

**INTRODUCTION**

The Volta Region in Ghana has experienced heavy rains and high inflows of water to the Akosombo and Kpong dam reservoir, leading to severe flooding that has displaced 39,333 people in 9 districts. Infrastructure, crops, and shelters have been damaged, and access to essential services has been disrupted. Between 19<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2023, the Inter-Agency Emergencies Working Group in Ghana (IAEWG) conducted a rapid needs assessments due to the floods in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO). The assessment focused on 2 districts (Central Tongu and North Tongu) and specifically in 9 safe havens (collective centers hosting Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs). Both districts have been severely impacted by the floods and currently host 75 per cent of the displaced population. The assessment team assessed 4 collective centers in Central Tongu (New Bakpa, Afetorgborkope, Farm Institute, Lunchtorkor) and 5 in North Tongu (Mepe Presby Junior High School [JHS], Mepe JHS, Mepe Presby Primary School, RC Primary school, Saint kizito). Collective centers were selected in coordination with NADMO based on two criterias: the accessibility and the highest number of IDPs.

Prior to the assessment in the collective centers, interviews have been conducted with NADMO regional directors in order to get an overview of the situation in the 9 districts. Through a network of 9 key informants and NADMO local field agents, in close coordination with IAWGE and local authorities on the ground, 9 interviews have been conducted, as well as 29 focus group discussions (FDGs) with men, women, boys and girls, including person with disabilities. The focus groups discussion methodology has been validated by the participants of the Rapid Needs Assessments. FDGs with children has been done with the presence of specialized agency. The goal of the Rapid Needs Assessment was to identify needs of the displaced population, and to identify urgent humanitarian response to the floods.

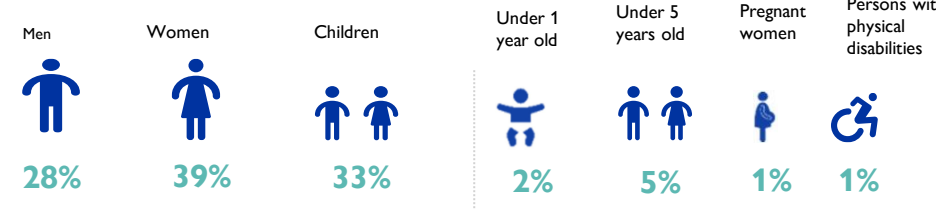
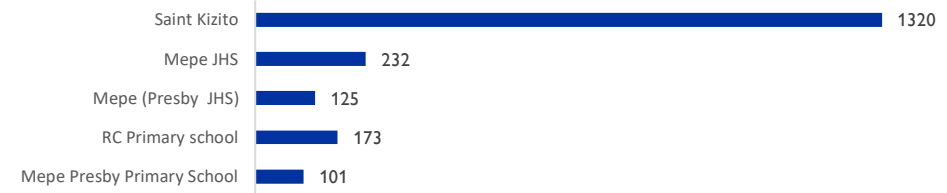
This dashboard presents the results of the Rapid Needs Assessment on health, WASH, education, protection and mental health of the displaced populations living in collective centers in Volta after the flooding.

**FINDINGS IN NORTH TONGU AND CENTRAL TONGU**

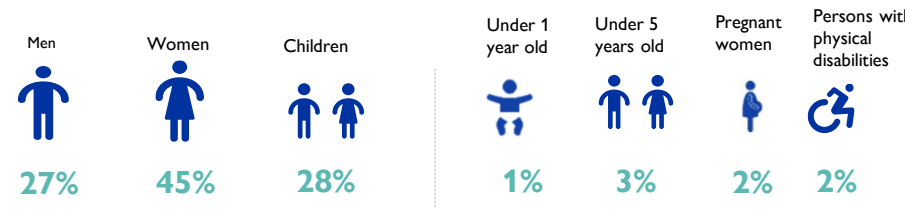
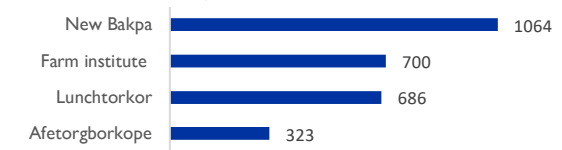
Estimated number of IDPs in safe havens assessed



