacuations plan will be updated following the main evacuation sites identified.
- The evacuation sites will be assessed to see the existing facilities since the last floods and which sites to be prioritized for the evacuation plan - the one with the best WASH facilities.
- Roles to also be discussed and agreed during the different coordination meetings.
- Identify and engage media as local radio to be ready for the dissemination of early warning messages and actions to take. This will be teaching sessions and ensuring the understanding of people involved in passing the radio/TV messages when the alert is given.
- Identified and engage community representatives for the dissemination of early warning messages and actions to



take when trigger is met.

b) Simulation exercise for early warning and evacuation

NS plan to engage communities, GMeT, NDAMO local and regional offices as well as local stakeholders to confirm the various existing alert and evacuation system and conduct the simulation exercises to ensure early evacuation is quicker in the event of trigger reached. At least 01 simulation exercise per region will be carried out to ensure high level readiness.

c) Shelter Stocks inventory and prepositioning:

Existing shelter kits are available at regional warehouses of Upper east and Northern region. The stocks inventory will be completed by 15th August but estimated at around 150 emergency shelter kits. There is no existing warehouse in other regions and in case trigger 2 is forecasted, NS will still have time to move the stock as distances are more or less 2Hrs from one warehouse to the other regions.

d) House strengthening preparedness activities

- Identification and selection of at-risk houses

GRCS will identify most vulnerable people that will likely have their houses flooded or collapsed due to vulnerabilities of their constructions, wall, roofing during the overflow of waters. Clear criteria will be validated in advance from the launch of this operation and shared with volunteers and NDRTs in charge of the assessment and identifications of at-risk houses. This exercise will then be validated with the technical expertise of an engineer hire as consultant at regional level and the contribution of community representative and NADMO.

- NS will evaluate the market and identify existing suppliers for construction material to be in alert and advocating to have sufficient stocks in each region. At least 2 suppliers will be identified in advance in each region through existing procurement processes.

- The NS will also ensure the community representative takes part on all the mapping, targeting and validation on the planning of the activities, especially distributions.

- Market monitoring focus on identified suppliers will be done, ensuring the stock are always available close to the forecasted impact date/period. NS will also continue engaging on any price changes.

e) WASH and health

- The staff and NDRTs are ensuring the community mapping of risk for health and WASH are conducted to prioritize the direct target for the relief assistance.

- For the planned procurement of water treatments, NS will ensure contracting process is initiated to facilitate the activation of procurement when trigger is met.

GRCS will identify the suppliers that can quickly deliver available stocks for the aqua tabs. Procurement process and administrative documentation will be initiated and completed to enable speedy purchase order and deliverables when time comes.

B- EARLY ACTIONS WHEN TRIGGER IS MET

When NDAMO or Burkina agency report the opening of Bagre Dam, NS will have 3 days lead time to implement the early actions that include the activation of early warning and alert in all the districts, activation and completing of evacuations in the sites, provision of water treatments, and support of repairs/ rehabilitation of house. NS will also monitor the 72Hrs forecast and activate the early action when the report will present predictions of cumulative rainfall of 3 months from 499 to 700mm.

1) Shelter early action during the 3 days lead time

a) Repairs /Rehabilitation of houses

- Provide support to houses repairs to 600 families, reducing their vulnerabilities ahead of the floods impact.

- Proceed with procurement and handling material from supplier to the ' communities of the beneficiaries.

- Volunteers will then support the repairs with technical guidance from NDRTs and engineers. To ensure a timely implementation of the repairs, NS will add to the 200 volunteers additional 200 community volunteers engaged from proposed community members and beneficiaries to support handling as part of community contribution to their assistance. This has proved to be effective and will be duplicated and hence contribute in this way, on the engagement of the community and interest to take part on the resilience effort.



