



# Uganda Disaster Preparedness Plan

*Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response:  
Supporting the Implementation of Priority 5  
of the Hyogo Framework for Action  
in Uganda*

*Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015  
Building the resilience of nations and  
communities to disasters*

**Draft for comment**

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## Uganda Disaster Preparedness Plan

### *Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response: Supporting the Implementation of Priority 5 of the Hyogo Framework for Action in Uganda*

This Disaster Preparedness Plan was initially developed by the participants of a two day Disaster Preparedness Workshop, organised by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and held in Kampala on March 27 and 28, 2008. It was then circulated widely for comments.

Participants in this workshop included the Office of the Prime Minister, other line ministries including Agriculture and Health, the scientific community, representatives of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including the Uganda Red Cross Society, humanitarian actors (UN and NGOs), faith-based actors, development actors and donors.

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## Executive Summary

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is the key instrument for implementing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and has been adopted by the Member States of the United Nations. Its overarching goal is to build resilience of nations and communities to disasters, by achieving substantive reduction of disaster losses by 2015 – in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries.

***Priority 5 of the HFA calls for strengthening of disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.***

Disaster Preparedness can be defined as *minimizing the impact* of a disaster by *strengthening the capacity* to provide a *timely and appropriate humanitarian response* to the needs of affected populations.

National Governments have the *overall responsibility for disaster risk reduction, and thus disaster response preparedness*, in their respective countries. Member states who have signed the Hyogo Framework for Action, including Uganda, are responsible for its implementation, and regular reporting on progress.

OCHA and the international humanitarian community's role in Disaster Response Preparedness is *strengthening disaster response preparedness at all levels*, supporting the implementation of HFA Priority 5, with a focus on high-risk low-capacity countries. This means:

- a. Preparedness of the international humanitarian community to respond
- b. Preparedness of regional and national authorities to respond

This Disaster Preparedness Plan for Uganda is designed to provide guidance on how to meet the challenge of being prepared to respond as set out in Priority Five of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

The first section, Priority Preparedness Actions for Uganda, outlines a summary of the key steps that need to be taken to ensure that Uganda is prepared to respond to its priority disaster risks. All these actions need to be taken before the end of 2009, but some are more urgent than others, particularly those that target potential disasters such as drought and flooding.

Those key steps are:

1. Progress on the Uganda Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy
2. Establishment of a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
3. Capacity Building at all Levels
4. Centralised Early Warning unit
5. Determination of Priority Disaster Risks
6. Comprehensive, Updated Contingency Plans for Priority Disaster Risks
7. Public Awareness Campaigns on Disaster Risks and Preparedness
8. Funding for Preparedness and Response
9. Systematic Support from Regional Bodies

The second section, the Uganda Disaster Preparedness Plan, outlines the expected outcomes of the disaster preparedness process in Uganda by the end of 2009. It shows an assessment of the current status of preparedness, and outlines the actions that need to be taken to meet the preparedness goals laid down by the Hyogo Framework for Action. Many of these actions support the Priority Preparedness Actions outlined in the beginning of the document.

It is hoped that this plan can be taken forward under the leadership of the Ministry of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, in the Office of the Prime Minister.

A comprehensive disaster risk analysis for Uganda, based on the expertise provided by the scientific community who attended the Disaster Preparedness Workshop, is attached as Annex 1.

## Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASAP	As soon as possible
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDRL	International Disaster Response Law
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
UN	United Nations
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URCS	Uganda Red Cross Society

# The Hyogo Framework for Action: Supporting Preparedness in Uganda

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is the key instrument for implementing disaster risk reduction, adopted by the Member States of the United Nations. Its overarching goal is to build resilience of nations and communities to disasters, by achieving substantive reduction of disaster losses by 2015 – in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries. The HFA offers five areas of priorities for action, guiding principles and practical means for achieving disaster resilience for vulnerable communities in the context of sustainable development.

## **Priority 5 of the HFA calls for strengthening of disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.**

Being prepared, including conducting risk assessments, before investing in development at all levels of society will enable people to become more resilient to natural hazards. Preparedness involves many types of activities, including:

- The monitoring of potential disaster risk factors
- The development and regular testing of contingency plans;
- The establishment of emergency funds to support preparedness, response and recovery activities;
- The development of coordinated regional approaches for effective disaster response; and
- Continuous dialogue between response agencies, planners and policy-makers, and development organizations.
- Regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, also are key to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response.
- Effective preparedness plans and organization also help to cope with the many small and medium-sized disasters that repeatedly occur in so many communities.

Natural hazards cannot be prevented, but it is possible to reduce their impacts by reducing the vulnerability of people and their livelihoods.

This Disaster Preparedness Plan for Uganda is designed to provide guidance on how to meet the challenge of being prepared to respond as set out in Priority Five of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

The first section, Priority Preparedness Actions for Uganda, outlines a summary of the key steps that need to be taken to ensure that Uganda is prepared to respond to its priority disaster risks. All these actions need to be taken before the end of 2009, but some are more urgent than others, particularly those that target potential disasters such as drought, flooding and fires.

The second section, the Uganda Disaster Preparedness Plan, outlines the expected outcomes of the disaster preparedness process in Uganda by the end of 2009. It shows an assessment of the current status of preparedness, and outlines the actions that need to be taken to meet the preparedness goals laid down by the Hyogo Framework for Action. Many of these actions support the Priority Preparedness Actions outlined in the beginning of the document.

A disaster risk analysis for Uganda is attached as Annex 1. A further annex provides a list of workshop participants who supported the development of this plan.

## Summary:

# Priority Preparedness Actions for Uganda

These Priority Preparedness Actions need to be completed by end December 2009. Some are more urgent and must be undertaken immediately.

Please note that many of these items are covered under the draft Uganda Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy.

### 1. Progress on the Uganda Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy

The Ugandan Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy, currently in draft form, needs to be urgently adopted by Cabinet. Legislation to implement key provisions of the policy, including contingency funding for disaster response, funding for preparedness, and the formalisation of disaster response structures, needs also to be urgently drafted and enacted.

