

# ROADMAP TO DISASTER REDUCTION AND RESPONSE

A report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of International Disaster Response Training in Jos Nigeria



# A Disaster Reduction and Response Training Program organized by



With support from



9<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2012

## Report Outline

1. Executive Summary
2. Activity Summary
3. Training Objectives
4. Training Overview & proceedings.
5. Impact stories

### 1. Executive Summary

The International Disaster Response training is a series of three courses focusing on preparedness, risk reduction and emergency response. The first phase of the training was completed in July 2011 and the outcomes documented in the report: **Stories of Impact of the International Disaster Response training**. The second phase was conducted in January 2012 and included a training of trainers to help replicate the training across Nigeria and Africa. The report of this phase is what we present to you as: **Roadmap to Disaster Reduction & Response**. The participants made far reaching decisions during the training including a strong commitment to multiply the training across Nigeria and Africa and as a roadmap for community resilience to disasters. The tall goals for action are set forth in the strategy paper included in this report. Following from this determination, at least six training classes have been scheduled to run in six cities across Nigeria including Abuja which is scheduled to host a regional training for actors from West and Central Africa by November 2012.

Another far reaching decision reached is the expansion of the IDRN in Africa through an affiliate African contextualized Network: The African Disaster Reduction & Response Network (ADRRN). The IDRN has been offered in Niger Republic, Mali, Maritania and Ethiopia. Members already exist but not connected locally. It was agreed that we begin the connection of all African members of the IDRN and to fast track the multiplication of the training across the continent thereby building and strengthening the ADRRN and IDRN.

This initiative is made possible through the support of the humanitarian International Services Group in Colorado USA. As we present to you the **Roadmap to Disaster Reduction & Response**, we hope that the lessons learned can inspire you to greater commitment to overcoming disasters.



**Peter Akanimoh,**  
**Executive Director,**  
**Global Relief, Jos.**

## **2. Activity Summary**

### **a. Mobilization:**

Invitation letters were produced and distributed majorly to participants who attended the last July 2011 training. Additional letters were also circulated to new target organizations majorly within Plateau State. Phone calls and follow up letters were also made to remind participants of the training to come. Some participants registered before the training, while others registered as the training commenced.

### **b. Training:**

It was a four day training which started from 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> of January 2012, with a total of 40 participants in attendance. It started with prayers from two people, a Christian and a Muslim, after which Participants introduced themselves and their organizations. The first session commence from 9:30 am to 10:30 am. Tea break was observed at 10:30am to 11:00am before the session reconvened. Lunch break was

observed at about 1.30pm. The lead trainer was David Bopp, HISG International Response Director. The training was aimed at building capacity of communities and to train participants who can train others on how to reduce and respond to disasters when they occur.

**c. Post training and networking Strategy work:**

As part of the training, a strategy work session was also included into the programme. The aim was to help trainees think through strategies for expanding the training and also for strengthening the ADRRN (Africa Disaster Risk Reduction Network), which is an affiliate of the IDRN (International Disaster Response Network). Mr. Peter Akanimoh led the strategy work session. The session was highly participatory. The participants were broken into groups and asked to brainstorm the following; i. Problems. ii. Actions. iii. Key Actions iv. Key Targets.

After the group work, there was a plenary session to pull together all that was done in the individual groups. Due to time constraint to finish the process, a committee of eight participants was set up to fine tune and finish the strategy paper. Monday the 16<sup>th</sup> of January was given as time frame for submission. The committee immediately went to work, finished and submitted the report on Saturday the 14<sup>th</sup> of January 2012.

**d. De-briefing and evaluations:**

All Participants were given evaluation forms, expected to be filled and submitted at the end of each day. At the end of the training a final evaluation form was also given to each participant. The daily evaluation forms were to help assess each day's training and hopefully improve the quality of training. The following areas were evaluated: 1. Lessons learned from the day's teaching. 2. Practical applications (how would participants apply lessons learned). 3. Major challenges from lessons learned. 4. Recommendations for tomorrow's lessons. The final evaluation form provided broad summaries of the training and recommendations for improvement.

**e. Report Compilation:**

The committee was given the task to come out with a strategic report, to be submitted within 4 days.

**3. Training Objectives:**

After the first phase of the training in July 2011, the following objectives were set for the second phase:-

- i. To train 150 participants in disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction through the IDRN 1300 curriculum.