- Engage the community on identifying and strengthening existing alert and protection system against floods like self-made dykes, gauges etc.
- Moving the prepositioning shelter kits from regional warehouses to evacuation sites could take place on day 3 if impact requires a long stay in the communities and in the sites or additional shelter support. The local authorities can be involved to secure the stocks for example the chief, police or local office of NADMO where available.

b) Early warning and evacuation

- 200 volunteers aside of those mobilized for the shelter repairs will be engaged on the early warning messages and early evacuation to the identified sites. These volunteers will be the ones engaged to update the evacuation plans. For 3 days, they will put all the effort to limit the number of people affected by the floods by activating the early warning system.
- Messages engaging communities for early evacuation will be disseminated through volunteers and radio. 5 radios will be briefed on their role when trigger is met and the messages to be disseminated.

c) WASH and Health

- Awareness for WASH and health: Carry out hygiene and health prevention messages to 50,000 people at risk of floods.
- Procurement and distribution of aqua tabs.

C- COORDINATION AND EXIT STRATEGY

In parallel to the above actions, NS will ensure coordination is kept with all stakeholders and be ready to scale-up this intervention to the response. Contribution of local leadership and coordination of the response will enable the communities deploy the use of local early warning systems for better flood preparedness and response.

GRCS will maintain regular contacts with the GMet and NADMO at the Headquarters and Regional level and also use its presence in the field to monitor the evolution of the flooding situation. Extended periods of rainfall and further opening of flood gates of Bagre dam and increased number of affected population from the estimated 50,000 will lead to the escalation of the operation from AA to response.

Additional Regions Affected: The AA are forecasted to be in the Northern regions; however, if more rains and dam waters continue, affected regions like Volta and the Southern regions of Ashanti, Western and Great Accra, GRCS will request for a DREF and possibly an Emergency Appeal to respond to the increased geographical areas where flooding is reported.

Given the forecasts, GRCS scenario analysis include a likely impact of floods that the above strategy will help mitigating the impact of floods. This intervention will likely scale-up to the response based on a detailed assessment quickly deployed after the impact to understand the priority need and evaluate how this can be addressed after the flood's incidence. NS potential actions will prioritize interventions that will first secure gender and protection minimum standards. The cash intervention will likely be included, and way forward will cover the needs that will arise with the flood's incidence for communities re-localized and for the ones still in the affected villages. Since past years, CVA has become the main response modality as it was successively well received by communities and assessed to be a more dignified approach to humanitarian assistance in these regions. Volunteers briefing on that modality will be quick to achieve and NS early priorities will also consider the existing gaps of evacuation sites that require arrangements and facilities to meet the minimum health and hygiene and protections for families. The main actions will be to enable most people to access latrines facilities in each evacuation centers. The access to more latrine facilities was reported in past operations as an area that quickly gets overwhelmed and creates a more complex situation for WASH and wellbeing.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Across the highly flood prone regions , 50000 people will be targeted with interventions with various forms of interventions based on their level of vulnerability.

- a) All will receive information on likely flood dates and be encouraged to take mitigation measures. They will be



reached through radio and also by volunteers who will be deployed to the hot spots. These people are living in flood prone areas/areas which are likely to receive above normal rainfall and have in previous years been affected. 600 families are likely to be affected by rainfall due to poor/weak construction and dilapidated status of their houses and will require support to strengthen their houses.

b) 15,000 people will receive support for aquatabs as this population is estimated to have disruptions in their water supply systems. This WASH target will also look into the social vulnerabilities for families either in the communities or that will evacuate in the site. Criteria will include houses with Women in lactation, houses with children below 5 years old; the elderly and people with disabilities that will have challenges to do long distance for water in case of nearest water system affected.

c) All 50,000 people will receive information and targeted warnings on floods through the 200 volunteers. NS intend to reach this 50,000 people across the 22 districts with flood warning through Community Information Centres and FM radio broadcasts, on floods and safer evacuation areas. The Radio coverage could likely reach all the population in the districts.

