



**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

**SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR),  
AND  
EPIDEMIC EVACUATION PLAN FOR  
NIGERIA**



**National Emergency Management Agency**

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## **PREFACE**

The Search and Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan was conceived in 2006 and was signed on the 25 September, 2008 by the Chief Executive Officers of all Emergency Response Agencies tasked with responsibility in the document. The Plan at the time of signing covered disasters that could be triggered by: flood, fire, collapse building, Road Traffic, Rail, maritime related, Aviation, Oil spill and epidemic these being the prevailing disasters at that time. However with the emergence of Terrorism in 2010, the Agency in collaboration with the Office of the National Security Adviser saw the need to develop a plan for responding to terror attacks as part of the document.

In this regard and to achieve a holistic amendment of the document all agencies that were party to the signing of the initial plan were contacted for their inputs. Their observations and corrections have now been inserted in this new edition.

During the insertion of the observed omissions, it was ensured that the contents and meaning of the text were retained. One major addition to the document was the insertion of sub head 2. "Deployment Procedure" introduced in "PART B – Response Management". While the organizational chart, was replaced with the Incident Command Chart to be in line with best practices. The blocks of the Incident Command System now in place was filled with the acronyms of Agencies that have role to play in the headed task.

The Agency wishes to acknowledge the contribution of the Special Committee on the UN building bomb blast, Department of Civil Military Cooperation of the Defence Headquarters Abuja, the Nigerian Police Force, the Federal Fire Service and the Nigerian Railway Corporation, who sent in useful information that made the new edition possible.

**Muhammad Sani Sidi**  
**Director General**

## **FORWARD**

The idea of a Blueprint for Search and Rescue for the country was conceived in 2006. The period coincided with the time when Nigeria witnessed unprecedented scale of air disasters, which exposed the inadequacy of our Search and Rescue operations. As a result, the Agency took the initiative to work out strategies towards achieving a sound and effective response blueprint which all stakeholders will identify with.

The Plan allows for a system where all stakeholders can draw on the collective strengths of one another and build a formidable group of highly mobile, motivated, dedicated and trained workforce of disaster managers. The format adopted in the preparation of the document allows flexibility, which makes it very easy to work with. It also has a continuous planning design which allows for smooth implementation and adjustment where and when necessary. Furthermore, every organization relevant to emergency management has been systematically represented to fit into the different levels of response where their expertise would be maximally utilized to allow efficiently and speed, which are critical in disaster response. It now behooves on all stakeholders who have roles and responsibilities outlined in this document to demonstrate a collective resolve, commitment, cooperation and collaboration to make it work.

On behalf of the Chairman of NEMA's Governing Council, the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Dr. Jonathan Goodluck, GCON, I sincerely express my profound appreciation to all stakeholders for the effort of working together to produce this Plan.

**AVM MM AUDU-BIDA (Rtd.)**

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

**NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

25-09-08

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The '**SEARCH AND RESCUE AND EPIDEMIC EVACUATION PLAN FOR NIGERIA**' spells out the specific functions and responsibilities of different government agencies/organizations and NGOs during search and rescue operations in 9 different scenarios. It is divided into 3 parts;

**Part A**, which is **GENERAL**, covers:

- Policy statement
- Objectives of the plans and conditions under which it will come into force
- Legislative authority for the design and implementation of the disaster plan
- Roles and relationships at Federal, State and Local Government levels
- Public information management
- Testing and evaluation of the plan
- Information and Communication / Telecommunication equipment

**Part B**, explains the concept of response adopted in the document, based on three **LEVELS OF RESPONSE MANAGEMENT** which are:

Strategic Level

Tactical Level

Operational Level

**Part C**, contains the different **SEARCH AND RESCUE SCENARIOS** for the disasters outlined above, considered to be the prevalent in the country, and those which the country could face over time such as Rail Accidents. With time, the Agency also intends to include chemical related disasters.

**Part D**, contains the **GENERAL TERMS** while **Part E**, contains the **LIST OF EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES**.

## ACRONYM

AIB	Accident Investigation Bureau
ARFS	Aerodrome Rescue and Fire Fighting Service
CAN	Clean Association of Nigeria
CVR	Cockpit Voice Recorder
DRU	Disaster Response Units (Military)
ELT	Emergency Locator Transmitter
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPIRB	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon
FAAN	Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria
FDR	Flight Data Recorder
FFS	Federal Fire Service
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corps
ICS	Incident Command System
IDSRRS	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Reporting System
IEC	Information Education Communication
JMIC	Joint Media Information Committee
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordinating Centre
MCC	Maritime Coordinating Centre
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Coordinating Centre
NAMA	National Airspace Management Agency
NCAA	Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority
NCC	Nigerian Communication Commission
NCS	Nigeria Custom Service
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMASA	Nigerian Maritime and Safety Administration Agency
NIMET	Nigeria Meteorological Agency
NIWA	Nigerian Inland Waterways Authority
NIS	Nigerian Immigration Service
NOSCP	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
NOSDRA	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency
NPA	Nigerian Ports Authority
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NRC	Nigerian Railway Corporation
NSCDC	Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps
RSC	Rescue Sub-Centre
SAR	Search and Rescue

## **PART A GENERAL**

### **A. POLICY STATEMENT**

The Government is conscious of its responsibilities to protect the lives and properties of its citizenry, as well as infrastructures and the socio-economic environment of the country. Consequent to this, Government considers Search and Rescue (SAR) operations amongst the cardinal mandate of its disaster management policy. It is therefore the policy of the signatory Agencies/Organizations to provide a National Search and Rescue services for Nigeria.

### **B. OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT WILL COME INTO FORCE**

The general objectives of the Plan are to coordinate and mobilize the resources of Government and non-Governmental agencies to achieve the following:

- i. Save lives and property
- ii. Minimize damage to the environment and infrastructure.
- iii. Prevent escalation of a disaster incident
- iv. Restore normalcy as soon as possible
- v. Relieve suffering of the victims of a disaster/emergency

The classification of disasters under which the Plan would become operational is as follows:

- i. **Minor Disaster:** The operation at this level would be within the mandate an individual Organization/Agency.
- ii. **Major Disaster:** The disaster at this level would have overwhelmed an individual Organization and would require the collaboration of other stakeholders.
- iii. **Catastrophic Disaster:** The operation at this level would require the activation of the National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) at the National level as the incident would be assumed to be a National Disaster.

### **C. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISASTER PLAN.**

Each organization shall operate according to its mandate and as specified by its Establishment Acts.

- i. Armed Forces Act Cap 20 LFN 2004
- ii. Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps Act 27 June 2003
- iii. Fire Service Act 1963
- iv. Police Act
- v. Federal Road Safety Commission (Establishment) Act 2007
- vi. Nigerian Railway Act of 1955
- vii. National Airspace Management Agency Act No 48 of May 1999
- viii. Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority establishment Act 2006
- ix. Nigerian Maritime and Safety Agency Act 2007 and Merchant Shipping Act (MSA)
- x. Nigerian Port Authority Act
- xi. Nigerian Inland Water Authority Act
- xii. Nigerian Meteorological Agency Establishment Act 2003
- xiii. Accident Investigation Bureau Enabling Act (Civil Aviation Act 2006)
- xiv. Nigerian Red Cross Society Act of 1960
- xv. National Emergency Management Agency: Act 12 of 1999 as amended by Act 50 of 1999.

### **D. ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS AT FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVELS**

The functions of the three-tiers of government would be geared towards:

- i. Planning
- ii. Supporting the emergency response organizations
- iii. Supporting the local communities
- iv. Provision of resources to mitigate the effects of the disaster.

### **E. MEDIA/PUBLIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT.**

The aim of Media/Public information Management is for the media to establish and publish facts in response to public anxiety. However, clearance must be sought from the highest authority before interviews and other associated

activities are carried out in order to monitor media release. As a policy, in any SAR operation media/public information should be coordinated by the most senior operations officer on ground, while all efforts should be put in place to give adequate and timely information to the media. In this regard, the media is a major stakeholder in all SAR operations.

NEMA, in collaboration with other stakeholders in disaster management shall establish a **Joint Media Information Committee**, which will function at the Strategic level to provide information to the Press for the general public. This Committee shall comprise of the following stakeholders:

- Nigeria Police Force
- Federal Road Safety Corps
- Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps
- Federal Fire Service
- Nigerian Red Cross Society
- Nigerian Union of Journalist
- NEMA (Chairman).

#### **F. TESTING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN**

To operationalise this plan, each Organization/Agency is expected to carry out the following activities/programs:

- i. Simulation Exercises should be conducted at least twice a year by each Organization/Agency, with at least one joint simulation exercise with other stakeholders
- ii. Seminars, Workshops and Meetings should be organized at least quarterly
- iii. Programmes on public education (i.e. Safety awareness, Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, etc) should be developed and disseminated as widely as possible.

#### **G. COMMUNICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT**

NEMA, in collaboration with the Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC), shall provide a platform for communication between all Government Agencies and other relevant stakeholders. Provisions should also be made for dedicated lines of communication between NEMA, stakeholders and other tiers of government.

All responding Agencies shall be expected to tune-in to common radio frequency for effective communication. However, for future purposes, the Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC) is working on a 3-digit toll free emergency number.

Recognizing the critical role of communication in receiving distress information while also coordinating a response which involves multiple organizations and jurisdictions, NEMA, in collaboration with the participating Departments/Agencies should work towards developing suitable SAR provisions for:

- i. Interoperability
- ii. Means of sending and receiving alerting information
- iii. Means of identification
- iv. Effective provisions for equipment registration and continual access to registration data by SAR authorities
- v. Rapid, automatic, and direct routing of emergency communications signals
- vi. High system reliability
- vii. Pre-emptive or priority processing of distress communications.

## **PART B**

### **RESPONSE MANAGEMENT**

#### **1. There are 3 Levels of Response Management:**

- i. Strategic Co-ordination level (Higher level)
- ii. Tactical Level (Medium level)
- iii. Operational Level (Lower level)

#### **A. Strategic Coordination Level (Gold Command)**

The Strategic Co-ordination Level is also referred to as the '**Gold Command**' in the response management system. This level comprises of Federal (Relevant Ministries/Departments/Agencies), State (Relevant Ministries/Departments/Agencies) and Local Government Lead Response Department, Military, Foreign Missions concerned and other relevant Agencies /Organizations. The functions to be performed at this level before and during disasters include:

- i. Ratification of Policies and Plans before and during disasters
- ii. Overall Coordination of disaster mitigation
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Resource Mobilization
- v. Briefing the Legislature
- vi. Assessing International Assistance
- vii. Signing and facilitating necessary agreements.

#### **B. Tactical Level**

The Tactical Level is referred to as the '**Silver Command**' or the outer cordon in the response management system. This level comprises the lead Agencies and other Agencies participating in the SAR operation. Their operations at this level amongst others include:

- i. Implementation of priorities
- ii. Passing instructions to operational level
- iii. Briefing Strategic Coordination level
- iv. Co-ordinating activities at scene
- v. Incident Command and Control and Reporting

- vi. Crowd Control
- vii. Casualty Handling
- viii. Triage
- ix. Ambulance loading

### **C. Operational Level**

The Operational Level is referred to as the '**Bronze Command**' or the inner cordon in the response management system. This level comprises of specialists who will conduct "hands-on SAR". Organisations/Agencies at this level include the DRUs, Nigeria Police Force, Federal Fire Service, Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps, Medical team and other specialised agencies. Their operations at this level amongst others include:

- i. "Hands on" SAR
- ii. Safety and Security
- iii. Evacuation
- iv. Survival Support

## **2. Deployment Procedure**

### **Operational level**

At the start of any incident for which there has been no warning, the Operational level will be activated first, with the Tactical and Strategic levels coming into being with the escalation of the incident, or a greater awareness of the situation.

On arrival at the scene of an accident/incident, the emergency services will take appropriate immediate measures and assess the extent of the problem, under the command of their respective incident officers. They will concentrate on their specific tasks within their area of responsibility and act on delegated responsibility from their parent organizations until other levels of command are established.

The command of the resources belonging to any agency will be retained by that agency. Each agency must fully liaise with others deployed in the same area to ensure a combined and efficient effort.

The Nigerian Police Force or Fire Fighting Service will (normally) act as the coordinator of this response at the scene,

However for more serious incidents requiring significantly greater resources, it may be necessary to implement tactical and strategic levels of incident management.

## **Tactical level**

This level is introduced in order to determine priority in allocating resources, to plan and co-ordinate when a task will be undertaken, and to obtain other resources when required.

When more than one agency is operating at the Tactical level there must be consultation between the various agency Incident Officers.

The Tactical Commanders should not become involved with the activities at the scene being discharged by the Incident Officers, but concentrate on the overall general incident management.

Inter - Agency meetings to be held at regular intervals shall be attended by each Tactical Commander while the overall control of the incident will rest with the on scene commander at the Silver Commander Post or the Incident Command Post.

The function of the on scene commander is usually exercised by the most senior officer of the lead agency responding to the disaster or emergency. However under exceptional circumstances this function may be carried out by any Senior Military, Police or Fire Officer present.

If it becomes apparent that resources, or expertise beyond the level of the Tactical Commander are required, or should there be a need to co-ordinate more than one incident/scene (where tactical command has been established), it may be necessary to implement a Strategic level of management.