Individuals in North Tongu assessed collective centers

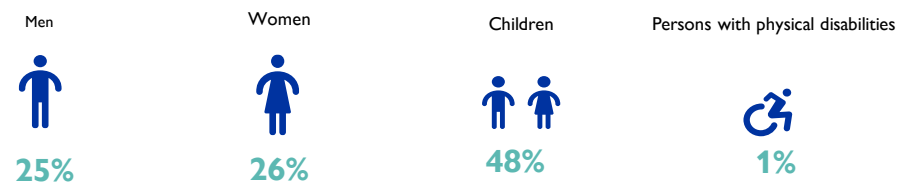


Individuals in Central Tongu assessed collective centers



**FINDINGS IN THE 9 DISTRICTS : Data collected from NADMO regional office**

- 39,333 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**
- 9,160 (26%) LIVING IN COLLECTIVE CENTERS**
- 30,173 (74%) PERSONS LIVING WITH RELATIVES**



*This is preliminary informations, figures collected through the Rapid Need Assessment as estimations. There could be complemented by an in-depth analysis at household level.*

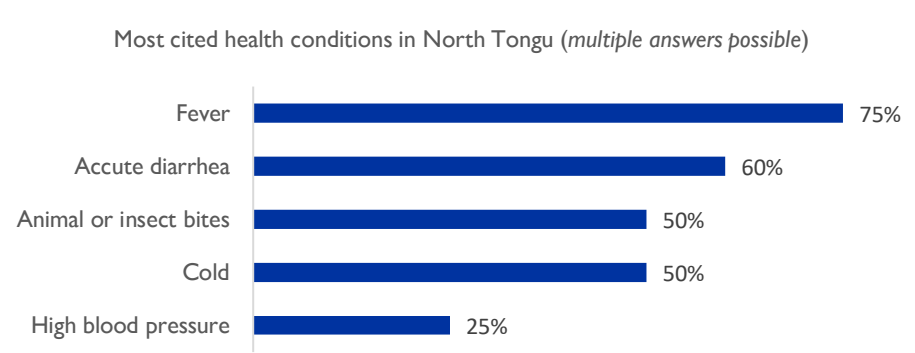
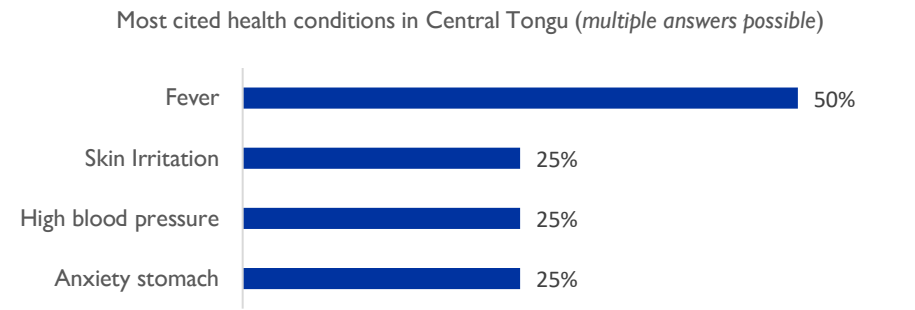
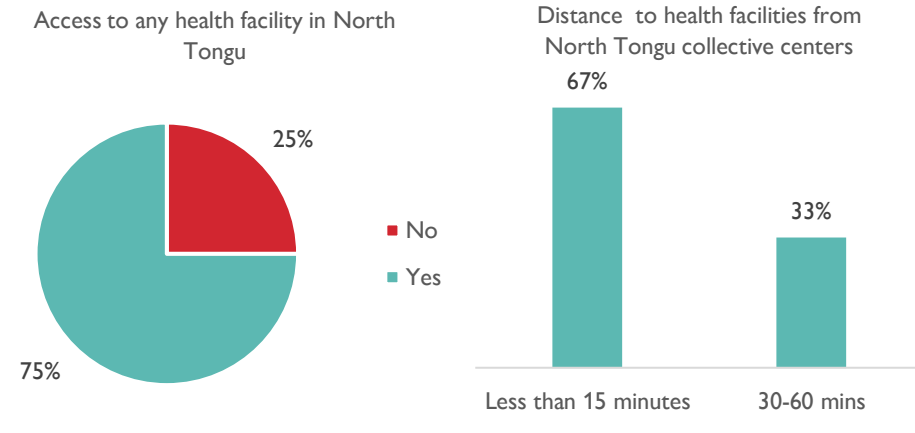
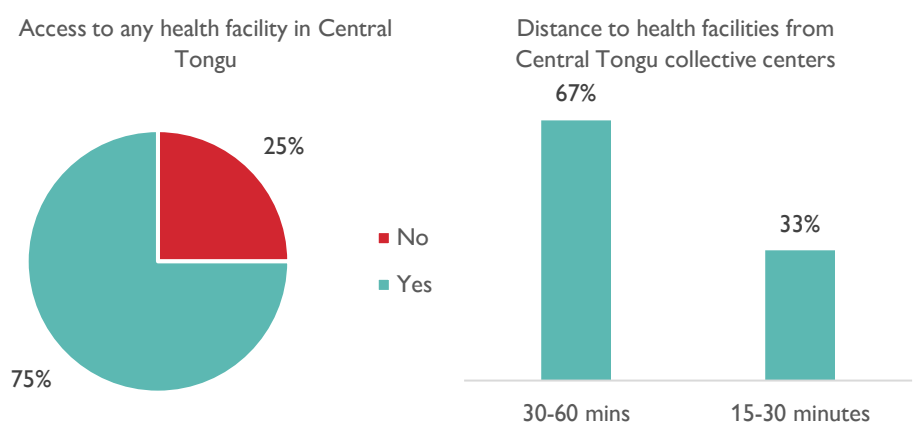
**HEALTH**