These people are targeted because they may have poor mechanism to cope with the effects of the flooding. Health and Hygiene promotion will also target all; but in particular the 50,000 target population since during floods and potential displacement, the risk to transmission of water borne diseases is high.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Lack of coping mechanism: and high levels of vulnerability- women children and elderly:

General population in flood prone areas: These people will be targeted with Health and Hygiene messages, to prevent outbreak of diseases including measures they need to take to stay safe physical harm related to flooding risks.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	16,407	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	8,950	42.00 %	58.00 %
Men:	15,943	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	8,700	8.00 %	
Total targeted population:	50,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Limited access to affected populations.	Prepositioning of stocks in nearest point of operation.
Targeting people not affected by the flooding.	Local administration structures and social services will be consulted during beneficiary identification and registration.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation



Risk: Injuries and drowning of staff and volunteers of the Red Cross

Mitigation: Staff and volunteers will be provided with safety regulations regarding flooding, such as avoiding crossing flooded rivers and water ways. They will also be provided with protective clothing such as boots and bibs with reflective colors.



Planned Intervention

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 28,475
		Targeted Persons	417
Indicators	Target		
Coordination meeting conducted RCRC	4		
Coordination meeting conducted externally.	10		
	Branches readiness • Leading stakeholder mapping and engagement through the IFRC operation staff in country. • Support capacity strengthening of volunteers and personnel • Briefing on code of conduct. • Briefing of branches personnel on Anticipatory actions and quick-off of the project. • Mapping of existing suppliers, partners and community representatives to be engaged on the activities. Priority Actions: NS overall support for the operation • National Society volunteers' mobilization and branches personnel. • Ensure compliance and reporting on delivery of this operation. • Ensure coordination with partners and NDAMO, GMeT and media. Coordination to be at district, regional and National level ensuring information flow, two-way communication and regular updates on forecasts and activities. • Strengthen the flood readiness system in a long way relationship. • Delegation oversight on PMER requirements.		

	Health	Budget	CHF 17,404
		Targeted Persons	50000
Indicators		Target	
# of volunteers		200	
#of people reached		50000	
		• Training of 200 volunteers on EPiC for competencies on health risks associated with floods and diseases related incidences such as malaria, and diarrheas.	

Priority Actions:	• Group teaching sessions on prevention of recurrent diseases for 2 months. • Sensitization of at-risk communities for 2 months.
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	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 3,565
		Targeted Persons	15000
Indicators		Target	
#of aquatabs procured and distributed		70020	
# of families receiving water treatment		2443	
Priority Actions:		Readiness • Awareness and environmental hygiene promotion to enhance cleaning in the communities ahead of the floods to reduce waste spread in the houses transported by water. • Identify of most exposed water sources in the communities at risk. • Identification and selection of beneficiaries for water treatment. Early actions • Purchase and distribution of 70,020 aqua tabs /water treatment chemicals to 2,443 families (15,000 people). • Training of households on safe use of water treatment chemicals. • Engage communities on environmental hygiene.	

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 87,006
		Targeted Persons	50000
Indicators		Target	
# of HHs reached with houses repairs		600	
# of volunteers trained on beneficiary registration and safe construction		200	
#people assisted with evacuation		50000	
		Preparedness and readiness from launch to the reception of trigger: • Training for 200 Volunteers for safe construction, community sensitization, beneficiary registration and distribution. • Identify and evaluate the situation of evacuation to site. • Setting-up or updating the evacuation plan in coordination with community leaders, NADMO and local authorities. • Simulation exercise for evacuation conducted in the 5 regions	

