

# Ghana

## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

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Reporting period : 2007-2009

Last updated on : 29 August 2008

Print date : 09 Jun 2009

Reporting language : English

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An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/gha/>



# Strategic goals 1

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## 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:**

A National Platform comprising all the stakeholders in disaster prevention was held in 2006. Apart from spelling out each stakeholder's responsibility, it has also facilitated effective collaboration and communication.

Proposal for amendment of law establishing NADMO to give it legal authority to enforce disaster prevention regulations, eg. to stop people from building in waterways. It also seeks empowerment for NADMO either demolish or stop buildings that are not constructed according to the national building code or which have no safety measures put in place in case of emergency. Buildings which are potential hazards will also be demolished when NADMO is given the authority.

A National Journalists Club for Disaster Prevention has been constituted to assist in public education and sensitization in their various communities. These journalists are also expected to promote and create awareness about the various disaster types and also promote the cause of the organisation in their various tv and radio stations as well as their newspapers.

Organisations and agencies are being encouraged to form Disaster Prevention Clubs at workplaces.

Disaster Risk Reduction introduced in to school curriculum as non-examinable subject.

NADMO and other stakeholders to inspect safety of all buildings/structures before they are put into use.

Disaster Prevention Clubs being formed at second cycle institutions and also tertiary institutions. It is currently being run in a few schools but hopes to extend it to other schools and eventually the whole country.

## 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:**

Formation of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in the rural areas. These groups are encouraged and assisted to go into income generating ventures to reduce poverty and thereby building their resilience to hazards. They are trained in disaster management and prevention and they in turn teach their communities.

NADMO organises regular workshops and seminars on disaster prevention for target groups, eg. farmers, policy makers including parliamentarians, doctors and nurses, engineers, market women, etc. The staff of NADMO are also given refresher courses in disaster management periodically to update their knowledge and skills in disaster management and prevention methods.

Discussions of disaster management has been introduced in some organisations and agencies staff meetings. NADMO provides resource persons for such discussions.

NADMO has formed Technical Advisory committees on all disaster types.

A 24-hour Operations Room has been established at NADMO Headquarters. It is linked to the regional offices. It also links up staff and collaborating organisations by radio, telephone and fax for exchange and dissemination of information.

NADMO has established very healthy relationship with both the print and electronic media who often offer their space and airtime for public education on disaster risk reduction.

## 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:**

NADMO ensures that hazards that lead to disasters are removed during the 2007 northern Ghana floods, people who lived too close to rivers were not allowed to resettle in the same place.

All disaster (floods, earthquake etc) areas in the country have been mapped out. Residents of those areas have been taught what to do in the event of disaster. People are also being warned against building in those disaster-prone areas.

During the response and recovery phase, NADMO's assessment includes investigations into the cause of the disaster. This enables the government to assist the communities put in measures to reduce the risks.

During recovery, destroyed infrastructure (roads, bridges, houses) are reconstructed in such a way that they are stronger than they were in the pre-disaster period. Risks are therefore reduced. Presently, the Ghana Government has set up a reconstruction task force to oversee the reconstruction of roads and bridges destroyed by the 2007 floods. It is also to assist all those who lost their houses to re-build them. NADMO undertakes disaster impact assessment in the event of any disaster. This enables it to know the immediate, medium and long-term needs of the victims. This information is used by the Government to assist the victims to regain their livelihoods, and thereby strengthening their resilience to the impacts of disasters.

## 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

### **Description:**

Act 517 - 1996 legally established the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) which is responsible for DRR at all levels of Government. This is reinforced by the fact that at the national, regional and district levels disaster management is under political leadership. For example, The National/ Regional and District Disaster Management Committees are chaired respectively by the Minister for the Interior, the Regional Minister and the District Chief Executive.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The Act 517 of 1996 referred supra does not sufficiently mandate the inclusion of all disaster related stakeholders at community and institutional levels.

NADMO's Disaster Risk Reduction activities are constrained by lack of adequate funding.

## 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

### **Description:**

Through budgetary allocations, funds are made available for disaster management including disaster prevention and risk reduction at all levels of government. The official and private attitude towards disaster management does not merit priority description. The structural, rather than institutional basis has so far served as the basis for the implementation of disaster risk reduction. Unaware of benefits of the concept and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction, many institutions fail to pay the due attention to it.

