



Ghana

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

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Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcome Statement:

There has been strong institutional empowerment at the national and local levels. This comprises all the stakeholders in disaster prevention with enhanced commitment towards Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by adopting and implementing more efficient development policies and planning at all levels.

The National Platform remains functional, and advocates, among other things. There is a new directive for the establishment of DRR desk in all organizations. Ten (10) Regional Platforms have been established in all ten (10) regions of Ghana which are spearheading DRR activities within the respective regions. Afforestation programmes have been far strengthened to reduce the impact of desertification in Ghana. This spearheaded by Ghana's Forestry Commission. Environmental and sanitation improvement strategies have been adopted by building recycling-plants.

The proposal for the amendment of law establishing NADMO to give it a stronger legal authority to enforce disaster prevention regulations is under Cabinet consideration, pending its introduction to Parliament.

NADMO, in conjunction with the UNDP has developed a new National Building Guide to regulate and standardize the construction of more resilient building structures in vulnerable areas prone to floods to mitigate the effect of the hazard. This guide is to complement the already existing National Building Code which is currently under review.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcome Statement:

There has been marked increase in the number of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) formed at the local/ rural levels throughout the country. These trained disaster management and prevention groups have within the last two years, increased from an estimated 50,000 to 64,000 personnel whose economic capacities are being enhanced to reduce their poverty levels and thereby building their resilience to hazards in their communities.

More refresher courses in disaster management have been periodically organized for NADMO staff to update their knowledge and skills in disaster management and mitigation methods. Other institutions like the Ghana Civil Aviation Authority, Ghana Airport Company, Ghana School of Survey and Mapping and the Institute of Architects and Engineers the security agencies and other professionals continue to receive training through regular workshops, seminars on DRR to enhance their capacity.

The introduction of DRR into basic school curriculum is making positive headway. In this regard, more Disaster Prevention Clubs have been formed and training continues to be

given in disaster mitigation at the second cycle and tertiary educational institutions across Ghana including the University of Ghana and University of Cape Coast.

Also, the Journalist Club for Disaster Prevention continues to champion public awareness in DRR in both the print and electronic media.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcome Statement:

More vigorous sanitation and waste management education campaign at the community level has been adopted to sensitize the citizenry about the maintenance of a sound and sustainable environment. A three-month National Sanitation Programme has been launched in September, 2012 to be driven by a 16,000 member National Sanitation Taskforce comprising representatives of the Ministry of Environment Science and Technology, NADMO, security services and Environmental Service Providers in collaboration with 'Zoom Alliance' and the Local Government Ministry. The programme will be implemented in all 216 metropolitan and district assemblies of Ghana.

Stakeholder institutions comprising UNDP and OCHA have strengthened their assistance to NADMO to prepare Disaster Management Plans in the various regions.

The Dry-Land Development Programme under the Climate Change Adaptation/Africa Adaptation Programme has seen marked improvement in the areas of implementation for Twenty-Four (24) districts in the three Northern Regions) under the EPA with UNDP support. NADMO through the support of UNDP continue to support flood affected communities to enhance their livelihood. NADMO continues to improve upon its role of coordinating and harnessing all resources both human and material from all partners for timely and effective response emergencies—the organization has taken delivery of 61 rescue operation vehicles comprising trucks, bulldozers, excavators, water-tankers, low loaders, graders and cross-country vehicles estimated at \$8.5 million from the Japanese Government to better equip it to effectively manage disasters. Similarly, the Ghana National Fire Service, National Ambulance Service and the National Road Safety Commission have all been better equipped to build their capacity and preparedness for managing disasters.

Hazard mapping, vulnerability and risk assessment under the auspices of NADMO and UNDP/Africa Adaptation programme is being conducted throughout the country as input for effective mitigation strategies.

Section 2: Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

Effective environment and disaster risk management priorities/programmes are being integrated into development plans through policy formulation and review of existing policies, such as land use planning, urban management, and building regulations to further build community resilience. Mechanism for coordination are being strengthened at all levels including stakeholder institutions through legislation where necessary; with local governments mandated and sensitized to provide and spearhead DRR issues at the local level and factor such concern through budgetary allocations.