- ii. To mobilize trained participants into the IDRN and local disaster response network.
- iii. To build capacity for government disaster response agencies like NEMA, SEMAs and LEMAs.
- iv. To mobilize trained participants to train others and raise nationals who can train future IDRN and eventually reproduce the training all over Nigeria and possible beyond.

Below is a summary evaluation of the extent to which the objective were met:

- i. A total of 40 participants were trained of the targeted 150. A number of factors contributed to this. Some of them are: a nationwide industrial strike action by Labor and trade unions protesting the removal of fuel subsidy. This took place during the week of the training. A fee of 47\$ (N7,500) charged participants may have also contributed to the drop in numbers. Not all of the 40 trained were able to pay the fee.
- ii. All participants trained were mobilized into the IDRN
- iii. There was a low representation of government response agencies during the training. The fire service was however present.
- iv. At least 33 participants were trained as trainers.

Though not listed in the objectives, there was a consensus to operationalize the ADRRN as an affiliate of the IDRN in Africa. This is contained in the strategy paper for expanding training and networking for disaster reduction and response.

#### **4. Training Overview and proceedings:**

The Training took place from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of January 2012. Lead trainer was David Bopp, Director for International Disaster Response, Humanitarian International Services group. Training facilitator was Peter Akanimoh, Executive Director, Global Relief. For effective running of the class, Mr. Godwin Okoko was elected as class representative and was assisted by Nnabugwu Chizoba of Redcross.

First day of the training focused on a review of the IDRN 1100 curriculum with a key focus on preparedness and disaster risk reduction activity. Day two and three concentrated on the IDRN 1300 which was a more advance disaster response curriculum. Day four focused on the training of trainers.

The training was highly interactive using participatory teaching methods like small group discussions, table planning and simulations to drive the lessons home. To ensure implementation of lessons learned, a daily strategy work session was also included to enable the participants decided the strategy for replicating the training and also for establishing and expanding the network. A strategy paper was developed and is included in this report.

Below is a daily breakdown of the training proceeding:

## **DAY ONE**

### **Introductions**

The first day of the training program me was scheduled to start at 8:30am but however could not start till about 9:45am, this was however due to scarce transport movement as a result of the NLC strike action nationwide. The training started with opening prayers by a Christian and a Muslim participant. After the opening prayers, participants introduced themselves and their various organizations. A total of 40 participants attended the training.

### **Participants' expectations, experiences and fears**

Before commencing training, participants were asked to write down their expectations and fears regarding the training, as well as their previous experiences of disaster. They wrote them out on tiny sticker cards and then pasted them on the wall:

Some of the expectations of the participants were:

- To become a trainer

- To be proactive in disaster management.
- Acquire skills/techniques in disaster management.
- Improve capacity for effective facilitation
- Prepare a family to handle disaster
- Raise teams for disaster response
- Prepare a community.
- Be trained in other to help my community in terms of disaster management.
- To learn more response techniques to enable me utilize to an optimum level the preparedness techniques learnt during the IDRN 1100 training.
- To be able to apply knowledge acquired here to real life situations.
- Learn practical disaster preparedness and response skill as it relates to communities.
- To become a good trainer on disaster management.
- To be guided on what to do in times of disaster.
- To be better equipped in helping people during disaster.
- Know how to prepare for disaster even before it occurs
- To train 20 new IDRN trainers
- To identify of at least 10 new LCCs (Local Coordination Centers)
- To set up IDRN/ADRRN Nigeria coordinating team.
- Develop a draft strategy for ADRRN/IDRN
- To know enough so I can prepare others and harness the strength within.
- Hoping that at the end of the training, I would have improved knowledge on how to prepare for and manage disaster.
- Understand the reasons for disaster.

FEARS:

- That the training may not end as a result of the NLC strike.
- Not conveying the material well.
- Culture/language gap

- Time management
- The fact that most NGOs resume work today.
- Not being able to complete the training as a result of security issues and the ongoing strike action, impeding participant's movement.
- Unmet expectations.
- Insufficient training materials.
- Poor feeding
- Not sure the outside community will want to partner with me at the end of the training to allow me put the training into use.
- Health condition may deteriorate.
- Not being able to comprehend as much as I would have wanted due to the fact that I was not part of the earlier IDRN training.
- May not cover the course content.
- Waste of money, food and materials by low turnout.
- Participants may not apply the training outside.
- Participants may not get along well with each other and this can hinder learning.