### **Context & Constraints:**

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

## 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

### **Description:**

An appreciable level of participation in Disaster Risk Reduction through the Disaster Volunteer Groups, Fire Volunteers who monitor bush burning as a tool for land preparation for farming. Volunteers also participate in hazard identification and monitoring/assessment and report to the relevant/lead agencies. Disaster/risk management is currently devolved to the community or sub-district level after the decentralisation and incorporated social mobilization for employment and income generation.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Communities/Volunteers are not educated/trained adequately to identify hazards. Communication between the communities and the District Assemblies, NADMO and lead agencies are not effective since transportation by road is considered expensive by volunteers. Officials also find it difficult to trek their assigned communities. Telephone facilities for reporting on hazards are also almost non-existent in most vulnerable rural communities of the Concept of Disaster risk in the communities that have high illiteracy rate.

## Core indicator 4

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

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Description:**

In 2006 a national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction was launched, based on the multi-discipline and multi-sectoral National Technical Advisory committees which had been in place since 1997, for both human-induced and natural hazards/risks. The Geological platform, for example have been monitoring and advising quarrying and mining institutions to reduce risk. The same exists for the Pests and Insects and other risks/hazards.

**Context & Constraints:**

The Multi-sectoral platforms for disaster risk reduction are yet to be launched at the regional and district levels. The regional/district committees, on which the platforms will be based are not operational at the district level.

Regulations/bye-laws to ensure disaster risk reduction and disaster reduction are rarely enforced due to unwillingness of the enforcing agencies, and also due to lack of appreciation by institutions of what constitute risk, and of the potential losses that follow from un-managed and mis-managed risks inherent in development projects and programmes.

## 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

**Description:**

Adequate identification of hazards, constant monitoring and assessment by the Technical Advisory Committees, as well as, linkages with stakeholders allow early warning. The identified hazards include: Geological, Hydrometeorological, Fires, Pests & Insects Infestations, Diseases & Epidemics, Nuclear & Radiological, Man-Made (Conflicts, vehicular/boat accidents). In 2007 Hazards and Vulnerability Maps were prepared for four hazard types namely: Hydrometeorological, Fires, Pests and Insects Infestation and Geological hazards.

**Context & Constraints:**

While adequate expertise and equipment for monitoring and early warning exist at the national level, the same cannot be said for the regional, district and community levels.

Additionally, capacity to process, analyse and utilise data collected are not very strong at the regional, district and community level.

Cultural practices and attitudes serve as additional constraints.

**Core indicator 2**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Description:**

There are lead sectors or agencies to monitor, collect, collate and store data or information on relevant risks. Data especially on hydrometeorological and hydrological, etc risks and vulnerabilities are released on request. Available information or data are posted on the NADMO website: [www.nadmo.org](http://www.nadmo.org) for both national and international publics.

With UNDP support hazards are being mapped to enhance monitoring and assessment for risk and vulnerability reduction

**Context & Constraints:**

Data/information are still considered confidential by many institutions and are not often published or even disseminated to other relevant sectors and institutions. Even, on request, much time is wasted due to the long and cumbersome processes involved in the release of data or information.

Record keeping of data or information is not widely practised. Therefore, it is difficult to get records for years back.

**Core indicator 3**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

There are some seismographs for the monitoring of earth tremors/ quakes. The Agricultural sector also has systems for the monitoring and early warning of army-worm infestations by using pheromone traps. Some major rivers also have hydrological gauges for flooding. The Meteorological Agency also taps into the World Meteo-satellite system and is therefore able to forecast weather conditions countrywide and give early warning through the media. Dam-spillings of local, national and international origin are given prior notification as early warning to vulnerable communities.

**Context & Constraints:**

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

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

**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

**Description:**

Ghana is a member of the African Union (AU) and the sub-regional grouping, the Economic Community

of West African States (ECOWAS) and abides by the AU and ECOWAS conventions on disaster risk reduction, especially in the area of trans-boundary collaboration.