The National and Regional Platforms are being more motivated, functional, and to advocate louder, among other things, for the establishment of DRR desk in all organizations to enhance their readiness and implementation of their DRR activities.

There is the continues expansion of the formation of School Disaster Prevention Clubs to many more second cycle and tertiary institutions and continued DRR training periodically given to club members in these educational institutions.

There are intensified efforts to convert liquid waste into bio-gas for domestic and industrial use. The use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is being advocated for through the distribution of free gas cylinders in the three northern regions of Ghana under the auspices of the Energy Ministry and the Ministry of Environment Science and Technology.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

The Ministry of Environment Science and Technology, UNDP and AAP are educating stakeholders including Parliamentarians on climate change and adaptation, urging them to include sustainable resilient DRR policies/laws into developmental planning. More so, the Adaptation Learning Programme under CARE International Ghana is educating district stakeholders and farmers in the Garu-Tempene and East Mamprusi Districts of Northern Ghana on mechanisms to boost agricultural outputs and deal with extreme climate change events. Supporting institutions include Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the media, Meteorological Service Department and Ghana Education Service.

More Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) continue to be formed at the local levels throughout

the country with the hope of further increasing the current number of 64,000 personnel to strengthen capacity at the community level.

Co-ordination of stakeholder activities by NADMO towards effective response to the impact of rainstorms/floods across the country.

The World Food Programme (WFP) continue to provide equipment and logistical support to state institutions including the Ministries of Health, Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Community Development, particularly in the three northern regions of Ghana to ensure health and food security.

Refresher courses in disaster management are being organized for NADMO and other stakeholder staff both locally and internationally to update their knowledge and skills in disaster management and mitigation methods.

The 24-hour Operations Room of NADMO is being upgraded to effectively execute its mandate of linking up to the regional/district offices, staff and collaborative institutions via radio, telephone and fax for prompt information exchange, response and co-ordination.

NADMO has prepared a National Relief and Reconstruction Management Plan (NRRMP) handbook to effectively implement emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes at the community level.

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

Under the purview of the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, construction works are on-going on the \$11 million second face of the Atorkor-Dzita-Anyanui Sea Defence Project in the Keta Municipality of the Volta Region of Ghana to ensure effective protection of the area from eroding tidal waves of the sea. The project contractors, Amandi Company Limited have rehabilitated the school destroyed by the tidal waves in the area and provided it with a new computer laboratory costing \$150,000 as part of the company's social responsibility.

Work has also started on the €60 million, 3-phase Ada Sea Defence Project after completion of feasibility studies and project drawings in March, 2012 after large stretches of land in the area have been lost to the sea's tidal waves. Upon completion, about 400 villages in the area will be protected from possible tidal wave erosion.

Dredging of the garbage choked Odaw River in Accra often flooded after heavy rains is being carried out by Zoomlion Ghana Limited, a waste management company at a cost of \$1 million to mitigate the impact of flooding and cholera outbreaks in communities around the river's catchment area.

Ghana's President is advocating for the establishment of a specialized hospital facility by the Ministry of Health to help effectively prevent the spread and treatment of emerging infectious

diseases such as pandemic influenza, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and lassa fever to enhance capacity, monitor and respond to their potential threat.

The Ghana Health Service in conjunction with the USAID has introduced a new drug for the treatment of diarrhea, the third most common childhood killer disease after malaria and respiratory-tract-infection among children under 5 years.

Section 3: Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?
Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description:

Disaster Risk/Management issues are backed by and included in legislation at the national level. NADMO, the lead institution of disaster management, which is responsible for DRR at all levels of government. It was established by Parliamentary Act 517, 1996, given it legal mandate to coordinate resources, both governmental and non-governmental agencies and to

manage disasters in the country. At the national, regional and district levels, disaster management falls under political leadership as a decentralized mechanism, hence National/Regional and Municipal /District Disaster Management Committees are chaired respectively by the Minister for the Interior, the Regional Minister and the Municipal/District Chief Executive.