The participants further shared their personal experiences of disasters, although some of the participants have had no personal experiences of disasters before but they have participated in the provision of relief materials to affected persons. Some of their experiences include:

- Being caught in communal clashes.
- Having fire outbreak in a neighbor's house.
- Providing shelter to victims of crisis
- Having an office building on fire while workers were still at work.
- Watching a friend die in a capsized board.
- Helping to evacuate victims of crises and having no medical team on hand to help.
- Responding to disaster in Iraq, Haiti, Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines and Libya.

Having shared the expectations, fears and experiences of the participants, Mr. Peter Akanimoh the Executive Director of Global Relief in Jos, reviewed the efforts of Nigerian Disaster management. He explained that the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is the main body saddled with the responsibility of managing disasters within the country. Mr. Peter highlighted the responsibilities of the agency and also listed other actors that help in disaster management as well. He however noted that government and its agencies are doing their best but that it is not

enough which explains why private organizations have to step in so as to compliment the efforts of the government. The training was organized to train individuals that will join hands with the government for effective disaster management within the country.

The lead trainer Mr. David Bopp then took over and began training the IDRN 1100. In his lecture, he defined what disasters, the various types of disasters and what could be done in preparedness for managing disaster. He emphasized the need for risk reduction activities to help reduce disasters.

After the lecture, participants were broken into groups and named based on sitting arrangement. A total of six seven small groups were formed and named:

1. **Pure Heart DRT.**
2. **Smile Community.**
3. **Unique Group.**
4. **Disaster Managers.**
5. **JAAM Community.**
6. **JMD.**
7. **Bravo Community.**

The groups participated in a simulation exercise of identifying hazards that exist in communities within Plateau state, highlighting the vulnerabilities and suggesting ways of reducing risks. After the exercise, each group presented their findings to the rest of the class. Below is a summary outcome of their exercise:

### **Hazards And Vulnerability Mapping For Risk Reduction**

The various small groups proceeded to mapping out hazards and vulnerability within communities in Plateau state and also proposed solutions for reducing risks. Below is a breakdown of their findings:

**GROUP NAME:** PURE HEARTS DRT

**HAZARDS:**

- Bomb Blast
- Communal Clashes

**VULNERABILITIES:**

- Low awareness on security tips
- Social lifestyle

- Government
- Mutual suspicions
- Polarizations of settlements, schools, markets

#### HOW TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY

- Creating awareness
- Minimize social gatherings
- Community Integration
- Aggressive disarmament campaigns
- Increased religious tolerance
- 

#### **GROUP NAME: SMILE COMMUNITY**

#### HAZARDS:

- Conflict
- Fire outbreak
- Flood
- Cholera
- Collapse of building

#### VULNERABILITY:

- Inadequate information
- Non-chalant attitudes
- Discrimination
- Segregation
- Improper settlement pattern
- Lack of preparedness
- The use of hard drugs on youth

#### HOW TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY:

- Awareness creation
- Sensitize people to be more conscious about their self security
- Build capacity for effective response to disaster
- Train and sensitize young people to stop taking hard drugs
- Engaging youth in a more meaningful and benefiting activities
- Address people's needs regardless of ethnic, political and religious differences

#### **GROUP NAME:** UNIQUE GROUP

#### HAZARDS:

- Crisis
- Cholera

#### VULNERABILITIES

- Fanaticism or religious extremisms
- Ignorance
- Poverty
- Over crowd
- Poor Hygiene
- Rumour Peddling
- Drug addiction

#### HOW TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY

- Awareness/Education
- Job creation/skill development
- Increase in hygiene
- Advocacy

**GROUP NAME: DISASTER MANAGERS**

**HAZARDS:**

Conflicts

- Religious
- Tribal
- Political/Economic
- Land dispute

Fire outbreak

Desertification

**VULNERABILITIES :**

- Killings/deaths
- Displacement of Refugees
- Bombings

**HOW TO REDUCE VULNERABILITIES:**

(a) Awareness

- Creating awareness
- Alertness
- Create vigilante groups

(b) Resilience

- Information dissemination strategy

(c) Preparedness

- Building camps (refugee camps)
- Provide for adequate securities
- Meeting social, economic needs

**GROUP NAME:** JAAM - COMMUNITY – JOS NORTH

**HAZARDS**

- Ethno-religion conflicts
- Cholera Outbreak

**VULNERABILITY**

- Intolerances, economic status, ignorance
- Poor waste management awareness level
- Inadequate basic social amenities

