SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Ghana | Flood

The GRCS staff and a community volunteer inspect the aftermath of floods in the Volta region. Photo Credit: Jonathan Hope, Ghana Red Cross Society.

sEAP №: **sEAP2024GH01**	Operation №: **MDRGH022**	Total Budget **CHF 220,000**	Readiness: **CHF 78,868**	
			Prepositioning: **CHF 55,542**	
			Early Action: **CHF 85,590**	
People targeted: **3000 People**	sEAP approved: **10/09/2025**	sEAP timeframe: **2 Years**	sEAP lead time: **15 days**	Operational timeframe: **3 months**
Prioritized geographical areas: *The geographical areas this simplified EAP will target Northern, Upper East, Savannah, Northeast and Upper West Region*				

RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

Prioritized hazard and its historical impact.

Ghana faces increasing vulnerability to climate-related hazards, including aridity, droughts, extreme rainfall events, and flooding, with substantial implications for its ecosystems, economy, and society. The Northern Savannah zone is particularly exposed to recurrent floods and droughts, while coastal regions face significant risks from storm surges, coastal erosion, and tidal inundations.

According to data from the international disaster database (table 1), between 1900 and 2020, Ghana experienced a range of natural hazards with significant human and economic impacts, dominated by climate-sensitive events such as floods, droughts, and epidemics. While only three drought events were recorded, they affected over 12.5 million people, highlighting the scale of indirect impacts despite no reported fatalities and minimal documented damage. Floods, particularly riverine types, were both frequent (16 events) and destructive, causing over 400 deaths, affecting nearly 3.9 million people, and resulting in economic losses of USD 33.5 million. Epidemics, primarily bacterial, accounted for the highest mortality, with 1,268 deaths across 21 events. Other hazards such as earthquakes, wildfires, and storms were rare but locally lethal.

Table 1: Natural disasters in Ghana, 1900–2020

Natural Hazard 1900–2020	Subtype	Events count	Total Deaths	Total Affected	Total Damage
Drought	Drought	3	0	12,512,000	100
Earthquake	Ground Movement	1	17	0	0
Epidemic	Bacterial Disease	18	1,118	89,735	0
	Viral Disease	3	150	1,031	0
Flood	Riverine Flood	16	409	3,859,990	33,500
	Flash flood	1	13	0	0
Wildfire Storm	Land Fire (Brush, Bush, pasture	1	4	1,500	0
Storm	Convective Storm	1	20	12	0

In addition, the effects of pluvial flooding have become increasingly significant over the last ten years. In 2017, Ghana experienced extreme floods that affected about 1 million people[1]. In 2018, floods caused by high-intensity rainfall, combined with water release from the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso, affected 100,000 people and destroyed 196 km^2 of farmland[2]. Annually, Ghana experiences rain between March and November, which affects all the regions. During this period, the peak rainfall occurred in June for the major season and September/October for the minor season. The rainfall pattern for the targeted northern geographical area followed a unimodal trend spanning April/May to October. During the rainy season, the long-term mean rainfall values for the northern Savannah Ecological Zone were between 840-1020 mm, with the northern region having an average of 920 mm per year, 870 mm per year for the Upper West, and 900 mm per year for the Upper East. In both 2016 and 2017, floods affected approximately 1.5 million people (NADMO, 2017). The UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) said that seasonal rains and floods are severely impacting countries in West and Central Africa including the Republic of Congo, Chad, Liberia, Nigeria, Niger, Democratic

[1] Adegoke, J., Sylla, M. B., Bossa, A. Y., Ogunjobi, K., & Adounkpe, J. (2019). Regional Climate Change Series: Floods. *WASCAL, Accra, Ghana. 114p*.

[2] FLOODLIST. (2018). Ghana—Dozens Killed by Flooding in Northern Regions. Retrieved from http://floodlist.com/africa/ghana-floods-northern-regions-september-2018

Republic of Congo, Gambia, Mauritania, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Ghana, Cameroon, Mali and Burkina Faso[3].