Key informants in both Central Tongu and North Tongu reported IDPs having access to health facilities. However, IDP shelters in Central Tongu are closer to health facilities, while those in North Tongu are further from health facilities. Respondents reported sever health challenges including fever, accute diarrhea, skin irritation, high blood pressure, and psychological trauma. It has been reported by the key informants that waterborn infections and malaria are easily spreading in the affected areas. Focus group participants and key informants identified treating diseases and providing mental health support as top priority needs. Finally, others cited the lack of personal identification documents as a barrier to receiving humanitarian aid.

**IMMEDIATE NEEDS**

- 1** ESSENTIAL MEDECINE
- 2** MOBILE CLINICS
- 3** MALARIA PREVENTION
- 4** MENTAL HEALTH SAND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT
- 5** NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME CARD

**FINDINGS**



**WASH**

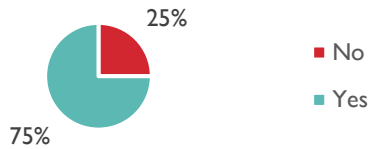
All key informants in the assessed safe havens reported several hygienic issues. Specifically, respondents cited the lack of drinkable water, inadequate toilets, poor water management, and insufficient water for cooking and cleaning. Due to inadequate water sources, respondents reported using water from rivers and standpipes for cooking and washing. Sachets water come mainly from donations and are not sufficient to cover the needs of the population. Latrines are not sufficient in all safe havens as well. In both Central Tongu and North Tongu, there is 1 latrine per 65 people on average. Top identified needs include clean drinking water, awareness raising on hygiene, menstrual hygiene management kits (MHM), and mobile toilets.

**IMMEDIATE NEEDS**

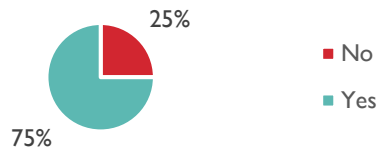
- 1
- DRINKING WATER
- 2
- AWARENESS RAISING ON HYGIENE
- 3
- MOBILE TOILETS
- 4
- IMPROVEMENTS OF EXISTING SANITATION FACILITIES
- 5
- MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT KITS