**HOW TO REDUCE VULNERABILITIES:**

- Awareness of peaceful co-existence
- Improved economic status by introducing small scale enterprenual activities
- Creating awareness
- Provision of adequate portable water
- Improved sanitary facilities/conditions

**GROUP NAME:** JDM

**HAZARDS**

- Conflicts
- Floods
- Disease Outbreaks

#### VULNERABILITIES:

##### Conflicts:

- Bad governance
- Negative media reports
- Negative attitude of the people
- Lack of economic empowerment
- Poor level of preparedness
- Inability of government to respond quickly

##### Floods:

- Building of houses on waterways
- Poor drainage system
- Poor waste management
- Cities not planned
- Attitude of the people toward refuse disposal
- Poor erosion control measures

##### Disease Outbreaks:

- Poor hygiene practices
- Overcrowding areas
- Poor water and sanitation
- Poor medical facilities

## HOW TO REDUCE VULNERABILITIES:

### Conflicts:

- Peace building programs
- Encourage dialogue
- Integration of the population
- Youth empowerment
- Conflict sponsors should be identified and appropriately sanctioned

### Floods:

- Proper town planning
- Opening of blocked drainages
- Proper waste management
- Planting of trees – indiscriminate felling of trees

### Diseases:

- Improved hygiene practices
- Improved water supply
- Reduce overcrowding
- Improve medical facilities

## **GROUP NAME: BRAVO COMMUNITY**

### HAZARDS:

- Flood/Cyclone

### VULNERABILITIES:

- Dams around
- Deforestation
- Climate Change

#### HOW TO REDUCE VULNERABILITIES:

- Afforestation
- Planting the trees around
- Climate friendly
- Houses should be built away from the flooding zone
- Metrologies – give awareness to the community

#### **Disaster Preparedness and survival**

After this exercise there was a short tea break. On returning from the tea break, the lead trainer continued with the rest of the IDRN 1100 materials. He focused on disaster preparedness highlighting the need to prepare to survive a disaster, to plan evacuation, to have go-bag in place, and what it should contain putting into consideration that the go-bag should be able to sustain a family for at least 72hours and should weigh about 17kg, the size of a back pack. The teams were given 15 minutes duration to do the further small group work after which two teams were asked to present their list of items for the go bag. The rest of the groups made contributions of items contained in their list that was not in the lists presented. Some of the items listed by the groups include:

- Water supply
- Non perishable food
- Clothing
- Rain gear
- Sleeping bag/space blanket
- Contact information
- Head lamps/flash lights

- Fire starter & Tinder
- Map or GPS
- Extra Medication
- Duck tape
- Multipurpose tool
- Money/cash
- Hand sanitizer
- Fishing line/hook
- Whistle, F-Jackknife.

### **First Aid, Protection, Evacuation, Communication and Networking during Disasters**

After this exercise, the class again took a lunch break. The lunch break lasted for 45 minutes after which the class reconvened for the third lecture of the day. The lecture focused on First aid care during disaster, protection during disaster, what must be noted during evacuation, including how to take care of various body parts. The various types of disasters, and how to purify contaminated water during a disaster. Communication was also discussed.

This part of the lecture also explained the IDRN's participation, how the private sector is involved in disaster response. He also explained what the Local Connection Centers (LCC) are, and how they operate. At the end of the third lecture, participants were asked to make suggestions on how best to handle the IDRN/ADRRN strategy group work. After several suggestions by participants, it was unanimously agreed that each participant should take the question home, work on it as individuals and bring it the following day.

The daily evaluation for the day could not be done because of time. Participants were however, given the evaluation forms to fill and return them following day. The training ended at about 4.05pm local time.

## **DAY TWO**

The class started with sharing of IDRN personal evaluation forms from the previous day. The facilitator Mr. David Bopp did a brief recap of what was taught the previous day. Mr. Peter conducted an election for a class representative and an assistant. Mr. Godwin Okoko and Mr. Nnabugwu Chizoba were elected respectively.

The class established rules;-

- Lateness to class = a packet of sweets
- Side talks in class.
- Use of Phones in class = ₦50
- Indiscriminate movement in class.

