

## CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Rising water levels upstream from the Akosombo dam caused the Volta river authority to commence the spillage of excess water on 15 September 2023. The spillage caused flooding in communities downstream from the dam, destroying homes and farmland as well as displacing 39,333 people. Supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) registered populations in the collective centers (also known as safe havens) to obtain updated figures on the internally displaced persons (IDPs). IOM deployed its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to collect information on trends of displacement and needs of the populations affected by the flood.

After the registration exercise of IDPs in the collective centers, a sample size representative of the population has been randomly selected from the registration database. In total, 528 head of households have been interviewed on their displacement conditions, housing, non-food items (NFI) needs, education, food security, means of subsistence, protection, mental health and other needs. Data collection was conducted between November 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>, 2023, in the four districts where collective centers are located, namely Ada East, Central Tongu, North Tongu and Shai Osudoku. It used a questionnaire developed by IOM that incorporates inputs from United Nations partners. The data collection process has been conducted in close coordination with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Word Vision.

This dashboard provides an overview of the livelihood conditions and needs of the affected populations in the districts of Ada East, Central Tongu, North Tongu and Shai Osudoku and only includes the essential analysis for each sector.

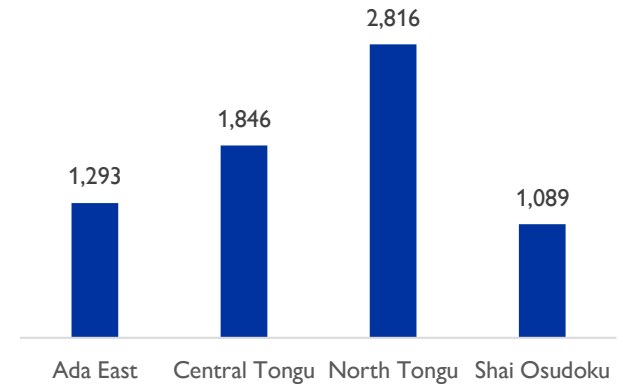
**Internally displaced persons in the collective centers**

 **7,044**  
INDIVIDUALS

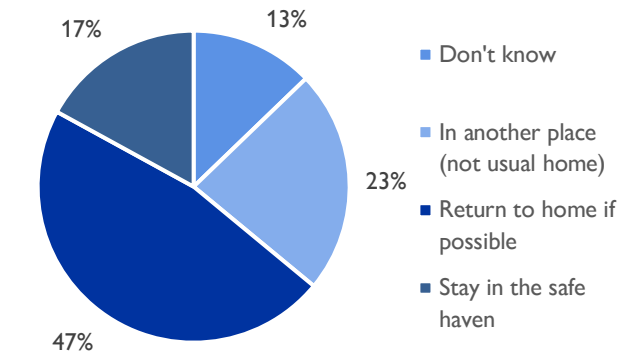
 **- 23% decrease**  
from October

 **1,492**  
HOUSEHOLDS

Registered population, per district



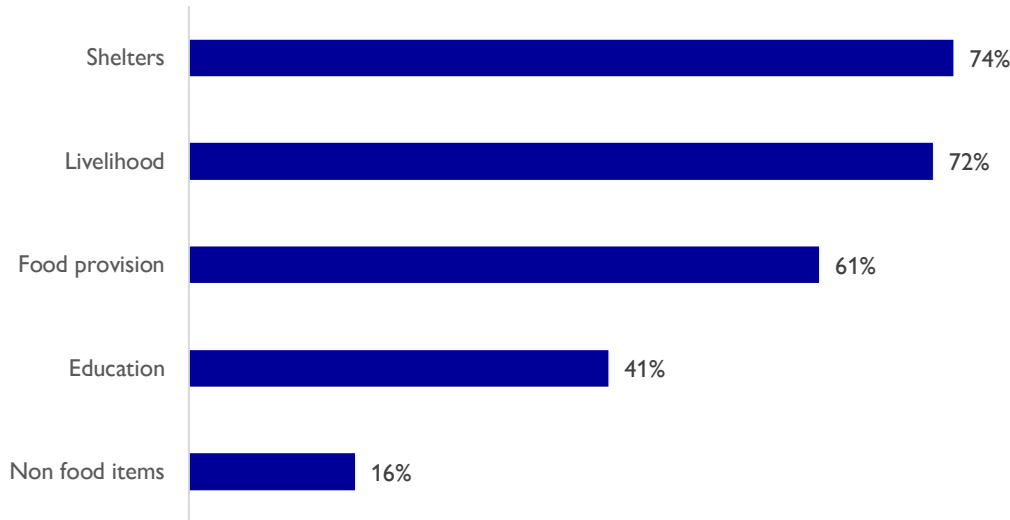
Households' mobility intentions for the following months



