



Disaster Management in Nigeria: A Study of Anambra State, 2011-2019

Obioji, Josephine Nneka & Eze, Kierian Tochukwu

**Department of Public Administration and Local Government Studies
University of Nigeria, Nsukka , Nigeria**

ABSTRACT

Disaster is one societal problem that leaves both humans and their properties in a pitiable condition. It is for this reason that bodies such as the Anambra State Emergency Management Agency are created to tackle disasters. Despite this, disasters are still prevalent owing to the challenges that these bodies face in the course of carrying out their functions. Emergency Management Theory was adopted as the theoretical framework of analysis for this study while data for this study were gathered through both primary (interview, focus group discussion, observation and self-report) and secondary (Newspapers, journals, works etc) sources. The findings of this study amongst other things include: that poor funding, lack of disaster management equipments and facilities are some of the factors challenging ANSEMA in carrying out its disaster management functions. The study recommended among others a well equipped ANSEMA and compulsory compliance policy be formulated and enforced to compel the members of the public to abide by ANSEMA's advice on disasters.

Keywords: Anambra State Emergency Management Agency, Disaster & Disaster Management, Emergency Management Theory, Disaster Responses.

INTRODUCTION

Anambra state is known all over the country and even the world for being very resourceful and enterprising in the area of business and commerce (Ugwumba, 2018). The high level of commercial activities in the state in generic assumption is the rationale for the near-even development, urbanization and investment attractive nature of the state. However, with the recent increase in devastating disasters like the 2012, 2013 and 2018 floods which affected almost all parts of the state especially Anambra West, Anambra East, Ayamelum, Onitsha North, Onitsha South, Awka North and Ogbaru (Anumba, 2013), fire explosions in Onitsha, Nkpor and Awka areas with instance being the February 15, 2017 DMGS roundabout fuel tanker explosion (Ejikeme, 2017), erosions (both gully and sheet) in Ekwulobia, Anaocha, Awka and Idemili environs (Uchegbu, Ozulumba, Ejikeme, Okosun, Anierobi, Obi, Emeasoba, Agwuna & Iroegbu, 2016) and building collapses in Nnewi, Nkpor and Onitsha axis (Ezeagu, 2015) of the state which has led to deaths and loss of properties, one can't help but question if the development of the state is not hampered, if the acclaimed urbanization in the face of the grave disasters is towing the lane of international standard; and if the investment attractive nature of the state is not a risk of one's capital and time following the menace that could be wrecked by the state-prone disasters.

A 2013 research survey carried out by Action Aid established that 53.2% of the landmass of Anambra State are subjected to flood disaster on annual basis, little wonder the 2012 national flood disaster affected 8 out of 21 local governments in the state constituting 38.1% of the entire local government in the state. Ezezie, Odoanyanwu and Nzewi (2017) equally observed that virtually 75.6% of Anambra environment is prone to erosion disaster.

The growing trend of disasters as Ezenyilimba, Maduagwu and Eze (2018) rightly observed have implications for sustainability. This is because disasters, irrespective of the causal factors are associated with diverse externalities such as mortalities, loss of income, loss and depletion of farmlands, destruction of crops and farm yields, destruction of businesses, breach of social and relationship networks, loss of means of livelihood and infrastructural destruction (Kreimer & Munasingle, 1991). This is the case for Anambra state which is a contradiction cum negation of the resilient entrepreneurial, commercial and developmental spirit of the state. Of course, no geographical society prone to disaster will be devoid of the above, thus, Anambra state receives its own fair share of the effects of being a disaster prone state. This is seen in the dimension of displacement of people, loss of lives and properties, destruction of farm lands and decrement of farm yields, loss of means of livelihood etc. (Nwannekamma, 2016).

With an operational disaster management institution known as ANSEMA present within Anambra state, one can easily assume that disaster occurrence within the state will be minimal as they will be prevented, and that the negative effects of disasters will be relatively bare. However, this is not so, as in the opinion of Efobi and Anierobi (2013), not much have been achieved by ANSEMA or even its national counterpart NEMA in Anambra state other than supply of relief materials. Also, disaster management in Anambra state has been

alleged to be ineffective, slow responsive and post-disaster occurrence inclined (Nwabinele, 2015). Not to mention that ANSEMA has also been critiqued for showing lack-lustrous attitude towards managing certain types of disasters like erosion, building collapses and fire incidents within the state (Ejikeme, Igbokwe, Johnson & Chukwuocha, 2013; Nwabinele, 2015; Nwobodo, Otunwa, Ohagwu & Enibe, 2018).

If the opinion of the above scholars holds true, then ANSEMA has been grossly ineffective, incompetent and inefficient in combating the disasters that militate against development and welfare of the indigenes and inhabitants of the state; and those which dent the image of the state. This is worst at the level of their inability to at least save the people's lives in the face of disasters if truly they are post-disaster occurrence inclined. This negates the global consciousness that disaster management (which is the core function of ANSEMA) is a crucial development question that bears significantly on national security of the state (UNISDR, 2013).

In cognizance of the above, it is crystal clear that disaster management in Anambra state has nosedived to the precarious level of disaster so much that the government sponsored ANSEMA and fire-service are so dysfunctional; thus, making Anambrians to depend on self-rescue and disaster management methods. This is a scenario that is debilitating to the government of Anambra state and even the national government as the agency (ANSEMA) and its national counterpart (NEMA) have been alleged to be incompetent, unresponsive/slow-responsive, ill equipped, and mostly post-disaster management effective (Nwabinele, 2015).

However, there are no effects without a cause, hence, ANSEMA's poor disaster management performance in Anambra state must have been as a result of unknown cogs in the wheel of the administration of its functions. It is these challenges that have necessitated this research and the bid to ascertain prospects for the improvement of the performance of ANSEMA in disaster management in Anambra state.

Disaster & Disaster Management: A Thematic Exposition

DisasterThe term disaster has no universally acceptable definition as it has been approached from varying degrees of opinion and different purviews of scholarship. As a concept, WHO (2002) defined disaster as an occurrence disrupting the normal conditions of existence and causing a level of suffering that exceeds the capacity of adjustment of the affected community. Impliedly, it concerns itself with events or hazards which have the tendency of causing vulnerability.

However drawing from the etymology of the concept, the word was derived from two Latin words "*Dis*" and "*Astro*" meaning "*bad*" and "*star*" respectively. Hence, it could be etymologically referred to as a bad star - a sign of bad thing which affects a person or group of persons. In the words of Sinha & Srivastava (2015), disasters are sudden, adverse, unfortunate, extreme events or hazards which cause great damage to human beings as well as plants and animals. This is to say that disasters are relatively hazardous in nature. Although as contended by Sinha & Srivasta (2015), all disasters are hazardous but not all hazards are disaster, thus a hazard becomes a disaster only when it occurs in human inhabited area. The above opinion is not likely true, as by hazard what is meant is any event or phenomenon that threatens the existence of life and environment. Of course, a threat on the means of living of humans be it businesses, crops or other source of food is a threat to human survival, which have tendencies of affecting quite a number of persons. A hazard thus, does not necessarily have to occur in human inhabited area to become a disaster, as even its occurrence in non-human inhabited areas which are filled with human source of living has a high percentage of inducing mortalities and psychological trauma upon the people.

According to Article 1 (6) of Tampere Convention of 1998 on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, disaster is nothing but a serious disruption of the functioning society, posing a significant, widespread threat to human life, health, property or the environment, whether caused by accident, nature or human activity, and whether developing suddenly or as the result of complex long term processes. This definition captures the nitty-gritty of what could cause a disaster, describing within the context of its definitional proposition that disaster can either accident, man or nature and that it can either occur spontaneously or take a longer process of gradual evolution into what is capable of causing societal mishap that could not be easily adjusted to by the society in which it occurred.

A Disaster is an event or series of events, which gives rise to casualties and damage or loss of properties, infrastructure, environment, essential services or means of livelihood on such a scale which is beyond the normal capacity of the affected community to cope with (Indian National Institute of Disaster Management, 2016). According to Indian Ministry of Home Affairs it also refer to catastrophic situations in which the normal pattern of life or eco-system is being disrupted and extra-ordinary emergency interventions are required to save and preserve lives and/or the environment.

In light of the above, disasters could be conceptually seen as extreme events which cause great deal of loss to life and property. They threaten both normal life and the process of development, and as well cause sudden violence, deaths, destruction of means of livelihood, destruction of hopes and dreams, destruction of structures and displacement of people. Often times, they have implications on the socioeconomic development of a place, damaging the national economy and causing untold hardship to a large segment of the population. They usually have far reaching economic and social consequences which makes their effects multidimensional and a matter of serious concern.

