



INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION FOR EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY IN MULTI-DIMENSIONAL AND JOINT ENVIRONMENTS

BEING A LECTURE DELIVERED TO PARTICIPANTS OF THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE NIGERIA
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TOPIC

‘INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION FOR EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY IN MULTI-DIMENSIONAL AND JOINT ENVIRONMENTS’



INTRODUCTION

"I can do things you cannot, you can do things I cannot, together we can do great things."

- St Mother Teresa

On Cooperation and Coordination.



INTRODUCTION Contd.



In today's increasingly complex and interconnected operational landscape, effective service delivery rarely falls within the mandate of a single organization

Multi-dimensional and joint environments characterized by overlapping jurisdiction, diverse stakeholders and rapidly evolving challenges demand a high level of interagency cooperation and coordination. Whether in security operations, disaster response, public service provision or development initiatives, agencies must work collaboratively to align objectives, share resources and integrate capabilities. Lets be reminded that no single institution can address multidimensional challenges alone

Interagency cooperation enhances efficiency, reduces duplications of efforts and ensures a more coherent and timely response to complex issues. Consequently, coordinated action among governmental, non-governmental and international actors has become a critical enabler for achieving sustainable and effective service delivery in these dynamic environments





AIM

The lecture is aimed at broadening the understanding of participants on how effective inter-agency cooperation and coordination enhance service delivery in multidimensional and joint environments



SCOPE



- Introduction
- Clarification of Terminologies
- Disaster Management
- Humanitarian Coordination Structure in Nigeria
- Legal Frameworks
- Policy Frameworks
- Challenges in Cooperation and Coordination
- Way Forward
- Conclusion



CLARIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGIES

- Disaster
- Emergency
- Hazard
- Disaster Management
- Cooperation
- Coordination



CLARIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGIES Contd.

DISASTER

“A serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources”

Source- The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)



CLARIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGIES Contd.

Types of Disaster

- Natural
- Human Induced
- Complex emergencies





CLARIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGIES Contd.

EMERGENCY

An emergency is a situation that requires immediate attention, but is usually small in scale. A personal injury or a few people becoming suddenly ill. An emergency can turn into a disaster if left unchecked. However, not all disasters are preceded by an emergency. A power outage, a car accident, or even a basement flooding are all emergencies



CLARIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGIES Contd.

HAZARD

Any phenomenon that has the potential to cause disruption or damage to people and their environment

- When hazard involves elements of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities, they can turn into disasters
- Hazards may be inevitable but disasters can be prevented



PREVALENT HAZARDS IN NIGERIA

- EPIDEMICS & DISEASES
- ROAD CRASHES
- COMMUNAL/RELIGIOUS CONFLICT
- FLOOD
- DROUGHT
- PEST INFESTATION
- FIRE
- ILLEGAL MINING
- FREQUENT OIL SPILLS/ PIPE LINE VANDALISM
- HERDSMEN/FARMER CLASHES
- KIDNAPPING
- AIR CRASHES
- INCREASING LEVELS OF URBAN/ INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AND WASTE
- DESERTIFICATION
- GULLY EROSION
- WIND STORM
- BUILDING COLLAPSE
- RAIL DERAILMENT
- FUEL TANKER EXPLOSION
- BANDITRY
- TERRORISM (e.g Boko Haram menace)



DISASTER MANAGEMENT

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster Management is the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the capability for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery

Source- IFRC



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE





PRINCIPLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- It must focus on key issues
- Taking care of the most vulnerable first
- Culture of prevention
- Integration into development
- Equity
- It must ensure community involvement
- It must be driven in all spheres of government



PRINCIPLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT Contd.

- It must be legitimate
- It must be transparent and inclusive
- It must accommodate local conditions
- It must be flexible and adaptable
- It must be affordable and sustainable
- It must be based on a multi-disciplinary and integrated approach



Disaster Management is:



1. Multi Jurisdictional

- Federal
- State
- Local Government
- Community

2. Multi Sectoral

- Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- Military
- Police, NSCDC
- FRSC etc

3. Multi Disciplinary

- Engineering, Science
- Humanities, Technology
- Arts
- Law etc

4. Multi Resource

- Government (Federal , State & LG)
- Non Governmental Organizations
- Private Sector



COOPERATION

Cooperation is the process of working or acting together for a common purpose/benefits. It demonstrates the ability to work effectively with diverse people, team or build consensus in making decision making, assume share responsibility for collaborative work, contribution of individual team members and value opinion among others

The action or process of working together to the same end-
Oxford Dictionary





INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION



When two or more organizations or Agencies work together toward achieving a common goal





COORDINATION

Coordination is a managerial tool which involve the organization of various elements of a complex body or activity so as to enable them work together effectively- **Oxford Dictionary**



HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA



The Role of NEMA in Inter-Agency Cooperation and Coordination

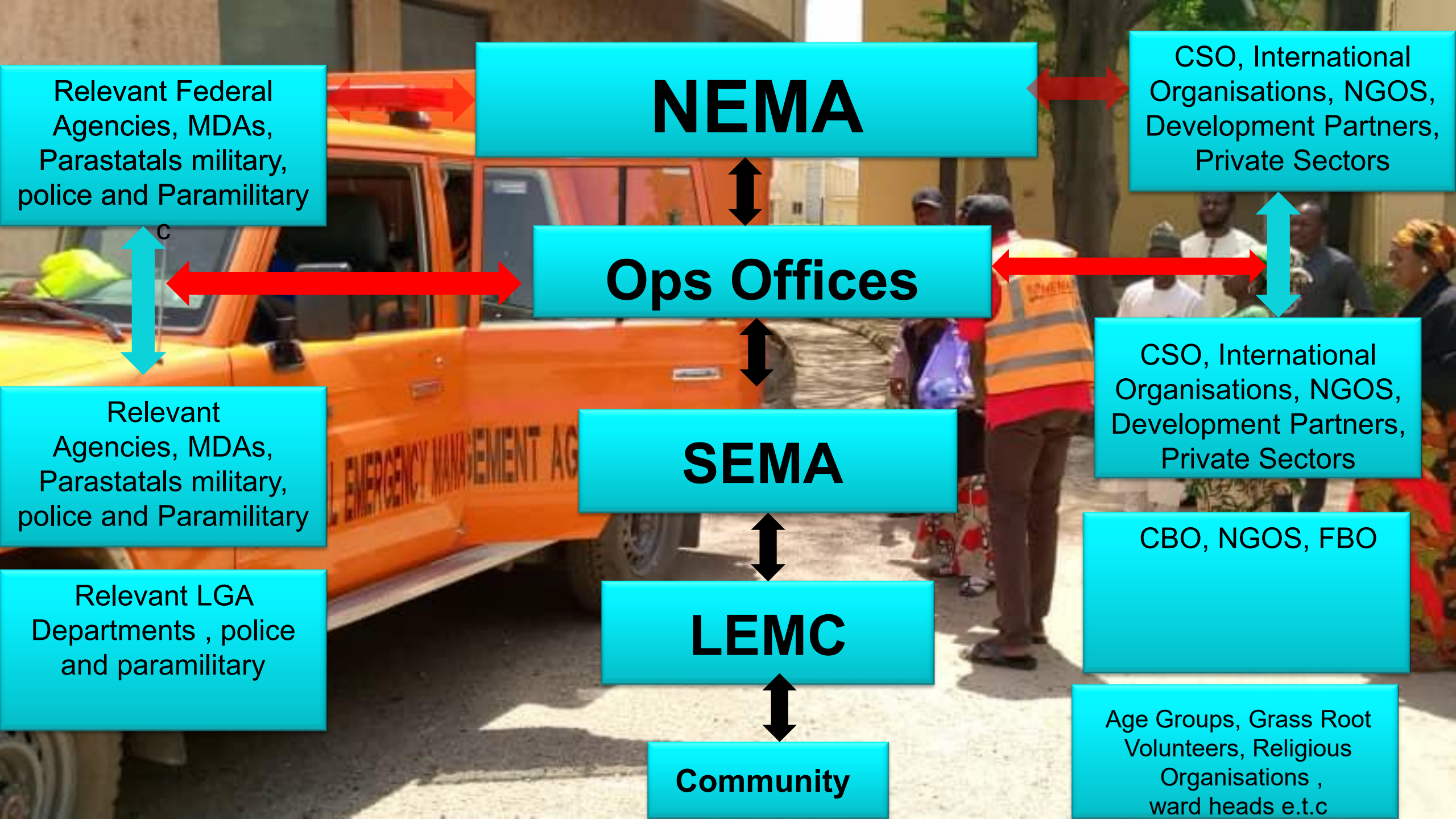
- NEMA was established in 1999 vide act 12 as amended by act 50 as a Focal Agency for coordination and integration of disaster management programmes and activities in Nigeria
- The act assigned 15 functions and powers to the Agency, out of which 2 relates to Prevention and Mitigation, 7 Preparedness, 5 Response and Recovery and 1 omnibus clause



The Role of NEMA in Inter-Agency Cooperation and Coordination Contd.

Nos. 1, 2, 6 & 7 of the Functions Relates to Coordination & Integration

1. Formulate policy on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria and co-ordinate plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disasters at the national level;
2. Co-ordinate and promote research activities relating to disaster management at the national level;
6. Co-ordinate and facilitate the provision of necessary resources for search and rescue and other types of disaster curtailment activities in response to distress call;
7. Co-ordinate the activities of all voluntary organizations engaged in emergency relief operations in any part of the Federation;





HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA Contd.



Vertical co-ordination:

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

It describes the functional working relationships between NEMA coordinating the activities and operations of SEMA. While SEMA coordinates LEMC at the local government level and LEMC coordinates the activities and operations of the communities structures and report to SEMA



HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA Contd.



Horizontal co-ordination:

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

It describes the leadership role of NEMA, SEMA, LEMC in mobilizing and cooperating with relevant MDAs, INGOs, NGOs and Private sectors at the Federal, State and Local Government levels.



Factors Facilitating Coordination



❖ Inter-agency coordination requires all agencies to fully understand the overall objective of the operation i.e what is to be achieved and be committed to the objectives

- ❖ Inter-agency coordination requires – a constant look backwards to ensure that policies within one agency does not contradict policies in another agency
- ❖ Coordination should be such that efforts within agencies is in line with the overall objective of the different tasks and activities



Factors Facilitating Coordination Contd.



Analysis (How are we going to work together, How do we **want** to work together, must know who is doing what, where and how). This can be achieved through organizing stakeholders meetings and coordination forum

- ❖ Identification and communication of issues that are cross cut-ting
- ❖ Engagement of Stakeholders at all levels(advocacy visits)
- ❖ Political commitment at all levels of governance
- ❖ Adequate funding



Why are People and Organizations Reluctant or Resistant to Coordination?

- ❖ Mistrust or lack of confidence in the coordinators
- ❖ Waste of time / time consuming
- ❖ Loss of power/autonomy/identity
- ❖ Different focus
- ❖ Pride/ego/personality
- ❖ Conflicting mandates/goals/agendas and priorities



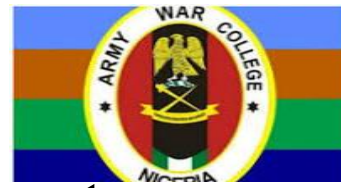
Why are People and Organizations Reluctant or Resistant to Coordination? Contd.

- ❖ Competition for resources (donor, etc)
- ❖ Fear/reluctance to compromise
- ❖ Lack of information about the coordination process
- ❖ Lack of understanding of the benefits
- ❖ Agency culture



Why are People and Organizations Reluctant or Resistant to Coordination? Contd.