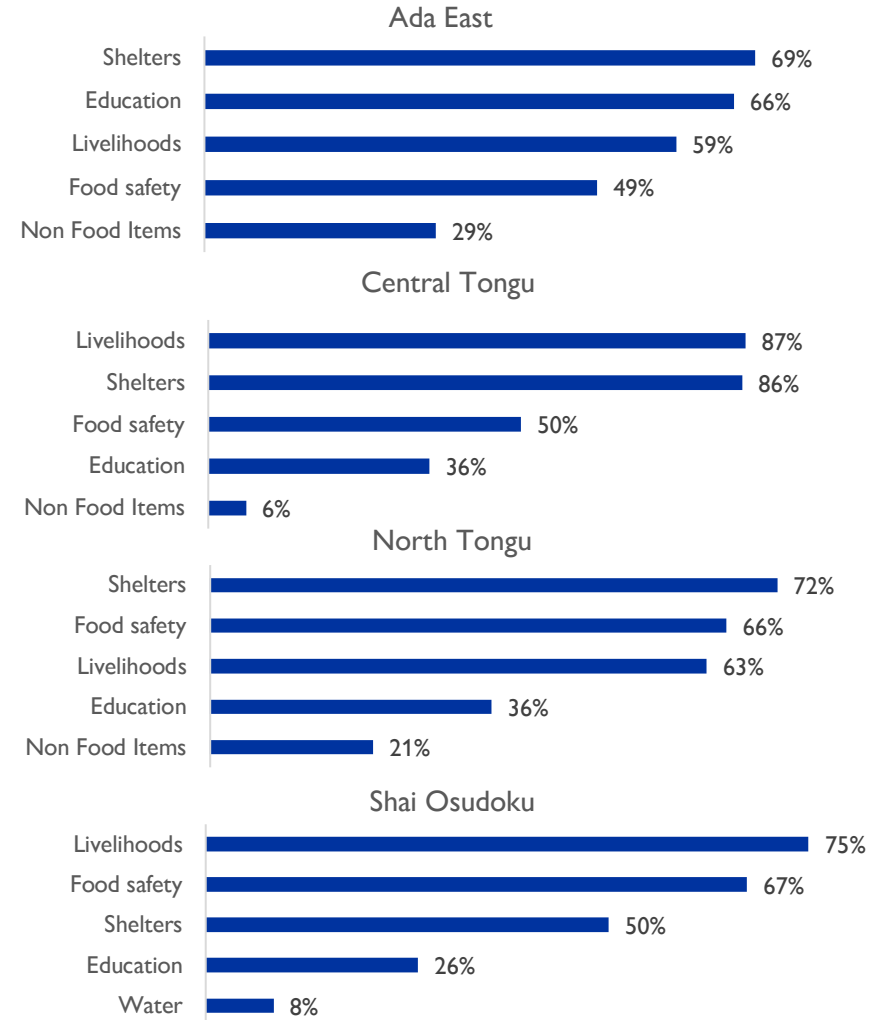
### ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND MAIN NEEDS

Most of the respondents in Central Tongu (98%), North Tongu (93%) and Shai Osudoku (82%) have declared that their household have received assistance, whereas in Ada East, the majority of respondents (67%) have not yet received any assistance. The assistance provided came mainly from the Government, NGOs and host communities, and respondents declared that it related to food (98%), WASH (77%), NFI (68%), health (58%) and shelter (39%). Therefore, according to the persons interviewed, the assistance was not sufficient and needs to be reinforced, specifically in Ada East. According to respondents in the four districts, the upcoming assistance should focus on shelter (74%), livelihood (72%), and food provision (61%).

Top 5 needs in all districts (several answers possible)



Top 5 needs by district (several answers possible)