## **Strategic Level**

The purpose of the Strategic level of management is to establish a frame work policy within which Tactical Commanders will work.

- to give support to the Tactical commanders by the provision of additional resources.
- to give consideration to the prioritization of demands from any number of incident officers.
- to determine plans for the return to a state of normality once the incident is brought under control

### **3. National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

The NIMS is a generic term for the design of ad hoc emergency management teams that coordinate the efforts of more than one agency under a unified command. It is a functionally based organizational template that facilitates information flow, decision making, and operational coordination. The basic idea is that an Incident Commander or

a Unified Command Team is responsible for the successful resolution of the emergency through a process of authority delegation and coordination among many participating agencies. It emphasizes joint problem solving to meet the needs of the emergency situation. It also creates a clear chain of authority that can quickly orchestrate collaborative operations by diverse operations that have had little or no previous operations relationships. Under the NIMS operational system, one or more representative from the SAR operations group is assigned to work at the Incident Command Post, while the coordination procedures of this Plan is still use.

**PART C**  
**SEARCH AND RESCUE SCENARIOS**

**1. FLOOD**

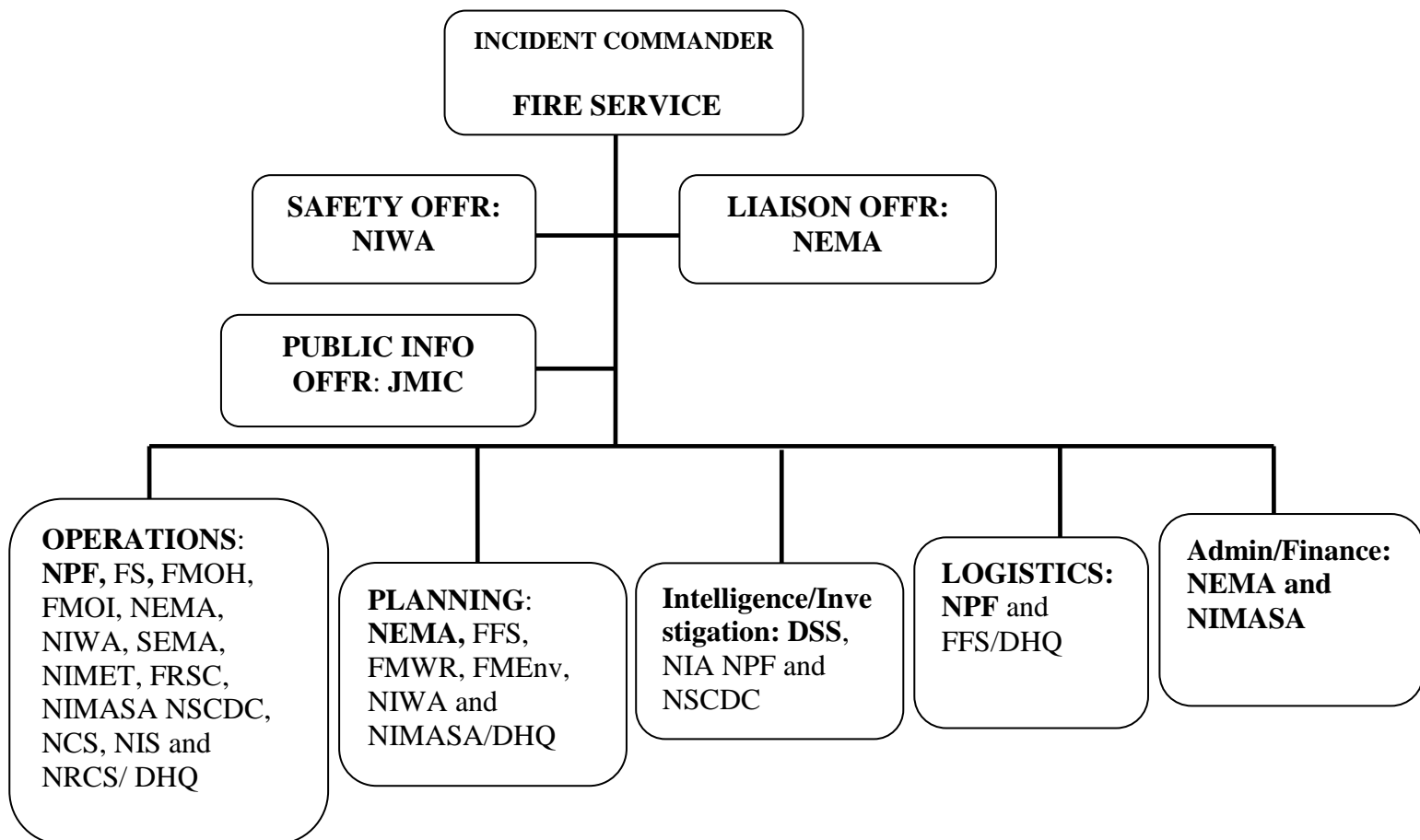
**A. Disaster Scenarios and Communities at Risk.**

The Flood disaster, for which SAR operations would be required, is that which affect people, property and infrastructure. Those-at-risk are people living along the coast, internal waterways, dams and areas prone to heavy rain fall and/or areas susceptible to flooding.

**B. Lines of Authority**

Each agency is expected to coordinate its activities at the operational level subject to the incident command and control structure of the leading Agencies:

**INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR FLOOD DISASTER**



## **C. Alerting System**

The Search and rescue and epidemic evacuation Plan (SAREEP) for Flood disaster is the instrument activated upon the detection of a Flood disaster. Following the detection or reception of a report of such a catastrophic situation by a bystander or a competent authority, such body is expected to alert the nearest response agency and once alerted, it would be its responsibility to inform Federal Fire Service (FFS) / National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The Federal Fire Service on the receipt of such an alert shall activate the SAREEP in line with the principle of dealing with emergencies in Nigeria - which requires mass mobilization of all available human and materials resources.

## **D. Organizational Roles and Activities**

### **I. STRATEGIC LEVEL**

#### **Coordinating Agency - NEMA**

#### **Participating Agencies**

- Federal Ministry of Water Resources
- Federal Ministry of Environment
- Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
- State Ministry of Water Resources and Agriculture
- State Ministry of Environment
- Local Government
- Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
- Federal Fire Service
- Nigeria Police Force
- Federal Road Safety Corps
- Nigerian Inland Waterways Authority
- Nigerian Metrological Agency
- Nigerian Red Cross Society
- Health/Medical Services
- Joint Media Committee
- Disaster Response Units.

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning
- ii. Coordination;
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of agreements/memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL**

**Coordinating Agency: Federal Fire Service**

### **Participating Agencies and Activities**

- i. NEMA –Coordinate and Support, Resource mobilization.
- ii. NSCDC– Crowd Control, evacuation of casualties to health care facilities, Security/ Intelligence.
- iii. NPF – Security, casualty tracking, Crowd Control and Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- iv. FRSC– Traffic Control/ Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- v. NIWA- Survival Support
- vi. NIMET – meteorological forecast
- vii. State/Local Government – Survival Support
- viii. NRSC and other NGOs - Survival Support
- ix. Health/Medical Services – Manage triage staging area, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities, on-site treatment,.
- x. Private Organizations – Clearing of debris.
- xi. DHQ/DRUs (Army, Navy, Air Force) – Incident Management
- xii. NCS – Emergency equipment Import control
- xiii. NIS – Port Control
- xiv. DSS – Surveillance, Intelligence gathering and investigation
- xv. NIA – Intelligence gathering
- xvi. JMIC – Information Management and Media Control

## **III. OPERATIONAL**

**Lead Agency – Federal Fire Service**

### **Participating Agencies and Activities:**

- i. NEMA – Coordinate and Support in Search and Rescue operations
- ii. NSCDC – Evacuation and Stabilization of victims, search and rescue cordoning of site.
- iii. Fire Services – Mitigation, Search and Rescue, Stabilization of victims, Evacuation and safety.
- iv. NPF – Security, Law and order, Search and Rescue, Evacuation and Stabilization of victims
- v. NRCS – Stabilization of victims, Evacuation/Transportation of the wounded, psycho-social support to staff, volunteers and victims.
- vi. Health/ Medical Services – Manage triage staging area, Stabilization of Victims. Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- vii. Private Organizations – Clearing of debris
- viii. DHQ/DRUs – Support in: Incident Management, Stabilization of victims, Medical Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Security, Logistics, Communication, Temporary Shelter and Clearing of debris.
- ix. NCS –To help facilitate quick movement of international medical and flood response assistance into the country.
- x. NIS – Facilitate rapid entry of foreign rescue personnel into the country
- xi. DSS – Surveillance, Intelligence gathering and investigation
- xii. NIA – Intelligence gathering

## 2. FIRE

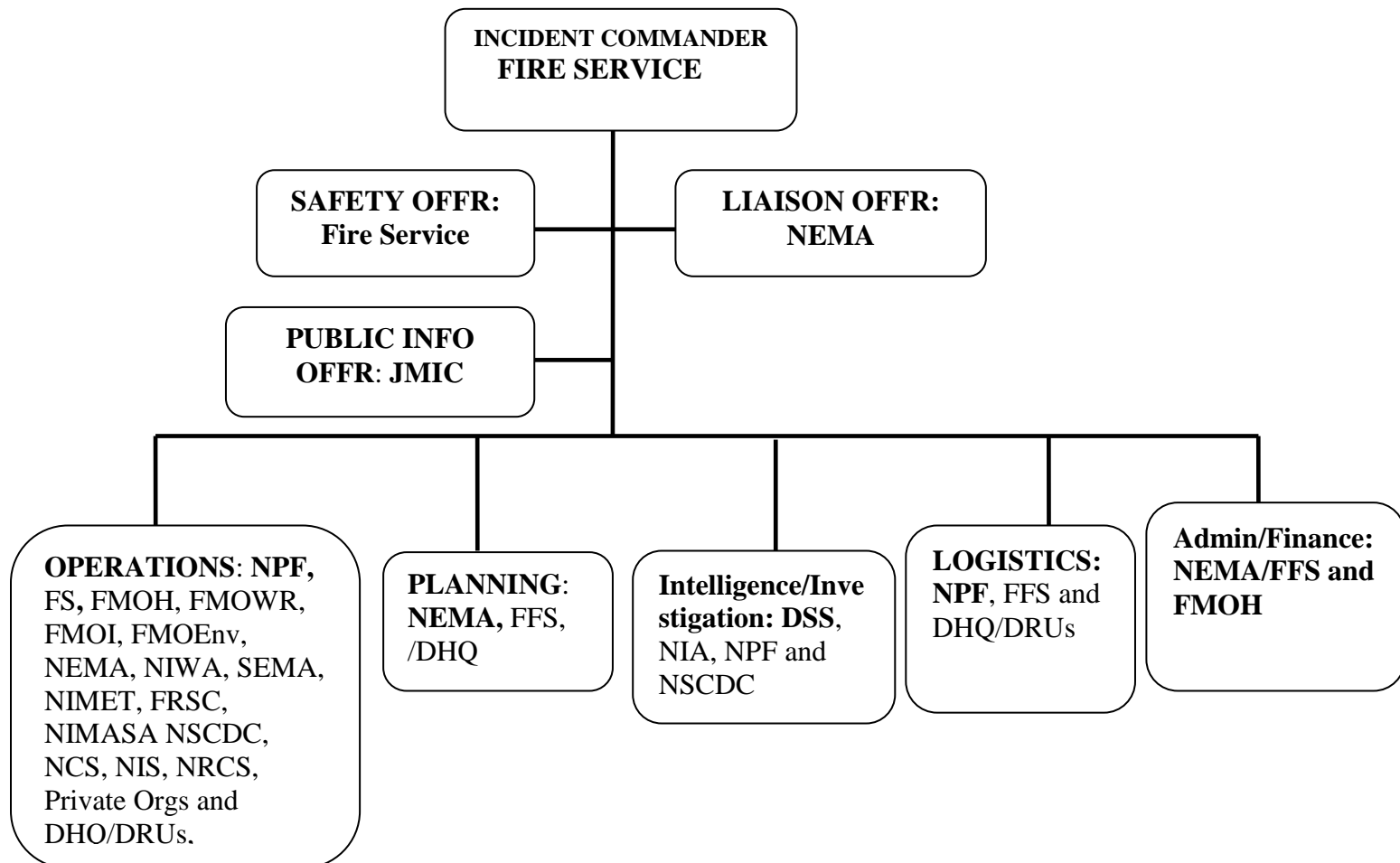
### A. Disaster Scenarios and Communities at Risk.

Fire disaster that affects private/public buildings, commercial and industrial premises as well as bush/forest resulting in loss of lives and property, and the degradation of the environment.

### B. Lines of Authority

Each agency is to coordinate its activities at the operational levels subject to the incident command and control structure of the Lead Agencies.

## INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR FIRE DISASTER



## **C. Alerting System**

The Search and rescue and epidemic evacuation Plan (SAREEP) for Fire disaster is the instrument activated upon the detection of a Fire disaster. Following the detection or reception of a report of such a catastrophic situation by a bystander or a competent authority, such body is expected to alert the nearest response agency and once alerted, it would be its responsibility to inform Federal Fire Service (FFS) / National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The Federal Fire Service on the receipt of such an alert shall activate the SAREEP in line with the principle of dealing with emergencies in Nigeria - which requires mass mobilization of all available human and materials resources.