- ❖ Lack of resources to commit to coordination
- ❖ Seen to delay provision of services
- ❖ Different methodologies
- ❖ Self-interest or perception of strategic advantage to being “out in front”
- ❖ Raising own flag / visibility



Why are People and Organizations Reluctant or Resistant to Coordination? Contd.

- ❖ Too many organizations and agencies involved
- ❖ Fears “will working with another organization help or hurt my career and promotional opportunities?”
- ❖ Lack of trust among the organizations
- ❖ Lack of skills in coordination (leadership role)
- ❖ Inadequate top-level leadership support



Best *Way* to Coordinate



a

Effective leadership



b

Communicate
clear objectives of
coordination (the
intent)



c

Be transparent
and impartial
(provide visibility of
process)



d

Provide agency
orientation and
direction



Best *Way* to Coordinate



Clear understanding of stakeholders mandates



Provide regular briefings



Impartial access to resources



Accessibility to other players



Best *Way* to Coordinate



Recognize and
reward
participation



Be in place
early



Be inclusive



Provide a
channel for
information and
communication



Ways of Enhancing Coordination



- ❖ Provide information
- ❖ Invite to meetings despite resistance (keep door open)
- ❖ Show positive results-demonstrate advantages of coordination
- ❖ Assign roles and responsibilities
- ❖ Discuss, negotiate and persuade
- ❖ Joint training \ simulation exercises
- ❖ Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
- ❖ Exchange of staff \ study visits



Ways of Enhancing Coordination Contd.



- ❖ Advocacy visits
- ❖ Report to superiors
- ❖ Side door discussions
- ❖ Respect procedures and protocols of stakeholders
- ❖ Share credit
- ❖ Share resources\equipment
- ❖ Understand their point of view and be responsive



Practical Application Example- Cooperation and Coordination For Effective Service Delivery



In a post conflict stabilization mission:

- ❖ Military provides security
- ❖ Police restore law and order
- ❖ Health Ministry handles medical services
- ❖ NGOs deliver humanitarian aid
- ❖ Local/State/Fed Government coordinate reconstruction



LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA 1999 AS AMENDED





CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The obligation imposed on government to ensure security of lives and properties is captured in section 4 (2) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (CFRN) 1999, as amended, wherein the National Assembly is empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good governance of the Federation or any of its constituents units. Section 11 (1) specifically authorises Parliament to make laws for the maintenance and securing of public safety and public order. Therefore, the primary legal basis for military support to civil authorities is the CFRN



SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING DISASTERS



“Section 217 (2) (c) of the 1999 Nigerian Constitution empowers the military to act in aid of civil power. The military plays a complementary role in the area of disaster management, hazards and other emergencies in variety of ways to alleviate socio-economic stress. The peculiar nature of the training, discipline, esprit de corps and effective teamwork within the military all combine to underscore the relevance of National Armed Forces in disaster mitigation, risk reduction and management.”



LEGAL FRAMEWORKS Contd.

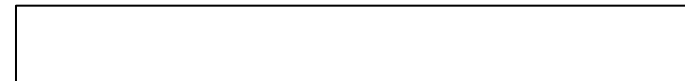
ACT OF THE PARLIAMENT





PROVISIONS IN THE REVELANT ACT

The Armed Forces Act 1993 (as amended). S.1(3) enables the President to task the Armed Forces (AFN) to carry out any other duties. This act is to further buttress the provisions of section 217 (2) of the CFRN that established the Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN) and tasked them, to among others, suppress insurrection and provide aid to civil authority in order to restore order whenever called upon by the President to do so





PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES



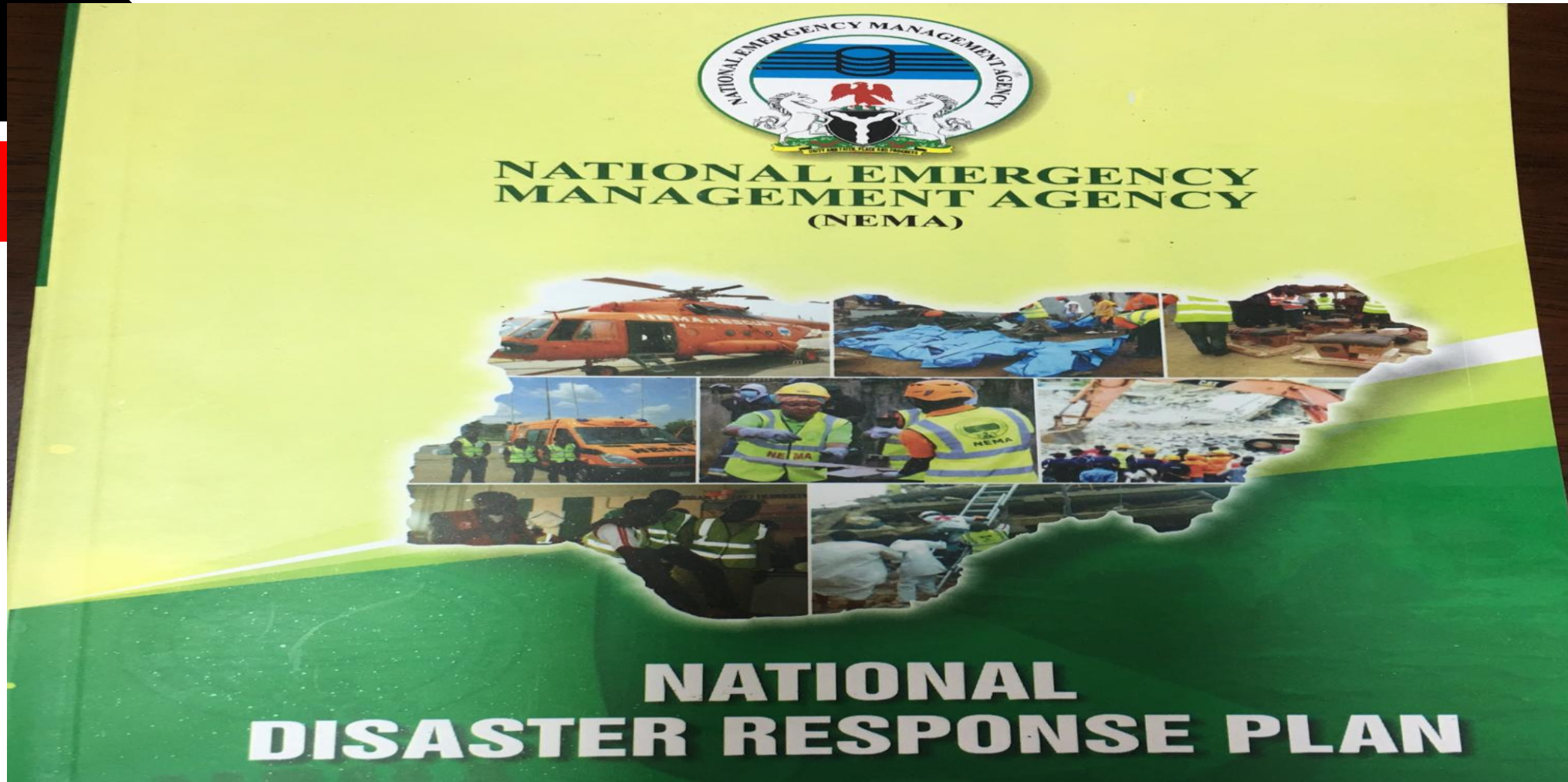


PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES Contd.

These sections of the CFRN and Armed Forces Act enables the Presidential deployment of the Armed Forces for internal security operations and disaster management. Pursuant to these provisions, The Nigerian Armed Force in collaboration with relevant stakeholders developed the AFN Code of Conduct for Nigerian Armed Forces Personnel on Internal Security Operations and Aid to Civil Power (2010)



POLICY FRAMEWORKS





NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN

(NDRP)



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 which was approved by the Federal Executive Council in 2001



SUPPORT SERVICE AREAS (SSAS)

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



PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CONCERN STAKEHOLDER IN NDRP



Organization	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
(a)	(b)	(c)
NEMA	6 ,7,8,11	9, 10
Ministry of Transport	1	4,5,7,10,13
Nigerian Immigration Service		1,13
Nigerian Army	1,9,13	2,3,4,6,7,8,11
Nigerian Air Force	1,9,13	2,3,4,7,8
Nigerian Navy	1,9,13	2,3,4,7,8
Nigerian Police	1,9,13	3,4,6,7,8
Nigerian Ports Authority		1
NSCDC (Civil Defence)		5,6,7,9,13
Nigerian Maritime Authority	1	
Federal Road Safety Corps	9	1,4,8,13
Nigerian Railway Corporation	10	1
Ministry of Works and Housing	3	1,4,6
Ministry of Health	6,8,11	1,3,4,5,9,10,13



PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CONCERN STAKEHOLDER IN NDRP Contd.



(a)	(b)	(c)
Federal Ministry of Environment	10	1,3,5,8
Ministry of Agriculture	11	1,3,5,6,7,8,10
Ministry of Communication	2	
Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)		2
Nigerian Telecommunications (NITEL)		2,3
Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)		2
Ministry of Aviation		2
Federal Fire Service	4,9	3
Nigerian Red Cross Society	6	3,4,5,8,10,11,13



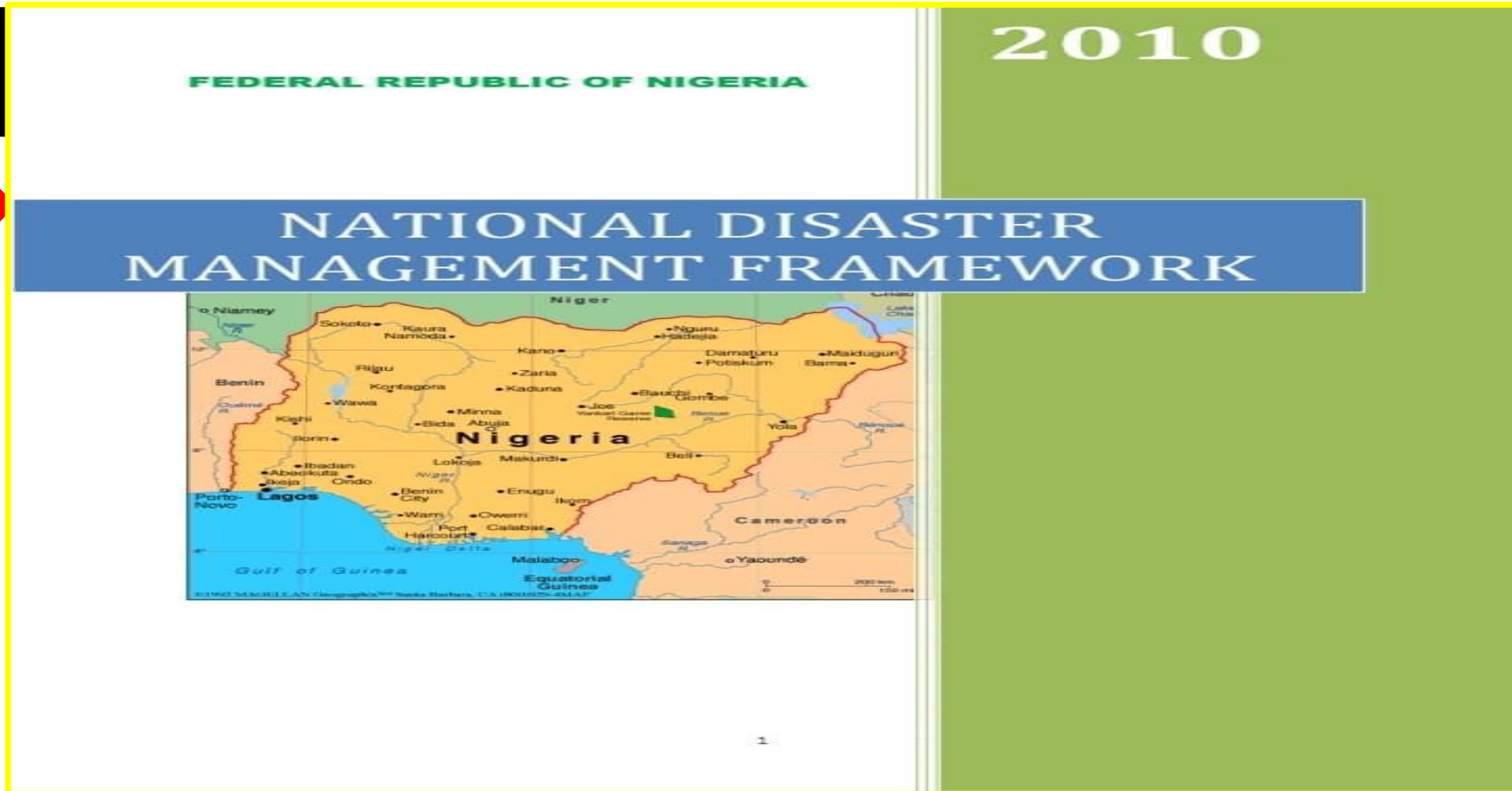
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CONCERN STAKEHOLDER IN NDRP Contd.



