

Inputs provided by: (please provide the name of your organization)

1. General description of mandates and objective(s) of your organization / associated network with institutional structure

(Please provide information on organizational mandates and objective(s) of the organization / associated network with organizational/institutional structure, as explicitly and/or implicitly relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events. Please feel free to expand the boxes as needed throughout the template.)

Conscious of the need to build the resilience of communities through a cycle of learning, reflection and action in furtherance of a Marshall plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptability and Environmental Sustainability; the African Youth Movement (AYM) engages talented young African professionals to develop the organisation and its services towards strengthening of DRR policies and strategies through knowledge, information, and data gathering, for the design, analysis and implementation of pro -poor, -disabled, -marginalised, gender-sensitive and generationally balanced DRR management. This is possible by implementing the 'Views from the Frontline- VFL' survey in rural communities- as the Country Coordinator of the Global Network for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) and working with the Global Advocacy for Toilet and Sanitary Standard Initiative (GATSSI) to develop and implement Support My School (SMS) – Sanitation Entrepreneurial Programme (SSEP).

SMS is a good dignity practise 4 gross domestic product (GDP 4 GDP) to reduce youth unemployment and attract youth driven businesses in the Toilet and Sanitation sector ultimately triggering 'sanitation in emergencies' for the vulnerable groups during disasters. It is an advocacy for the provision and maintenance of Toilet facilities in deserving but underserved public places.

VFL 2013 is the third study in an ongoing research and learning programme that collects and shares views about progress in reducing the risk of disasters at the frontline – where those most vulnerable live and work. It has the strong backing of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and is the flagship of the Global Network for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) - a collaborating centre of UNISDR, with the AYM as the National Coordinator in Nigeria.

VFL 2009“Clouds but little rain “provided substantial evidence that progress in establishing national DRR policies and legislation had not generated widespread changes in local practices.VFL 2011“If we do not join hands...” focused on the critical role of local risk governance and the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships to increase impact at the local level.VFL 2013: “Beyond 2015” - was designed to better understand how at-risk people and local actors can support local change processes that promote dialogue and cooperation to address the structural inequalities and power imbalances that underpin differential vulnerabilities. VFL 2013 brought together the experiences and themes emerging from the three rounds of VFL surveys, case studies and associated dialogues and consultations to make a set of recommendations for a post-2015 successor framework (HFA2).

2. Relevant operational framework(s)

(Please provide information on the relevant operational framework(s) (e.g. programming principles, resource allocation strategies, coordination mechanism for operations at different levels etc.) within your organization/associated network as relevant to implementing work related to risk management for loss and management associated with climate change impacts)

The project uses several indicators distributed across Local Government Officials, Civil Society Organisations (women & youth) and Community Representatives as respondent groups. The indicator matrix is modelled on the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) based on five main Priorities for Action namely Knowledge and Education, Governance, Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Warning, Underlying Risk factors and Disaster Preparedness and Response. The objective of the project is to enhance civil society ability to monitor progress, share information, formulate policy positions, develop advocacy coalitions and contribute towards promoting resilience of communities.

A National Coordinator (NCO) coordinates the implementation of the project and is responsible for promoting participation of a broad range of civil society organisations at the national and local level. Participating Organisations (POs) are responsible for conducting the actual surveys at the grassroots level, primarily through a series of face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions with the two key informant groups (local government officials, affected communities). A National Advisory Committee comprising of representatives from government, civil society and academic bodies were ambassadors for the project, providing guidance and support to the NCO throughout the review process. They are responsible for reviewing the methodology and implementing a pilot study for one month to see its workability. The survey methodology ensures high quality and consistency within and across countries. The survey allows for flexibility to suit local demands and contextual differences. The Participating Organisations (the various Civil Society Organisations-CSOs and community organisations that implement the review process at the local level) dialogues with their local government stakeholders using the questionnaire for government officials on a face-to-face basis. Upon completion, all questionnaires are returned to the National Coordinator for data entry and subsequent analysis. Community consultation and planning activities to develop ways forward led by the Participating Organisations form the learning component of the project.