Once the policy is adopted, urgent work on practical operational guidelines for its implementation, targeted both at preparedness and response actors needs to be drawn up, with support from the international community, perhaps including support from the UNDAC system.

Local communities and civil society in at-risk areas should be sensitised on the measures taken (in local languages) – as is already planned. Specifically, response and preparedness and coordination architecture within the government, including at district level, needs to be finalised and communicated, as does information on relevant policy, procedure and preparedness and response funding mechanisms.

Other issues such as International Disaster Response Law, the relationship with the Uganda Red Cross Society, Customs Agreements and the use of military and civil defence assets will also need to be addressed as part of this work.

Government and donor resource allocation for disaster preparedness and response actions, together with related accountability mechanisms, need to be given an urgent priority in the roll-out of this policy and related legislation.

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

- 1.1 Holistic Approaches and Preparedness
- 1.2 National Institutional and Legislative Frameworks
- 3.1 Emergency Services and Stand-by Arrangements
- 3.3 Resource Allocation and Funding

### 2. Establishment of a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Various actors (Government, Scientific and Academic community, Civil Society, Regional Actors and International Actors) are currently working in different ways to support disaster preparedness and wider DRR in Uganda. It is becoming increasingly necessary to establish a National Platform for DRR to bring those actors together, to support coordination and enhance stakeholder collaboration on preparedness, and to facilitate the integration of preparedness into national policy, plans and programmes, as well as into aid policy and programming.

Vulnerable groups and women should be represented on the platform, and the Uganda Red Cross Society should play a major role, as the principal link with civil society and communities.

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

- 1.1 Holistic Approaches and Preparedness
- 1.2 Coordination at the Local and National levels
- 2.4 Information Management and Communication

### 3. Capacity Building at all Levels

To ensure that a holistic understanding of preparedness is reflected in planning, resource allocation and implementation of programming in Uganda, a focused awareness raising campaign on what preparedness is and how it is to be carried out should be undertaken with all possible in-country stakeholders, including donors.

In addition, a multi-sectoral capacity assessment should be urgently completed, initially in high-risk areas and priority sectors. Simulation exercises may be useful in determining true response capacity. Some work on this has already been done by UNDP, Oxfam and others, and these results should be incorporated in the wider assessment.

**- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -**

A capacity building programme to include significant training components should urgently be put in place to address the gaps uncovered by the assessment, using existing expertise in-country where feasible. Lessons learnt from existing capacity building programmes at national level should be incorporated and built upon, and training should be conducted at both national level and district level – focusing on ensuring that DDMCs can assess, coordinate and monitor disaster response.

Civil society organisations to be involved in disaster preparedness and response also need to be trained on their areas of responsibility, supported by URCS where appropriate. Funding for this work needs to be urgently sought.

Training should also include SPHERE standards, Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies Chronic Crises and Early Reconstruction, the Human Rights Based Approach and the IASC Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action. The international response system and how to request its support should also be included, as should training on early recovery programming.

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

- 1.1 Holistic Approaches and Preparedness
- 2.2 Capacity Analysis and Capacity Building
- 3.1 Emergency Services and Stand-by Arrangements
- 3.2 Incorporating Early Recovery into Preparedness Planning.

#### **4. Centralised Early Warning unit**

There appears to be significant work on disaster risk and monitoring of potential hazards amongst the scientific community in Uganda, but no one centralised unit where this information can be brought together to determine a multi-hazard risk assessment, look at economic impacts, and support the issuing of early warning alerts and declarations of states of emergency. Links between the scientific community and at-risk communities need to be strengthened.

It is therefore suggested that a centralised Early Warning unit be established within the Ministry of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, to consolidate hazard monitoring information and bring this to the attention of appropriate government officials, as well as to communicate reliable early warning messages to at-risk communities.

The unit could also be charged with receiving inputs from communities who are monitoring traditional early warning indicators at ground level. Testing of early warning systems and message dissemination systems could also be conducted, and linkages to regional early warning mechanisms should be developed. Funding for specific scientists should also be considered, to allow the development of detailed risk profiles, for example flood risk maps, seismic hazard maps and disaster high risk factor zones.

The international community could play a role by supporting the collection of early warning indicators at field level, and in passing warning messages from the unit to at-risk communities.

This institution could also be charged with conducting lessons learnt exercises and disaster response reviews on a systematic basis.

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

- 1.2 Coordination at the Local and National levels
- 2.3 Hazard Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning
- 2.4 Information Management and Communication

#### **5. Determination of Priority Disaster Risks**

A mapping of disaster risk in Uganda should be conducted, based on existing scientific knowledge and understanding of vulnerability factors in the at-risk areas. This process was begun at the Disaster Preparedness Workshop to determine priority risk on a national basis, however extended hazard mapping should also occur in those districts deemed high-risk. Some of this work has already been done by NGOs such as Oxfam and World Vision.

This process should then be updated at least annually, and form part of the systematic work of the Early Warning unit (see recommendation above).

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

- 2.1 Contingency Planning

## **6. Comprehensive, Updated Contingency Plans for Priority Disaster Risks**

Leadership should be provided by the OPM, supported by the humanitarian community and other stakeholders, to develop a comprehensive contingency plan for priority disaster risks, beginning with a contingency plan for potential flooding in 2008, and drawing on lessons learnt from the 2007 floods response. Early recovery considerations should form an integral part of these plans.

Civil society should be included in these exercises, especially as relates to determining coping capacities and coping mechanisms and how they can be built upon in disaster response. Potential support from regional actors should also be factored into these plans. Finalised contingency plans should be shared with regional actors.

Simulations of these plans should be conducted at least annually.

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

2.1 Contingency Planning

3.2 Incorporating Early Recovery into Preparedness Planning

## **7. Public Awareness Campaigns on Disaster Risks and Preparedness**

Currently, public awareness on disaster risks in Uganda, preparedness measures underway, and general information on what to do in times of disaster, is limited.

Media campaigns to sensitise the public on disaster risk and basic key messages on what to do in times of disaster could be very useful to raise awareness. FM Radio could be a good way to deliver these messages, in local languages where possible. Church organisations could also be used for such public awareness campaigns, as could schools in high-risk areas – either via the formal curriculum or by other specifically targeted interventions.

