

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND DATA NEEDS IN NIGERIA

**A PRESENTATION
BY**

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LOCATION

- Nigeria is located between 4°N and 14°N of the equator.
- The western frontiers runs from 3°E and the eastern reaches nearly 15°E of the meridian
- It is bounded by
 - Cameroon to the east,
 - Chad to the northeast,
 - Niger to the north,
 - Benin to the west
 - Atlantic Ocean to the south

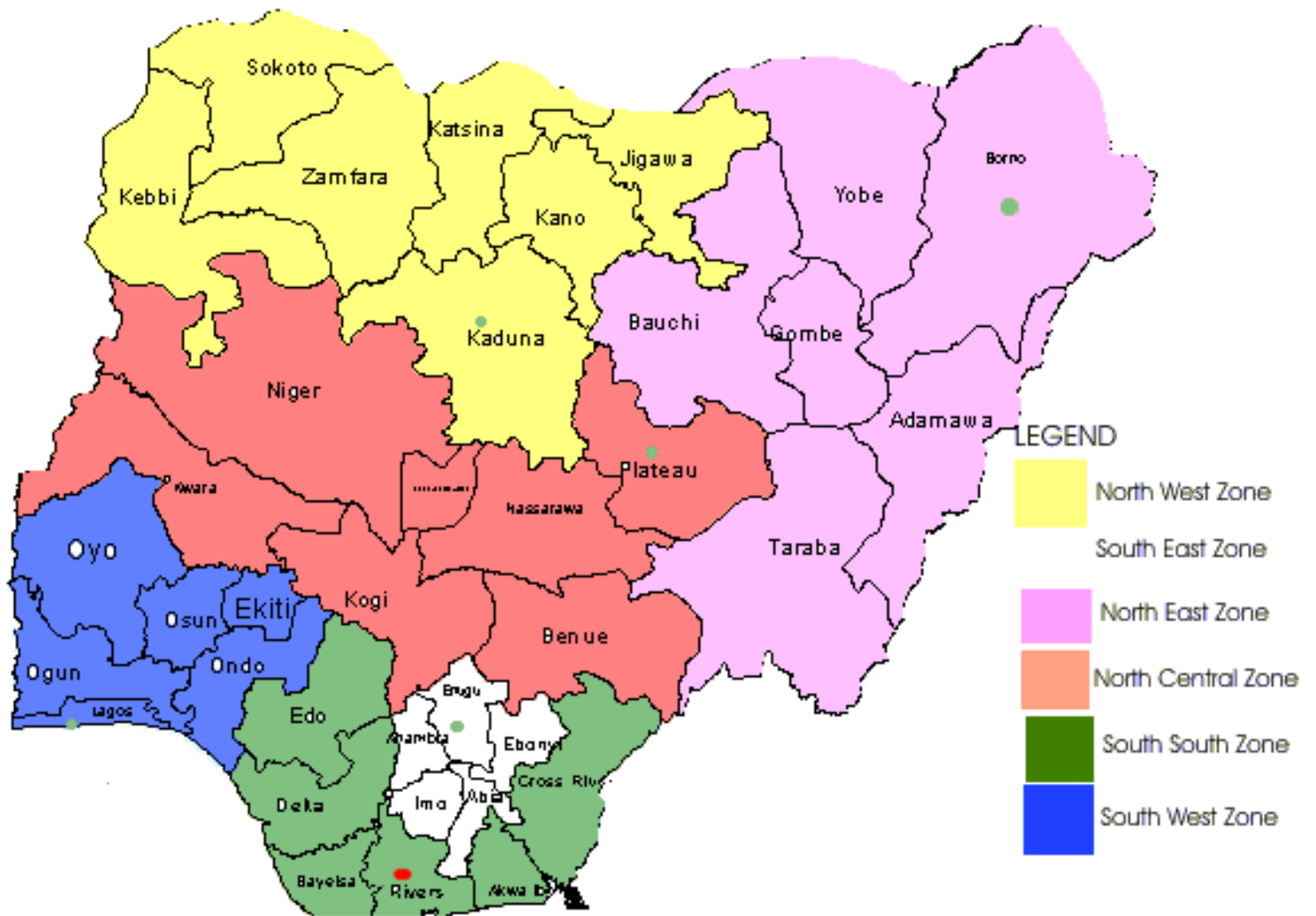


DESCRIPTION

- ✓ Nigeria has a federal form of government and is divided into 36 states and a federal capital territory
- ✓ Nigeria has a population of over 120 million and covers an area of 923,768sq km
- ✓ At it widest, it measures about 1,200 km from east to west and about 1,050 km from north to south



Federal Republic of Nigeria: States and Zones



DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA

- Disaster Management is the systematic observation and analysis of disasters to improve measures relating to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery.



NERA

(Post Disaster Management in 1976)

- In 1976, the Federal Government of Nigeria established the National Emergency Relief Agency (NERA) to coordinate its disaster response activities. Although its mandate was widened in 1993 to encompass all aspects of disaster management, the Agency remained a purely relief organisation focussing only on post disaster management.

NEMA

National Emergency Management Agency

- The increase in deaths from natural and man-made disasters makes mitigation and prevention of disasters an urgent priority

This led to establishment of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in 1999



NEMA's Main functions:

- Formulate policy on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria and co-ordinate the plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disaster at national level;
- Co-ordinate and promote research activities relating to disaster management at the national level;
- Monitor the state of preparedness of all organisations or agencies which may contribute to disaster management in Nigeria;

- Collate data from relevant agencies so as to enhance forecasting, planning and field operation of disaster management;
- Educate and inform the public on disaster prevention and control measures;
- 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.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION

Disaster Management is the systematic observation and analysis of disasters to improve measures relating to;