	(a)	(b)	(c)	
NEPA		12	3	
NAMA		4	9	
Ministry of Water Resources		11	3,4,6,10,11,12	
Ministry of Information		5		
Ministry of Education			5	
Ministry of Labour and productivity			7	
NAFDAC			8.11	
FAAN			9	
NNPC, Oil Companies		10,12	1,4,8,9,12	
DPR		10		
Ministry of Power and Steal		12		
Construction Companies			1,3,4,9	
NGOs			8,11	
Nigerian Customs Service			13	51



POLICY FRAMEWORKS Contd.





THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (NDMF)



A foundation upon which all plans, policies, programmes and procedures for disaster management can be created, developed or sustained

It has seven (7) thematic areas

1. Institutional Capacity
2. Coordination
3. Disaster Risk Assessment
4. Disaster Risk Reduction
5. Disaster Prevention, Preparedness/Mitigation
6. Disaster Rehabilitation
7. Facilitators



THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (NDMF) Contd.



The National Disaster Management Framework brought to existence the concept of Disaster Response Units (DRUs) in Nigeria through its provision in section 2.4 which reads thus:

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



THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (NDMF) Contd.

The Military maintains significant resources (personnel, equipment, and supplies) that may be available to support the Federal response to a major disaster or emergency

The DHQ will normally provide support only when other **resources are unavailable**, and only if such support does not interfere with its primary mission or ability to respond to operational contingencies



DISASTER RESPONSE UNIT (DRU)

A **Disaster Response Unit (DRU)** is a designated unit of the Armed Forces charged with the responsibility of detecting, and providing necessary response that will reduce further loss of lives and property as well as human suffering during a disaster

- DRUs have necessarily become one of the vanguards managing disasters in Nigeria based on the expertise, equipment holding and discipline of the Nigerian Armed Forces, in addition to its ability to respond within a short period of time



DISASTER RESPONSE UNIT Contd.



Prior to appointment of a DRU, national-level requests for military support are made through the CDS who represents the Ministry of Defense. The CDS exercises national-level oversight of the DRU function

- Requests for military support at the Disaster Field Office (DFO) are processed through the DRU-the military unit specifically designated to orchestrate military support
- To ensure a coordinated and consistent disaster response, the DRU is the single point of contact in the field for coordinating and validating the use of military resources



ROLES OF THE MILITARY THROUGH THE DRUs

The DRUs are expected to work closely in the affected areas with:

- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) at the National Level
- State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) at the State Level
- Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) at the Local Government Level



FUNCTIONS OF THE DRUs

Amongst other things, the DRUs shall perform the following functions in disaster/crisis situation:

- Provision of infrastructural support (communications, technical equipment and manpower) for command and control
- Search & Rescue and Relief operations at Disaster sites
- Provision of medical care at the incident site and evacuation of casualties



FUNCTIONS OF THE DRUs Contd.

Render fire fighting services in conjunction with fire service institutions

- Render logistics support for transportation
- Setting up and running of relief camps when necessary, especially during armed conflict



FUNCTIONS OF THE DRUs Contd.

Opening of routes and construction/repair of roads and bridges to enable relief teams/materials to reach affected areas

- Repair, maintain and run essential services especially at the initial stages of disaster occurrence



FUNCTIONS OF THE DRUs Contd.

Assist in evacuation of people to safer places before and after the disaster

- Provide escorts for persons, material and security of installations
- Assist in the management and handling of International relief, if requested by the civil administration



FUNCTIONS OF THE DRUs Contd.