## **D. Organizational Roles and Activities**

### **I. STRATEGIC LEVEL**

#### **Coordinating Agency - NEMA**

#### **Participating Agencies**

- Federal Ministry of Water Resources
- Federal Ministry of Environment
- Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
- State Ministry of Water Resources and Agriculture
- State Ministry of Environment
- Local Government
- Federal Fire Service
- Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps
- Nigeria Police Force
- Federal Road Safety Corps
- Nigerian Inland Waterways Authority
- Nigerian Metrological Agency
- Nigerian Red Cross Society
- Health and Emergency Medical Services
- Joint Media Information Committee
- Disaster Response Units.

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning
- ii. Coordination;
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of agreements/memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL**

### **Coordinating Agency: Federal Fire Service**

#### **Participating Agencies and Activities**

- i. NEMA –Coordinating, Survival Support and Resource mobilization.
- ii. FFS – Crowd Control, evacuation of casualties to health care facilities, casualty records, mass mobilization.
- iii. NSCDC– Crowd Control, evacuation of casualties to health care facilities, casualty records, mass mobilization.
- iv. NPF – Security/casualty tracking, Crowd Control, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- v. FRSC– Traffic Control/ Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities, parks controls, security/intelligence.
- vi. State/Local Government – Survival Support
- vii. NRSC and other NGOs - Survival Support
- viii. Health/Medical Services – triage, First Aid, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- ix. Private Organizations – Logistic Support, Clearing of Debris
- x. NIMET – meteorological information.
- xi. DHQ/DRUs (Army, Navy, Air Force) – Incident Management
- xii. NCS – Emergency equipment Import control
- xiii. NIS – Port Control
- xiv. DSS – Surveillance, Intelligence gathering and investigation
- xv. NIA – Intelligence gathering
- xvi. JMIC – Information Management and Media Control

### **III. OPERATIONAL LEVEL**

#### **Lead Agency – Fire Service**

#### **Participating Agencies and Activities:**

- i. NEMA - Coordinate and provision support in Search and Rescue.
- ii. FFS - Mitigation, Search and Rescue, Stabilization of victims, Evacuation and safety and Incident Command
- iii. NSCDC – Evacuation and Stabilization of victims, search and rescue cordoning of site.
- iv. NPF – Security, Search and Rescue, Evacuation and Stabilization of victims
- v. NRCS – Stabilization of victims.
- vi. Health/Medical Services – Manage Triage staging area, Stabilization of Victims, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- vii. Private Organizations – Logistic Support, Clearing of Debris
- viii. DHQ/DRUs – Support in: Incident Management, Stabilization of victims, Medical Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Security, Logistics, Communication, Temporary Shelter and Clearing of debris.
- ix. NCS –To help facilitate quick movement of international medical and other emergency response assistance into the country.
- x. NIS – Facilitate rapid entry of foreign rescue personnel into the country.

### 3. COLLAPSED BUILDINGS

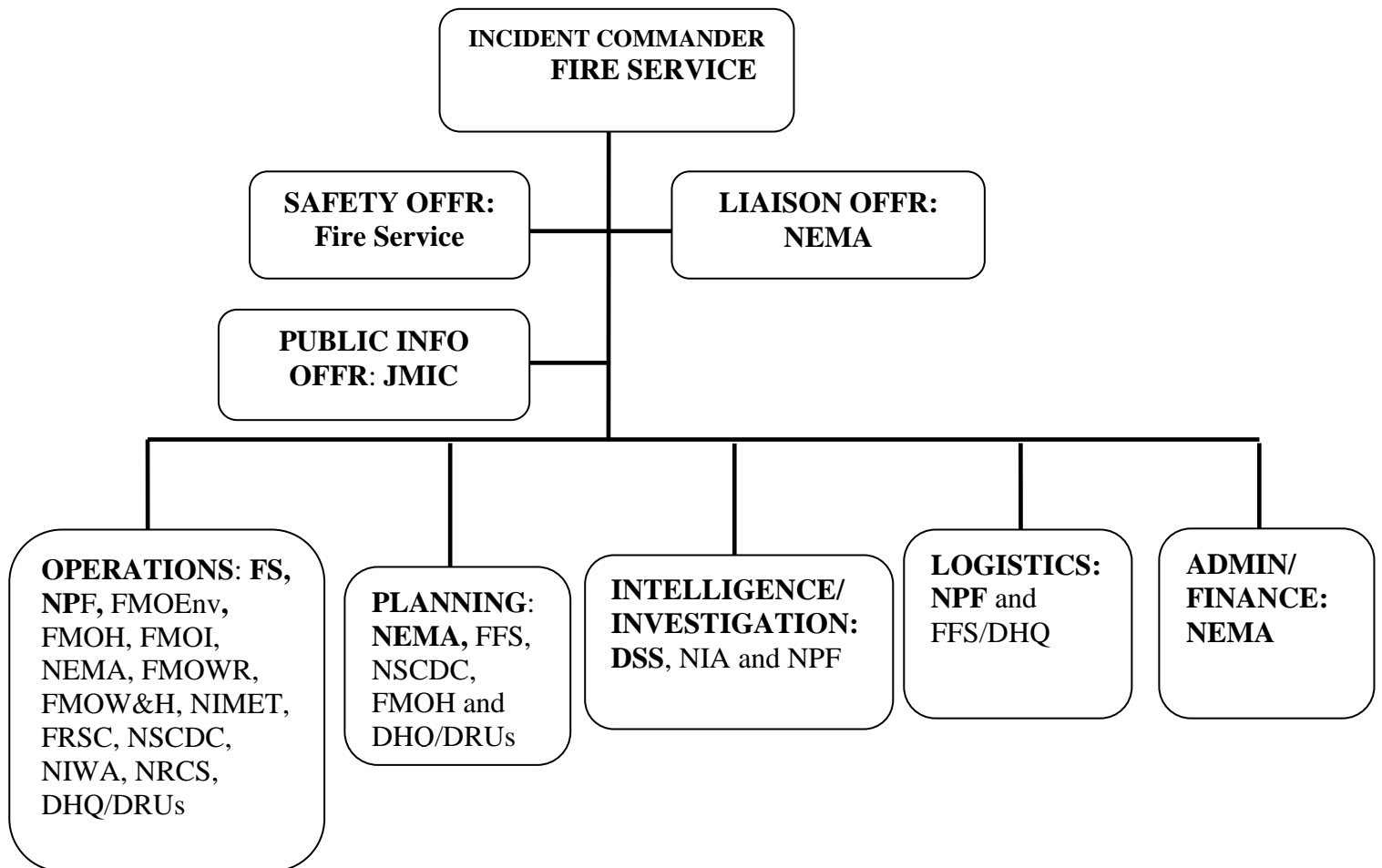
#### A. Disaster Scenarios and Communities at Risk.

The collapsed building is expected to affect public, private, commercial and industrial buildings that would affect lives and property and the environment which requires Search and Rescue activities.

#### B. Lines of Authority

Each agency is to coordinate its activities at the operational level subject to the incident command and control structure of the Lead Agencies.

### INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR COLLAPSED BUILDINGS



## **C. Alerting System**

The Search and rescue and epidemic evacuation Plan (SAREEP) for Collapsed building disaster is the instrument activated upon the detection of a Collapse building. Following the detection or reception of a report of such a catastrophic situation by a bystander or a competent authority, such body is expected to alert the nearest response agency and once alerted, it would be its responsibility to inform Federal Fire Service (FFS) / National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The Federal Fire Service on the receipt of such an alert shall activate the SAREEP in line with the principle of dealing with emergencies in Nigeria - which requires mass mobilization of all available human and materials resources.

## **D. Organizational Roles and Activities**

### **I. STRATEGIC LEVEL**

**Coordinating Agency – Federal Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment**

#### **Participating Agencies**

- i. Federal Ministry of Environment
- ii. Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
- iii. State Ministry of Environment
- iv. State Ministry of Works and Housing
- v. Local Government
- vi. National Emergency Management Agency
- vii. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
- viii. Federal Fire Service
- ix. Federal Road Safety Corps
- x. Disaster Response Units
- xi. Nigerian Inland Waterways Authority
- xii. Nigerian Metrological Agency
- xiii. Nigerian Red Cross Society
- xiv. Health/Medical Services
- xv. Joint Media Information Committee

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning
- ii. Coordination;
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of agreements/memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL**

**Coordinating Agency: FFS/NSCDC**

**Participating Agencies and Activities**

- i. NEMA –Coordination and Survival Support, Resource mobilization.
- ii. NSCDC– Crowd Control, evacuation of casualties to health care facilities, security/intelligence.
- iii. NPF – Security/casualty tracking, Crowd Control, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- iv. FRSC– Traffic Control/ Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities
- v. DRUs – Survival Support.
- vi. NIMET – meteorological information.
- vii. DSS – Intelligence gathering and Investigation
- viii. NIA – Intelligence gathering and Investigation
- ix. State/Local Government – Survival Support
- x. NRSC and other NGOs - Survival Support
- xi. Emergency Medical Services – triage, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- xii. Private Organizations – Clearing of debris
- xiii. Private Organizations – Logistic Support, Clearing of Debris
- xiv. DHQ/DRUs – Support in: Incident Management, Stabilization of victims, Medical Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Security, Logistics, Communication, Temporary Shelter and Clearing of debris.
- xv. NCS – Emergency equipment Import control
- xvi. NIS – Port Control
- xvii. JMIC – Information Management and Media Control

### **III. OPERATIONAL LEVEL**

#### **Lead Agency – Federal Fire Service**

#### **Participating Agencies and Activities:**

- i. NEMA – coordination and provision of Support in Search and Rescue.
- ii. Federal Fire Services - Mitigation, Search and Rescue, Stabilization of victims, Evacuation and safety and Incident Command.
- iii. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps – Mitigation, Stabilization and Evacuation of victims
- iv. Nigerian Police Force – Search and Rescue, Stabilization and Evacuation of victims.
- v. Department of State Services – Intelligence gathering/ Investigation.
- vi. National Intelligence Agency – Intelligence gathering/ Investigation
- vii. Nigerian Red Cross Society, NGOs and Medical Services – Stabilization of Victims
- viii. Private Organizations – Logistic Support, Clearing of Debris
- ix. DHQ/DRUs – Support in: Incident Management, Stabilization of victims, Medical Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Security, Logistics, Communication, Temporary Shelter and Clearing of debris.
- x. Nigerian Customs Service – To help facilitate quick movement of international medical and other emergency response assistance into the country.
- xi. Nigerian Immigration Service – Facilitate rapid entry of foreign rescue personnel into the country.

#### 4. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

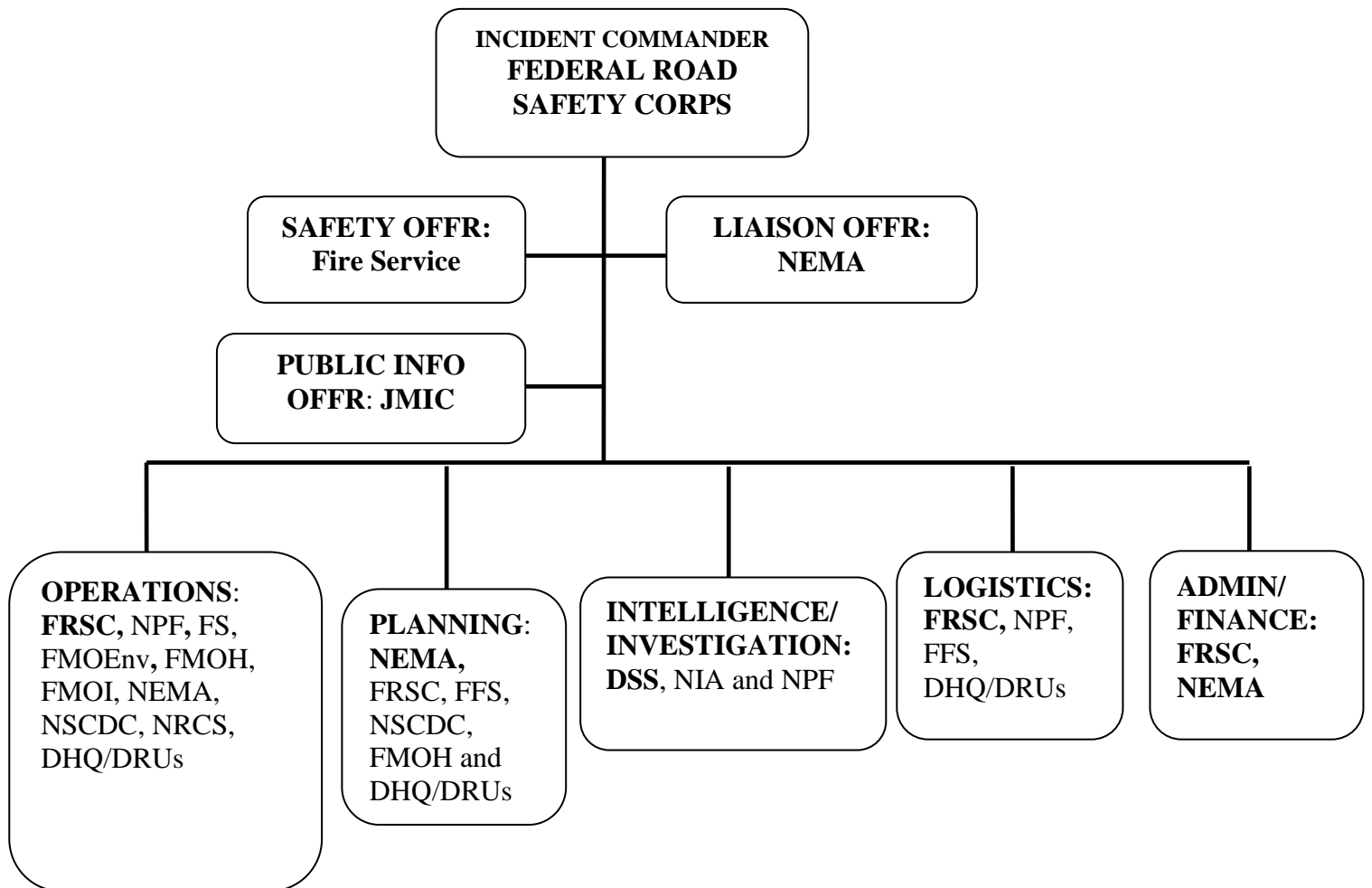
##### A. Disaster Scenarios and Communities at Risk.

