

NE Nigeria Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Workshop – Summary Report

Dates: 24–26 June 2025

Location: Red Roof, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria



Workshop participants (Source: Alicia Gimeno-Blanco, 2025)

1. Introduction and context

From 24 to 26 June 2025, a three-day Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) workshop was held in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. The event was organized jointly by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the Global Shelter Cluster (GSC), in collaboration with the North-East Nigeria Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) Sector. The aim was to support the integration of DRR into humanitarian programming in North-East Nigeria.

Participants included representatives from government agencies, UN bodies, international and local NGOs, and the Nigerian Red Cross. The focus was on initiating the co-development of preliminary risk management plans for four key hazards identified by the sector: flooding, fire, extreme heat, and strong winds, all of which present critical threats in IDP sites and host communities across the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe).

Facilitators included Alicia Gimeno (independent consultant, UNDRR) and Charles Kelly (Green Team, GSC). The workshop combined technical presentations, a field-based simulation exercise, and structured group planning.

2. Workshop objectives

The central objective was to initiate the process of producing a practical, context-specific, and actionable preliminary risk management plan for each identified hazard.

The workshop also aimed to:

- Strengthen inter-agency and government coordination.
- Build local capacity in community-based risk assessment.
- Promote shared preparedness across humanitarian actors.
- Ensure that DRR is integrated into regular humanitarian programming, rather than treated as a separate or optional intervention.

3. Workshop structure and methodology

The workshop was structured to progress over three days, starting with foundational knowledge, followed by practical exercises, and culminating in applied planning.

- **Day 1** Focused on setting the conceptual groundwork. Participants were introduced to regional hazard trends, local experiences, and the national DRR framework. [Presentations](#) were delivered by agencies including NiMet, NEMA, the Federal Fire Service, UN Women, OCHA and the Nigerian Red Cross, among others.
- **Day 2** Centered on hazard-specific sessions and a field simulation exercise designed to replicate community-level hazard risk assessment and data collection processes.
- **Day 3** Translated learning into practice. Participants worked in groups, to pre-design hazard-specific risk management plans. The day concluded with a session from UNDRR on the [Checklist for Scaling Up DRR in Humanitarian Action](#) and a participatory DRR survey.

Refer to [Annex 1](#)

Annex 1. Workshop agenda for the full agenda.

Due to operational security constraints, the workshop was planned to take place entirely within the IOM-managed Red Roof facility in Maiduguri.

4. Participation and representation

The workshop was well attended, with broad representation across sectors:

- **Government entities:** 2 participants each from NiMet, NEMA, SEMA Adamawa, and Borno State Fire Service.
- **UN agencies:** IOM and UNHCR.
- **Local NGOs:** Eight organizations, including BOAID, SHI, Pride, COWACDI, HARAF, SHO, Care Aid, and GREENCODE.
- **International NGOs:** NRC, Mercy Corps, and Solidarités International.
- **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement:** Nigerian Red Cross Society.

Note: A representative of the internally displaced community was invited but did not attend.

Refer to [Annex 2](#) for the list of participants and affiliated organizations.

5. Field visit

The day before the workshop, the IOM CCCM team organized a field visit for the two workshop facilitators to two IDP sites around Maiduguri: Custom House, located just outside the town and managed by IOM, and Yawuri, an informal site situated within a host community.

In both sites, the facilitators conducted visits for assessment purposes and to gain preliminary insight into the realities on the ground ahead of the workshop. Brief meetings were also held with community leaders to discuss the impact of hazards, levels of awareness, the existence of early warning systems, and preparedness.





Field visit to IDP sites (Source: Alicia Gimeno-Blanco, 2025)

6. Simulation exercise overview

On Day 2, a four-hour simulation exercise was conducted. Participants rotated through five hazard-based scenarios, fire, flash floods, riverine floods, extreme heat, and strong winds. Facilitators role-played as affected community members, simulating the data collection process during community hazard risk assessments. An example assessment template was provided, along with a map showing the location of each hazard scenario within the Red Roof facilities.

While a quick review of community focused assessment was provided on Day One, it was anticipated that most of the participants had significant experience in assessments and the workshop did not focus on assessment training as such.

The exercise enabled participants to practice gathering information that would inform the following day's planning activities.

Refer to [Annex 3](#) for background information on the simulation exercise and the setting of each scenario.





Workshop participants take roles during the SIMEX (Source: Alicia Gimeno-Blanco, 2025)

7. Hazard-specific risk management plans

On Day 3, each group collaborated to draft initial hazard-specific risk management plans for each hazard, covering preparedness, response, recovery, and general risk reduction (applicable to all stages). Each team presented one of the risk management plans to ensure complete coverage of all hazards. Drafts were reviewed in plenary for feedback and alignment.

It was noted that most teams grouped risk reduction and relief actions under the "Response" section. This approach can blur the distinction between actions that reduce risk and those that address impacts once they occur.

A similar issue was observed in the preparedness section, where actions intended to reduce risk were not clearly distinguished from those aimed at providing relief in the case of a disaster, for instance, stockpiling relief supplies.

8. Feedback summary

8.1. Simulation exercise

The simulation exercise was widely praised by participants for its relevance, interactivity, and learning value. It provided an opportunity for participants to apply the concepts discussed in earlier sessions and to experience a realistic, if condensed, version of community hazard risk assessment.

Key strengths identified:

- **Realism and practical relevance:** Participants consistently noted that the simulation scenarios were highly reflective of real conditions in the BAY states, particularly for hazards such as flooding and fire. The exercise bridged the gap between theory and

practice, allowing participants to visualize and simulate how DRR tools could function in field settings.