Disaster Management

Disaster management is defined as the actions taken by an organization in response to unexpected events that are adversely affecting people or resources and threatening the continued operation of the organization (Ezenyilimba, Maduagwu & Eze, 2018). It includes the development of disaster recovery plans, minimizing the risk of disasters and the implementation of such plans that hinge on disaster. With the uprising of different natures of disasters such as flooding, building collapse, road accidents, pipeline explosions, epidemics, bomb blasts, terrorism and inter-communal clashes marking different societies in the world especially the Nigerian society, which is not only interrupting development but also causing severe human survival damages, different countries of the world are seen employing every alternative measure to either prevent their occurrence or tame their effects. This is what disaster management is all about. It encompasses crisis management, contingency or emergency management and risk management by an individual, group, organization or even government.

In the words of Haddow and Bullock (2003), disaster management is nothing but strategic planning and procedure employed to protect critical infrastructures (critical assets) from severe damages when natural or human made calamities and catastrophic events occur. The implication of this purview is that the focus of disaster management is on safeguarding the infrastructural facilities of the people and the society. However, it is paramount note that disasters are basically affective to humans and their environment and those infrastructures are also man-made. Hence, the focus of disaster management is beyond the safeguard of infrastructures. It went all out to include the safeguard of man and his environment from hazardous externalities either by preventive or palliative measure. This forms the rationale upon which John(2004) saw disaster management as a process or strategy that is implemented before, during or after any type of catastrophic event takes place; as it can be done preventively (i.e. before the disaster occur) and palliative (during and/or after the disaster has occurred) reducing its effects on the society and the environment.

According to Ibitoye (2012), disaster management is the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the capability of disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This is similar to the position of NDMF (2010) that posits that disaster management is the coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to and recover from threatening or actual natural or human induced disasters. Out rightly, it is a multi-jurisdictional, multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and multi-resource initiative having varying components that are geared towards the achievement of collective objective of mitigating the impact of disaster on humans and their inclinations. The components of disaster management as could be seen in NDMF (2010) and Ibitoye (2012) include disaster prevention aimed at avoiding the occurrence of disaster and its adverse effects, disaster preparedness aimed at ensuring in advance readiness to provide effective response to the impact of disasters, disaster mitigation aimed at minimizing the destructive and disruptive effects of disasters and reducing its magnitude, disaster response aimed at immediate actions taken after a disaster occurs, and disaster recovery aimed at helping disaster survivors and affected communities to return to normal life and minimize the risk of future disasters.

From the foregoing, disaster management is a coordinated process and strategy which is concerned with series of activities that are geared towards preventing the occurrence of disasters or reducing their impacts on the people and the environment, should they occur. This process or strategy can be initiated whenever anything threatens to put human survival at risk.

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

The Study Area

The general study area of this research is Anambra state. Anambra state was created in out of the former East-Central State in 1976 and consisted of the present day Anambra state, Enugu state and some part of Ebonyi state. However, the state saw its landmass and geographical territory reduced in August 1991 following the excise of Enugu and Ebonyi state from it. It was this creation that birthed the concept of the Old and New Anambra state. Prior to 1991, the state has its capital territory and seat of government at Enugu, but in this era of post-Enugu-Ebonyi excise from the state, the state's capital territory and seat of government is delineated to Awka.

The state derived its name from its river (Omambala River) which is a tributary of the famous River Niger and has Ontisha, Nnewi, Nkpor, and Ogbunike as its biggest commercial and industrial cities following the residence of large markets within these respective areas. It is formerly referred to as "HOME FOR ALL" – a state slogan ascribed to it following its hospitable nature to all and sundry irrespective of ethno-national origin. However, today it is referred to as the "THE LIGHT OF THE NATION" as a result of its ability in setting the pace for other states to follow in terms of industriousness, low public debt and high GDP rate.

Based on Location, Anambra State resides in the southeastern geopolitical region of Nigeria. It is situated on latitude $5^{\circ}32'$ and $6^{\circ}45'N$ and Longitude $6^{\circ}43'$ and $7^{\circ}22'$ E respectively and more importantly to note is that it resides at the East of River Niger (Ndivi, 2012). The state is bounded by Edo and Delta States to the West; Imo, Abia and Rivers States to the South; Kogi State to the North; and Enugu state to the East.

Theoretical Framework

The relevance of theory to academic research can never be overemphasized. Also, in the words of Nwafor-Orizu, Okolo and Eze (2019), any idea not subjected to a theoretical support is a disgrace to philosophical truth. This is to say that theory provides a skeletal, explanatory and predictable support to research study discourse. Thus, to underpin the correlation between the challenges of ANSEMA and their performance of disaster management function in Anambra state with a theoretical framework, Emergency Management Theory was adopted to provide the needed analytical anchorage for this discourse and to leverage analytical systemization in such a manner that enhances patterned explication of the subject matter.

Emergency Management theory is a theory of disaster and risk management propounded in 2004 by an American expert in Emergency Administration by name David McEntine. This theory was formulated in a bid to provide a pragmatic, proactive and reactive all-in-one paradigm for management of disruptive and hazardous phenomena after the terrorist attacks in United States of America.

This theory holds that disastrous emergencies are inevitable in the society and have the tendency of causing unrecoverable effects unless responsible, immediate and urgent measures are taken in the dimension of preventing, mitigating, recovering and responding to issues of these emergencies. It states that unless these measures and the strategies of executing them are put in place, the society is doomed to be marred by unrecoverable emergency situations that will threaten its existence. David was of the opinion that if the human specie and society don't want to be likened to the extinct animal species, then they should evolve proactive, reactive and post-emergency occurrence measures and plans that will combat disastrous emergencies and its effects head-on. He added that the measures to be adopted should be in line with the nature of the disaster and must conform to the following fundamental principles: Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery.

This is to say that measures to be taken to curtail disasters and its effects from ravaging and ruining the society should be strategically: measures taken pre-disaster occurrence in readiness for any eventuality of disastrous nature; measures taken to eliminate, suppress and/or reduce the effects of an already occurred disaster; measures taken to help the victims of disaster as at the time of disaster occurrence in terms disaster rescue; and measures taken to normalize the disaster affected area as well as disaster affected victims.

In cognizance of the above, it is worthwhile to state herein that David McEntine's theory of emergency management is premised upon some fundamental tenets which the theory upholds. It is these tenets that provide the framework of operation and application of this theory to different varying situations and phenomena. These tenets amongst others include:

1. Disaster is an inevitable societal phenomenon and has the tendency of wrecking havoc to societal people and their existence.
2. The society is marked for extinction in the face of disaster unless it evolves disaster management mechanisms.
3. There is no universal or one best way of managing disaster, rather appropriate form depends on the nature of disaster occurrence and the environment in which it occurred.
4. Any evolved mechanism of disaster management must have within its framework disastrous emergency planning which will be geared towards identifying disaster risks, evaluating these risks, responding to it, monitoring the risk performance and reviewing the risk management framework afterwards.
5. For a society to effectively manage disaster, they will have to develop an instrument (organization) to study previous disasters and present disasters as they occur so as to evolve suitable disaster management framework.
6. Emergency managers and employees should be trained, equipped and prepared for disastrous emergency management in line with different natures of disaster situations, else they become ineffective.
7. Disaster management should cover four important phases: preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery and each phase has its distinctiveness.

Application of the theory

David McEntine's Emergency Management theory is analytically expedient for this research because just as the theory assumes, disasters are inherent in all human societies including Anambra state and

has the capability of wrecking a great deal of menace to societal live. Over the years, symptoms of disasters that threaten the existence of man have been witnessed taking for instance the First and Second World War in which many lives were lost and the foundation of live in different societies across the globe was threaten. Narrowing it down to Anambra state if disaster occurrence continues to grow asymmetrically in a geometric rate without a competent and functional management instrument and mechanisms evolved to tackle it then, the population of Anambra state is bound to face decrement continually, and probably extinction on a long run.

Of course like the theory holds, Anambra state government has an instrument (organization) that not only studies past and present disasters but is responsible for disaster management within the state. This instrument is none other than Anambra State Emergency Management Agency (ANSEMA) which has the legal mandate to carry out disaster management functions. Within the policy framework of its activity, this Agency as a subsidiary of NEMA has captured theoretically, McEntine's view on disastrous emergency management as they employ such disaster management plan and mechanisms as early warning and awareness generation, use of satellite technology to pick distress alerts and location data, search and rescue operations, geographic information system, mobile clinic, development of disaster response units (DRU's), collaboration with climatological and weather forecasting Agencies, employee training and capacity building, disaster advocacy, and post-disaster assessment. This is to say that in line with the opinion of McEntine, the agency has a disaster management plan that streamlines its actions toward disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

However, unlike what the theory holds that when all the above stated factors are in place that disaster management will be effective, disaster management is grossly ineffective in Anambra state. On 16th of October, 2019, fire from fuel tank explosion gulped down the commercial center of the state – Onitsha and for 5 hours there was no sign of ANSEMA or even their delegates to combat the disastrous fire that killed over 50 persons and destroyed properties worth billions of Naira. On 18th of October, 2019, a similar incident was witnessed in Omaba Phase II (specifically, Chukwudi Bus Stop) in Onitsha where another fuel tanker fell and exploded in fire damaging goods worth millions of Naira across the streets and market areas with the response from ANSEMA being a slow reactive one which can be best described as little or nothing (Todayng online, October 18, 2019. <https://www.today.ng/news/metro/petrol-tanker-fire-hits-onitsha-257968>). One begins to wonder if McEntines theory holds true or if the problem lies with ANSEMA. In the opinion of scholars like Nwabine (2015), Ejikeme et al. (2013) and Nwobodo, et al. (2018), the problem lies not with the theory but with ANSEMA. These scholars have critiqued ANSEMA on the fact that it doesn't manage all nature of disasters in as much as its mandate covers it all, it is slow responsive, ill-equipped and does nothing other than supply of relief materials.