The road accident is expected to lead to serious injuries, deaths, destruction of property and possible obstruction to free movement of vehicles. Therefore SAR is required to save lives, property, relieve affected victims and return normalcy to the affected area.

##### B. Lines of Authority

Each agency is to coordinate its activities at the operational level subject to the incident command and control structure of the Lead Agencies

#### INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT



## **C. Alerting System**

The Search and rescue and epidemic evacuation Plan (SAREEP) for Road Traffic Accident is the instrument activated upon the detection of a Road Traffic Accident. Following the detection or reception of a report of such a catastrophic situation by a bystander or a competent authority, such body is expected to alert the nearest response agency and once alerted, it would be its responsibility to inform Federal Fire Service (FFS) / National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The Federal Fire Service on the receipt of such an alert shall activate the SAREEP in line with the principle of dealing with emergencies in Nigeria - which requires mass mobilization of all available human and materials resources.

## **D. ORGANISATIONAL ROLES AND ACTIVITIES**

### **I STRATEGIC LEVEL:**

**Coordinating Agency: NEMA**

**Participating Agencies and activities:**

- i. Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
- ii. State Ministry of Works and Housing
- iii. Local Government
- iv. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
- v. Federal Fire Service
- vi. Nigeria Police Force
- vii. Federal Road Safety Corps
- viii. Disaster Response Units
- ix. Health and Medical Services

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning
- ii. Coordination;
- iii. Information Management

- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of agreements/memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL**

### **Coordinating Agency: FRSC**

#### **Participating Agencies:**

- i. NEMA –Coordination, Survival Support & Resources mobilization.
- ii. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps – Crowd Control, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities, Community mobilization, Victims stabilization, security/Intelligence.
- iii. Nigeria Police Force – Security, casualty tracking, Crowd Control, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- iv. Federal Road Safety Corps– Coordination, Traffic Control, Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities and Clearing of obstruction.
- v. Fire Service – Fire fighting, Rescue and evacuation
- vi. Nigerian Red Cross Society and other NGOs – Survival Support
- vii. Health and Medical Services – Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities and the dead on site treatment, triage.
- viii. Construction Companies – Clearing of debris

## **III OPERATIONAL**

### **Lead Agency – Federal Road Safety Corps**

#### **Participating Agencies and activities**

- i. NEMA – Coordination and provision of Support in Search and Rescue.
- ii. Federal Fire Services - Mitigation, Search and Rescue, Stabilization of victims, Evacuation and safety and Incident Command.
- iii. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps – Evacuation and Stabilization of victims, search and rescue.
- iv. Nigerian Police Force – Search and Rescue, Evacuation, Stabilization of victims.
- v. Disaster Response Units – Survival Support
- vi. Health and Emergency Medical Services – Stabilization of Victims

## 5. RAIL ACCIDENT

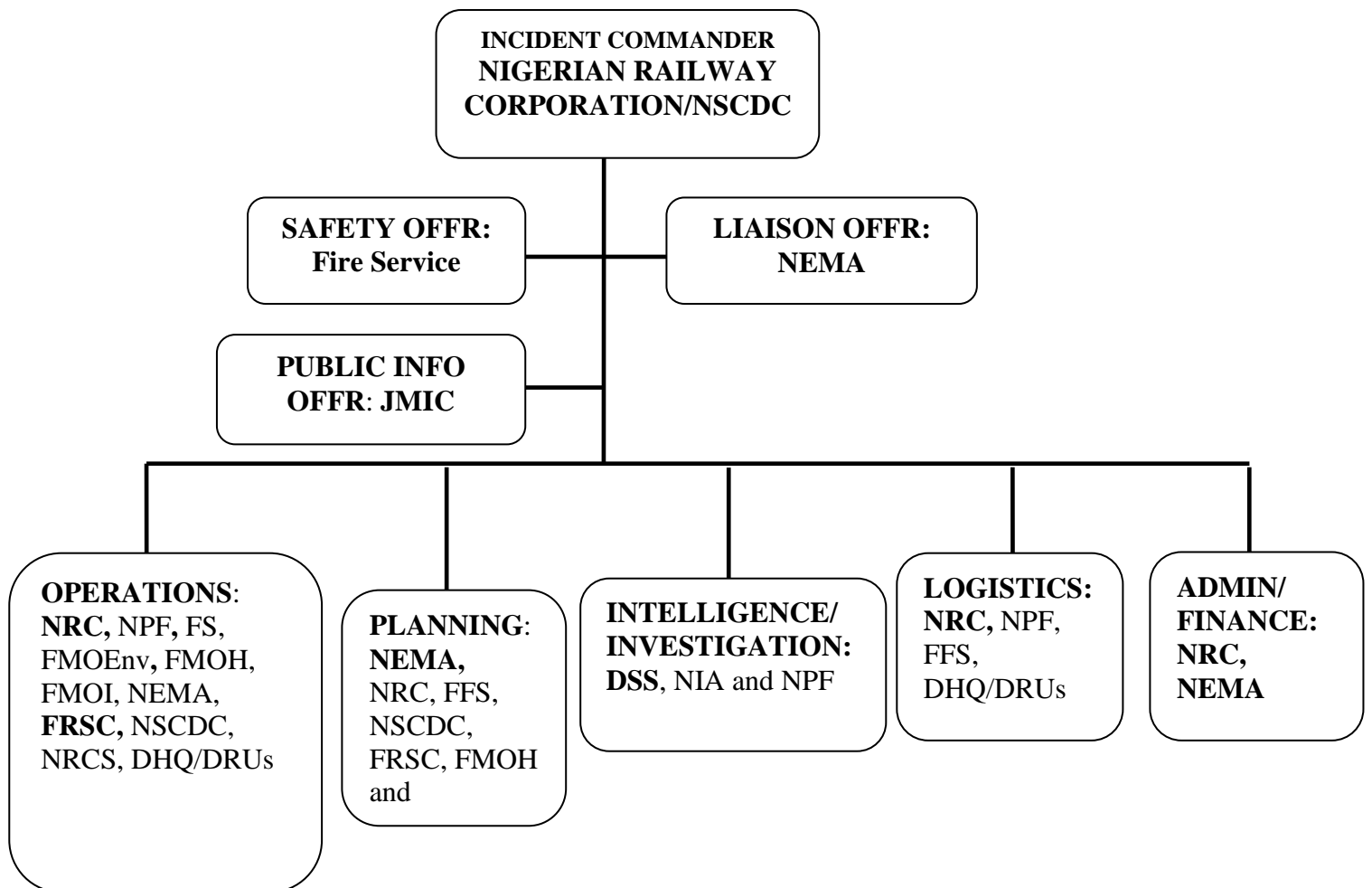
### A. Disaster Scenarios and Communities at Risk.

The rail accident is expected to lead to serious injuries, deaths, and destruction of property. Therefore SAR activities would be required to save lives, property, relieve affected victims and return normalcy to the affected area.

### B. Lines of Authority

Each agency is to coordinate its activities at the operational level subject to the incident command and control structure of the Lead Agencies

## INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR RAIL ACCIDENT



### **C. Alerting System**

The Search and rescue and epidemic evacuation Plan (SAREEP) for Rail Transport Accident is the instrument activated upon the detection of a Rail Transport Accident. Following the detection or reception of a report of such a catastrophic situation by a bystander or a competent authority, such body is expected to alert the nearest response agency and once alerted, it would be its responsibility to inform Nigerians Rail Way Corporation, Federal Fire Service (FFS) or National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The Nigerian Rail Way Corporation on the receipt of such an alert shall activate the SAREEP in line with the principle of dealing with emergencies in Nigeria - which requires mass mobilization of all available human and materials resources.

### **D. ORGANISATIONAL ROLES AND ACTIVITIES**

#### **I STRATEGIC LEVEL:**

**Coordinating Agency: Nigerian Railway Corporation/NSCDC**

#### **Participating Agencies and activities:**

- i. Federal Ministry of Environment
- ii. Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
- iii. State Ministry of Environment
- iv. State Ministry of Works and Housing
- v. National Emergency Management Agency
- vi. Local Government
- vii. Federal Fire Service
- viii. Federal Road Safety Corps
- ix. Disaster Response Units
- x. Nigerian Red Cross Society
- xi. Health and Emergency Medical Services
- xii. Joint Media Committee

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning
- ii. Coordination;
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of agreements/memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL:**

### **Coordinating Agency: Nigerian Railway Corporation**

#### **Participating Agencies:**

- i. NEMA – Coordination of activities, providing support and Mobilization.
- ii. Federal Fire Service - Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- iii. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps – Crowd Control/movement to health care facilities
- iv. Nigeria Police Force – Security/Casualty tracking/Dead identification
- v. Federal Road Safety Corps –Traffic Control/ Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities
- vi. Disaster Response Units – Security, Crowd Control and Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities.
- vii. Private Organizations/NGOs – Mitigation

## **III OPERATIONAL LEVEL**

### **Lead Agency –Nigeria Railway Corporation**

#### **Participating Agencies and activities**

- i. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps – Crowd Control and Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities, Cordoning, search and rescue, extrication, safety, stabilization of victims.
- ii. Nigeria Police Force – Security /Casualty tracking / Dead identification.
- iii. DRUs – Fire services – Search and rescue, extrication, safety, stabilization of victims
- iv. Private Organizations – Mitigation, Evacuation

## 6. MARITIME DISASTERS

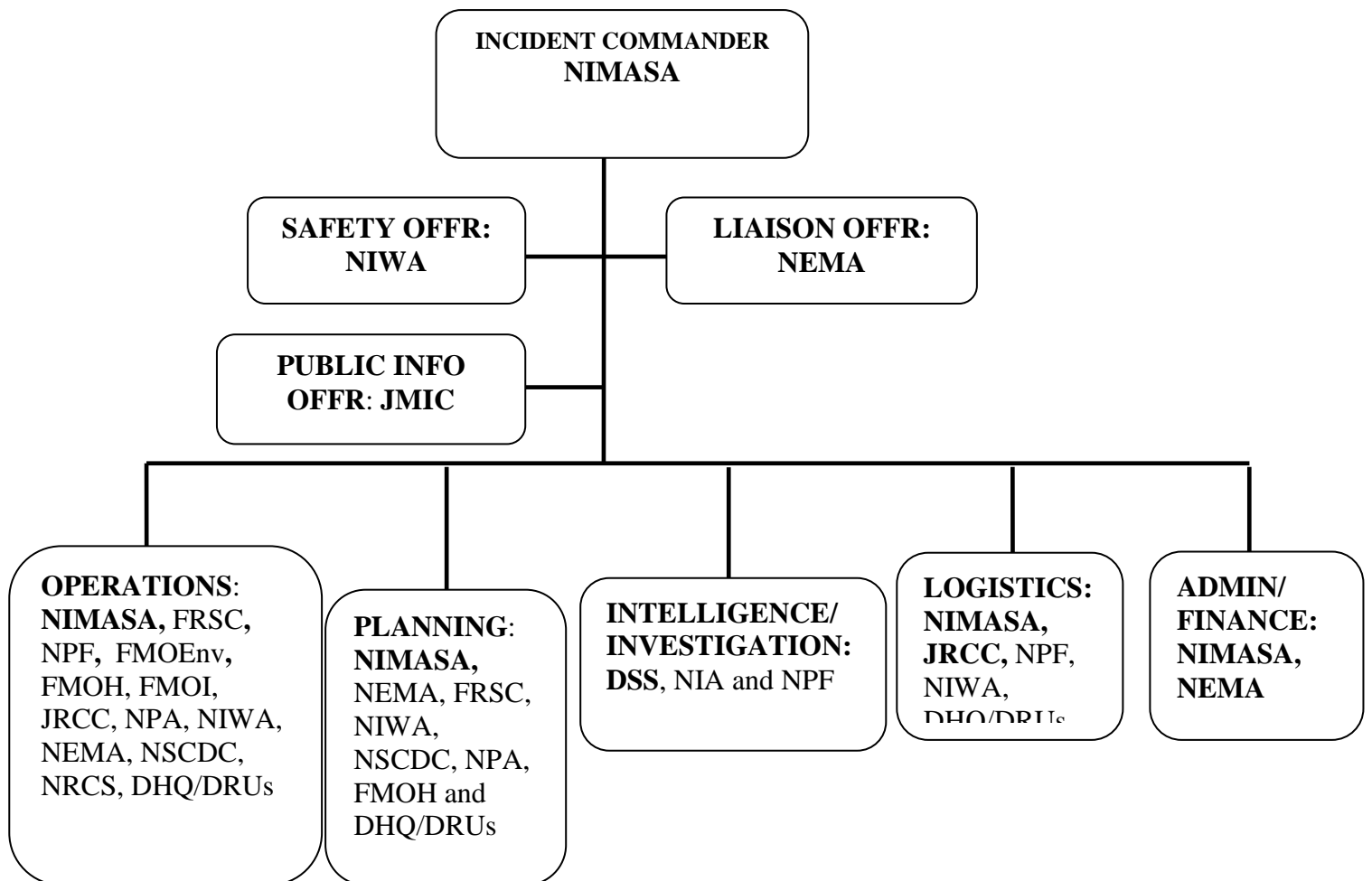
### A. DISASTER SCENARIOS AND COMMUNITIES AT RISK

The Maritime disaster scenarios for which SAR operations would be required are Maritime related Accidents such as Man overboard, Fire, and Sinking ship.