Context & Constraints:

Disaster Risk Reduction activities are constrained by lack of adequate funding. There is also lack of effective enforcement capacity for NADMO to achieve its mandate and enforcement of disaster related bye-laws at the local level.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		

Decentralised / sub-national budget

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	
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Description:

Through budgetary allocations, funds are made available annually for disaster management. This includes funds provided for contingencies. A percentage of the district assembly common fund within the local government system is allocated to disaster related activities. In addition to this, some specific programmes are funded by multilateral and bilateral agencies.

Context & Constraints:

Currently, Disaster Risk Reduction cannot be considered as a priority since it does not have the required recognition and implementation capacity at all levels of government. Institutions implementing development projects do not still see the immediate benefits in DRR. Others are not prepared for the extra cost to be incurred to ensure DRR, Rules/Regulators are strictly enforced for lack of understanding, especially at the local or community level where development projects are sited and where disaster risk reduction is therefore implemented. Unaware of benefits of the concept and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction, many institutions fail to pay the due attention to it.

Financial resources are not adequate to support DRR activities. Some agencies do not make adequate budgetary allocations for DRR activities.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	Yes
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	Yes
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	5%

Description:

Municipal/District Chief Executives who are the legal security heads of their jurisdiction play frontline role in disaster management/DRR issues which fall under the general security at the local level. There is significant level of participation in DRR through the DVG arrangement as do other community-based organizations. Volunteers participate in hazard identification and monitoring/assessment and report to the relevant/lead agencies.

Specifically, fire Volunteers monitor bush burning, construct fire belts and also sensitize the

communities for bush fire prevention.

Context & Constraints:

Logistical support remains a challenge in effective DRR activities at the local level especially during emergency periods including telephone facilities for reporting on hazards which are almost non-existent in most vulnerable rural communities, thus hampering communication between communities and the District Assemblies, NADMO and other lead agencies. More so, poor accessibility of many rural communities is a challenge to officials particularly during emergencies.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

Civil society members (specify absolute number)	0
National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	0
Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	0
Private sector (specify absolute number)	0
Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	0
Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	0
Other (please specify)	40 FOR NATIONAL PLATFORM AND 250 FOR REGIONAL LEVEL

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	Yes
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No

Other (Please specify)

Description:

The coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction in Ghana is the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) which is the mandated to pull and coordinate resources and stakeholders towards effective disaster management with support from the DRR and CCA platforms which are functional at the national and regional levels of Ghana

Context & Constraints:

Lack of adequate resources to prepare and implement plans and programmes.
Capacity building required for Platform members.
Networking and information sharing needs to be strengthened

Section 4: Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	0
Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	0
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	Yes
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	Yes
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	Yes
Common format for risk assessment	Yes
Risk assessment format customised by user	Yes
Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	-- not complete --

Description:

There is adequate identification of hazards, constant monitoring and assessment by the Technical Advisory Committees, (key stake holders) . The identified hazards include: Geological, Hydrometeorological, Fires, Pests & Insects Infestations, Diseases & Epidemics, Nuclear & Radiological, Man-Made (Conflicts, vehicular/boat accidents etc).

In 2007 Hazards Maps were prepared for four hazard types namely: Hydrometeorological, Fires, Pests and Insects Infestation and Geological. Also adequate expertise and equipment exist at the national level.

Context & Constraints:

While adequate expertise and equipment for monitoring and early warning exist at the national level, the same cannot be said for the regional, district and community levels. Additionally, capacity to process, analyse and utilise data collected are weak at the regional, district and community level.

Negative cultural practices, beliefs and attitudes serve as additional constraints

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? Yes

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	Yes
Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)	Yes
Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries	Yes

Description:

There are lead sectors or agencies to monitor, collect, collate and store data or information on relevant risks. Data especially on hydrometeorological and hydrological, etc risks and vulnerabilities are released on request. Available information or data are posted on the NADMO website: www.nadmo.org
Some hazards have been mapped to enhance monitoring and assessment of risk and vulnerability reduction.

Context & Constraints:

There is a great challenge in the area of data collection, processing, storage and retrieval.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

Early warnings acted on effectively	Yes
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	Yes
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Description:

There are some seismographs for the monitoring of earth tremors/quakes. The Agricultural sector also has systems for the monitoring and early warnings signals on pest and insect infestation.
Some major rivers have hydrological gauges for monitoring floods. The Meteorological Agency

accesses the World Meteo-satellite system and forecast weather conditions country wide . Vulnerable communities are given prior information on dam spillage of local, national and international origin as early warning.

