



# AN OVERVIEW OF NIGERIA'S PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

**Abafoni J.D and Ofofile O.N**

Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission, No. 9 Kwame Nkrumah Crescent, Asokoro, Abuja FCT, Nigeria  
jdabaf@gmail.com, onofodile@nigatom.org.ng

## 1. Background and Goal of the present work

Nigeria has used various nuclear techniques for decades. However, in 2006 the Federal Government decided to add electricity from nuclear power plant into its energy mix. This led to the activation of Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission (NAEC) as the promoting organization and the Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NNRA) as the regulator. The two organizations are independent of each other. The Nigeria's nuclear power programme is being implemented in-line with the International Atomic Energy Agency's milestone approach and Nigeria scaled the first milestone in 2009. Further work to arrive at milestone two requires that plans and procedures for emergency management be developed. This poster is to show the progress made on Nigeria Nuclear Emergency Response Plan

## 2. Major Stakeholders



### 2.1. Nigeria Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

National Emergency Management Agency was established by Act No. 50 of 1999. NEMA is the focal agency for emergency coordination and disaster management. Some of its function in the National Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Plan (NNREP) are to;

- Co-ordinate the national planning
- Co-ordinate the state and local planning
- Activate the emergency organisations

### 2.2. Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority

NNRA was created by Act 19 of 1995 and mandated to regulate all nuclear activities in the country, including the enforcement of all nuclear laws and regulations. The functions of the NNRA in the NNREP include:

- Receive the initial notification of an accident
- Provide advice and assistance to local responders (on potential radiological hazards)
- Receive notifications from IAEA or other countries of potential trans-boundary impacts
- Request assistance from IAEA, WHO or other international organisations
- Approve abnormal emergency worker doses

### 2.3. Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission

NAEC was created by Act No.46 of 1976. However, it was not operational until July, 2006, when it was activated. In nuclear and radiological emergency management;

- NAEC centres are to provide adequate support to responders
- Provide timely inter-agency coordination of technical data
- IAEA Liaison Office

## 3. Other stakeholders include

### 3.1 Technical Support Organizations

1. National Institute of Radiation Protection and Research (NIRPR)
2. Centre for Energy Research and Development (CERD)
3. Centre for Energy Research and Training (CERT)
4. Nuclear Technological Complex (NTC)
5. Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Response (CBRN) unit of NSCDC
6. National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency( NESREA)
7. National Planning Commission
8. Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET)
9. National Universities Commission ( NUC)
10. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)
11. National Tourism Development Commission ( NTDC)
12. Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR)

## 3.2 Service Support Organizations

13. Defence Head Quarters (DHQ)
14. Federal Ministry of Defence( MOD)
15. Nigerian Army (NA)
16. Nigerian Navy (NN)
17. Nigerian Air Force (NAF)
18. Nigeria Customs Service (NCS)
19. Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)
20. The Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
21. Department of State Service ( DSS)
22. Federal and State Department of Fire Services
23. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
24. Federal Roads Safety Corps (FRSC)
25. Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)
26. Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)
27. Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC)
28. Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR)
29. Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN)
30. Federal Ministry of Interior
31. Federal Ministry of Health
32. Federal Ministry of Finance
33. Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
34. National Hospital Abuja (NHA)
35. University of Port-Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Port-Harcourt
36. University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Nsukka
37. University of Ibadan Teaching Hospital, Ibadan
38. Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria
39. University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital, Maiduguri
40. Nigerian Red Cross/Red Crescent
41. Relevant NGOs.

## 4. Concept



### Goals:



## 5. Categories of Hazards

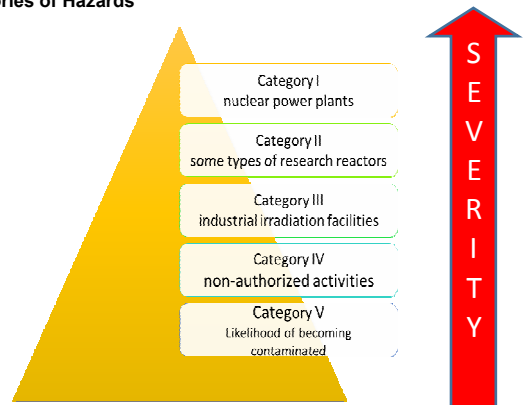


Figure 1: Categories and sources of Nuclear and Radiological Threats

## 6. Conclusions and Acknowledgements

The development of the NNREP started in 2009 and has been validated at this stage waiting for the final approval of the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.