### B. Lines of Authority

Each agency is to coordinate its activities at the operational level subject to the incident command and control structure of the Lead Agencies

### INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR MARITIME DISASTERS



### **C. Alerting System**

The Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB), when triggered on a distress ship, sends signal which is received at NEMA's COSPAS-SARSAT MCC. The NEMA MCC resolves the alert and sends to the MRCC for onward transmission to respective RSCs who in turn directs it to the unit close to the incident area of action (On the scene coordinating units). In addition, alerts received from other sources are also sent to the MRCC for response.

### **D. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND ACTIVITIES**

The Maritime have JRCC, RSCs and RCC in Lagos, Escravos, Bonny Island, Oron and Lokoja. The JRCCs, RSCs and RCCs are responsible for responding to SAR activities. However, SAR operations can be undertaken by the nearest relevant organization closest to distress ship or disaster scene.

## **I STRATEGIC LEVEL**

**Coordinating Agency – Federal Ministry of Transport**

### **Participating Agencies**

- i. NIMASA
- ii. NPA
- iii. NIWA
- iv. NIMET
- v. DRUs
- vi. Marine Police
- vii. Joint Media Committee

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning
- ii. Coordination;
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of agreements/memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL**

**Coordinating Agency - NIMASA**

### **Participating Agencies**

- i. NIMASA
- ii. NEMA
- iii. NPA
- iv. NIWA
- v. NIMET
- vi. DRUs
- vii. Marine Police

## **III OPERATIONAL LEVEL**

**Lead Agency-NIMASA**

### **Participating Agencies:**

- i. NIMASA
- ii. NPA

- iii. NIWA
- iv. MARINE POLICE
- v. DRUs
- viii. OIL COMPANIES

**Activities:**

In relation to the above, the following activities would be carried out by the above listed organizations:

- i. Search and Rescue
- ii. Medical,
- iii. Evacuation,
- iv. Safety and Security,
- v. Incident command
- vi. Communication
- vii. Resource Support

## 7. AVIATION DISASTER

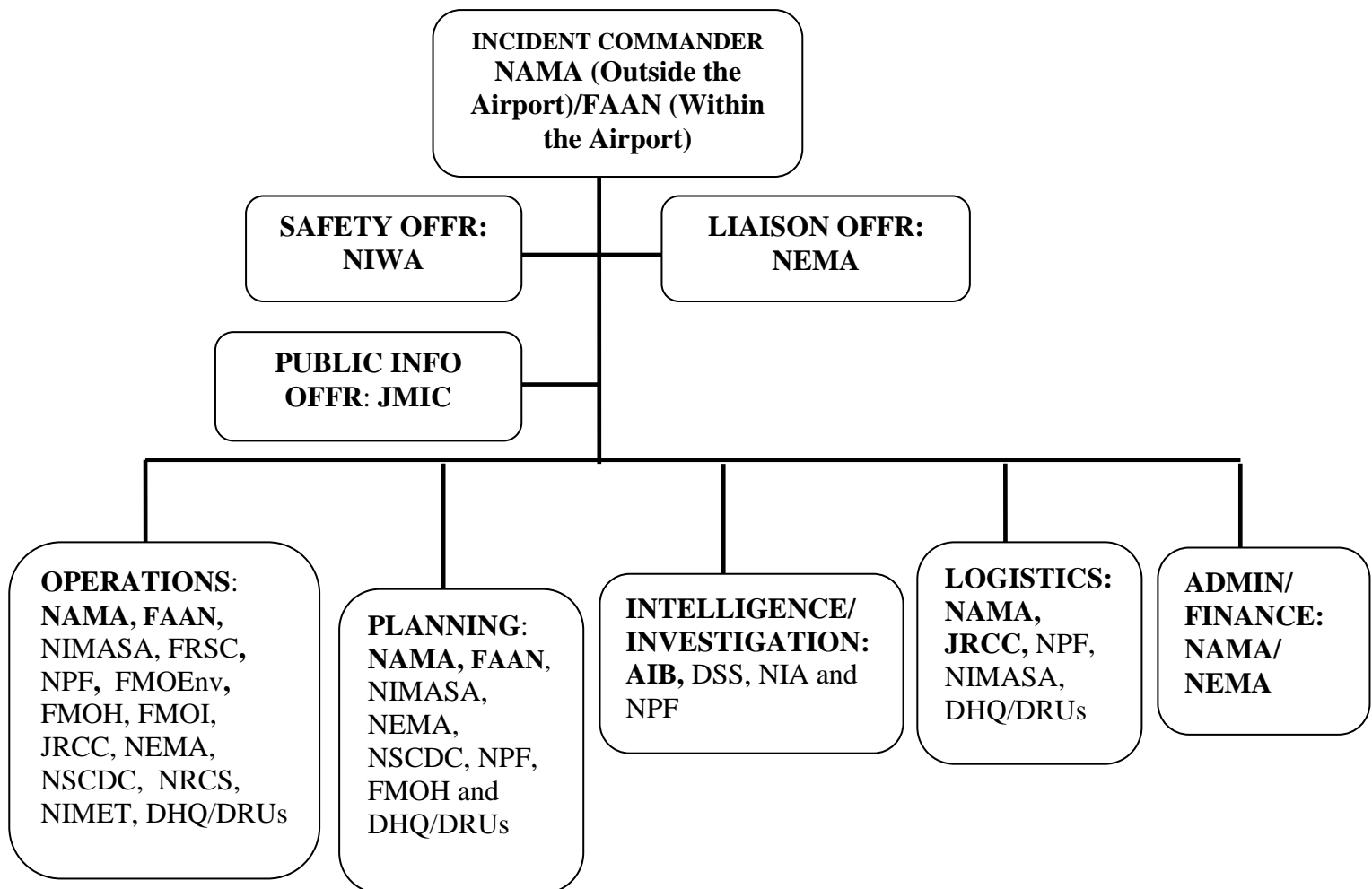
### A. DISASTER SCENARIOS AND COMMUNITIES AT RISK.

The disaster scenario for which search and rescue operations will be required in the event of Aviation related disasters (within and outside the airfield), are disasters involving lives, property and infrastructures.

### B. LINES OF AUTHORITY

Each agency is to coordinate its activities at the operational level subject to the incident command and control structure of the Lead Agencies within and outside Nigeria airspace

## INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR MARITIME DISASTERS



## **C. ALERTING SYSTEM.**

There are 4 possible operations/mechanisms for alert in the event of an air crash:

- i. Upon an aircraft crash, the aircraft's serviceable beacon Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) is activated and the distress alert information is received at NEMA's MCC. Information on the crash is thereafter passed to the JRCC.
- ii. Aircraft Emergency: The Air Traffic Controller on duty may be the first reporting officer by activating the alarm/alerting system or services of the Airport Rescue Organization.
- iii. A distress call from an aircraft
- iv. A bystander or other competent authorities would alert the nearest response agency (NPF, FRSC, NSCDC, FFS, DRUs). Once such a response agency is alerted, it would be its responsibility to inform Nigerian Airspace Management Agency (NAMA) or National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The NAMA on the receipt of such an alert shall activate the SAREEP in line with the principle of dealing with emergencies in Nigeria - which requires mass mobilization of all available human and materials resources.

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## **D. Organizational Roles and Activities**

### **I STRATEGIC LEVEL**

**Coordinating Agency: Federal Ministry of Aviation**

#### **Participating Agencies:**

- i. FAAN,
- ii. NCAA
- iii. NAMA
- iv. NEMA
- v. NSCDC
- vi. AIB
- vii. NIMET
- viii. Port Health services (FMoH)

- ix. DRUs
- x. Airline Operators
- xi. Joint Media Committee

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning
- ii. Coordination;
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of agreements/memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL**

**Coordinating Agency – FAAN (Within the Aerodrome); NAMA (Outside the Aerodrome)**

### **Participating Agencies:**

- i. NEMA - Coordination, providing Logistics/Resource Support
- ii. NCAA - Assessment & Investigation
- iii. NSCDC - Route lining, crowd control, parks control, security intelligence
- iv. NPF - Securing the scene and wreckage until the arrival of the Accident Investigation Bureau (AIB), Casualty Information and Tracking, Providing escort for AIB to ensure that the FDR and CVR (Black Boxes) are not tampered with or disturbed
- v. NIMET - Provision of meteorological information
- vi. State/Local Government - Planning, Support for the emergency services, support for the local communities, Provision of resources to mitigate effects.
- vii. AIB - Conduct Investigation, Removal and custody of the FDR and CVR and any other essential evidence relevant for the investigation
- viii. DRUs - Logistics Support, search and Rescue
- ix. Port Health Services (FMoH) - Providing logistics/Resources Support
- x. Health/Medical Services - Emergency treatment at the scene, Transportation, Provision of medical teams, Triage
- xi. Private Organizations - Logistics/Resources Support

**xii. Aircraft Operators - Provision of Information.**

**III Operational Level**

**Lead Agency – FAAN (within the Aerodrome); NAMA (Outside the Aerodrome)**

**Participating Agencies:**

- i. NEMA: Coordination and Support in Search and Rescue
- ii. ARFFS: “Hands on” SAR, Fire fighting and Safety assessment
- iii. NSCDC: Evacuation, rescue, recovery, mass mobilization, community sensitization
- iv. NPF: Cordoning of the area, Assist in the removal of the dead, Security and preservation of the scene
- v. FRSC: Traffic Control, emergency evacuation, “Hands on SAR”, Medical facilities
- vi. NIMASA: Search & Rescue at sea and evacuation.
- vii. AIB: To participate in the SAR operations, so as to enable access to valuable evidential materials, Conduct Investigations, Removal and custody of the FDR and CVR and nay other essential evidence relevant for the investigation.
- viii. Health/Medical Services: Triage, stabilization and Evacuation of casualties to health care facilities
- ix. Airport Security: To assist NPF and NSCDC.
- x. DRUs: Search & Rescue and Logistics Support

## 8. OIL SPILL DISASTER

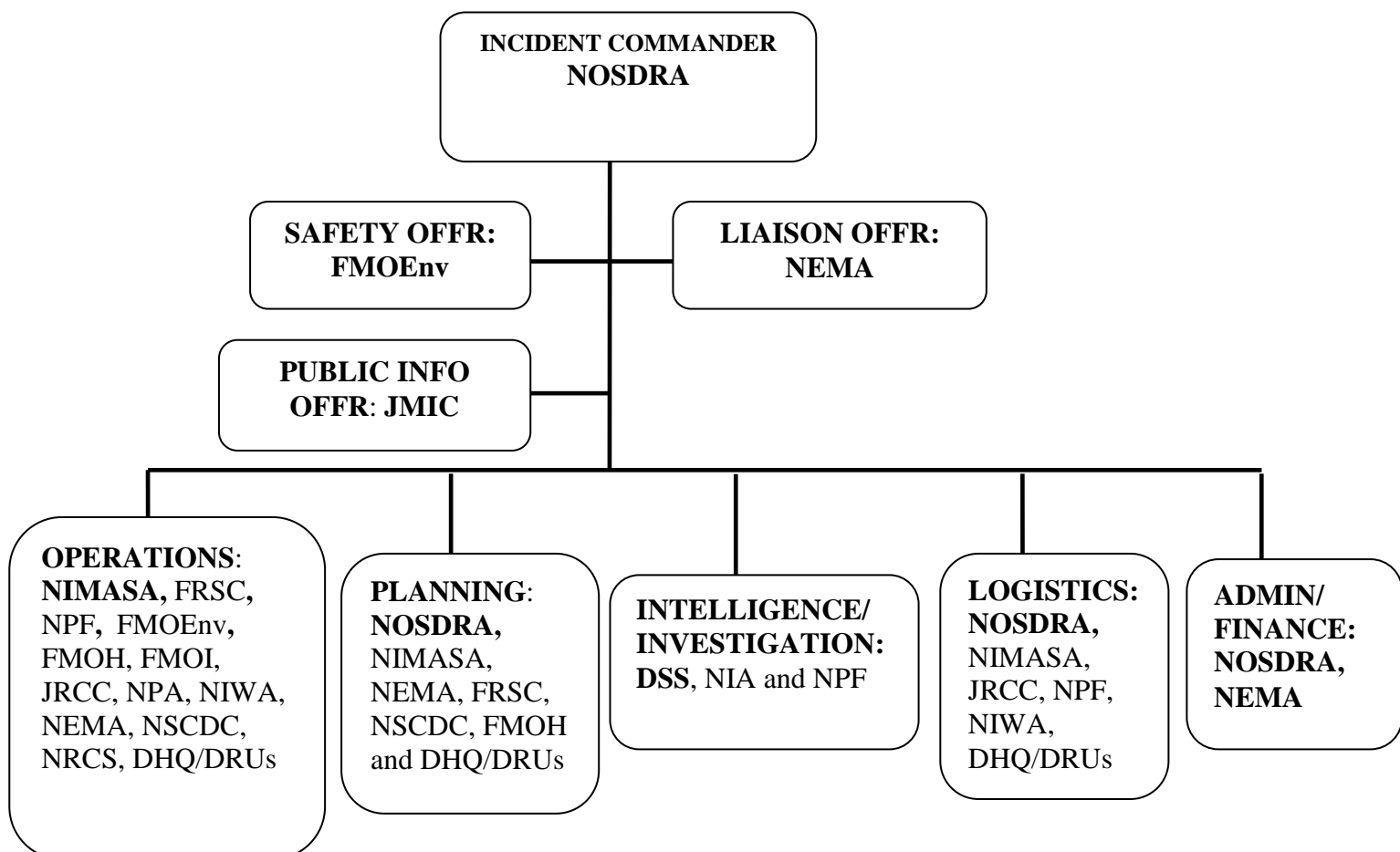
### A. Disaster Scenarios and Communities Risks:

Oil spill is an accidental discharge of crude oil or refined petroleum product(s) onto the environment. It is the consequences of various activities in petroleum industry which include seismic, exploration, production, storage and transportation concentrated mainly in the Niger-Delta region. NOSDRA was established as government's commitment and response to the prolonged environmental degradation and devastation of the coastal ecosystem resulting from recurring oil spill incidents and its environmental consequences. The Agency is mandated to play the lead role in ensuring timely, effective and appropriate response to all oil spills. It is also to protect the threatened environment and ensure clean up of all impacted sites to an acceptable international standard. Oil spill causes dysfunctions in the ecosystem to the extent that the natural environmental status is accidentally altered with grave consequences in the flora and fauna (biodiversity).

### B. Lines of Authority:

Each Agency is to coordinate its activities at the operational and tactical levels subject to the incident command and control structure of the Lead Agencies (NOSDRA)

## INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR OIL SPILL DISASTERS



### **C. Alerting System**

The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) is the instrument activated upon the detection of tier three oil spills. Following such a detection or report of a catastrophic spill, NOSDRA shall activate the NOSCP in line with the principle of dealing with emergencies in Nigeria. This requires mass mobilization of all available materials and human resources to tackle immediate issues of containment and clean-up of spilled oil.

### **D. Organizational Roles and Activities**

## **I STRATEGIC LEVEL**

**Lead Agency: Federal Ministry of Environment and Urban Development**

**Coordinating Agency: NOSDRA**

### **Participating Agencies:**

- i. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ii. Federal Fire Service
- iii. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
- iv. Nigeria Police Force
- v. Federal Road Safety Corps
- vi. Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
- vii. NIOMR
- viii. Nigerian Customs Services
- ix. Nigerian Immigration Services
- x. State Government
- xi. Local Governments
- xii. DRUs
- xiii. Health/ Medical Services**

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning
- ii. Coordination;
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of agreements/memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL**

### **Lead Agency – NOSDRA**

- I. Incident Management
- II. Resource mobilization

### **Coordinating Agency - National Emergency Management Agency**

- I. Coordination
- II. Liaison
- III. Provision of Support in search and rescue
- IV. Resource mobilization

### **Participating Agencies:**

- i. National Oil Spill Detection Response Agency – Coordination Mitigating, Search and Rescue, stabilization of victims, evacuation and safety.
- ii. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation – Investigation, Evacuation and safety.
- iii. Federal Ministry of Transport, Works and Aviation – Provides such services as provision of Port facilities and works equipment.
- iv. Nigerian Institute of Oceanographers and Marine Research – Monitors extent of spill impact in the coastal environment
- v. Ministry of Petroleum Resources – Resource mobilization
- vi. Clean Association of Nigeria – Clean-Up of sites
- vii. Oil Producing Trade Section – Provision of logistics
- viii. Federal Ministry of Information and Communication – Provides up to date information about an oil spill and monitors response activities with other outside media houses to provide accurate reporting of an oil spill
- ix. Ministry of Science and Technology: Initiates and sustain research development into local methods and materials for oil spill detection
- x. Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps – Security, Crowd Control and Evacuation of victims
- xi. Nigeria Police Force – Security, Provision of Law and order, Crowd control and Evacuation of victims
- xii. Federal Road Safety Corps – Control of traffic

- xiii. Nigeria Metrological Agency – Provides regular data on the prevailing weather conditions
- xiv. Disaster Response Units – Provides additional security backup
- xv. Private Organization – Facilitate search and rescue
- xvi. Health and Medical services – Stabilization and Provision of Medicare.

### **III OPERATIONAL LEVEL**

#### **Lead Agency: NOSDRA.**

- i. Incident management
- ii. Operational Coordination
- iii. Mitigation
- iv. Search and Rescue
- v. Stabilization of victims
- vi. Evacuation
- vii. Safety

#### **Coordinating Agency: NEMA**

- i. Coordination
- ii. Liaison
- iii. Resource mobilization
- iv. Provision of Support in search and rescue

### **PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND ACTIVITIES**

- i. NIOMR: Monitors extent of spill impact in the coastal environment
- ii. Ministry of Petroleum Resources
- iii. NNPC: Evacuation and Clean up
- iv. NSCDC – Crowd Control
- v. NPF – Security, Evacuation and Law and Order
- vi. FRSC – Control of traffic
- vii. CAN – Clean-Up of sites
- viii. OPTS – Provision of logistics
- ix. Federal Ministry of Transport, Works and Aviation: – Provides such services as provision of Port facilities and works equipment

- x. Federal Ministry of Information – Information management and media control
- xi. Ministry of Science and Technology: Initiates and sustain research development into the development of local methods materials for oil spill detection
- xii. NIMET – Provides regular data on the prevailing weather conditions
- xiii. Nigerian Customs Services (NCS) – Provides easy movement of equipment across Borders where necessary
- xiv. Nigerian Immigration Services (NIS) - Provides easy movement of equipment across Borders where necessary
- xv. DRUs – Provides additional security backup
- xvi. Health/ Medical services – Stabilization and Provision of Medicare to victims
- xvii. Private Organization – Facilitate search and rescue.

## 9. EPIDEMIC DISASTER

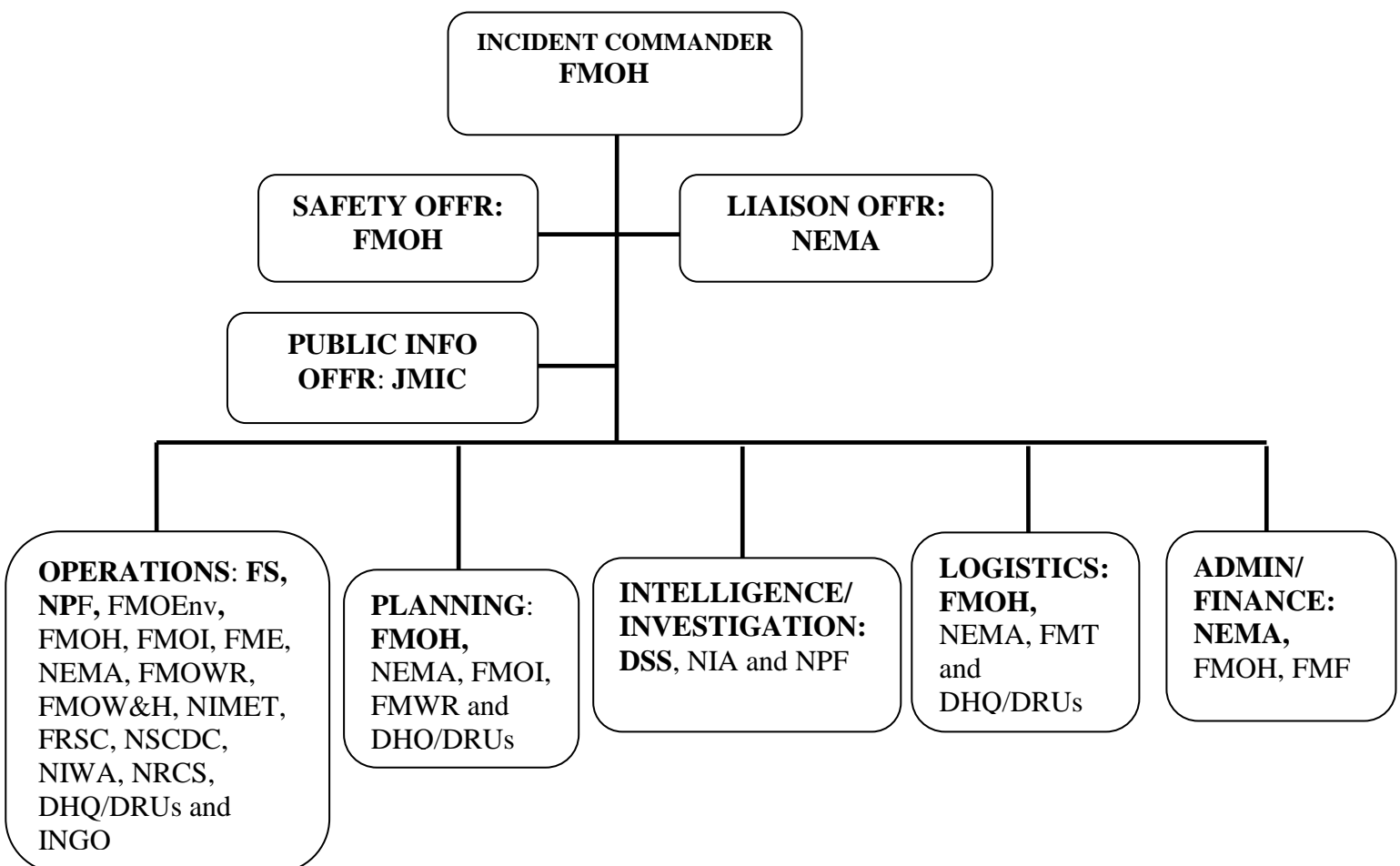
### A. DISASTER SCENARIOS AND COMMUNITIES AT RISK

The scenario for which Evacuation/Isolation operations will be required is in the event of an epidemic or pandemic. A pandemic is an epidemic of infectious disease that spreads through large human populations across a large region and to which people have little or no immunity. In view of the nature of this disaster, it is assumed that there is a wide spread of the epidemic which may extend beyond the affected community to several neighboring communities.

### B. LINES OF AUTHORITY

Each Agency coordinates its activities at the operational level subject to the incident command and control structure of the Lead Agencies.

## INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR COLLAPSED BUILDINGS



## **C. Alerting System**

The Search and rescue and epidemic evacuation Plan (SAREEP) for epidemic or a pandemic disaster is the instrument activated upon the detection of an epidemic or a pandemic. The Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) reporting system shall be employed. This is the routine and conventional route of reporting epidemics from the lower level of health system i.e. Local Government, through to the State Ministry of Health and then the Federal Ministry of Health (Epidemiology/Health Emergency Response Division)

## **D. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND ACTIVITIES.**

### **I STRATEGIC LEVEL**

#### **Lead Agency – Federal Ministry of Health**

#### **Participating Agencies:**

- i. Federal Ministry of Health
- ii. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Water Resources
- iii. Federal Ministry of Information
- iv. Federal Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment
- v. State Ministry of Health
- vi. NEMA
- vii. NSCDC
- viii. Nigeria Immigration Service
- ix. NPF
- x. NIMET:
- xi. NGOs
- xii. Joint Media Committee

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning,
- ii. Coordination
- iii. Information Management

- v. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary
- vi. Signing of Agreements / Memorandum of understanding

## **II TACTICAL LEVEL**

**Lead Agency - Federal Ministry of Health**

**Participating Agencies:**

- i. State Ministry of Health: Coordination of facilities at the scene.
- ii. NEMA: Coordination, Logistic Support, Seeking of complimentary assistance from the international community.
- iii. NSCDC: Logistic support and Security, Temporary Tents, Sensitization, Mass mobilization, Security intelligence.
- iv. Nigeria Police Force: Logistic and security
- v. Nigeria Red Cross Society: Logistic Support
- vi. NIMET: Meteorological information to aid operations.
- vii. NGOs: Logistic Support, Complementary funding.