Ghana shares information with neighbouring countries such as Burkina faso on hazards such as Cerebro spinal meningitis, Anthrax and flooding. Specifically Ghana receive early warning from the operators of the Bagre Dam in Burkina faso befor spilling. Ghana also exchanges information of Pests and Insects hazards such as African Swine Fever, Locust Invassion, Avian Influenza with Togo and Cote d'Ivoire.

**Context & Constraints:**

Elaborate policy agreements do not exist between Ghana and the neighbouring countries. Language is a serious problem for collaboration in view of the fact that Ghana, an anglophone country is surrounded by francophone countries. Besides, information for early warning are routed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and thus delays time and early warning. There are no common facilities or equipment for the exchange of weather warnings, locust invitations, etc.

### 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:**

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

**Description:**

There are handbills on the major disasters showing when, where they occur and what to do or not to do during emergencies/disasters. Handbills are distributed countrywide, and to all stakeholders.

The NADMO website, [www.nadmo.org](http://www.nadmo.org) also provide information on hazards/disasters in Ghana for both domestic and international policies, especially relevant agencies world over. With the support of the UNDP an ICT has been established to exchange information among the three northern regions that suffered flooding in 2007, and also between them and the national headquarters.

Also information is disseminated by VHF radio with the regional secretariats and by telephone to the regions and the districts.

**Context & Constraints:**

Inadequate funding makes it impossible to produce large numbers of educational materials. Also, adverts and advertiser's announcements via the print media are limited due to the same constraint of adequate financing.

The VHF radio facilities and the ICT/Internet do not reach the majority of districts and communities.

#### 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

**Description:**

The schools' curricula, educational materials contain some aspects of disaster management. However, as special topics, disaster risk reduction and especially recovery have not been inculcated in the school curricula and educational materials. Education and trainings are without elements of recovery during emergencies. In view of this short coming pupils/students lack the skills and knowledge for protection in times of emergencies such as fire, earthquake and flooding.

**Context & Constraints:**

Disaster/risk reduction and recovery as a policy or plan do not exist in the curricula of teacher training colleges, therefore teachers cannot impart such knowledge and skills to pupils/students. Inculcation of disaster risk reduction and recovery could be long in coming since authorities complain of already full curricula that cannot accommodate disaster management as separate subjects/topics.

**Core indicator 3**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The country cannot boast of any scientific system or research methods for multi-risk assessments, nor have cost-benefit analysis been developed for disaster risk reduction. So far, risk identification and mapping of only four hazards/risks have been undertaken, with research and cost-benefit analysis to be pursued for any of the major risks/hazards.

**Context & Constraints:**

There is inadequate researches to conduct scientific enquiries into disaster risk reduction. The interpretation of scientific research in this direction will be difficult for use at the local or community level where the risks persist.

Funding for research into disaster risk reduction and cost-benefit analysis does not exist.

**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

**Description:**

Countrywide public awareness strategy exist at the national, regional, district and community levels. Public awareness strategy involves the use of both public and private electronic and print media, publication including books, handouts, brochures and house journal on various disaster types, outreaches, durbars to vulnerable communities. Education is in both English and local Languages .

Other methods include the celebration of World Disaster Risk Reduction Day and International Civil Defence Organisation Day under various themes are used to heighten awareness.

**Context & Constraints:**

Messages do not sufficiently get to targeted audience due to proliferation of radio and television stations even though this appears to be an asset.

The Public does not exhibit the desired interest in public education because of the perception that Ghana rarely experiences any major disaster which will attract public attention.

## 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:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

**Description:**

Institutions such as the Town and Country Planning, the District Assembly Engineers Unit, and the Environmental Protection Agency exist and have guidelines to reduce risks/hazards associated with building, construction, and mining and quarrying. NADMO/Ghana National Fire Service collaboration in volunteers for bushfire prevention also exists.

**Context & Constraints:**

The Engineering Departments of the District Assemblies are unable to enforce building/construction regulations and bye-laws due to lack of logistics and personnel.

The Environmental Protection Agency also has not been able to regulate the activities of the mining/quarrying companies to appreciable level.

Volunteers are not adequately motivated to prevent or control bushfires.

### Core indicator 2

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The affected District authorities along the Volta Lake have taken concrete steps to register lake boats and owners and self safety standards, which have prevented the previously frequent lake/boat accidents on the Volta Lake.

