

# **INTER INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION EFFORTS IN LARGE SCALE DISASTERS IN NIGERIA**



**FATIMAH S. KASIM**

**AG. DIRECTOR, PLANNING, RESEARCH & FORECASTING  
NEMA**

1

# Outline

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Definition of Terms
- ❖ Coordination Structure of Disaster Management
- ❖ Benefits of Coordination
- ❖ NEMA's Tools for Coordination
- ❖ NEMA SOP for Activation and Coordination in a Major Incident
- ❖ Plans and Policies (Search & Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan and National Disaster Response Plan)



# Outline...2

- ❖ Some Stakeholders NEMA Collaborates with and their Mandates
- ❖ Why Organizations resist Coordination
- ❖ Ways of Enhancing Coordination
- ❖ Constraints to Effective Institutional Coordination.
- ❖ Way Forward
- ❖ Conclusion



# INTRODUCTION

There is growing intensity and frequency of occurrence of nature and human induced disasters and emergencies across several countries of the world including Nigeria. Such challenges are continually exacerbated by human conflicts, climate change phenomena and the out break of diseases. These have caused wide spread deaths, destruction of property, displacement, economic losses and environmental destruction



# INTRODUCTION...2

To face up to the new and emerging realities and address them, it has become necessary to enhance the institutional structures for managing disasters as well as stronger interface between actors at all levels of governance.

The need for inter-institutional cooperation and coordination for efficient and effective service delivery becomes necessary and important. This can be achieved through the sharing of capacities and assets, mutual support agreements and collaborations amongst actors to render timely assistance to those affected in the event of disasters.



# DISASTER

Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society with widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected society to cope using only its own resources. (UNDP)

# PREVALENT DISASTERS

- ❖ Flood
- ❖ Fire outbreak
- ❖ Building collapse
- ❖ Epidemics (Cholera, Meningitis, Lassa fever)
- ❖ Plane crashes
- ❖ Road crashes
- ❖ Bomb blast

# EFFECTS OF DISASTERS

- ❖ Death
- ❖ Injury
- ❖ Displacement
- ❖ Destruction of property
- ❖ Trauma
- ❖ Loss of livelihood
- ❖ Economic losses



# WHAT IS COORDINATION?

❖ Coordination refers to the process of harmonizing or bringing together diverse activities and resources to achieve a common purpose. It also describes required actions for harmonizing individual and organizational activities to maximize impact and achieve synergy.

❖ Coordination is also based on mutual respect for the competencies and agreed responsibilities of each party, and willingness to cooperate in addressing and solving problems in pursuit of a common aim.

❖ Coordination is also to determine who will take on a task when two or more organizations are ready and able to do it.

# COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

## **Vertical co-ordination:**

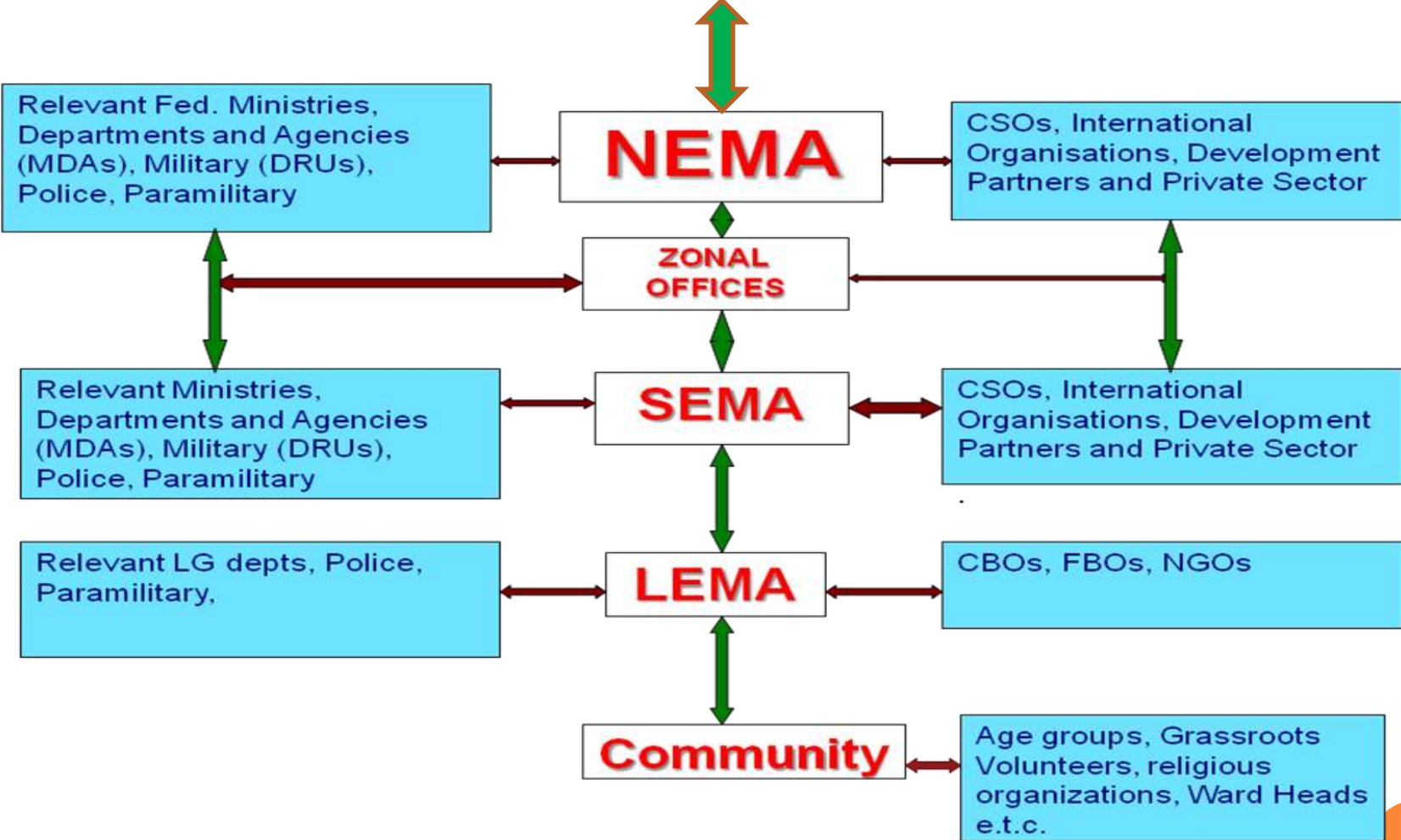
This defines the progressive relationship between the Federal , State ,Local Government and Community jurisdictions

## **Horizontal co-ordination:**

This defines equal functional relationship among disaster management stakeholders at the different levels of governance.

# COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

## FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, DISASTER MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



# BENEFITS OF COORDINATION

- ❖ It makes it possible to achieve objectives quickly
- ❖ Limits confusion and chaos
- ❖ Improves efficiency and economy
- ❖ Reduces response time
- ❖ Reduces duplication of efforts
- ❖ Wider coverage of the assistance
- ❖ Knowledge of who has what competence
- ❖ Improves relationship among agencies

# NEMA'S TOOLS FOR COORDINATION

- ❖ Standard Operating Procedures
- ❖ Plans and Policies (National Disaster Response Plan, Search & Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan, National Contingency Plan)
- ❖ Enabling laws
- ❖ Incident Command System
- ❖ Emergency Operation Centre
- ❖ Humanitarian Coordination Forum
- ❖ Stakeholders' meetings
- ❖ Dissemination of early warning information
- ❖ Training and simulation exercises

# SUPPORTING ROLE OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

- ❖ No agency has the capacity to efficiently and effectively manage large scale disasters alone. Institutions must therefore collaborate with one another. Disaster management is:
  - ❖ Multi-jurisdictional
  - ❖ Multi-sectoral
  - ❖ Multi-resource

# THE NEMA SOP FOR ACTIVATION AND COORDINATION IN A MAJOR INCIDENT

On receipt of a distress alert of a major incident, the NEMA contact centre will activate the Lead Agency and Head of NEMA Abuja Operations Office (AOO) to respond to the incident.

In line with the Agency's coordinating role, the Head of Abuja Operations Office will activate the nearest Emergency Response and Ambulance Bay (ERABs) to support the Lead Agency in resource support and liaison by mobilizing other relevant stakeholders to the scene of the incident.

For example if it is a fire incident, the Head AOO will activate the Federal Fire Service and other mutual aid fire services to support in containment of the incident. The role of NEMA in the ICS is that of coordination and liaison.