The lead trainer then gave the first class exercise for the day, which was for the class to determine what direction would be best to run if a chlorine gas explodes in the east. The groups went back to work. After the exercise the class was dismissed for tea break. The tea break lasted for 10 minutes after which Mr. David Bopp started the IDRN 1300. He explained the concept of the IDRN as a leaderless membership network which operates like the starfish. His lecture also explained in detail what Local Coordination Centers (LCC) are, how to set one up and what must be considered when setting up a Local coordination center (LCC). Bopp further taught the spectrum of actors in an international disaster scenario. He listed governments, NGOs, and multilateral organizations and the private sector as key actors in disaster management.

The advantages and disadvantages of participation were also highlighted. The basic skills needed for disaster management, what to consider in disaster assessment, basic fire fighting skills, and community DRT role were discussed. The class then took a lunch break.

After the lunch break, the class reconvened for the third lecture of IDRN 1300. This part of the lecture focused on urban search and rescue, flood fighting, triage and distribution. After the lecture the class was given another group work on flood fighting and rescue. The group work was done by group members and their views were shared with the entire class. Today was full of practical demonstration exercises. Time went fast that the class could not do the strategy group work due to time constraint and therefore it was agreed that the class for the following day should begin at 8.00 am so that the strategy work will be done before the lectures for the day commences. The training ended at 4.28 pm.

### **DAY THREE**

The class started at about 8.05 am. Mr. Peter distributed the assignment which was submitted the previous day to the various groups. The groups were to go through what others had written down and adopt points that were necessary to the strategy. Each group also made contributions in addition to what was written by individuals. The IDRN training and network building strategy work session was aimed at mapping out problems, actions, key actors and strategic targets. After a brainstorming session, the class went on a brief tea break.

On resumption, the group work continued with each group pasting their group work on the wall under the titles problems, actions, key actors, and strategic targets. The entire class then started discussion on each of the sub titles beginning with the problems. The review helped the class eliminate all items repeated by more than one group. Due to time constraint the process could not be completed. It was agreed that a strategy committee be constituted to finish the process and submit a report within a stipulated timeframe. A committee of eight (8) people was set up and mandated to complete and submit a report by Monday the 16<sup>th</sup> of January. The group was able to finish and submit its report by Saturday the 15<sup>th</sup> of January. Below are the members of the committee and their strategy report:

Strategy Committee members:

- i. Rev. Samuel Goro: CEPAN
- ii. Sussan Akila: Global Relief
- iii. Manasseh Panpe: Redcross
- iv. Dung Pwol:
- v. Lukman Salman: JNI
- vi. Uche Peter Ihuoma: Prohealth
- vii. Christiana Kigun: Global Relief
- viii. Ochefu Esther: Apurimac Volunteer

We present a broad listing of some of the group work as well as a tabular summary of the strategy committee work.

### **Broad Listing of Problems, Actions and key Actors:**

## **Problems Identified**

- Low capacity of communities to manage disaster.
- Inadequate awareness about disaster preparedness and response.
- Low community participations in disaster response.
- Ineffective Local Coordination Centers (LCC) on ground.
- Inadequate government structuring of disaster response, e.g. SEMAs and LEMAs
- Non availability/affordability of materials or disaster management equipments.
- Lack of legislation for establishment of SEMA in plateau and other states.
- Inadequate mobilization and coordination of human and material resources for disaster management and knowledge about environmental terrains before settlement.
- Inadequate warning signals before and during disaster at local level.
- Inadequate involvement of women in disaster management issues.
- Inadequate technical knowledge.
- Lack of disaster response structures on ground.
- Weak coordination among key actors in disaster management.
- Ineffective synergy and networking.
- Corruption.

- Ignorance and illiteracy about disaster.
- Lack of political will.
- Inadequate institutional capacity to handle disaster situations.
- Absence of disaster management curriculum at primary and post-primary schools
- Few institution offering courses in disaster management.

#### **ACTIONS PROPOSED.**

- Identification of stakeholders
- Mobilization and training of stakeholders.
- Advocacy and awareness
- Push for legislations on establishment of SEMA in plateau state.
- Stepping down the training for public and private sectors.
- Advocacy visits.
- Simulation exercises.
- Inclusion into school's curriculum.
- Awareness creations and sensitization.
- Capacity training for people at all levels.
- Building up a network/synergy of civil society and government.
- Encourage establishments of LCCs in communities.
- Active involvement of communities and organize forums to strengthen relationships among community members.
- Liaising with government ministries, agencies and departments.
- Sensitize citizens of member nation on the ills of corruption.
- Mass literacy.
- Legislative framework for IDRN to operate.