Communities around the ongoing Bui Dam construction have been resettled to reduce vulnerability to flooding.

Meetings, durbars or community and institutional outreaches are being taken in, the most vulnerable communities to enhance awareness for vulnerability/risk reduction.

**Context & Constraints:**

Developers are not yet fully aware of hazard/risk being part of development. Consequently, policies by developers, both public and private, to reduce vulnerability of affected communities are non-existent. The low level of education among the population also makes it more difficult by the vulnerable communities to take effective steps to reduce risk/vulnerability. Besides all this, the harsh climate conditions due to seasonal changes and poverty make it difficult to reduce vulnerability.

**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

**Description:**

There existed safety plans in many economic/industrial institutions even before the establishment of the National Disaster Management Organisation - NADMO. Through the Coordination of NADMO the earlier premise-covering safety plans and policies of strategic institutions including Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) the mines/quarries and aviation were updated to conform to disaster management level to reduce risk to the public.

**Context & Constraints:**

The updated plans for the mid and late 1990s have not been simulated. Neither have been reviewed since, with the exception of Tema Oil Refinery. Both public institutions, Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies and the private industries are yet to organise and put in place risk management reduction plans and policies.

**Core indicator 4**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

The existing building code/regulations are not adhered to, especially since post independence. Current estate private developers also flout the building code by putting up building without cognisance of the identified and publicised hazards. A typical example is the establishment of a real estate by the Social Security and National Insurance Trust - SSNIT and the private Ghana Real Estate Developing Agency - GREDA at Donkonna, an area of flooding, earthquake and radio gas emission. Private individual building are that close to and even in known hazard prone areas of flood and earthquake.

**Context & Constraints:**

Real Estate developers - both public and governmental have the idea that real disasters such as earthquakes are not possible in the country, but that they can exist only where they have been reported through the media, outside the country. Even modern real estates lack designated safe havens, properly

managed refuse disposal and therefore sanitation, many private constructions are going on along with potential land/mass slides in hilly areas.

High-rise building also do not have risk reduction elements such as helipods on the highest floors; rather they are occupied by communication utterance, etc. Inadequate or no-drainage systems exist even in modern real estates.

## **Core indicator 5**

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

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### **Description:**

Government, communities and private sector are aware that reconstruction/rehabilitation and future processes are to ensure future risk reduction. Communities affected by disasters, especially flood and wind/rainstorms have not opted for resettlement in less risky areas, nor have they incorporated measures that can withstand or be resilient to similar future events. New public buildings, especially school buildings conform to suffer from perennial windstorms and flood.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Affected communities, for social, historical and economic reasons, are unwilling to and unable to be resettled elsewhere.

Also, due to poverty, affected communities are unable to put in place measures including materials and processes that could reduce disaster risk reduction in the future against the same hazards.

construction/building knowledge and skill are inadequate and lacking in the communities commonly affected by the commonest hazards such as bushfires, flooding and windstorms.

## **Core indicator 6**

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

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### **Description:**

Procedures for comprehensive - economic, financial and social, assessments of risk impacts of all major development, especially infrastructures are yet to be agreed on, adopted and adhered to. new building/construction code/regulations are yet to be developed and implemented. Indicators for assessment of risk impacts are yet to be developed.

### **Context & Constraints:**

Knowledge and skill to assess risk impacts of development project are inadequate in the country. Most development projects are undertaken without prior submission to the relevant agencies, such as the Town and Country Planning to monitor and assess the risk impacts. Especially, implementors of Government projects feel they are above the law and reject adherence to procedures and rules that minimise or eliminate associated risks.

## **Priority for action 5**

## **Core indicator 1**

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

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

### **Description:**

Institutional and technical capacities and mechanisms for disaster management, with disaster risk reduction perspective are in place. All the relevant institutions with the required skills, capacities and resources are part of the Disaster Management Technical Advisory Committees.

Also these are disaster management and contingency plans at the national level and some regional and even district levels.

However, the nation lacks a national policy and strategy for disaster prevention.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The lack of policies and strategies for disaster management is hindering the process of disaster management in the country. Currently the lower levels feel the national level should be responsible for and initiate response to disasters and emergencies; whereas the national level feels otherwise. The result is confusion with regard to who is responsible for and therefore should initiate response to disasters.