- **Scenario design and rotation format:** The use of multiple stations, each representing a different hazard, enabled participants to engage with a variety of risks and responses. This structure fostered active learning and allowed for comparison across hazard types. The rotation system encouraged hands-on participation and peer learning.
- **Teamwork and collaboration:** Most teams reported strong internal communication, collaboration, and problem-solving. Participants valued the opportunity to engage across organizational lines and to practice joint decision-making under pressure.
- **Linkages to operational DRR programming:** Many participants reported that the simulation clarified how DRR can be integrated into ongoing humanitarian work, especially in Shelter, CCCM, and NFI sectors. It strengthened their understanding of community-based approaches to risk identification and response planning.

Key challenges and gaps noted:

- **Clarity of instructions and roles:** While some participants found instructions unclear and suggested clearer guidance with defined roles (e.g. leader, recorder, spokesperson), others felt the instructions were very clear.
- **Time constraints:** Several teams reported limited time restricted meaningful engagement and output quality, though some teams completed the exercise ahead of schedule.
- **Data and information gaps:** Some groups noted overlapping questions and a lack of background information on the simulated communities, such as demographics and coping strategies.
- **Missing elements and community representation:** Gaps in the role play included limited attention to gender, disability, early warning systems, and environmental or infrastructure risks. One team also noted the absence of real community voices, such as IDP representatives or local leaders, Overall Workshop Evaluation.

Refer to [Annex 4](#) for the simulation exercise feedback Excel sheet.

8.2. Overall workshop evaluation

Feedback collected at the end of the workshop reflects a highly positive experience across all components, content, structure, facilitation, and logistics. Most respondents found the workshop not only relevant to their work, but also well delivered and thoughtfully structured.

Overall satisfaction:

- **General ratings:**
 - 17 participants rated the workshop as "Very Good".
 - 4 participants gave it a "Good" rating.
 - Only 1 participant gave a "Very Poor" score, but this seemed inconsistent with the rest of their responses, which were mostly positive.

- **Relevance to work:** 21 participants found the content "Very Good" in terms of relevance, with one more selecting "Good".
- **Clarity and session structure:** Most participants appreciated the logical structure and clarity of objectives. 20 rated this aspect "Very Good", with 2 rating it "Good".
- **Presentations and group work:**
 - Presentations were considered high quality, with 15 "Very Good" and 7 "Good" ratings.
 - Group discussions and planning sessions were rated "Very Good" by 21 respondents.
- **Simulation and planning sessions:**
 - The simulation exercise on Day 2 was rated "Very Good" by 20 participants.
 - The planning session on Day 3 received 16 "Very Good" and 6 "Good" ratings.
- **Positive remarks:** Many participants offered positive comments, such as "Everything is good", "Overall the training was a great learning experience", "You did a wonderful job, keep it up", "You've done really well", "Brilliant and timely training", "The team execution of the contents was superb", "A very thank you and a fulfilling training session", "The training was impactful and well organized", "Kudos to the role of IOM in providing support to disaster risk in Nigeria. We have learned a lot. Thank you", "All facilitators did well", and "This is a wonderful workshop".

Key learnings from the workshop:

Participants identified several key takeaways.

- **DRR fundamentals:** Understanding the relevance of DRR in humanitarian response, its importance, concepts like impact of hazard, risk management options, and the disaster risk management cycle were frequently mentioned.
- **Preparedness and prevention:** The efficiency of preparedness, that prevention costs less than response, and the priority of preparedness were key learnings.
- **Risk assessment and management:** How to conduct risk assessment, risk management planning, early warning, and community-based risk assessment were significant learnings.
- **Coordination and collaboration:** The importance of coordination and collaboration with stakeholders, including government agencies and development partners, beyond just humanitarian agencies, was highlighted.
- **Integration of DRR:** The need to integrate DRR into humanitarian activities, development planning, and mainstream it into all interventions was a key insight.
- **Gender and inclusion:** Understanding gender in DRR and how disasters affect everyone differently was a specific learning point for some.
- **Simulation exercise:** The simulation exercise was frequently cited as a top learning experience.

Recommendations and priorities:

- **Strengthening coordination:** This was a prominent theme, including calls for more collaboration, coordination meetings, and continuous stakeholder engagement.

- **Risk analysis and preparedness:** Participants recommended focusing on risk assessment and preparedness before any disaster, and early planning to strengthen coordination in preparedness and response.
- **Establishment of DRR working groups:** The formation of a Nigeria disaster risk working group was also a recommendation.
- **Integration of DRR in operations:** Suggestions included mainstreaming DRR into all interventions and planning for DRR with relevant stakeholders.
- **Specific thematic areas:** Recommendations emerged for adding RCCE (Risk Communication and Community Engagement) and the evolution of risk communication to inform knowledge building on hazards, emphasizing anticipatory actions related to early warning dissemination for floods, and mainstreaming protection, law, policy, GBV (Gender-Based Violence) and PSEA (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse).

Support needed, and follow-up for implementation:

- **Funding:** This was the most frequently cited need.
- **Training and capacity building:** Continuous training, refreshers, and periodic capacity building were strongly recommended, with a call for more training and larger training sessions to reach more organizations.
- **Coordination meetings:** Regular coordination meetings were seen as crucial for follow-up.
- **Policy guidance:** The need for policy guidance was also mentioned.
- **Working group establishment:** Support for establishing DRR working groups in the North-East and Nigeria generally was requested.

Areas for improvement and missing topics:

- **Workshop duration:** Several participants suggested extending the workshop duration, with some recommending 5 days instead of 3, particularly to allow more effective participation from managers and those in higher hierarchy positions. Better time management within the existing schedule was also noted.
- **Simulation exercise location:** A recurring suggestion was to conduct simulation exercises in real camp or community settings rather than solely in the workshop venue¹, and to develop real equipment for these simulations.
- **Missing topics:**
 - Risk Communication: Adding RCCE and the evolution of risk communication was suggested.
 - Specific DRR Contexts: DRR in relation to IDPs return and relocation, and DRR in designing camps and rehabilitation of destroyed communities were identified as missing topics.