The private sector could also be mobilised to support public awareness campaigns.

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

2.2 Capacity Analysis and Capacity Building

2.4 Information Management and Communication

## **8. Funding for Preparedness and Response**

Advocacy for bilateral funding for preparedness needs to be strengthened, perhaps via awareness raising with potential donor institutions.

To support this, the mainstreaming of preparedness across all programming and funding proposals – government, international community and civil society – needs to be undertaken. This can be assisted by the full incorporation of DRR and preparedness specifically into the UNDAF, the CAP, IFRC appeals and other NGO proposals, and across governmental programming. Funding for preparedness should also be included in all calls for response funding.

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

3.3 Resource Allocation and Funding

## **9. Systematic Support from Regional Bodies**

Many of the disaster risks facing Uganda are regional in nature (e.g. earthquakes, drought, flooding, animal and human epidemics). A survey of the resources available within regional organisations to support preparedness in Uganda should be urgently undertaken, disseminated and followed up.

*This will support the implementation of the following objectives:*

1.1 Holistic Approaches and Preparedness

1.2 National Institutional and Legislative Frameworks

2.1 Contingency Planning

## The Uganda Disaster Preparedness Plan

### Chapter 1: Holistic Approaches, Strategies and Institutional Frameworks

The Hyogo Framework for Action specifically challenges states to foster a “holistic approach” to disaster risk reduction that will “promote and support dialogue, exchange of information and coordination among early warning, disaster risk reduction, disaster response, development and other relevant agencies and institutions at all levels.”

#### 1.1. Holistic Approaches and Preparedness

**Expected Outcome:** Realistic and measurable objectives, outputs, and activities to strengthen and maintain disaster preparedness capabilities are an integral component of a holistic national disaster risk reduction strategy.

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	1. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy has been passed by Cabinet	Draft policy has been developed, including provision for a national platform and a contingency fund for disaster response	Promote/ advocate adoption of the policy, advocating especially for provision of funds for its implementation
	2. Specific preparedness plans by response actors will enable potentially vulnerable populations to access essential support during emergencies	Very few preparedness plans exist	Look at how well sex/ age disaggregated data is covered and how well vulnerable populations are specifically targeted during emergencies and in preparedness plans
Civil society	3. Civil society and community members actively participate in the process of developing, monitoring and evaluating national disaster preparedness activities	Policy was developed with consultation with wide group of stakeholders. All MPs have received a copy.	Disseminate national preparedness plans to communities and the media
	4. Potentially vulnerable groups such as older people, those with disabilities, chronic illnesses, as well as young people actively participate in the development and implementation of preparedness activities.	Looked at issues facing those with disabilities, but need to look more at children/ youth, HIV populations (perhaps via the Uganda AIDS commission).	Involvement of representatives of such groups in the Uganda National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Training of response actors on ways of targeting more vulnerable groups

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
	5. Women and men are equitably represented in preparedness planning activities.	Women were more active at local level.	Involvement of women in the National Platform
Regional organisations	6. Regional bodies disseminate good practices and lessons learned and provide technical support to individual Member States in developing disaster risk reduction strategies	IGAD was consulted. Not sure about other organisations. Looked at Tanzania policy	Need to look at there are other regional organisations, initiatives and opportunities that may be useful for Uganda.
	7. Regional organizations participate in strategy development so that regional and cross-border issues are considered in the development of plans and their implementation.	IGAD has offered training in disaster management and risk reduction. Only limited knowledge of regional initiatives.	As above
International Actors	8. A holistic understanding of disaster risk reduction is reflected in the planning, resource allocation, and implementation of internationally assisted programmes at both the national and regional level.	Currently sporadic. Not clear whether DRR is included in international actor programming, certainly this is not systematic	More training on DRR amongst the international community. Improved coordination of disaster response preparedness actions.

## 1.2. National Institutional and Legislative Frameworks

**Expected Outcome:** An approved national legislative framework that details disaster preparedness, response, and recovery roles, responsibilities, and funding mechanisms is developed or updated, widely disseminated, and consistently implemented.

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	9. A clearly defined institutional architecture for disaster risk reduction including preparedness is in place and has the commitment of stakeholders at all levels.	Institutional structure is included in policy, but it is not yet law, and there are many details that are not clearly defined	Review and include other related systems, i.e.: early warning, distribution of monitoring systems etc into the architecture.
	10. An approved legislative framework that accurately reflects institutional arrangements, and the relevant policies, protocols, procedures and funding mechanisms is in place.	Draft policy containing such elements is about to be presented to cabinet. The policy then needs to lead to a law passed in Parliament	Approve the policy Need to specific more targets/ standards and responsibilities on the plan Drafting of law

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Civil Society	11. Information on the legislative framework is widely disseminated and the Government actively trains staff and other stakeholders on its content and application.	There is a dissemination plan under which the policy is currently planned to be translated into 5 regional local languages. There will also be a popular version	If we have resources may need to translate to more languages
	12. Local organisations and communities participate in the development of the legislative framework, bylaws and policies.	Civil society was consulted, and the policy states the roles of stakeholders	Civil society will need to be further consultation when the law based on the policy is developed
	13. Civil society and community organisations are clear on their roles and responsibilities within the national disaster management system.	Until the policy is passed, this will not be clear.	Ensure that civil society and CBOs are included in all disaster response plans and that coordination and roles/responsibilities and accountability is clear
Regional Organisations	14. Technical support is provided to Uganda in the development of legislative frameworks.	ISDR was consulted but some support did not materialise. Technical assistance has not yet been provided on legislative development	Reiterate requests for ISDR support
	15. Harmonised regional policies, procedures, and protocols are in place to facilitate working in a regionally coordinated manner, including mechanisms for requesting assistance intra-regionally when needed.	IGAD policy on drought, regional disaster management centre of excellence in Nairobi has regional policies (Golden Spear agreements), also Avian Influenza arrangements are regional in nature.	Review the relationship of regional bodies to the Uganda response system as included in the draft Policy.
International Actors	16. Technical support, based on their particular situations and needs, is provided to States and regional organisations in the assessment and development of effective institutional frameworks.	UN and international actors supported development of the policy	International organisations should advocate for the passing of the law
	17. Individual States and Regional Organisations are supported to develop policies and procedures to facilitate the incorporation of international assistance if needed during an emergency.	Have standing agreements with humanitarian organisations and mechanisms, and some agreements/ MOU with NGOs	Need to look more at the details of practical aspects of this when law is developed, for example the implications of International Disaster Response Law (IDRL), when to call on international response actors such as UNDAC, defining the relationship with the Uganda Red Cross Society, implementing the Customs Agreement, and governing the use of military and civil defence assets.

