



METROPOLITAN/MUNICIPAL/DISTRICT

FLOOD RISK CONTINGENCY PLAN

AYAWASO CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

(ACMA)

GREATER ACCRA REGION

GHANA

DECEMBER 2021

Confidential

Restricted to NADMO/Stakeholders, UN Agencies and NGOs

PREFACE

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

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

Over the past two decades, Ayawaso Central Municipal has suffered an increasing flood due to: increased population densities, environmental degradation and global warming due to climatic change as well as poverty.

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

It is against this background that metropolitan, municipal and district offices of the Ayawaso Central National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is being supported to develop flood risk contingency plans.

INTRODUCTION

PRINCIPLES, OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

Principles

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

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

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

Overall Objective

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

Strategies

Key strategic areas identified in the FRCP are:

- Pre-positioning of emergency supplies
- Surveillance and monitoring of key emergency indicators
- Intensification of service delivery to minimize the impact
- Awareness creation for prevention of flood risks and gender issues
- Promotion of gender sensitivity in interventions

- Advocacy on issues of protection and health
- Integration of flood risk reduction measures in early recovery interventions

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

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

SITUATION AND RISK ANALYSIS

AYAWASO CENTRAL INFORMATION AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Ayawaso Central municipality, is highly exposed to risks of multiple weather and climate-related threats. The mounting vulnerability is visibly a symptom of environmental degradation, climate change, poverty and poor land use planning. In recent years, floods have become frequent in Ayawaso Central affecting many communities. When the Onyasia and Odaw rivers overflow their banks and other adjoining choked drains and increased human activities along the banks of the river connecting Alajo from Kotobabi are all compounding factors in the municipality.

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

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

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

FLOOD

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

In this Municipality, flood occurrence has become an annual phenomenon affecting many communities during the major rainy season. Flood prone areas such as Alajo North, Quaye Mensah, Kotobabi down, Ebony, Panama, Tip toe lane and Awuku Darko are located along river banks and low lying areas. Additionally, the impact on urban communities are due to poor drainage systems.

Historical records of flood risk in Ayawaso central for the past Seven (7) years

Date	Number of communities affected	Number displaced	Casualties
3 rd June, 2015	06	15,000	-
June, 2016	05	-	-

June 2017	04	-	-
June, 2018	03	-	-
June, 2019	05	-	02
June 2020	05	12,000	-
October, 2020	04	-	-
2021	-	-	-

PLANNING SCENARIOS AND ASSUMPTIONS - FLOODS (CONTINGENCY 1)

Table 1: SCENARIOS - FLOODS

Floods	
Best case scenario	Normal seasonal flooding, with no loss of lives, No displacements
Most probable scenario	Floods affecting 10,000, Displacements
Worst case scenario	Floods affecting 15,000, Safe havens, loss of properties, loss of lives

Table 2: PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS - FLOODS

Type of Hazard	Floods
Probability of occurrence	Almost certain (based on the meteorological information and the information from Hydrological Services Department (HSD))
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 people likely to be affected <input type="checkbox"/> Road networks destroyed <input type="checkbox"/> Bridges washed off <input type="checkbox"/> farmlands flooded <input type="checkbox"/> loss of livestock <input type="checkbox"/> Destruction of infrastructure (schools, houses, health facilities) <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution of water sources <input type="checkbox"/> Disease epidemics (2000 people)-Cholera, Skin diseases, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Overall reduction in Ayawaso Central productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Community migration

Location and geographical area

Alajo north, Quaye Mensah, Kotobabi down, Panama, Ebony, Awuku Darko and Tip- toe lane
Location of most communities in low-lying /flood prone areas makes this projection a reality.

LEVELS OF PREPAREDNESS REQUIRED – FLOODS

Table 3: LEVELS OF PREPAREDNESS REQUIRED - FLOODS

Triggers	Early warning monitoring indicators	Responsible for early warning	Preventive and mitigating measures
Heavy rains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Weather forecasts 2) Information flow on the rainy season 3) Observation of the rise of the river level 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GMET 2) local Media 3) NADMO 4) Assembly members 5) Religious bodies 6) HSD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use of media 2) Desilting of drainage systems 3) Clearing of waterways 4) Timely evacuation of population 5) Timely information flow 6) local authorities
Choked drainage Systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increment in human activities due to population increase resulting in unplanned settlements 2) No existing waste disposal sites 3) improper disposal of liquid and solid waste 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Urban Roads 2) HSD 3) NADMO 4) Works Department 5) Environmental Health 6) Physical planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishment of an authority in charge of waste management 2) transfer stations 3) Clean up exercise of drainage systems by District Assemblies 4) enforcement of by laws 5) provision of logistics
Construction along waterways	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Constructions along waterways 2) Obstruction in the free flow of running water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ACMA 2) EPA 3) Water Resources Commission 4) HSD 5) works 6) Urban Roads 7) NADMO 8) Physical planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Demolition of Structures on waterways 2) Education and awareness (Eg. through chiefs and religious groups) 1) Protection of wetlands 2) Enforcement of the existing Regulatory Building Code
Poor planning resulting in no drainage construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No drainage construction in many areas of the Municipality 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ACMA 2) Municipal Work's Department 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Urbanization planning 2) Building in places without it.
Settlement in low-lying areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor planning resulting in bad settlements in terms of vulnerability of floods 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ACMA 2) EPA 3) HSD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Urbanization planning 2) Enforce policies about urbanization 3) Enforcement of bye-

