

This version was submitted for the preparation of the Global Assessment Report 2011
Visit PreventionWeb for the latest version: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/>

Nigeria

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) - interim

Name of focal point : Kayode Fagbemi

Organization : National Emergency Management Agency, Nigeria

Title/Position : Assistant Director, Disaster Risk Reduction

E-mail address : kayodef@hotmail.com

Telephone : + 234 8051795000

Fax :

Reporting period : 2009-2011

Last updated on : 27 September 2010

Print date : 27 Sep 2010

Reporting language : English

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/nga/>

Strategic goals

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

To ensure that Disaster Risk Reduction is mainstream into National Development Plan in the short, medium and long terms and making sure that government at all levels carry out the activities relating to disaster prevention, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

To establish and strengthen institutions, mechanisms that will improve the capacities at all levels of governments in order to build resilience of communities to disasters in the country.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

To promote the understanding of Disaster Risk Reduction approaches by strengthening disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: National development plan

> Nigeria Vision 20: 2020 Development Plan (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_1stnipeditedversionvol1.pdf [PDF 8.41 MB]

* No: Sector strategies and plans

* Yes: Climate change policy and strategy

* Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) was established by Act 12 as amended by Act 50 of 1999. NEMA has the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as the Chairman Governing Council. The Council is made up of Ministers from Ministries that have mandate that can contribute to DRR or respond to disasters.

NEMA is mandated amongst others to:

- i. Formulate policies on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria and coordinate plans and programmes, for efficient and effective response to disasters at national level.
- ii. Monitor the state of preparedness of all Organizations or Agencies that may contribute to disaster management in Nigeria.
- iii. Collate data from relevant Agencies so as to enhance forecasting, planning and field operations.
- iv. Educate and inform the public on disaster prevention and control measures.

Nigeria has 36 States and all the States are to establish their State Emergency Management Agencies.

Context & Constraints:

While DRR has made considerable progress at the National level. There are limitations at the lower levels of governance. Only 22 States in Nigeria have Emergency Management Agencies that are backed by law. Some still have Emergency Relief Agencies and others adopt ad hoc procedures in disaster management.

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of verification:

* 1 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

One per cent of the national budget is allocated to mitigate Ecological Problems and the underlying risk factors. Twenty (20%) of the Fund is allocated directly to the Disaster Management Agency (NEMA). Others are utilized by the Federal Ministries such Environment, Health and others that contribute to disaster risk reduction and mitigation, as well as States and local governments.

Context & Constraints:

The budget allocation is relatively small to meet the demand of disaster risk reduction.

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The NEMA Act mandated all States to establish State Emergency Management Agencies while Local governments are to establish Local Emergency Management Committees. NEMA is also promoting decentralization of DRR activities at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

Local governments have the constitutional responsibilities to protect the lives and property of citizens and are therefore expected to make budget allocations for DRR in their areas. Except in few cases, DRR activities are not seen as priority.

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of verification:

* 50 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 27 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 5 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

There is a National Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction in Nigeria. It is made up of government Ministries, Department, Agencies, Civil Society groups, and Development Partners. The National Platform developed a National Action Plan for DRR and is working to review and update the Plan. The National Emergency Management Agency is the Secretariat and coordinates the activities of the National Platform.

The National Platform had its meeting this from 13 -13 July 2010.

Context & Constraints:

The National Platform is still evolving and needs support to meet regularly.

Reference document:

> REPORT OF NATIONAL PLATFORM WORKSHOP FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN NIGERIA (2010) [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_reportofnationalplatformworkshopfor\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_reportofnationalplatformworkshopfor[1].pdf) [PDF 342.38 KB]

Related links:

> Disaster Risk Reduction <http://www.nema.gov.ng>

Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Multi-hazard risk assessment

> Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Document for Nigeria (2009)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_vcadocumentreviewed.doc [DOC 251.00 KB]

* 0 % of schools and hospitals assessed

* 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

* Yes: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

* Yes: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Description:

A multi-stakeholders Implementation Committee for Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis was established. Data for 7 States have been collected and analysis will be completed before the end of 2010. Baseline studies for six (6) States in Nigeria were also completed.

Context & Constraints:

The vulnerability and capacity analysis (VCA) was conducted in only 21 out of the entire 774 Local Government areas in Nigeria. Budget constraints has limited the implementation in all the local governments in Nigeria.