### 1.3. Coordination at the Local, National, Regional, and International Level

**Expected Outcomes:** A well-functioning disaster coordination mechanism is in place with clear policies and procedures and in which all entities are clear about their roles and responsibilities.

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	18. Coordination mechanisms are in place within the Government to link all Ministries and Government bodies with a role to play in disaster preparedness.	Currently there is no coordination system in place for disaster preparedness.	Coordination system to be established, potentially under the auspices of the National Platform
	19. A broader based coordination mechanism is in place that links this Government system to civil society stakeholders, technical and academic specialists, international and non-governmental organisations and to communities.	Ad hoc task forces are established, mostly under the Ministry of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, for coordination of disaster response	To be developed under the National Platform
Civil Society	20. Civil society participates and supports the developed of disaster preparedness coordination efforts at all levels.	The Uganda Red Cross plays the role of link between civil society and others	Strengthen links between community based and national preparedness efforts
	21. Civil society participates in forums for dialogue with national stakeholders that facilitate the sharing of information, experiences and lessons learned.	Conducted on an ad hoc basis. Lessons learnt exercise conducted for the 2007 Teso floods.	Lessons learnt exercises to become systematic after each disaster response. Broad participation sought in such exercises
Regional Actors	22. Coordination mechanisms are established in advance that can be used in the case of regional and intra-regional disasters.		Check
Int'l Actors	23. Technical and other support is provided for the development of national coordination mechanisms on preparedness.	None at present	International community to support the establishment of a government led coordination mechanism for preparedness. This may be linked to the National Platform

## Chapter 2: Key Components in Preparedness Planning

Preparedness planning aims to establish a standing capacity to respond to a range of different situations that may affect a country or region by putting in place a broad set of preparedness measures. This includes for example early warning systems, ongoing risk and vulnerability assessment, capacity building, the creation and maintenance of stand-by capacities and the stockpiling of humanitarian supplies.

### 2.1. Contingency Planning

**Expected Outcome:** A contingency plan that includes an in-depth analysis of hazard risk, vulnerability, and capacities is developed and regularly updated

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	1. The contingency plan is multi-sectoral and based on solid multi-hazard assessment and risk analysis.	No contingency plan Multi-hazard risk assessment completed at March Preparedness workshop	OPM to take lead on coordination of development of multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder contingency plans, drawing on existing cluster expertise. Focus on high disaster risks first, especially Flood risk. Mapping of disaster risk expanded to include mapping to date, desk/literature review, consultancies if necessary, multi agency assessment of priority hazards and vulnerabilities of at risk communities
	2. Training and simulation exercises are carried out at least once a year with the participation of all actors and lessons learned are incorporated into revisions of the contingency plan.	No simulations currently carried out	Simulations for major disaster risks conducted with all stakeholders annually
Civil Society Actors	3. Civil society participates in the development, testing and implementation of disaster contingency plans.	No contingency plans at present. Some technical knowledge exists among some NGOs and UN agencies on contingency planning.	Civil society participation in contingency planning processes
Regional Actors	4. Technical and other support is provided to States in the development of a national disaster contingency plan.	No contingency plan at present	Use regional risk mapping exercises in development of contingency plans
	5. Regional contingency plans are developed and approved by participating actors in the region	None that involve Uganda, with the exception of Avian Influenza plans	Uganda's contingency plans to be sent to relevant regional organisations for incorporation

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Int'l Actors	6. Technical and other support is provided to States and regional organisations in the development of contingency plans	No plans at present	Establish a mechanism for contingency funding and stockpiling.

## 2.2. Capacity Analysis and Capacity-Building

**Expected Outcome:** All organisations, persons and volunteers responsible for maintaining preparedness are equipped and trained for effective disaster preparedness and response.

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	7. An inter-agency, multi-sectoral capacity assessment has been completed resulting in clear measurable actions to strengthen and maintain preparedness capacity.	No comprehensive capacity assessment yet undertaken. UNDP has undertaken capacity assessment of OPM. Support offered by the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)	Systematic coordinated and comprehensive capacity analysis completed, focusing initially on high risk areas and key sectors. CADRI to support this exercise Suggest that the capacity levels be determined via simulation exercises at district and national level.
	8. Appropriate ongoing training programmes, including simulation exercises have been developed and implemented at the national, district and local levels.	Training programmes for DDMCs at present conducted jointly by Oxfam/OPM in Rwenzori, Elgon and Karamoja. However, capacity building has not been systematic, coordinated and comprehensive. It varies across sectors and the overall result is not clear.	Systematic coordinated and comprehensive capacity building programme to be put in place for all sectors for all gaps identified in the capacity assessment Full mapping of current capacity building programmes to be completed.
Civil Society Actors	9. Civil society stakeholders participate in the capacity assessment process.	No capacity assessment yet undertaken	Civil society to participate fully
	10. Civil society stakeholders and communities receive adequate training and other support to be able to fulfill their roles within the preparedness system.	Oxfam training of CBOs in Rwenzori, Elgon and Karamoja	Civil society to benefit from capacity building programmes
	11. Universities, specialized technical agencies, and disaster preparedness organisations are involved in capacity building initiatives for disaster preparedness.	Not currently involved	Technical institutions to be brought on board for capacity building, via National Platform if feasible. Encourage collaboration between universities and field practice in organizations i.e. linking up research with practice.

