

NATIONAL DISASTER FRAMEWORK

UNDERSTANDING THE FRAMEWORK

Introduction

Disaster Management is the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to and recover from threatening or actual natural or human-induced disasters. It is a multi-jurisdictional, multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and multi-resource initiative. Therefore, it is vital that the Federal, State and Local Governments, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the private sector discharge their respective roles and responsibilities and complement each other in achieving shared goals of disaster management.

The involvement of different actors and stakeholders in disaster management requires the existence of a coordination and collaboration mechanism. The National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) provides this mechanism that serves as a regulatory guideline for effective and efficient disaster management in Nigeria. The framework defines measurable, flexible and adaptable coordinating structures, and aligns key roles and responsibilities of disaster management stakeholders across the nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing disasters, and explains a paradigm shift in disaster management beyond mere response and recovery.

The NDMF offers a holistic approach to disaster management. It serves as a legal instrument to address the need for consistency among multiple stakeholders. It is a coherent, transparent and inclusive policy for disaster management in Nigeria. The Framework is written especially for government officials, private-sector, Civil Society Organisations, emergency management practitioners and community leaders on the need to understand the concepts and operating guidelines for disaster management in the country.

Process

NEMA established an in-house committee to develop a “zero document” that is holistic in nature and reflects global best practices in disaster management. This draft document served as baseline for inputs from stakeholders across the country, to ensure participation, ownership and sustainability. The Zero document sought to find answers to the following questions:

- Who has responsibility over what?
- Who has authority over what?
- Who is going to do what?
- Who is in charge of what?
- How are the jurisdictions going to work?
- With whom are they going to work?
- How will they work together?
- What is the legal authority?
- What is the resource base? Etc.

In finding answers to these questions, NEMA organised roundtable discussions in each of the 6 geo-political zones and at the National level to consider the zero document. Participants were drawn from the three tiers of government; Federal, State and Local Government, MDAs; Military, Police and Para-military; CSOs; International NGOs; development partners and the private sector. The roundtable discussions generated fresh ideas, observations and recommendations that were incorporated into the NDMF. It has eight sections made up of seven (7) focus areas and a sufficiency criteria:

1. Institutional Capacity
2. Coordination
3. Disaster Risk Assessment
4. Disaster Risk Reduction
5. Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation
6. Disaster Response
7. Disaster Recovery
8. Facilitators and Enablers

Section 1 (Institutional Capacity) focuses on the establishment of necessary institutional arrangements for implementing disaster management within the Federal, State and Local Government levels.

Section 2 (Coordination) of the NDMF specifies the Strategic and Operational types of coordination amongst stakeholders. The Strategic type covers the horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms, while Operational defines field level coordination mechanisms.

Section 3 (Disaster Risk Assessment) addresses the need for disaster risk assessment and monitoring hazards, vulnerabilities and measuring coping/adaptation capacities to set priorities for risk reduction and effectiveness of stakeholders efforts.

Section 4 (Disaster Risk Reduction) introduces planning and implementation as DRR strategies to inform development-oriented approaches to plans, programmes and projects that reduce disaster risks.

Section 5 (Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation) deals with strategies to prevent the occurrence of such disasters from having devastating impact on people, infrastructures and the economy; curtail the occurrence of disaster events; and reduce the impact of disasters, if they do occur.

Section 6 (Disaster Response) focuses on the requirements for an integrated, coordinated policy that address rapid and effective response to disasters

Section 7 (Disaster Recovery) dwells on strategies required for bringing back disaster affected area and victims to normalcy through rehabilitation and reintegration.

Section 8 (Facilitators and Enablers) provides sufficiency conditions for, integrating roles of emergency management agencies; information management and communication; monitoring and evaluation; education and training; and public

awareness and research. It also covers requisite funding arrangement for disaster management.

1.0 Background and Overview

1.1 Information on Nigeria

Nigeria is a country with a landed area of about 923,768 sq km (356,669 sq miles). It has diverse climate and terrain, which ranges from the equatorial climate of the southern lowlands, through the tropical central hills and plateau, to the arid northern plains which mark the southernmost extent of the Sahara desert.

Two Major rivers run through Nigeria –Niger and Benue. The River Niger flows from the northwest through the country to its vast delta in the south, while River Benue has its source from the Cameroon Mountains and flows into the country from the east joining River Niger at Lokoja in Kogi State. Nigeria has borders with Niger to the North, Chad (across Lake Chad) to the Northeast, Cameroon to the East and Benin to the West. It is indented in the South by the Gulf of Guinea.



Nigeria is Africa's most populous country. It has an official population of 140, 431,790 [Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, 2nd February, 2009]. It is divided into 36 states, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Nigeria has over 250 ethnic groups, with English as the official language and three major indigenous languages (Yoruba, Ibo and Hausa).

Nigeria has rich natural resources that include oil and gas and solid minerals, with about 70% of the population engaged in agriculture.

1.2 Disasters in Nigeria

Nigeria, like the rest of the world, is exposed to a wide range of natural or human-induced disasters. While some of these disasters are rapid, others are slow-onset, resulting in catastrophic situations leading to loss of lives and property, degradation of environment. These disasters occur in form of drought, desertification, flooding, epidemics, coastal erosion, dam failure, building collapse, oil spillage, maritime collision

or accident, bomb explosion, communal clash, fire, air crashes and boat mishap, amongst others.

Historically, salient disasters in Nigeria include, the yearly epidemics such as cholera, measles and cerebro-spinal meningitis. There were drought in the Sudan-Sahel zone of the country in 1972-74 and 1982-84. There were flood disasters in Ogunpa (Oyo State) in 1982, Lagos Bar Beach in 2001, Shiroro and Kaduna in 2003, Gombe in 2004, Jalingo in 2005, e.t.c. Others include, the 2008 landslide in Agwu LGA (Enugu state); and 2005, 2006 and 2009 landslide in Agwagune (Cross River State). Also, Nigeria experienced numerous ethnic, political and religious violent conflicts in Kaduna, Lagos, Kano, Plateau, Bauchi, Borno, Taraba, Benue, Delta, Anambra, Ondo, Osun, Ogun e.t.c.

In addition, there were technological disasters ranging from, the 2002 Ikeja bomb explosion (Lagos State); the 2002 West African Rubber Product Company fire in Ikorodu (Lagos State); the 1992 Hercules C-130 military air-crash at Itokin (Lagos State); the 2002 ADC air-crash at Ejirin (Lagos State); the EAS air-crash in Kano State; the 2005 Bellview air-crash in Lisa village (Ogun State); the 2005 Sosoliso aircrash in Portharcourt (Rivers State); the ADC aircrash in Abuja. Other technological disasters include the several pipeline explosions and vandalization in the Niger Delta, and series of road traffic crashes among others.

Beyond these events, threats posed by frequent oil spills and irreparable damage to environmental and coastal biospheres, increasing levels of industrial pollution, waste and unprecedented climatic changes, and its negative consequences make Nigerians to be increasingly at risk to a wide number of new and emerging hazards.

The vulnerability of Nigerians to hazards is a function of several factors. These include, the level of poverty; population growth and distribution; and the condition of human settlements and their infrastructure. Other causative factors include, the level of environmental degradation, level of public awareness, the dynamics of public policy and environment on disaster management.

1.3 History of Disaster Management in Nigeria

Organized Disaster Management in Nigeria can be dated back to 1906 when the Fire Brigade was established with functions that went beyond fire fighting to the saving of lives and property and provision of humanitarian services during emergencies. In the 1960s and 70s, this noble and systematic approach was replaced with ad-hoc arrangements domiciled in the offices of the Head of State and the State Governors. During this period disaster response was considered as mere security issues.

In 1972/1973, Nigeria experienced a devastating drought which had negative socio-economic consequences and cost the nation the loss of many lives and property. This event amongst others led to the establishment of the National Emergency Relief Agency (NERA) in 1976 with the mandate of collecting and distributing relief materials to disaster victims.

An Inter-Ministerial body was set up by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) in 1990 to address natural disaster reduction strategies in line with the UN International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) and to address the limited scope of NERA. In 1993, the FGN decided to expand the scope of managing disasters to include all areas of disasters. This bold approach was backed up by decree 119 of 1993 which raised the status of the Agency to an Independent body under the Presidency

In 1997, the management of NERA organized a National Workshop involving major stakeholders in disaster management in Nigeria to deliberate on critical factors for an effective disaster management system in Nigeria, and noted the need to:

- i) expand the functions of NERA, amend the decree setting up NERA and change its name to National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).
- ii) structure the new Agency by putting into consideration appropriate Policies and Strategies; Search and Rescue resource mobilization capabilities; Information, Education and Prevention strategies; Administration, Finance

and Logistics systems; Relief and Rehabilitation capabilities; Research and Planning.

- iii) provide appropriate budgetary allocation for the operations of the Agency.

The acceptance of these recommendations by the FGN led to the establishment of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in March 1999 by Act 12 of 1999 as amended by Act 50 of 1999 to manage disasters in all its ramifications.

In fulfilling its mandate, NEMA developed several plans and guidelines, some of these are National Disaster Response Plan, the Search and Rescue/Epidemic Evacuation Plan, the National Nuclear and Radiological Plan, the Early Warning System on Epidemic e.t.c. Over the years NEMA has encountered some challenges and learnt lessons in the implementation of the plans. This necessitated the development of the NDMF to correct implementation gaps and increase efficiency and effectiveness of disaster management in Nigeria.

THEMATIC AREA 1

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

2.0 Introduction:

This thematic area mandates the establishment of Disaster Management structures at all levels of governance (federal, states and local) in Nigeria. It centres on the principles of shared responsibility and the need to ensure proper integration and collaboration among stakeholders. There shall be National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) at the Federal level, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) at the state level, and Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) at the local government level. This to a large extent shall strengthen the capabilities of Federal, State and Local Governments to reduce the likelihood and severity of disasters.

Every tier of government shall build the capacity of their emergency management institution to prepare for, prevent against, respond to and recover from disaster events. Federal State and Local Government, relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the military, police, para-military and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) shall develop their capacities in disaster management. Community institutions shall acquire disaster management capabilities as first responders, and Emergency Management Volunteers (EMV) shall be established to compliment the organised structures. Disaster Response Units (DRUs) shall be established in different military formations across the country to provide assistance to civil authority during emergencies.

2.1 Objectives:

This thematic area shall have the following objectives:

- i. Establish functional disaster management institutions at all levels of governance to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from disaster events in Nigeria.
- ii. Develop capacity of relevant institutions and stakeholders for effective and efficient disaster management in Nigeria.

2.2 Legislation for Disaster Management Structures in Nigeria.

Disaster Management structures shall be backed-up by an enabling law at all levels of government. This enabling laws shall, amongst other things, specify roles and responsibilities, membership of its Councils, leadership tenure and other incidental or ancillary matters.

