

# REPORT ON THE MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN 2013

## INTRODUCTION

**The mandate of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is to manage disasters by co-ordinating the resources of government institutions and non-governmental agencies,**

## INTRODUCTION (Cont.)

**develop the capacity of voluntary community-based organizations to respond effectively to similar emergencies and improve livelihood through social mobilization, employment generation and poverty reduction projects.**

## INTRODUCTION (Cont.)

**The Organization works with the Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, the Technical Advisory Committees, the Disaster Management Committees and other collaborating agencies in carrying out its functions at all levels.**

## **PREPAREDNESS**

**The following activities were undertaken as part of its preparedness programmes:**

- a. The review of NADMO's Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).**
- b. The setting up of a National Web Emergency Operations Center (Web-EOC).**

# PREPAREDNESS



## **PREPAREDNESS**

### ***Training and Capacity Building***

**In the course of the year a number of training and capacity building workshops were organized for 693 members of staff and stakeholders. The courses ran were in the following areas:**

## PREPAREDNESS

### *Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)*

- ❖ **Risk communication workshop for journalist and other stakeholders.**
- ❖ **Public Educational programmes on the prevention of disease epidemics, fires and other disasters in the country.**

## PREPAREDNESS

### *Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)*

- ❖ International Disaster management,
- ❖ Incident Command System,
- ❖ Planning & Implementation Application
- ❖ Public information Operation,
- ❖ Conflict and crisis management.



## PREPAREDNESS

### *Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)*

- ❖ **The application of Geographical Information System (GIS) software and emergency Operations Management.**
- ❖ **Risk Reduction course for one hundred members of staff of Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited.**

## PREPAREDNESS

### *Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)*



**Web EOC Training**

## PREPAREDNESS

### *Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)*

- ❖ Earthquake emergencies response procedures.
- ❖ Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Response Pretoria,
- ❖ Seismology and earthquake engineering course for developing countries
- ❖ Commencement of the CREW Project.

## PREPAREDNESS

### *Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)*

- ❖ **Spaced-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response UN-SPIDER.**

## **PREPAREDNESS**

### **Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)**

**The courses were organized in collaboration with**

- a) Bournemouth University Disaster management Centre, UK,**
- b) The North Dakota National Guard, U.S.A**

## **PREPAREDNESS**

### **Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)**

**c) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).**

**d) Ghana Armed Forces and Staff College (GAFSC).**

**e) Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, USA**

## PREPAREDNESS

### *Training and Capacity Building (Cont.)*

Drills and exercises were organized to enhance the response capabilities of the urban search and rescue units of the organization. The exercises involved the use of a number of extrication machines such as spreaders, cutters, power units, tower lux and water pumping machines.

## **PREPAREDNESS**

### **Mitigation**

**Flood mitigation equipment was used to dredge 14km out of a 28 km Wassaku stream which takes its source from the Volta River and connects to the Songor Lagoon. Two dams were also constructed at Bedeku and Fantevikope in Dangme East.**



# PREPAREDNESS

## Mitigation



## PREPAREDNESS

### *Mitigation (Cont.)*

**This prevented flooding and enabled communities around the stream and its environs have access to potable water and also use it for agricultural purposes.**

## **PREPAREDNESS**

### **Mitigation (Cont.)**

**They were further used in the expansion and widening of channels and drainages in other flood prone areas such as Weija, LEKMA, among others in the Greater Accra Region and the drainages that join the Kakum River in the Central Region.**

## PREPAREDNESS

### *Mitigation (Cont.)*

**Also in the Nkwanta North District in Volta Region, NADMO has graded and re-shaped the roads, and dredged the drains.**

## **PREPAREDNESS**

### **Public Education**

- **Information brochures on the various types of disasters were printed and distributed throughout the country to enhance Public Awareness Creation/Sensitization.**

## **PREPAREDNESS**

### **Public Education (Cont.)**

- **Update of NADMO Web-Site with other information.**
- **Public Education on the various Disaster types and Climate Change Adaptation.**

## PREPAREDNESS

### *Public Education (Cont.)*

- **There were series of flood preparedness education/awareness programmes carried out in the media (television, radio and tabloids) to sensitize the public before the rainy season.**

## PREPAREDNESS

### Public Education (Cont.)

**NADMO celebrated the World Civil Defense day on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 to acknowledge the important role played by civil society organizations in times of disaster as well as community preparedness and responsiveness to them.**



## PREPAREDNESS

### *Public Education (Cont.)*

- NADMO celebrated the World Humanitarian Day on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 under the theme “The World need More.....”
- NADMO again celebrated the International Disaster Risk Reduction Day on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2013 on Disaster and Disabilities.