## **III. Operational Level**

**Lead Agency:** FMOH Epidemiology/Health Emergency Response division.

### **PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND ACTIVITIES**

- i. Health Officers at State Level: Early Warning from the State level, provision of Medicare and other logistics, manpower, prevention of escalation.
- ii. Health Officers at LG Level: Early Warning from the LG level, provision of medicare, manpower, prevention of escalation
- iii. Nigeria Police Force: Communication, Crowd Control, Traffic Control and Security
- iv. NSCDC: Personnel, Logistics, distribution of relief material
- v. Nigerian Red Cross Society: First Aid/Medicare Communication and Manpower
- vi. NGOs: First Aid/Medicare Communication and Manpower

## **INCIDENT: TERROR ATTACK /BOMB THREATS**

### **A. Disaster Scenarios and Communities at Risk.**

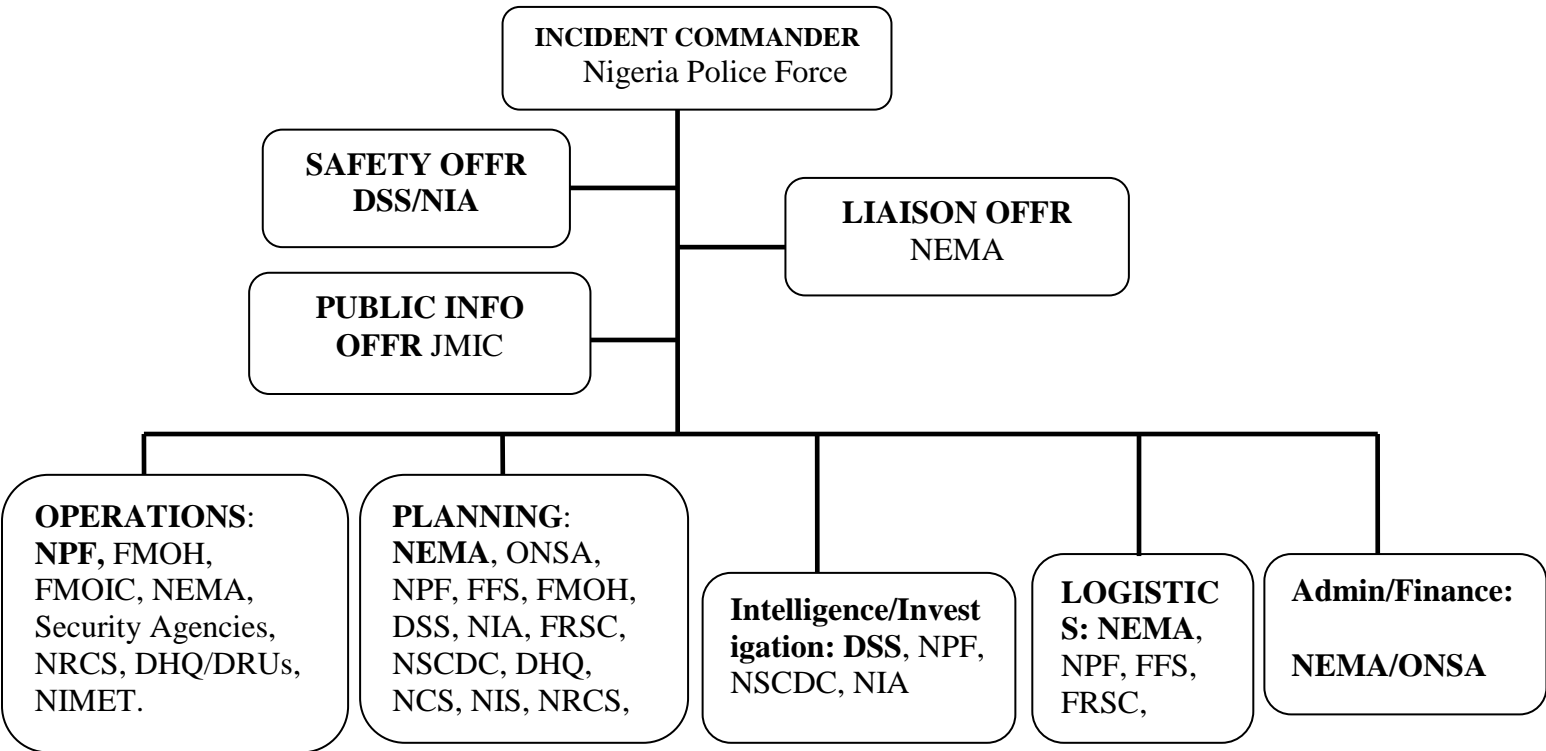
**Terrorism:** is the systematic use of terror, especially as a means of coercion. Most of these unlawful acts are perpetrated for religious, political or ideological goals and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (civilians) and also lead to destruction of properties.

Terror/Bomb attack for which SAR operations would be required, is therefore, that which a person or group of persons employ harmful explosive devices such as Bombs, Grenade, dynamite or any form Improvised weapon of mass destruction to traumatize people, destroy property and infrastructure such as private/public buildings, commercial and industrial premises resulting in mass casualty, loss of lives and the degradation of the environment.

### **B. Lines of Authority**

- i. National Security Adviser (NSA)
- ii. NEMA- Command and Control Centre at NEMA, SEMA and LEMA Levels;
  - Coordinate operational level activities of the responders
  - Coordinate passage of relevant information to the Centre
  - Passage of information to relevant agencies
- iii. Each agency is expected to coordinate its activities at the operational level in line with their standard operating procedure (SOP) subject to the incident command structure (ICS) of the lead Agency as stipulated by the Nigerian National Incident Management System (NNIMS)

**C. INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE FOR TERROR ATTACK**



**D. Alerting System**

The National Plan for Terror/Bomb attack disaster is the instrument activated upon the infliction of a Terror/Bomb disaster resulting in mass casualty. Following the detection or reception of a report of such a catastrophic situation by a bystander or a competent authority, such body is expected to alert the nearest response agency and once alerted, it would be its responsibility to inform Nigerian Police Force/National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The Agencies on the receipt of such an alert shall activate the National terror/bomb attack Plan in line with the principle of dealing with emergencies in Nigeria - which requires mass mobilization of all available human and materials resources.

**D. ORGANISATIONAL ROLES AND ACTIVITIES**

**I STRATEGIC LEVEL:**

## **Lead Agency – Office of the National Security Adviser**

### **Participating Agencies:**

- I. Nigeria Police Force
- II. Federal Ministry of Health
- III. Federal Ministry of Information
- IV. National Emergency Management Agency
- V. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
- VI. Federal Fire Service
- VII. Federal Road Safety Corps
- VIII. Department of State Services
- IX. Nigerian Customs Service
- X. Nigerian Immigration Service
- XI. National Intelligence Agency
- XII. Armed Forces (Disaster Response Units)
- XIII. Nigeria Red Cross Society

They are responsible for:

- i. Planning,
- ii. Coordination
- iii. Information Management
- iv. Assessing of International Assistance, if necessary.
- v. Signing of Agreements / Memorandum of understanding

## **II Tactical Level**

### **Lead Agency: The Nigeria Police Force;**

- i. Incident Management
- ii. Security
- iii. Law and Order
- iv. Crowd Control

### **Coordinating Agency: National Emergency Management Agency**

- i. Coordination
- ii. Liaison
- iii. Resource mobilization

### **Participating Agency and Activities:**

- i. The Federal Fire Service
- ii. Nigeria Security and Civil Deference Corporation.
- iii. Department of State Service
- iv. Health/Medical Services
- v. Nigeria Armed Forces (Disaster Response Units)
- vi. Federal Road Safety Commission.
- vii. Federal Ministry of Works and Housing.
- viii. State Ministry of Water Resources and Agriculture.
- ix. State Ministry of Environment
- x. Local Government.
- xi. Nigerian Red Cross Society.
- xii. Joint Media Committee.

### **III Operational level**

#### **Lead Agency:** Nigeria Police Force

- i. The response operations are conducted by the Lead Agency (The Anti-bomb squad of the Nigerian Police Force) and other supporting Agencies.
- ii. Receives briefing from On-Scene-Commander (OSC), who is usually the NEMA official on Scene or an official of the affected installation that witnessed the incident
- iii. Takes over as lead agency from NEMA OSC after the first response phase (for post blast investigation and forensics)
- iv. The Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) or Anti-bomb team - Cordon the incident area.
- v. Adopt an EOD outer and inner perimeter search technique using EOD sensitive equipment.
- vi. Capture the scene with the application of comprehensive EOD post blast manual search. These techniques are primarily aimed to locate the Seat of Explosion and discover any unexploded Improvised Explosive Device (IED) or other latent secondary devices that could still be lurking.
- vii. Determine extent of evacuation required
- viii. Direct evacuation of citizens and casualties.
- ix. Advice the OSC on the citing and location of Incident Control point

- x. Advise the Fire Service Personnel on the use of water and chemical without jeopardizing the integrity of evidence
- xi. Commence initial post blast evidence collection prior to the arrival of the Post Blast Investigation Team, when the situation permits
- xii. Advise the Commissioner or DCP of Police Bomb Disposal on the need to classify a bomb scene as categories A, B, C, or D and take appropriate actions
- xiii. Advise the OSC on the need for complete evacuation of the scene in case of category A devices
- xiv. Responsible for categorizing a bomb scene safe
- xv. Offer technical support to the post blast investigation team when such is requested
- xvi. Submit response report for every IED incident to the Explosive Device Analysis Office.
- xvii. Invites the Armed Forces where the incident borders on outright security beyond the capacity of the Nigeria Police.

#### **Coordinating Agency: The Nigerian Armed Forces**

- i. Render assistance to civil authorities under MACA as first responder when called upon (to support the NPF Bomb Squad)
- ii. Assist in the removal and disposal of IEDs
- iii. Assist in ensuring that adequate safety precautions are taken within the vicinity of an undetonated IED or bomb scene
- iv. Assist with advice concerning safe/disposal and construction of protective works in situations where military ordnances are incorporated in IEDs
- v. Offer technical support to the post blast investigation team when such is requested.
- vi. Form an integral part of the Nigerian Government PBI and forensics effort.
- vii. Take over all roles of the lead agency in situations where the NPF Bomb Squad is not available.

#### **Participating Agencies and Activities:**

##### **i. National Emergency Management Agency**

- i. Provides search & rescue operation and provides relief items to the victims.

- ii. Notify EOD Units of IED incident, giving the location if possible with GPS coordinates.
  - iii. Decide the degree of urgency and EOD/IEDD priorities in case of multiple IED attacks.
  - iv. Take all necessary precaution to safeguard lives and properties from secondary and tertiary devices in conjunction with the EOD Comd.
  - v. Provide guides to direct EOD operators to incident scenes.
  - vi. Establish an incident control point.
  - vii. Ensure provision of essential services to EOD officials at the scene when required.
  - viii. Designate media officer, and coordinate all media activities.
  - ix. Ensure smooth flow of human and vehicular traffic within and around the bomb scene to aid evacuation of area and casualty.
  - x. Decide on advice of the EOD Commander if a secondary or tertiary device can be destroyed in situ or evacuated from scene.
  - xi. Handle all information operation to the citizens, media and the Government as directed by the ONSA.
  - xii. Determine the extent of cordon of the scene.
  - xiii. Ensure that all remains of casualties are searched out and properly recorded and disposed of.
  - xiv. Responsible for securing the scene until all evacuation including that of casualties has been completed.
  - xv. Hand over site to the Leader of the NPF Post Blast and Forensic Team.
- 
- ii.** DSS – Assist in providing cordon and declare incident area safe, Security, and provide search and rescue operations
  - iii.** NSCDC – Mitigation, Evacuation, Stabilization of victims Search and Rescue and site cordoning
  - iv.** Fire Service – Fire fighting, Mitigation, Search and Rescue, Stabilization and Evacuation of victims
  - v.** NRCS – Stabilization and Evacuation of victims, psycho-social support to staff, volunteers and victims
  - vi** Health/Medical Services – Stabilization of victims

## **E. POST BLAST INVESTIGATION**

In order to have a comprehensive and complete investigation of IED incidents there is the need for the establishment of an Explosives Device Analysis Office (EDAO) at the ONSA (similar to the TEDAC in the US). This office could be composed as follows:

- a. Experienced Bomb Technicians from:
  - (i) NPF
  - (ii) MILITARY
  - (iii) DSS
  - (iv) NIA
- b. Forensic Experts from the NPF CID
- c. Computer operators
- d. Army, Naval and Air intelligence officers
- e. DSS
- f. NIA

## **F. ROLES OF THE EXPLOSIVES DEVICE ANALYSIS OFFICE:**

- a. Collect and collate all hard and soft evidences from blast scenes immediately after IED incidents.
- b. Analysis of evidences and evolution of required intelligence for threat perception.
- c. Recommending pre-emptive, detection, prevention and mitigation measures for incidents.
- d. Recommending best practices in the areas of locating, rendering safe and disposal of explosives devices.
- e. Collecting and maintaining a database of all explosives and accessories importers, distributors and consumers in Nigeria.
- f. Maintain an updated record of quantities of explosives and accessories imported and to be distributed in Nigeria.
- g. Maintaining an inventory of stock holding of explosives and accessories in the magazines of distributors and construction companies in Nigeria.
- h. Maintain daily presence during blasting operations carried out by construction companies should be done in conjunction with the representatives of the SSS and NPF. This is to ascertain that the quantity of explosive brought out from the armoury is utilized and any leftover is recorded and returned to the armoury.