As of 16 August 2022, seasonal rains and floods affected 731,000 people in the region, taking significant toll on human life, property, land, and livestock. Over 250 people have lost their lives and many more have been injured, while some 35,000 houses have been destroyed leaving 126,000 people homeless.

In addition to the natural fall of rain in Ghana, which increases the likelihood of flooding in rural and urban settings, the spillage of water from the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso and the Akosombo Dam exacerbates the flooding situation, especially in locations along the Volta River and its tributaries. Ghana is also vulnerable to the cascading disasters caused by floods.

During the 2023 season, flooding that occurred was largely confined to the northern part of Ghana and only expanded as torrential rains began in late September and continued until October 18th. The accumulation of these rains led to prolonged and successive flood events in the Savannah and Volta regions, which were attributed to the overflow of the Bui Black Volta in the Savannah region and the unavoidable spillage from the Akosombo Dam in the Volta region. The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) and other relevant authorities discovered that approximately 35,857 individuals were affected by flooding in the Volta region and its surrounding areas. Moreover, the Bui dam, which is situated on the border of the Savannah and Bono regions, triggered flooding that affected approximately 5,000 people in seven communities of Buipe town, central Gonja district. In total, approximately 26,000 individuals were displaced, resulting in significant property and livelihood losses[4]. The effects of spillage extend to farmers living close to the White Volta in the Talensi, Bawku West, and Binduri areas, including their farmlands and adjoining communities in Mognori Gentiaga Bansi, Bazua, Sapeliga, Timoode Atub, and Binaba.

No.	Year	Type of Impact	No. of people affected
1	2017	Regions affected Central, Greater Accra, Western, and Eastern. Several hectares of farmlands were destroyed, houses were destroyed, 26 in the eastern region, businesses closed, affecting livelihood, schools closed due to flood water, and disruption of road networks. - Rainfall/ Bagre Dam spillage	1 million people
	2018	Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions experienced severe rainfall and the release of water from the Bagre Dam, destroying 196 km^2 of farmland, loss of livelihood, 41 deaths, roads, infrastructures, bridges and houses destroyed	100,000
	2019	Upper East region 1000- 4000 houses destroyed, displacement of people, farmland destroyed and estimated 29 dead. - Bagre Dam spillage	26,083
	2021	Upper West, Ashanti, Northeast Regions torrential rainfall led to a total of 9 deaths, destroyed road networks, over 100 houses destroyed, and several farmlands destroyed	2,005
	2022	West and Central Africa regions affected by torrential rainfall led to over 250 losses of lives, 35,000 homes destroyed, 126,000 displaced	73,500
	2023	Northern and Volta Regions, spillage of Volta Dam and torrential rainfall led to destruction of homes, farmlands, closure of schools and 26,000 people displaced.	40,857

[3] Flood list (2022) https://floodlist.com/africa/west-central-africa-floods-august-2022

[4] https://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/ghana-floods-dref-operational-update-mdrgh018-04-march-2024

Explain which risks have been selected for this protocol and why

The Ghana Red Cross Society has selected flooding as a response for its Early Action Protocol (EAP) due to the significant and multifaceted risks it poses to communities, as evidenced by historical data and recurring flood events in Ghana. Flooding in Ghana is a persistent and escalating hazard, with major incidents recorded in 2007, 2010, 2015, and 2020, each causing widespread devastation. For example, the 2007 floods affected over 300,000 people, displaced thousands, and resulted in more than 50 deaths, while the 2020 floods in the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions destroyed homes, farms, and infrastructure, leaving many vulnerable to further risks. These historical events highlight the urgent need for proactive measures to mitigate the impacts of flooding, which is why the Ghana Red Cross Society has prioritized it under its EAP framework.

The specific risks addressed by the simplifier early action protocol include:

I. **Risk of Loss of Lives and Livelihoods**

II. **Risk of Health**

III. **Risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA):**

Describe the selected early actions and explain how they will address the risks and lead to the intended outcome

Early actions were selected based on collaboration with the National Disaster Management Organization during 2023 Imminent DREF activities and the affected community. The GRCS plans to embark on the following early actions.