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Regional Actors	12. Regional self-assessment conducted to assess capacities available within the region to support Uganda, and to identify and prioritise action to address possible gaps.	Not yet conducted to support Uganda	Contact needs to be made with regional organisations to determine what type of support can be provided
Int'l Actors	13. Lessons learned and good case studies are collected and shared with other countries.	Lessons learnt conducted for 2007 Teso floods but not systematic for other disasters	Lessons learnt from each disaster response to become systematic
	14. Technical support provided to regional and national actors to implement capacity building plans as appropriate.	Some work in this area by Oxfam, UNDP and World Vision, for example.	Continuation of existing work. CADRI to provide technical support to capacity building initiatives

### 2.3. Hazard Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning

**Expected Outcome:** An effective national and regional early warning system that applies sound scientific information and risk knowledge is in place and able to communicate warnings to mobilize action in all at-risk communities.

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	15. National legislation clearly indicates which agencies are responsible for generating and disseminating hazard warnings to the public.	Currently meteorological department issues seasonal and daily weather forecast	Early Warning centre to be established within the Ministry of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees
	16. The national system for issuing early warning has multiple means of reaching the entire population, including difficult-to-access groups, in a clear and easily understood manner.	Early Warning dissemination is unequal Links between scientists monitoring hazards and the population at risk could be strengthened Information flow is still very poor to communities.	Lobby for funding to support linkages between the scientific community and the at-risk population, potentially via regular radio spots
	17. Early warning systems are regularly tested and modified based on lessons learned.	Testing not conducted	Testing to be factored in to early warning systems
Civil Society	18. Local networks regularly provide training on the national system for issuing early warnings.	Training not provided	Community sensitisation on early warning signals and messages to be conducted in at-risk areas

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Regional Actors	19. Communities and other civil society stakeholders are active participants in all aspects of the development, operation, training and testing of early warning systems.	Early warning is currently conducted centrally	Collect existing information and local knowledge from communities in high-risk areas on their understanding of early warning signals
	20. Information and advisory services are provided to States to support the establishment of early-warning systems.	ICPAC currently supports this for hydro-meteorological hazards	Investigate the possibility of further support, especially on risk mapping
	21. Regional early warning and dissemination systems for potential widespread cross-border disasters developed.	None currently underway	To be discussed in regional fora: especially related to human and animal disease and drought (eastern Uganda) and seismic risk (western Uganda)
Int'l Actors	22. Early warning standards and guides developed and disseminated.	Not currently available	Support to the scientific community to develop these guides and standards, including searching for funding
	23. Advisory, technical, organisational and policy development support is provided in the development, implementation and testing of early warning systems.	Some limited work in this area, mostly focusing on drought and flood risks.	Support to be provided for all disaster risk early warning systems, including the possibility of using international actors in high-risk areas to relay early warning signals and warnings

## 2.4. Information Management and Communication

**Expected Outcome:** An information management and dissemination system that facilitates the two-way exchange of pertinent technical and management information between internal and external stakeholders is developed and maintained.

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	24. Modalities and resources for handling media relations and information dissemination are planned for during all phases of an emergency.	Media is only active in reporting headline disaster issues  No media strategy exists for disaster preparedness and response	Designate an Officer/department that will be in charge of giving media information on behalf of government during emergencies  A good media strategy developed for preparedness and response

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
	25. An information system is in place for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of relevant knowledge and information on a full range of hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities at the local, national and regional levels.	Some potential for this via the Northern Uganda data centre in OPM, but data limited	Active compilation of data to develop comprehensive and systematic database to be shared with all stakeholders including the public via the media. Clusters to support this work by providing current information. Feedback mechanisms to be included in this system
	26. Coordination structures regularly schedule exchanges of disaster management information between all levels.	Information passage from DDMCs to central government (and vice versa) currently limited. Systematic input from scientists to response actors and other stakeholders is limited.	National Platform to include regular information sharing between all levels of response actors Develop a communication strategy which highlights the importance of disaster preparedness and wider DRR
Civil Society Actors	27. Civil society organisations contribute to and receive information from information systems developed.	Patchy at present	Feedback into central database to include civil society actors
	28. Mass media campaigns are undertaken to increase awareness of disaster hazards and preparedness steps and the impact of these campaigns is regularly assessed and monitored.	This is not currently happening	Mass media campaigns to be undertaken on priority disaster risks, focusing on radio coverage. Local languages to be used. Use of church to pass such messages to be reviewed.
	29. The private sector is actively involved in supporting training and dissemination of knowledge with all sectors of government and the general public.	Private sector is only involved in disaster response at this point	Private sector to be involved in information dissemination, at least for its employees
International Actors	30. Technical and other support for State, regional and global dialogue, information exchange and the development of information and communication strategies to improve response is provided.	Cluster system supports information sharing on both actual humanitarian situation and response capacities and gaps.	Information to be made freely available to government disaster risk and response databases Inclusion of DRR, especially preparedness, in the UNDAF.

## Chapter 3: Readiness for Response

Strengthened preparedness for response in disasters is concerned mainly with two objectives: 1) increasing the capacity to predict, monitor and reduce or avoid possible damage or addressing potential threats and 2) strengthening preparedness for response to a disaster or assist those who have been adversely affected.

### 3.1. Emergency Services and Stand-by Arrangements

**Expected Outcome:** Multi-stakeholder response mechanisms, supported by legislation and accompanied by the necessary resources, are developed and tested based on the contingency plan, enabling efficient action during times an emergency.