¹ While this was initially considered as the preferred option, it had to be reconsidered due to security concerns raised by the sector. Therefore, conducting the simulation exercise within the workshop venue was the only feasible option available.

- Broader Environmental Factors: Weather and climate were mentioned as areas that could be explored more.
- Resource Mobilization: This was suggested as a thematic area of discussion to support existing efforts.
- Contingency Planning: One participant suggested this topic was missing.
- Distinction between Risk Reduction and Response: Ensuring enough time to teach the difference between these two concepts was noted.
- **Logistics:** While generally good, some feedback included improving the refreshment package, better meals and technology, and ensuring punctuality and sticking to the program agenda.²
- **Participant diversity:** One participant recommended insisting on more female participants.

Refer to [Annex 5](#) for the overall workshop feedback Excel sheet.



Participants engaging in the workshop (Source: Alicia Gimeno-Blanco, 2025)

9. DRR consultancy way forward

Rather than producing a separate DRR strategy, the intention is to integrate workshop findings into existing CCCM/Shelter/NFI frameworks. This approach ensures practical application and supports the ongoing humanitarian transition in North-East Nigeria.

Next steps include:

- Developing preliminary hazard-specific risk management plans, building on the work presented and discussed during the workshop.
- Hosting a webinar in September 2025 to share key findings with a broader group of stakeholders and to build consensus around the finalization and implementation of the risk management plans.

² A change in catering was made on Day Two, in response to feedback.

- Identifying opportunities for funding and mobilizing resources to support DRR initiatives, particularly important as humanitarian operations in the region begin to scale down.

10. Conclusion

The DRR workshop held in Maiduguri represented a significant step toward strengthening DRR in displacement contexts across the BAY states. By combining technical learning with participatory planning and a practical simulation exercise, the workshop equipped actors with actionable tools and strategies to address the region's most pressing hazards, flooding, fire, extreme heat, and strong winds.

The success of the workshop lies not only in the preliminary risk management plans that were developed, but also in the shift it fostered toward more collaborative, inclusive, and locally driven approaches to risk reduction. The event reinforced the importance of community-based risk assessments, early warning systems, and the integration of DRR into ongoing humanitarian operations rather than treating it as a standalone effort.

Participants widely appreciated the relevance, structure, and delivery of the workshop. It significantly enhanced their understanding of DRR principles, strengthened inter-agency coordination, and highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration, especially between humanitarian actors, government bodies, and local communities.

Looking ahead, the effectiveness and sustainability of these efforts will depend on:

- Securing dedicated funding for DRR activities;
- Providing continuous training and capacity building for actors at all levels;
- Fostering stronger coordination mechanisms, including regular stakeholder meetings; and
- Establishing DRR working groups both in the North-East and at national level.

The tools, training approaches, and materials developed through this workshop also offer strong potential for replication in other conflict-affected or displacement-prone settings. In contexts where insecurity and limited access pose barriers to traditional DRR workshop, the structured, localized approach piloted in Maiduguri provides a valuable model for building capacity and preparedness under constrained conditions.

Sustained momentum, commitment from stakeholders, and the mobilization of resources will be critical to translating the workshop's outcomes into long-term, impactful risk reduction across Nigeria's displacement settings.

Photos³ of the workshop and simulation exercise can be found at the following [link](#).

³ Photo Use Notice: If any of the photos included in this report are used for publication or external communication, please ensure that credit is given to Alicia Gimeno-Blanco.

Photos⁴ of the field visit can be found at the following [link](#).

The folder containing all the annexes can be found at the following [link](#).

All the presentations provided during the workshop can be found at the following [link](#).

⁴ Photo Use Notice: If any of the photos included in this report are used for publication or external communication, please ensure that credit is given to Alicia Gimeno-Blanco.

Annex 1. Workshop agenda

Workshop objective: Develop preliminary flood, fire, extreme heat and severe weather risk management plans for IDP operations in NE Nigeria.

Day 1 – Tuesday, 24 June 2025

Session #	Timing	Session Title	Content	Facilitation
1.1	9:00-9:10	Opening	Welcoming speeches	IOM
1.2	9:10-9:20	Administration	Administrative issues	IOM
1.3	9:20-9:50	Introductions	Introduction of participants	Alicia/Kelly
1.4	9:50-10:10	Objectives and Overview	Summary of workshop objectives and content	Alicia
1.5	10:10-10:30	Personal Experiences: Flood, Fire, Heat, Storms	An open learning session on participants' experiences with flood, fire, heat and storms	Kelly
1.6	10:30-10:45	<i>Break</i>		
1.7	10:45-11:00	Weather Forecasting and Warning	Presentation on Nigerian Met warning system	NiMet
1.8	11:00-11:20	National Disaster Management Agency	Presentation on NEMA	NEMA
1.9	11:20-11:40	Community-Led Disaster Risk Management: Red Cross Approaches and Experiences	Community-level work at disaster risk management work done by the Red Cross	Nigeria Red Cross
1.10	11:40-12:00	Overview of Humanitarian Operations	Presentation on humanitarian operations in NE Nigeria	OCHA
1.11	12:00-13:30	<i>Lunch</i>		
1.12	13:30-13:50	Federal Fire Service, Borno State	Presentation on Fire Service work	Federal Fire Service, Borno State
1.12	13:50-14:20	Community-based Risk Assessment	How to conduct a risk assessment at the community level	Alicia
1.13	14:20-14:40	CCCM/Shelter Operations	An overview of CCCM, Shelter and NFI operations in NE Nigeria	CCCM/Shelter/NFI Cluster
1.15	15:40-15:45	Review and Preview	Short review of Day 1 and plans for Day 2	Alicia