- **To address the risk of loss of life and livelihoods**, the sEAP will provides anticipatory cash assistance that enables vulnerable households to reinforce their shelters ahead of forecasted floods or carry out timely post-event repairs, thereby reducing the likelihood of structural collapse and injury. Additionally, cash support facilitates temporary evacuation and relocation, helping to minimize fatalities and prevent the loss of essential household assets, income sources, and livestock. This intervention is particularly crucial in the Ghanaian context, where a large portion of the population depends on subsistence agriculture and informal trade, both of which are highly susceptible to flood-related disruption.

- **To address the risk to public health**, particularly the increased incidence of waterborne diseases such as cholera and the spread of vector-borne illnesses like malaria due to stagnant water and poor sanitation, the sEAP combines cash assistance with targeted public health education and awareness campaigns. Cash grants enable affected households to access essential healthcare services, procure clean drinking water, and invest in hygiene materials, while community-based education initiatives promote preventive practices such as safe water storage, improved sanitation, and mosquito control. This integrated approach reduces the overall health burden of flooding, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly.

- To address the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), the EAP adopts a protection-sensitive approach by prioritizing cash assistance for women, children, and persons with disabilities, who are disproportionately affected during displacement and disaster-related disruption. In anticipation of heightened vulnerabilities, the protocol also includes community-based awareness-raising on SEA risks and capacity strengthening of local protection mechanisms. These efforts are implemented in close coordination with relevant government institutions, particularly the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, to ensure a coherent and multisectoral response framework that upholds safety, dignity, and accountability during early action.

- **Activities will include the dissemination of early warning messages** in flood-prone areas through local media, with the support of community radio stations and community engagement sessions involving traditional leaders and other relevant local authorities. These actions aim to increase risk awareness and preparedness among communities facing potential flood threats.

- In addition, community sensitization on pre-rainy season cleaning of water channels and drainage systems will be conducted with the involvement of local volunteers. This participatory approach not only mitigates the risk of urban and peri-urban flooding but also reinforces community ownership and promotes a culture of local resilience and proactive risk reduction.

EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

Overall objective of the intervention	The proposed early action interventions aim to mitigate the impact of fluvial flooding that will be occasioned by spillage of the Bagre Dam and/or rainfall in the designated northern regions. The implementation of early warning messages during local media that would emphasise movement/relocation to safer grounds; coupled with multi-purpose cash assistance with the goal to save lives, property and to preserve human dignity. The GRCS will achieve this through cooperation with local and traditional authorities in the respective affected areas.
Potential geographical high-risk areas that the simplified EAP would target	The 2022 annual flood outlook for Ghana and the 2023 season's experiences of flooding revealed that the Upper East, Northeast, Upper West, Northern, and Savannah regions were the locations most prone to flooding in Ghana.[5]. The Bagre Dam's spillage, which is affected by rainfall in Burkina Faso, plays a significant role in intensifying the human, social, and economic consequences that are experienced in these areas, in addition to the customary rainfall.[6] The northern savannah ecological zone, in which these areas are situated, is particularly susceptible to the effects of climate variability and multi-dimensional poverty.[7]
Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?	The intervention targets 3,000 people in 500 households within flood-prone areas, focusing on subsistence farmers, small business owners and retailers, and families with weak household structures. These groups have been identified based on their high vulnerability to flooding and their limited capacity to recover without external support. a) Subsistence crop and livestock farmers: Subsistence farmers rely heavily on their crops and livestock for food and income. Flooding can destroy crops, drown livestock, and contaminate water sources, leading to food insecurity and economic losses. These farmers often lack the resources to invest in flood-resistant farming techniques or alternative livelihoods, making them particularly vulnerable to climate. Flooding increases the risk of waterborne diseases, affecting farmers and their livestock, further exacerbating their vulnerability. Over 70% of the rural poor in developing countries depend on agriculture for livelihoods (World Bank, 2023)[8]. Floods exacerbate poverty by wiping out harvests and livestock, pushing households into debt. b) Small business owners and retailers: Small businesses and retailers often operate in informal settings with limited capital and infrastructure. Flooding can damage goods, disrupt supply chains,