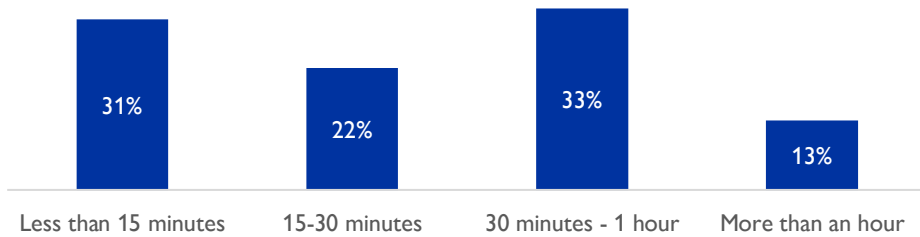


**HEALTH**

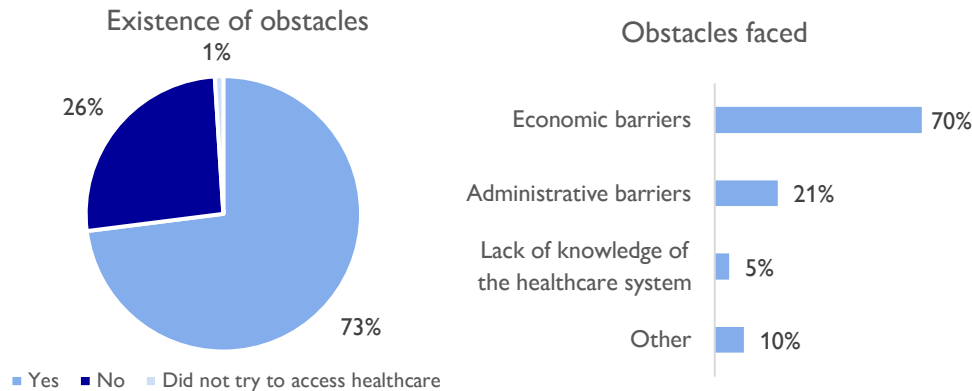
Distance to health facilities is different from a district to another. Whereas in Central Tongu and Ada East health facilities seemed to be closer to the collective centers, in North Tongu and Shai Osudoku some collective centers appear to be far from health facilities.

In addition to distance, some challenges were noted regarding the access to health facilities which were mainly economic barriers.

**Distance to the nearest health facilities**

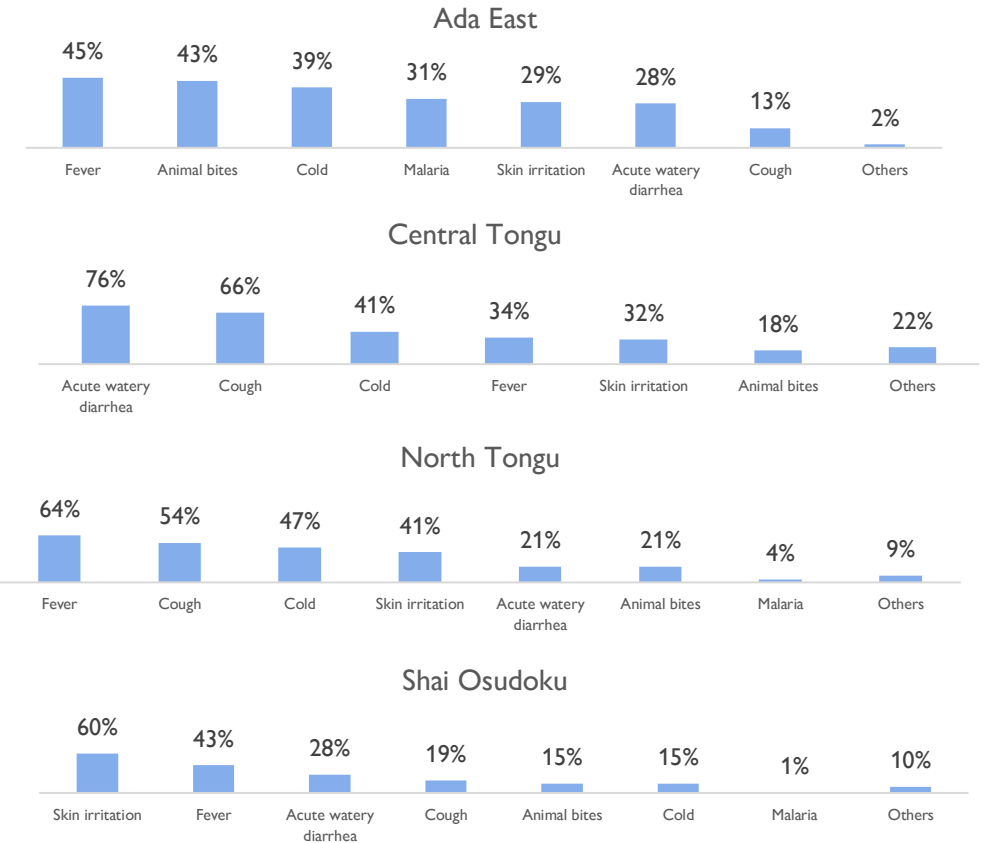


**Obstacles in accessing health services**



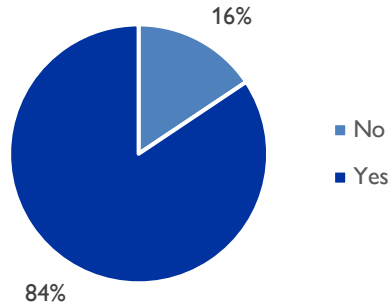
**Main health conditions**

According to the head of households interviewed, the most prevalent health conditions in the four districts are fever (57% overall), skin irritation (49% overall), cough (43% overall), cold (33% overall) and acute watery diarrhea (26% overall, 76% in Central Tongu). Other health conditions declared were high blood pressure and body pain.