Day 2, Wednesday, 25 June 2025

Session #	Timing	Session Title	Content	Facilitation
2.1	9:00-9:10	Review and Preview	Short review of Day 1 and plans for Day 2	Alicia
2.2	9:10-10:00	Review of Flood, Fire, Extreme Heat and Storm Hazards	Background and impacts of the four hazards in mini-sessions of 15 minutes each	Kelly
2.3	10:00-10:20	Gender and DRR	Presentation by UN Woman	UN Woman
2.4	10:20-10:40	Field Assessment Plans	Instructions for field assessment exercise	Kelly/Alicia
2.5	10:40-12:00	Field Assessment Simulation	Simulation of field work to collect information on flood, fire, heat and severe weather from communities, Part 1 <i>Note: Coffee break included in session</i>	Kelly/Alicia/Irene/
2.6	12:00-13:30	<i>Lunch</i>		
2.7	13:30-15:40	Field Assessment Simulation	Simulation of field work to collect information on flood, fire, heat and severe weather from communities, Part 2	Kelly/Alicia/Irene/
2.8	15:40-15:45	Review and Preview	Short review of Day 2 and plans for Day 3	Alicia

Day 3 - Thursday, 26 June 2025

Session #	Timing	Session Title	Content	Facilitation
3.1	9:00-9:10	Review and Preview	Key points from Day 2 and plans for Day 3	Alicia
3.2	9:10-9:20	Debriefing on Day 2	Review of work during Day 2	Alicia
3.3	9:20-9:50	Risk Management Concepts	Covering Preparedness Early warning, Early action, Risk Reduction, and Recovery including risk reduction	Kelly
3.4	9:50-10:30	Risk Management Options	Review of handouts covering risk management options and background information	Kelly
3.5	10:30-10:45	<i>Break</i>		
3.6.1	10:45-12:00	Risk Management Planning	Group work on flooding, fire, heat, storm plans for each disaster stage, with mentoring as needed, Part 1	Alicia/Kelly
3.6.2	12:00-13:30	<i>Lunch</i>		
3.7	13:30-14:15	Risk Management Planning, continued	Group work on flooding, fire, heat, storm plans for each disaster stage, with mentoring as needed, Part 2	Alicia/Kelly

3.8	14:15-15:00	Review of Plans and Discussion	Presentation of plans and discussion of options and next steps	Alicia/Kelly
3.9	15:00-15:30	UNDRR Checklist Presentation	20-minute presentation followed by questions	UNDRR
3.10	15:30-15:40	Next steps	Plans to complete the risk assessments and mitigation measures	Alicia
3.11	15:40-15:45	Closing	Official end to workshop	CCCM/Shelter/NFI Cluster
	15:45-16:00	<i>Prayer Break</i>		
3.12	16:00-16:30	Evaluation	Written evaluation of topical content, sessions and services	Alicia

Annex 2. List of participants

#	Name	Agency	Sector	Type	Email	Location
1	Esther Ogah	BOAID Humanitarian Foundation	CCCM, Shelter/NFI	NGO	estherogah422@gmail.com	Maiduguri
2	Philip John	Care Aid Support Initiative (CARE AID)	CCCM, Shelter/NFI	NGO	philip.john@careaidssupportinitiative.org	Maiduguri
3	Maria Elena Olegario	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	CCCM	UN	molegario@iom.int	Maiduguri
4	Ali Umar	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Shelter/NFI	UN	dokoko@iom.int	Maiduguri
5	Eric Alfred Buba	Mercy Corps	Shelter/NFI	INGO	ylawan@mercy corps.org	Maiduguri
6	Dimbe Yahra	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Shelter/NFI	INGO	dimbe.yahra@nrc.no	Maiduguri
7	Raphael Nwaogu	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	CCCM	INGO	raphael.nwaogu@nrc.no	Maiduguri
8	Ibrahim Iiyasu	PRIDE Initiative	CCCM, Shelter/NFI	NGO	nigeria@pride-ng.org	Maiduguri
9	Abdullahi Muhammad Gunda	Salient Humanitarian Organization (SHO)	CCCM, Shelter/NFI	NGO	links2abdul@gmail.com	Maiduguri
10	Sunday Nehemiah Kalai	Smiling Hearts Initiatives Int'l (SHI)	CCCM, Shelter/NFI	NGO	auadams@shiinternational.org	Maiduguri
11	Ibrahim Buba Ngulde	Speed Relief	Shelter/NFI	NGO	speedreliefhumanitarian@gmail.com	Maiduguri
12	Ibrahim MSHELIA	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Shelter/NFI	UN	Mshelia@unhcr.org	Maiduguri
13	KURA Mohammed TUKUR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	CCCM	UN	Kura@unhcr.org	Maiduguri
14	Andrew Mshelia	Humanitarian Aid Relief and Assistance Foundation (HARAF)	Shelter/NFI	NGO	msheliaandrew@haraf.org.ng	Maiduguri
15	Hauwa Bukar Mala	Solidarités International (SI)	Shelter/NFI	INGO	hbukarmala7@gmail.com	Maiduguri
16	Mustapha yerima modu	Centre for Women, Adolescents and Children in Development Initiatives (COWACDI)	Shelter/NFI	NGO	mustaphayerimamodu87@gmail.com	Maiduguri

17	Edem Edem	Green Concern for Development (GREENCODE)	CCCM, Shelter/NFI	NGO	edeme@greencodeng.org	Maiduguri
18	Habu Kale Tijjani	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR / Borno State)	Government	Government	Habukalet@gmail.com	Maiduguri
19	Abdullahi Mustapha	Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet)	Government	Government	abdullahimustapha02@gmail.com	To confirm
20	Mr. Halilu Idris	Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet)	Government	Government	haliluirorawa@gmail.com	To confirm
21	Abdulshaheed Abduljalal	Nigerian Fire Department	Government	Government	abdulshaheedabduljalal@gmail.com	Maiduguri
22	Dr. Ibrahim Jalo	State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA / Yobe State)	Government	Government	babajalo2003@yahoo.com	Damaturu
23	Babi Mala	Borno State Agency for Coordination of sustainable development and humanitarian response	Government	Government		Maiduguri
24	Mr. Rasaki Olatunde Yinusa	Nigerian Red Cross Society	Red Cross	Redcross	rasaki.yinusa@redcrossnigeria.org	Maiduguri
25	Mrs. Idaraobong Joy Ekanem	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Red Cross	Redcross	idaraobong.ekanem@ifrc.org	Abuja
26	IDP Representative	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	IDP	IDP	To be confirmed	Maiduguri
27	Irene Mugambwa	Sector Coordination (IOM)	Sector	Sector	imugambwa@iom.int	Maiduguri
28	Alkali Said	NEMA	Government	Government	sssalkali@gmail.com	Maiduguri
29	Alicia Gimeno	Facilitator 1	Facilitator 1	Facilitator 1	NA	Maiduguri
30	Charles Kelly	Facilitator 1	Facilitator 1	Facilitator 1	NA	Maiduguri