[5] https://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/ghana-floods-dref-operational-update-mdrgh018-07-november-2023
[6] Abass, K., Dumedah, G., & Frempong, F. (2022). Understanding the physical and human contexts of fluvial floods in rural Ghana. *International Journal of River Basin Management*, *20*(2), 141-152.
[7] Yiridomoh, G. Y., Sullo, C., & Bonye, S. Z. (2021). Climate variability and rural livelihood sustainability: Evidence from communities along the Black Volta River in Ghana. *GeoJournal*, *86*, 1527-1543.
8 https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climate-smart-agriculture

	and destroy marketplaces, leading to significant economic losses. These businesses are critical to local economies, providing essential goods and services. Their recovery post-flooding is vital for community resilience. Many small business owners lack access to insurance or financial support to recover from flood-related losses[9]. Supporting these businesses through interventions such as cash grants or infrastructural reinforcement can help mitigate economic losses and foster faster recovery, thus preserving livelihoods and sustaining local economic activities[10]. c) Families with weak households' structures: A weak household structure refers to both physical and socio-economic vulnerabilities that exacerbate the impacts of flooding. Physically, these are homes constructed with low-quality materials (such as mud, thatch, or unreinforced structures) that are prone to collapse or severe damage during heavy rains or floods. Socio-economically, households with limited income, single-parent families, or those without adequate social support systems struggle to recover quickly from such events due to a lack of financial resources, savings, or access to credit. This dual vulnerability increases the risk of displacement, loss of possessions, and further impoverishment. Targeting these households is essential to reduce flood-related hazards and enhance community resilience.
	In conjunction with the local authorities, traditional leaders, and the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), a participatory approach will be employed to pinpoint households that fulfil criteria a - c. Afterward, the following criteria will be applied to prioritize the selection of beneficiaries, although the order of priority is not specified below: • Children and Adolescents aged 0 – 24 years old. • Pregnant and lactating mothers • Households with the elderly and those with chronic illness and persons with disability. In order to effectively pinpoint households in areas prone to flooding that are of primary importance, we anticipate conducting a mapping exercise before the defined trigger point, so as to identify communities that are likely to be affected based on the previous year's impact. During the same period as the lead time for the anticipated floods, the procured financial services provider will be informed and cooperated with to enroll qualified individuals and facilitate disbursements through Mobile Money systems.
Trigger(s) statement	Brief background: In Ghana, the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) issues daily and weekly forecast of the weather, the Ghana Hydrological Authority (HYDRO) announces above normal flows in the Black and White volta basins, and the Water Resources Commission (WRC) issues alerts on the spillage of the Bagre Dam. As we have determined that the Bagre Dam have been spilled between late August and October since 2015 – 2020 and when dam levels reach 235 meters [11], the GRCS collaborating with NADMO, the Water

9 https://www.undp.org/
10 https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/disasterriskmanagement
[11] Li, C., Yu, W., Dzodzomenyo, M., Asamoah, M., Kerapetse, C. T., Kandel, M., & Wright, J. (2021). Growing spatial overlap between dam-related flooding, cropland, and domestic water points: A water–energy–food nexus management challenge in Malawi and Ghana. *Frontiers in Water*, *3*, 730370.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Resources Commission and the Ghana Hydrological Authority will have information when this threshold is reached to initiate early actions.

Trigger statement: The trigger is met when the Ghana Hydrological Authority announces above normal flows in the White volta, downstream the Bagre Dam and that the Water Resources Commission announces 15 days before, the spillage of at least 672 m³/s from the Bagre Dam between August and September.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trigger threshold justification</td><td>Based on the historical spill data from the Bagre Dam, the estimated 2-year return period corresponds to a maximum daily spill of approximately 672 m³/s, observed in 2018.

This threshold can be used as a trigger level for early warning and anticipatory action planning, especially for communities downstream in white volta basins.