- Creation of enlightenment and information dissemination.
- Target areas of conflict and non conflict zones.
- Efforts should be made to encourage the use and development of local materials to solve crisis situations.
- There is also need for collaboration and partnership to mitigate and prepare for disasters.
- Government should punish groups such as the boko haram sect and check bombings.
- Strengthen the capacity of the media.

**KEY ACTORS IDENTIFIED.**

- NGO's e.g. Global Relief,
- Regional organizations e.g. ECOWAS
- Governmental organizations in member nations e.g. NOA
- ADRRN
- AU
- UN
- NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS
- COMMUNITY LEADERS, YOUTH LEADRES, WOMEN LEADERS/RELIGIOUS LEADERS
- DONORS
- MEDIA.
- PRO HEALTH
- APURIMAC ONLUS
- RED CROSS
- ICON AFRIQUE
- GLOBAL RELIEF
- CBD NGO
- FIRESERVICE
- PFN
- CAN

- JNI
- FCG
- NEMA AND OTHER RELEVANT AUTHORITY AGENCIES

#### **TARGET BENEFICIARIES.**

- Private sector
- Civil engineers
- Church leaders
- Imams
- Pharmaceutical society
- NMA, NMCDA
- District heads
- Local communities
- Communities members
- Family members.
- General public
- Networks

#### **NETWORK BUILDING**

##### **Problems.**

- Organizations operate differently, making it difficult to coordinate during disaster.
- Lack of legislations at the state and local levels.
- Lack of LCC
- Lack of capacity building training.
- Poor conscientization on disaster and disaster preparedness.
- Lack of coordinated disaster response team

- Fear of loss of identity
- Absence of ADRRN in our local communities
- Fear of lack of transparency in running the network
- Differences in mandates and modes of operations.
- Poor knowledge of networking ideology.

### **Actions**

- Expand the IDRN by operationalizing the ADRRN as its affiliate in Africa.
- Establishment of LCC
- Advocacy to the government
- Sponsor a bill to establish a network.
- Set a functional disaster response team (DRT)
- Bridging the technical gap by liaising with organizations like HISG and other supporting partners.
- Partnering with organizations such as AU, UN etc to increase funding, capacity, networking and synergy.
- Creating awareness on the need to have a connected network.
- Proper awareness and education networking organizations.
- Clear spelling out of terms of networking.
- Harmonization of modes of operations and clear understanding of different mandates.
- International cooperation among member nation

### **Key Actors**

- IDRN and ADRRN
- ECOWAS
- AU
- UN
- National governments

- NEPAD
- NGOs

**Table of Summary Action Plan**

Issue: community based disaster management	s/no	Problem	Action	Output	Target beneficiarie s	Time frame	Responsibility	cost
	1.	- Disaster preparedness in most communities in Africa is not taken seriously and this is because the people have little or no information about disaster management. Therefore, there is gross inadequate information about disasters.	In Oder to inform and sensitize the people, there is need to set up disaster reduction & response teams to create proper awareness among the people.	387,000 people sensitized across 774 (100 people per community and 5 communities per LGs) in Nigeria.	Community members.	3years (2012 - 2014)	ADRRN, IDRN	
	2.	- Low capacity to reduce or respond to disasters.	Capacity building training is crucial hence the need to train 1,295 people in Nigeria (35 persons per state and FCT).	37 capacity building training workshop conducted; and 1,295 people	Legislators, government officials from relevant MDAs, representati	3years (2012 - 2014)	Global Relief, ADRRN and IDRN	

				trained.	ves of local authorities, civil societies			
	3.	- Cultural beliefs and practices and maybe misapplication of religious tenets put women and other underprivileged persons on the disadvantaged side thereby making it difficult to have inclusive disaster management decision making.	(a) Advocacy to community/religious leaders to sensitize them on the need for inclusive decision making on disaster management. (b) Disaster reduction and response workers should make deliberate efforts to mainstream gender in disaster management activities.	Community and religious leaders sensitized to support and ensure inclusive decision-making in disaster management.	Community/religious leaders.	First and half year of the project.	Global Relief, ADRRN and IDRN	
	4.	- Environmental hazard (abuse).	Communities should be sensitized to avoid exposing themselves to environmental hazards.	Targeted community sensitized about environmental hazards	Government officials and civil society organizations.	All through and beyond project life span.	Global Relief, ADRRN in collaboration with NEMA, SEMA, NESREA, ministry of land survey and town planning.	
	5.	- Inadequate institutional capacity of private and government organizations to	Providing capacity building training to state and non-state actors to enable them to manage disaster	State and non-state actors trained on disaster	State and non-state actors in west and central	3 years (2012-2014)	Global relief IDRN, ADRRN, NEMA and others	