Provide psychological counselling to the people affected by the disaster

- Provide security for people and property within the area affected by disaster
- Any other activity that will enhance effective disaster management in the country



DRUs



Army	32
Navy	16
Air Force	22
Total	70





DRUs

Serial	Disaster Response Units		
	Nigerian Army	Nigerian Navy	Nigerian Airforce
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	26 Bn Sokoto	NNS BEECROFT Lagos	013 QRF Minna
2.	1 Bn Birnin Kebbi	NNS DELTA Warri	053 NAF Camp Abuja
3.	212 Bn Maiduguri	NNS VICTORY Calabar	101 ADG Makurdi
4.	29 Bn P/H	NNS PATHFINDER P/H	103 STG Yola
5.	82 Bn Jos	NNS SOROH Yenagoa	105 CG Maiduguri
6.	AHQ Gar Abuja	NNS JUBILEE Ikot Abasi	107 AMG Benin
7.	5 Bn Elele	NNS LUGARD Lokoja	115 SOG Port Harcourt
8.	35 Bn Katsina	Naval Base OGUTA	205 CSARG Jos
9.	211 Bn Bauchi	FOB FORMOSO	207 QRG Gusau
10.	301 AR (GS) Gombe	FOB BADAGRY	209 QRG Ipeju-Ijesha
11.	313 AR Minna	FOB BONNY	211 QRG Owerri
12.	222 Bn Ilorin	FOB IBAKA	213 FOB Katsina
13.	19 Bn Okitipupa	FOB IGBOKODA	251 BSG Bauchi
14.	351 AR Abeokuta	FOB ESCRAVOS	301 HAG Ikeja
15.	322 AR Benin	NOP IDAH	303 MAG Ilorin



DRUs

Serial	Disaster Response Units		
	Nigerian Army	Nigerian Navy	Nigerian Airforce
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
16.	3 Bn Warri	NOP ONITSHA	305 SMG Calabar
17.	103 Bn Okunonu		371 NAF Det Warri
18.	24 SER Abakaliki		401 FTS Kaduna
19.	72 Bn Makurdi		401 FTS Kano
20.	342 AR Owerri		405 HCTG Enugu
21.	2 Bn Kaduna		407 ACTG Kainji
22.	73 Bn Janguza		671 NAF Det Ibadan
23.	146 Bn Calabar		
24.	6 Bn Abak		
25.	232 Bn Yola		
26.	20 Bn Serti		
27.	65 Bn Bonny Camp		
28.	81 Bn Ibadan		
29.	221 Bn Kainji		
30.	177 Bn Keffi		
31.	12 FER Ijebu-Ode		
32.	302 AR (GS) Onitsha		



POLICY FRAMEWORKS Contd.

**NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AGENCY (NEMA)**



AND

DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS (DHQ)



**DRAFT GUIDELINES AND
PROCEDURE FOR THE USE OF
MILITARY ASSETS AND
PERSONNEL DURING
EMERGENCIES**





GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL & ASSETS DURING EMERGENCIES

The guidelines for the use of Military Personnel and assets during emergency was borne out of the necessity to activate military assistance to civil authority without going through the traditional path of waiting for the President to declare a state of emergency. The guideline recognized the critical role the military plays during civil or communal crisis when military barracks are often besieged by displaced or frightened persons seeking refuge

The guidelines was developed to be used by the then 64 now 70 military designated Disaster Response Units (DRU) strategically located across the country



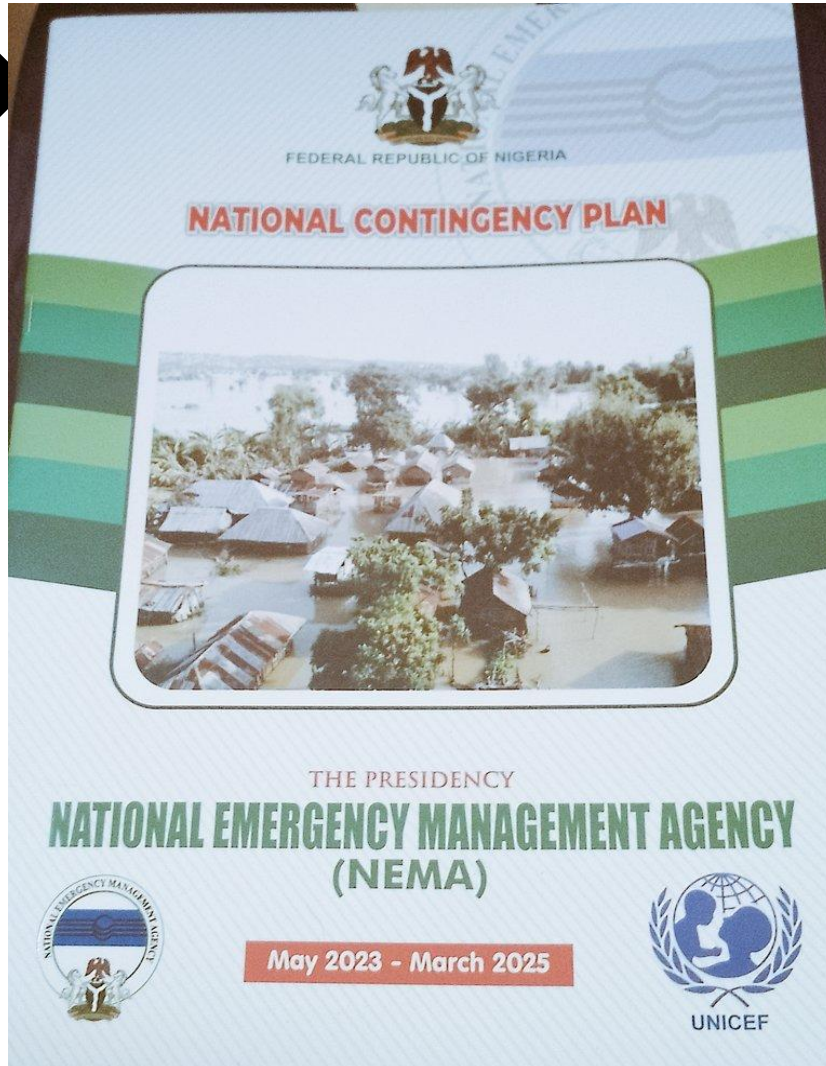
GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL & ASSETS DURING EMERGENCIES Contd.

The guidelines includes:

1. When To Call Out The Armed Forces.
2. Disaster Response Assistance by DRUs
3. Principles of Employment of the DRUs
4. Coordination
5. Command and Control
6. Co-ordination Between Civil Authority/International Agencies and the Armed Forces



National Contingency Plan: Cooperation with International Organizations



As a result of the 2012 devastating flood in Nigeria, NEMA 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 with a focus on the hazards with the highest probability of occurrence and severity, such as 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



Cooperation with International Organizations Contd.