Return Period Estimation – Bagre Dam Spill Discharge

<table>
<tr><th>Return Period (TR)</th><th>Estimated Discharge (m³/s)</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>2 years</td><td>672 m³/s</td><td>Discharge expected or exceeded on average once every 2 years, based on annual maximum values.</td></tr>
</table>

The return period (or recurrence interval) was calculated using the annual maximum daily discharge values from the Bagre Dam, applying the Weibull plotting position formula, an empirical method widely used in hydrology.

Steps followed:

• Extraction of maximum daily discharge values for each year (i.e., one peak value per year).
• Ranking the discharge values from highest to lowest (in descending order).
• Assigning a rank to each value (1 for the highest, 2 for the next, etc.).
• Calculating the return period (TR) using the formula:
TR=N+1/rank

Where:

• TR = Return period (in years)
• N = Total number of years of available data
• Rank = Position of the discharge value in the ranked list

The five regions in the north of Ghana that are situated in the White Volta basin experience both heavy rainfall and the effects of the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso. The release of water from the dam, which typically occurs</td></tr>
</table>

	between August and October when the dam reaches a level of 235m, causes significant flooding along the White Volta[12].
Next steps – For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional) it be	The Ghana Red Cross Society will develop a comprehensive Early Action Protocol that effectively mitigates disaster impacts, saves lives, and builds resilient communities in Ghana through the following steps: i. Establish working Memoranda of Understanding with the relevant meteorological and hydrological agencies and at least one academic/ research institution ii. Forge enduring partnerships with key stakeholders, including government agencies, international organizations, and private sector entities, to secure ongoing support and collaboration. iii. Advocate for the incorporation of the EAP into national disaster management policies, aligning it with existing frameworks and ensuring governmental support. iv. Collaborate with to improve the accuracy of data collection and forecasting, providing a robust foundation for early action. v. Implement comprehensive communication strategies utilizing multiple channels such as SMS, community radios, and social media to disseminate timely warnings effectively. vi. Organize community meetings to gather input and ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups, fostering broad participation and community ownership of the EAP. vii. Engage with international organizations (e.g., IFRC, UN agencies) and local NGOs to secure funding and technical support for the EAP.

[12] Djimesah, I. E., Okine, A. N. D., & Mireku, K. K. (2018). Influential factors in creating warning systems towards flood disaster management in Ghana: An analysis of 2007 Northern flood. *International journal of disaster risk reduction*, *28*, 318-326.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

	**Multi-purpose Cash**	**Budget**	**CHF 76,110**
		No. people targeted	500 households 50 volunteers
Indicator:	# of people reached with multi-purpose cash. # of community volunteers trained in CVA distribution procedures	**Target:**	3000
Readiness activities:	1.Training and Retraining of GRCS volunteers on Beneficiary Communication, Key Messaging, Use of CEA Specific Tools, Beneficiary Registration, and Cash Distribution, along with a focus on the Code of Conduct. 2. Reviewing targeting criteria, checking communication messages on usage of cash transfers, finalizing household registration questionnaires. 3. Revision of contractual work with financial Service Provider		
Prepositioning activities:	1. Printing coupons for targeted individuals in case of cash in envelope type intervention as a mitigation step in instances of failed Mobile Money transfers. **2.** The funds to the FSP will be sent once the weather authorities, and HYDRO have triggered an alert. Then, disbursement at the household's level is based on a 15-day lead-time. If a stop mechanism is initiated before this (at a 15-day lead-time weather/dam spillage forecast), the FSP will be expected to return the funds.		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1.Cash Assistance through field engagements with community members by the RC Volunteers 2. Equip and prepare volunteers with answers and information on frequently Asked Questions on cash distribution and processes of beneficiary registration. 3. Beneficiary selection and registration 5 days before peak of Flooding. 4. Cash Distribution to registered targeted population 3 days before peak of Flooding for relocation to safer areas with better access to clean water and hygiene structures and livestock and asset protection as well as reducing the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. 5. Post distribution monitoring 6. Engagement of Local Artisans to support shelter reinforcement.		

