



OFFICE OF THE PRIME
MINISTER, DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF,
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND
MANAGEMENT

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NATIONAL POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION ON DRR

INTRODUCTION

- ✘ Weather and climate-induced disasters are increasing in occurrence and severity in Uganda due to global warming and climate change, causing devastating losses in human lives as well as social-economic and environmental assets.
- ✘ Global warming and climate change are affecting the entire globe, but it is the least developed countries like Uganda that are most affected. This is threatening the country's ability to fight poverty and attain sustainable development.

COMMON DISASTERS IN UGANDA

- Landslides/mudslides that have led to loss of lives and property – the Elgon sub region is the most affected (more than 300,000 at risk of landslides)
- Flooding, the regions most affected include; Teso, Elgon- Butalejja, Tororo, Palisa, Karamoja & flash floods in Kampala.
- Disease out break; Ebola and Hepatitis E, Marburg and anthrax
- Prolonged droughts, most affected are areas along the cattle corridor,
- Most of the disasters are hydrological, associated with climate change.

Bumwarukani landslide in Bududa district 2012



sisiyi-Bulambuli landslide disaster impact on Energy sector 2011



NATIONAL POLICY FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

- The national policy for disaster preparedness and management was approved in April 2011
- The purpose of this instrument is to re-orient national and local efforts to address disaster induced problems in a more comprehensive and integrated manner.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

- To establish disaster preparedness and management institutions at national and local government levels.
- Equip disaster preparedness institutions
- Integrate disaster preparedness and management into development processes at all levels
- Promote research and technology

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- Generate and disseminate information on early warning
- Promote public – private partnerships in disaster preparedness and management
- Create timely, coordinated and effective emergency responses at national, district and lower level local governments.

Key coordination structures

National Level:

- OPM is the central Coordinating Ministry
- -Inter-ministerial committee
- Inter- Agency technical working Group (Disaster Platform) reports to the Inter- Ministerial Committee
- National Emergency & Coordination Centre(NECOC)

Local Level:

District Disaster Management Policy Committee (DDMPC)

- District- District Disaster Committees (DDMCs), reports to DDMPC
- Sub-county- S/C Disaster Mgt committee (SDMCs)
- Village- Village Disaster Mgt committees (VDMCs)

THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

- The policy for Internally Displaced persons provides for a standard coordinated multisectoral, multidisciplinary procedures and guidelines for Government Institutions, Development and Humanitarian Agencies in planning and responding to matters of Internal displacement of persons.

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- From about 1979 up to 2004, about 7million (1/3) of Uganda's population had been internally displaced due to civil conflict and cattle rustling.
- The government of Uganda, then addressed the needs of the IDP's through provision of humanitarian assistance and overseeing their return, resettlement and reintegration through normal sectoral planning.

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- The normal sectoral planning was not as effective, that is what prompted the need for a comprehensive policy.

PROVISIONS IN THE IDP POLICY

- The general provisions of the policy led to better living conditions such as; Security, Freedom of movement, protection against Arbitrary displacement, Voluntary return and resettlement, property rights, Family unification, Food security, shelter, clothing, Education, Health ,water and sanitation and Resettlement Kits.

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- All the above provisions were implemented, coordinated and overseen by the government of Uganda.
- The only challenge now, which is also an ongoing programme is the rebuilding of communities.

CURRENT INTERVENTIONS ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT OF PERSONS

- Where as the major cause of internal displacement by 2004 was majorly civil conflicts and cattle rustling, Of recent there is a growth of Internal displacement especially due to natural disasters such as Landslides and Floods.
- The Nametsi-Bududa landslides of 2010, displaced over 4000 people and left over 100 dead.

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- The Bumwarukani, Bulucheke Bududa 2012 landslides left 200 people displaced and 8 dead and 2 missing.
- Floods in Butaleja, Ntoroko districts and Teso sub region caused temporal displacements of persons.
- Current wave of floods in Karamoja sub region has always cut off the region from basic services and submerged the few edible plants for survival leaving the population at the mercy of relief services

Government interventions

- Ratification of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa
- Ratified the pact on security, stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region including the pacts IDP Protocol and the Protocol on the property Rights of Returning Persons.

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- Resettlement and Housing of the Nametsi Bududa landslide survivors in Kiryandongo district.
- Assessment and registration of all IDPs in Uganda this include Ugandan returnees from Tanzania, Bennet community in Kween district, Landless Banyoro in Masindi.
- The government has facilitated landslide hazard mapping and registration of all persons

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- At risk of landslides disaster in the Mt. Elgon region
- The 2012 landslide survivors of Bumwarukani await resettlement but the government has provided relief food to the survivors and host families.

Temporal shelter of the 2012 landslide IDPs



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- Vulnerability and risk mapping all over the country still on going.
- Country wide training of the DDMCs to Equip them to prepare and manage disasters.
- Mobilization of resources for disaster preparedness, management and resettlement on going.

CHALLENGES

- Few districts have disaster plans.
- Lack of funds for the implementation of district disaster plans
- Many new districts require training.
- Disaster response has been vertical in the country.
- Coordination with local government still a challenge

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- Focus has been on response just as many other LDC's.
- Inadequate capacity for preparedness and response at sub county level.
- DRR main streaming in most ministries, institutions still very low.
- Lack of curriculum on DRR .

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mobilizations and allocation of resources.
- Establishment of curriculum on DRR.
- Continued mobilization of local governments to address some issues.
- Assigning responsibility for disaster losses and impacts.
- Participation of civil society and organizations

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- Need for increased focus on prevention and mitigation of disasters.
- Need for research on new disaster trends and happenings.

Flow of water from the Mt. Elgon region to Teso sub region



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