	31. By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	1. Response activities utilise national preparedness capabilities, and adhere to or exceed SPHERE Minimum Standards for Disaster Relief.	This is not systematic	Clusters to develop individual preparedness plans, including standards and targeting criteria, to be agreed with relevant Ministries and adopted. Training on SPHERE standards to be provided.
	2. An Emergency Operations Centre or equivalent has been established and tested.	DDMCs exist in nearly all districts but some are not functional. In general they have inadequate skills and staff and poor resourcing. Otherwise there are no EOCs IATC exist at OPM mainly for coordination of assistance for IDPs in the North	Selected DDMCs (at least 20%) trained and resourced based on prioritisation. A National platform established at OPM and made operational
	3. Hazard damage assessment mechanisms have been defined and tested and assessment teams have been trained on how to use tools appropriately.	There are currently no district level assessments undertaken. Oxfam has done a hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment in Karamoja, Rwenzori and Elgon regions	Training on hazard mapping tools to be conducted initially in all high-risk districts Hazard mapping to be conducted systematically in all districts.
	4. Response projects include specific provisions to promote gender equity and to enable vulnerable populations to receive additional support.	Response projects often consider gender but there is no means to systematise this.	Systematic utilisation of the IASC Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action in all disaster response.
	5. Response simulations exercises have been held to test and improve response capacities, and staff and communities have received training to enable them to perform their duties in an emergency response.	No simulations at present	Simulation exercises for priority disaster risks should be conducted annual to test plans, and assess capacities. Training gaps identified should be filled ASAP

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

	31. By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
	6. Mechanisms to fund emergency response activities are in place.	No emergency fund currently in place, although provision has been made in the draft Policy.	Policy needs to be urgently approved and relevant associated legislation drafted and passed Emergency fund set up by an act of parliament
	7. Agreements have been signed with international or other response providers in advance, enabling them to provide additional assistance if requested and required.	This has not yet been done	Humanitarian community to brief govt on international response system and to facilitate agreements as necessary.
	8. Procedures are in place to document experiences during hazard events and disasters to assist post-disaster reviews.	This is done by the humanitarian community at present - recent floods in particular, but was not being done before	The proposed Early Warning centre within the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees should also focus on lessons learnt and post-disaster reviews
Civil Society Actors	9. Personnel/ volunteers have been trained in their areas of responsibility and are equipped to respond at the local level.	This is limited to the URCS at present Oxfam is currently doing this in selected districts in Rwenzori, Elgon and Karamoja	Such programmes should be extended to train appropriate volunteers in all at-risk areas (potentially supported by URCS) Pilot projects for community preparedness to be developed, funded and implemented Funding to be provided by government for training of volunteers.
Regional Actors	10. Support to States to ensure that legislation and response mechanisms are applicable to emergencies that may cross national borders provided.	IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development) emergency training is conducted for East African countries. ECHO's drought preparedness programme also supports cross-border response mechanisms	Regional actors to support response mechanisms for all priority cross-border risks
International Actors	11. Technical support to States and other actors in disaster response including support for the application of applicable international law and adherence to SPHERE standards provided.	Disaster response mostly conducted under the cluster system/IASC. Technical support to state could be strengthened although some efforts underway by various clusters	Training on SPHERE for government actors
	12. Mechanisms are in place to coordination of external responders and internal appeals for funding if requested and required.	Cluster mechanism and IASC coordinate external responders, reporting to OPM (nationally) and DDMCs (in districts). CERF and Flash Appeal processes continue to be used and available for disaster response. NGOs have alternate international fundraising mechanisms	Humanitarian community to continue to strengthen district officials' capacity to assess, monitor and coordinate disaster response, focusing on high-risk areas

### 3.2. Incorporating Early Recovery into Preparedness Planning

**Expected Outcome:** The transition to early recovery activities is considered and planned for contingency and other preparedness planning processes.

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	13. Early recovery needs are considered in disaster assessments and processes.	Not systematic, other than via the cluster system	Early recovery actors to be included in all plans. Disaster rapid assessment formats to include early recovery aspects
	14. Funds for early recovery are anticipated in allocation of disaster preparedness and response funds.	This is not specified in current draft Policy	Amend policy document to include use of contingency fund for early recovery programming.
Civil Society Actors	15. Civil society organisations and community groups participate in developing early recovery elements of preparedness planning and are active in any implementation strategy.	Not at present	Coping strategies of communities in high risk areas to be documented by civil society and recommendations made for early recovery programming
Regional Actors	16. Technical advance and other support is provided to States and other stakeholders on early recovery and disasters.	Limited at present outside of the cluster mechanism	Investigate the possibility of regional support for early recovery
	17.		
Int'l Actors	18. Technical advice and other support is provided to Uganda in the development of recovery strategies.	This is conducted via the Governance, Infrastructure and Livelihoods cluster, and via the early recovery aspects of other clusters	Early recovery technical training to relevant government departments.

### 3.3. Resource Allocation and Funding

**Expected Outcome:** Financial reserves and emergency funding mechanisms are in place to support effective preparedness, response and early recovery as required.

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
Government	19. Budgets allocated for preparedness activities are institutionalised as part of the disaster management plan at all levels.	Some provision for this in the current draft policy document.	Policy document needs to be urgently approved and related legislation drafted and enacted. Guidance on rolling out the policy document needs to be created.

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

	By the end of 2009	Current Status	Actions Required
	20. A system for ensuring accountability in the use of public resources is developed and institutionalised.	This is covered under the draft policy document	See above
	21. Bilateral agreements are signed with donor agencies for access to funding and technical assistance at the international or regional level for preparedness, emergency and recovery if required.	None at present	Government needs to advocate with bilateral donors for funding for preparedness and response. This includes ensuring that preparedness forms part of all governmental planning processes for which on budget support is requested.
Civil Society Actors	22. Funds are made available to strengthen the capacity and activities of civil society stakeholders who are active members and contributors to disaster preparedness according to their defined roles and responsibilities.	Funding limited to the URCS at present	Funding should also be made available for civil society actors.
Regional Actors	23. Joint funding mechanisms, activated in the case of cross-border events, are in place including appropriate policies, protocols and procedures.	This does not exist at present, apart from the ECHO funded drought risk reduction programme.	It is likely that joint funding mechanisms will not be enacted in this region – this is perhaps a longer term goal
International Actors	24. Support is provided to States and civil society stakeholders in securing the needed funds to implement disaster preparedness, emergency, and recovery plans.	Adequate funding is available for response plans (various funding mechanisms including the CERF, Flash Appeals, Red Cross Appeals and NGO funding mechanisms) but only limited funding for recovery and preparedness	Advocacy for stronger funding for preparedness and recovery programming. Donor education on the need for funding of preparedness and recovery to be urgently undertaken.