	• Identification and registration of households with houses at risk to collapse. • Technical shelter expertise to support the identification of most vulnerable houses full onboard for 2 months in 5 regions. Covering pre- and post-impact analysis for shelter risk. • Validation process with technical expertise and community. • Identify the suppliers for constructions material. • Complete the administrative process for emergency supply of material when trigger will be reached (from requisition to contract). • Engage communities on setting traditional dykes with stones and ground. Priority Actions: • Pre-positioning • Warehouses stock inventory of shelter construction and items. Early actions from trigger (when report is received of opening of the Dam) • Purchase proceeds and distribution of construction material. • Volunteers deployed to support houses rehabilitation. 400 volunteers will be deployed for 3 days to support the rehabilitation for timely achievement. 200 will provide guidance following trainings received and 400 will support as community volunteers identified among the supported communities. • Technical shelter expertise to support the rehabilitation/ repair. • Monitoring of effectiveness and relevance of shelter assistance • Support families on early evacuation and early warning when trigger is met.
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	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 9,324
		Targeted Persons	50000
Indicators	Target		
# of people reached	50000		
% of sampled population	20		
#of radio engaged	5		
# of volunteers briefed on CEA and community feedback mechanisms	212		
	Priority Actions: • Volunteers briefing on CEA. • Collection of community feedback on readiness activities. • Radio jingles broadcasting on key awareness messages. • Engaged local media and radio to support the alert system when trigger will be reached, at least one per region.		

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 3,812
		Targeted Persons	417
Indicators		Target	
#of monitoring reports		2	
Priority Actions:		• Field monitoring of the operation and technical support. • Support report delivery. • Support coordination and stakeholder mapping and engagement through the IFRC operation staff in country. • Delegation oversight on PMER requirements.	

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

- 14 Staff will be deployed: These will be 5 regional managers, the Head of DM, Emergency Health and CEA/PMER. They will provide the necessary technical support such as rapid assessment, coordination with other institutions and government/NADMO.
- Deploy 12 NDRTs (regional and HQ) to support in the management of the operation.
- 400 Volunteers:
 - 200 will cover the identification of target households and distribution of supplies such as water treatment chemicals. They will also carry out field level monitoring of interventions and reporting through the district officers to the region. During the early actions, they will be focused on the awareness, early warning, evacuation.
 - 200 volunteers will focus on the house repairs during the early actions.
 - These volunteers will be complemented by 200 community volunteers selected from beneficiary communities to support the house repairs during the 3 days lead time.

In total, each target regions will mobilize forty volunteers and twenty community volunteers.

• Monitoring Plan:

The staff to be deployed for this operation from the field level to the HQ and IFRC are as follows:

1. 212 Volunteers (200 field and 12 NDRT) who will be based daily in the districts.
2. Regional managers who will be supporting in monitoring activities by the NDRT.
3. Disaster Management Manager, Health, CEA and PMER staff at HQ level.
4. IFRC Ghana office and Cluster Delegation in Abuja.
5. 05 engineers mobilized for 2 months.

Based on the operation, the activities and the strategy for implementation set out will be shared with all staff involved during the field level training sessions, activity-based data from the field will be collected on a monthly basis and reported through the chain (field to NS -HQ). Data and information will be compiled and sent to the IFRC for review and validation before uploading for further dissemination. Real time monitoring will also be undertaken by the HQ and regional staff during routine monitoring and fed into the reporting format agreed upon.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

National Society will undertake all the procurement of locally available items which constitutes a majority in this DREF.

How will this operation be monitored?

A monitoring framework will be established to track key performance indicators which will be assigned to different levels of staff and volunteers. These include activities such as field level data collection, frequency of data collection, reporting lines from the operation area to the region to Headquarters and finally to IFRC and NADMO headquarters.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

The National Society has a communication department which will work closely with the field teams to capture significant information and publish in print , electronic, social media in online platforms. National society has an active facebook and twitter pages.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRGH018 - Ghana Red Cross Imminent Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	117,298
Shelter and Basic Household Items	87,006
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	17,404
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,565
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	9,324
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	32,287
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	3,812
National Society Strengthening	28,475
TOTAL BUDGET	149,586

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **IFRC Project Manager:** Noor Baya Pwani, Program coordinator - Ghana, noor.pwani@ifrc.org
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- **Media Contact:** Rita Nyaga, Communication Senior officer, rita.nyaga@ifrc.org
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