		manage to disaster.	effectively and efficiently.	reduction and response.	Africa.			
	6.	- Absence of disaster management course in school curriculum.	Advocate for the development and inclusion of disaster management curriculum for schools.	Advocacy well carried out; and school curriculum for disaster management developed.	Pupils, students and teachers.	Between 2012 and 2013.	ADRRN, ministry of education, universal basic education commission, NEMA etc	
Networking and partnership.	7.	- Weak coordination among disaster response actors in private and public sectors	To strengthen networking of disaster reduction and response actors and establish the ADRRN as an affiliate of the IDRN in Nigeria and Africa. Exchange learning visits within and outside the country.	Network of disaster respondents strengthened; and a central coordinating body established.	Members of ADRRN, DRT, LCC	2012.	Disaster reduction and response community (key actors)	
	8.	- Lack of legislation on disaster management in plateau and some other states in Nigeria.	(a) Advocacy to legislators and other relevant stakeholders. (b) To propose and sponsor a disaster management bill to state house of assembly. (c) To simplify and	Advocacy visit to legislators and other relevant stakeholders carried out. A proposed bill developed	Community members, civil society, NGOs and the general public.	Within the first two years of the project (2012 - 2013)	ADRRN with support from IDRN	

			domesticate the national disaster management policy.	and submitted to the house of assembly.				
	9.	- Fear of loss of identity by disaster response member organizations.	Develop a participatory framework for network activities and coordination.	Frame work developed.	ADRRN members.	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> qtr of 2012.	ADRRN members.	
	10.	- Lack of disaster management formal structure at community level.	Establish Local Coordinating Centers in community as part of the ADRRN.	Functional LCC established in communities.	Community members	By the end of 2014	ADRRN, DRTs	
	11.	- Concerns for transparency in managing the network.	Establish a secretariat for ADRRN network.	ADRRN coordination secretariat established.	ADRRN members.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr of the year.	Global relief, ADRRN.	

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The lead trainer, Mr. David Bopp then moved on to the next exercise for the day which was a simulation for emergency response to an earthquake in Sumatra in Indonesia. The class was divided into two teams namely; the Eagle and Falcon groups respectively. Each group was expected to set up other smaller groups like the RAT (Rapid Assessment Team) and also to have an LCT (Local Coordination Team). The exercise lasted three hours with the trainer and facilitator managing the scenario development while the participants were on the field making decisions based on new scenario. The fact that the nature of disaster being simulated was totally unfamiliar challenged the participants and brought out the best in their coordination and planning.

The teams received radios and then took off to Sumatra in Indonesia. After the exercise was completed, the class reconvened for time of questions and reflection on lessons learned during the simulation. This exercise was very exciting and participants noted that the time was not sufficient for it. It was therefore suggested that more time should be allocated for the exercise in subsequent classes. One of the major challenges that the two teams had during the exercise was the issue of managing communication. The class then came to a close at about 4.52. pm.

#### **DAY 4**

The class began with a lecture on the concluding part of IDRN 1300. The lead trainer explained the mode of operation of IDRN, collaboration within NGOs, operating in a disaster zone, entering disaster zones, arrival, first assessment, the media, safety and security. A short stretch break was taken at the end of the IDRN 1300 lessons. The class reconvened for train the trainers' session. This session took care of roles as a facilitator, skills, managing participants and the various types of participants to expect during training. It was then time for tea break. The break lasted for 15 minutes. After the break, Mr. David Bopp took questions from the participants. A few questions were taken from the previous lectures and answered. After which the class presented a gift to Mr. David as a token of appreciation. The gift was presented on behalf of the class by Mrs. Cecilia Dung and Rev. Samuel Goro. After the class presentation, individuals were given an opportunity for their personal presentations. The

representative of ICON Afrique, Mr. Danjuma presented a gift on behalf of his organization. The representative of Red Cross Society also did a presentation on behalf of the youth organization. Mr. Peter Akanimoh, the Executive Director of Global Relief, gave a brief history of Global Relief, after which other NGOs were given the opportunity to talk about their organizations, and the activities in which they engage. The training came to an end, with Lunch served at about 2.40 pm.