The project is coordinated by a National Secretariat led by the President, African Youth Movement (AYM) assisted by a 5-man National Advisory Committee and run locally by participating organisations. Target groups are Local Government Officials, Civil Society Organisations (women & youth) and Community Representatives.

It led to: Increased research, analytical and advocacy capabilities among project participants, Improved understanding of the level of disaster resilience at the local level, Improved dialogue between public, civil society and community stakeholders responsible for disaster risk reduction, Improved understanding on progress towards implementation of the HFA within governmental and civil society bodies. It also develops and shares evidence-based sound advocacy, Develops and shares sound plans of action through monitoring and evaluation, Generating and sharing knowledge and experience, Strengthening and assembling organisational and institutional capacities, including training and establishing “Centres of Excellence” to carry on.

3. Focus areas of risk management for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

(Please provide information on the areas of work in relation to the items included in decision 3/CP.18 as listed in the introductory note as well as any additional focus areas, that your organization/associated network has been mandated to address. These could include relevant institutional policy statements/operational guidance documents etc. Please provide web links where further details can be found.)

Education and awareness on school and hospital safety; Public awareness and education at local level giving a platform for the public voice and Promoting work with ‘change agents’.

Introducing Local risk assessments to inform the planning of public investment decisions such as standards and codes for buildings and other infrastructure. Assisting victims of terrorism in Nigeria with toolkits demonstrating emergency techniques and sensitising primary and nursery schools students on combating risks through risk modules. We have built the capacity of locals through training and the creation of project excellence centres to enhance civil society advocacy through informal learning. As an added value, we have received the endorsement of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as the Chief Campaigner of Views from the Frontline (VFL).

Surveys conducted to document local knowledge Disaster Risk Reduction; Research to stay abreast of emerging disaster risk reduction education and stay in touch with the educational needs of citizens; Publications to produce and publish informative materials to meet the needs identified through research; Instruction and Training to provide education to ensure that toolkits and surveys are fully assimilated to enhance stakeholder’s capacities to educate other; Networking and Partnerships (DRR-net) to create a forum and form partnerships with stakeholders to enhance awareness of risk reduction; Evaluation to improve the program through an aggressive and ongoing evaluation program; Recognition to acknowledge and recognize people and organizations for their contributions to disaster risk reduction education. We brought local actors to communicate and work together by building trust and enhancing their capacity to take initiatives.

The project methodology uses several indicators distributed across the following respondent groups: Local Government Officials, Civil Society Organisations (women & youth) and Community Representatives. These three groupings have been selected as the key target groups most appropriate for analysing the state of disaster risk reduction at the local level. The critical aspect and success of the project depended on women and youth (civil society) who were the participating organisations. There were adequately trained, and empowered to fill the gap at the end of the project timeline. Community representatives and local government officials provided a rich blend of diverse stakeholders who were trained, dialogued with. With issues of differential vulnerability and social inclusion/exclusion being considered we targeted social protection nets by giving a voice to participating organisations through equal quota to youth and women.

Investing in actions that strengthen public accountability via auditing DRR progress regularly

through multi-stakeholder monitoring, reporting and verification systems; 2) Setting specific time-bound output target, milestones and baselines for DRR actions; 3) Establish transparent complaints mechanisms and excellence centres accessible to the general public. By undertaking gender-differentiated localised risk assessments as the starting point for reducing disaster and climate-related risks amongst vulnerable communities and local actors. Strengthening the exchange of disaster risk information and expertise between affected population and relevant institutions by educating local people with appropriate information on the rights, roles and responsibilities of individuals and institutions as the first step towards empowering people and local state / non-state organisations to raise social demand and greater political ownership and commitment to DRR.

The project design leaves room for innovation and improvements in methodology and implementation. For instance, the priorities for action or indicators can be reduced from 5 to 2 (Knowledge and Education / Local Governance) to simply it, a process we are working on now. It can also accommodate other indicators called outstanding cross-cutting issues within the framework of the HFA and disaster risk reduction. It can form as a standard for disaster risk reduction and has been used a model within the Global Assessment Report (GAR) to identify gaps and challenges of disaster risk reduction strategies in difficult scenarios such as conflict zones.