Narrow drainage System	Poor planning resulting in inappropriate drainage system	1)ACMA 2)EPA 2)HSD 4) Urban Roads 5) physical Planning	1)Urbanization planning 2) Improve drainage were necessary.
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Humanitarian Consequences

Humanitarian implications of severe flooding incidents in Ayawaso Central Municipal include: populations being cut off with minimal access to social amenities and services, (i.e., health, education, protection, communication, etc.), destroyed livelihoods (farmlands, livestock, etc.), contamination of water systems, displacements, disease outbreaks and deaths.

Immediate needs of the affected populations with special focus on the vulnerable, (including pregnant women, lactating mothers, boys, girls, aged and disabled) are rescue efforts, provision of food and non-food assistance as well as support to emergency service delivery, (i.e. health, education, communication etc.).

Coping Mechanisms of the Population

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

Response and Operational Capacity

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

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

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

Gaps and constraints

Effective emergency response is challenged by:

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

COORDINATION & MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Coordination Arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

Response Strategy

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

CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR NADMO

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

PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

- Development of sectoral Plans
- Development of Resource Inventory
- Monitoring of Early warning indicators
- Detailed engineering study shall be undertaken of major state and lifeline buildings.
- Baseline assessment/field visit
 - Training of staff
 - Capacity training in emergency response activities
 - Training in emergency fund raising

- Training in the SPHERE standards
- other identified areas based on the training needs assessment
- Development of initial assessment format

PRE-EMERGENCY PHASES

Table 4: ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BEFORE AN EMERGENCY

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

EMERGENCY PHASES

Activities to be undertaken during an emergency: within 24 hours

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

Activities	By whom
Declare the emergency, convene meeting with partners for information and mobilization	MCE/ NADMO
Convene a meeting with National Disaster Management Committee	NADMO
Appeal for Aid where necessary	ACMA
Activate FRCP	Ayawaso Central Nadmo Director
Deploy a joint rapid needs assessment mission to affected areas	NADMO/Stakeholders(Social Welfare Department)
Start emergency relief based on rapid assessment	NADMO/ Stakeholders
Share information/situation report with members of the National Disaster Management Committee	NADMO/Stakeholders(Municipal Information Department)
Implement a communication plan targeting affected populations.	NADMO/ ISD

Activities to be undertaken during an emergency: within 48 hours

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

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

Activities to be undertaken during an emergency: First 2 weeks

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

Activities	By whom
Consolidate information Who does, What, Where (3Ws), analyse gaps and material assistance flow	NADMO/Stakeholders
Conduct thorough evaluation and plan 2 months' intervention,	NADMO/Stakeholders
Initiate weekly sector meetings	NADMO, ACMA
Issue periodic media briefing and press releases	ACMA, Disaster Management Committee, NADMO
Facilitate administrative procedures for the procurement/order of humanitarian equipment. Supplies	ACMA, Disaster Management Committee

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

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

Activities	By whom
Take inventory of all surplus/gaps in stock in all locations /Agree on what to do with surplus stock balances (including this for re use such as good quality tents, water tanks, pumps, filters, plants etc.)	NADMO/ACMA
Take action to address identifies gaps in supplies to identified Population	NADMO/Sector leads
Re-assess pre-positioning strategy/required supply quantities for new emergencies in the light of surplus materials carried over from the emergency	NADMO/Sector leads
Convey lessons learned /retreat for all partners that supported the response.	NADMO, ACMA
Ensure all transporter bills/warehouse rents etc., are paid by concerned agencies/organizations to avoid carry over problems in any future emergencies	NADMO

OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLANS

3.1 Logistics

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

Lead Agency: NADMO

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

Collaborators: Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Religious Bodies, Ghana Private Water Tanker Operators Association (GPWTA), Municipal Police Command, Municipal Information Department, Transport Unions

Supporting Agencies: Business community, Volunteers

Chair: Municipal Chief Executive

Activity	Indicator	Target
Set up a Joint Operations Centre to coordinate the response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder platform established (EOC). • All units under EOC activated and functional (Ops, Planning, F&A, Logistics IM, etc) • Communication infrastructure set up. SOPs Activated.	All response agencies.
Set up Incident Command and Control System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Command Post (ICP) established. • Staging area identified, designated and functional. (equipment, personnel etc.) • Field Medical post established and equipped. • Public Information Centre set up, equipped and functional. • Logistics cell set up and functional. • Inventory of equipment and supplies prepared, maintained and updated. • Establish Triage • Situational Reporting System activated. 	All first responder agencies
Establish Logistics Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A register of personnel and their expertise compiled • Roster of personnel prepared and maintained. 	All response agencies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of equipment and supplies prepared and updated. • Deployment Plan for equipments updated. MoU and SOPs activated 	
Develop Emergency Deployment Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency deployment plan established • Personnel and equipment deployed . • Stand down procedures established 	All response agencies

3.2 Food Relief

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

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

a. Food Assistance:

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

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

Lead: NADMO

Collaborators: National Service Directorate, NADMO, Agric Department, Municipal Director of Education, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (ACMA), Municipal Health Directorate.