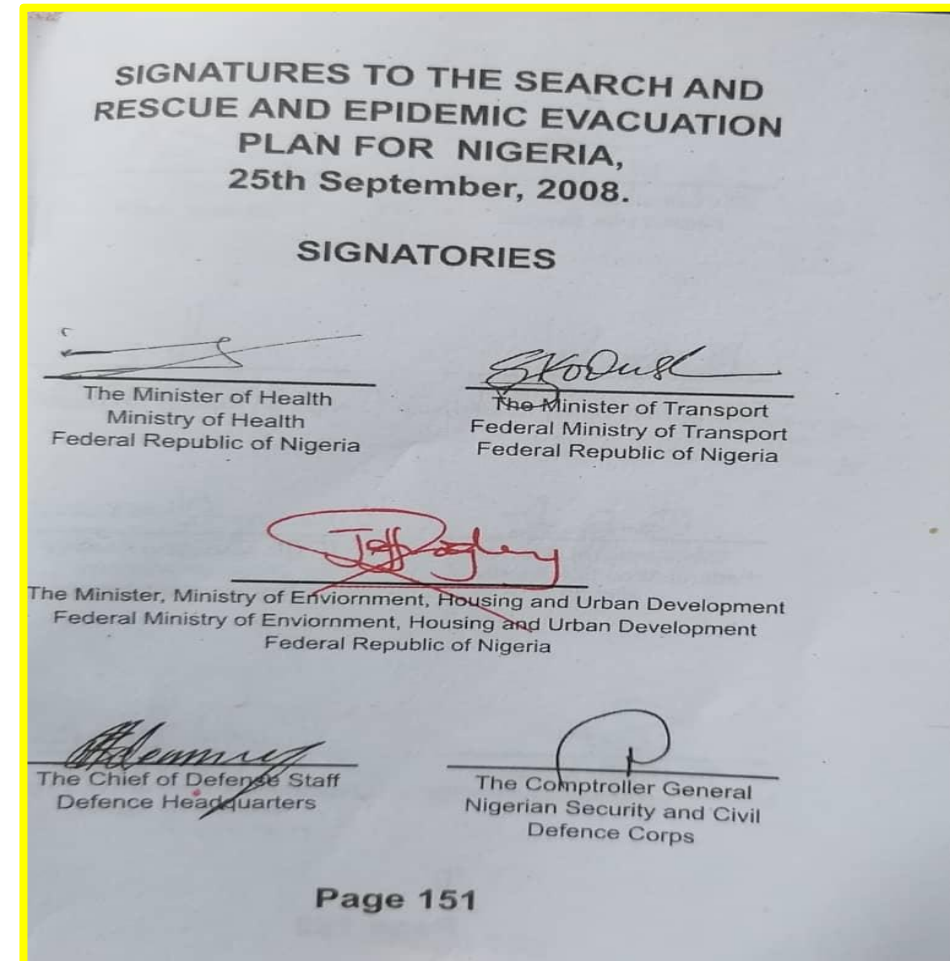
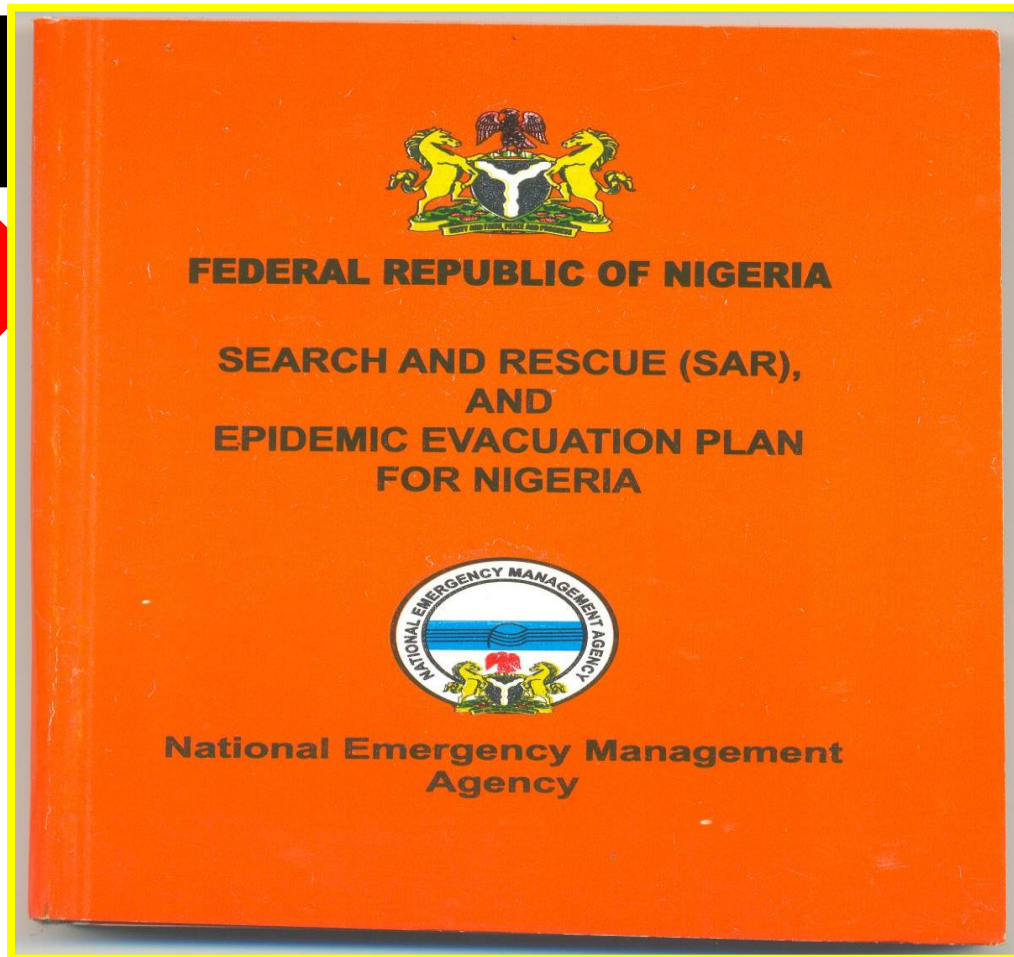
The reviewed 2023-2025 National Contingency Plan, is a collaborative effort between the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and UNICEF, aimed to enhance disaster preparedness and response in Nigeria. The plan covers various risks, including floods, epidemics, and conflict, and focuses on safeguarding lives and livelihoods, reinforcing national resilience, and enabling effective emergency response.