### EDUCATION

Households with children that usually go to school



Number of children attending school before the flood

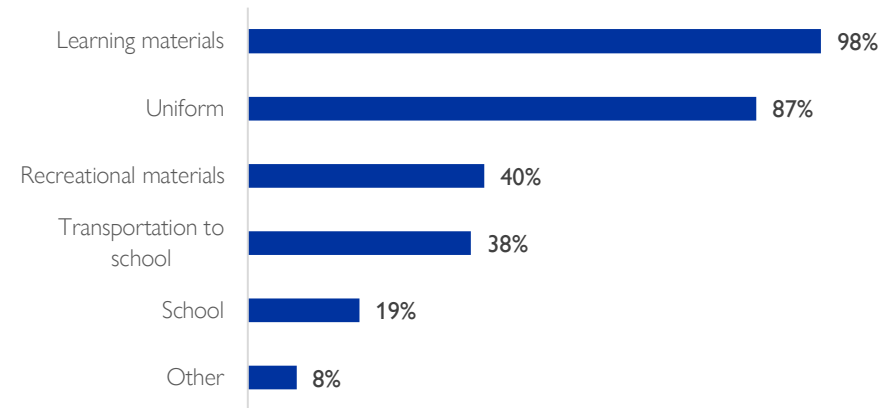
1,341

Number of children attending school after the flood

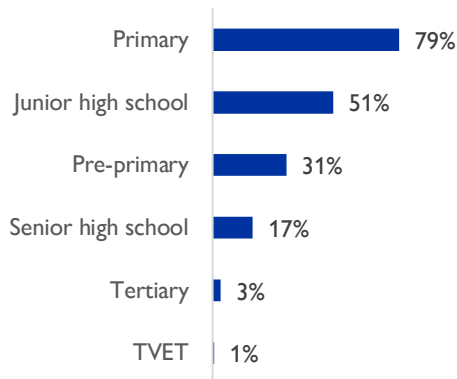
1,217

- 9% compared to the number of children going to school before the flood

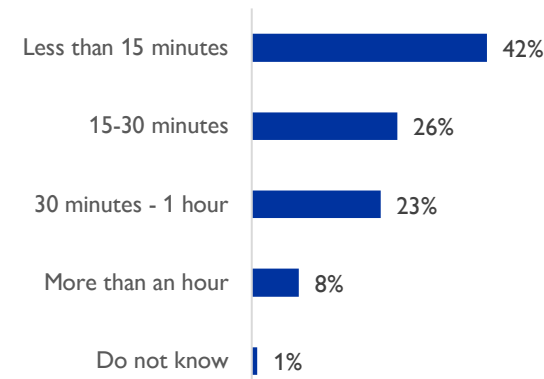
Main needs for children attending school (several answers possible)



Education level for children in the households



Distance to school



Most of the households (84%) in the collective centers have children that go to school, mainly at primary level. Therefore, even if most of them continue to go to school because they are hosted in the usual area of residence (same district), 9 per cent of the children do not go to school at this moment. This is mainly due to schools being flooded or children being unable to cross rivers to attend their school. Additionally, nearly one third (32%) of the children continuing to attend school have to walk more than 30 minutes to join their establishments.

As most of the homes in the districts assessed have collapsed, school children have lost their learning materials as well as their uniforms. Thus, most of the head of households interviewed requested support with learning materials and uniforms for their children.

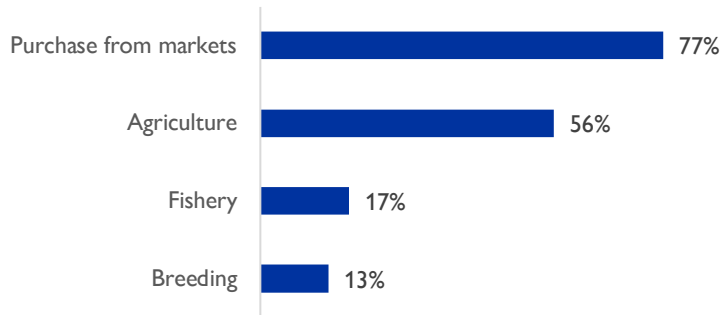
\* TVET : Technical and Vocational Education and Training



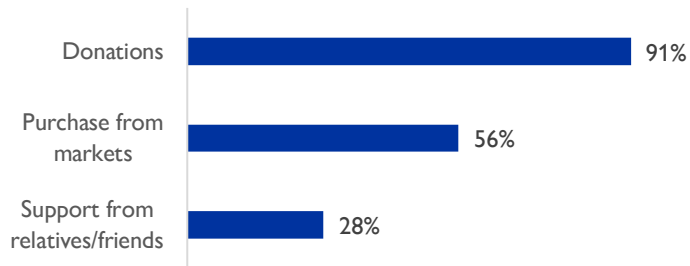
## FOOD SECURITY AND MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE

Most of the main earners of the households have been affected by the dam spillage. Sixty-seven per cent (67%) of them do not have access to their place of work. In fact, 61 per cent of respondents have had their workplace affected by the flood, 28 per cent have lost their work tools and 19 per cent have their workplace now too far. This has a major impact on the number of meals taken in the household, as nearly half of respondents declared a major decrease in the total food consumed by the household members.

