



# Ghana

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## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015) - Interim

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# Outcomes

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## Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

### Outcomes Statement

There continues to exist strong institutional empowerment at the national, regional, district and local levels comprising all the stakeholders in disaster prevention.

The National Platform remains functional and has aided the establishment of DRR desks in some organizations like Guinness Ghana, Cocoa Processing Company, Vodafone Ghana, among others. The National Platform continues its advocacy for the establishment of DRR desks for all organizations. The Ten (10) Regional Platforms also remain functional and are aiding district platforms to draw up district level DRR management plans. In the Eastern Region for instance, 14 out of its 26 districts had been assisted by the Regional Platform Committee to draw up disaster management plans.

There is a bill currently at the cabinet level which seeks to give NADMO a stronger legal authority to enforce disaster risk reduction regulations.

There exists a data protection act, Act 842 which is meant among others to protect critical databases at all levels (thus national, regional and district). This is to ensure data security.

In March 2014 an amendment of the anti-terrorism bill done in 2013 which sought to secure the country's borders from the activities of terrorists was passed into law.

The first-ever Africa Institute of Sanitation and Waste Management was launched in Accra to serve as an education and training resource for sanitation and environmental management experts. The institute is dedicated solely to training and increasing the capacity of our human resource to analyze, design and implement effectively the solutions that will help make not just Ghana but countries in Africa clean.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

### Outcomes Statement

More DVG'S are being created throughout the country to engage them in afforestation (Teak tree planting) to empower them economically and also to contribute to climate change adaptation.

A number of workshops and training programmes have been organized by NADMO for its stakeholders to enhance their capacities. Eg. International Disaster Management Course, Incidence Command System, UN- Spider Technical Advisory Workshop on Adaptation of Space Technology and WEB EOC. Participating institutions included Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Armed Forces, National Ambulance Service etc .  
NADMO organized a simulation Exercise workshop for Regional Directors.

Food and Drugs Authority also built the capacity of their staff to detect fake drugs in the country and Ghana National Fire Service trained 25 Personnel in manual rescue operations in elevators.

In addition Ghana Armed Forces organized a 9th Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) management and operations course for its personnel.  
Plan Parenthood Association of Ghana also organized a reproductive health workshop.

Under the initiative of NADMO with the sponsorship from Norwegian Government and supervision by UNDP Ghana has implemented the Community Resilience through Early Warning (CREW) Project. This project is being implemented over a period of 3 years (2013 - 2015) and is aimed at harnessing indigenous and contemporary early warning knowledge towards increasing the capacity of communities for better preparedness and mitigation of the impact of flood and drought disasters. Ten pilot communities in all ten regions have been earmarked for the project intervention.

Technological capacity at the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) is being upgraded to support flood and drought disaster detection. For instance, under the CECAR - Africa project Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) donated Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) to GMet in Bole, Salaga and Yendi all in the Northern Region to enhance meteorological services and research such as Numerical weather predictions and climate information to build resilience to climate and ecosystem changes. This project is a 5 year project which runs from 2012 to 2017.

The “Expanding Climate Change Resilience” in Northern Ghana Project which started in January 2013 ending March 2014 yielded much positive impact in mitigating climate change in its operational areas. It empowered 18 communities to establish considerable acreage of wood logs then accessing weather information through mobile phones which provided early warning for late rainfalls and droughts.

## **Strategic Outcome For Goal 3**

### **Outcomes Statement**

A presidential task force has been set up to deal with illegal galamsey mining which often leads to destruction of the forest and pollution of water bodies affecting various

communities in terms of water.

More vigorous sanitation and waste management education campaign at the community level has been adopted to sensitize the citizenry towards the maintenance of a sound and sustainable environment. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies assisted to build capacities of their staff in waste management and sanitation through the use of benchmarking.

Zoom lion has inaugurated KNUST-Africa Institute of Sanitation and Waste Management.

EPA continues to undertake an environmental performance rating surveillance dubbed AKOBEN. Each assess the performance of the mining and the manufacturing operation indicating environmental performance rating using colour codes

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. NADMO continues to monitor the Wasakuse dredging project in Ada. The desilted basin has now become a source of economic activities for the youth and fishermen of Ada. NADMO coordinates the activities of GNFS and MASLOC to effectively respond emergencies.

The Ghana foundation has planted three thousand (3000) trees in Northern Region specifically in the Savelegu District to improve the harsh climatic condition of the area. The Ghana School Feeding Programme initiated by the government of Ghana in collaboration with the Dutch government.

To eradicate common illnesses like malaria the Ghana Health Service is implementing a malaria control programme with a goal that generally aims at reducing death and illness due caused by malaria diseases by 75% by the year 2015 which is in line with the attainment of Millennium Development Goals. Currently the Ghana Health Service has distributed about 12,000,000 LLITMN (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets) to households in the country under the Malaria Control Programme.

The capacity of emergency responders including NADMO, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Ambulance Service, and Ghana Police are being improved through the supply of modern logistics. Rescue operation equipment, vehicles, among others has been supplied to the various agencies to enhance their activities. The standard of the National Building Guide which was developed by NADMO in collaboration with the UNDP is being enforced in the reconstruction of buildings and structures in affected communities.

A simulation exercise dubbed "Operation Saamo Ohe" literally meaning (Operation Get Prepared) was organized to equip emergency personnel with skills on handling emergencies.