4. Geographic coverage

Six Geo-Political Zones of Nigeria covering a country with 165 Million People.

5. Key stakeholders

Civil Society Organisation, Community Representatives, Local Government Representatives including the disabled, elderly, marginalised, young girls and youths.

6. Implementation modality / delivery mechanisms

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the grassroots level, primarily through a series of face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions with the two key informant groups (local government officials, affected communities). A National Advisory Committee comprising of representatives from government, civil society and academic bodies were ambassadors for the project, providing guidance and support to the NCO throughout the review process. They are responsible for reviewing the methodology and implementing a pilot study for one month to see its workability. The survey methodology ensures high quality and consistency within and across countries. The survey allows for flexibility to suit local demands and contextual differences.

The Participating Organisations (the various Civil Society Organisations-CSOs and community organisations that implement the review process at the local level) dialogues with their local government stakeholders by using the questionnaire for government officials on a face-to-face basis. The appropriate questionnaires (either for public officials, CSOs or community leaders) were disseminated widely within the Participating Organisations' communities. Upon completion, all questionnaires were returned to the National Coordinator for data entry and subsequent analysis. The National Coordinator receives the questionnaires once a month, checking to ensure that it was conducted face-to-face, if not, its disqualified and reconducted. Community consultation and planning activities to develop ways forward led by the Participating Organisations commences after data analysis. These milestones ensure accuracy and reliability of data and results.

Please provide information related to the technical, financial and institutional support mechanism

Funding for the project comes from the Global Network for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) in London and also internally generated revenue from the local authorities. Since the project has evidence of local ownership, the training component is carried out on a volunteer basis both from the trainee and trainer. Participating organisations are mobilised from funds received from the International Secretariat in London. Technical and Institutional partnership has been developed with National Emergency Management Agency and the National Universities Commission of Nigeria.

Please provide information related to reporting, if any

Publications produced creative and informative materials to meet the needs identified through research while Networking and Partnerships (DRR-net) created a forum and partnerships with stakeholders to enhance awareness of DRR and Environmental Recognition was to acknowledge and recognize people and organizations for their contributions to disaster risk reduction education. National Reports were distilled into Global Reports, with main recommendations amplified at regional and international levels. Summary findings, conclusions and recommendations are presented in a Global Assessment Report (available in English, Spanish and French) at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva (held once in two years) forming the basis for coordinated regional and international advocacy actions thereafter.

On 14 May 2013, the African Youth Movement convened Views from the Frontline 2013 National Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at Benue Hall, Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja to assess the

level of disaster risk reduction in Nigeria. The conference recommended ‘That major investment should be made on translating local knowledge into a blueprint for disaster risk management in various communities since understanding how low income households manage hazards of all kinds, in a complex, uncertain and fragile environment helps to identify pathways for strengthening community resilience.’

7. Key activities / outputs to date

VFL 2009 “Clouds but little rain” provided substantial evidence that progress in establishing national DRR policies and legislation had not generated widespread changes in local practices. VFL 2011 “If we do not join hands...” focused on the critical role of local risk governance and the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships to increase impact at the local level. VFL 2013: “Beyond 2015” - was designed to better understand how at-risk people and local actors can support local change processes that promote dialogue and cooperation to address the structural inequalities and power imbalances that underpin differential vulnerabilities. VFL 2013 brought together the experiences and themes emerging from the three rounds of VFL surveys, case studies and associated dialogues and consultations to make a set of recommendations for a post-2015 successor framework (HFA2).

National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction @ Benue Hall, Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja. May 14 2013

National Symposium on Toilet and Sanitary Standards @ Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF) Conference Hall, Federal Secretariat, Phase 1, Abuja. May 27, 2013

8. Any additional information and contact details

Attached are outcome statement of the may 2013 national platform on disaster risk reduction and an endorsement letter.

For further information, please visit the following websites and contact :

www.unisdr.org/2011/iddr/ajax4.htm

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U3rxd1ksveE&feature=youtu.be>

www.globalnetwork-dr.org/vfl-central/the-case-study-challenge.html

<http://blip.tv/watercube>

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