The media play an important role in the dissemination of early warning information country wide.

Context & Constraints:

The early warning systems are not widespread. For example, rivers in flood prone areas are not gauged. Many people rarely listen to the broadcast of weather warnings, especially in the poor and vulnerable communities.

There are no seismographs in the mining and quarrying comuninities. Only three (3) analogue seismographs are currently functioning in the entire country.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	Yes
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	Yes

Description:

Ghana is a member of the African Union (AU) and the sub-regional grouping, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and abides by the AU and ECOWAS conventions on disaster risk reduction, especially in the area of trans-boundary collaboration.

Ghana shares information with neighbouring countries such as Burkina Faso, Cote d' Ivoire on hazards such as Cerebro-spinal meningitis, Anthrax, locust invasion, algal bloom and flooding.

Specifically Ghana receives early warning from the operators of the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso before spilling. Ghana also exchanges information with neighboring countries on other Pest and Insect infestation such as African Swine Fever, Avian Influenza..

Context & Constraints:

Elaborate policy agreements do not exist between Ghana and the neighbouring countries. Language is a serious barrier for collaboration in view of the fact that Ghana, an anglophone country is surrounded by francophone countries. Sometimes there are delays in early warning information getting to actual users.

Section 5: Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Description:

There are educational materials (handbills, brochures, pamphlets, newsletters etc) on disaster risk reduction. These are distributed countrywide. The NADMO news letter serves as a vital tool for information sharing and public education.

The NADMO website, www.nadmo.org also provides data/ information on disaster risk reduction in Ghana. UNDP has assisted NADMO to improve sharing of information through ICT. The mass media is also extensively used for information dissemination. Workshops, seminars, outreach programmes, durbars etc are often organized to disseminate information on DRR and CCA.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate funding makes it difficult to carry out information dissemination programmes.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

Primary school curriculum	Yes
Secondary school curriculum	Yes
University curriculum	Yes
Professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Description:

The schools' curricula, educational materials contain some aspects of disaster management. However, Disaster Risk Reduction and especially mitigation has not been included in the school curricula. In view of this no syllabi have been prepared for DRR study at the various levels (primary, secondary, university, professional).

Context & Constraints:

Lack of national policy on mainstreaming DRR into the school curricula.
Lack of institutional commitment.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?
Yes

Research programmes and projects	Yes
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	Yes
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	Yes

Description:

Lack of national policy on mainstreaming DRR into the school curricula.
Lack of institutional commitment.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of coordination and commitment.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Description:

Nationwide public awareness strategy exist at the national, regional, district and community levels.

Public awareness strategy involves the use of both public and private electronic and print media, publication including books, handouts, brochures and newsletters on various disaster types. Organizing outreach programmes and durbars for vulnerable communities. The medium of communication is in both English and local Languages .

The celebration of World Disaster Risk Reduction Day and International Civil Defence Day under various themes are used to heighten awareness.

Context & Constraints:

Messages do not sufficiently get to targeted audience due to numerous programmes on different radio and television stations. The Public does not show the desired interest in public education because of the perception that Ghana rarely experiences major disasters. Most media houses do not place much premium on disaster related information.

Section 6: Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	Yes
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Description:

NDPC, NADMO and EPA are currently mainstreaming DRR, CCA into development plans and projects of metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies. Environmental impact assessment are being seriously enforced by EPA in collaboration with other agencies.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate enforcement of regulations and bye- laws.
Inadequate capacity to achieve the objective.
Low level public awareness on climate change.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

Crop and property insurance	Yes
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	Yes
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Yes
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	Yes

Description:

The affected District authorities along the Volta Lake have taken concrete steps to register and license lake boats. Task forces made up of Ghana Navy, ZOIL, DVGs have been monitoring the entire Volta River to ensure that safety standards are adhered to. Communities around the ongoing Bui Dam construction have been resettled to reduce vulnerability to flooding.