# Strategic goals

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## 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 2013-2015

Cabinet has approved the climate change policy to mitigate and ensure an effective adaptation in key sectors of the economy such as agriculture and food security, natural resources management, energy, industry and infrastructure.

Coordination mechanisms are still being strengthened at all levels including stakeholder institutions through legislations and budgetary allocations to better empower DRR interventions; with local governments mandated and sensitized to provide and spearhead DRR issues at the local level and factor such concern through budgetary allocations. There is a bill currently at the cabinet level which seeks to give NADMO a stronger legal authority to enforce disaster risk reduction regulations.

The National and Regional Platforms continue to be active and functional. They are vigorously advocating for more tree planting exercises at the community level to mitigate the impact of climate change.

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.

In line with Ghana's environmental protection law Act 490, 1994 various environmental protection policies at the national, regional district and community levels are being implemented to manage/curb environmental pollution and degradation.

E.g. Within the period under review Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency's AKOBEN rating system is being vigorously pursued to effectively monitor and assess the environmental performance of mining and manufacturing companies to better manage the impact of their operations on the environment.

More so an inter ministerial presidential task force on illegal small scale mining has been set up and tasked to ensure that the laws on small scale mining are fully enforced; and clamp down on such activities which are rapidly degrading the environment. Regional and local authorities are also tasked to ensure the prevention of illegal mining activities within their jurisdiction.

Innovative mechanisms to reduce underlying risk being implemented in Ghana currently including risk transfer and microfinance schemes comprises Livelihood

Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC), School Feeding Programme, among others. Following the passing of the Renewable Energy Act a total of 12,105 solar lanterns have so far been distributed to remote off-grid communities in 44 districts under the kerosene lantern replacement programme. In addition the government has launched a programme to distribute 350,000 liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders free of charge in the rural districts by the end of 2016.

A ban on the importation of used refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners took effect from January, 1 2013 under the legislative instrument (LI) 1932 (2008). Following this a collection and dismantling yard has been established to collect and dismantle the old and inefficient refrigerators turned in under the rebate scheme. Over 2400 old and inefficient refrigerators have been turned in and replaced with new and efficient ones which are environmentally friendly. So far about 5000 of the banned refrigerators have been impounded at the Tema Port and have been destroyed in a bid to reduce their impact on the ozone layer.

## 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 2013-2015

NADMO in collaboration with its stakeholders (Bournemouth University, North Dakota National Guard, FEMA, among others) has over the period held disaster management courses (International Disaster Management Course, Incidence Command Systems, etc) to help build the capacities of emergency agencies in the country. In 2014 more than 90 participants from Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Police, Ghana National Fire Service, National Ambulance Service, Ghana Immigration Service and others were taken through these courses. Such courses ensure the various agencies are abreast with current best practices in global disaster management to enable them better manage disasters Ghana.

Ministry of Energy, Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), The Attorney General's Department, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), The Council for Technical, Vocational, Education and Training (COTVET), Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and the Ghana Revenue Authority have undertaken oil and gas capacity building designed to mitigate challenges including poor governance and the risk of social unrest and environmental degradation that could result from poor sector oversight, unrealistic expectation and poor communication within and among stakeholders.

NADMO has embarked on sensitization programmes at the community level to help raise awareness and practices to mitigate the impacts of floods, fires, diseases and epidemics and other hazards.

Various local government authorities are engaging in drainage expansion and

dredging works at the community level to build resilience towards reducing the risk and impact of flooding within their jurisdiction. For instance The Accra Metropolitan Assembly is dredging Old Fadama, Nima, Kotobabi areas as part of the city upgrading project to avert the possibility of flood risk in these mentioned suburbs. Also dredging works on the Kaakum River in the Central Region of Ghana begun in June, 2013 and is expected to be completed by May 2014 to reduce the perennial flooding of communities along the river during raining seasons.

Community participation is being enhanced through the disaster volunteer groups (DVGs) who engage in environmental risk reduction activities like tree planting, clean up exercises, fire prevention drills and the likes to strengthen capacities at the local levels.

## **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 2013-2015**

Hazard mapping, vulnerability and risk assessment are progressing under the CREW (Community Resilience through Early Warning) Project in several flood and drought affected districts across the country. Dredging works on the Kakum river in the Central Region to mitigate the impact of the perennial flooding of the surrounding communities is nearing completion. Also dredging of the 13km Wasakuse lagoon in the Greater Accra Region to restore the economic livelihood (fishing) of the people in the affected communities is on-going.

Public education campaign on diseases like Ebola and other epidemics by the Ministry of Health and NADMO are being carried out to create awareness and build capacity towards mitigating.

A national Web Emergency Operation Centre (Web EOC) is nearing completion at the NADMO head office to effectively monitor and respond to potential disasters across the country.

# Priority for Action 1

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

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## 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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.



There exists a national development planning commission which undertakes medium – term development plans for all sectors of the country. The sector strategies and plans. Ghana has several policies and plans which include the following; The Building Guide, Ghana National Wildlife Policy, Ghana Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation, Ghana National Development Planning Commission’s sector planning guidelines for medium-term development plans (2014-2017) and other Contingency plans.

Under the Ghana Police Visibility and Accessibility Programme/ National Patrol Department which was launched in 2013 there has been a massive deployment of personnel on major streets across the country to enhance citizenry security.