**FINDINGS**

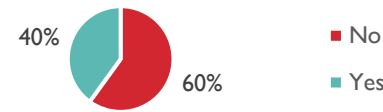
Access to water in Central Tongu



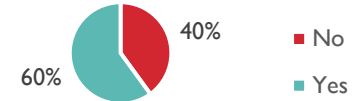
Access to latrines in Central Tongu



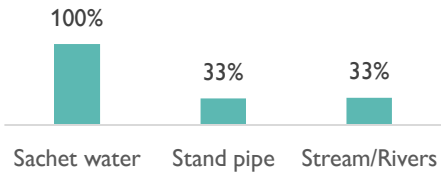
Access to water in North Tongu



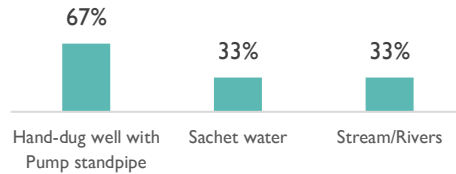
Access to latrines in North Tongu



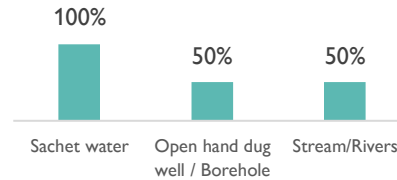
Main sources of drinking water in Central Tongu (Multiple answers possible)



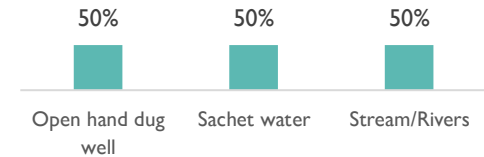
Main sources of water for personal hygiene and washing in Central Tongu (Multiple answers possible)



Main sources of drinking water in North Tongu (Multiple answers possible)



Main sources of water for personal hygiene and washing in North Tongu (Multiple answers possible)



Disposal of fecal waste in Central Tongu



Disposal of fecal waste in North Tongu



**PROTECTION**

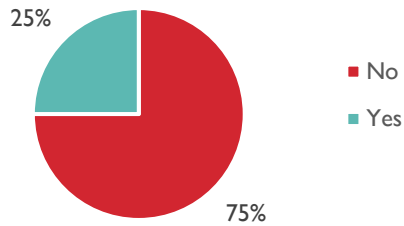
Some of the safe havens assessed reported the presence of snakes and risk of being bitten, making it difficult to move around at night with no light. Social cohesion activities in North Tongu have been identified as a viable solutions to build dialogue between host communities and displaced persons. Respondents also reported that the safe havens should have space segregated by gender. However, no respondents reported any incidents of gender-based violence.

**IMMEDIATE NEEDS**

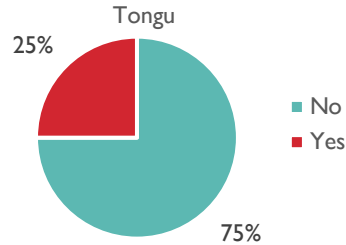
- 1
- SECURITY
- 2
- SOLAR LAMPS
- 3
- PROMOTE SOCIAL COHESION
- 4
- ESTABLISH SYSTEM FOR VIOLENCE REPORTING

**FINDINGS**

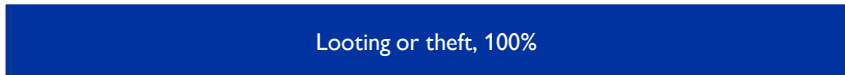
Presence of security forces in the safe havens in Central Tongu



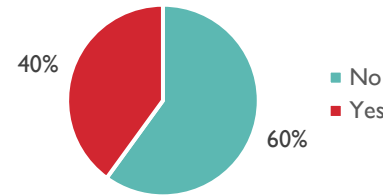
Percentage of safe havens that have reported security issues in Central Tongu



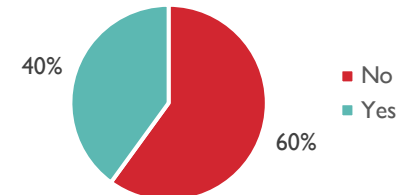
Security concerns in Central Tongu



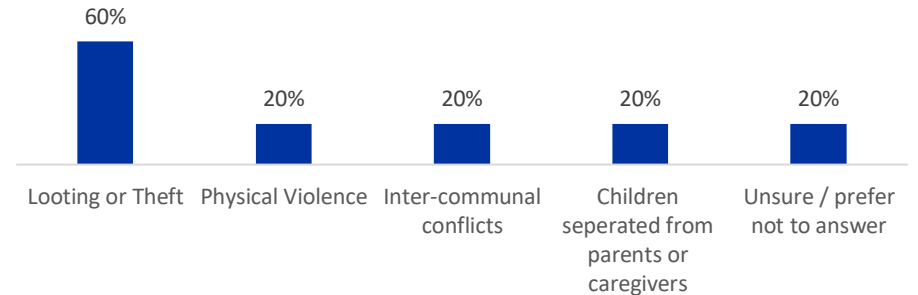
Presence of security forces in the safe havens in North Tongu