Meetings, durbars or community and institutional outreaches are being undertaken ,in the most

vulnerable communities to enhance vulnerability/risk reduction

There are mechanisms to ensure food security, public health, some risk sharing and protection of public

infrastructure. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has introduced early maturing and drought resistance seeds to ensure food security.

There is a national health insurance scheme for free maternal care to expectant women.It also provides health care of the people especially the aged and children.

Context & Constraints:

Developers are not yet fully aware of hazard/risk being part of development. Consequently, policies by developers, both public and private, to reduce vulnerability of affected communities are non-existent.

The low level of awareness among the population also makes it more difficult for communities to take effective steps to reduce risk/vulnerability. Besides all these, the harsh climate conditions due to extreme weather changes and high poverty levels make it difficult to reduce vulnerability. The culture of insuring private property and businesses is not well cultivated.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

Yes

Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets

Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Yes

Description:

There existed safety plans in many economic/industrial institutions even before the establishment of NADMO. Through the coordination of NADMO safety plans and policies of strategic institutions including Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) the mines/ quarries and aviation have been updated to incorporate DRR to reduce risk to the public. The National Building regulations is being reviewed to enhance DRR in the building and construction industry.

Context & Constraints:

The updated institutional plans are rarely tested. Most public institutions (Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies) and the private industries are yet to put in place disaster risk management reduction plans and policies.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	Yes
Regulated provision of land titling	Yes

Description:

The existing building regulations are not strictly adhered to. Estate private developers and individuals also flout the building regulations by putting up buildings without cognisance of the identified and publicised hazards and good engineering practices.

Context & Constraints:

Real Estate developers - both public and government have the idea that natural disasters such as earthquakes are not highly probable in the country. Even some modern planned settlements lack designated safe havens, properly managed refuse disposal and therefore poor sanitation. Some private constructions are going on along hill slopes that are susceptible to landslides.

High-rise building also do not have risk reduction elements such as helipads on the highest floors and efficient smoke detectors and alarm systems.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	0
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	No
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	Yes
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Description:

Government, communities and private sector are incorporating strategies and other interventions for reconstruction/rehabilitation and post disaster risk assessment to ensure future risk reduction.

Communities affected by disasters, especially flood and wind/ rainstorms have been sensitized and oriented for resettlement in safe areas. Storm drains are being constructed and existing ones are being widened by government and communities.

Government has constructed sea defense wall in some areas to check coastal flooding and erosion.

The building regulations and codes are being reviewed to ensure that constructions / buildings are made hazard resistant. Retrofitting programmes are also ongoing.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of resources to undertake resettlement programmes.

Affected communities, for social, historical, cultural and economic reasons, are unwilling to be resettled elsewhere. Lack of adequate capacity and skills for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
By international development actors	Yes

Description:

Various agencies exist to conduct impact assessment in different sectors and such organizations include EPA, Standard Board, Food and Drugs Board, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, Ministry of Roads and Highways, District Assemblies, Department of Sociology in the various Universities etc

The major procedure is to constitute task forces comprising the relevant organizations for the particular disaster impact assessment.

Context & Constraints:

Ineffective coordination of agencies.

Inadequate capacities and skills especially at the local level

Inadequate resources to undertake timely damage / impact assessment.

Section 7: Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
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The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	Yes
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Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	Yes
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Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios	Yes
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Description:

A national Disaster Management policy is being prepared. However there are some individual organizations such as the Ministry of Health, Tema Oil Refinery that have their own policy guidelines on disaster management and especially on emergency response.

NADMO has prepared a National Disaster Management Plan for disaster management in general.

They have also prepared a Contingency Plan and Standard Operating Procedures for emergency response.

Institutional and technical capacities and mechanisms for disaster management, with disaster risk

reduction perspective are in place. All the relevant institutions are part of the Disaster Management

Technical Advisory Committees of NADMO. Regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of a national policy for disaster management is hindering the process of disaster management

in the country. Inability to establish strategically located stock pile depots of logistics throughout the country.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities

Yes

Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery

Yes

Operations and communications centre

Yes

Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	Yes

Description:

National Disaster Management Plan and a National Contingency Plan as well as contingency plans for the major stakeholders such as the Fire Service, The Civil Aviation Authority, the Armed Forces, the Police, the Ghana Health Service are in place and operational.