If the opinion of the above scholars holds true, then ANSEMA is inadequately prepared in terms of emergency planning and this limits to a large extent their level of readiness to disaster emergencies in the state. In regards to this, one has to find out the causatives of their functional inefficiency in disaster management which is nothing other than their challenges. This problem might be poor funding, lack of training and development of staff, poor remuneration, non-compliance of people to their advices, lack of equipments and facilities etc. It is in a bid to discover and proffer solutions to these problems that this research was embarked upon so as to ensure that the menace of disaster is curtailed and that the society is not handed over to the hands of extinction in the years to come.

Anambra State Emergency Management Agency: History and Structure

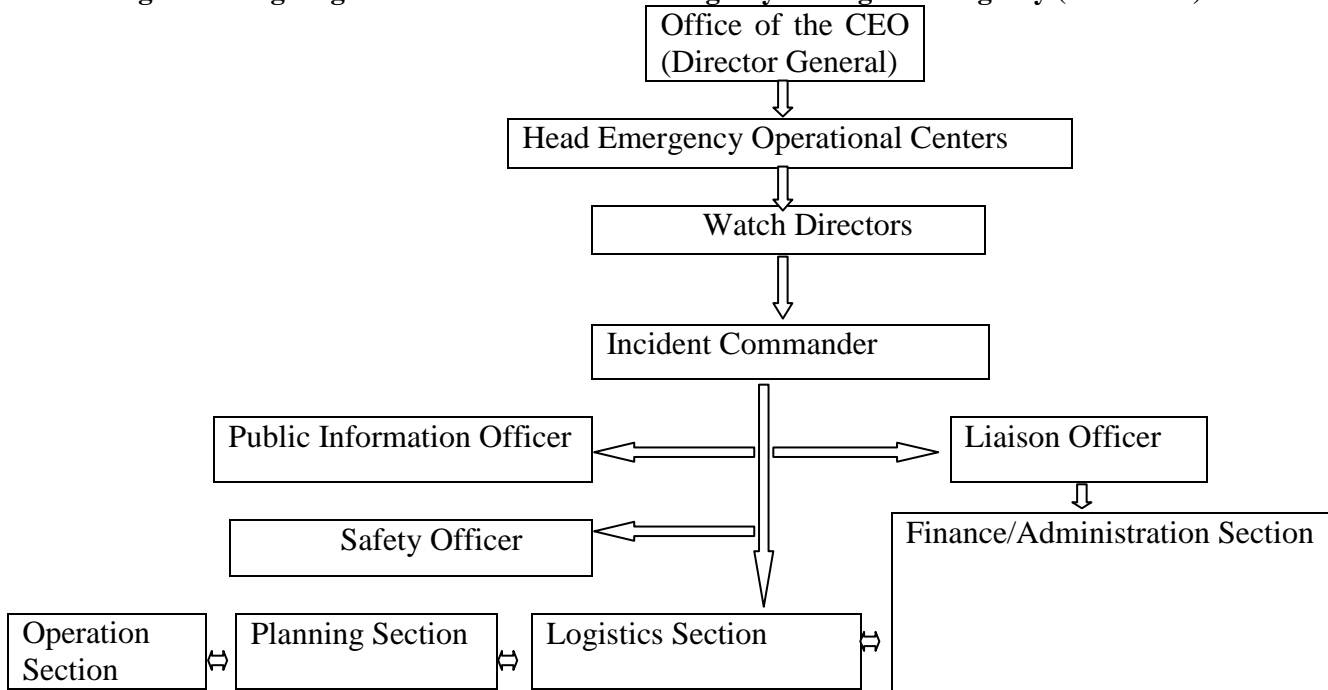
Anambra State Emergency Management Agency (ANSEMA) was founded in 2005 under Governor Chris Nwabueze Ngige's administration (Handbook of Anambra State Emergency Management Agency, 2013). The foundation of this Agency was laid by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) establishment Decree No. 12 of 1999 which mandated all state governments to establish State Emergency Management Agency.

Consequent upon that, Anambra state government established its state emergency management agency to work hand-in-glove with the state fire service department, the national emergency management agency, Disaster Response Units (DRU's) of the Military, Paramilitary and Police, Civil society organizations, International organizations (e.g. UNICEF & RUWASSA), Development partners, private sector, and relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA's) (e.g. Ministry of

Local Government and Chieftaincy Matters, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Works etc.).

ANSEMA as an agency is established under the office of the Deputy Governor of Anambra State and has the vision of reducing to the barest minimum occurrences of disasters in Anambra state and providing of urgent assistance to victims when disaster occurs. It has the mission of providing leadership and coordination for mobilization of resources, relief materials and personnel towards effective and efficient disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response in Anambra state.

Figure 8: Organogram of Anambra State Emergency Management Agency (ANSEMA)



Source: HandBook of Anambra State Emergency Management Agency (2013).

Structurally, ANSEMA is composed of: policy board of directors consisting of the Deputy Governor, Commissioner for Health, Commissioner for Works, Commissioner of Education, Commissioner for Environment, traditional rulers and the CEO of ANSEMA who make the operation policies of the Agency in line with the guideline of its national counterpart NEMA; the Executive board of directors consisting of the CEO of ANSEMA and all Head of Emergency Operational Centers who sees to the implementation of operational policy within the organization; the Watch Directors who are senior staff and plays supervisory function on subordinates especially the Incident Commander; the Incident Commander who oversees site operations; the command staff (Public information officer, Liaison officer, Safety officer) who are instruments of administration of the Incident commander; the Chief of the four (4) basic sections of the Agency – Operations section, Planning section, Logistics section and Finance/Administration section who are the administrative heads of these sections; and the General staff consisting of other staff of the above named four (4) sections who see to the day-to-day running of the Agency and carrying out of the business of the Agency.

The hierarchy of members of the General staff under the Operation Section include: Staff of the Staging Area, Staff of the Branches and Staff of the Air Ops Branch. Worthy of note is that the Staff of the Branches consists of Staff of the Divisions (which include Staff of the Air Strike Team, Task force and Single Resource) and Staff of the Groups.

Under the Planning section, the General staff are hierarchically structured thus: staff of the Resource Unit and Staff of the Demob. Unit who are coordinate in power and directly below the Chief of the Planning Section, Staff of Situation Unit and Staff of Doc. Unit (also coordinate in power), and finally, the Staff of Environmental Unit.

The Logistics section consists of staff of two different but coordinate branches – Service Branch and Support Branch. The Service Branch has within its hierarchy Staff of Community Unit, Staff of Medical Unit, and Staff of Food Unit. The Support Branch on the other hand has the staff of the

Supply Unit, the Staff of the Facilities Unit, and the Staff of the Ground Support Unit within its own hierarchy.

The Finance/Administration Section has four (4) units within its structural hierarchy, with two each having coordinate rank. Thus its General staff are members of these units. These units according to their hierarchy include Time Unit and Compensation Unit, and Procurement Unit and Cost Unit.

Disasters Managed By ANSEMA In Anambra State Between 2011 And 2019

To determine the natures of disasters managed by ANSEMA in Anambra State between 2011 and 2018, the hypothetical variables are tested below along thematic expositions and they include:

Flood:From hypothesis one, flood is one of the natures of disasters managed by ANSEMA in Anambra state between 2011 and 2018. In testing this hypothesis across the opinions of different data collection sources, the entire members of the focus group with whom the researcher discussed with in Anambra west local government area stated that flood is one disaster that ANSEMA actually managed between 2011 and 2018. According to one of the members Mrs. Bamidele Chinyere from Nzam:

This our area witnesses flood on yearly basis which usually destroys our crop, and if the government through ANSEMA cannot come to our rescue, I wonder who will? ANSEMA people are always here to take us to the holding camp and give us the little food they can until the flood reduces.

Adding to what Mrs. Bamidele said, Mr. Madueke Ochei from Umudora stated that he and his family are yearly victims of flood disaster because his house is quite near the Omambala River and as such they are always on the beneficiary list of ANSEMA who according to him runs to their help on event of this flood especially in 2012, 2013 and 2018.