## Annex 1: Uganda Disaster Risk Analysis

### 1. Drought

Early Warning Signals
Deficiency in Rainfall
Signs of Food insecurity
Lack of groundwater
La Nina events
Meteorological Drought: This is a situation arising from deficiency of precipitation from that is expected over an extended period of time; Hydrological Drought: This is a deficiency in surface and subsurface water supplies; Agricultural Drought: Deficiency in soil moisture (a critical factor in defining crop production)

#### HAZARD ANALYSIS

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
The cattle corridor: A dry stretch of land extending from Rakai (in the south) through Sembabule, Luwero and Soroti to Karamoja in the north east	Potential to be major, especially in the north-east. Effects of drought are cumulative.	October to December March to May	Will happen	Forest and bush fires Food insecurity

#### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Livestock	Could be sold to buy food. Could die due to lack of water/forage. Increased risk of raiding.
Hydro-electric power	Lack of water could lead to shortages of power, therefore leading to economic impact, including job losses, across Uganda – leading to a reduction in exports and loss of foreign earnings and tax revenue.
Crops	Crops are dependant on rain-fed agriculture, therefore likelihood of crop failure during a drought is high
Wildlife	Deaths of wildlife could lead to a loss of tourism revenue
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Forest and grass cover	Lost in fires

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Rural and urban water supply	Lack of groundwater Dried up springs Rainwater catchment systems not functional
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Families and communities	Forced migration, especially in pastoralist societies, in search of food and water (including for animals) Potential for conflict over scarce resources Displacement of communities
Cultural practices	Marriages and other high-profile events may be cancelled due to lack of funds for food and bride-price.
Education	Children could be removed from education to save scarce cash resources
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Pastoralist societies	Forced migration
Children under 5	Malnutrition
Elderly	Malnutrition (may be denoted as non-productive and therefore not receive food)
Girls	Sent away to earn funds, may be sexually exploited

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms
Out-migration of part or all of communities
Sale of livestock to purchase food
Consumption of seed stocks
Sale of household and community assets
Removal of children from education
Privileging food supply to certain members of the community and excluding others

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREAS FOR RESPONSE
Education	School feeding, programmes to ensure pupil retention in drought-hit areas
Emergency NFI	Replacement of household assets that have been sold to purchase food
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	Food distribution. Seeds distribution and livestock replacement.
Governance, Infrastructure, Livelihoods	Alternative power supplies
Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS	Free health services for drought-affected. Supplementary feeding.
Gender Based Violence sub-cluster	Protection of girls in out-migration situations
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)	Potable water supply

## 2. Floods

Early Warning Signals
El Nino periods
Prolonged, high-intensity rainfall
Violent thunderstorms of short duration cause flash floods

### HAZARD ANALYSIS

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Areas around Lake Victoria	Minor flash floods	July to November	Will happen	Hailstorms
Low-lying areas around Teso sub-region	Major	July to November	Will happen	Landslides, epidemics
Kasese and surrounding areas	Major	July to November	Could happen	
Kampala	Minor flash floods	July to November	Will happen	Cholera outbreak

### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Granaries	Food in storage destroyed by rising floodwaters
Business premises	Destroyed or damaged in flash floods
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Topsoil	Washed away in flooding
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Bridges and road infrastructure	Washed away or submerged by flood waters
Latrines	Filled with floodwater, collapse
Social infrastructure such as schools, health units and markets	Poorly constructed infrastructure may collapse in flood conditions
Houses	Destroyed, damaged or waterlogged, especially traditional constructions with mud floors.
Boreholes	Contaminated with flood waters
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Local government	May not be able to communicate with isolated populations cut off by flood waters
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
IDPs and Refugees	Camps may become waterlogged in low-lying areas

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms
Relocating to higher ground
Construction of floods resistant houses raised above the ground
Construction of raised food storage (granaries) facilities.

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREA/S FOR RESPONSE
Camp Coordination Camp Management	Support to refugee and IDP camps that become uninhabitable due to flood waters
Education	Temporary school facilities including sanitation facilities
Emergency NFI	Plastic sheeting for water-logged communities, water storage and extra blankets
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	Food distributions. Seed distribution. Fishing equipment.
Governance, Infrastructure, Livelihoods	Registration and evacuation of affected population.
Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS	Mobile clinics and epidemic preparedness and management
Protection	Psychosocial counselling for affected populations
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)	Water purification, construction of latrines

### 3. Landslides

Early Warning Signals
El Nino periods
Prolonged, high-intensity rainfall
Settlements on sloping areas, poor land use and management practices

#### HAZARD ANALYSIS

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Mt. Elgon area (Kapchorwa, Bukwe, Sironko, Manafa, Mbale)	Major	July to November	Will happen	Food insecurity as a result of poor crop yields, low income from farming and food shortages Shortage of land for settlement farming as land becomes unusable Population displacement Land disputes
Western Uganda Mts. Of Rwenzori and Muhavura ( Kisoro, Kabale, Kasese,	Minor event	July to November	Could happen	Food insecurity as a result of poor crop yields, low income from farming and food shortages

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Bundibugyo etc)				Population displacement Shortage of land for settlement farming as land becomes unusable Land disputes

**VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Agricultural land	Destroyed or washed away
Livestock	Buried in mud
Household property	Destroyed
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Top soil	Washed away
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Roads and Bridges	Blocked or weakened by mass of moving mud
Social infrastructure such as homes, schools, health units and markets	May collapse
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Human life	Buried in mud
Homesteads	Buried in mud or destroyed
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Communities living and farming on slopes	Loss of gardens and homesteads

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms
Relocating to lower ground and avoid settlement and farming on slopes
Tree planting where there has been deforestation

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREA/S FOR RESPONSE
Emergency NFI	Replacement of household assets including temporary shelter
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	Food distribution to affected households. Distribution of seeds and tools. Livestock restocking
Governance, Infrastructure, Livelihoods	Resource mobilisation. Registration of affected populations. Evacuation of affected populations

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREA/S FOR RESPONSE
Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS	Free health services for affected population
Protection	Psychosocial counselling for affected populations
Child Protection sub-cluster	Identification of separated children. Family tracing and reunion
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)	Potable water supply

#### 4. Thunderstorms, Hailstorms and Strong Winds

Early Warning Signals
Touring thunder clouds
Strong down draughts (microburst) and severe gust of winds accompanied by thunder and lightning
Heavy rain and sometimes hail