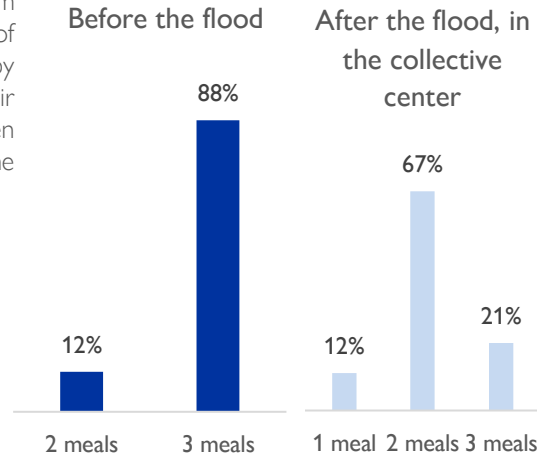
### Main source of food before the flood (several answers possible)



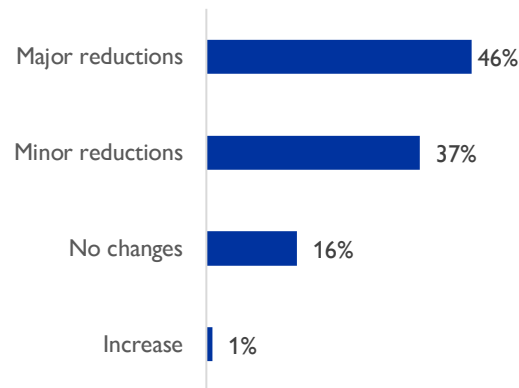
### Main source of food after the flood (several answers possible)



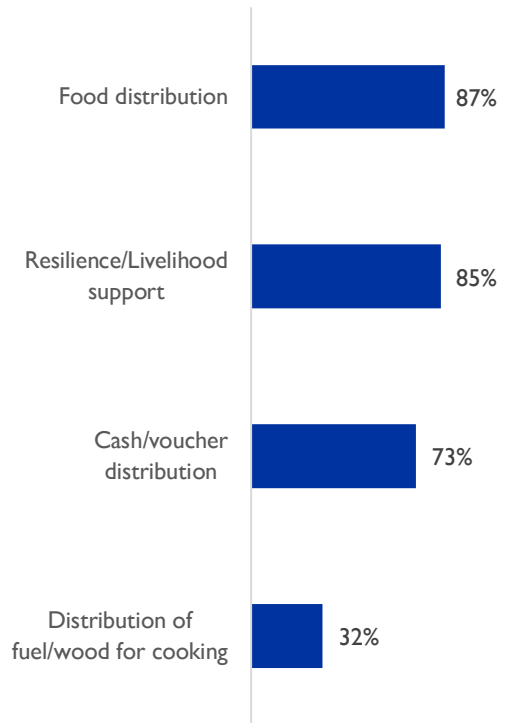
### Meals taken by the households



### Changes in the food consumption



### Potential solutions to food and nutrition-related problems (several answers possible)



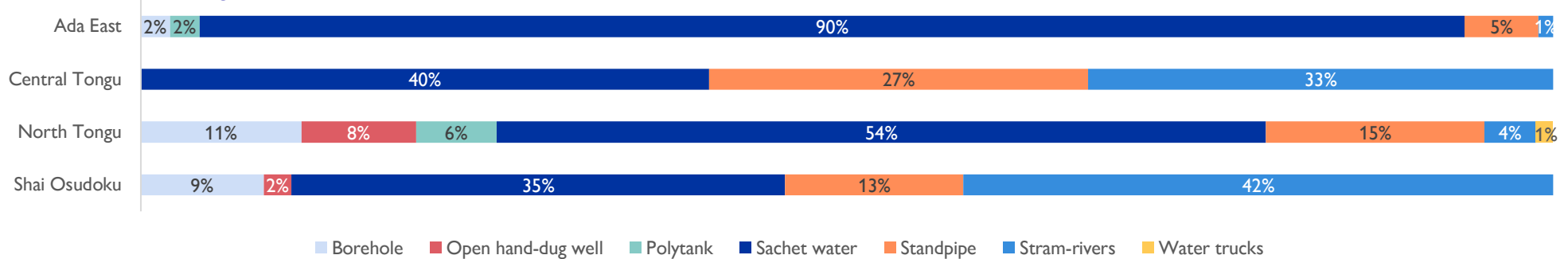
According to the respondents, the potential solutions to food and nutrition-related problems are food distribution (87%), resilience/livelihood support (85%), cash/voucher (73%) as well as fuel/woods for cooking (32%).