Security deployment in conflict areas across the country have been stepped up during the period under review in recurrent/potential conflict areas.

The Ghana National Fire Service is strictly enforcing its regulations on fire prevention by ensuring all commercial and public buildings have fire prevention installations/ equipment in them.

Following the recent building collapses in the country there is strict onsite inspection of major buildings and infrastructure by local authority engineers for strict adherence to the Building Code.

Personnel from the disaster volunteer groups of NADMO have over the last two years planted 1000s of trees in various parts of the country.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Disaster risk reduction activities in Ghana are constrained by inadequate funding. there is also lack of strong and effective enforcement capacity for NADMO to achieve its mandate.

## **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)		

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Through the national budgetary allocation funds are made available for disaster management annually in the country. These funds include the contingency funds, a percentage of the district assembly common funds within the local government system allocated to disaster related activities.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The budgetary allocation for DRR in the country is not enough because not all the amount approved for DRR activities are released from the approved budget. Some institutions do not see the need for DRR hence do not make provision for it.

**Core indicator 3**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 2

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? No

<b>Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)</b>	No
<b>Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government</b>	No
<b>Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR</b>	

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Logistics remains a challenge in support of DRR at the local level. Some areas are also not accessible because they are cut off by water with no road network thus hampering effective and efficient communication.

**Core indicator 4**

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

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

<b>civil society members (specify absolute number)</b>	Yes
<b>national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	Yes
<b>sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</b>	Yes
<b>private sector (specify absolute number)</b>	Yes
<b>science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	Yes
<b>women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</b>	Yes
<b>other (please specify)</b>	

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

<b>In the Prime Minister's/President's Office</b>	No
<b>In a central planning and/or coordinating unit</b>	Yes
<b>In a civil protection department</b>	No
<b>In an environmental planning ministry</b>	No
<b>In the Ministry of Finance</b>	No
<b>Other (Please specify)</b>	

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Inadequate resources to prepare and implement plans and programmes. Lack of an efficient networking and sharing of information among stakeholders needs to be strengthened.

# Priority for Action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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## 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

<b>Multi-hazard risk assessment</b>	No
<b>% of schools and hospitals assessed</b>	
<b>schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</b>	
<b>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</b>	No
<b>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</b>	No
<b>Common format for risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment format customised by user</b>	No
<b>Is future/probable risk assessed?</b>	No

**Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.**

## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Multi hazards risk assessment for planning development exists. For example Ghana shared growth development agenda.

In addition the CREW Project which aims to build capacities within the country to reduce disaster risk by putting in place an integrated early warning system that is both scientific and people – centered and also a project designed in a way that aligns with the HFA and the Ghana Plan of Action for DRR and CCA, has implement various activities which includes hazard mapping and the implementation of DRR measures at the national, regional, districts and communities levels.

Again, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) for the past three years has embarked on various Food Security programmes in collaboration with other institutions and NGOs in the Northern Region of Ghana. The current Block Farm Programme implemented by MOFA involves all the three regions in the Northern Region. By this programme improved seeds, fertilizer, weedicide and tractor services are provided to farmers who pay the total amount involved in kind after harvesting. The programme which was initiated by the Government was to address three main objectives namely:

- Support farmers to increase production to ensure food security.
- Generate employment in rural communities especially among the youth.
- Increase incomes of small farm households.

That apart MOFA has set up National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) to ensure food security and to insulate farmers against losses resulting from anticipated increases in production. NAFCO is mandated to manage government's emergency food security, to purchase, sell, preserve and distribute food stuff, to mop up excess produce from all farmers in order to reduce post-harvest losses resulting from spoilage due to poor storage, thereby protecting farm incomes and to facilitate the export of excess stock.

The UN Word Food Programme is also supporting Ghana especially in Northern Ghana in many aspect of Food Security. Atypical example is their initiative to support feeding programme which provides an incentive for children to attend school, but more importantly, the meals are vital for improving health.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The CREW project only caters for 10 pilot districts and the programme may not be sustainable when the tree years elapse. There is also the problem of adequate funding and logistical constraints.

## Core indicator 2

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

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

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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

NADMO engages all stakeholders in disaster coordination. This enables information sharing from all stakeholders to handle disasters. Example GMET predicted heavy rains this year and as matter of urgency NADMO step up its work by engaging in vigorous sensitization and awareness programmes at the national, regional and district level.

NADMO again supported Ghana Urban Water Limited (GUWL) a subsidiary



managing the operations of Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) in the sensitization of public and possible evacuation of inhabitants especially those living in and around the Weija Treatment plant and catchment area with press releases to various media houses before the spillage of the Weija Dam due to a steady but rapid increase in the dam level which had made it imperative that the spill gate be opened.

NADMO work assiduously with GWCL, National Security, 48 Engineers Regiment and Electricity Company of Ghana throughout the rescuing and evacuating of victims during the spillage of the Weija dam.

Data collected from the zones are sent to the districts, regions and the national level hence the gathering and dissemination of information related to disasters is made easy. Early warning and monitoring systems continuous to be the major tool to monitor possible hazards.

National data Archive which is web-based is in place and this enables information and data sharing.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Data sharing among institutions is still a problem and needs to be enhanced since some institutions use their data as a means of income generation hence feel reluctant to share their data.