2.2.1 Roles of the Federal Government in Disaster Management

The Federal Government through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) shall by this policy perform the following disaster management functions:

- a. Formulate policy on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria;
- b. Coordinate the activities of other stakeholders in Disaster Management.
- c. Co-ordinate plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disasters in the country;
- d. Co-ordinate and promote research activities relating to disaster management in the country;
- e. Monitor the state of preparedness of all organizations and agencies which may contribute to disaster management in Nigeria;
- f. Collate data and report from relevant agencies to enhance forecasting, planning and field operations of disaster management;
- g. Educate the public on disaster prevention and control measures;
- h. Co-ordinate and facilitate the provision of necessary resources for search and rescue and other types of disaster curtailment activities;
- i. Co-ordinate and support the activities of non-governmental organizations and development partners engaged in disaster management in the country.
- j. Mobilize financial and technical resources from private sector, international non-governmental organisations and development partners for the purpose of disaster management in Nigeria;
- k. Collect emergency relief materials or supplies from local, international and non-governmental agencies for distribution to the people affected by disaster;

- l. Work closely with SEMA and LEMA to assess and monitor where necessary the distribution of relief materials to disaster survivors and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees, and those adversely affected by mass deportation and repatriation from any other country as a result of crises, disasters or foreign policies;
- m. Assist in the rehabilitation of survivors, IDPs and refugees where necessary, and those adversely affected by mass deportation and repatriation from any other country as a result of crises, disasters or foreign policies;
- n. Prepare the annual budget for disaster management in Nigeria;
- o. Process relief assistance to such countries that have experienced disaster as may be determined by the Federal Government of Nigeria from time to time;
- p. Foster strong working relationship with all relevant National and International Agencies including the United Nations institutions for the reduction of disasters.
- q. Facilitate the establishment of enabling legislation and monitor the activities of State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA).
- r. Perform such other functions which, in the opinion of the Governing Council are required for the purpose of enhancing effective disaster management in Nigeria.

2.2.2 The Roles of State Governments in Disaster Management

All States in the Federation shall ensure the establishment of a body to be known as State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) backed up by State Legislation.

The legislation, shall include provisions that will ensure that Local Governments in the State also establish authorities with similar functions. The state legislation shall among other things make provisions for the following:

- a. Establish in the state, a body to be known as the State Emergency Management Agency, hereinafter referred to as SEMA
- b. SEMA –

- i. shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession
 - ii. May sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- c. There shall also be established for the management of SEMA, a Governing Council, hereinafter referred to as “the Council”. The Council shall consist of –
- i. The Deputy Governor of the State, who shall be the Chairman,
 - ii. The Secretary to the State Government,
One representative each from:-
 - iii. The State Ministry of Agriculture
 - iv. The State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development,
 - v. The State Ministry of Health,
 - vi. The State Ministry of Information,
 - vii. The State Ministry of Education,
 - viii. The State Ministry of Works,
 - ix. The State Ministry of Water Resources,
 - x. The State Fire Service,
 - xi. The Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria in the State,
 - xii. The State Ministry of Environment,
 - xiii. The State Ministry of Urban and Regional Planning/ Lands and Survey
 - xiv. The State Ministry of Justice
 - xv. The State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftancy Affairs
 - xvi. The Disaster Response Unit (DRU) within the State/geo political zone
 - xvii. The Nigeria Police Force,
 - xviii. The Federal Road Safety Corps,
 - xix. Directorate of Road Traffic Services
 - xx. The Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
 - xxi. The Nigerian Red Cross Society,
 - xxii. The State Ministry of Finance,
 - xxiii. The Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency in coastal States,
 - xxiv. National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA).

- xxv. Such institutions/voluntary organization as may be determined from time to time by the Council, and
 - xxvi. The Head of the State Emergency Management Agency as Member/Secretary.
- d. The State Government through the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) shall by this policy perform the following disaster management functions:-
- i. Formulate policy on all activities relating to disaster management in the state;
 - ii. Co-ordinate plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disasters in the State;
 - iii. Co-ordinate and promote research activities relating to disaster management in the State;
 - iv. Monitor and provide feedback to NEMA on the state of preparedness of all organizations and agencies which may contribute to disaster management within the State;
 - v. Collate data and report from relevant agencies in the state so as to enhance forecasting, planning and field operations of disaster management, and supply same to NEMA for planning purposes.
 - vi. Educate the public on disaster prevention and control measures within the state;
 - vii. Co-ordinate and facilitate the provision of necessary resources for search and rescue operations and other types of disaster curtailment activities within the state;
 - viii. Mobilize support and resources from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) when damages and need assessments are considered beyond the capacity of the state to respond,
 - ix. Facilitate the enabling legislation for the establishment of Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) for all the Local Governments in the state.
 - x. Work closely with LEMA for distribution of relief materials to disaster victims;
 - xi. Perform such other functions which, in the opinion of SEMA Governing Council are required for the purpose of enhancing disaster management in the state.

2.2.3 The Roles of Local Governments in Disaster Management

The Local Government shall put in place a legislation establishing a disaster management body to be known as the Local Emergency Management Authority, hereinafter referred to as LEMA.

LEMA:-

- (a) Shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession
- (b) May sue and be sued in its corporate name.

There shall also be established for the management of LEMA, a Local Emergency Management Committee hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”.

The Committee shall consist of –

- (i) The Vice - Chairman of the Local Government Council, who shall be the Chairman,
- (ii) The Secretary to the Local Government,
- (iii) Department of Works,
- (iv) Department of Agriculture,
- (v) Local Government Education Authority,
- (vi) Department of Health,
- (vii) Local Government Traditional Council,
- (viii) Local Government Information Unit,
- (ix) Department of Social Development and Mobilisation,
- (x) Department of Physical Planning
- (xi) A representative of the Disaster Response Unit (DRU), responsible for the Local Government.
- (xii) The Divisional Police Officer
- (xiii) The Medical Director in charge of any government hospital within the local government or his equivalent;

One representative each from:-

- (xiv) The Federal Road Safety Corps
- (xv) The Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps

- (xvi) The Nigerian Red Cross Society
- (xvii) The Fire Service
- (xviii) National Orientation Agency
- (xix) Any such voluntary organization as may be determined from time to time; and
- (xx) The Head of the Local Government Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) as Member/ Secretary.

The Local Government through the Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) shall by this policy perform the following disaster management functions:-

- (i) Coordinate disaster management activities and respond to disaster events in Local Government area.
- (ii) Monitor and provide feedback to SEMA on the status of preparedness of all organizations and agencies which may contribute to disaster management within the Local Government Area.
- (iii) Collect and collate data on disaster and disaster risk areas in their respective Local Governments, and share same with SEMA.
- (iv) Mobilize support and resources from the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) when damages and need assessments are considered beyond the capacity of the Local Government to respond.
- (v) Establish and develop Disaster Management capacity of community structures.

2.2.4 Tenure, Remuneration and Conditions of Service of Disaster Management Institutions.

The Head of NEMA, shall hold office for four years in the first instance which may be renewed for another term of four years only, on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the letter of appointment. The tenure and conditions of service for heads of SEMA and LEMA shall be determined by the state Legislation.

2.3 Communities in Disaster Management.

The community structures (Neighbourhood associations, schools, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) etc.) shall be established, properly sensitized, mobilized and empowered to actively participate in Disaster Management activities by LEMA, with support from SEMA and NEMA.

2.3.1 Roles of Communities in Disaster Management

Community structures shall perform the following functions in disaster management:-

- i. Ensure commitment and preparedness of community members to disaster management.
- ii. Sensitize and build the capacity of communities that constitute disaster fronts in preparation for initial response to disaster threats.
- iii. Mobilize community resources and build community capacity and resilience to prepare for, respond to and mitigate the impact of disasters.

2.3.2 Community Strategies for Disaster Management

With technical support from LEMA, SEMA and NEMA, community structures shall adopt (among other things) the following disaster management strategies:

- i. Ensure active participation in the preparation and implementation of Disaster Management Plans
- ii. Create awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Early Warning Systems (EWS).
- iii. Train and re- train on Basic First Aid skills.
- iv. Adapt disaster management strategies to meet local needs and peculiarities.
- v. Encourage community participation in activities that will enhance environmental changes and adaptations.

2.4 Disaster Response Units (DRUs) in Disaster Management

DRUs shall be assigned in designated military formations located across the Country by the Defence headquarters and Ministry of Defence. They shall have the mandate of providing specialized services in humanitarian assistance during disasters as may be requested by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in line with established Guidelines for Call-out of the Armed Forces in Aid to Civil Authorities. The DRUs shall work closely with NEMA and SEMA of the disaster affected state.

2.4.1 Roles of DRUs in Disaster Management

Amongst other things, the DRUs shall perform the following functions in disaster management:-

- i. Provision of infrastructural support (communications, technical equipment and manpower) for command and control.
- ii. Search & Rescue and relief operations at disaster sites.
- iii. Provision of medical care at the incident site and evacuation of casualties.
- iv. Render fire fighting services in conjunction with fire service institutions
- v. Render logistics support for transportation.
- vi. Setting up and running of relief camps when necessary.
- vii. Opening of routes and construction/repair of roads and bridges to enable relief teams/materials to reach affected areas.
- viii. Repair, maintain and run essential services especially at the initial stages of Disaster Occurrence.
- ix. Assist in evacuation of people to safer places before and after the disaster.
- x. Provide escorts for men, material and security of installations.
- xi. Assist in the management and handling of International relief, if requested by the civil administration.
- xii. Provide psychological counselling to the people affected by the disaster.
- xiii. Provide security for people and property within the area affected by disaster.
- xiv. Any other activity that will enhance effective disaster management in the country.

2.5 Volunteers in Disaster Management

Volunteers in Disaster Management shall be individuals or groups with specialized or basic training in different areas of disaster management. Volunteerism refers to rendering of time, skills, experience or resources for the advancement of disaster management. They shall be established by NEMA, SEMA and LEMA to tap into the huge knowledge and experiences of specialised skills of personnel living or working in the country.

2.5.1 Roles of Volunteers in Disaster Management

Volunteers in disaster management shall perform the following functions, amongst others:-

- i. Assist in search and rescue operations in case of disaster.
- ii. Function as emergency personnel that can render specialised assistance to disaster survivors.
- iii. Give useful information of places prone to both human-induced and natural disasters.
- iv. Partake in simulation exercises.
- v. Help in direct distribution of relief materials in emergency situations.
- vi. Take part in activities that will lead to disaster risk reduction measures in the community.

Volunteers shall perform their duties in an organized manner and under the supervision of and guidance of NEMA, SEMA and LEMA in preparing for, preventing and responding to disasters. They shall be at least trained in Basic Life Support, disaster preparedness and response, relief, prevention, mitigation, contingency planning, recovery, capacity assessment, water and sanitation.