Annex 3. Simulation plan (Day 2): Community-based hazard assessment exercise – North-East Nigeria context

Objective

To simulate the process of community-based data collection for hazard impact assessment, enabling participants to practice engaging with affected populations and interpreting multi-hazard scenarios for use in hazard management planning (Day 3).

Structure of the day

Time allocation:

- Total Duration: ~4.5 hours
- Stations: 5 + 1 bonus (each ~30 minutes + 15 minutes transition)
- Rounds: Each group will rotate through all 5 stations.

Simulation concept:

Participants will engage in role-play-based field assessments across 5 stations, each simulating a distinct hazard affecting North-East Nigeria, plus a bonus one.

At each station, they will collect data from simulated community members, played by facilitators using prepared scripts. Their task is to gather enough detail to inform hazard-specific management planning.

Hazard stations:

1. Fire Hazard – Informal IDP Settlement
2. Flash Flooding – Host Community
3. River Flooding – IDP Camp
4. Extreme Heat – IDP Camp
5. Strong Winds – IDP Camp
6. Localised Flooding – Red Roof Compound Scenario (Bonus Station)
 - Groups to calculate the potential runoff from a heavy rain and visually identify ways in which the rain could or could not flow out of the compound.

Working groups:

- Participants are divided into groups (5 groups)
- Groups rotate through stations in a fixed order.
- At each station, teams record findings and answer a core question set provided.

Question framework (provided to each team)

Field Assessment Starting Questions

- Please use these questions as a guide for the information to collect during the field assessment.
- One form should be used for each assessment.
- These are basic starting questions. Add more questions and information if appropriate.

1. **Date and Time:**
2. **Location:**
3. **Team Name:**
4. **Name of person(s) collecting information:**

5. Names of individuals being interviewed:

Type of hazard being assessed (check all appropriate):

- Flood (Flash)
- Flood (River)
- Extreme Heat
- Strong Wind
- Fire
- Other: indicate which: _____

6. When does the hazard occur? Cross out each month when the hazard can occur.

January	February	March	April	May	June
July	August	September	October	November	December

7. Why, according to your informant, does the hazard occur?

8. Is there any warning that the hazard may happen? (Check the appropriate box)

No	Yes	If Yes, provide details:

9. List the impacts of the hazard:

Impact	Impact

Use a separate page to continue the table.

10. What actions have been taken to reduce the impact of the hazard, who has done the action and is each action effective?

Measure to Reduce Impact	Who took the action?	Was the action effective?		
		Yes	No	Partially

Use a separate page to continue the table.

11. Additional comments:

Use back-of-page or additional sheet as needed.

Note: Deliberately exclude a gender-specific question to test if groups identify this gap and raise it themselves.

Logistics & materials

- **Visual Aids:** Each station will have photos, and possibly physical props.

- **Role Play Scripts:** One per station. Role-players act as community members.
- **Setting:** Some stations will be outdoors to simulate field conditions.
 - Request to IOM: Borrow tarpaulins or tents for shade.
 - Consider locating a mock IDP shelter on-site.
- **Station Facilitators:** At least one per station to keep time, support role-play, and guide participants if stuck.

Kelly to provide a list of mitigation measures for each hazard. As the task on Day 3 is to use these measures to develop a plan, the problems described should be linked to the possible solutions.

Facilitator background briefing document

1. Fire Hazard Scenario – Daruna Camp (Fictional)

Unmanaged and informal IDP settlement

Scenario Overview:

This simulation station focuses on fire risks in **Daruna Camp**, an **unmanaged and informal IDP settlement** located in the outskirts of Maiduguri. The camp was established informally by displaced families fleeing violence in northern Borno State. It is **not officially recognised or supported** by any humanitarian agency, and there is **no formal site management system** in place.

The camp is overcrowded and shelters are built extremely close together using **highly flammable materials** such as plastic sheets, grass mats, cloth, and salvaged wood. Cooking is typically done on **open flames**, often within or directly beside shelters, especially by women responsible for childcare and food preparation.

The fire risk is **especially high during the dry season**, from **March to May**, when **strong seasonal winds** rapidly spread any ignition source. Water access is limited, and there are **no fire safety tools**, such as buckets or extinguishers. There is **no early warning system, evacuation plan, or emergency coordination** in place.

Background Story for Roleplay; Hadiza's Experience:

Hadiza is a mother of three, originally from a rural village in northern Borno. Four years ago, she fled her home after an armed group attacked her village. She has been living in Daruna Camp for three years with no formal assistance.

Last week, a fire broke out when her neighbour left a boiling pot unattended near the wall of her shelter. The plastic sheet caught fire, and with the help of strong winds, the flames spread quickly. Within minutes, **five shelters were destroyed**, including Hadiza's. She lost **essential (NFIs, food rations, and her ID card)**, which is crucial for accessing humanitarian aid.

There was **no fire response**, no water available to fight the flames, and no leadership to guide a coordinated action.