Supporting Agencies: Business Community

Chair: *Municipal Chief Executive*

Activity	Indicator	Target
Joint rapid assessment (food/nutrition)	Assessment report. (Information on number of persons affected and needing food emergency assistance determined)	NADMO
Distribute ready to eat food, conduct general food distribution	Proportion of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food	Victims
Procure and distribute emergency food assistance in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MT of food items procured and distributed No of affected persons reached with food assistance	Victims
Cash distribution as a means of providing relief assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category 	Victims

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3.4 Non-food Items (NFI) and Shelter Plan

Objective: To provide non-food and shelter needs of the affected population

Actors in this sector will prepare and provide NFI's and shelter for at least 15,000 people affected for a period of 2 weeks. The sector will ensure that families with destroyed or damaged houses, including displaced population attain protective and critical lifesaving shelter solutions.

Specific objectives are to;

- Support the affected in minimizing disaster impacts through effective and timely provision of Shelter and relevant NFI's.

Promote cooperation and co-ordination amongst relevant organizations, as well as inter-sector/cluster coordination to meet the needs of emergency NFIs during flood situation;

Is shelter and household

- Strengthen accountability to affected population through a defined inter-agency operational framework to be implemented at field level.

Priority Actions

To achieve shelter solution, activities will include;

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

Lead: ACMA, NADMO - DMC

Collaborators: NADMO, GRCS and other NGOs, GNFS, MLG&RD, RCC, GPS, Department of Rural Housing, GAF, CWSA, GWCL, Private Sector (GREDA), GES, Traditional Authorities and Religious Bodies, ECG, Municipal Work's Department

Supporting Agencies: Business Community

Chair: ACMA/ DMC

Activity	Indicator	Target
Assess and register persons in need of shelter and NFI	No of persons in need of shelter and NFI registered	Affected Persons
Plan and provide temporary Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of households affected 	Affected Persons
Distribution of NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of affected households • No of host families supported 	Dependent on the scale of the disaster

3.5. WASH

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

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

Specific Objectives:

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

- Safe Water Supply- ensure safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.
- Sanitation- provision of adequate numbers of toilets, sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow them rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day and night.
- Hygiene promotion- ensure that affected people have adequate knowledge and skills of managing and maintaining hygiene behaviours and facilities
- Solid and liquid waste management- ensure people have an environment that is acceptably uncontaminated by solid waste, including medical waste, and have the means to dispose of their domestic waste conveniently and effectively.
- Vector control – protection of all affected families from nuisance vectors and living in vector free environment

Priority Actions:

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

Lead: Environmental Health and Sanitation Department/NADMO

Collaborators: NADMO, Ghana, Private Water Tankers Association (Stand by) GWCL, GNFS

Supporting Agencies: Business Community

Chair: MEHO

Activity	indicator	Target
Transport water to affected population (i.e. camps or households)	Potable water available in camps and households	10,000
Provide temporary latrines for camps and other affected areas as appropriate including, management arrangement (use, cleaning and final disposal))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Latrines constructed and are in use. 	10,000

3.6. Education

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

Lead: Municipal Education Director

Collaborators: NADMO, Religious Bodies, Traditional Authorities, ACMA, NGOs, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

Supporting Agencies: Business Community

Chair: *Municipal Education Director*

Activity	Indicator	Target	Indicator
Mapping of all educational Institutions in affected area and immediate environs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and locations of all Educational Institutions identified 	All Educational Institutions in the Municipality	
Identify safe havens for temporal educational facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of safe havens for educational purposes identified Capacities of all facilities identified and established 	All safe havens within the Municipality	
Conduct educational and recreational needs assessment of the affected institutions.	Report on the educational needs assessment available Temporary educational facilities set up	All identified facilities	
Re-locate (temporary) affected students to identified safe havens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of affected students relocated and supported ** Students refers to children in basic (including kindergarten), junior and high schools 	100% affected students	
Procure and stock teaching/ learning and recreational materials for temporary facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Teaching and learning materials procured and stocked 	All established facilities	

Addressing Cross-Cutting and Context-Specific Issues

Protection

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

Cash Transfer

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

Accountability to the affected communities

Joint assessment and registration of affected persons conducted by NADMO and its stakeholders will be validated by the Opinion leaders, Assembly Members and Chiefs of affected communities. Also, Disaster Volunteer Groups in the affected communities will be involved in the response process.

Religious and Cultural Considerations

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