## Impact Stories from Participants

### Story one.



Mr. Isuwa Agwom Anyokson, of Fire service Jos, was a participant at the training. He is an instructor at the fire service department in Jos, plateau state. This is his picture, taking a class exercise at the IDRN training. This is his impact story at the training;

Lessons learnt;

- a. One fundamental thing I have learnt from this training is that Nigeria is very vulnerable in the risk index, which justifies the need for risk reduction and response to affected persons.
- b. I now know that disasters happen almost on a daily basis in different parts of the world, and preparedness reduces its effects.

c. Practical lessons on first aid and disaster rescue have been learnt from illustrations and exercises during the training.

Practical applications of lessons learnt;

a. First and foremost, I consider myself to have been trained to be a trainer. Lessons learnt at the IDRN training, will be transferred to my organization.

b. I intend to organize smaller groups within my community for awareness on disaster management.

**Comments and recommendations;**

Mr. Isuwa Anyokson said, he considers the training to be very fascinating, but suggests a strict adherence to the time table. He further said, that he was personally challenged by the compassion and passion the facilitator Mr. David Bopp, organizers and other organizations involved had on humanity. He thinks he is indebted to extend same to his local community and the society at large.

**Story Two.**



Mr. Manasseh Panpe, of Nigerian Red Cross society Jos, Plateau state. He is the branch secretary of the organization in Jos. He is seen demonstrating how to check the pulse for persons affected during a disaster.

**Lessons learnt;**

a. One key lesson I have learnt from the IDRN training, is that disaster management is a task everyone should be involved in.

- b. I have been made to understand that disaster cases are on the increase in Nigeria.
- c. I have also learnt new ways of rescuing disaster victims in injury cases.

**Practical applications of lessons learnt;**

- a. Using the lessons learnt, I will mobilize communities and create awareness on disaster reduction and response.
- b. I will take the lessons learnt to my organization.

**Comments and recommendations;**

- a. There is a desperate need to take the awareness and training on disaster management to the grass roots in plateau state.
- b. I recommend the establishment of disaster response centers in local government areas of the state.

**Story Three.**



Mrs. Rifikatu Kaze, of Community based Development – NGO’s FORUM Jos, plateau state. Her organization is a leading national network of NGO’S and civil society organizations in Nigeria.

The forum is a multi- sectorial network of over 150 civil society organizations involved in community based and people centered development in the middle belt and Northern region of Nigeria. Mrs Rifikatu Kaze was captured in a photograph ,using an iridium satellite phone during a field assessment session. Here is her impact story during the IDRN Training.

**Lessons learnt;**

- a. The IDRN Training has taught me that preparedness is the most effective tool in reducing disaster risk.
- b. I am now aware that evacuation is possible if I am sure of an escape route.
- c. I have learnt the technique of rescuing a person in water flood.
- d. I have been taught the need to distribute relief material to affected people.

**Practical application of lessons learnt;**

- a. i will be more involved in the distribution of relief materials to affected people.
- b. i will convey the lessons learnt to members of my community and my organization.
- c. I will extend my network to other organizations involved in this course.

**Recommendations and comments;**

- a. The training is of great importance, so I suggest the need for more time in subsequent trainings.
- b. I think everyone should be involved in the task of disaster management.

## Story four.



Peter Dungji of Pro- health international. He is the administrative officer of the organization.pro-health was established about 20 years ago, and is a leading christian medical relief mission providing qualitative and quantitative free healthcare services to poor communities around Africa. It is based in Jos, the plateau state capital, Nigeria. Here is his impact story.

### Lessons learnt;

- a..Networking, knowing your neighbors is important.
- b. Security and communication are keys to disaster response.
- C. I have been more informed on disaster search and rescue.

**Practical application of lessons learnt;**

a. i will step down trainings on rescue.

b. with experience gained from the IDRN,I will collaborate with other organizations involved in this task.

**Comments and recommendations;**

a .i recommend more of such trainings across the country, and trainings extended to rural areas also.

## Photo Story of the IDRN training.



**David Bopp presenting IDRN course material and participants during a training session practicing pulse reading.**



**Participants reading Map and planning during a simulation exercise for an earthquake in Sumatra Indonesia.**



**Bopp & Isuwa making a knot to help a wounded person with more action**



**Action, Action and Action: Disaster management can be physically challenging**



**How to help persons with spinal injury**



**More Participants simulating radio messaging during a disaster in Sumatra Indonesia.**



**An outdoor group picture of participants during the training.**

## **Important Contact Information**

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