2.6 Guidelines and Documents to be disseminated

- i. NEMA Establishment Act
- ii. SEMA Law of Establishment
- iii. LEMA Bye-Law of Establishment
- iv. Guidelines for Call Out Of the Members of the Armed Forces in Aid to Civil Authority
- v. Volunteer Administration Guide.

THEMATIC AREA 2

Coordination

3.0 Introduction

This Thematic Area establishes the Framework for coordinating the different stakeholders involved in disaster management. It explains the process of harmonizing or bringing together diverse activities to achieve the goal and objectives of disaster management. The Thematic Area also describes required actions for harmonizing individual and organizational activities to maximize impact and achieve synergy.

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) shall be the coordinating body at the National level, while the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and the Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) shall be the coordinating body at the State and Local Government levels respectively. Coordination process shall be time bound, participatory, impartial and transparent in order to achieve the best possible results and impact.

Effective coordination in disaster management shall be multi-sectoral, multi-resource and multi-disciplinary. This shall, amongst other things, reduce gaps in services to affected population; duplication of efforts; inappropriate assistance; inefficient use of resources; bottlenecks; impediments and slow reactions to changing conditions.

3.1 Objectives:

This Thematic Area shall have the following objectives:

- i. Develop horizontal and vertical coordination strategies to take care of synergy at the three tiers of Government and among stakeholders.
- ii. Enhance efficient and effective administration of disaster management activities and operations.

3.2 Types of Coordination in Disaster Management

There are two types of disaster management coordination – strategic and operational.

3.2.1 Strategic Coordination shall support unity of efforts in implementation, and be concerned with the vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms of the overall direction of disaster management structures. It shall involve the integration of emergency programs with other activities of government and amongst stakeholders from the community to Federal level. (See Coordination diagram).

- a) **Vertical Coordination:** shall define the relationship among NEMA, SEMA, LEMA and community structures. This shall refer to NEMA, through the NEMA Zonal Offices coordinating the activities and operations of SEMA, LEMA and community structures. It shall also refer to SEMA coordinating the activities and operations of LEMA and community structures, and reporting to NEMA. At the local government level, LEMA shall coordinate the activities and operations of community structures, and report to SEMA.
- b) **Horizontal Coordination:** shall define the relationship among disaster management stakeholders at different levels of government. This shall refer to NEMA, taking the lead in mobilizing and collaborating with relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), DRUs, Police, Paramilitary, International and Local Non-governmental organizations, and development partners. At the state level, horizontal coordination refers to SEMA taking the lead in mobilizing and collaborating with relevant State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), DRUs, Police, Paramilitary, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), state branches of International organizations, and development partners. At the Local Government level, horizontal coordination refers to LEMA taking the lead in mobilizing and collaborating with relevant Departments and Authorities (DAs), Police, Paramilitary, Local Non-governmental organizations, and development partners

The different coordination mechanisms (Vertical and Horizontal) shall include the setting of agreed goals, and allocation of tasks and responsibilities according to mandates and capacities.

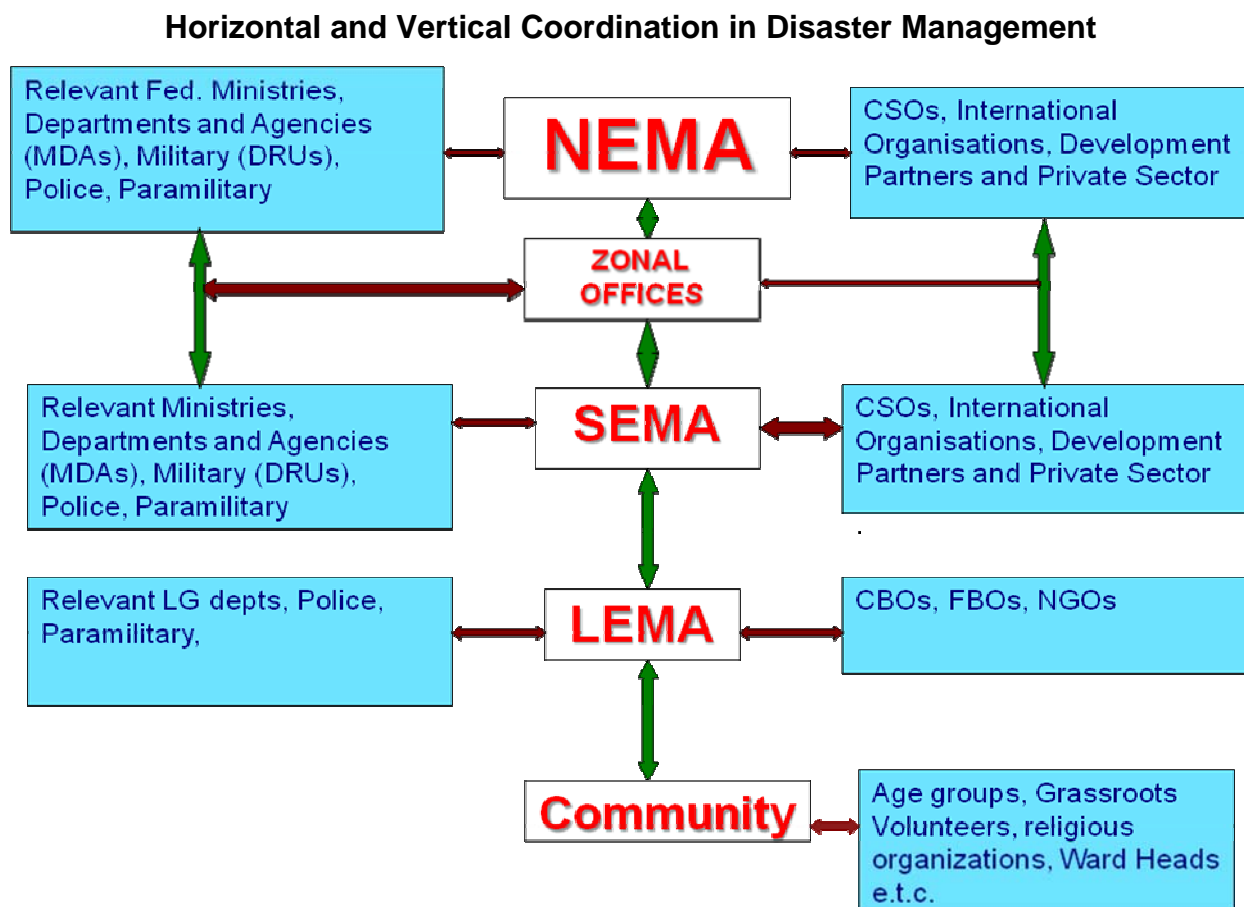


Fig 3.1. Horizontal and Vertical Coordination of Disaster Management in Nigeria

3.2.2 Operational Coordination: shall involve the procedure for translating disaster management plans to field level operations and activities. Coordinating bodies shall adopt relevant approaches based on the different thematic areas of disaster management (Risk Assessment; Risk Reduction; Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation; Response; and Recovery).

The tools for operational coordination in disaster management shall include:-

- i. Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA).
- ii. Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

a) **Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA)** shall be the methodology for investigation and information gathering on hazards, vulnerability and available coping capacity of communities which shall be depicted spatially with the Vulnerability Risk Assessment Mapping (VRAM). The VCA and VRAM shall enhance stakeholders operational coordination in the following ways:

- i. **Disaster Risk Assessment:** It shall help stakeholders to understand the nature and level of risks that vulnerable people face; where these risks come from; who will be worst affected; and what means are available at all levels to reduce the risks.
- ii. **Disaster Risk Reduction:** It shall help stakeholders to take informed decision on types of activities required to sensitize and create awareness for building the resilience of the vulnerable communities.
- iii. **Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation:** It shall provide stakeholders with data for implementing activities and deploying strategies for preparing, preventing and mitigating disasters.
- iv. **Disaster Recovery:** It shall provide stakeholders with data required for developing and implementing rehabilitation and reintegration plans and programmes.

b) Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs)

The EOC shall be the structure that provides justification for the adoption of Incident Command System (ICS) as a management mechanism in operational coordination of disaster response. It shall be established at NEMA, SEMA and LEMA levels to lead disaster response (see EOC diagram Fig 2.2). EOC shall

operate at the three levels, namely Strategic (Gold level), Operation (Silver level) and Tactical (Bronze level) and shall have the following structure:

- i. Head of EOCs: The Director General (NEMA), The Executive Secretary of SEMAs and the Head of LEMAs shall operate at Gold level as head EOCs at the National, State and Local Government levels respectively.
- ii. Watch Directors: Every EOC shall have Watch Directors at Silver level. They shall be appointed from relevant stakeholders and provided with information from the Incident Commander.
- iii. Incident Commander: The Incident Commander shall head a coordination system that operates at Bronze level. He/She shall be a representative of the Lead Agency in a disaster event and shall be responsible for on-site coordination of Operations, Logistics, Planning, Finance and Administration sectors. Lead Agency hereinafter refers to the institution that has primary role and responsibility for responding or managing specific disaster.

The Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) shall be the framework for on-site Operations (fig 3.3). It shall:

- i. Integrate a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications from various organizations operating within the EOC structure.
- ii. Ensure effective and efficient incident management.