### **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

<b>Early warnings acted on effectively</b>	Yes
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**Local level preparedness** Yes

**Communication systems and protocols used and applied** Yes

**Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination** Yes

### **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

NADMO's Technical Advisory Committees continues to actively involve the media especially radio and television stations in early warning dissemination.

There exist information vans in the districts that give information and educate the populace on local level preparedness of impending hazards events.

Again, weather forecasting systems are in place for daily information on rainfall and drought which enables the general public to adequately prepare for it.

To add to it, regional and district platforms exist to monitor all forms of hazards and at the same time come out with concrete advice where necessary.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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

## **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

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

### **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Ghana continues to enjoy a cordial relationship with its neighboring country Burkina Faso to the North. In view of this when the spillage of the Bagri dam which affects lots of communities, farm produce and livestock which is an annual event, Ghana collaborates with Burkina Faso to minimize the risk that the people will be exposed to.

Ghana is also a member of the West Africa Disaster Risk Reduction Platform which enables the sharing of policies and views on how best disaster risk can be reduced within the sub-region.

The meteorological Agency accesses the world meteo- satellite system and forecast weather conditions nationwide.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The nation lacks adequate seismographs since only three is working across the whole country with none located at the mining communities of the country.



# Priority for Action 3

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

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## 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? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Ghana is a member of the African Union and a sub-region grouping called ECOWAS. In view of this it allows them to abide by the convection of these bodies in DRR initiatives especially in cross border collaboration.

Ghana shares information with its neighbors such as Burkina Faso, Togo, Cote D'voire on hazards such as algal bloom, locust invasion, CSM. Ghana also receives information in the form of early warning from Burkina Faso as an early warning when the Bagre dam is being spilled.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the

country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Ghana is surrounded by francophone countries hence language is a barrier between the various countries. There are no elaborate policies between the countries.

**Core indicator 2**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 1

Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy.

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

<b>primary school curriculum</b>	No
<b>secondary school curriculum</b>	No
<b>university curriculum</b>	No
<b>professional DRR education programmes</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

A curriculum is being developed by NADMO for all levels of educational sector in Ghana. There exist disaster volunteer clubs in Senior High Schools and some tertiary institutions to advocate or champion disaster related issues.

NADMO in collaboration with its stakeholders engage in joint training exercises and professional courses. Example North Dakota National Guard and Bournemouth University organized certificates / short courses on disaster management for NADMO and its stakeholders.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Loaded curriculum at the basic level is preventing DRR inclusion in Primary and JHS.

Another issue is logistics and financial constraints: developing text books and training teachers in DRR.

### 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

<b>Research programmes and projects</b>	Yes
<b>Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions</b>	Yes
<b>Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR</b>	No

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

NADMO and its stakeholder's example the Universities, CSIR, UNDP, MOFA have undertaken a research to come out with high yielding crops and drought resisting seeds.

NADMO has undertaken research project in flood and drought hazard mapping across the country. Research output serve as reference material for academia and policy makers.

Economic costs and benefit on DRR have been done at the institutional level but not at the national level.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Adequate funds must be released to conduct research into economic costs and benefits of DRR however this has been one of the greatest challenge.

Duplicating of research work by institution due to inadequate coordination among institution is another challenge encountered.

### 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

<b>Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.</b>	Yes
<b>Training of local government</b>	Yes
<b>Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)</b>	Yes
<b>Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)</b>	Yes
<b>Guidance for risk reduction</b>	Yes



**Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level** Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There exist a nationwide strategy for public awareness at the national, regional, district and community level which involves the electronic and print media, handouts and brochures etc.

Collaboration among stakeholders for public education for market women in communities in awareness creation in relation to cholera, CSM, Ebola outbreaks were done on radio and television.

Community education and local announcement system on flooding have also been undertaken.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The messages some times do not get to the people since people are listening to different programmes at different times and the public do not listen much to educational programmes.

# Priority for Action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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## 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? 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 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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Major state institutions for instance NADMO, VRA, EPA, NDPC, GNPC are vigorously integrating DRR, CCA interventions into their development plans and projects. EPA in collaboration with other agencies do EIAs. DRR activities are also being implemented at the MMDA levels.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the

country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Lack of adequate resources and capacity to promote efficient implementation of programmes and interventions. Lack of solid political will to enforce laws and regulations.

## 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

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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Ministry Of Food and Agriculture is implementing the GAIP (Ghana Agriculture Insurance Project) which seeks to insure farmers against crop losses due to irregular rainfall, drought, bushfires, among other climate change impacts.

Social Safety Programmes like Free Maternal Care, (LEAP) Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme, (MASLOC) Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre, School Feeding Programme, among others are being vigorously pursued to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable and the poor in the Ghanaian society.

Under the kerosene lantern replacement programme a total of 12,105 solar lanterns have so far been distributed to remote off-grid communities in 44 districts. In addition the government is distributing 350,000 liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders free of charge in vulnerable communities in rural areas.

Under the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the GYEEDA (Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency) Programme is undergoing restructuring with new models in place to further give employment to the teeming youth e.g. Youth in ICT, Youth in Community Policing, Youth in Dressmaking, etc.

MFA is implementing the GAIP which pay programs such as Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), NHIS, School feeding programme, free exercise books and school uniforms have reduced considerably the economic vulnerability of the people. A recent notable intervention to bridge the north south development gap is the savannah accelerated development authority (SADA) designed to attract investment to growth corridors in the northern ecological zone whilst providing empowerment and income generating opportunities for people.