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Disaster loss database

* Yes: Reports generated and used in planning

Description:

Apart from the implementation of the VCA, the Nigeria Meteorological Agency continues to monitor weather and climate related hazards. Equipment for telemetric measure of seismic activities and volcanic eruption at Lake Nyos have been installed.

Flood early warning systems have been established by the Ministry of Environment.

Drought forecast for the Sahel in 2010 informed the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture to expand its capacity for the National Grain Reserve.

Context & Constraints:

The level and scope of Monitoring need to be expanded.

Reference document:

> ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEM IN NIGERIA (2009)
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_establishmentoffewsnigeria.pdf [PDF 351.93 KB]

Related links:

> ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEM IN NIGERIA
http://http://nigeriafews.net/floodresearch/reports/preliminary/establishment_of_fews_nigeria.pdf

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively
- * Yes: Local level preparedness
- * Yes: Communication systems and protocols
- * Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description:

Early Warnings are systematically implemented by calling meeting of stakeholders review, monitor and implement. The media is always well represented and dissemination of information wide spread. The NEMA Zonal Offices and also well briefed to disseminate the warnings.

There is a Multi-disciplinary Epidemic Early Warning System as well as Flood Early Warning System. Several media are used as means of communication and in several languages.

Context & Constraints:

More hazards early warning systems are needed.

Reference document:

> Epidemics Early Warning System (2009)
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_epedemicearlywarningsystem.doc [DOC 902.00 KB]
> ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEM IN NIGERIA (2009)
[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_establishmentoffewsnigeria\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_establishmentoffewsnigeria[1].pdf) [PDF 351.93 KB]

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

> West Africa Regional Study on Transnational Flood Impacts and Preparedness Mechanisms (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_ecowaspostfloodstudyfinalenglish.doc [DOC 76.00 KB]

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Nigeria is participating in Regional DRR programmes coordinated by ECOWAS. Nigeria participated in Flood Trans-boundary study expert meetings and development of DRR Action Plans for the West African countries.

DRR Frameworks and strategies for West African region had also been developed and approved.

Context & Constraints:

There is the need for greater involvement of the regional commission for trans-boundary implementation of DRR programmes.

Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> NEMA (2005) <http://www.nema.gov.ng>

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

NEMA has a web site that is available nationally, the web site is also linked to the web sites of stakeholders. NEMA also reprints and circulate UNISDR publications.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need for database for disaster information apart from the website.

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Primary school curriculum

* Yes: Secondary school curriculum

* Yes: University curriculum

* Yes: Professional DRR education programmes

Description:

The Curricula for DRR for primary and Secondary levels of education have been developed. The Curricula will be infused into 6 subjects.

Six Nigerian Universities have developed curriculum for Disaster Risk Reduction at the Postgraduate level. These Universities will award Masters degree in Disaster Risk Management. NEMA will support these Centres financially for three years to carry out research and teaching.

Disaster Risk Reduction has also been mainstreamed into professional programmes, like the Police Training College, Arm Forces Command and College, Nigeria Institute for Policy and Strategic Study, the In-Service Trainings for Civil Servants and National Security, Civil Defence Corps and National Youth Service Corps (a one year compulsory service period for graduates of Universities and Polytechnics).

Context & Constraints:

DRR curriculum at the Primary and Secondary Schools are not stand alone, but will be infused into identified subjects.

Related links:

> Centre for Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies <http://www.futminna.edu.ng>

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?

Yes

* Yes: Research outputs, products or studies

* Yes: Research programmes and projects

* No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description:

Baseline Studies for six (6) States had been carried out and the reports are available.

A multi risk assessment tool was develop to collect data in communities during the vulnerability and capacity analysis.

The Centres for Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies are also to carry out research programmes. Equally, Students are expected to write a Research Project before the award of Masters in Disaster Risk Management.

Context & Constraints:

Study on economic costs and benefits of DRR has not been carried out.

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Public education campaigns.

* Yes: Training of local government

* Yes: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description:

As part of the Agency's efforts at taking Disaster Management to the grassroots and communities,

community sensitization on flood risk awareness programme and market fire were organized for Grassroots Awareness Campaign in many Communities Development Councils located in all the geopolitical zones of the country.

The Grassroots Emergency Management Volunteers Corps (GEVC) program has been recognized as a veritable tool of DRR and is being pursued vigorously. The GEVC was initiated in 2008 and has so far spread to about 23 states with numerical strength of 6,408 registered volunteers, to achieve the goal of extending disaster management services to the grassroots.