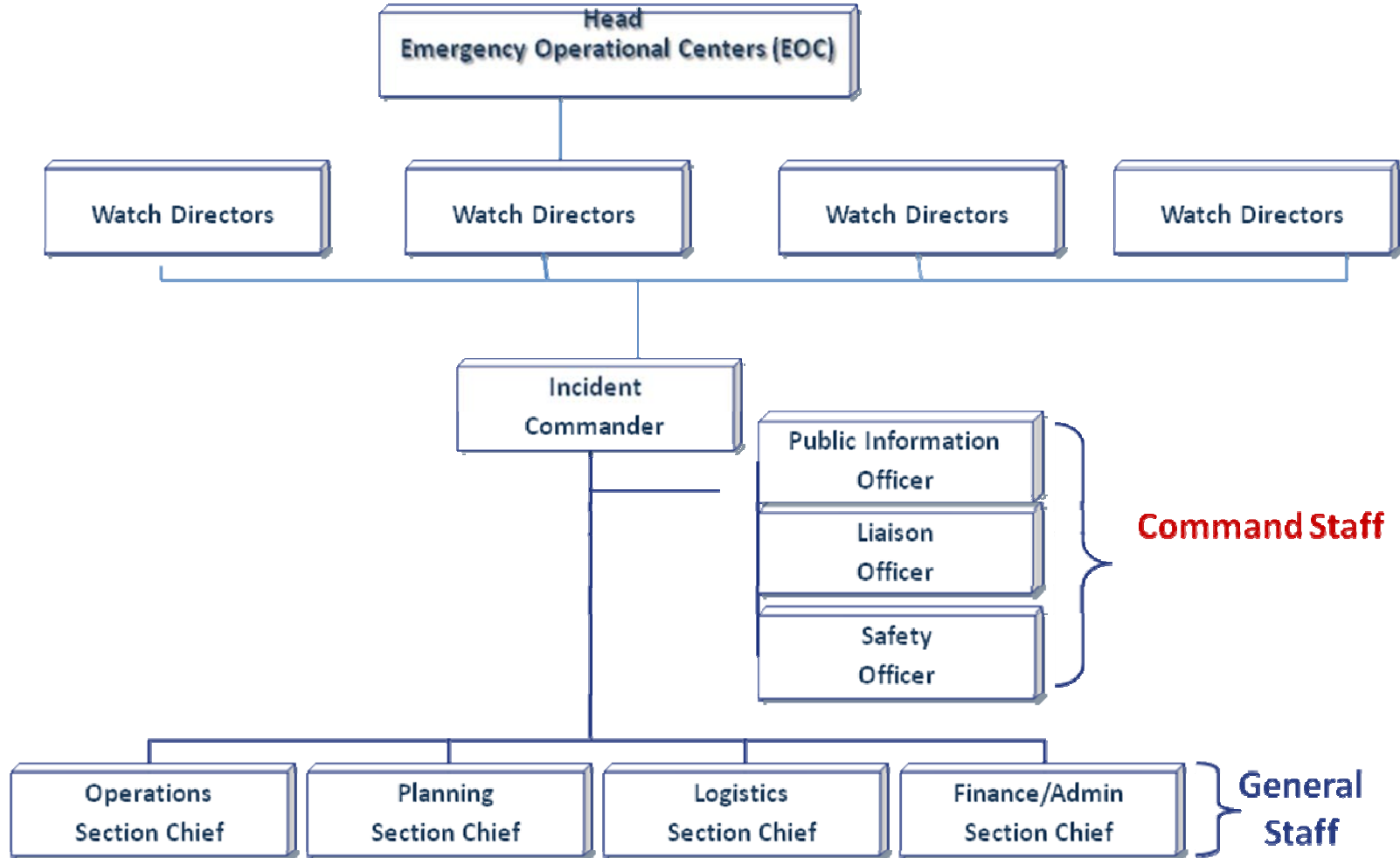
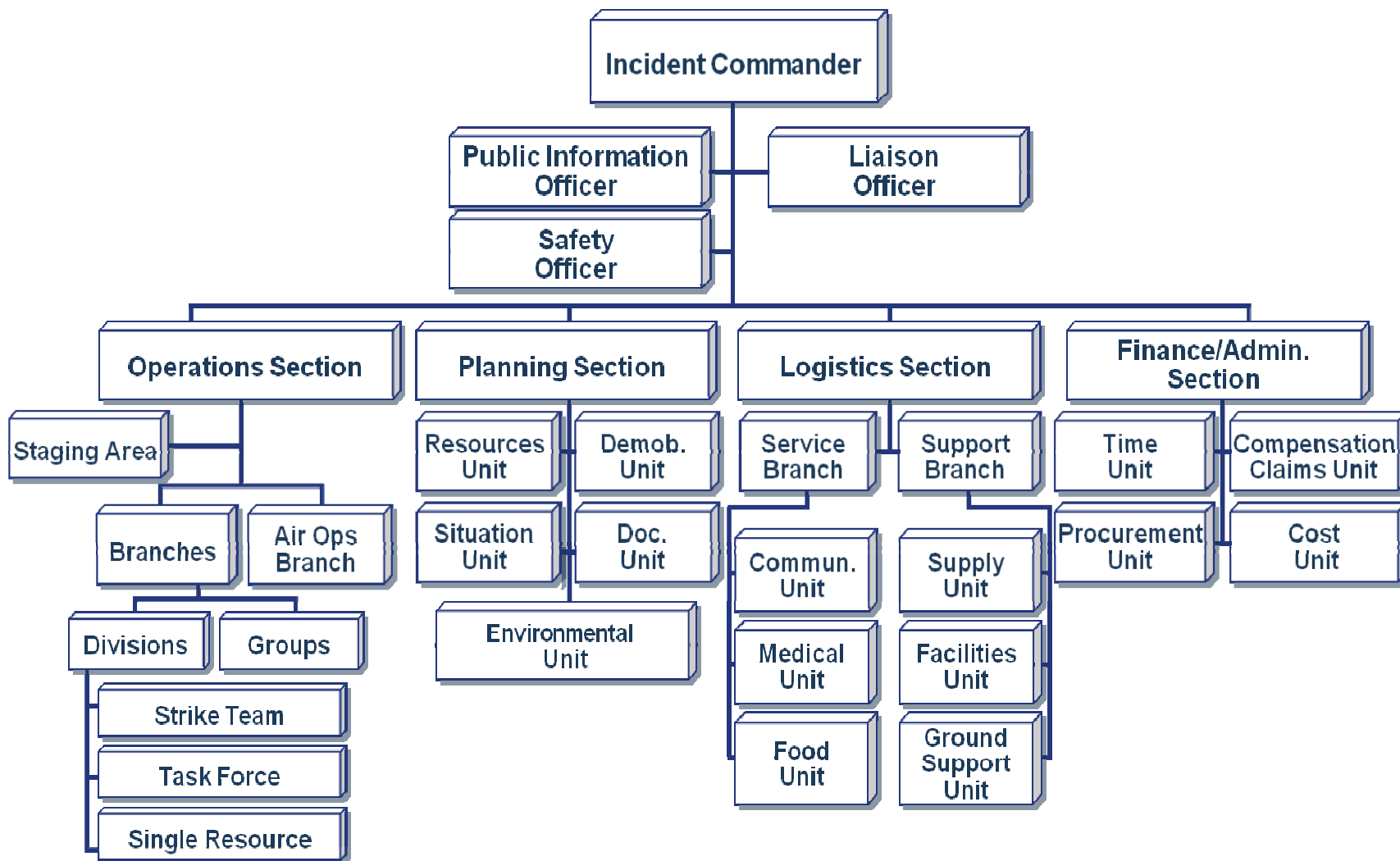


Figure 3.2: Emergency Operations Centre Arrangement

Figure 3.3: Organogram of Incident Command System (ICS)



3.3 Implementation Strategies and Activities for Effective Coordination in Disaster Management

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall implement strategies and activities for effective and efficient coordination in disaster management which, shall include:

3.3.1 Establishment of relationship with stakeholders and sharing common understanding on problems and solutions.

These shall include:

- i. Identifying stakeholders that are relevant to disaster management.
- ii. Appointment of disaster management desk officers in stakeholders' institutions.
- iii. Organizing regular meetings between and among disaster management stakeholders to share experience and review strategies.
- iv. Conducting workshops, seminars and training programmes for stakeholders capacity development.
- v. Conducting regular public awareness, advocacy and education programmes.
- vi. Conducting VCA to determine hazards, vulnerabilities and community coping capacities
- vii. Conducting contingency planning and developing Contingency Plans
- viii. Building scenarios and conducting regular simulation exercises among stakeholders.
- ix. Identifying and recruiting volunteers at all levels and building their capacity for disaster management.
- x. publishing periodic reports on hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster management activities within their areas of jurisdictions.
- xi. Reviewing plans, programmes and strategies regularly.

3.3.2 Establishment of functional lines of communication amongst stakeholders.

These shall include:

- i. developing relationship with relevant media stakeholders.
- ii. Developing a database (telephone numbers, e-mails and contact addresses) of focal agencies and persons and integrating it into National, State and Local Databanks in NEMA, SEMA and LEMA respectively.
- iii. Developing a database of available equipment that can be used for disaster management.
- iv. Monitoring and updating information on state of preparedness of stakeholders.
- v. Developing MOUs and having mutual understanding with stakeholders on their participation and deployment of their equipment during emergencies.
- vi. Establishing affordable, accessible and secured Emergency Call Centers (ECCs) at all levels of government.
- vii. Identifying effective communication facilities, including close user group and Nigeria police radio-net for long range communication.
- viii. Liaison with telecommunication network providers for use of their cell broadcast facilities.
- ix. Updating database regularly.

3.4 Guidelines and Documents to be disseminated

- i. NEMA Establishment Act
- ii. SEMA Law of Establishment
- iii. LEMA Bye-Law of Establishment
- iv. Search and Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan (SAREEP)
- v. Vulnerability Capacity Analyses (VCA) of Nigeria
- vi. Vulnerability Risk Assessment Mapping of Nigeria.

Thematic Area 3
DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

4.0 Introduction

Disaster risk assessment shall be the first step in planning an effective disaster management. It shall serve as a guide in all efforts at federal, state, and local levels for disaster risk reduction, and preparedness, prevention and mitigation. Disaster risk assessment shall examine the likelihood of expected disaster events and their outcomes in vulnerable communities across the country. This shall involve investigating related hazards and conditions of vulnerability that increase the chances of loss. Therefore, disaster risk assessments shall be undertaken to:

- i. Anticipate and plan for known hazards or disaster to prevent losses and limit endangering impacts
- ii. Ensure that development initiatives maximize their vulnerability reduction outcomes.

Disaster risk shall refer to the likelihood of harm or loss due to the action of natural or human-induced hazards and other threats to vulnerable structures, services, areas, communities and households.

4.1 Objectives

This thematic area shall have the following objectives:

- i. Establish a uniform approach for assessing, planning and monitoring disaster risks at all levels of Government.
- ii. Provide the basis for disaster risk reduction; and preparedness, prevention and mitigation interventions undertaken by stakeholders at all levels of government.

4.2 Disaster Risk Assessment Planning

4.2.1 Disaster risk assessment planning shall be conducted by stakeholders at all levels. Relevant stakeholders shall execute systematic disaster risk assessments planning:

- i. Prior to the implementation of disaster risk reduction, preparedness or recovery programme at all levels of governance.
- ii. As an integral component of the planning phase for large scale housing, infrastructure or commercial and industrial developments in the country.
- iii. As an integral component of the planning phase for significant initiatives that affect the natural environment
- iv. When the social, economic, infrastructural, environmental, climatic or other indicators suggest changing patterns that increase the risk or likelihood of significant disaster impacts.
- v. To determine priority disaster risks relevant to their functional areas.

4.2.2 Stages in Disaster Risk Assessment Planning

Disaster risk assessment planning shall include identification and consultation with relevant stakeholders for the:-

- i. Design of assessment tools,
- ii. Application of assessment tools for data collection,
- iii. Analysis and interpretation of findings, and,
- iv. Documentation of findings.

4.3 Disaster Risk Assessment Plan

Disaster risk assessment plan shall be supported with good Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems to perform the following:

- i. Effective disaster risk management and risk reduction planning
- ii. Identifying potential threats that can undermine developments and sustainability,
- iii. Enhancing the incorporation of appropriate disaster risk reduction measures into development project design and implementation

- iv. Ensuring sustainable development planning
- v. Identifying high-risk locations, periods and conditions
- vi. Activating timely preparedness and response actions.