	**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**	**Budget**	**CHF 39,651**
		No. people targeted	500HH 50 Volunteers 8 Staff
Indicator:	# Of HHs received hygiene kits # Of people received dignity kits	**Target:**	3000
Readiness activities:	1. Develop a hygiene communication plan. 2. Train volunteers to implement activities from the communication plan. **3.** Conduct à simulation to test the sEAP implementation		
Pre-positioning activities:	1. Procurement of 500 hygiene kits for HHs for a sufficient period of one month. 2. Procurement of 400 DIGNITY KITS for the 400 girls and women of child-bearing age.		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Distribute dignity kits to 400 women and girls of childbearing age, sufficient for at least a month at the evacuation point and/or household level should evacuation be unnecessary. 2. Distribute 500 hygiene kits, sufficient for one month, at the evacuation point and/or household level if evacuation is unnecessary. 3. Train Volunteers and target HH in water treatment and safe storage at the HH level. 4. Educate beneficiaries on drinking and storing water and using aqua tabs. 5. Organize PDM on items distributed		

	**Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)**	**Budget**	**CHF 5,492**
		No. people targeted	500HH
Indicator:	# Of volunteers trained in prevention and response to SGBV # Of Staff trained on prevention and response to SGBV # Of SGBV cases reported # Of SGBV cases ensuring safe referrals of survivors	**Target:**	3000
Readiness activities:	Setup or update Referral pathways for Sensitive Complaints management capacity strengthening of local protection mechanisms		

Pre-positioning activities:	1. Developing Inclusive Communication Materials. 2. Community Awareness Campaigns 3. Pre-arranging Partnerships with Local Organizations. 4. Mapping Vulnerable Populations
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Establishing Safe Spaces: In anticipation of emergencies, designated safe spaces will be set up for women, children, and marginalized groups. 2. Developing Referral Pathways: Creating and pre-positioning a network of service providers for GBV, child protection, and psychosocial support. 3. community-based awareness-raising on SEA 4. Radio jingles to promote awareness on SEA 5. Mapping Vulnerable Populations: Identifying and documenting at-risk groups, including people with disabilities, elderly populations, and children, to ensure targeted support.

-- 	**Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery**	**Budget**	**CHF 27,367**
		No. people targeted	
Indicator:	**Number of people reached with risk reduction**	**Target:**	3000
Readiness activities:	1. Field assessment visits - 5 days 2. Flood simulation (evacuation drills) exercises 3. Annual refresher training for Anticipatory Action Staff and Volunteers focal points on planned intervention including selection criteria, transfer levels.		
Prepositioning activities:	**1.** *Rain Boots and Raincoat procurement*		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Field visits for evaluation and awareness of the impact of floods impact- 10days 1. Identification of flood risk areas		

	**Community Engagement and Accountability**	**Budget**	**CHF 35,275**
		People targeted	All households identified as eligible and targeted for the Multipurpose Cash Transfer intervention
Indicator:	• % of community members in the affected areas engaged on CT protocols • % of HHs finding the CT adequate for meeting immediate needs	**Target:**	70% of community members in the affected areas 80% of HHs targeted.

	• % of program complaints and feedback responded to by GRCS		70% of program complaints and feedback responded
Readiness activities:	1. Ensure the activation/ strengthening of existing feedback mechanism to collect feedback complaints, and suggestions, based on the community preferred and trusted communication channels. 2. Identify the social and cultural context to operationalize a two-way communication to communicate the risk flooding classified by colours, urgency and actions. 3. Consult the community on local early warning methods that will induce desired action. 4. Targeted awareness and education ahead to persons/households living within hazard areas prone to high rainfall and effects of flooding. 5. Production and airing of Jingles on Floods risk and preparedness. 6. Contractual agreements with mobile telecommunication companies for provision of bundles for branches for virtual meetings and coordination.		
Prepositioning activities:			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Plan distribution process with community and their representatives. 2. Engage with communities and agree on selection criteria for beneficiary selection through consultations with representatives of all groups when establishing selection criteria, including persons with disabilities/organisations of persons with disabilities, women, youth, elderly, and children. 3. Communicate plans on grievance redress and feedback mechanisms from the communities. 4. Communicating to beneficiaries ahead of the day, venue, time for distribution post-activation of trigger, and their entitlements 5. Communicate program scope and activities to community members at the trigger mark with the onset of disbursement activities, to encourage community acceptance and participation.		