The National Platform has completed the production of twelve resource materials in English language for public enlightenment and capacity building of different population groups in Nigeria. These include materials published by UN agencies which were adapted by NEMA those developed locally.

Context & Constraints:

Some of the publications need to be translated to the local languages for effectiveness at the local level.

Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Federal Ministry of Environment has legislation in place for the protection of Forest Reserves, for the Conduct of EIA for major development projects.

A major climate change project is the green wall project to reduce desert encroachment.

Context & Constraints:

There is inadequate monitoring and evaluation of many of the projects where EIA were conducted.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

* No: Conditional cash transfers

* Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes

* Yes: Microfinance

* No: Micro insurance

Description:

Micro finance institutions are empowered to encourage Small and Medium Scale enterprises by the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Agency, National Poverty Eradication Programme, National Directorates for Employment.

Trainings to build the capacities of unemployed graduates are being intensified.

Context & Constraints:

The fund available for these programmes is very inadequate compared with the number of graduates.

Related links:

> Small and Medium Scale Enterprises <http://www.smedan.gov.ng/>

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

The Education Tax Fund was introduced to receive some percentage of profits from Business Concerns as Education Tax. The fund is being used to retrofit and renovate schools at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

The Fund is very inadequate, therefore, projects executed per year are few

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

There is a lot of development in the coastal areas to relocate people from vulnerable areas and protect the coastal environment.

There is also the provision of land low income houses in many of the urban centres in Nigeria. Slums dwellers are also being removed from vulnerable areas to safer environment.

Context & Constraints:

Some of the low cost houses built have been acquired by the rich because the low income earners could not secure mortgage to purchase those houses.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Less than 5 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Recovery and rehabilitation are critical areas for which a Director of Relief and Rehabilitation was appointed at the National Emergency Management Agency. Already, two communities have received funding for Recovery and Rehabilitation.

Context & Constraints:

The cooperation and collaboration required from the lower levels of government are insufficient

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The Federal Ministry of Environment in Nigeria has the mandate to ensure that EIA is conducted for major projects. This has been in place for many years and the reports of such assessments are displayed, discussed and shared.

Context & Constraints:

Environmental Impacts Assessments in Nigeria for major projects are comprehensively conducted. What is needed is continuous monitoring.

Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

What we have in place is the development of Curriculum for Primary and Secondary schools to mainstream disaster risk reduction into the educational system.

In addition, Education in Emergencies programme is being pursued vigorously.

Six Centres of Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies were established in six Universities in Nigeria. The Centres are to train people in disaster risk management and conduct research in disaster risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

The process of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into curriculum is cumbersome financially demanding.

Related links:

> <http://www.futminna.edu.ng>

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities

* Yes: Operations and communications centre

* Yes: Search and rescue teams

* Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies

* Yes: Shelters

* Yes: Secure medical facilities

* Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

There are contingency plans at the national level. NEMA is encouraging the State Emergency Management Agencies to develop contingency plans for different scenarios.

NEMA has Search and Rescue Helicopter and Emergency Response Teams. There are also stockpile of relief materials in warehouses at the six zonal offices and the NEMA headquarters.

NEMA has established a Simulation Unit to design drills and simulations to test many of the contingency plans

Context & Constraints:

We still need to develop more plans especially at the local levels.

Related links:

> NEMA Web site <http://www.nema.gov.ng>

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

As mentioned earlier, Nigeria has dedicated 1% of her annual budget for Ecological Problems. This Fund is managed by Ecological Fund Office under the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation. Disaster management, including response and recovery, is allocated 20% of the Ecological Fund apart from the normal budget allocation for the Disaster Management Agency.

Context & Constraints:

Funding recovery require huge financial resources. Other sources of funds are needed to compliment the allocation from Ecological Fund Office.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
> National Disaster Response Plan (2002)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_ndrporiginal.doc [DOC 639.00 KB]

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Country has developed a National Disaster Response Plan and another document, the National Disaster Management Framework has been developed.

These documents clearly defined the roles of each stakeholders during and after disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There are still room for improvement in the implementation of the National Disaster Response Plan. Gaps have been identified and the National Disaster Management Framework would rectify those gaps.