### WASH (1/2)

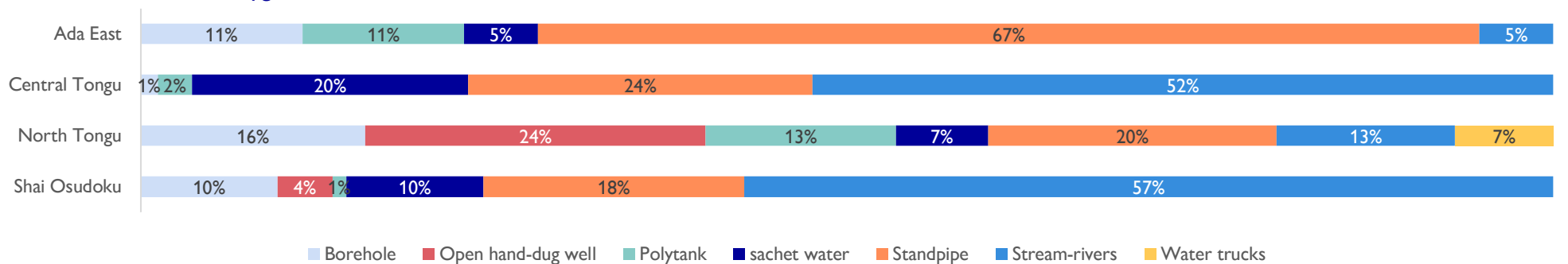
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) continued to be the main issue observed during the [rapid need assessment conducted in October 2023](#). To address these needs, distributions of sachet water as well as polytanks occurred in the collective centers. However, the WASH issues remain in the district, particularly Central Tongu and Shai Osudoku, whose respondents declared they continue to use stream-rivers for drinking water and hygiene. This fact also explains the proportion of respondents who declared health conditions related to diarrhea (26%). The high use of sachet water could also constitute a major environmental issue and its impact should be taken into consideration.

Regarding the use of latrines (page 7), most of the households use communal latrines (80% in North Tongu, 67% in Central Tongu and 57% in Shai Osudoku), except in Ada East where the majority (61%) are doing open defecation. Regarding the managing of menstrual hygiene (page 7), it has been noted that it was quite challenging for women. In fact, according to the head of households, the majority of women in their family (53%) do not have adequate supplies or support for managing their menses. According to the head of households, the main needs regarding WASH (Page 7) are potable water (97%), hygiene kits (84%), latrines (82%) and hand washing stations (29%),

#### Main source for drinking water

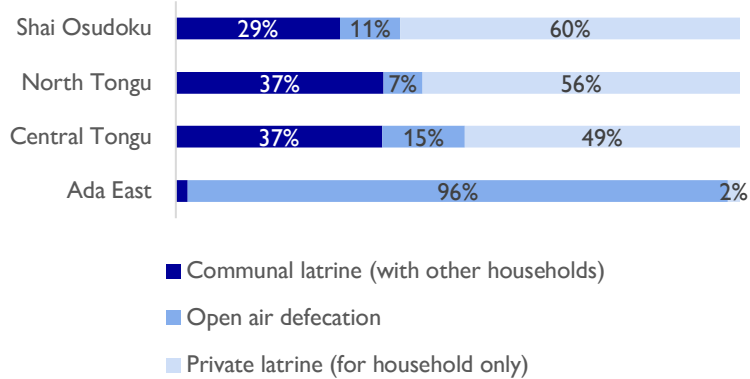


#### Main source of water for hygiene

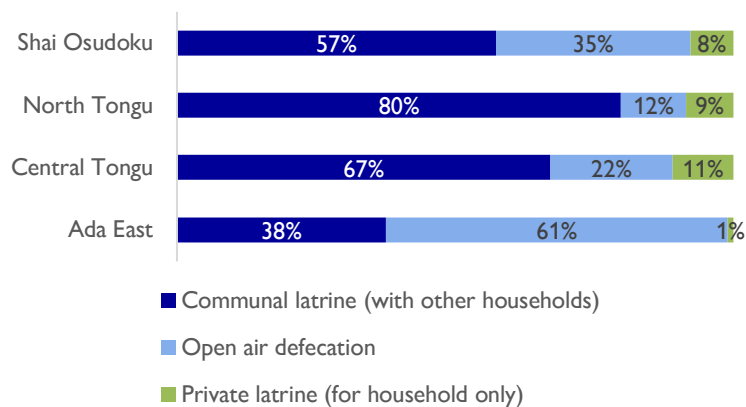


### WASH (2/2)

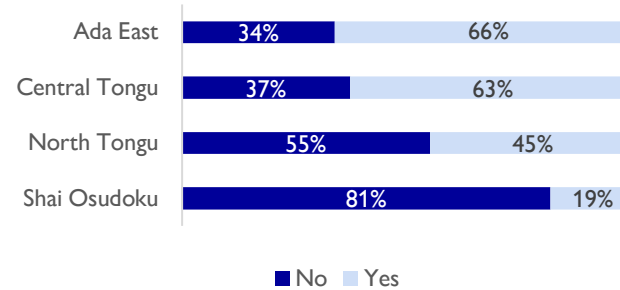
#### Type of latrines for the households before the flood