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	**Budget**	**CHF 21,286**
		No. People targeted	60
Indicator:	# of GRCS staff supported by IFRC in preparing for the planned intervention	**Target:**	15 GRCS Staff
Readiness activities:	IFRC country Delegation office to support the implementation of the readiness and prepositioning activities for the sEAP. Through regular missions.		
Prepositioning activities:	*N/A*		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1.Secure the approval of availing funds for early action 2. Support with operation management and implementation of early action activities listed in the SEAP. 3. Reporting on early action implementation		

	National Society Strengthening	**Budget**	**CHF 14,819**
		People targeted	All Ghana Red Cross Society Staff and Volunteers
Indicator:	• % of GRCS staff and volunteers aware of FbA concepts, • % of GRCS staff and volunteers are aware of targeting criteria, • % of GRCS Staff are understand MPCTs	**Target:**	• 80% of GRCS operational staff members and Volunteers can implement FbA • 80% of GRCS staff and volunteers can apply the selection criteria. • 80% of GRCS staff and volunteers are able to implement MPCt's
Readiness activities:	**1.**Coordination meetings on the simplified EAP with key related partners on the EAP to be ready for the activation.		
Prepositioning activities:	Procurement of mobile devices for registration. Procurement of files for filing programmes documents. Visibility materials for National Society and volunteers.		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1.Emergency planning and dissemination meeting with staff and volunteers after the trigger. 2. Mobilize BDRT to support early action and prepare for early response. 4. Lesson learnt workshop		

	Partnership and Coordination	**Budget**	**N/A**
		People targeted	20
Indicator:	% of local stakeholders, government partners and other relevant actors informed and aware of the intervention	**Target:**	50% of Relevant actors and stakeholders
Readiness activities:	**1.** Coordinate with NADMO for trigger identification and activation of protocol 2. Set up coordination meeting with IFRC, Swiss Red Cross and NADMO to discuss activities and outputs and its implementation. 3. Internal coordination with Branches on the planning and designing of program 4. Collaboration and networking with CEA and CVA working group 5. Harmonisation of data collection and indicators for M&E 6. Set up EAP technical working group internally including key relevant persons from IFRC and GRCS to deliberate monthly or quarterly as agreed. 7. Through existing coordination system with NADMO and other relevant NGOs agree on relocation and evacuation mechanisms. 8. Mapping of partners conducting similar response to avoid overlap of target locations. 9. Quarterly review meeting 10. Virtual Meeting with relevant stakeholders (including government) in identified states		
Prepositioning activities:	**1.** *Insert more lines as required*		
Prioritized Early Actions:	**1.** *Insert more lines as required*		

CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions. *Assumptions or minimum conditions needed to deliver on the early actions (including issues to be resolved)*	The GRCS and NADMO have collaborated to enhance flood resilience in communities through Operation Thunder Bolt that was implemented in Ghana. It included sensitization on flood early warning, radio jingles, community meetings with stakeholders, and training for volunteer teams. These initiatives aimed to minimize flood damage in disaster-prone areas by serving as a model for future preparedness efforts. The GRCS has strong presence and implementation experience at the district and regional levels across Ghana. With over 60,000 volunteers and presence in the 261 districts of the country has shown capacities in Community Early Warning Early Action dissemination and CVA implementation. With the support of the Swiss Red Cross on the DRR/CCA Project, a total of 21,456 individuals (including 9,673 females and 11,783 miles) from 160 communities were reached through the activities of the CDPRTs in 90 communities and radio discussions in six districts on issues related to the reduction of exposure and