Percentage of safe havens at risks of any safety or security issues in North Tongu



Security concerns in North Tongu ( Multiple answers possible)



**FOOD SECURITY, SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)**

IDPs do not have access to proper meals and they only have two meals per day. The food is donated mainly by government and host communities. Most of the IDPs are sheltered in schools, and a few in Central Tongu are hosted by local populations in their houses. DTM identified lack of cooking kits, mattresses, clothing, and mosquito nets. Adequate shelter or housing has been identified as an immediate need to create a stable environment for children and vulnerable individuals, including persons with disabilities.

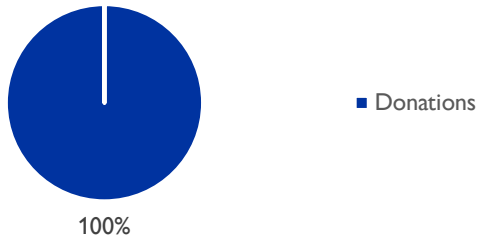
**IMMEDIATE NEEDS**

- 1** FOOD
- 2** CASH
- 3** LIGHTNING SHELTERS SEPARATED FOR MALE AND FEMALE, TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

**FINDINGS**

**FOOD**

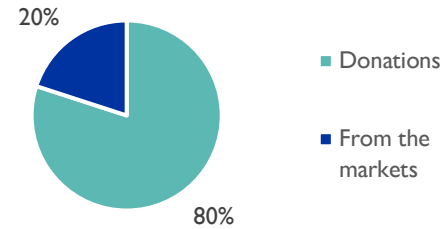
Source of food for people in safe havens in Central Tongu



**Type of food consumed:**

- Cassava dough
- Groudnut
- Beans
- Maize
- Rice
- Sugar
- Oil
- Garlic

Source of food for people in safe havens in North Tongu

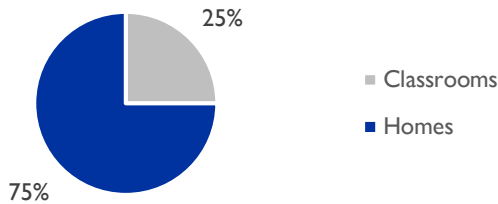


**Type of food consumed :**

- Cassava dough
- Carbohydrates
- Beans
- Maize
- Groudnut
- Rice
- Sugar
- Garlic

**SHELTER AND NFI**

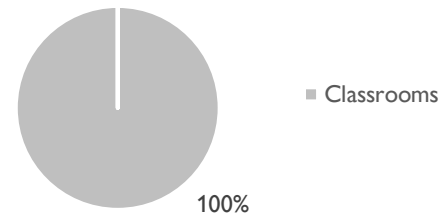
Housing type in Central Tongu



**Most needed NFI:**

- Tents
- Mosquito nets
- Mattresses
- Cooking ustensils
- Hand washing basins

Housing type in North Tongu



**Most needed NFI:**

- Tents
- Mosquito nets
- Mattresses
- Cooking ustensils
- Hand washing basins
- Wheelchairs for people with mobility conditions

**EDUCATION**

Safe havens are mostly schools, which has an impact on the local school system with the suspension of classes in many localities affected by displacement. During FGD, children raised the lack of school materials which were lost during the flooding. Additional support for children, such as learning materials and uniforms have been identified as an immediate need in order to facilitate access to education and to provide a safe space for children.

**IMMEDIATE NEEDS**

- 1 NEW SHELTERS TO RELOCATE POPULATIONS OCCUPYING SCHOOLS
- 2 LEARNING MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN

**FINDINGS**