Simulation exercises are held by major disaster response agencies and monitored by NADMO.

Regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of funding and logistics are hampering the implementation of the district disaster management and contingency plans across the country. The availability of Disaster Management and contingency plans does not prevail in some districts, communities and institutions, because they do not have the capacity to draw and implement their own plans.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

National contingency and calamity funds	Yes
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	Yes
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	Yes
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	Yes

Description:

Contingency mechanisms by the various stakeholder institutions are in place for timely response or search, rescue and evacuation. Capacities, resources including financial reserves and contingencies for disaster response exist at all levels.

Presidential directive in 1999, all districts within the local government system were mandated to set aside some percentage (about 5%) of the district assembly common fund for emergency response.

Context & Constraints:

The percentage of the district assembly common fund for disaster management purposes is yet to be legalised. The management of the fund as of now is not explicitly defined. Some districts are yet to develop their contingency plan. Financial reserves to support effective response are usually limited. Mobilizing funds into the reserves has been difficult.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	Yes
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Description:

The various stakeholder institutions have their own templates/formats for post disaster assessment.

NADMO has developed a template for post disaster assessment, documentation and reporting.

This template has been so structured that it is useful for other stakeholder institutions / agencies.

The NADMO website (www.nadmo.gov.gh) has been established to link global stakeholders.

Plans are far advanced to upgrade and expand this website for quality data/ information and quick accessibility. All regional and some district offices are linked by VHF radio communication equipment, fax machines, security phones for emergencies. Information sharing among institution exist through coordination meetings, workshops, seminars, media encounters etc.

Context & Constraints:

Not all districts are connected by the VHF communicators and internet connectivity. Sometimes

communication by telephone/cell phone is hampered by unreliable networks in many districts/communities.

Some stakeholders are reluctant to share certain key information for effective decision making.

There is some difficulty in using the templates/formats at the district and zonal levels.

Section 8: Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

There have been hazard mapping for all the disaster types in the country. The details include the area affected, communities at risk, the frequency of occurrence, the source of the hazard and contingencies .

These are put in place to deal with those hazards with the support of the Technical Advisory Committees which serve as advisors to NADMO . The multi-hazard mapping is updated occasionally and incorporated into the National Disaster Management Plan.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

There is in place a national policy on Gender. Again, the national policy on environmental provides for gender mainstreaming. Programmes have been drawn and are being implemented to build a gender responsive culture on DRR and recovery. Certain hazards associative with gender (women, children,

aged disabled) have been identified in specific cultural set-ups within the society.

Abantu for Development, gender based NGO was tasked by NADMO to embark on a countrywide education of women on their involvement in DRR and also for response providers to put women into perspective. Women are deeply involved in planning and implementing DRR activities in some districts especially the three northern regions in Ghana for reforestation.

Disaster Volunteer Groups are mainly made of the youth and students who are involved in DRR education and hazard management.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:
No

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

National Disaster Management and Contingency Plans as well as Standard Operating Procedures are in place. Various stakeholder agencies have been identified for implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review of the plans. There is a multi-sectoral Platform/Technical Committee responsible for providing relief and reconstruction towards recovery from disasters of all types.

There exist capacity building programmes in all DRR institutions for staffs at all levels. There exist joint training programmes for response agencies and DRR related organizations such as conflict and crisis management courses, workshops for Platform and Technical Committee members. Simulation exercises on fire, earthquakes, floods are periodically organized.

There exist establishment of database of vulnerability location, sectoral resources, provision of office accommodation, warehouse, transport and logistics. Bylaws for DRR implementation are being strengthened and enforced.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Under the National Social Protection Programme, there exist among others, Health Insurance, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, National Youth Employment, Micro Enterprise Credit Support and Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy to enhance human security and social equity among the populace. Also the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit within the Ghana Police Service ensures the safety of the vulnerable.