At the national level there are no disaster management policy and strategy. The same persist in most regions and districts which also lack disaster management and contingency plans.

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.

## **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

### **Description:**

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

The National Plan has been simulated twice and the Ghana National Fire Service and the Civil Aviation Authority contingency plans are simulated periodically.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The availability of Disaster Management and contingency plans does not prevail in most districts and hardly in communities and institutions. Therefore there are no programmes based on management and contingency plans at the regional and district levels. Lack of funding and logistics also derail planned training simulations programmes.

### **Core indicator 3**

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

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

#### **Description:**

Contingency mechanisms by the various stakeholder institutions are in place for timely response or search, rescue and evacuation. However, resources, especially equipment and funding are not adequate to allow comprehensive and capacities for disaster response at all levels. Capacities, resources and contingencies for disaster response at all levels. Capacities and resources and contingency mechanisms do not exist at the district or local level of response.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

There is lack of funding for logistics, equipment and relief items for emergency response due to non-availability of reserved financial resources for disaster response. The five percentage (5%) of the Common Fund earmarked for contingency at the district level is hardly applied to disaster response and management. Unfortunately, multilateral and bilateral support for disaster or emergency response is inadequate.

### **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

#### **Description:**

The NADMO website ([www.nadmo.org](http://www.nadmo.org)) has been established to link the global stakeholders. A periodically reviewed directory of members allows timely reach to stakeholders by phone. The regions are linked by VHF radio communication between headquarters and all the Regions, especially the three northern regions via internet facilities provided by the UNDP during the 2007 northern floods.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

The current situation cannot be described as the best but allows information/data exchange before, during and after disasters/emergencies.

Not all districts are connected by the VHF communicators and internet connectivity, and sometimes communication by telephone/cell phone is hampered by bad networks in many districts/communities.

Stakeholders in the NGO often want to assert independence by preferring to act on thier own or without sharing information with other stakeholders, including the co-ordinating agency.

## Drivers of Progress

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

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

The Technical Advisory Committees which serve as advisors to NADMO undertake these projects. The multi-hazard mapping is updated occasionally and incorporated into the National Disaster Management Plan.

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

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

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

The issue is acknowledged but its application has not been implemented in policy framework. Certain hazards specifically associated with gender have been identified in specific cultural set-ups within the society. Research is yet to be conducted to bring details for the necessary action.

### **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.

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

Strategy for disaster risk reduction is in place, and the various stakeholder agencies identified for implementation and monitoring. There is a technical committee responsible for providing relief and reconstruction towards recovery from disasters of all types.

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

#### **Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

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

Both social and physical security for all citizens have been identified as a means of disaster risk reduction but these are yet to be incorporated into the legal framework for disaster risk reduction.

**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.

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

NADMO's collaboration in disaster management include government agencies, civil society organisations, local government, the non-governmental organisations, the security services as well as community leaders. The level of collaboration and co-operation among all these agencies have been very high from the National through the Regional to the District level.

**f) 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):**

The necessary institutional framework to drive forward the nation's disaster risk reduction programme. There are technical advisory committees which meet monthly, National, Regional and District Disaster Management Committees as well as a National Disaster Management Plan which all the stakeholders are familiar with. The national Platform also spells out stakeholder responsibilities and channels of communication for effective collaboration.

## Future outlook

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**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:**

Weak compliance with public regulations on physical development and sanitation regulations hamper intergration of disaster risk reduction into overall national development. Inadequate data base hinders detailed and effective planning. There is no common platform among the various stakeholders for enforcement of regulations.

**Future Outlook Statement:**

Approval and passing into law NADMO's submitted proposals for legislative empowerment to enforce regulations on physical development and sanitation will facilitate sustainance intergration of disaster risk reduction into national development. The National Platform launched in 2006 will also help define institutional responsibilities and thus enhance co-operation and collaboration.

**Area 2**

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

**Overall Challenges:**

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

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

**Future Outlook Statement:**

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

**Area 3**

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

**Overall Challenges:**

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

**Future Outlook Statement:**

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