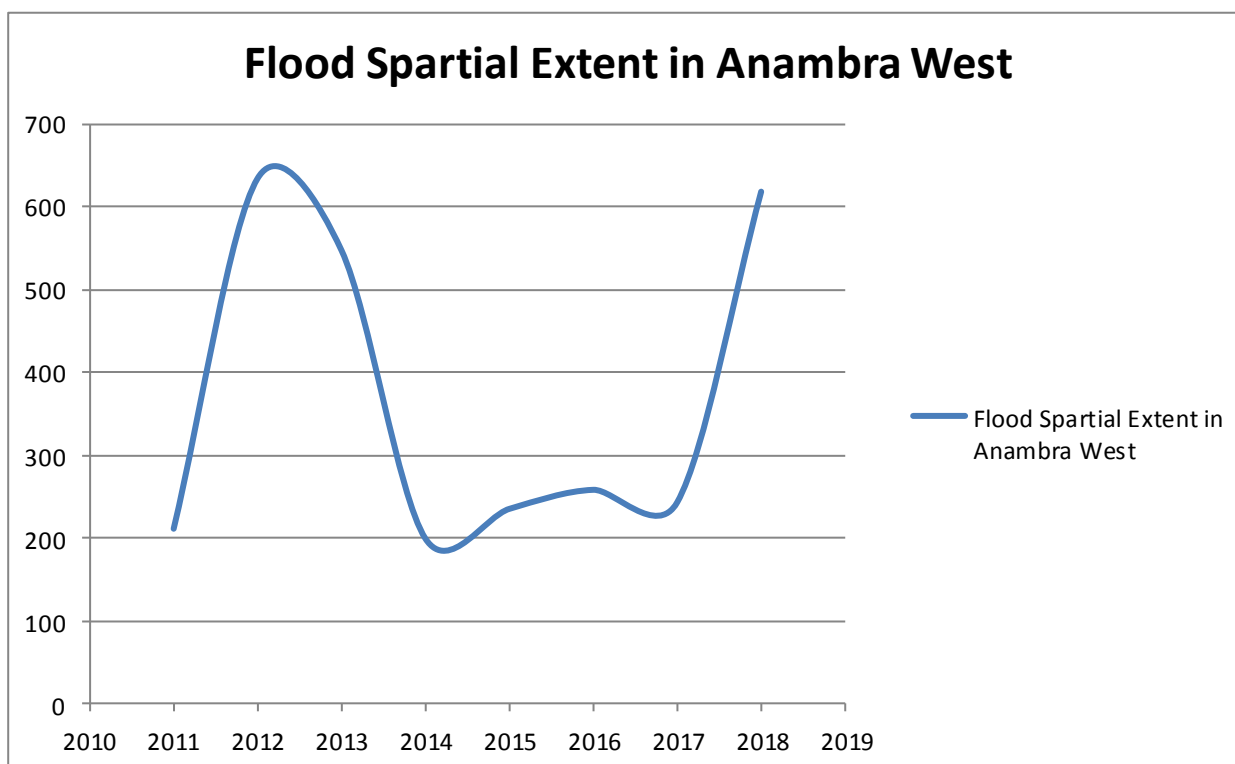


Figure 10: Graphical Representation of Spatial Extent of Flood in Anambra West Local Government from 2011 to 2018 (Justification for their local knowledge of Flood Disaster)

Source: Udo, Baywood & Ojinnaka (2018).

Similarly, the entire members of the focus group that discussed with the researcher in Idemili North local government area also stated that ANSEMA undertook the management of flood disaster within 2011 and 2018. Whereas some like Mr. Benjamin Onwuadike from Umuoji and Mr. Udoh Ejike from

Obosi were of the opinion that they watched the incidence of ANSEMA in collaboration with NEMA managing flood disaster in the state in 2012 on television, Mr. Michael Ezigbo from Abatete stated that he was one of the persons distributing relief materials in New Bethel Primary School Onitsha IDP camp where he aided the members of ANSEMA having been a member of Red Cross Society. Flood was also established as one nature of disaster whose management was undertaken by ANSEMA during the period of 2011 to 2018 by the members of Nnewi North focus group. One of the members by name Mr. Ifeanyi Moses from Uruagu stated thus:

I wasn't around Nnewi environs until 2017, but from the news updates and telecasts that I watched concerning the flooding of Anambra state in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2018, I saw the members of ANSEMA and NEMA coming through to help flood victims in Anambra state here. I also saw how the former governor (Mr. Peter Obi) visited the flooded areas especially the ones in Ayamelum and Ogbaru to see how the employees of this agency are doing their work. I must accord them respect for saving lives then, flood would have killed many if not for them.

Other members of this focus group on their own all lauded the Agency for their up-and-doing nature in events of flood disaster in the state. Mrs. Theresa Nnodu from Umudim opined that if ANSEMA work the way they do in flood disaster in erosion and building collapse disasters in Nnewi, then Okofia erosion in Otolo would have been a thing of the past and building collapses would have been minimal if not non-existent in the local government area.

All interviewed respondents of ANSEMA were also positive as regards ANSEMA managing the all nature of disasters (flood inclusive). Although, in the words of Mr. Nnanyelugo Nwachinemeluife, a watch director in ANSEMA - *'This agency manages all nature of disasters but within the period (2011) you are asking about, we managed flood mostly...'*

In support of this, scholars like Iroaganachi and Ufere (2013) opined that *'the 2012 flooding of Nigerian states has spurred the activeness of Nigerian disaster and emergency management agencies, at the national NEMA is working assiduously with NIMET, NESREA and NOA, at states like Lagos, Rivers, Anambra, Delta and others, SEMA is seen reducing flood risk impact by supplying relief materials...'* Also Nwabile (2015) observed that amongst other things ANSEMA is always in the business of managing flood and its effects within the state, but the pace at which they respond to the occurrence of this flood is a matter of doubt. Similarly, in the report of *Todayng Newspaper* dated September 30, 2018, ANSEMA is portrayed as grappling for food and non-food needs of more than 12,000 flood victims which were evacuated and kept under their management from flood prone areas.

Table 9: Flood Disaster Statistics in Anambra State from 2011 to 2018

Year	No of People Affected	No of People Displaced	No of People in IDP Camps	Cost of Upkeep N(000,000)
2011	1,014	472	315	4.5
2012	79,485	12,870	7,884	112.6
2013	34,281	2,112	1,644	23.5
2014	2,904	544	431	6.2
2015	1,033	376	295	4.2
2016	3,117	723	492	7.0
2017	4,684	969	687	9.8
2018	64,331	9,581	6,845	97.8
TOTAL	190,849	27,647	18,593	265.6

Source: Compiled by Researcher from Nigerian Disaster Risk Reports (NDRR) and NEMA Situation Reports.

Also from table 8 above, it can be deduce that there exist IDP camps for flood victims in Anambra state. It is pertinent to note that in line with disaster management and running of disaster camps, that NEMA and its state counterpart SEMA (of which ANSEMA belonged to) have this as their sole responsibility. Hence, the runnings of these flood IDP camps and the upkeep of the flood victims over the years have been conducted by ANSEMA within Anambra state.

From the above data presented, it is crystal clear that flood is a disaster that occurred within the period of 2011 and 2018 in Anambra State, and which was also managed by Anambra State Emergency Management Agency (ANSEMA) within this stated period. The question however is not whether

flood disaster occurrence was witnessed in the state within this period as it is a perennial problem of the state occurring in some flood-prone local governments such as Anambra West, Anambra East, Ayamelum, Ogburu, Onitsha South and Onitsha North at any slightest entrance into the rainy season of the year. In cognizance of this, what the question is is whether these flood disasters were being managed by ANSEMA of which from the above responses, it is clear that it is being managed by the agency. This thus, goes to validate flood as a nature of disaster that was managed by the agency within this period.

Fire Disaster:

Fire disaster is one phenomenal variable contained in hypothesis one as a nature disaster managed by ANSEMA. Across the different data collection means, different results on ANSEMA managing fire disaster were obtained.

The members of Anambra West focus group had divergent views towards this scenario. Whereas 5 out of 27 members reached were of the opinion that ANSEMA manages flood disaster, 6 were of the opinion that ANSEMA do not manage fire disaster whereas the remaining 16 persons honestly stated that they don't know. Among the people that stated that ANSEMA manages fire disaster, Mrs Orakwelu Georgina from Iyiora was of the assertion: "that since ANSEMA is a disaster management agency and manages flood here (Anambra West), they must be managing fire disaster also".

In contradiction to this Mr. Onwuatu Ojoma from Odomagwu stated that "*there was a massive wildfire outbreak in about 4 hectares of their rice farm, yet no one came to neither stop it nor compensate them*". He went further to state that he has never heard nor seen ANSEMA managing fire disaster. Mr. Oneta Philip from Oroma Etiti added that fire disaster management is solely the responsibility of the fire service of the state and not that of ANSEMA.

In Idemili North, no member of the focus group agreed that ANSEMA manages fire disaster other than Miss Ezenwaka Makuachukwu who stated that ANSEMA officials are always seen at the fire disaster scene to inspect the scene and probably to quench the fire. 11 out of the remaining 15 members of this focus group vehemently stated that ANSEMA does not manage fire disaster. In the words of Mr. Ezike Onyebuchi from Nkpor:

Which ANSEMA manages fire disaster? They don't manage anything, the Nkpor Junction fire incidence of 2015, did you see them there? The electrical market fire incidence in Obosi, did you see them there? They don't manage any fire disaster.