Ghana has designated three hospitals(the 37 Military Hospital, Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital and Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital)as the national emergency centres.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

There exist bilateral and multilateral donors, international and local NGOs such as World Vision International, Action Aid, Oxfam GB, Care International, GTZ, JICA, ICRC, ADRA, CRS, AGREDS, ABANTU for Development, etc and the UN system .These NGOs and the World Bank assist the nation in disaster prevention/ response capacity building.

Disaster management works through community based structures and organizations such as Unit Committees, traditional authorities and voluntary organizations.
The nation's inability to train and sustain the volunteers hinders their performance.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

There is political will and commitment at both the executive and legislative levels. At the executive level the presidency supports all DRR initiatives.

Sector ministers are members of National Disaster Management Committee. Regional Ministers and District Chief Executives are Chairpersons of all DRR Committees at the regional and district levels respectively.

The Parliamentary Select Committee on Defense and Interior strongly advocates DRR issues in Parliament. Even though there has been advocacy for DRR to be incorporated into structural design and construction of public structures such as school buildings and hospitals, no significant progress has been made, However district assemblies are being sensitized and trained to include DRR considerations in the construction of public infrastructure.

National and seven Regional Platforms on Climate Change Adaptation have been established and are functional in their advocacy role. The National Technical Committees on DRR continues to advise and participate in the implementation of disaster related programmes.

Section 9: Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

There is weak enforcement of and compliance with public regulations on physical development and sanitation regulations. There is no common platform among the various stakeholders for enforcement of regulations. There is inadequate funding for DRR programmes.

Future Outlook Statement:

NADMO has submitted a draft bill for legislative empowerment to enforce regulations on physical development and sanitation. The National Platform has been established and sub-national platforms are being launched to help define institutional responsibilities and thus enhance co-operation and collaboration.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

Lack of collaboration among the stakeholder agencies at the district level makes strengthening of agencies in disaster risk reduction difficult.

Constant interaction with, and monitoring and evaluation with the Disaster Volunteer Groups and Fire Volunteers in the remote communities is difficult due to inadequate communication equipment and transport.

Future Outlook Statement:

NADMO Act is being reviewed to make possible the allocation of more resources and responsibilities to the districts. The GOTA communication system is to be extended to the districts for effective and timely dissemination of information. Efforts have been made to make the District Disaster Management Committees active. Traditional authorities and opinion leaders who wield respect and influence in the communities being sensitized in disaster risk reduction.

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

The non-compliance of disaster victims within the communities to reinforcing infrastructure such as houses, schools, churches, mosque to withstand the effects of disasters hinders government disaster management cycle programmes. Lack of well defined responsibilities of the agencies involved in the reconstruction process leads to waste and mismanagement of resources.

Future Outlook Statement:

The formation of a national task force, under the auspices of the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, with experts from the various sectors will eventually ensure good reconstruction works. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is also involved in sensitizing affected communities on the use of good farming practices to check erosion and flooding. Disaster stricken communities are also being assisted to go into alternative livelihoods.

Future Outlook Area 4

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015.

Overall Challenges:

peace, security and poverty eradication is our at most priority

Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
Ministry of Environment Science & Technology, Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing, Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development, Ghana Police Service, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Armed Forces, National Ambulance Service, Environme	Gov	MR. KOFI PORTUPHY, NATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR, NADMO
Geo Physical Engineer, ICET, Geo-Consultant, Architectural & Engineering Services Ltd, Association of Building and Civil Contractors,	Private	Mr.J F Pinkrah, Geo Consultant Ltd
Noguchi Memory Institute for Medical Research, Veterinary Service Directorate, Center For scientific research, Regional Maritime University, University of Ghana (Crop Science Department, School of Public Health, Earth Science Department), Radiation P	Acad & Research	MRS SARAH ADINKU
Ghana Red Cross Society, World Vision International, Community Water & Sanitation Agency, Action Aid, Christian Aid, Concern Universal, Care International, Catholic Relief Services, Assemblies of God Relief & Development Services, OXFAM,	NGO	
UNHCR, USAID, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, FAO	UN & Intl	THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR, UNDP
Ghana Journalist Association, GTV, Metro TV, TV3, RADIO GOLD, Ghana News Agency	News & Media	AFFAIL MONNEY, PRESIDENT OF GJA