Despite this, Hadiza remains proactive. She wants to prevent future fires and is calling for:

- Designated cooking spaces
- Fire safety awareness sessions

- Access to basic tools (buckets, fire extinguishers)
- Community-led emergency volunteer groups

Checklist: Key Information for Facilitator to Provide:

Basic Scenario Information

- **Camp Name:** Daruna Camp (fictional)
- **Location:** Outskirts of Maiduguri (not officially recognised)
- **Type of hazard:** Fire
- **Hazard Season:** March / May (dry season)
- **Informant/Character:** Hadiza – displaced mother, resident of the informal camp

Causes of the Fire Hazard

- Open-flame cooking near or inside shelters
- Flammable building materials: plastic, grass, cloth
- Overcrowding; shelters very close together
- No designated or communal cooking spaces
- Strong seasonal winds aiding fire spread
- Lack of camp layout or spatial planning

Warning Signs

- There is **no early warning system**
- Residents do not have prior alerts or signals of fire risk
- People rely on personal vigilance only

Impacts of the Hazard

- Destruction of multiple shelters (five in one fire)
- Loss of personal belongings and NFIs
- Loss of critical documents (e.g. ID card)
- Emotional distress and insecurity
- Increased vulnerability for women and children
- Disruption in food security and basic needs
- Limited access to humanitarian aid due to lost documentation

Existing Measures to Reduce Impact

- None currently in place
- No camp management or fire response structures
- No firebreaks, safety training, or preparedness plans
- No access to water or emergency supplies
- No communal cooking areas or clear roles

Suggested Community Solutions

(These reflect Hadiza's proposals and potential prompts for discussion)

- Create designated safe cooking zones
- Provide fire safety tools (buckets, extinguishers)
- Deliver community awareness sessions on fire risk
- Establish community leadership or volunteer emergency teams

Additional Details

- Water is scarce and only available in private jerry cans
- The camp lacks any form of governance or site planning
- There are no services for replacing lost ID documents
- Residents feel unsupported but show readiness to participate in solutions

Instructions for the facilitator:

- Be prepared to **answer all questionnaire fields**, including date/time, hazard type, causes, impacts, community actions, and gaps.
- Use **Hadiza's story** as a reference point for participant interaction.
- Keep responses grounded in the context of **informality, vulnerability, and community resilience**.

Example Scenario Script; Daruna Camp Resident:

"My name is Hadiza. I've been living here in Daruna Camp for about three years. I came here after fleeing my village in northern Borno when it was attacked. A lot of families ended up here, and we built our shelters ourselves using whatever materials we could find: plastic sheets, grass, even old clothes.

There's no one managing the camp. No official support, no leaders, nothing. Everyone just does their best. But our shelters are very close together, and we all cook on open fires, sometimes even inside. It's risky, especially now in the dry season. The wind is strong, and everything here can catch fire easily.

Just last week, my neighbour was boiling water outside her shelter. The fire caught the plastic wall, and within minutes, five shelters were gone including mine. I lost everything. My mat, my clothes, our food, and even my ID card. That means I can't even collect aid now.

There were no fire extinguishers, no water nearby, and no one in charge. People just ran. We're scared it might happen again, but we don't have another place to cook. If we had safe cooking areas or someone to train us on fire safety, maybe this could have been avoided.

What we really need is basic help: a few buckets, cooking spaces, and someone who can guide us. We want to learn and protect our families. We just need support."

Fire Hazard Station Setup

Props: Scatter pots, ash, blackened fabric or containers to simulate fire aftermath (if possible).

Photos showing (below):

- Photo 1 & 2 – Women cooking under tarps or beside makeshift shelters
- Photo 3 – Aerial view of highly congested IDP site
- Photo 4 – Burnt cooking area, scattered debris, women observing aftermath
- Photo 5 – Woman sitting near burnt household items

Station 1: Fire Hazard – Daruna Camp (Fictional)

"The fire reached my shelter in minutes. I lost everything, even my ID card."

Daruna Camp is an **informal, unmanaged IDP settlement** on the outskirts of Maiduguri. Families construct shelters from plastic, grass, and salvaged materials, with no camp

management or fire response system in place. Cooking is done on open flames close to the shelters. During the dry season (**March–May**), strong winds increase the risk of fires spreading rapidly.

Hadiza, a displaced mother of three, speaks about losing her shelter and ID card in a fire caused by open-flame cooking near plastic walls.



Annex 4. Simulation exercise learning review results (Day 2)

Table part 1 (col. 1-11)

ID	Email	Group Name / Number	Which station, scenario, or task felt the most realistic or useful, and why? (e.g. hazard relevance, community profile, simulation design)	Which station, scenario, or task felt the less realistic or not useful, and why? (e.g. hazard relevance, community profile, simulation design)	What were the main challenges your group faced during the simulation?	Please explain briefly:	Did your group identify any important elements that were missing or underrepresented in the assessment process?	Comments:	How well did your team collaborate to complete the assessment?	Optional comment on teamwork dynamics:
1	anonymous	Team 5	Simulation design. It was practical and realistic	Community profile	Unclear instructions; Time pressure;	There was no clear instructions to the team on what information is needed. Prioritization was clearly stated	Disability needs; Early warning systems;		Fair	Everyone was busy with something in mind and doing different thing
2	anonymous	Elephant	Simulation design	Hazard relevance	Coordination issues; Information gaps;	Different colleagues were asking different questions at the same time and there were no structure in the questions.	Coordination with local actors; Early warning systems;		Good	
3	anonymous	Elephan	Extreme heat	Flash flood	Time pressure;	We Need more time to have more details	Early warning systems;	Lack of awareness and sensitisation	Very Good	Very good
4	anonymous	Panther	Simulation design	Non	Information gaps;	The request for immediate need from the affected persons, which we can not give anything.	Early warning systems;	Some people were not informed and they don't have Radios or TV	Very Good	Everyone participate
5	anonymous	Group2, TIGER	D, extreme heat. We experience the heat and she was lying under sun and was tasty.	B, he was more or less relaxed under a nice shade.	Non;	The instructions were very clear	Early warning systems; Disability needs;	In the whole scenario there is no any disability representation	Very Good	Easy flow of communication
6	anonymous	Panther	The fire and flood stations, It was useful because it depicted the scenarios experienced in real life situations by people affected by disasters and in carrying out risk assessments It provided real life	None, all scenarios were realistic and useful.			Gender inclusion; Early warning systems; Environmental risks; Disability needs; Coordination with local actors;		Very Good	