As an addendum to his view, Mr. Mmuoghalu Ekene from Umuoji stated that the Agency is only good at coming to inspect places after fire have destroyed it and nothing more. He added that they neither respond immediately to fire disaster nor provide relief to the victims. The remaining four (4) members of this focus group were indifference stating categorically that they don't know neither have they seen ANSEMA managing fire disasters.

In Nnewi North, 3 out of the 8 members of the focus group were of the opinion that ANSEMA manages fire disasters, another group of 3 persons disagreed while the remaining 2 persons were indifferent. According to Mr. Innocent Onyekaba from Nnewichi, *there has never been a major fire incidence in Anambra state without ANSEMA and fire service turning up. These two agencies work hand-in-hand*. Also, Mr. Andrew Orizu from Otolo who contravened his (Mr. Onyekaba's) opinion stated that the two agencies (State Fire Service and ANSEMA) are different. He added that ANSEMA do not participate in managing fire disaster rather their head (leader) and some of their delegates are always seen coming with either the governor or some other dignitaries to all disaster sites, be it fire or building collapse for media coverage of their personality.

In the interview conducted at SEMA office Awka, although the 31 interviewed persons stated that fire disaster falls within the framework of disasters managed by ANSEMA. None of the interviewees accepted to having had immediate response to fire disaster cases, rather Mrs. Nkemdilim Okafor of the Operations unit stated thus:

Fire incidences are essential part of the disasters managed by us (ANSEMA). But this disaster is managed through the state fire service. If you observe, we share this building with them, so in any case of fire incidence, they are the ones to go because that is where they specialize...

From her statement, it is visibly clear that the management of fire disaster is done by the state fire service and that any role played by ANSEMA in this nature of disaster management is a passive role.

This augments the view of Ejikeme (2017) who opined that the prevalence of fire disaster in Anambra state is sequel to the dysfunctionality of ANSEMA who are more or less not managing fire outbreaks, and the state fire service who are not only ill-equipped but are also having non-functional stations across the state. Similarly, Uche (2013) citing instances of Ebonyi fire disaster of February 2, 2012 and Bornu fire disaster of May 14, 2012 asserted that NEMA has intervened in fire disasters but SEMA (including ANSEMA) and other counterparts of NEMA at the local level have not been seen managing any fire disasters.

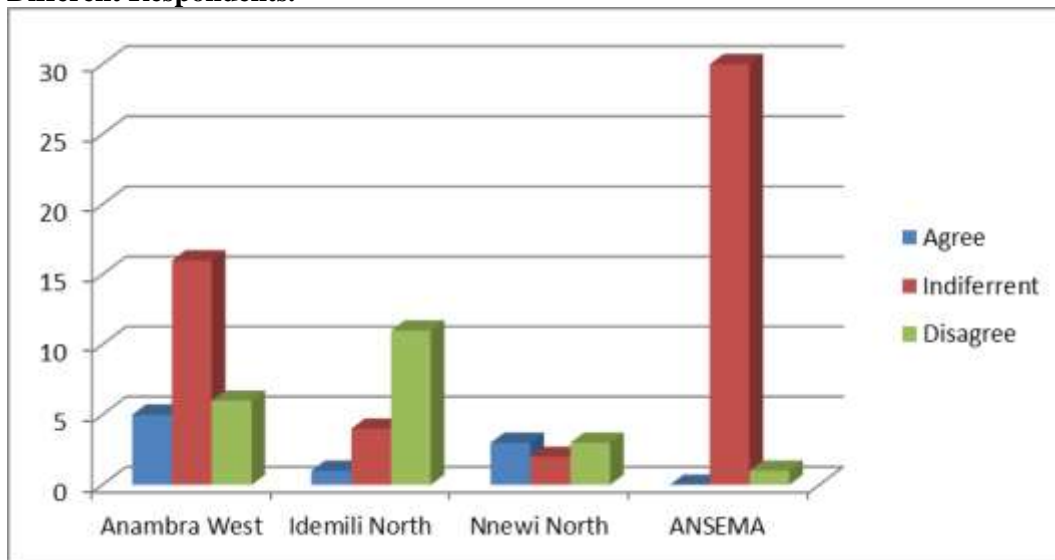
From the above, one could find out that there exist divergent views in regards to ANSEMA managing fire disaster as could also be seen in the tables and bar chart below.

Table 10: Primary Data Distribution of Responses on ANSEMA Managing Fire Disasters in Anambra State.

RESPONSES	ANAMBRA WEST	IDEMILI NORTH	NNEWI NORTH	ANSEMA	TOTAL
AGREE	5	1	3	-	9
DISAGREE	6	11	3	1	21
INDIFFERENT	16	4	2	30	52
TOTAL	27	16	8	31	82

Source: Field work, 2019.

Figure 11: Responses of ANSEMA Managing Fire Disaster in Anambra State Distributed Across Different Respondents.



Source: Researcher's Computation, 2019.

Table 11: Frequency-Percentage Distribution of Responses on ANSEMA Managing Fire Disaster in Anambra State.

RESPONSES	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
AGREE	9	10.98
INDIFFERENT	52	63.41
DISAGREE	21	25.61
TOTAL	82	100

Source: Field work, 2019.

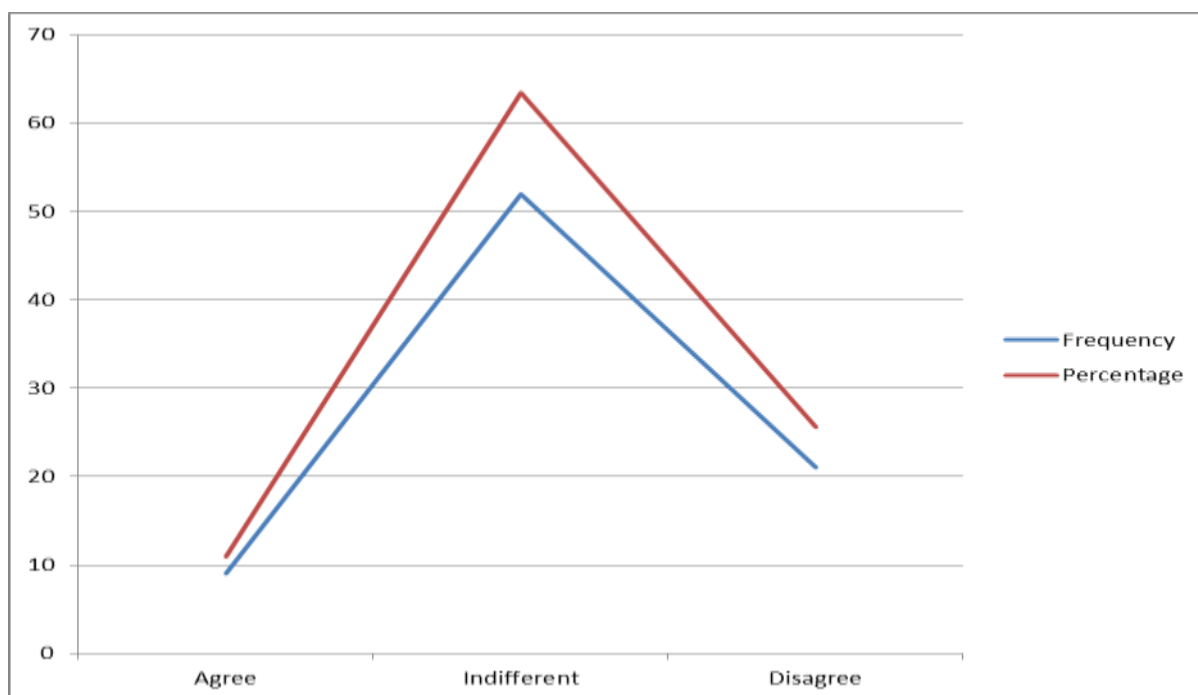


Figure 12: Graphical representation of Table 9.
Source: Researcher’s Computation.

From the tables, bar chart and graph above, it is deductive that the number and percentage of people that agreed that ANSEMA managed fire disaster in Anambra state between 2011 and 2018 is less than those that disagreed and those that are indifferent. The implication is that the number of those that are of the opinion that ANSEMA did not manage fire disaster within the stated period is higher.

Table 12: Report of Fire Statistics from 2011 to 2017 and Minor Additions from 2018 to 2019

Fire Stations	Year of Occurrence	No. of Response call	No. of Rescued people	No. of People dead	Cost of Incidence in Millions of US \$	Cost of Recovered in Millions of US \$
Onitsha (main mkt)	2011-2017	272	4	11	190.88	18.16
Onitsha (Okpoko)	2011-2019	276	7	54	341.62	4.69
Nkpor	2011-2017	85	1	8	18.79	6.27
Amawbia	2011-2018	204	5	0	17.6	2.13
Ekwulobia	2011-2017	5	0	12	0.71	1.32
Nnewi	2011-2017	43	0	1	4.35	11.82
Anaocha	2011-2019	14	0	0	0.051	0.33
Government House Awka	2011-2017	21	2	4	0.39	7.81
TOTAL		920	19	90	574.39	52.53

Source: Anambra Fire Service (2018); State Bureau of Statistics (2018); Additions by Researcher from Newspaper updates.