#### Current type of latrines



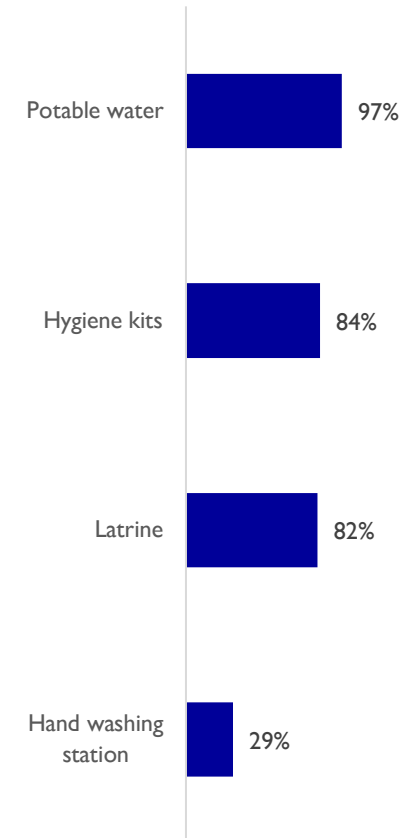
#### Do women and adolescent girls in this household have adequate supplies or support for managing their menstrual hygiene?



#### Main hygiene-related problems your household faces after the flood (several answer possible)



#### Main needs regarding WASH (several answer possible)

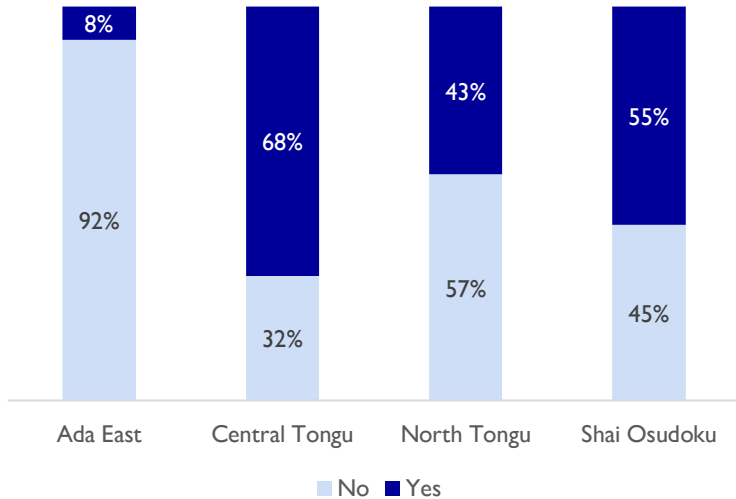


### SHELTER / NON FOOD ITEMS

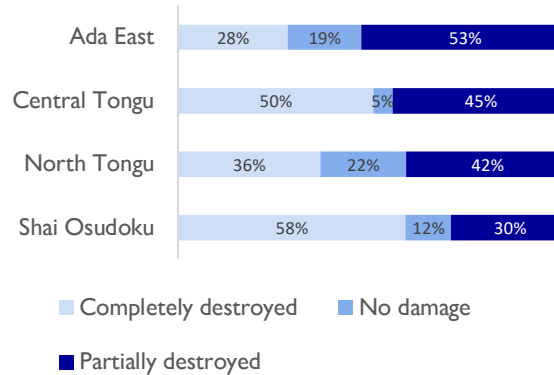
Nearly six out of ten households (57%) have been displaced in a different neighbourhood than their usual place of residence, with Ada East being the most affected. In fact, 83 per cent have had their homes (the walls) impacted, with 41 per cent completely destroyed and 42 per cent partially destroyed. As 47 per cent of the respondents wish to return to their homes, the main solutions for them would be to provide them materials and cash for house reconstruction.

Regarding the NFIs, 70 per cent have lost their items during the flood. Therefore, their main needs are sleeping materials (83%), cooking tools (67%), clothes (42%), storage container (32%) and dignity kits (17%).

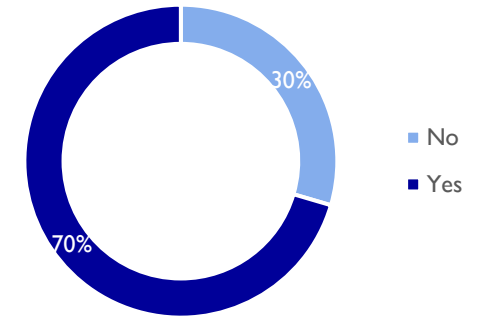
**Is your place of residence in the same neighborhood as your current location?**