experiences on the challenges faced with DRR in our community.									
7	anonymous	lion	River flood	Wind storm	Language barrier;	Some respondents understand local. Language	Disability needs;Early warning systems;Environ mental risks;Community voice;Coordination with local actors;	Very Good	Division of labor Understand of cultural context
8	anonymous	Team 4- Eagle	All the scenarios felt very realistic. All hazards used in the scenarios re very common to the context of the BAY states	None	Information gaps;Communication gap;	In scenario E, the interviewed person is illiterate and have difficulty providing some information from the location, this also includes the organization who have provided assistant to the affected community. There was also the instance where we had communication gap in scenario E.	Environmental risks;Disability needs;Community voice;Coordination with local actors;	Very Good	The survey questions is missing some critical questions that will provide more details on the background of the displaced population and the community. Stakeholders like the government and community heads were absent for the interviews.

Table part 2 (col. 12-20)

Did the simulation reflect the kind of field conditions or assessments your team has experienced in North-East Nigeria?	If "Partially" or "Not really", what was missing or unrealistic?	What are two key lessons your group gained from the simulation?	Did the simulation help you see how DRR can be integrated into Shelter, CCCM, and NFI programming?	Please explain:	What aspect of the simulation best supported learning or practical skills development?	Explain your choice	What are your group's recommendations for improving this simulation in future workshops?	What suggestions does your group have for strengthening real-life community-based hazard assessments in North-East Nigeria? (Focus on practicality, community engagement, tools, or links to Shelte...
Yes		We need to be clear and intentional on what information is needed and what it will be used for	Yes		Team roles and coordination;Debriefing and feedback;Data gathering process;Scenario design;			Basically leveraging and collaboration with community's experience

Yes		Helped to forecast live situations Teamwork is important in identifying gaps and coordinating responses	Yes	DRR should be part and parcel of the Sector because of the the similar situations they both experience	Scenario design;Team roles and coordination;Data gathering process;		Designating a team leader and sharing roles and responsibilities in the assessment simulation	Focus on practicality and Community engagement
Yes		Experience alot	Yes		Scenario design;	I learnt more about activities	Is realistic and more practical to what whatbwe experience. This workshop should me twice a year to keep us up to th	Community engagement
Yes	I look real	Coordination and consultation	Yes	It has timely information	Scenario design;Team roles and coordination;		The questionnaire should include some data profilii	Engage with the community
Yes		1. Coordination 2. Well defined instructions and location	Yes	The shelter layouts should be built away from the wind directions and on higher grounds	Scenario design;Team roles and coordination;Other;	Responsibilities are shared accordingly and the scenario is well played and coordinated	Simulations should be done in the communities.	1. Assessments should be done timely. 2. Stockpiling
Yes		-That Disaster affects Everyone differently There was no gender inclusivity	Yes	The disasters experienced affects the interventions we provide on shelter,CCCM and NFI. It poses as a threat to the lives of the displaced population.	Data gathering process;Team roles and coordination;		I recommend representation on people living with disability	

Yes	Community members have different need. Each community member response to Hazard differently	Yes	The anticipatory actions are in line and supports the process	Data gathering process;Scenario design;Team roles and coordination;Debriefing and feedback;	The planning of the scenario is well organized	More time	Encourage sectors to do this often
Yes	It is important that the community provide the issues related to their community as a first-hand information. we learn that coordinated team exercise and planning provide better outcome during the simulation.	Yes		Team roles and coordination;Data gathering process;Debriefing and feedback;	This has help in the assessment where feedback were collected during the simulation exercise	1. The question should be more elaborate to capture more details 2. The duration/timing for the assessment should be increased to enable follow up questions in order to get feedback.	1. Technical capacity building of the field staff prior to data collection activity. 2. Proper planning of the exercise before deploying to the affected communities. 3. Improve on the tools to ensure more coverage to include stakeholders and people with disabilities.

Annex 5. Individual learning review results (Full workshop)

ID	Email	Relevance of workshop content to your work	Clarity of objectives and session structure	Quality and usefulness of presentations	Quality and usefulness of group work and discussions	Value of the simulation exercise (Day 2)	Value of the risk management planning session (Day 3)	Logistics and organisation (venue, timing, materials)	Overall satisfaction with the workshop	What are the top three things you learned or contributed to during the workshop?	What specific recommendations or priorities emerged from your group's work during the planning sessions (Day 3)?	What support or follow-up do you think is needed to implement these recommendations? (For example: training, funding, coordination meetings, policy guidance, etc.)	What could be improved in future workshops?	Were there any topics you feel were missing or not explored enough?	Any other feedback, comments, or messages for the organisers?
1	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Poor	Impact of Hazard, Risk Management Options and CCCM/Shelter Operations	Maybe Add RCCE and Evolution of Risk Communication in DRR	The process is Ok	Add Risk communication to inform on how to build knowledge on hazards and risk	Non	Reassure the audience to reduce anxiety or manage enabling mutual dialogue and understanding
2	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Risk reduction Preparedness Prevention	Team work	Training Funding Coordination	Every is good	No you have covered it all	No
3	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Preparedness efficiency, preventive cost less thank responsive and finally risk Management	The training is an interesting package and it's good next phase is planned for September	Funding	The refreshment package	Yeah	Overall the training was a great learning experience
4	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	DRR measures	Coordination	More collaboration	More time	No	You are did wonderful job, keep it up
5	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Preparedness DRR importance Recovery	More workshops	Training Fund	Is okay	Yes	No
6	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Simulation, Group exercises Facilitators way of presenting ideas	All aspects	Funding	All is good	Nothing	You've done really well