A policy document has been developed by Care International and the Ministry of Science and Technology which focuses on building climate resilience in agriculture, food security and disaster reduction and responsive plans, energy and infrastructure.

Again, Masloc is still giving soft loans to people to help reduce poverty. Venture capital funds are in place which equips the citizenry to set up jobs.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is a problem of funding and most often only few people have access to these credit facilities as a result of the bureaucracy in accessing the funds.

### **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

<b>National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.</b>	Yes
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**Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets**

<b>Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals</b>	Yes
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**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Building codes in the country have been developed. The free zones area is mainly allocated for industrial and economic activities.

There are laws to ensure one's economic activities from vulnerabilities. Example SIC , bridges build to transport goods, Wassekuse disilting project.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The laws are in place but implementation is a problem as a result of financial and logistical constraints. Government must commit much resource to building resilience in its budgetary allocation. The law must also be enforced.

**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

<b>Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas</b>	No
<b>Training of masons on safe construction technology</b>	No
<b>Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development</b>	Yes
<b>Regulated provision of land titling</b>	Yes

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Bridges and drainages are being built in cities. The government is providing affordable houses for people and all hazard areas are mapped with the private real estate providing houses with vulnerability risk assessment in their plans.

There is an on-going construction of drainage in flood areas which aims at opening more drainage channels to reduce flooding in the country. Areas include Achimota excavation work at mile seven, Nima drain and the Sakumono inlet project. The cost of the drainage is 10 million Ghana cedis. The Sakumono inlet lagoon project is 30metres and 100ft which is to ease flooding in the area.

The public and private sector is putting up houses for low income earners. Example is the construction of 10,000 housing units for low and middle income public sector

workers at Odumase – Nsakina near Amasaman in the Ga West municipality.

The Ghana shared growth development agenda has carried out a risk and vulnerability analysis of areas in Ghana prone to risk and regulations for development of infrastructure in the country.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are some engineering defects in some of the drainages constructed. The safe land provided are not been utilized because it is not located in busy commercial centers. Laws must be enforced to declare certain areas uninhabitable. The local authorities lack political will to ensure some laws. There are also resource constraints. Districts Assemblies should also be encouraged to do constant monitoring of developing structures and stop any illegal settlement at the initial stages.

### 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

<b>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</b>	
<b>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</b>	Yes
<b>Measures taken to address gender based</b>	Yes

## issues in recovery

### **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Stakeholder training is on-going to ensure capacity building at the local level to the zonal levels. Disaster Volunteer Groups across the country capacities are being built to be able to respond to all types of disasters. The CREW Project is undertaking a vulnerability assessment in some selected districts in the country of which intervention is being done to reduce the impact of future vulnerabilities. NADMO on the other side is doing pre and post disaster recovery and reconstruction planning. For instance most markets in the country have fire hydrants and early warning systems in place. Clean up campaigns and Abantu women groups are in place.

There are campaigns to support awareness creation among locals to adopt best practices and to know how to respond to disaster. Example the market women in Accra Metro were educated on flood prevention which was launched at the 31st December market after which programme was extended to other markets.

Workshops have been organized in the legal area to increase the knowledge and skills following legal empowerment practitioners working with gender-based violence survivors to provide quality and compassionate services for the affected victims. The programme was organized by the West Africa Civil society institute in collaboration with the open society foundations and the international women's programme and justice initiative. The bank which is a local NGO plays a leading role in issues of climate change and advocating for the needs of women in Ghana.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Financial and logistical constraints. Probability risk assessment not adequate as a result of scattered data which are consolidated. Spatial data must be harmonized.

In addition, more budget should be allocated to institutions to enable them undertake pre-disaster planning.

## **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

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

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

EPA does EIA before companies are sited especially the mines. There is also cost benefit analysis in health related issues, roads and bridges construction. The construction of health post, stadiums, health insurance, Takoradi Airport , rehabilitation of the harbor, the ECOWAS gas pipe line.

The district in Ellembelle and Jomoro in the Western region have been provided with water treatment plant with the capacity to produce 100000 litres of portable water a day which is located at Bayin which provides about 30,000.

Goil provided portable water for the people of Ga East as part of its corporate social responsibilities.

Again ten (10) waste containers have been provided to the Bolga municipality. 49 boreholes in 25 communities, 500 low tension poles procured for distribution under the rural electrification project.

Immunization programmes, malaria prevention and distribution of food to malnourished children.

Ghana wash project is still on-going providing sanitation facilities to communities across the country.

The Kintampo health research centre continues to undertake research work in health related studies.

Building of CHIPS compounds are also on-going. Ghana wildlife society is engaging in environmental monitoring of ecological and socio-economic threats of the emerging oil and gas industry in the Western region of Ghana.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Inadequate monitoring system with some companies not complying by the EPA rules. The nation needs to invest more in the energy sector. Because of the current energy mix in the country we are not able to meet national requirement.

More effort should be invested in housing infrastructure and health facilities for the country to be less vulnerable to future disasters.