4.4 Undertaking Disaster Risk Assessments

A disaster risk assessment shall be undertaken at all levels of governance for specific hazards or disaster that:

- i. are likely to affect more than one state, due to their scale and magnitude
- ii. are likely to occur in most states and may require federal and other support and intervention due to their recurrent magnitude (high and medium).
- iii. are of high magnitude and low frequency (for example, desertification, oil spills earthquake, toxic waste, gas flaring, ocean surge, earth tremor, landslide, etc).
- iv. occur infrequently or seasonally (for example bush fires, flooding) and have the potential to cause severe loss, and require levels of specialized support that might not be available at lower levels of governance.
- v. affect neighbouring countries and have consequences for Nigeria, such as, unplanned cross-border movements, events that require humanitarian or other relief assistance, etc.

4.5 Steps in Disaster Risk Assessment

4.5.1. Disaster risk assessment shall fulfil the following processes:

- i. Identifying and analyzing potential hazards and/or threats
- ii. Assessing the conditions of vulnerability that increase the chance of loss
- iii. Identifying elements-at-risk such as, environmental, human, infrastructural, agricultural, industrial, economic and other elements that are exposed to a hazard, and are at risk of loss.
- iv. Determining the level of risk for different situations and conditions
- v. Helping to set priorities for action

4.5.2. Disaster risk assessment shall be deemed reliable when the following questions are satisfactorily answered:

- i. How frequently can one expect an incident or a disaster to happen?
- ii. Which area, communities or households are most at risk?
- iii. What are the likely impacts?
- iv. What are the vulnerabilities, or environmental, structural and socio-economic risk factors that increase the severity of the threat?
- v. What capabilities or resources exist to manage the risk?
- vi. Is the risk becoming more serious?
- vii. Is the risk undermining development progress in the areas, communities and households it affects?
- viii. Is the management of the risk a development priority?
- ix. Does the risk have any cultural implication?
- x. Are there any other significant risks?

4.5.3. The stages for assessing disaster risk shall be as follows:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Stage 1: | Identifying specific disaster risk to be assessed |
| Stage 2: | Analysing disaster risk concerned |
| Stage 3: | Monitoring disaster risks. |
| Stage 4: | Evaluating disaster risk assessed, updating and disseminating information to all stakeholders. |

4.5.3.1 Identifying specific disaster risk(s)

This shall include:

- i. Identifying the hazard
- ii. Describing the hazard (causes, frequency, magnitude, speed of onset, affected area and duration .

4.5.3.2 Analysing the disaster risk(s)

This shall include:

- i. Describing and quantifying vulnerability.
- ii. Estimating likely losses resulting from the impact of hazard and disaster.
- iii. Providing relevant hazard, vulnerability and risk maps.
- iv. Identifying relevant capacities, methods and resources available to manage the risk.

4.5.3.3 Monitoring Disaster Risks

All stakeholders shall have monitoring systems in place that are relevant to their specific functional responsibilities. This shall include monitoring of risks to ensure:

- i. effectiveness of disaster risk reduction initiatives,
- ii. changing patterns and new developments in risk profiles,

4.5.3.4 Evaluating disaster risk assessed, updating and disseminating information to all stakeholders.

This shall include:

- i. Estimating the level of risk associated with a specific threat to determine whether the resulting risk is a priority or not.
- ii. Prioritization of disaster risks when there are multiple threats to assess.
- iii. Determining priority high risk people, households, areas, communities and infrastructures.
- iv. Involving holistic and integrated planning and implementation in focussed disaster risk reduction initiatives.
- v. Updating and disseminating risk assessment information.

4.6 Disaster Risk Assessment Monitoring Tools

The following tools shall be adopted in monitoring disaster risk(s) by all relevant stakeholders:

4.6.1 Hazard tracking: This shall:

- i. Monitor the physical phenomena that can trigger disaster events.
- ii. Provide early warning information on approaching adverse conditions.
- iii. Track the seasonal build up of hazards and disasters.

4.6.2 Vulnerability monitoring: This shall:

- i. Track the ability of areas, communities, households, critical services and natural environments to resist and withstand external threats.
- ii. Provide census data and information on changing social vulnerability patterns in high risk communities.
- iii. Routinely collect information on special surveys.
- iv. Track local capabilities to absorb recurrent shocks and stresses from disaster.
- v. Track local capacities to resist and recover from threats.

4.6.3 Disaster event tracking: This shall:

- i. Monitor changing patterns in disaster.
- ii. Monitor frequencies of disaster incidents.
- iii. Establish Early Warning Systems to avert the impending disaster.

4.7 Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster Risk Assessment.

4.7.1 NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall, within their jurisdiction:

- i. identify specialists, including research institutions, the public, and private sector to be involved in Disaster Risk Assessment.
- ii. define the terms of reference in Disaster Risk Assessment.
- iii. provide feedback mechanism and define consultation, skills transfer and capacity building processes.
- iv. collaborate with relevant stakeholders to validate the methods and findings of disaster risk assessments, in their areas of jurisdiction.

- v. shall be validated by the relevant authorities before any implementation processes.
- vi. certified that field consultations have been carried out to authenticate findings.

4.7.2 NEMA, SEMA, LEMA and other stakeholders shall have clear mechanisms for:

- i. Assessing, consolidating and updating relevant hazard and vulnerability information on disaster risk specific to their functional areas.
- ii. Partnering with the media to disseminate information to relevant stakeholders and the general public in their domain.
- iii. Developing and reviewing their Vulnerability Capacity Analyses (VCAs) to determine if risk conditions have changed detrimentally.

4.8 Guidelines to be disseminated

- i. Vulnerability Capacity Analysis (VCAs)

THEMATIC AREA 4

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

5.0 Introduction

Disaster risk reduction shall involve efforts aimed at minimizing the potential impact of disaster on humans, socio-economic activities and the environment. It shall be the integration of holistic disaster strategies into policy development for solving broad range social, economic and environmental problems. Disaster risk reduction shall:

- i. integrate disaster management planning as a strategic priority.
- ii. outline approaches for scoping and developing disaster risk reduction plans, projects and programmes in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.
- iii. address the integration of disaster risk reduction initiatives into strategic disaster management structures and processes.
- iv. focus on the implementation and monitoring of disaster management programmes and activities.
- v. Establish mechanisms that ensure transparency and accountability in the utilization of resources

5.1 Objectives

This thematic area shall have the following objectives:

- i. raising community awareness on natural and human-induced disasters
- ii. ensuring the commitment of government at all levels including stakeholders to reduce risk to man, community life, social and economic infrastructure and environmental resources
- iii. increasing community participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risk reduction activities, and strengthening partnerships to broaden disaster risk reduction networks.
- iv. Building community resilience and improving community capacity to cope with the incidence of disasters peculiar to their environment

- v. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into educational curriculum at all levels.
- vi. Ensuring effective and workable contingency plan at all levels towards disaster risk reduction in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.
- vii. Ensuring effective community based early warning systems

5.2 Disaster Risk Reduction Planning

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure that coherent and relevant disaster risk reduction planning is undertaken at all levels, including the community. This shall ensure that the State and Local Government disaster risk management plans are consistent with the National disaster risk reduction management plan.

5.2.1. Disaster risk reduction planning shall:

- i. involve the participation of all relevant stakeholders, and establish basic institutional arrangements for disaster risk reduction.
- ii. define appropriate vision and approaches to disaster risk reduction.
- iii. specify appropriate arrangements for disaster risk reduction and contingency planning.
- iv. establish a coordinated information, education and communication system for disaster risk reduction.
- v. identify and establish appropriate initiatives for effective public enlightenment programmes.
- vi. develop sustainable capacity building initiatives for disaster risk reduction
- vii. define funding sources

5.3 Disaster Risk Management Plan

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall be responsible for facilitating the development of Disaster Risk Management Plan (DMP) in their areas of jurisdiction. The emergency management agencies shall collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop, review and update DMPs in their areas of jurisdiction.

5.3.1 Disaster risk management plan shall:

- i. make disaster reduction a development priority with strong institutional basis
- ii. improve identification, assessment, monitoring of disaster risk and early warning
- iii. use knowledge to build safer and more resilient communities
- iv. reduce underlying risks
- v. strengthen preparedness for effective response

5.3.2 Principles of Disaster Risk Management plan.

Disaster Risk Management plan shall be based on the following principles:

- i. Establishment of clear goals and targets linked to implementation, monitoring and evaluation criteria to ensure achievements of set objectives.
- ii. Using researches, disaster risk assessment findings and VCA for focused efforts on risk reduction.
- iii. Establishment of relevant stakeholders and disciplinary teams to address disaster risk reduction programmes.
- iv. Ensuring comprehensive community involvement in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- v. Planning for changing risks conditions and uncertainty due to socio-economic and climate change factors.
- vi. Ensuring community ownership and sustainability of disaster risk reduction programmes, plans and activities.

5.3.3 The VCA and Contingency plan shall be used as tools for disaster risk management plan. The VCA shall be used as a diagnostic instrument for providing analytical data to support informed decisions on the planning and implementation of risk reduction measures. It shall have the capacity for identifying:

- i. National Priority Disaster risks
- ii. State Priority Disaster risks
- iii. Local Government and community Disaster risks

5.3.4 The development of the disaster risk management plan by communities, LGAs, States and Federal government shall, with the aid of VCA, carry out the following activities:

- i) build local capacity to efficiently and effectively identify, develop, manage and sustain disaster risk management through the use of appropriate tools and available resources.
- ii) assess existing and required capability with respect to prevailing and foreseeable hazards
- iii) provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience in the areas of vulnerability and risk profile development.
- iv) strengthen local capability in utilization of available resources.
- v) identify and provide support to States and local governments for the development of vulnerability and risk profile.

5.3.5. The contingency plan shall be a tool of disaster risk management that provide detail information on:

- i. General situation and scenario
- ii. Strategic objectives of intervention
- iii. Relevant stakeholders required for intervention, and their roles and responsibilities
- iv. Priorities and activities of interevention
- v. Resources needs and capacities relevant to intervention, such as, facilities, personnel, funding and logistics services
- vi. Feedbacks and future actions in intervention.

5.4. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction shall be mainstreamed into developmental efforts at all levels of governance. This shall be integrated, amongst other things, into:

5.4.1 Spatial development planning:

NEMA, SEMA, LEMA and other stakeholders, shall ensure the inclusion of spatial planners, Geographic Information System (GIS) experts in all phases of disaster risk reduction plans and programmes.

5.4.2 National Development Plan.

Disaster risk reduction strategies shall be integrated into governmental medium and long term goals of the National Development Plan.

5.4.3 Educational Curriculum

Disaster risk reduction strategies shall be incorporated into education curriculum at all levels (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) to inculcate the required knowledge, attitude, and skills in the youth.