Sectors’ 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	



POLICY FRAMEWORKS Contd.





SEARCH AND RESCUE AND EPIDEMIC EVACUATION PLAN (SAREEP)

The Search and Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan (SAREEP) is a document developed to serve as guide to provide a coordination and response mechanism for a timely, effective and efficient disaster response operation on receipt of a disaster alert

Each section of the document, introduces a scenario using a specific trigger event or Hazard that has impacted a community causing a disaster that require the collaboration of stakeholders to deal with and thus a coordinated multi agency response

The document identify agencies that have responsibilities in

dealing with such emergencies and assign organizational roles and tasks, stating Lead and Coordinating agencies at the Strategic, Tactical and Operational levels of coordination in disaster management



SAREEP Contd.



The following Hazards are covered in this plan and the Incident Command Structure (ICS) is employed as the coordinating Mechanism:

- 1. Flood**
- 2. Fire**
- 3. Collapsed Building**
- 4. Road Traffic Accident**
- 5. Rail Accident**
- 6. Maritime Disaster**
- 7. Aviation Disaster**
- 8. Oil Spill Disaster**
- 9. Epidemic Disaster**
- 10. Terrorism**

- 1. Alerting System**
- 2. Lines of Authority**
- 3. Organisational Roles & Responsibilities at Strategic, Tactical & operational Levels**



NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

National Incident Management System (NIMS) is designed to provide a platform for a national coordinated response under one Incident Command (IC) or unified command to crisis/disaster that will ensure effective and efficient deployment of resources and personnel that will help in reducing cost and time of response



NIMS Contd.

For the purpose of this lecture, it is important for participant to understand the three (3) levels of command in NIMS as provided for in the Search and Rescue Epidemic Evacuation Plan for Nigeria (SAREEP) produced by NEMA in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The levels are Strategic, Tactical and Operational level



NIMS Contd.



STRATEGIC LEVEL

The Strategic coordination level is also referred to as the “**Gold Command**” in response management system. This level comprises of Federal(relevant)Ministries/Departments/Agencies, State (relevant) Ministries/Department/Agencies and Local Government lead response department, Military, Foreign agencies/organisation



NIMS Contd.

The functions to be performed at this level before and during disasters include:

- Ratification of policies and plans before and during a national crisis or disaster
- Overall coordination of disaster mitigation
- Information management
- Resource mobilisation
- Briefing the legislature
- Assessing International assistance
- Signing and facilitating necessary agreements/memorandum of understanding



NIMS Contd.

TACTICAL LEVEL

The Tactical level is referred to as the “**Silver Command**” or the outer cordon in the response management system

This level comprises of the lead agencies and other Agencies participating in the SAR operations



TACTICAL LEVEL Contd.

Their functions at this level include the following:

- Implementation of priorities
- Briefing Strategic coordination level
- Coordinating activities at the scene
- Incident Command and Control and reporting
- Crowd control
- Casualty clearing station and triage
- Ambulance loading



NIMS Contd.

OPERATIONAL LEVEL

The operational level is referred to as the “**Bronze Command**” or the inner cordon in response management system

This level comprises of specialist who conduct “hands on SAR”

Organisations/Agencies at this level include Emergency Response Services and security operatives, Fire service, Police, FRSC, EMS and Disaster Response Units (DRUs)



OPERATIONAL LEVEL Contd.

Their functions at this level include:

- Hands on SAR
- Safety and Security
- First Aid and Survival support
- Evacuation



CHALLENGES IN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

- ❖ Institutional Rivalry and Competition
- ❖ Overlapping Roles and Mandates
- ❖ Poor Information and Intelligence Sharing
- ❖ Bureaucratic Procedures and Administrative Bottlenecks
- ❖ Inadequate Funding and Resource Constraints
- ❖ Weak Communication Systems
- ❖ Inadequate Training and Capacity Building
- ❖ Corruption and Political Interference
- ❖ Complex and Evolving Security and Development Challenges



WAY FORWARD



The way forward includes the following;

- ❖ Clarification of Roles and Responsibilities
- ❖ Establishment of Strong Coordination Frameworks
- ❖ Improved Information and Intelligence Sharing
- ❖ Regular Joint Training and Capacity Building
- ❖ Adequate Funding and Resource Allocation
- ❖ Strengthening Communication Infrastructure
- ❖ Promoting Institutional Trust and Collaboration
- ❖ Enhancing Transparency and Accountability
- ❖ Strengthening Legal and Policy Frameworks
- ❖ Adoption of Technology and Innovation



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, effective service delivery in multidimensional and joint environments depends greatly on strong inter-agency cooperation and coordination. No single agency possesses all the resources, expertise, or authority needed to address complex challenges alone. By fostering collaboration, sharing information, aligning goals, and establishing clear communication channels, agencies can maximize their collective strengths and minimize duplication of efforts. When coordination is properly structured and sustained, it enhances efficiency, improves decision-making, and ensures that services reach the intended beneficiaries more effectively. Therefore, building trust, strengthening institutional frameworks, and promoting continuous collaboration among agencies are essential for achieving successful and sustainable outcomes in complex operational environments



*Thank
you*





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