Table 13: Report of Fire Statistics from 2005 to 2011 in Anambra State

Fire stations	Year of occurrence	No. of response call	No. of Rescued people	No. of people Dead	Cost of incidence in Millions of U.S \$	Cost of Recovered
Onitsha (Main Mkt)	2005-2011	259	5	6	181.97	18.20
Onitsha (Okpoko)	2005-2011	245	0	8	25.40	2.56
Nkpor	2008-2011	20	0	0	0.68	0.05
Amawbia	2005-2011	193	4	5	130.51	10.12
Ekwulobia	2006-2011	14	1	1	0.35	5.00
Nnewi	2005-2011	51	0	0	0.85	7.60
Government House Awka	2005-2011	35	3	4	2.15	8.15
TOTAL		817	13	24	341.91	51.68

Source: Anambra State Fire Service, 2012.

Judging also from the statistics of fire disasters from 2005 to 2011 in comparison to 2011 to 2017, it would be seen that fire incidence in the state increased by 112.61% and that death associated with these fire disasters is positively correlated with the increase; hence increasing also from 24 to 90 amounting to exactly 375% increase. Such an increase would be difficult to record if ANSEMA managed fire disasters within the period under study. Thus, it is established herein that ANSEMA did not manage fire disasters in Anambra State within this period under study but only played a passive role of visiting locations where fire disasters occurred.

Disease Epidemic

This is another disaster hypothesized to have been managed by ANSEMA within the period of 2011 and 2018. According to the members of the focus group of Anambra West, ANSEMA does not manage disease epidemic. Although, most of the members of this focus group were indifferent stating honestly that they don't know as issues of health are classified, the Disease Surveillance and Notification Officer (DSNO) of Anambra West Local Government Area Health Department – Mr. Agbo Ifeanyi stated categorically that ANSEMA has never aided nor have they managed any health disaster or disease epidemic in the area. In his words:

I don't think ANSEMA has any health unit within their agency, they have neither managed any disease outbreak, helped in managing any epidemic, nor financed our fight against the pandemic of disease within this area irrespective of the prevalence of the outbreak of different diseases almost on yearly basis around here...

In support of this, the HOD of Health Anambra West Local Government who is a member of this focus group by name Mrs. P. N. Eze, stated that:

...the management of health disaster in the dimension of disease epidemic is being done by our health workers. The only aid we receive is from the state center for Epidemiology who sends Dr. Ubagha to us on the occurrence of any disease outbreak. ANSEMA or any other government agency has not been here on disease related matters rather on issues of flood.

The above assertion of Mrs. P. N. Eze is also in line with the self-report of HRH Igwe Joseph C. Ajodo who bitterly complained about cholera and gastro-enteritis (dysentery) outbreak within his community (Ukwalla) which has resulted to the death of 5 persons. According to him, excess flood comes with diseases as it is this same flooded water that served as drinking water to his people. Yet, no ANSEMA intervention is seen around his community, that the disaster would have wiped off the people if not for the timely intervention of the members of the primary health care center.

According to the members of Idemili North Local Government Focus Group, disease epidemic is not prevalent within their region, hence, they cannot tell whether ANSEMA has managed the outbreak of diseases or not. One of the members of this focus group – Mr. Obinwugo Chukwuebuka from Ogidi asserted that:

... if common sicknesses and diseases such as Malaria and Elephantiasis prevalent around here are part of what ANSEMA should manage, then they have not been doing that; but if they are not, then I don't know whether they have managed or have not managed disease epidemic in the state.

Similarly, the members of Nnewi North local government focus group also opined that whether or not ANSEMA has managed disease epidemic is unknown to them as the pandemic of disease has never occurred within their local government except during the Nigerian civil war where people suffered from Kwashiorkor and Marasmus.

In the opinion of ANSEMA interviewees, disease epidemic falls outside their jurisdiction of management. According to Mr. Ikenna Achebe of the planning unit, all disease disasters are handled by the health workers and

what the members of ANSEMA do at best in response to these diseases is to contact the health workers and work with them in order to achieve that effective management of health disasters are carried out and that the victims are given adequate medical care.

In the words of Uche (2013) writing on the *Institutional Effectiveness of NEMA in Disaster Management in Nigeria*, both NEMA and SEMA are on the negative end in disease disaster management, hence ANSEMA have done nothing in the dimension of managing disease epidemic.

From the foregoing, it can be deduced that the management of disease epidemic in Anambra State within the period under study had nothing to do with ANSEMA as it is evident that they are unconcerned with health and disease related issues in the state.

Erosion

This is another nature of disaster proposed by the hypothesis as having been managed by ANSEMA between 2011 and 2018.

In testing this hypothesis, 8 out of the 27 persons that formed the Anambra West focus group agreed that ANSEMA managed erosion disaster within the state, 4 persons disagreed while 15 persons were indifferent. The likes of Mrs. Okeke Philomena from Inoma who agreed that ANSEMA manages erosion disaster based her argument on the possibilities that what ANSEMA might be managing in regard to disaster are those ones that have physical impact on the people and the environment.

In opposition, Mrs. Bamidele Chinyere from Nzam stated that the management of erosion is dependent on the state government and not any agency. She added that ANSEMA is disaster reactive and unless erosion has led to the collapse of a building structure, will ANSEMA officials be there.

In Idemili North Local Government focus group, the members of this focus group discredit ANSEMA in the management of erosion disaster. Mr. Muoghalu Ekene from Umuoji, Mr. Okolo John Obinna from Obosi, Mrs. Uchenna Ejiamma from Oraukwu, Mrs. Uzoegbu Oluchukwu from Nkpor and Mr David Onuseolu from Ideani specifically echoed that erosion is constantly threatening the lives of the people of their respective communities and nothing is being done about it by the so-called ANSEMA. Mr. Muoghalu Ekene added that the only time he has seen ANSEMA at erosion site was in 2007 when they came to inspect the Ogbuagu erosion site at Abidi Umuoji, but up till date the erosion is still there and expanding at an alarming rate.

In Nnewi North, there exist disparities of responses. Whereas three persons (Mrs. Chinyere Nzewi, Mr. Okechukwu Afolo and Mr. Andrew Orizu) strongly believed that ANSEMA has managed erosion disaster, 2 persons (Mrs. Theresa Nnodu and Mr. Uzochukwu Muoneke) were against their opinion, while the remaining 3 persons (Mr Innocent Onyeakaba, Mr. Ifeanyi Moses, and Mrs Ngozika Nnoluka) were of the opinion that the researcher should go to Otolu and Umudim erosion sites and confirm for himself, stating sarcastically that the erosions are still there.

In the interview with 31 members of ANSEMA reached, it was observed that the entire 31 persons were of the opinion that erosion disaster management is a responsibility that ANSEMA cannot shoulder off. However, the Director of ANSEMA Chief Nnanyelugo Nwachinemeluife and Mr. Idigo Augustine of the Operations Unit bluntly stated that in as much as it falls within the responsibilities of ANSEMA, erosion management is capital intensive and ANSEMA do not have the financial capacity to fully manage it. Mr Idigo added that what they do at best is to warn the residents of erosion areas ahead of any disaster, to evacuate and relocate from the areas.

Similar to the above opinion, Ezezue, Odoanyanwu and Nzewi (2017) stated that virtually 75.6% of Anambra state is prone to erosion disaster and its management is being subjected to the state governments determination; neither has an Agency of government nor Non-governmental organization taken its management and succeeded autonomously. Nwobodo et al. (2018) also added that lack-lustrous attitude of ANSEMA and other emergency management agencies towards erosion in Anambra state has immensely contributed to the rise of the menace within the state.

Drawing from the above data presentation and analysis, ANSEMA's participation in the management of erosion is only passive. Hence, within the period under study one can say that erosion management was not conducted by ANSEMA despite its prevalence in Anambra state.

Building Collapse

This is another nature of disaster assumed to be managed by ANSEMA under hypothesis one. However, in testing this hypothesis, the entire members of Anambra West Local Government other than 7 persons were indifferent while these seven persons agreed to having witnessed ANSEMA managing erosion. The health workers under this focus group (Mrs. P.N. Eze, Mr. Agbo Ifeanyi, Mrs. Mabilia Elizabeth and Mrs. Rose Agbata) consisted of the 7 persons that agreed to ANSEMA managing building collapse. According to Mrs. Mabilia Elizabeth:

When I was working in Onitsha North, I have had patients rushed down to My PHC by ANSEMA officials and some other people, being victims of building collapse.