# NEMA SOP CONTINUES

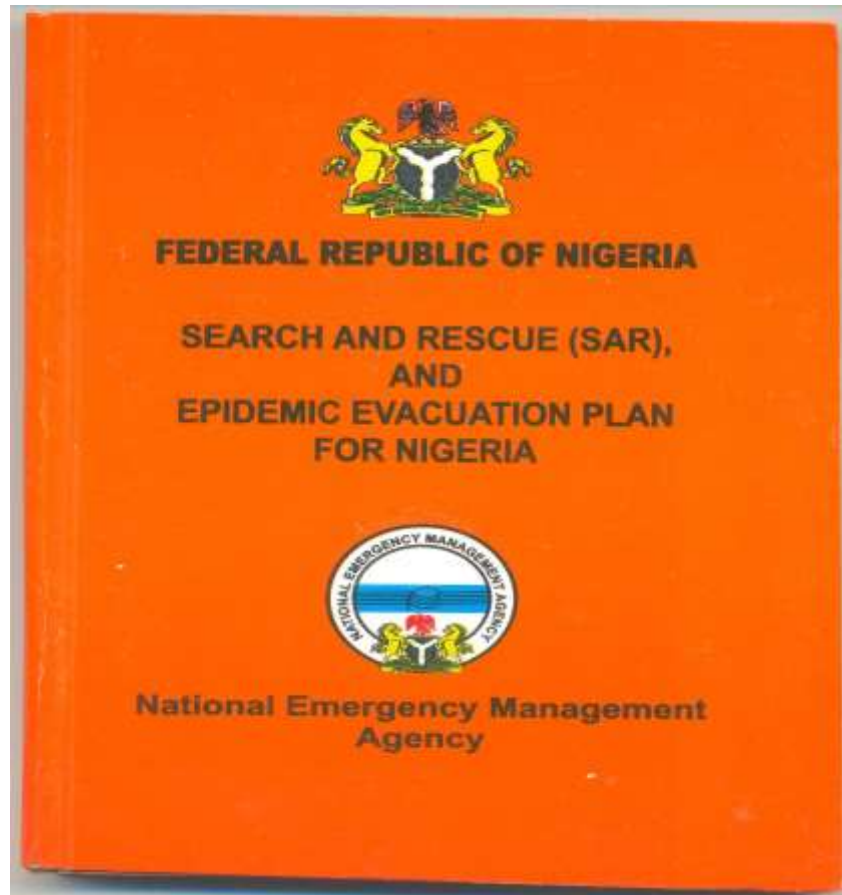
However, when the incident becomes a major crisis and it is protracted, the Head of the affected Zonal, Territorial and Operation Office (ZTO) will inform the Director Search And Rescue (DSAR) who in turn will inform the Director General (DG) for the escalation of the incident to the appropriate level.

The Search and Rescue & Epidemic Evacuation Plan (SAREEP) is activated immediately. Another plan to complement the SAREEP, the National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) is also activated.





# SEARCH AND RESCUE AND EPIDEMIC EVACUATION PLAN FOR NIGERIA (SAREEP)



# SEARCH AND RESCUE AND EPIDEMIC EVACUATION PLAN (SAREEP)...2

- ❖ The Plan serves as guide to provide coordination and response mechanism for a timely, effective and efficient disaster response operation on receipt of a disaster alert .
- ❖ It is based on National Incident Management System (NIMS) and structured into **3 parts, 9 disaster Scenarios**.
- ❖ The Plan identifies agencies with responsibilities in dealing with various emergencies and assigns organizational roles/ responsibilities, stating **Lead and Coordinating agencies** at the Strategic, Tactical and Operational levels.