Reference document:

> National Disaster Management Framework (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_nationaldisastermanagementframework.doc [DOC 766.00 KB]

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

No

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The National Emergency Management Agency commissioned Baseline Studies in Six States of Nigeria. Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis of another Six States and Federal Capital Territory is ongoing in Nigeria. When the process is completed they will be shared with the States and applied to the National Development Plan

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

A Ministry of Women Affairs had been established to provide capacities for women. NEMA is collaborating with the Ministry to mainstream gender into disaster risk reduction.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

A Unit of Disaster Risk Reduction was established in the Department of Planning Research and Forecasting of NEMA. More than ten staff were employed and are working as Disaster Risk Reduction Officers. Others were posted to the zone offices.

Training is only ongoing in six Universities to award Master degree in Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies.

Related links:

> NEMA <http://www.nema.gov.ng/Main/Dept%20PRF.htm>

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The Nigeria Vision 20:2020 document is the 5th National Development Plan. The Plan has made provision for a wide range of approaches for human security and Social equity.

Reference document:

> Nigeria Vision 20: 2020 (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_1stnripeditdversionvolumeiii.pdf [PDF 1.77 MB]

Related links:

> Nigeria%u2019s Vision 20: 2020 (NV2020) <http://www.npc.gov.ng>

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The National Emergency Management Agency has registered all NGOs CSOs, FBOs and CBOs with interest in disaster risk reduction. There is a high level of collaboration in Nigeria. For instance, NEMA is collaboration with Coalition of Civil Society Organization for Disaster Risk Reduction and Journalist Against Disasters. They are members of the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction. Recently the National Platform had a two day meeting and they participated.

The Private Sector is also actively involved.

Reference document:

> REPORT OF NATIONAL PLATFORM WORKSHOP FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN NIGERIA (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_reportofnationalplatformworkshopfor.pdf [PDF 641.13 KB]

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Collaboration and synergy with disaster risk reduction stakeholders such as Climate Change Unit, Centres for Disaster Risk Management Studies.

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is engaging the stakeholders to implement DRR programmes.

Reference document:

> REPORT OF NATIONAL PLATFORM WORKSHOP FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN NIGERIA (2010) [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_reportofnationalplatformworkshopfor\[2\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_reportofnationalplatformworkshopfor[2].pdf) [PDF 342.38 KB]

Related links:

> NEMA <http://www.nema.gov.ng>

> Special Climate Change Unit, Nigeria <http://www.specialclimatechangeunit-nigeria.org>

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

Although Vision 20:2020 aims to transform Nigeria into a more technologically improved nation, the country will, at least in the medium-term, continue to depend largely on her environmental resources. This reality raises the following key challenges for the sustainable management of the nation's environment:

- Adoption of environmentally sound technology
- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change
- Inadequate land degradation Control

- Inadequate environmental awareness
- Limited private sector participation
- Weak environmental governance

Future Outlook Statement:

The policy thrusts during the Plan period (2009-2011) will be to ensure that Disaster Risk Reduction is mainstreamed into National Development Plan in the short, medium and long terms and making sure that government at all levels carry out the activities relating to disaster prevention, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

In Nigeria, social protection and security were traditionally taken care of by the family and community systems . Increasing urbanization and westernization resulted into the breakdown of the traditional systems and values leading into social crisis such as destitution, child labour, loss of income, poverty and abandonment. Government realization of the social crisis arising from the breakdown of the traditional system led to the creation of formal institutions to deal with the issues and challenges. The concept of social protection is to provide safety mechanism through public intervention against economic and social distress caused by stoppage or substantial reduction in earnings. The initial social protection institutions so created were to cater for the needs of workers in the formal public sectors, however, in recent times; workers in the private sector have been included.

Future Outlook Statement:

Efforts will be made to strengthen institutions, mechanism and capacities at all levels and to encourage information sharing that will contribute to building resilience to hazards and climate change adaptation.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

1. There is weak capacities at the lower levels and communities.
2. Unavailability of Contingency Plans for various hazards
3. Emergency management is still handled on ad-hoc basis in some States of Nigeria.
4. Inadequate funding and support in some States of Nigeria
5. Funding - The funds presently allocated to disaster management are grossly inadequate for challenges of modern disaster risk management. There is the need to urgently review the funding upward to improve disaster risk management mechanism in the country.

Future Outlook Statement:

To strengthen risk reduction in the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programme in rehabilitation and reconstruction.