- i. Research and development in the areas of explosives handling, safety and investigation.
- j. Regular advice safety, security and control measures required for explosives precursors and compounds in Nigeria.

## **PART D**

### **GENERAL TERMS**

This plan is complimentary to any other approved document and should be used concurrently with such approved documents. No provision of this plan or any supporting plan is to be construed as an obstruction to prompt and effective action by any Agency or individual to assist persons in distress.

Collaboration between stakeholders with operational responsibilities should provide for the fullest practicable mutual cooperation for all SAR operations. Stakeholders with operational responsibilities may request assistance from other agencies.

The Federal Government does not compel stakeholders to conform to this Plan; however SAR equipment/facilities can be requisitioned during emergencies. In some cases, SAR operations may be reimbursed under specified provisions.

#### **B. CHARGING FOR SAR SERVICES**

Each participating Organization/Agency of Government will fund its own activities in relation to this Plan unless otherwise provided for by law or arranged by the participants in advance, and will not allow cost reimbursement to delay response to any person in danger or distress.

#### **C. COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS**

Each Agency responsible for operations under this Plan will:

- i) Keep information readily available on the status and availability of key SAR equipment or other resources which may be needed for operations.
- ii) Keep each other fully and promptly informed of operations of mutual interest, or which may involve use of their equipment/facilities.

SAR Coordinators shall Grant permission for entry into Nigeria, facilities and equipment of other countries and make arrangements with appropriate Customs, Immigration, Health or other authorities to expedite entry of foreign SAR assistance as appropriate.

#### **D. MILITARY ROLES AND MILITARY/CIVILIAN RELATIONSHIP**

Arrangements between military and civil agencies should provide for the fullest practicable cooperation, consistent with statutory responsibilities and authorities assigned to SAR functions.

Collaboration involving DHQ/DRU and other stakeholders responsible for SAR should provide for the fullest practicable use of military facilities for SAR on a noninterference basis with primary military duties.

Stakeholders with operational responsibilities should develop plans and procedures for effective use of all available SAR facilities and for contingencies to continue SAR operations if DRU are withdrawn.

#### **E. OTHER RESOURCES**

To optimize delivery of efficient and effective services and where practicable and consistent with relevant civil authorities and volunteer organizations, private enterprises with facilities that contribute to the effectiveness of the over-all SAR may be integrated into this plan.

To help identify, locate and quantify primary SAR facilities, participating Departments/Agencies may designate facilities which meet required standards for equipment and personnel training as "SAR units".

#### **F. TECHNICAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

All stakeholders should strive to:

- i) Apply the most effective systems to save the most lives at the least operational risk and cost;
- ii) Foster innovation in technical, administrative and information systems, to better service delivery.

Priority goals of the stakeholders shall include:

- i) Make distress alerts and associated data available to operational personnel as quickly, comprehensively, and reliably as possible;

- ii) Provide communication systems which are efficient, reliable, user-friendly and interoperable;
- iii) Enable operational personnel to be as highly effective in the planning and conduct of SAR operations as possible;
- iv) Ensure that SAR personnel are provided; quality training, equipment, procedures, facilities, information, and other tools necessary to conduct SAR operations in a consistent, highly professional and effective manner.

Participating Departments/Agencies should:

- i) Encourage development and proficiency in SAR techniques and procedures by other agencies participating in SAR and assist these other agencies as appropriate;
- ii) Encourage continued development of state and local SAR facilities as appropriate;
- iii) Enter into MOUs as appropriate, with all stakeholders to ensure their cooperation.

## **G. SUSPENSION OR TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS**

SAR operations shall normally continue until all reasonable hope of rescuing survivors has passed and victims of such disasters are declared missing. The responsible Department/Agency concerned shall normally decide when to discontinue these operations. If no such organization is involved in coordinating the operations, the On-Scene Commander or Incident Commander may take this decision. If there is no On-Scene Commander or Incident Commander involved, the decision shall be taken at an appropriate level of the chain-of-command.

When an Organization/Agency or other appropriate authority considers, on the basis of reliable information that a rescue operation has been successful, or that the emergency no longer exists, it shall terminate the SAR operation and promptly so inform any authority, facility or service which has been activated or notified.

If an conditions at the scene of operation becomes difficult or risky to carry on further SAR and survivors might still be alive, operations can be temporarily suspended.

## **PART E**

### **ANNEXURE**

#### **Appendix I**

#### **LIST OF EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES FOR FLOOD SAR**

- i. Vehicles
- ii. Communication gadgets
- iii. Ambulances
- iv. First Aid Kits
- v. Cranes/Recovery Vehicles
- vi. Helicopter/aero planes
- vii. Earth moving equipment
- viii. Chain Cutter
- ix. Telescoping rams
- x. Spreading Tolls
- xi. Mini Cutter - Light weight portable Cutting Machine
- xii. Jamb Ram for forcible entry
- xiii. Rescue Saw
- xiv. HP COMBO
- xv. EK COMBO
- xvi. Ambulance Vehicle equipped with Life saving devices/equipment
- xvii. Chain Saw
- xviii. Power Generator
- xix. 100watts Halogen Lamp
- xx. Rechargeable lamp
- xxi. Torch/Batteries
- xxii. Rain Coat
- xxiii. Whistle
- xxiv. Rain/Rubber Boots
- xxv. Climbing ladders
- xxvi. Felling axe
- xxvii. Hand Gloves
- xxviii. Sledge Hammer

- xxix. Hand Saw
- xxx. Towing Truck
- xxxi. Reflective Jacket
- xxxii. Night Vision Goggles (Image intensifiers)
- xxxiii. Stretchers

## **Appendix II**

### **LIST OF EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES FOR FIRE SAR**

- i. Vehicles
- ii. Communication gadgets
- iii. Ambulances
- iv. First Aid Kits
- v. Cranes/Recovery Vehicles
- vi. Helicopters/Aero planes
- vii. Earth moving equipment
- viii. Chain/hydraulic Cutter
- ix. Telescoping rams
- x. Spreading Tolls
- xi. Mini Cutter – Light weight portable Cutting Machine
- xii. Jamb Ram – for forcible entry
- xiii. Rescue Saw
- xiv. HP COMBO
- xv. EK COMBO
- xvi. Ambulance Vehicle equipped with oxygen and modern first aid equipment
- xvii. Chain Saw
- xviii. Power Generator
- xix. 100watts Halogen light
- xx. Rechargeable lamp
- xxi. Torch/Batteries
- xxii. Whistle
- xxiii. Climbing ladders
- xxiv. Fireman Axe
- xxv. Hand Gloves
- xxvi. Walkie Talkie
- xxvii. Sledge Hammer
- xxviii. Hand Saw
- xxix. Fire Extinguisher
- xxx. Towing Truck
- xxxi. Nose Guard
- xxxii. Reflective Jacket
- xxxiii. Night Vision Goggles (Image intensifiers)
- xxxiv. Stretchers

## Appendix III

### LIST OF EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES FOR COLLAPSED BUILDING SAR

- i. Vehicles
- ii. Communication gadgets
- iii. Ambulances
- iv. First Aid Kits
- v. Cranes/Recovery Vehicles
- vi. Helicopter/Aero planes
- vii. Earth moving equipment
- viii. Chain/Hydraulic Cutter
- ix. Telescoping rams
- x. Spreading Tolls
- xi. Mini Cutter – Light weight portable Cutting Machine
- xii. Jamb Ram – for forcible entry
- xiii. Rescue Saw
- xiv. HP COMBO
- xv. EK COMBO
- xvi. Ambulance Vehicle equipped with oxygen and modern first aid equipment
- xvii. Chain Saw
- xviii. Power Generator
- xix. 100watts Halogen lamp
- xx. Rechargeable lamp
- xxi. Torchlight / Batteries
- xxii. Whistle
- xxiii. Helmet
- xxiv. Climbing ladders
- xxv. Felling axe
- xxvi. Hand Gloves
- xxvii. Sledge Hammer
- xxviii. Hand Saw
- xxix. Towing Truck
- xxx. Nose Guard
- xxxi. Reflective Jacket
- xxxii. Shovels
- xxxiii. Night Vision Goggles (Image intensifiers)
- xxxiv. Stretchers

## **Appendix IV**

### **LIST OF EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES FOR ROAD ACCIDENT**

- i. Helicopter (Air Ambulance)
- ii. Tow Truck (Super Heavy, Heavy & Medium duty)
- iii. Vehicles for Quick Response
- iv. Ambulance (Carrier or Basic Life Support)
- v. Pneumatic Machine (For Quick Response)
- vi. Crane
- vii. First Aid Kits
- viii. Compact Rescue Tools
- ix. Dragon Search Light (Max)
- x. Stretcher
- xi. Body Bags
- xii. Patrol Lights (patrolites)
- xiii. Spine Boards
- xiv. Tow Ropes
- xv. Rescue Blanket
- xvi. Rescue Boots
- xvii. Medical Consumables
- xviii. Rescue Garments (Work Vest)
- xix. Fire Extinguisher
- xx. Communication Equipment
- xxi. Water Tanker

## **Appendix V**

### **LIST OF EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES FOR MARITIME SAR**

- i. SAR Boats
- ii. SAR Helicopters
- iii. Deep-Sea tugs
- iv. Medical Clinics
- v. Ambulances
- vi. Floating Cranes and Gears
- vii. Sea Crafts for transportation
- viii. Divers

## **Appendix VI**

### **LIST OF EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES FOR AVIATION SAR**

- i. Fire Fighting Machines/Equipment appropriate to the Airport category
- ii. Efficient water hydrant
- iii. Ambulances/stretchers and body bags
- iv. Medical Units
- v. Resuscitation Centers/Triage
- vi. Heavy Duty Aircraft Recovery Vehicles
- vii. Helicopters
- viii. 4 Wheel Drive Vehicles
- ix. Caterpillars
- x. Graders
- xi. Personal Locator Beacon
- xii. Compasses
- xiii. Torch Lights
- xiv. Safety Protection Clothing
- xv. First Aid Kits
- xvi. Axes
- xvii. Machetes and knives
- xviii. Boats/Engine boats
- xix. Life jackets
- xx. Flying boats
- xxi. Light Aircraft
- xxii. Tents
- xxiii. Camp beds and blankets

## **Appendix VII**

### **LIST OF EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES FOR EPIDEMIC**

- i. Drugs and Diagnosis kits
- ii. Intravenous Fluids, Resuscitation and Anesthesia facilities
- iii. Vaccines and antidotes
- iv. Refrigerators and Freezers
- v. Stethoscope and Sphygmomanometers
- vi. Syringes, Gauze, Nasogastric tubing
- vii. Computers
- viii. Public Address System
- ix. Mobile Toilets
- x. Protective gear, mask, gloves, raincoats, boots.
- xi. Ambulances and Stretchers
- xii. First Aid Kits
- xiii. Power Generators and lights.

## **APPENDIX VIII**

### **LIST OF COMMUNICATION/TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

- i. HF/VHF/UHF Radios
- ii. GSM/CDMA Phones
- iii. Satellite phone (Thuraya/Iridium)
- iv. BGAN, Laptop, IP Phones and Digital Camera
- v. Video Camera
- vi. Still Camera.

## **LETTER OF AGREEMENT**

The **SEARCH AND RESCUE AND EPIDEMIC EVACUATION PLAN FOR NIGERIA** spells out the specific functions and responsibilities of different government and private organization, and NGOs during search and rescue operations for 9 different disaster scenarios most prevalent to Nigeria. Every organization relevant to emergency management has been systematically divided to fit into different levels of response where their expertise would be maximally utilized for efficiency and speed.

By signing this document, Federal Ministries, departments, Agencies and NGOs commit fully to:

- Support the concept of operations of the Search and Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan for Nigeria, and carry out their assigned responsibilities.
- Cooperate with NEMA to provide effective coordination of disaster management and search and rescue operations.
- Form partnership with other stakeholders to take advantage of all existing resources for better service delivery.
- Conduct individual and joint simulation exercise to perfect their roles and responsibilities as outlined in the Plan.

**SIGNATURES TO THE SEARCH AND RESCUE AND EPIDEMIC EVACUATION  
PLAN FOR NIGERIA, 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2008.**

**SIGNATORIES**

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The Minister of Health  
Ministry of Health  
Federal Republic of Nigeria

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The Minister of Transport  
Federal Ministry of Transport  
Federal Republic of Nigeria

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The Minister, Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development  
Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development  
Federal Republic of Nigeria

---

The Chief of Defence Staff  
Defence Headquarters

---

The Comptroller  
Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps

---

The Comptroller General  
Federal Fire Service

---

The Inspector General  
Nigeria Police Force

---

The Corps Marshall,  
Federal Road Safety Commission

---

The Managing Director  
Nigerian Railway Corporation

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The Managing Director  
Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria

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The Director General  
National Airspace Management Agency

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The Director General  
Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority

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The Director General  
Nigeria Maritime Administration  
and Safety Agency

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The Director General  
National Oil Spill Detection and  
Response Agency

---

The Chief Executive  
Nigeria Communication Commission

---

The Director-General  
Nigeria Meteorological Agency

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The National President  
Nigerian Red Cross Society

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The Director General  
Accident Investigation Bureau

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The Director-General  
National Emergency Management Agency