# SEARCH AND RESCUE AND EPIDEMIC EVACUATION PLAN (SAREEP)...3

## Part B: Levels of Response

- ❖ Explains the concept of response adopted in the document, based on the three levels of response management. Namely;
  - ❖ **Strategic** coordination level: **Gold command**
  - ❖ **Tactical** level: **Silver command**
  - ❖ **Operational** level: **Bronze command**



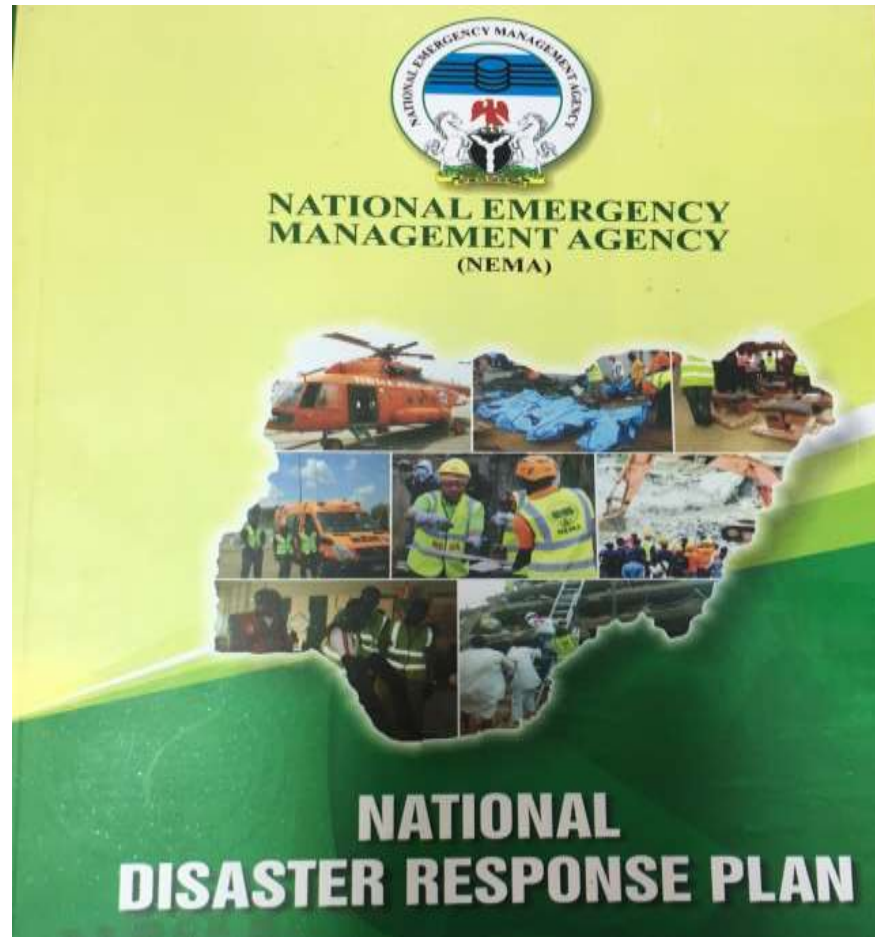
# SEARCH AND RESCUE AND EPIDEMIC EVACUATION PLAN (SAREEP)...4

## Part C: SAR Scenarios

- ❖ States types **SAR Scenarios** and details the materials, equipment and other resources for each scenario.
- ❖ Indicates **Lead** and **Support Agencies** for each Scenario.



# NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN (NDRP)



# **NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN (NDRP)...2**

The National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) establishes a process and structure for a systematic, coordinated and effective delivery of Federal assistance to address the consequences of any major disaster or emergency declared by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Plan was approved by the Federal Executive Council in 2001.



# NDRP: THE PURPOSE...3

- . The Plan:
  - ❖ Sets fundamental policies, planning assumptions, a concept of operations, response and recovery actions, Federal Agency and private sector responsibilities.
  - ❖ Describes the array of Federal responses, recovery and mitigation resources available to augment State and Local efforts to save lives, protect public health, safety and property.
  - ❖ Organizes the form of Federal response into 13 SSAs
  - ❖ Sets out the process and methodology for implementing and managing Federal recovery and mitigation programmes including technical and support services
  - ❖ Addresses linkages for inter Agency and intergovernmental preparedness, planning, training, exercising, coordinating and information exchange
  - ❖ Serves as a foundation for development of supplementary plans and policies

# SUPPORT SERVICE AREAS (SSAS)...4

- 1) Transportation
- 2) Communication
- 3) Public Works & Engineering
- 4) Fire Fighting
- 5) Information and Planning
- 6) Mass Care
- 7) Resources Support
- 8) Health and Medical Support
- 9) Search and Rescue
- 10) Hazardous Materials
- 11) Food and Water
- 12) Energy
- 13) Military /Police Support.