	vulnerability to climate, natural, and health hazards. Additionally, a total of 27,101 seedlings were distributed to the CDPRTs in collaboration with the Forestry Commission and planted in all regions. Furthermore, 22 individuals were trained in the fundamentals of CVA, which has been integrated into all aspects of the NS operation. The GRCS has utilized CVA as a modality for providing aid, with years of experience implementing at various scales. One of the latest CVA implementations was the DREF in two communities of the country, targeting 400 households with Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPG) in the Appiatse Explosion in the Western Region. This intervention resulted in a range of income-generating activities (IGAs), such as petty trading and sewing. The CVA folder at the national headquarters of the GRCS is managed by a PECT-trained expert, with CVA Focal Points at the 10 branches who are continuously mentored and trained in line with CVA best practices, including the use of the PGI-sensitive CVA Checklist. The GRCS activities during the COVID-19 countrywide response in 2020-2021 demonstrate the GRCS's implementation capacity for CVA. The IFRC supported the GRCS's COVID-19 response activities in states affected by lockdown to reduce food insecurity.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, Governmental / other agencies consulted/involved on this simplified EAP	**1. National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)** NADMO played a pivotal role in the development of the EAP by providing expertise on national disaster management frameworks and policies. They facilitated access to historical disaster data and coordinated with various government agencies. The role of NADMO will oversee the integration of the EAP into the national disaster management system. They will ensure that the protocol aligns with existing disaster response plans and coordinate nationwide early warning and early action activities. 2. **Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet)** GMet contributed by offering critical meteorological data and forecasts. Their expertise helped identify early warning indicators and develop predictive models crucial for triggering early actions. GMet's role will continuously provide accurate weather forecasts and early warnings. They will collaborate with the Red Cross and other stakeholders to disseminate timely alerts and ensure data-driven decision-making during emergencies. 3. **Water Resources Commission (WRC)** The WRC provided valuable hydrological data and insights into water-related hazards such as floods and droughts. Their input was essential for risk assessment and mapping vulnerable areas. The role of WRC will monitor water levels and flow rates in rivers and reservoirs, issuing alerts for potential flood risks. They will work closely with local communities and the Red Cross to implement water management strategies that mitigate disaster impacts. 4. **Ghana Journalist Association (GJA)** The GJA was instrumental in developing communication strategies. They helped design effective information dissemination methods and ensured that early warning messages would be accessible and understandable to the general public.

	The GJA members will play a critical role in the public dissemination of early warnings and educational campaigns. They will ensure that accurate and timely information reaches all media platforms, aiding in public awareness and preparedness. **The Ghana Red Cross Society** is a vital component of Ghana's National Disaster Response System. The GRCS: i. leads community-based disaster preparedness programs, conduct risk assessments, and implement early warning systems. ii. provides training and resources to communities, volunteers, and local organizations, enhancing their ability to respond effectively to disasters. iii. works closely with NADMO, government agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure a unified and efficient disaster response. iv. delivers essential services such as emergency shelter, food, medical care, and psychosocial support to disaster-affected populations.

BUDGET

Early Action Protocol Summary

EAPcode - Ghana Red Cross
Floods

Operating Budget	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	**53,228**	**55,542**	**75,125**	**183,895**
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	**0**
Livelihoods	0	0	0	**0**
Multi-purpose Cash	16,475	3,037	56,598	**76,110**
Health	0	0	0	**0**
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	36,791	2,861	**39,651**
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	704	0	4,788	**5,492**
Education	0	0	0	**0**
Migration	0	0	0	**0**
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	10,240	15,715	1,412	**27,367**
Community Engagement and Accountability	25,809	0	9,467	**35,275**
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	**0**
Enabling Approaches	**25,640**	**0**	**10,465**	**36,105**
Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	**0**
Secretariat Services	12,121	0	9,166	**21,286**
National Society Strengthening	13,519	0	1,299	**14,819**
TOTAL BUDGET	**78,868**	**55,542**	**85,590**	**220,000**

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this simplified EAP please contact:

- **National Society Contact**; Jeremiah Kwaku Afako, Disaster Management Manager, Jeremiah.afako@redcrossghana.org, +233245926176
- **IFRC Project Manager: Thomas Aapore; Senior Programme Officer, Thomas.Aapore@ifrc.org. +233244564066**