5.5 Disaster Risk Reduction Mechanism

The critical components of effective disaster risk reductions shall be the various regulations, standards, by-laws and other legal enforcement instruments. The Federal, State and Local Governments shall ensure adherence to the legal enforcement instruments, some of which include:

- i. Land use regulations.
- ii. Urban planning and development standards.
- iii. Standard for Environmental Impact Assessments.
- iv. Building codes.
- v. Fire codes
- vi. Enabling Acts/Laws/Bye-Laws of the Legislature on Health and Environmental issues.
- vii. Relevant International Conventions and Treaties signed by the Government of Nigeria e.t.c.

5.6 Guidelines to be disseminated

- i. National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
- ii. State Disaster Risk Management Plan
- iii. Local Government Disaster Risk Management Plan
- iv. Community Disaster Risk Management Plan
- v. Vulnerability Capacity Analysis of Nigeria
- vi. Relevant regulations, standards, codes and by-laws
- vii. National Educational curriculum

THEMATIC AREA 5

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS / PREVENTION /MITIGATION

6.0 Introduction

This thematic area shall describe the principles and measures that will help in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating activities and programmes for disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation at all levels. It shall rely on disaster risk management plans (DMP), and emphasize the use of international best practices to ensure that effective and appropriate measures are in place to save lives, sustain livelihood and strengthen safety-net.

6.1 Objectives

This thematic area shall have the following objectives:

- i. Reducing or eliminating the potential impact or damage that could be caused by hazards on health, lives, property, infrastructure, environment and services.
- ii. Mobilizing relevant stakeholders for effective disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation activities.
- iii. Implementing integrated and appropriate measures in harnessing resources towards disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.
- iv. Developing and sustaining national, state, local and community based early warning systems.

6.2 Disaster Preparedness

Disaster preparedness shall involve measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of disasters; timely and effective early warning; and the evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.

6.2.1 Disaster Preparedness shall enable NEMA, SEMA, LEMA and other relevant stakeholders to:

- i. develop emergency plans,
- ii. build capacity at all levels and sectors,
- iii. educate communities at risk
- iv. provide regular monitoring and evaluation
- v. ensure availability of resources.

6.2.2 Disaster Preparedness strategies shall include the following:

- i. Planning for threats and emergencies, such as, heavy rainfall; flooding; strong winds; bush, market, formal or informal settlements fires; communicable disease outbreaks; conflicts, among others.
- ii. Forecasting and planning for potential threats.
- iii. Establishing clear information dissemination processes to alert vulnerable communities of impending threats, such as, potential outbreak of epidemics and pests.
- iv. Specifying evacuation procedures, routes and sites in advance of expected emergencies: including the evacuation camps, such as schools in areas exposed to flash-floods.
- v. Disseminating clear communication procedure and protocols in advance for different emergency situations.
- vi. Updating Contingency plans for specific threats.
- vii. Conducting inventory of available disaster management equipment/supplies at all levels, such as, fire fighting vehicles, ambulance, recovery vehicles, etc.
- viii. Creating Geo-referenced terrain database with the satellite imageries and topographical maps for disaster management and risk reduction.

6.3 Disaster Prevention

Disaster Prevention shall involve all actions that provide 'outright avoidance' of the adverse impact of natural and human induced disasters.

6.3.1 The Strategies for Disaster Prevention shall include:

- i. Afforestation and reforestation.
- ii. Creating enabling environment for the use of alternative fuel or energy to reduce the use of fire wood.
- iii. Advocacy and sensitization
- iv. Capacity Building
- v. Forecasting and planning
- vi. Enforcement of policies and procedures
- vii. Coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders
- viii. Monitoring and Evaluation
- ix. Community participation

6.3.2 Disaster Prevention Activities shall include:

- i. Ensuring sensitization and awareness creation, through formal and informal media. Formal media shall be print and electronic, while informal media shall include Traditional Rulers, Town Criers, Religious Institutions, e.t.c.
- ii. Encouraging tree planting, grass seeding and construction of levees, embankment and channelization to prevent flooding
- iii. Encouraging the use of alternative fuel or energy
- iv. Encouraging the use of fire resistant materials for construction;
- v. Discouraging and penalising indiscriminate burning of bushes;
- vi. Removing inflammable materials around buildings
- vii. Providing fire extinguishers in public and private buildings.
- viii. Ensuring regular weather forecast, and disseminating weather information.
- ix. Encouraging the practice of re-forestation by relevant government agencies.
- x. Ensuring proper land management, and channelization of rivers and streams.
- xi. Enforcing safety regulations, codes, legislations and laws.
- xii. Ensuring construction and maintenance of roads with shoulders.
- xiii. Ensuring periodic clearing of drainages.
- xiv.** Establishing peace and conflict resolution mechanisms in various communities by the government, private sector and CSOs.

- xv. Ensuring immunization against targeted diseases.
- xvi. Ensuring constant disease surveillance by relevant government officials.
- xvii. Improving sanitation practices in the communities
- xviii. Enforcing relevant laws and legislations, and ensuring compliance with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), building codes, etc.

6.4 Disaster Mitigation

Disaster mitigation shall refer to measures for minimizing the destructive and disruptive effects of hazards and reducing its magnitude. They shall be structural and non-structural measures that limit the adverse impact of natural and human-induced disasters on vulnerable areas, communities and households. These efforts shall target people who are at risk, by reducing their vulnerability to specific hazards and threats.

6.4.1 The Strategies for Disaster Mitigation shall include:

- i. integration of mitigation activities into development programs at all levels, such as, observing speed limit, tree planting, installing effective and functional fire alarms in buildings, etc
- ii. comprehensive costs and benefits analysis of possible measures
- iii. short, medium and long term plan to sustain activities
- iv. national action plan to support and empower vulnerable communities
- v. promotion of participatory planning and management of activities with vulnerable communities
- vi. strengthening transportation system
- vii. strengthening public safety communications system among stakeholders
- viii. strengthening Emergency Alert Systems at all levels of governance
- ix. targeting assistance to vulnerable communities
- x. restoring valuable coastal resources,
- xi. protecting vital energy infrastructure
- xii. enhancing public health response
- xiii. Enforcing Public Health Laws
- xiv. development of appropriate evacuation plans.

xv. strengthening of vertical and horizontal coordination among all stakeholders.

6.4.2 The activities for disaster mitigation shall include:

- i. conduct orientation and sensitization, such as, dangers of pipeline vandalism, over-grazing, deforestation, desertification, armed brigandage.
- ii. facilitate and promote implementation of various insurance policies for risk transfer.
- iii. Build capacity and increase awareness
- iv. develop public safety communications system
- v. develop Emergency Alert Systems
- vi. contingency stockpiling of food, non-food, reproductive health supplies and medical equipment.
- vii. conduct training and simulation exercises
- viii. conduct stakeholders meeting

6.6 Tools for Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation

Some of the major tools for disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation shall include Early Warning System (EWS), and contingency planning.

6.6.1 Early warning systems shall be designed to alert areas, communities, households and individuals of impending or imminent significant disaster events. It shall enable vulnerable groups to take necessary steps to avoid or reduce the risk and prepare for an effective response.

6.6.1.1 The strategies for early warning system shall include:

- i. increasing Risk Knowledge on EWS
- ii. enhancing EWS Technology
- iii. improving the transmission mechanism
- iv. enhancing the capabilities of relevant stakeholders that have responsibility for promoting early action
- v. promoting community participation

6.6.1.2 The activities for early warning shall include:

- i. Developing sustainable Early Warning System at federal, state, local and community levels.
- ii. Establishing community emergency alerts.
- iii. Build capacity of stakeholders and vulnerable communities on early action.
- iv. Establishing monitoring mechanism.
- v. Conducting air, water and land patrol.
- vi. Ensuring comprehensive and timely hazard surveillance information flow at all levels
- vii. Creating community awareness on hazard, vulnerability and risks.

6.7 Guidelines to be disseminated

- i. Multi-Disciplinary work plan on Early Warning Systems on Epidemics.
- ii. Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan
- iii. National Drought and Desertification Policy
- iv. National Flood and Soil Erosion Policy
- v. National Policy on Health, Safety and Environment (HSE)
- vi. Other relevant Agencies' plans on Early Warning

THEMATIC AREA 6

DISASTER RESPONSE

7.0 Introduction

Disaster response shall be the immediate actions that are taken after the occurrence of a disaster. It shall demand persistent and consistent liaison and coordination among a large number of government agencies, response organisations as well as community support resources. It shall be a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and multi-resource responsibility, given the diverse nature of disasters.

7.1 Objectives of Disaster Response

This thematic area shall have the following objectives:

- (i) ensure maximum survival of affected persons.
- (ii) encourage self help.
- (iii) ensure preservation of property and the environment.
- (iv) establish mechanisms for integrated response.
- (v) bring order to a chaotic situation.
- (vi) keep the public informed through appropriate systems.
- (vii) Ensure psychosocial support to affected persons

7.2 Declaration of a State of Disaster

Disaster declaration shall depend on the magnitude of the disaster. NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall make recommendations to the appropriate organ of government on the declaration of a state of disaster at national, state and local levels respectively.

7.3 Disaster Response Planning

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall conduct disaster response planning in their areas of jurisdiction. This shall include:

- i. Identifying relevant stakeholders
- ii. Defining stakeholders roles and responsibilities

- iii. Developing agreed mechanism for response coordination
- iv. Developing shared agreements on stakeholders response activity monitoring and evaluation
- v. Meeting to harmonise response strategies, lessons learned and challenges encountered
- vi. Documenting stakeholders experience.

7.4 Disaster Response Plans

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop Disaster Response Plans (DRPs) at federal, state, and local government levels respectively.

7.4.1 Community Based Response Plan

Stakeholders at the Community level shall be the first responders in every disaster situation. The Local Government shall enhance the community's capacity to respond effectively to disasters and encourage stakeholders at the community level to develop community-based response plans. These plans shall among other things include:

- i. Establishment of community disaster management teams
- ii. Training requirements
- iii. Inventory of available Disaster Management Assets in the community,
- iv. Safe shelters,
- v. Evacuation plans
- vi. The disaster management teams (DMTs) shall be trained in response functions by LEMA, with technical support from SEMA and NEMA where necessary. The training components shall include, early warnings dissemination and utilization; search and rescue; first aid; trauma management; reproductive health, shelter restoration and livelihood resuscitation; among others. Simulation exercises shall be conducted at regular intervals.

7.4.2 Local Government Response plans

Local government response plans shall integrate all community response plans within the local government area. LEMA shall collaborate with relevant stakeholders at the local government level to develop local government response plan in line with state and federal response plans. The Local Government shall be responsible for the implementation of the local government response plan. It shall facilitate the implementation of various community response plans within their local government area.