# Priority for Action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## 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

<b>DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies</b>	Yes
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<b>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.</b>	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

<b>Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety</b>	No
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<b>Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness</b>	No
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

<b>Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections</b>	Yes
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<b>Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios</b>	Yes
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## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

DRR policies are being seriously instituted in Ghana to reduce the effect of disasters. For instance there are lot of sensitization programmes on- going at markets, schools, churches and other places of public gathering.

Emergencies agencies like NADMO, GNFS, NAS, Military, Police among others have been heavily equipped with the needed logistics to enhance their operations. These equipment have been partly contributed by foreign government (Japanese government for NADMO) and the government of Ghana. The equipment donated by the Japanese government include cargo trucks, excavators, Bulldozers, water tankers, among others.

The government of Ghana on the other hand has heavily invested in the other agencies with logistics such as fire tenders, and other fire fighting equipment, vehicles for the police and the military, ambulance among a host of others has significantly improved the efforts of the emergency agencies.

NADMO in collaboration with its stakeholders have put together a standard operation procedure which guides its activities. Various emergency agencies have its own operation procedures with which they operate. NADMO regularly holds workshops, drills and other training programmes for its stakeholders to acquaint themselves with each other roles and responsibilities during emergencies. These programmes are held on yearly basis with participants drawn from various agencies. Programmes like International Disaster Management Course (IDMC) WITH Bournrmouth University, workshops with the North Dakota National Guard among others are held on yearly basis to train staff with the current international best practices.

Information such as statistical data from the Statistical Service, weather data from the GMET, disaster data from NADMO are easily accessible to relevant government institutions and other stakeholders in disaster management. For instance GMET feeds NADMO with weather forecast on daily basis to help NADMO prepare in advance for possible occurances of disaster mainly heavy rains which might cause flooding. NADMO also gets population data to help its hazard mapping exercises. Disaster risk reduction is urgent and significant development issue in Ghana. Recognising the importance of DRR capacities in achieving sustainable development and poverty reduction in Ghana. The CREW project aims to build early warning system that is both scientific and people centred.

Through the implementation of hazard mapping, early warning and vulnerability assessment and reduction, the project aims to achieve a reduction of economic and human losses and damages from priority disasters. It establishes effective early warning and communication for priority hazards to reduce disaster risk in 10 pilot sites in Ghana.

NADMO has undertaken projects in Wassakuse and in Cape Coast to reduce perennial flood of the area which leads to the damage of properties and loss of lives. NADMO through its technical committee is advocating for a uniform coupling system of water tankers to help Ghana National Fire Service work effectively if they run out of water in the course of their duty.

There are also educational campaigns going on across the country to reduce disaster vulnerability.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

National institutions like NADMO face a number of challenges in its quest to carry out DRR activities. For instance the organization is not empowered to remove structures in water ways thereby making it difficult to carry out DRR initiatives. DRR initiatives are limited due to the fact that there is no clear cut fund designated to disaster risk mitigation from the state.

There is also the challenge of logistics at the regional and district levels of the organization. Few resources such as recovery tools, rescue tools, rescue boats, life jackets, vehicles are mostly only found at the headquarters due to the limited quantities. This sometimes makes operations of the organization delay as these equipment and logistics may have to be transported over long distances in some cases to disaster scenes.

Funds for disaster management in Ghana have always been limited. The disaster manager has always had to rely on other sources for help during disasters like NGO's, United Nation bodies and sometimes individuals. For this reason NADMO is seeking to create a disaster management fund to be readily able to tackle disaster response and relief. This is contained in the new NADMO bill which is yet to be given parliamentary approval.

The project is not sustainable, after 3years is over. Budget for it must be made available during the planning stages to makes disaster management part of national development agenda at all levels.

The way forward to the above are that the organization should be given some biting power in terms of legislation to effectively restrict building in water ways and in cases where these structures are already put up, be able to remove them for the general good of the society.

Secondly, the proposed disaster fund should be given a consideration so as to have smooth funding of DRR activities without hitches.

Also more logistics and equipment should be procured to better enhance the organization at the regional and local levels to ensure rapid response to calls.

Furthermore, more staff from the local levels should be given adequate training on disaster response and rescue so that operation staff in the headquarters will not be overburdened in times of disaster.

## 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

<b>Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</b>	Yes
<b>Operations and communications centre</b>	Yes
<b>Search and rescue teams</b>	Yes
<b>Stockpiles of relief supplies</b>	Yes
<b>Shelters</b>	Yes
<b>Secure medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response</b>	Yes

## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Ghana ranks high due to constant workshops, simulations exercises, training and continues upgrading of DRR policies. For instance workshops, trainings and simulations exercises should be held on annual basis for NADMO and its stakeholders to keep abreast with disaster response and recoveries with experienced resource persons in the respective fields. A concrete example is the IDMC which is held annually by NADMO with experts from Bournemouth University of UK for emergency agencies in the country. Ghana Airport, Tema Oil Refinery and recently Guinness Ghana hold simulations of disaster response occasionally to enable staff to be conversant with procedures involved.

NADMO as a coordinating agency has a comprehensive disaster management plans with clearly defined roles of its stakeholders. There is a contingency plan in place at all levels.

NADMO undertakes simulation exercise with its stakeholders from the Army, Police Service, Ghana Fire Service in collaboration with its partners from North Dakota and the Africa National Guard which really helped in the Nii Boi building collapse.