- prevention
- mitigation
- preparedness
- emergency response and
- recovery



TYPE OF DISASTER IN NIGERIA

- Floods
- Landslides
- Tidal waves
- Coastal erosion
- Sand-storms
- Bush Fire
- Locust/Insect infestations
- Oil spillage



FLOOD

- In Nigeria, at least 20 per cent of the population is at risk from one form of flooding or another
- An average of about 100 people are killed and millions of dollars of property is damaged by heavy rainstorm and flooding each year.
- Weather Satellites for weather predictions
- Remote Sensing data for early warning
- GIS for Risk analysis and recovery plans



OIL SPILL

Oil spill disaster is caused either by tanker break up at sea, illegal discharged and tanker clean up. In Nigeria could result from sabotage

Space derived information will be needed to detect locate and track oil spillages so that vital information can be relayed to relief workers, clean-up agencies and the local population.



DROUGHT

Drought is one of the most important natural disasters in Nigeria. It is often aggravated by human actions

Information that will be needed for drought disaster includes those to be used for prediction, monitoring, early warning, impact assessment and recovery. Such information be can be provided by space technology



BUSH FIRE

- Bush fire threat tends to be seasonal. Speed of onset may vary. It can be rapid under conditions of high temperatures and high wind, when major fire fronts advance very quickly.
- Satellite remote sensing makes it possible to identify the fires that are hottest. This allows the fire fighters to analyse the conditions of the area and prioritise fire-fighting efforts.



LANDSLIDES

- Landslides occur in areas of relatively steep topographic slopes underlain by unstable materials. Slides are often the result of high concentrations of soil moisture that lubricate the surface materials. Landslides may cause severe damage to structures and systems (building may be buried or villages swept away)
- Areas that are susceptible to landslides can be identified from remotely sensed data by the hummocky appearance that is characteristic of unstable slopes.



CONCLUSION

People at risk from disasters, whether natural or human in origin can take actions that save lives, reduce losses, speed response and reduce human suffering when they receive accurate warnings on time. Space derived information can provide accurate and warning techniques as better sensors are deployed to measure key variables, employ better dynamic models and expand the understanding of the causes of disasters.