The Local Government response plan shall among other things include:

- i. Establishment of Local Government Emergency Response team
- ii. Specification of roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders
- iii. Training requirements
- iv. inventory of available equipment in the Local Government,
- v. safe shelters,
- vi. evacuation plans
- vii. available facilities and other resources in the Local Government area

7.4.3 State Response Plan

SEMA shall collaborate with relevant stakeholders at the state level to develop State Response Plan. The State Response Plan shall be developed in line with the National Response Plan and in consideration of various local government response plans within the state. The State Government shall be responsible for the implementation of State Response Plan and ensure the implementation of various Local Government response plans within the state.

The State Response Plan shall include:

- i. Establishment of State Emergency Response teams
- ii. Specification of roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders
- iii. Inventory of available equipment in the State.
- iv. Training of state response teams for evacuation, search and rescue, road and debris clearance, health, trauma management , reproductive health, etc.
- v. Safe shelters,

- vi. Evacuation plans
- vii. Available facilities and other resources in the state

7.4.4 National Level Response Plan

NEMA shall collaborate with relevant stakeholders at the federal level to develop National response plan. The National Response Plan shall be developed in consideration of State response plans in the country. The FGN shall be responsible for the implementation of National response plan and ensure the implementation of various State response plans within the federation.

The National Response Plan shall include:

- i. Establishment of National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP), Search and Rescue/Epidemic Evacuation Plan (SAREEP), National Infrastructure Resuscitation Contingency Plan, National Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Plan, etc.
- ii. Periodic Review of existing plans
- iii. Establishment of federal Emergency Response teams
- iv. Specification of roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders
- v. Inventory of available equipment in the country.
- vi. Training of Federal response teams.
- vii. Safe shelters,
- viii. Evacuation plans
- ix. Available facilities and other resources in the state

7.5 Coordination of Response

Response coordination shall be the responsibility of NEMA, SEMA and LEMA during disasters in their areas of jurisdiction. If a disaster situation overwhelms the community, LEMA shall assume coordinating responsibility. This precedence in coordinating responsibility shall be applicable to Local and State disaster response. In the event of, or in anticipation of an incident requiring a coordinated federal response, the National Emergency Management Agency shall take full responsibility.

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall notify relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies/Authorities (MDAs) of disaster situations and specify levels of participation required. Coordination of response activities shall be conducted through response structures based on assigned roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders.

7.6. Disaster Response Coordination Strategies

The following strategies shall be adopted for disaster response coordination during emergencies and disasters:

7.6.1 Gain and Maintain Situational Awareness:

This shall include:

- i. Continuous monitoring of relevant sources of information regarding actual and associated incidents.
- ii. Providing relevant stakeholders with the right information at the right time.
- iii. Improving and Integrating National Reporting.
- iv. Linking Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs)
- v. Preparing Situation reports related to the incident.

7.6.2 Activate Capabilities and Deploy Resources

This shall include:

- i. Requesting for additional resources and capabilities.
- ii. Identifying Needs and pre-positioning resources.
- iii. Coordinating Response activities through response structures based on assigned roles and responsibilities
- iv. Managing emergency functions and mobilizing relevant security agencies and other stakeholders relevant to the particular incident.
- v. Coordinating initial actions through the on-scene incident command..
- vi. Coordinating requests for additional support if additional resources are required
- vii. Identifying and integrating resources and capabilities into the operations.
- viii.** Designating systems and venues for receiving resources for the operations.
- ix.** Continuous assesment of operations by the Incident command

7.6.3 National Incident Management System (NIMS).

NEMA shall develop and implement the Nigeria National Incident Management System, which shall perform the following functions:

- i. Identifying specific roles and responsibilities for each activity associated with response measures in the operational plans of relevant stakeholders.
- ii. Providing mechanisms to determine the level of implementation of response measures according to the magnitude of event or disaster, and stakeholders capacity to deal with it.
- iii. Defining terms of reference and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between government agencies involved in response and the private sector, NGOs, traditional leaders, technical experts, communities and volunteers for the purposes of enhancing capacity.
- iv. Establishing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for coordinating response operations..
- v. Ensuring consistency of SOPs with the requirements of relevant legislation, regulations and standards.
- vi. Defining common terminologies for use by stakeholders responsible for direction, control and coordination of an event at the operational, tactical and strategic levels.
- vii. Providing data of daily conditions and significant events that require extraordinary measures but do not necessarily justify the declaration of a local state of disaster.
- viii. Providing mechanism for tracking escalation of incidents and facilitating the reporting of 'trigger' indicators.
- ix. Reviewing SOPs regularly in line with best practices

7.6.4. Coordinating Information:

There shall be central information centre established at the national, state and local government levels by NEMA, SEMA and LEMA respectively. The centre shall coordinate and disseminate information to the public and media. Some of the specific information on response actions to be disseminated shall include:

- i. Warning the public and providing emergency public information

- ii. Evacuation routes
- iii. Search and rescue operations
- iv. Safety and security

7.7 Communication In Disaster Response

Federal, State and Local governments shall give priority attention to the development of emergency communication systems in the country for the purpose of enhancing emergency communication and information dissemination. Emergency Call Centers (ECC) shall be established across the country, to ensure:

- i. Timely information to save lives,
- ii. Minimizing injury,
- iii. Reduction of level of damage and losses,
- iv. Prevention of escalation and secondary hazards.

7.8 Media In Disaster Response

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall have responsibilities for:

- i. Establishing protocols for Media liaison, Press releases and Media interviews,
- ii. Capacity development for media practitioners on disaster reporting,
- iii. Involving media practitioners in disaster simulation exercises.

7.9 Evacuation In Disaster Response

In the event of a disaster, evacuation shall be one of the key response activities that is carried out to save lives. The requirements for evacuation shall be based on the Search and Rescue / Epidemic Evacuation Plan (SAREEP).

Where international assistance is required in evacuation, NEMA shall have the sole responsibility to contact international bodies.

7.10 Relief Measures In Disaster Response

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall collaborate with relevant stakeholders to carry out relief interventions during emergencies. This shall include:

- i. Situation and Needs Assessments to determine what happened, why it happened, where it happened, when it happened, what is needed and how best to provide intervention.
- ii. Administration of first aid treatments to survivors
- iii. Evacuation
- iv. Provision of temporary camps and shelters, foods, clothing, bedding materials, medicaments, water and sanitation, etc.

7.11 Demobilization

- i. This shall entail orderly, safe and efficient return of mobilized resources that are deployed in disaster response to their original owner, location and status. Demobilization shall begin as soon as response actions are completed to facilitate accountability of the resources.

7.12 Guidelines to be disseminated

- i. Search and Rescue / Epidemic Evacuation Plan.
- ii. National Disaster Response Plan
- iii. National Infrastructure Resuscitation Contingency Plan
- iv. National Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Plan
- v. Other relevant Response Plans of stakeholders

THEMATIC AREA 7 DISASTER RECOVERY

8.0 Introduction

Disaster Recovery shall include programmes, activities and interventions conducted to help disaster survivors and affected communities to return to normal life and minimize the risk of future disaster. It shall cover rehabilitation of survivors, reintegration of displaced persons, vulnerable groups, reconstruction of infrastructure and remediation of the environment affected by the disaster.

Re-integration shall involve the process of bringing survivors back to the society after any disaster. It shall align people affected by disaster to their new community where they will be accepted and tolerated along with their norms, values, practices and means of livelihood.

Disaster reconstruction shall be a multi-dimensional programme requiring strong political will and commitment of government at all levels. It shall also enlist the support of international organisations, development partners and the private sector due to the huge financial implication and logistic burden required for its implementation.

8.1 Objectives

This thematic area shall have the following objectives:

- i. Re-establishment of adequate supply of housing to replace that which has been destroyed.
- ii. Restoration of public infrastructure and social services damaged by the incident.
- iii. Enhancing community resilience
- iv. Resuscitating the livelihood of affected community.

- v. Re-establishing community ties and family bond.
- vi. Remediation of the environment
- vii. Stabilisation of emotional and psychological trauma
- viii. Restoration of the vulnerable groups

8.2 Disaster Rehabilitation and Reintegration Planning

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure that coherent and relevant disaster rehabilitation and reintegration planning is undertaken at all levels, including the community.

8.2.1. Disaster rehabilitation and reintegration planning shall:

- i. Involve the participation of all relevant stakeholders in rehabilitation and reintegration.
- ii. Define stakeholders roles and responsibilities in Disaster rehabilitation and reintegration
- iii. Consultatively define appropriate vision and approaches for rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced persons, families and groups.
- iv. Establish effective information dissemination system for rehabilitation and reintegration.
- v. Establish mechanism for community resilience against the hazard, and preventing possible escalation.
- vi. Evolve implementation strategies relevant to specific rehabilitation and reintegration activities.
- vii. Develop stakeholders capacity for rehabilitation and reintegration
- viii. Define funding sources for rehabilitation and reintegration.
- ix. Develop Monitoring and Evaluation system and defining implementation timeline.

8.3 Disaster Rehabilitation Plan

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall be responsible for facilitating the development of Disaster Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) in their areas of jurisdiction, depending on the

magnitude of disaster. The emergency management agencies shall collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop, review and update DRPs in their areas of jurisdiction.

8.3.1 Disaster rehabilitation plan shall:

- i. accord disaster rehabilitation a development priority with strong governmental commitment and effective community participation.
- ii. use knowledge, technology and skills to build safer communities.
- iii. reducing underlying risks.
- iv. reorient the communities to imbibe values, attitudes and practices that reduces vulnerability and enhances resilience.
- v. Ensure periodic monitoring of rehabilitation and reintegration projects.
- vi. Encourage community based rehabilitation of the vulnerable groups

8.4 Disaster Reconstruction

The reconstruction of communities, networks and social cohesion shall be very essential in disaster recovery. Disaster reconstruction shall be conducted through collaborative efforts of governments, private sector, and development partners. This shall involve:

- i. Reconstruction of affected buildings
- ii. Reconstruction of roads, bridges and culverts
- iii. Reconstruction of schools and hospitals
- iv. Restoration of utility infrastructure, such as, electricity, communication,etc.
- v. Restoration of water and sanitation.
- vi. Regeneration and recovery of farmlands.

8.5 Disaster Recovery Actions

Depending on the complexity of disaster, recovery actions shall have short and long term stages.

8.5.1 Short Term Recovery: This shall be immediate actions that include:

- i. Providing essential public health and safety services,
- ii. Restoring interrupted utilities,
- iii. Re-establishing transportation routes,
- iv. Repairing damaged houses for those displaced by the incident.
- v. Providing guidance and counselling to the traumatized internally displaced persons/vulnerable groups

8.5.2 Long Term Recovery: This shall include activities and actions that continue for a number of months or years. Long term recovery shall include:

- i. Redevelopment of damaged areas with basic infrastructural facilities
- ii. Relocation of the affected community to a new area
- iii. Reconstruction and/or construction activities and rehabilitation programme with consideration of the vulnerable groups
- iv. Clean-up and remediation of impacted sites

8.6 Disaster Recovery Coordination

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall constitute the central coordinating body among the stakeholders depending on the magnitude of the disaster. It shall comprise Ministries, Departments and Agencies/ Authorities, private sector, international organisations, development partners and Civil society organisations NGOs at all levels of governance.