NADMO also helped Guinness Ghana through series of simulation exercise and drills to enable them respond effectively to disasters.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Though some of these activities are held yearly the number of personnel who have the chance is woefully inadequate. Usually personnel from Accra where the exercise is held are the people who benefit with a few invited sometimes from the other regions. This makes knowledge centralized in the capital.

Lack of finance is a major factor which hinders the execution of series of simulation and rehearsal to properly get a large section of the community as well as staff involved.

Organization of similar programmes should be held in the regions and districts to give these activities a wider coverage. This can be done only if more funds are released and dedicated to such programmes.

### Core indicator 3

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

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 financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

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

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

NGO's and individuals collaborate to provide relief. There is a national contingency fund in place that caters for all emergencies across the country. There is also a budget allocation for NADMO which enables the organization to take proactive measures to reduce the impact of disasters in the country.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Currently, the nation has no dedicated fund or financial reserve to support effective response and recovery when required. Even though NADMO usually has in stock relief items in its warehouse they are usually inadequate to support victims in times of



disasters

The budget allocation is inadequate. Again the contingency fund is insufficient to cater for all emergencies in the country.

Additional relief items are usually secured from suppliers on credit when disasters occur which usually leads to colossal backlogs of debts to clear as funds to pay back suppliers are usually delayed. Ghana mostly is found wanting during disasters. There is no dedicated fund for relief. Suppliers are usually reluctant to release relief items to NADMO for instance its request for them due to fear of delayed payment which leads to indebtedness on the part of the suppliers.

Again setting up the disaster fund will greatly impact disaster management in Ghana. A ready fund for disaster management will ensure quick procurement and supply of relief items when disasters occur so that will not have to rely on donors before making effective response and recovery.

### 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

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

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator

## **(not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Disaster management in Ghana has come a long way with several alternations to address problems that previous disasters had brought. For instance there has been a building code put together by engineers, architects and other relevant bodies to guide building springing up and for the ones already in existence.

Also buildings exceeding three (3) levels are to be tested specially by engineers to ascertain the integrity of the building before completion and occupancy. In Ghana steps are being taken to incorporate DRR into school curriculum right from the basic level. At the tertiary level there are new disaster management courses being introduced. A very tangible example is the one on-going at the University of Cape Coast in the Central Region of Ghana which is offered at the master's level. The aim of this course is to come out with seasoned professionals to help manage disasters in the country.

GMET, VRA and GWCL give relevant information on water spillage and weather forecast. All stakeholders undertake joint trainings with well-defined roles and better coordination and role sharing among them. The WebEOC will make all agencies have a seat which will go a long way to enhance information sharing and coordination to help manage disasters.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Even though authorities are now required to test for integrity of high rise buildings in the country, assemblies being tasked lack personnel to effectively comb their respective jurisdictions to check on these buildings. This serves as a big challenge as developers are not willing to put themselves and properties up to be tested.

Training among stakeholders must be encouraged to enhance information sharing. Current data for disaster management is not well coordinated with various institutions having data and doing their own vulnerability assessment which they are holding to their chest.

The way forward is getting a national policy on data management to facilitate effective data sharing system.

Again specialized on-job training should be given to personnel of the assemblies and other organizations such as NADMO, Fire Service etc. to boost up their numbers so as to effectively carry out the task of building tests.



# Drivers of Progress

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## 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)

1. Sanitary Sewerage and Storm Water Alleviation Project which aims to address flooding problems in Accra by constructing storm drains, water retention reservoirs, desilting of the Odaw River and the Korle Lagoon. Dubbed the Conti-Project it is a multi hazard integrated approach to the city's sanitation, flood, etc.
2. In an attempt to empower women, children and the elderly the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection has rolled out a number of programmes which seek to promote the health of women, ensure the survivability of the elderly and protection of children. For instance the ministry has rolled out programmes on sexual reproductive health fistula and child marriage sensitization programme for queen mothers and stakeholders across the country. The first of the series was scheduled for June 17 when it seeks to raise awareness on issues of child marriage and its harmful effects to female reproductive health and the need to defend the rights and dignity of girls. It is also to advocate for the abolishing of child marriage by enforcing the existing laws and to sensitize key stakeholders on women's reproductive health issues such as fistula, its prevention, treatment and the need for social reintegration.
3. Rescue teams and first line responders have been provided with equipment and logistics to enhance rescue and response efforts. With respect to capacity building NADMO holds series of workshops with its partners in emergency management to get each of them abreast with current international best practices.
4. MMDAs budgetary allocations from common funds for vulnerable and physically challenged groups for recovery activities. A strategic project to construct accessibility infrastructure to aid vulnerability and geographically secluded groups to gain access to main land of the settlement. The government of Ghana has proposed that attention be focused on the special needs of geographically secluded groups known in Ghana as Zongo inhabitants. The project consists of building and developing roads, housing, drainage and sanitation improvement in these areas.

5. Plan Ghana International has organized a special training programme in disaster risk management for 204 teachers drawn from five (5) districts of the Upper West Region. The beneficiary districts were Wa Municipal, Was West, Wa East and Sissala West and East. The programme was a Trainer of Trainers (ToT) thereby is expected to create a rippling effect of knowledge sharing. With this a lot more citizens will be sensitized to know how to manage disasters to prevent them from happening and if they do happen, know what to do.