# **SOME STAKEHOLDERS NEMA COLLABORATES WITH AND THEIR MANDATES**

26

# Stakeholders

**Nigeria Police** – maintaining law and order

**Nigeria Civil Defence Corps** – maintaining law and order

**Fire Service** – Flood, Fire disaster

**Road safety Corps** – Road Accident

**Military** – Defend the nation, restore order in cases of insurrection / terrorism and assist during Catastrophic disasters

**Nigeria Red Cross** – First Aid

**Ministry of Health** – provide health services

**Ministry of Water resources**

**Ministry of Environment**

**NASRDA, NiMET , NIHSA**


**State Emergency Management Agencies, etc**



# COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) also collaborates with UN Organizations and INGOs.

The Agency with support from the UN Organizations (OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, IFRC etc), established a sectoral approach in operationalizing the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

- ❖ The Plan is a multi-hazard contingency plan for incidents flood, conflicts, drought and epidemics.
  - ❖ It addresses the readiness of disaster management stakeholders in the country and defines the modus-operandi for engaging international assistance if and/or when required.
- 

# SECTOR LEAD AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

S/N	Sectors	Lead Ministries/Agencies	Lead UN Agency
1	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	NEMA/SEMA	IOM, UNHCR
2	Food Security	FMoAgric /SMoAgric/SEMA	WFP/FAO
3	Nutrition	FMOH	UNICEF
4	i. Health ii. Sexual Reproductive Health/HIV AIDS	FMoH/SMoH/NACA/SACA/LACA	WHO/UNFPA/UNAIDS
5	Protection	NHRC/MWASD/	UNICEF/UNHCR
6	Security	Nigeria Police/Law Enforcement Agencies	UNDSS
7	Basic Education	FMoEdu / SMoEdu/ SUBEC	UNICEF and SC(UK)
8	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	FMoWR / SMoWR/ RUWASA	UNICEF
9	Emergency Shelter and NFI	NEMA/SEMA	IFRC and IOM
10	Logistics	NEMA/SEMA/ State Mass Transit	WFP/UNDP
11	Communication	FMCT/FMoI / NCC	

# WAYS OF ENHANCING COORDINATION

- ❖ Communicate clear objectives of coordination
- ❖ Respect procedures and protocols of stakeholders
- ❖ Share credit
- ❖ Share resources \ equipments
- ❖ Understand their point of view and be responsive
- ❖ Provide information through regular briefings
- ❖ Show positive results-demonstrate advantages of coordination
- ❖ Assign roles and responsibilities
- ❖ Joint training \ exercises
- ❖ Exchange of Staff \ study visits
- ❖ Advocacy visits



Advocacy visits to some DRUs in Bayelsa, Delta and Edo States



Stakeholders meeting on Flood Preparedness, Response & Mitigation measures in Katsina State





Stakeholders meeting on Flood Preparedness, Response & Mitigation measures in F.C.T.







SIMEX “exercise IDAHU KAN KAN” meaning Rapid Response in Yoruba language . Organized by ONSA involving 28 MDAs






Emergency response drill during Exercise UBIAK ISIN Junior Course 91 at Jaji, Kaduna State.



# CONSTRAINTS TO EFFECTIVE COORDINATION

- ❖ Ineffective leadership / Lack of coordination skills
  - ❖ Conflicting mandates/goals/ priorities
  - ❖ Improper division of work (Unclear mandates)
  - ❖ Poor communication / inadequate information on the coordination process
  - ❖ Organizational pride/ego/personality
  - ❖ Mistrust or lack of confidence in coordinators
  - ❖ Considered waste of time / time consuming
  - ❖ Fear of probable loss of power/autonomy/identity
  - ❖ Inadequate resources committed to the coordination process
- 

# WAY FORWARD

- ❖ Effectiveness of coordination platform can be maximized if it is established before the disaster incident.
- ❖ Proper funding and equipment for humanitarian actors
- ❖ Capacity building for relevant actors
- ❖ Development and utilization of plans and policies
- ❖ Education and training / Joint simulation exercises
- ❖ Effective synergy among actors
- ❖ Improvement in information management and communication system



# CONCLUSION

Disaster management is multi-jurisdictional, multi-sectoral and multi-resource. No single Agency has all the answers to the challenges posed by disasters. Coordination, Collaboration and Cooperation among stakeholders is therefore imperative for a proactive , effective, timely and coordinated disaster management.

**THANK YOU  
FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**