Coordinating recovery actions shall include:

- i. Coordinating assistance programs to help individuals, households, vulnerable groups and communities.
- ii. Coordinating with other stakeholders to ensure the restoration of critical services such as water, electricity, healthcare and sourcing for aids and appliances for people living with disabilities.

- iii. Coordinating mitigation activities to help communities reduce the potential impacts of future disasters in order to rebuild resilient communities.

8.7 Guidelines to be disseminated

THEMATIC AREA 8

FACILITATORS AND ENABLERS

9.0 Introduction

Facilitators and Enablers shall be persons, agencies, insitutions, systems, and practices necessary for effective and efficient integration and coordination in disaster management. The facilitators shall work together and be guided by specific roles, responsibilities and duties. The enablers shall be the systems of funding, educating, communicating and information sharing that sustain disaster management activities at all levels.

Facilitators shall evolve a participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism that guide the entire phase of disaster management process. They shall define the nature, sources and allocation of funding available for disaster management at national, state, and local government levels.

Enablers shall be the sources of funding, and the mechanisms for enhancing skills and increasing knowledge of disaster management process at all levels of governance. They shall be the different sources and channels of communication and information dissemination during disaster.

9.1 Objectives

This thematic area shall have the following objectives:

- i. To identify persons, agencies, insitutions, systems, and practices necessary for integration and coordination in disaster management.
- ii. To specify the roles and responsibilities of persons, agencies,-insitutions, and systems in facilitating efficient and effective disaster management.

- iii. To develop and improve the capacity of persons, agencies, institutions, systems, and practices for sustainable disaster management integration and coordination.

9.2 Integrating and Coordinating Roles of Facilitators in Disaster Management

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall play important strategic roles in integrating and coordinating relevant stakeholders involved in disaster management plans and activities at all levels of governance.

9.2.1. These relevant stakeholders in disaster management shall include:

- i. Ministries, departments and agencies/authorities,
- ii. Military,
- iii. Police,
- iv. Paramilitary,
- v. NGOs, CBOs, FBOs,
- vi. Universities, Research Institutes and Professional Bodies
- vii. International organisations and development partners,
- viii. Private sector, and
- ix. Media.

9.2.2. In achieving the integration and coordination roles at the national level, NEMA shall:

- i. Ensure the establishment of functional SEMA in all the states of the federation.
- ii. Provide incentives to states that establish functional SEMA with equipment support and capacity building.
- iii. Facilitate capacity development of relevant stakeholders in integration and coordination of disaster management.
- iv. Ensure provision of relief assistance to states whose coping capacity is overwhelmed and have evidence of meaningful state government contribution.

- v. Ensure that relief assistance from the federal government and all international agencies are distributed directly to the beneficiaries in collaboration with SEMA, LEMA and other relevant stakeholders.
- vi. Facilitate civil-military relations in disaster management.
- vii. Guide the development of Disaster Management Plans at federal level, and provide technical assistance to SEMA for the preparation and review of State Disaster Management Plans.

9.2.3. In achieving the integration and coordination roles at the state level, SEMA shall:

- i. Ensure the establishment of functional LEMA in all the local government areas in the state.
- ii. Provide incentives to LGAs that establish—functional LEMA with equipment support and capacity building.
- iii. Ensure provision of relief assistance to LGAs whose coping capacity is overwhelmed and have evidence of meaningful LG contribution.
- iv. Facilitate direct distribution of relief materials from federal and international organisations/bodies in collaboration with NEMA, LEMA and other relevant stakeholders.
- v. Develop Disaster Management Plans at state level, and provide technical assistance to LEMA for the preparation and review of local government Disaster Management Plans.

9.2.4. In achieving the integration and coordination roles at the local government level, **LEMA** shall:

- i. Ensure the establishment of Community Emergency Response Groups.
- ii. Develop Local Government Disaster Management Plan consistent with the State Disaster Management Plan.
- iii. Ensure provision of relief assistance to communities whose coping capacity is overwhelmed.

- iv. Support Community Emergency Response Groups to develop Community Disaster Management Plans.
- v. Support Community Emergency Response Groups to establish community disaster volunteer groups.

9.2.5. In achieving the integration and coordination roles CBOs, NGOs, and FBOs shall:

- i. Be subjected to coordinating responsibilities of LEMA, SEMA, and NEMA in disaster management at local, state, and national levels respectively.
- ii. Collaborate and share experiences on disaster management with other stakeholders at all levels of governance.
- iii. Develop community disaster management plan.
- iv. Establish community emergency response teams.

9.2.6. In achieving the integration and coordination roles, Development Partners and Donor Agencies shall:

- i. Collaborate with NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA in disaster management.
- ii. Provide technical assistance and build disaster management capabilities of local groups and structures.

9.3 Enablers in Disaster Management

The following systems and mechanism shall sustain disaster management activities at all levels of governance:

9.3.1 Information Management and Communication

Information management and communication system shall be established for pooling and sharing disaster management information and communication. This system shall include:

9.3.1.1 Emergency Communication Center (ECC)

Emergency Communication Center (ECC) shall be established at the national, state, and local government levels as a strategic emergency communication and information management system. The ECC shall:

1. Be a call centre equipped to receive and despatch emergency calls from members of the public in distress.
2. Be connected to all telecom operators with a toll free code that is easy to remember by people in distress(112).
3. Be responsible for processing and management of distress calls at all levels.
 - i. be compatible with emergency communication systems and linked to emergency hotlines,
 - ii. enable communication between essential and emergency services for the purposes of Emergency calls, Incident Management System (IMS) and the management of joint operations.
 - iii. Be operated and managed by NEMA in collaboration with relevant stakeholders
 - iv. Communicate and share information on disaster situations to relevant stakeholders and the general public.

9.3.1.1b Emergency Communication Network(ECN)

The Emergency Communication Network shall be established for the purpose of coordinating disaster management and rescue operations.

The ECN shall;

- i. Be a dedicated, independent communication system to be used by emergency response agencies for coordinating disaster management
- ii. Be a network with national coverage with broadcast capabilities for coordinating disaster management and rescue operations among response agencies and the ECC
- iii. Be provided with necessary spectrum resources for emergency operation in collaboration with relevant bodies.

9.3.1.2 Reporting, Evaluating, and Disseminating Early Warning

An integrated system for reporting, evaluating and disseminating early warnings on a 24-hour basis shall be established at national, state and local government levels. The Early Warning System (EWS) shall:

- i. Be credible and verifiable.
- ii. Be included in Disaster Response Plans at national, state, local and community levels.
- iii. Be disseminated through collaborative efforts of NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA with relevant lead agency and vulnerable community.

A lead agency shall be the ministry, department, or agency of government that has primary responsibility for gathering information on specific emergency event. While a vulnerable community shall be the group of people and individuals that could be affected by the emergency.

9.3.1.3 Disaster Management Database

Disaster management database shall be created at national, state, and local government levels by NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The database shall:

- i. Provide information on relevant stakeholders and their capacities.
- ii. Provide information on available equipment and facilities for disaster management.
- iii. Provide relevant emergency information into Disaster Management Plans and programmes at all levels.
- iv. Provide information on causative factors and impact of disaster, risk reduction methodologies, evacuation plan, geo-spatial data, postcode among others.

9.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA shall have the responsibility of collaborating and coordinating other stakeholders for monitoring and evaluating the status of disaster management activities in their respective areas of jurisdiction. The Monitoring and Evaluation System shall:

- i. Monitor the state of preparedness of all stakeholders.
- ii. Monitor the development of plans, programmes and activities.
- iii. Evaluate the performance of stakeholders
- iv. Evaluate the effectiveness of plans, programmes and strategies
- v. Document and report challenges and lessons learnt for further operations and programme review.

9.3.3 Education and Training

Education and training shall be enabling tools in disaster management. NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA shall adopt proactive measure to educate and create awareness on disaster management in their areas of jurisdiction. This shall include:

- i. Incorporating disaster management into school curriculum at all levels of education.
- ii. Integration of disaster management into induction training course for newly employed staff at federal, state, and local government levels.
- iii. Training and re-training of staff of relevant stakeholders on disaster management.
- iv. Development of scenarios and conducting simulation exercises.
- v. collaboration with other public and private sector agencies to conduct trainings and seminars on disaster management.
- vi. partnering to establish and build capacity of grassroots volunteers and Emergency Management Vanguards (EMVs).

9.3.4 Disaster Management Research and Forecasting

NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA shall collaborate with relevant ministries, departments, and agencies to develop integrated strategies for research and forecasting. This shall encourage a culture of risk avoidance, mitigation and transfer in all government institutions and communities.

The research and forecasting strategy shall include:

- i. Establishment of research and forecasting units in NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA.

- ii. Conducting Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA) at all levels of governance.
- iii. collaborating with relevant research institutions to conduct specialized study on hazards and associated risks.
- iv. Disseminating research findings to relevant stakeholders and the communities at(-)risk.
- v. Collaborating with relevant stakeholders to forecast hazards, associated risks and determine vulnerable groups.

9.3.5 Public Awareness in Disaster Management.

NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA shall collaborate with relevant ministries, departments, and agencies to sensitize and increase awareness of the general public on prevailing hazards, associated risks, coping strategies and best practices in disaster management.

The public awareness strategies shall include:

- i. Use of print and electronic media
- ii. Use of traditional information dissemination system.
- iii. Use of Information, Education and Communication (IECs) materials, such as, billboards, posters, handbills, etc.

9.3.6 Funding Disaster Management

One of the major enablers in disaster management shall be the funding arrangement. The Federal, States and Local Governments shall fund NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA for the purpose of providing effective and efficient coordination and integration in disaster management.

Funds shall be allocated to NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA through:

- i. Budgetary allocation by federal, state, and local governments.
- ii. Allocation of not less than 20% of federal, state, and local governments share of the ecological fund to NEMA, SEMA, and LEMA respectively.
- iii. Raising disaster management fund from organized private sector.
- iv. Assistance from development partners and international organisations.

- v. Assistance from individuals and faith-based organizations

The three tiers of Government shall ensure that disaster management funds are judiciously utilized in line with the principles of accountability and transparency.

9.3.7 Enforcement and Compliance

NEMA, SEMA and LEMA shall collaborate with relevant ministries, departments and agencies/authorities to ensure enforcement and compliance with regulations, codes and legislation desirable for national security, building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to disasters.

NEMA shall collaborate with and ensure that stakeholders' disaster management related plans and guidelines are applied within the context of integration and coordination mechanism provided by this National Framework.

9.4 Guidelines to be Disseminated

1. NEMA Establishment Act
2. SEMA Law of Establishment
3. LEMA Bye-Law of Establishment
4. Guidelines for Disaster Communication and Information Management.