On similar note, Mrs. P.N. Eze (HOD of Health) stated that part of the discussion in the Health conference they had in King David Hotel Awka of which ANSEMA officials were there, was on how to limit the number of

building collapses and how to care for its victims. She added that the Managing Director (CEO) of ANSEMA – Mr. Paul Odenigbo was the person who chaired the event.

In Idemili North, 9 out of the focus group were of the opinion that building collapses were being managed by ANSEMA. According to Mrs. Okoye Ifeoma from Abacha, she was there when a building collapsed at Umuokpu Awka and within an hour of the building collapse, the members of ANSEMA were already there to check if there is any victim of the collapse. Other composition of this 9 people stated also that they have either heard or seen (mostly on television) where ANSEMA officials are evacuating building collapse victims especially in Nnewi. 5 out of the remaining seven (7) persons of this focus group were indifferent whereas two (2) persons opposed the view with no tangible reason.

At Nnewi North local government, 5 out of the focus group members agreed to ANSEMA managing building collapse disasters in the state. Amongst them, Mr. Ifeanyi Moses from Uruagu stated that the building belonging to one Mr. Avoyi Collins M. which collapsed at Okpuno, Oloto Nnewi saw ANSEMA officials evacuating the 11 victims of the building collapse incidence before sealing off the building and confiscating it, having warned ab intio that no one should endanger the lives of people by erecting buildings with substandard building materials.

The remaining 3 persons in this focus group stated that ANSEMA only comes to inspect collapsed buildings and to collect buildings and lands belonging to people when they mistakenly collapse. The above opinion observably proves that the remaining 3 persons who are members of this group are ignorant of the fact that such measure is a deterrent measure that would discourage others from building with substandard materials.

In the interview with the members of ANSEMA, the 31 interviewed persons stated emphatically that the Agency managed building collapses. According to Mrs. Chinyere Mbagha who is one of the directors, the Agency is always at the field evacuating victims of building collapses and taking them to hospitals where they receive free medical care. She added that the Agency also works hand-in-hand with ASUDEB (Anambra State Urban Development Board) to whom they specify the standard needed for construction of buildings in liaison with Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON). Similarly, Mr. Idigo stated that they have sealed off many collapsed buildings and taken the ownership of such land from the owners. He added that in Onitsha, the government of Anambra state now has about 6 lands, in Nnewi 7, Awka 3 Ekwulobia 1, and many other places that previously belonged to citizens before a building collapsed there.

In support of the above, Ezeagu (2015) writing on infrastructure in Anambra state posited that the move of ANSEMA towards confiscation of collapsed buildings is a preventive measure towards further building collapses in Anambra state. Also in the telecast of channels TV dated June 7, 2012, the timely move by members of ANSEMA to evacuate the students of collapsed hostel of Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka was applauded.

In all, it becomes a matter of direct expression of fact that ANSEMA managed building collapse disasters across the state within the period under study.

Communal Conflict

This is another disaster managed by ANSEMA according to the hypothesis. However, according to the testing of the hypothesis, in Anambra West, all the members of the focus group stated that ANSEMA does not manage communal conflict, rather the kings of the community and the delegates of the state government mediate to bring it to a resolved end. Mrs. Ajodo Eunice, Mrs. Monica Nneke and Mrs. Bamidele Chinyere also state that even in the recent communal conflict between Umuenuwelum and Nzam in which many lives were lost (in specific 32 lives), there was no sign of ANSEMA nor their officials.

According to all members of Idemili North focus group, ANSEMA do not manage communal conflicts. In the assertion of Mr. Udo Ejike:

If ANSEMA manages communal conflicts then the incessant communal fights between Obosi and Nkpor, Nkpor and Ogidi and Ogidi Ogbunike would have seen ANSEMA playing a role towards their resolution. But this is not so.

Inquiring from Nnewi North focus group, the entire members were indifferent stating that communal and intercommunal conflicts do not prevail amongst communities in Nnewi North. Mr. Okechukwu Atolo from Nnewichi stated that the conflict witnessed in Nnewi North is mere family conflicts which do not necessitate the involvement of any agency; rather they are settled within the family.

The interviewees at ANSEMA office in Awka also noted without mincing words that ANSEMA does not manage communal conflicts, and even when these conflicts get heavily blooded, their national counterpart NEMA is seen doing justice to that as could be seen in the Northern Nigeria.

The implication of the above responses is that ANSEMA does not manage communal and inter-communal conflicts despite this being a nature of disaster that prevailed in the state between 2011 and 2019. Little wonder, Anyanwu (2016) questioned the existence of ANSEMA as an emergency management agency if they cannot manage the communal conflict between Abagana and Ukpo in 2017.

Summarily, it could be deduced from the testing of hypothesis one, that amongst other disasters, the disasters whose management were undertaken by ANSEMA in Anambra state between 2011 and 2019 are flood and building collapse.

CONCLUSION

Anambra state is witnessing increase in numerous types of disasters in recent times. Just recently, Anambra state witnessed massive fire disasters in Upper-Iweka, Ochanja market, Chukwudi Bus Stop Omaba phase II, Bisoil fuel station and mini fire incidence in Agulu. With the rate of increase of these disasters, one begins to wonder if disaster management body exists; if they exist, why are they not combating these disasters; if they are combating these disasters, why are these disasters still prevalent in the society; does it mean that this body is ineffective; amongst other thoughts that bothers within the ambit of such philosophical discourse.

One fact ostensible is that disaster management agencies exists, and every other mindful thought towards increase in disaster despite the existence of this agency can only be ascribed to be a challenge to these disaster management agencies. It is against this backdrop that the researchers undertook this study on Anambra State Emergency Management Agency (ANSEMA) in disaster management and the prospects of improving their performance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Sequel to the research findings of this study, it has become pertinent to make the following recommendations. It is considered in the view of the researcher that if they are taken seriously and effectively implemented with a genuine sense of purpose and commitment; that they will go a long way in improving ANSEMA's disaster management performance in Anambra state. These recommendations include:

Increment of ANSEMA's active disaster management scope: ANSEMA should be made to play actively disaster management role in all kinds of disasters, and not relinquish the management of certain types of disaster to other agencies. They should be made to play active role in the management of other natures of disaster such as erosion, fire disasters, communal conflicts, disease epidemic etc which they play passive roles on.

Empower of ANSEMA to undertake capital disaster management constructions: ANSEMA should be empowered to be able to undertake construction of disaster management infrastructures such as dams, drainages and bridges in addition to other disaster management measures adopted by the agency.

ANSEMA's Finance should be established under Statutory Transfer: Since disaster management is fundamental to societal and human existence and at the same time capital intensive, ANSEMA's finance should be established under statutory transfer so that the Agency would have the entire fund it requires to effectively run the cost of disaster management in the state.

Increment of salary and incentives of ANSEMA employees: Since disaster management is a life risking duty which people seldom undertake, there should be a restructure of the salary and incentive structure of ANSEMA employees in the dimension of increasing their remuneration, emoluments and welfare schemes so as to serve as a boost to their morale towards their duty. Specifically, their incentive should encompass high safety and medical allowance and their welfare schemes should capture free and compulsory life assurance, free and compulsory health insurance, free and compulsory property and assets insurance, and other non-monetary incentives like house and car gifting.

Establishment of Statutory Training, Research and Development Programme for ANSEMA Employees: A compulsory 3 years programme should be statutorily established for the employees of ANSEMA to train and develop them in the field of disaster management both practically and theoretically, and to facilitate the evolvement of new efficient means of managing disasters in the state.

Enforcement of compulsory public compliance policy to ANSEMA's advices and regulations: A policy should be formulated to sensitize the public on the need to implement ANSEMA's disaster management advices and regulations, and also to compulsorily evacuate people resident in disaster areas at the occurrence or near-occurrence of any disaster whether or not it is against their will.

REFERENCES

- Anambra State Emergency Management Agency, ANSEMA (2012). *Official Report on Flood in Anambra State*. Awka: SEMA Press.
- Anambra State Emergency Management Agency, ANSEMA (2012). *Community Preparedness Against Flooding: A Disaster Risk Reduction Training Manual*. Awka: KFE Publishers.
- Anambra State Emergency Management Agency, ANSEMA (2013). *Anambra State Emergency Preparedness and Response Policy /Road Map*. Awka: SEMA.
- Anambra State Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget (2012). *2011 Statistical Year Book*. Awka: Anambra State Bureau of Statistics.
- Anambra State Ministry of Health. (2013). *Report of the Anambra State Wide Rapid Health Facility Assessment*. Awka: Anambra State Ministry of Health.