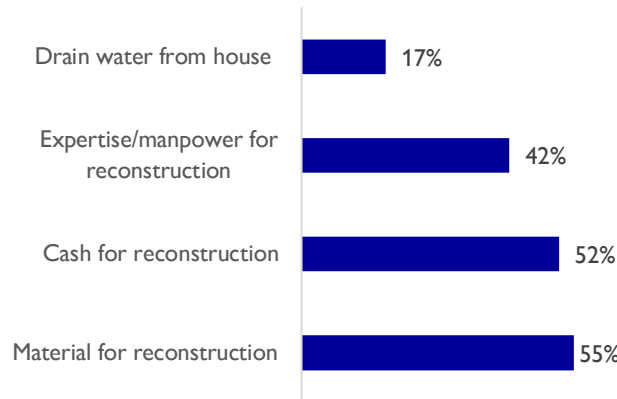
**Level of destruction of your home**



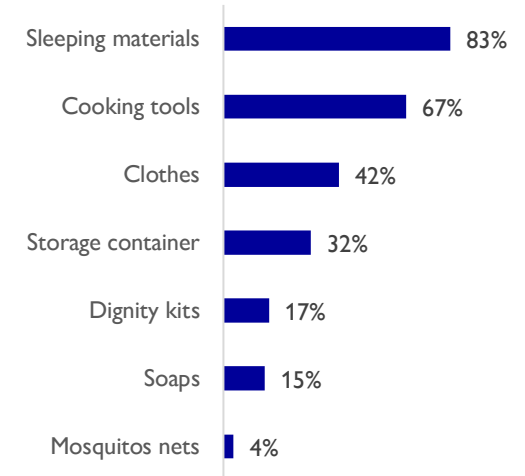
**Have you lost any NFI because of the flood?**



**Main solutions for housing problems (several answers possible)**



**Main NFI needs (several answers possible)**

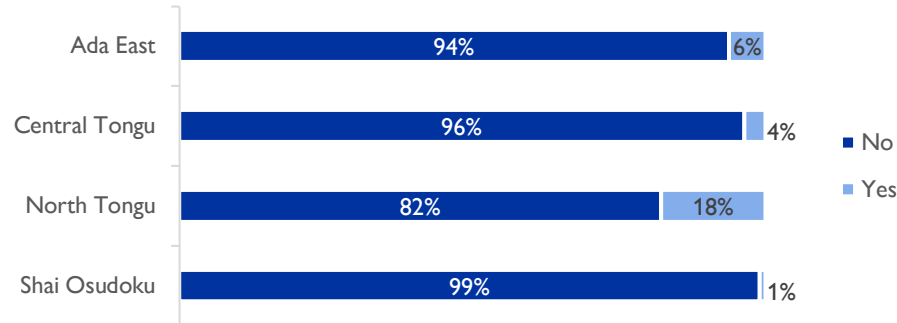




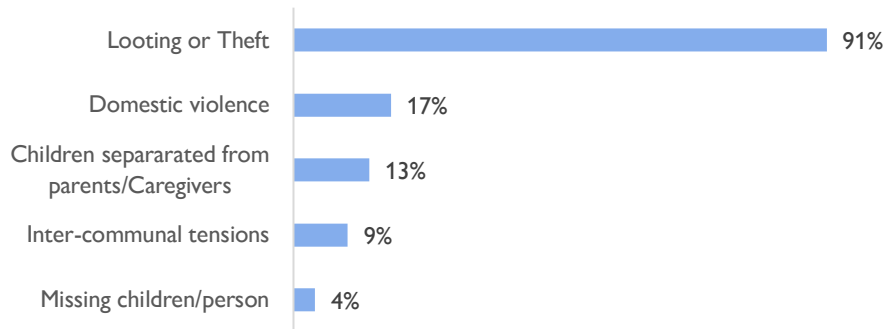
### PROTECTION

Ten per cent of the head of households have declared they have heard reports or indication regarding protection issue in their community. These risks are mainly looting or theft (91%). Other risks have also been reported: domestic violence (17%), separated children (13%), tensions between communities (9%) and missing children (4%).

#### Have you heard any reports or indications of protection risks in your community



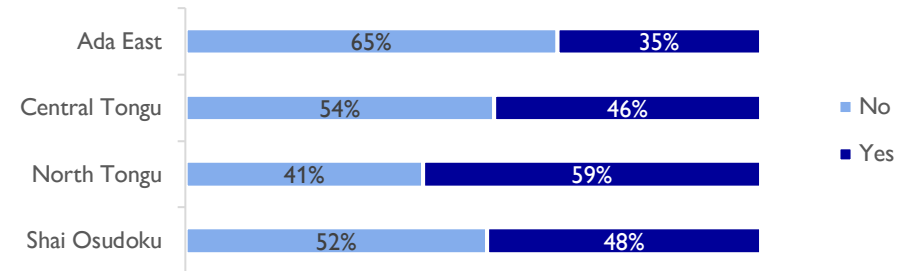
#### Risks identified at the collective centers (several answers possible)



### MHPSS

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) seems to be an essential need even if it was not mentioned as the main need by the heads of the households. Nevertheless, half of the households (50%) have reported a person with difficulties that could be related to psychosocial conditions after the flooding. These persons are mainly adult men (78%), followed by adult women (76%) but all population groups are affected, the most vulnerable ones included; elderly persons (39%), boys (34%), girls (33%) and persons with disabilities (20%). Therefore, MHPSS response should benefit all affected populations.

#### Is there any of your household members who have difficulties to sleep, concentrate, communicate or has experienced any trauma since the flooding?



#### Most affected group by difficulties to sleep, concentrate, communicate or who experienced trauma since the flooding (several answers possible)