## **DISASTERS**

**NADMO coordinated the response to various disasters across the country with fires, flooding and road accidents as the main incidents. It also responded to various disasters/emergencies including Domestic, Commercial, Industrial and Bushfires nationwide, Anthrax (Bongo and Bawku-West District of Upper East),**

## **DISASTERS**

**Army worms (Keta in the Volta Region).**

**Countrywide windstorms and flooding affected thirty six thousand, three hundred and forty eight persons (36,348).**

## **DISASTERS**

### **Fires and Lightning**

**The period under review recorded four hundred and seventy-eight (478) incidences of fire disasters with 11,766 affected persons and GH¢15,164,792.00 as estimated cost of damage.**

## DISASTERS

### *Fires and Lightning (Cont.)*

**There were also fifteen fatalities. The fire outbreaks were as a result of non-observance of basic fire safety regulations.**

## **DISASTERS**

### ***Pest and Insects Infestations***

**As a result of caterpillar invasion in the Keta District, an assessment exercise was carried out in five communities.**

**NADMO supported the communities with logistics and strengthened their efforts to mitigate the effect of the calamity pest.**

## DISASTERS

### *Hydro-meteorological*

**Twenty three thousand, two hundred and seventy seven (23,277) persons were affected as a result of flooding/Rainstorms/Windstorms nationwide. Severe flooding occurred in some parts of the Bunkprugu Yunyoo district**

## DISASTERS

### *Hydro-meteorological (Cont.)*

**and displaced 5,592 people in over 30 communities. Another flooding occurred in 14 communities in the East Mamprusi District and displaced 1,125 people.**



## DISASTERS

### *Man-made*

**NADMO monitored the conflict between Bimobas and Komkombas in the Northern Region which indicated three villages (Kpemali, Manga and Sugadabari) were completely burnt with 935 persons displaced.**

## **DISASTERS**

### **Man-made (Cont.)**

**The conflict situation has been calmed as a result of the intervention of security personnel from Tamale. A total number of 700 Burkinabes who fled from conflicts in their Country in Burkina Faso to Sapeliga in Bawku were repatriated home. This was facilitated by NADMO and other stakeholders.**

## **RELIEF AND RECOVERY**

**NADMO assessed the level of relief stocks in the regions and districts and also stockpiled few relief items both food and non-food received mostly from private donors in various quantities for victims of emergencies/disasters.**

## **RELIEF AND RECOVERY (Cont.)**

**NADMO continued with its periodic visits to the various Refugee camps and assessed the situation at the camps.**

**Sixteen million, eight hundred and eighty-six thousand, five hundred and eighteen Ghana Cedi, ninety-three pesewas (16,886,518.93) worth of assorted food and non-food relief items**

## **RELIEF AND RECOVERY *(Cont.)***

**(rice, cooking oil, treated maize, used clothing, bathing and washing soaps, cement, poly-tank etc.) were procured and distributed during the period under review for victims of various disasters.**

## RELIEF AND RECOVERY *(Cont.)*

NADMO provided water relief services to some communities in Ada and other communities in the country.

NADMO collaborated with the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection, Stanbic Bank and MASLOC to disburse funds to 6,000 eligible fire victims of Accra and Kumasi Market Fire Disasters.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

- ✓ **There are 3,096 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) formed with a total National membership of 64,169 engaged in basic disaster management at the community level as at date.**

## ACHIEVEMENTS *(Cont.)*

- ✓ **The completion of NADMO new office complex and the setting up of a National Web Emergency Operations Center (Web-EOC).**



## ACHIEVEMENTS *(Cont.)*

- ✓ **NADMO and the UNDP office in Togo organized a training course on Climate Change and Humanitarian Security for ten (10) Master's degree students from the University of Lome in Accra.**

## **EMERGING ISSUES**

- **Climate Change and Adaptation**
- **Terrorism and public alertness**
- **Social Violence (Conflicts)**
- **Urbanization (Informal Settlements)**
- **Proliferation of Small Arms**

## EMERGING ISSUES *(Cont.)*

- **Development and Disasters (Rock fall, High Rise Building)**
- **Galamsey operation**
- **NADMO Service Bill**

## **CHALLENGES**

**Some of the critical challenges that confronted the Organization were;**

- Late release and inadequate budgetary allocations of funding for core activities.**

## **CHALLENGES (Cont.)**

- ❑ Insufficient Strategic Stock to meet increasing occurrences of disasters and the demand for relief items by disaster victims.**
- ❑ Insufficient of haulage trucks to cart bulk emergency relief items into the districts and communities.**

## **CHALLENGES (Cont.)**

- ❑ Inadequate vehicles for general administration and supervision, monitoring, as well as emergency assessment.**
- ❑ Inadequate equipment for search and rescue, and communication.**

## **CHALLENGES (Cont.)**

- ❑ Lack of office accommodation, office equipment and furniture.**
- ❑ Low remuneration and non-payment of risk allowance leading to high staff turnover.**
- ❑ Lack of warehouses for the storage of relief items at all levels (headquarters, regions and districts)**

## WAY FORWARD

- **Enhance human capacity building,**
- **Conduct vulnerability/ risk analyses with the view of planning for effective disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation and effective response to the various disasters.**



## WAY FORWARD *(Cont.)*

- **Monitor, evaluate, warn and educate the public and private institutions as well as general public on natural and man-made hazards.**
- **The pre-flood cleaning exercise to be undertaken Nationwide to prevent and mitigate the effects of flooding.**

## **WAY FORWARD (Cont.)**

- **Enhance International, Africa Regional and ECOWAS sub-regional co-operation in Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation.**

## **CONCLUSION**

**In conclusion, NADMO has been able to achieve its objectives and successfully implemented most of its programs. It has also provided response to distressed situations and managed other disasters despite its challenges.**

**Thank You**