- Anambra State, Nigeria. Geneva: UNICEF.
- Colelta, M. (2014). *Human Driven-Disasters: Violent, Conflict, Terrorism and Technology*. United States: Inter-American Development Bank..
- Federal Republic of Nigeria, FRN (1999). *Decree No 12: Establishment Decree of NEMA*. Abuja: Official Gazette.
- Gavidia, K. (2000). *Nature Response to Disaster: Are we prepared?* California: Berkeley Jany Books Inc.
- Haddow, G.D. & Bullock, J.A. (2013). *International Disaster Management*. New York: Random House Inc.
- Kreimer A. & Munasingle, A. (1991). *Managing Disaster Risks in Emerging Economics*. Washington DC: World Bank.
- Mileti, D. (1999). *Disasters by Design: A Reassessment of National Disasters in the United States*. Washington DC: Joseph Henry Press.
- John, O. (2004). Disaster Management as a Strategy that is implemented after any catastrophic event takes place. In G.D. Haddow & J.A. Bullock (Ed.)- *International Disaster Management*. (102-171). New York: Random House Inc.
- Aronu, F.I., Okafor, G.O. & Aronu, C.O. (2013). The Contribution of Effective Communication System in the Management of Disaster in Nigeria. *International Journal of Advancement in Research and Technology*. 2(9). 32-35.
- Efobi, K., & Anierobi, C. (2013). Impact of Flooding on Riverine Communities: The Experience of the Omambala and Other Areas in Anambra State, Nigeria. *Journal of Economic of Economics and Sustainable Development*. 4(18). 58-62.
- Ezechukwu, I.A. & Madubuikwe, C.N. (2015). Environmental Impact Assessment of Gully Erosion in Umuoji, Idemili Nort L.G.A. in Anambra State. *International Journal of Engineering and Sciences*. 4(9). 44-53.
- Ezenwaji, E.E., Nzoiwu, C.P. & Umeogo, C.C. (2017). Contributions of Rainfall and other Meteorological Factors to Building Collapse in Urban Areas of Anambra State. *Journal of Environmental Review*. 6(1). 45-55.
- Ezenyilimba, E., Mmaduagwu, N.E., & Eze, J.O. (2018). Disaster Management in a Volatile Ecowas Region: Nigerian Perspective. *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences*. 7(3). 30-46.
- Ezeomodo, I.C. & Igbokwe, I.J. (2019). Mapping of urban features of Nnewi Metropolis using HIGH Resolution Satellite Image and Support Vector Machine Classifier. *Journal of Environment and Earth Science*. 9(6). 116-130.
- Ezezue, A.M., Odoanyanwu, N., Nzewi, N.U., Ajator, U.O. & Eboh, H.C. (2017). Flooding in the Anambra East Local Government Area and Adaptation Strategies in Building Designs. *Tropical Built Environment Journal*. 1(6). 70-80.
- Iroaganachi, N. & Ufere, J.K. (2013)b. Social Erosion in Awka, Anambra State (Nigeria): Assessing the Social and Environmental Effects. *Journal of Environment and Earth Science*. 3(5). 77-91.
- Nwabinele, E.O. (2013). Gully and Flooding in Anambra State: The Way Forward, *Journal of Environmental and Earth Science*. 3(12). 152-154.
- Ogundele, J.A., Arohunsoro, S.J., Jegede, A.O. & Oni, B.B. (2013). Evaluating the operations of Emergencies and Disasters Agencies in Ekiti State, Nigeria. *Journal of Natural Sciences Research*. 3(15). 132-138.
- Okoli, A.C. (2014). Disaster Management and National Security in Nigeria: The Nexus and the Disconnect. *International Journal of liberal Arts and Social Science*. 2(1). 21-59.
- Olorunfemi, F.B. & Adebimpe, R.U. (2008). Sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction in Nigeria: Lessons for Developing Countries. *African research Review*. 2(2). 187-217.
- Sadiq, A. (2016). A look at Nigeria's Bourgeoning Emergency Management System: Challenges, Opportunity and Recommendations for Improvement. *Journal of Natural Sciences Research*. 1(2). 19-30.
- Smla, A. & Srivastara, R. (2017). Concept, Objectives and Challenges of Disaster Management. *International Journal of Science and Research*. 6(7). 418-424.
- Udo, E.A., Baywood, C.N. & Ojinnaka, O.C. (2018). Flood Hazard Analysis and Damage Assessment of 2012 Flood in Anambra State Using Gis and Remote Sensing. *Journal of Emergency Management Studies*. 2(7). 63-77.
- Ministry of Home Affairs (2016). *Understanding Disasters*. India: National Institute of Disaster Management.
- National Bureau of Statistics, NBS (2019), *Nigerian Social Statistics and Demographic Data*. Retrieved from https://www.opendataforNigeria.org/15473_936/Nigerian-social-statistics-and-demographics-state-local-federal-5942-sourceB.html/
- National Emergency Management Agency, NEMA (2010a)a. *2009 Disaster Management Framework*. Abuja: NEMA Press.
- National Emergency Management Agency, NEMA (2010b)b. *2009 Annual Report*. Abuja: NEMA Press.
- National Emergency Management Agency, NEMA (2013). *National Disaster Management Framework: Early Warning and other Preparation*. Abuja: NEMA Press.

- National Emergency Management Agency, NEMA (2018). *Annual Nigerian Disaster Risk Report*. Abuja: NEMA Press.
- National Emergency Management Agency, NEMA (2018a). *National Disaster Framework: Response and Recovery Strategy*. Abuja: NEMA Press.
- National Emergency Management Agency, NEMA (2018b). *Flood Situation Report*. Abuja: NEMA Press.
- State Bureau of Statistics (2015). *2014 Electoral Statistic of Anambra State*. Awka: Anambra State Bureau of Statistics.
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, UNISDR (2013a). *Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action: Summary of Reports 2007-2013*. Geneva: United Nations.
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, UNISDR (2013b). *Using Science for Disaster Risk Reduction*, Geneva:United Nations
- Anambra Broadcasting Service, ABS (2017). <https://absradiotv.com/11-trapped-as-building-collapse-in-Nnewi.html/>.
- Anambra Broadcasting Service, ABS (2018). <https://absradiotv.com/hostel-collapse-in-ifite-awka.html/>
- Anambra Broadcasting Service, ABS (2019). <https://Obsradiotr.Com/Gov-Obiano-Visits-Ochanja-Stops-At-Boromeo.html>
- Anol, B. (2012, July, 19). We need more than food in the camp. Retrieved from <https://news.onlinenigeira.com/nigeira-news/3352-we-need-more-than-flood/news/disp.asp?>
- City Population (2019). <https://ciypopulation.com/?192source/population-anambra-state-nnewi-north.html/>
- Ejikeme, C. (2012, September 6). Disasters in Nigerian Disaster Management. Retrieved from <https://www.huriwa.blogspot.com/2017.06/disaster-in-nigeira-disaster.html/>
- Nasiru, A. (2012), August, 27). How do we manage this flood? Retrieved from <http://environmentalsynergy.worldpress.com/2012/27/08/how-do-we-manage-this-flood.html>.
- Ibitoye, V. (July, 09, 2013). Positioning NEMA for better disaster management: *Daily Independent*. P.2
- Chikezie, O. (March 4, 2017). Onitsha Weep as DMGS Roundabout Burn to the ground. *Champions*. P. 27.
- John, T. (June 8, 2018). Shell Donates Relief Materials to flood victims in Anambra. *Daily sun*. p. 49.
- Matthew, A. (September 30, 2018). The menace of flood and government struggle. *Today*. P. 3
- Osiberoha, O. (November, 2, 2018). Fire Service: Neglected at the peril of citizens. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.google.com/amp/s/guardian.ng/saturday-magazine/cover/fire-serrvices-neglected-at-the-peril-of-the-citziens/amp>.
- Nweke, N. (October 17, 2019). Petrol tanker fire hits Onitsha, leaves Ochanja in Ashes as death toll rises. *Toadyng*. Retrieved from <https://www.today.ng/news/petrol-tanker-fire-hits-ontisha.html/>
- Obi, P. (October 18, 2019). Is hell let loose? Another tanker fire in Onitsha. *Todayng*. Retrieved from <https://www.today.ng/news/another-tanker-fire-in-ontisha.html/>
- Onu, H. (October 18, 2019). Onitsha in flame again. *The sun*. p. 2
- Anol, F. (2012). National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and Disaster management in Nigeria: Lessons for Developing countries. A paper presented at the *National conference of Human security and socio-economic progress* at university of Ibadan, Oyo state.
- McEntine, D. (2004). The status of emergency management theory: Issues, barriers and recommendations for improved scholarship. A paper presented at the *Annual emergency management Higher education conference*, National emergency training center, Emmetsburg, Maryland.
- Phil-Eze, P.O. (2002). Soil topography and Human impact on Biodiversity An insight on Anambra state. a paper presented at *United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)*. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Appendix I

Pictures Of Disaster Occurrence And Their Locations In Anambra State



Erosion Site Achina



Obosi Erosion Site



Inoma Community Flooding in Anambra West



Onitsha Upper Fire Disaster



Umuenwelum Flooding in Anambra West



Nkpor Junction Fire Disaster in Idemili North



Inoma Flooding in Anambra State

Appendix II

Pictures Of Focus Group Discussion Across The Three Different Local Governments



Members of the Anambra West Focus Group



During Second Visit to Anambra West on Friday August 9, 2019.



Members of Focus Group at Nnewi



Members of Anambra West Focus Group on the Second Visit