7	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Disaster Response, coordination and planning		Funding and monitoring	Time duration		
8	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Risk management Early warning Community based risk assessment	Risk assessment and Preparedness before any disaster	Funding, training and coordination	More simulation of potential risks	No for now	Brilliant and timely training.. we recommend more training, funding and the establishe nt of Nigeria disaster risk working group
9	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Fair		Risk management planning Integrating gender in DRR and response Sandeï framework for DRR implementation	Risk analysis and response planning	Coordination meeting and periodic capacity building	Time management	None	The team execution of the contents was superb
10	anonymou s	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Team work. Disaster Management . Risk Reduction.	The need for identification of all four components of disaster and applications of appropriate response.	Funding, refreshers and implementation at the community levels.	Walfate and Materials .	Mainstreamin g Protection, Law, Policy GBV and PSEA.	Keep the Good work. Insist for more female participants and increased numbers of Training Days..
11	anonymou s	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	1. The Simulation Exercise 2. The need to integrate DRR to humanitarian activities 3. The group works	1. The need to do simulation in real camp or community settings. 2. 3 Days is not enough for the workshop	1. More Training 2. Coordination meetings 3. Creation of DRR working group	1. Simulation exercises to be in real camps or community settings. 2. More learning materials	1. DRR in relation to IDPs return and relocation 2. DRR in designing Camps and rehabilitation of destroyed communities.	A very thank you and a fulfilling training session.

12	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Helpfull, educated and professional	Weather and climate	Training	More training	No	Appreciate
13	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	I learned how to take best assessment and the risk	I really appreciate the way how you arrange workshop	We need more training and meetings so that we can learn more about DRR	Develop real equipment that were going to do the samuelation exercise	No	I really want to thanks for what I learn from them
14	anonymou s	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	I learnt about Gender in DRR and how disaster affects everyone differently I contributed to risk assessment analysis as a team member I learnt how to conduct risk assessment on different disasters such as floods, windstorm, fire, deep heat,	Recommendations on	Funding Trainings Coordination meetings	Time management	None	The training was impactful and well organized.
15	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Fair	Very Good	Very Good	1. The role of each sectors in response to disaster risk reduction 2. The process of risk assessment and evaluation 3. The need to collaborate with stakeholders to prepare and response to disaster risk reduction	The need to emphasize on anticipatory actions especially relating to early warning dessimination on flood incident	Coordination meetings with neccessary stakeholders relating to anticipatory actions, training and funding gap need to fill also.	Punctuality and sticking to the program agenda will enhance the future workshops	No	They have done with a done job for drr. Kudos to the role of IOM in providing support to disaster risk in nigeria. We have learned alot. Thank you

16	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	<p>Understanding the relevance of DDR is our humanitarian response.</p> <p>The need to coordinate beyond the humanitarian agencies but governments agencies and development partners that contribute directly into the scope of DDR.</p> <p>That we all play a role in ensuring we contribute to mitigating against disaster.</p>	<p>Training.</p> <p>Establishment of DRR working group.</p> <p>Having a guiding documents tailored to the occurances of disasters In the BAY States.</p>	<p>Because the workshop involves individuals like managers, team leads and individuals at the higher hierarchy from different organisations, , it's better to make the works 5 days with closing time at mid-day. This is to allow for effective participation and contribution. Most managers, NGO Executive directives, specialist and advisors could be carried away with other demanding and compulsory task which hinders their active participation.</p>	No	No	
17	anonymou s	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Very Good	<p>Coordination, knowing much about preparedness and response, risk assessment</p>	<p>Strengthening coordination Plan to prepared and response Always be on time to achieving</p>	<p>Duration of the training More practical simulation scenarios</p>	<p>Coordination meeting, trainings Policy guidance</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>The training is very insightful</p>

18	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Community Risk Assessment Risk Preparedness and Reduction Multi- stakeholders engagement	More time for group discussion The stimulation should be done in actual community setting	Establishment of DRR working group in NorthEast	Enough time to teach the difference between Risk Reduction and Response	None	Next time Stimulation should be done in local communities that are expose to one or more of the Risk, so that they could learn one or two things. Creating DRR funding specific for Borno and other part of Nigeria that are prone to high Disaster Risks
19	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	1. Good understanding of disaster risks reduction in the context of displacement and natural hazards. 2. Integration of disasters risks reduction in development planning 3. Gender considerations and inclusion in disaster risks management	Importance of early planning and strengthening coordination in preparedness and response to disaster risks management and mitigation	Continues stakeholder engagement and capacity building on join planning and response between different partners and government bodies	Resource mobilization should be considered as thematic areas of discussion to support the existing efforts	Not really	Many thanks for this initiative
20	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	I discovered some gaps in they way we plan interventions The sessions enhanced my understanding on DRR (hazards, cycle of DRR)	1. Working with relevant stakeholders to plan for DRR 2. DRR should be mainstreamed into all intervention	1. Organised a larger training to reach more humanitarian organizations and government agencies 2. Encourage donor agencies	Everything went well	None	All facilitators did well.

										How to plan for DRR was one area learnt	3. Preparedness should be given priority is much of response is what we do well here	to allocate some funds for DRR in interventions			
21	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Enhancing DRR planning and implementation in Nigeria. The numerous risks and how to plan for them	Better coordination and streamlining in the humanitarian programs.	More informative discussions, funding to implement already identified activities and more capacity strengthening on DRR	Better meals, and technology	Contingency plan	Thank you
22	anonymou s	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	I Learned alot 1 -I know What disaster is Risk Reduction. 2 - I Lernerd haw to assumed disaster victim if happen the way to manage them .3 I know types.	Excellent	Exellentl	I can be a facilitator	Excellent	This is s wonderful wokshop