## **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)

The Lordina Foundation in a bid to prevent cervical cancer launches HPV vaccine which will prevent 1500 cervical cancer death annually. For instance 20,007 Central Region girls were vaccinated against cervical cancer. This does not end there but also a national breast cervical registry is to be set up alongside free prostate screening center which will be established.

The older populace are not left out in policy and programmes relating to health, Gender Ministry has initiated geriatric health care system in the country to cater for them.

Training of male midwives has also begun to reduce maternal mortality in the country.

Again, Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly has revamped its child's Panel unit which was done in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department to minimise child abuse.

## **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?: Yes

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 response for providing relief and reconstruction towards recovery from disasters of all types.

There should be more capacity building programmes in all DRR institutions for staffs at all levels as well as the locals. There should be more 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 should be periodically organized.

There should be intensified effort in the establishment of database of vulnerability location, sectoral resources, and provision of office accommodation, warehouse, transport and logistics at the districts. Bye-laws for DRR implementation should be 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)

There should be more effort to deal with the ecosystem as more trees are being cut and the environment destroyed by illegal mining activities as part solution to climate change in the country.

The unreliable supply of energy in the country is a problem with acute water shortages hence exposing the citizens to a lot of diseases and threats.

The government has established a task force to deal with illegal mining in the country and the pollution of water bodies but these efforts were not sustained as a result of logistics constraints.

## **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, district assemblies, Unit Committees, traditional authorities and voluntary

organizations. The nation's inability to sensitize, train and sustain the volunteers and the locals 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 Committees. Regional Ministers and District Chief Executive are Chairpersons of all DRR Committee at regional and 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 their planning and construction of 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 however they face financial and logistical constrains



# Future Outlook

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## 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 exist laws on sanitation but there is less effort in implementing them. Much effort will be committed to the enforcement of the laws to improve sanitation in the country. The country must commit much resources through budgetary allocation to make the cities resilient to disasters

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### Future Outlook Statement

NADMO has submitted a draft bill for legislative empowerment to enforce regulations on physical development and sanitation which will equip NADMO to build a country resilient to disasters.

## 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

Some communities are very remote and cut from the national route accessibility hence hinders prompt response to disasters at these local levels. There is no means of effective communication in these areas hence finds it difficult to call the right agencies in times of disasters for quick response.

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## 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 programmes. Lack of well-defined responsibilities of the agencies involved in the reconstruction process leads to waste and mismanagement of resources.

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## 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 work. The ministry of Food and Agriculture is also involved in sensitizing affected communicate on the use of good farming practices to check erosion and flooding. Disaster stricken communities are also being assisted to go into alternative livelihoods.

# Stakeholders

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

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)	Governments	Ebenezer Kofi Portuphy
Ministry of the Interior	Governments	Christine Edmund
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Governments	Alice Sraha
Ministry of Water Resource, Works and Housing	Governments	Ing. Wise Ametefe
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Governments	Joseph Akwabeng
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Governments	Eva Haizel
Ministry of Communication	Governments	Rhoda Gavor
Ministry of Education	Governments	Elliot Lamptey
Ghana Army	Governments	Colonel S.K. Adeti
Ghana Air Force	Governments	Flt. Lt. Bu Billing
Ghana National Fire Service	Governments	ACFO P.K. Donkor
Ghana Police Service	Governments	ASP Maxwell Mornah D
National Ambulance Service	Governments	Tagoe Alfred Ayikwei
Local Government Service Secretariat	Governments	Gregory Addah
Water Resource Commission	Governments	Adwoa Pantsil
National Development Planning Commission.	Governments	Dr. Addo-Yobo
Information Service Department	Governments	Samuel O. Odame
Ghana Atomic Energy Commission	Governments	Dr. Kwame Aboh
Environmental Protection Agency	Governments	Kojo Agbenor Efunam
Ghana National Petroleum	Governments	Seth Foli

Cooperation		
Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services	Governments	Phil Mantey
Ghana Maritime Authority	Governments	Zee Adum-Atta
Veterinary Service	Governments	Dr. Nathaniel Yebuah
Ghana Health Service	Governments	Dr. Carl Osei
Global Geosciences	Private Sector	Mr. P.Y.O. Amoako
Ghana Institute of Architects	Private Sector	Arc. Eric Banful –Quaicoe
Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research	Academic & Research Institutions	Dr. Phylis Addo
Earth Science Department University of Ghana	Academic & Research Institutions	Mr. Mawuli Akoto
Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (Food Research Institute)	Academic & Research Institutions	Dr. K.A .Vowotor
Ghana Red Cross Society	Non-Governmental Organizations	Kofi Addo
Journalist Club for Disaster Prevention	News & Media	Affail Monney
United Nations Children’s Fund	UN & International Organizations	Iwama Swart
World Food Programme	UN & International Organizations	Ama Nettey
United Nations Population Fund	UN & International Organizations	Bridget Asiamah
World Health Organisation	UN & International Organizations	Dr. Vincent Above
United Nations Development Programme	UN & International Organizations	John Sule
International Organisation for Migration	UN & International Organizations	Tony Jacquaye
Action Aid	Non-Governmental Organizations	James Kisi –Boama

Care International

Non-Governmental  
Organizations

Baba Ivalim

World Vision International

Non-Governmental  
Organizations

Simon Kunyangun

Catholic Relief Services

Non-Governmental  
Organizations

Naomi Van Dintor