#### HAZARD ANALYSIS

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Lake Victoria and surrounding areas such as Bukoba	Major	July – November	Will happen	Hail storms and destruction of crops
Entebbe	Major	July – November	Will happen	Hail storms and destruction of crops
Kampala	Major	July – November	Will happen	Hail storms and destruction of crops

#### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Marine operations and Fishing	Increased incidence of accidents,
Aviation operations	Increased incidence of accidents,
Crops in the garden	Destroyed or damaged by hailstorms
Livestock	Killed by lightening
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Trees	Uprooted and blown away by strong winds
Top soils	Blown away by strong winds
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Telecoms Communication systems	Damaged or destroyed by thunder and lightening
<b>Social Assets</b>	

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Buildings	Roofs blown off by strong winds.
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Fishing communities around lakes	Loss of source of income
Farmers in lake areas	Crops destroyed by hailstorms

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms
Strengthening of houses and other infrastructure to resist storms
Insurance

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREAS/ FOR RESPONSE
Emergency NFI	Replacement of household assets including temporary shelter
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	Food distribution to affected households. Assessment of damage to crops
Governance, Infrastructure, Livelihoods	Resource mobilisation.
Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS	Free health services for affected population
Protection	Psychosocial counselling for affected populations
Child Protection sub-cluster	Identification of separated children. Family tracing and reunion
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)	Potable water supply

## 5. Earthquakes

Early Warning Signals
Tremors

### HAZARD ANALYSIS

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Northern Uganda – Kitgum district	Minor	Anytime	Unlikely	Loss of lives, property and destruction of infrastructure Land disputes
Western Uganda - Toro region in the Western Rift and areas around Lake Albert	Major	Anytime	Could happen	Loss of lives, property and destruction of infrastructure Land disputes

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Central Uganda - Maska and area around Lake Victoria such as Kampala, Masaka, Port Butiaba	Major	Anytime	Could happen	Loss of lives, property and destruction of infrastructure such as buildings, roads and bridges Land disputes

**VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Business premises	Destroyed
Livestock	Killed
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Land and vegetation cover	Destroyed
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Roads and bridges	Destroyed
Buildings (schools, health units, markets)	Destroyed
Telecommunication systems	Destroyed
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Human life	A number of people could be killed Population displacement
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Populations settled in earthquake prone areas in Western and Central Uganda	Poverty as a result of loss of household property and sources of livelihoods Food insecurity and loss of sources of livelihood Trauma

**General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms**

Relocation from areas prone to earthquake
Enforcement of earthquake resistant building codes

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREA/S FOR RESPONSE
Camp Coordination Camp Management	Management of camps of displaced / homeless
Education	Emergency education where school infrastructure has been lost/damaged
Emergency NFI	Replacement of household assets including temporary shelter
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	Food distribution to affected households. Distribution of seeds and tools. Livestock restocking

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREA/S FOR RESPONSE
Governance, Infrastructure, Livelihoods	Resource mobilisation. Registration of affected populations. Evacuation of affected populations
Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS	Free health services for affected population
Protection	Psychosocial counselling for affected populations
Child Protection sub-cluster	Identification of separated children. Family tracing and reunion
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)	Potable water supply and temporary sanitation facilities where damaged

## 6. Volcanic Eruptions

Early Warning Signals
Presence of hot springs
Gas or smoke in the air in mountainous areas
Increase in temperatures above normal mountainous areas

### HAZARD ANALYSIS

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Eastern Uganda: areas around Mt. Elgon (Mbale, Sironko, Bukwo and Kapchorwa)	Major	Anytime	Unlikely	Population displacement Loss of lives and property Land disputes
Western Uganda: areas around Bufumbira Mountains (Kasese, Fort Portal and Bundibugyo districts)		Anytime	Unlikely	Population displacement Loss of lives and property Land disputes

### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Business premises	Destroyed
Tools and stocks	Destroyed
Livestock	Killed
<b>Natural Assets</b>	

**- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -**

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Land and vegetation cover	Destroyed
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Roads and bridges	Destroyed
Telecommunication systems	Destroyed
Buildings (schools, health units, markets)	Destroyed
Houses	Destroyed
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Human life	A number of people could be killed Population displacement
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Populations settled in earthquake prone areas in Western and Central Uganda	Poverty as a result of Loss of household property Food insecurity and loss of sources of livelihood Trauma

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms
Relocation to other areas

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREA/S FOR RESPONSE
Camp Coordination Camp Management	Management of camps of displaced
Education	Emergency education
Emergency NFI	Replacement of household assets including temporary shelter
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	Food distribution to affected households. Distribution of seeds and tools. Livestock restocking
Governance, Infrastructure, Livelihoods	Social mobilisation and sensitisation. Resource mobilisation
Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS	Free health services for affected population
Protection	Psychosocial counselling for affected populations
Child Protection sub-cluster	Identification of separated children. Family tracing and reunion
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)	Potable water supply

## 7. Epidemics

### Early Warning Signals

Presence of the infective agent and vector (agent of transmission) in the area

### HAZARD ANALYSIS

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Cholera: Northern Uganda, West Nile, Central Uganda and South Western Uganda regions	Major	Rainy seasons – April to June and July – November	Will happen	Loss of lives Loss of livelihoods due to morbidity Isolation and psychosocial trauma
Bacillary dysentery: Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Pader, and Moroto districts	Minor	Rainy seasons – April to June and July – November	Will happen	Loss of lives Loss of livelihoods due to morbidity Isolation and psychosocial trauma
Plague West Nile esp. the districts of Arua, Nebbi	Minor	Anytime during the year	Could happen	Loss of lives
Meningococcal meningitis: West Nile, Northern Uganda and Karamoja regions	Major	Starts in the middle of the dry season (December to February)	Could happen	Loss of lives Loss of livelihoods due to morbidity Isolation and psychosocial trauma
Viral hemorrhagic fever diseases (Ebola and Marburg): Gulu, Amuru, Masindi, Mbarara, and Bundibugyo districts	Major	Anytime during the year	Could happen	Loss of lives Loss of livelihoods due to morbidity Isolation and psychosocial trauma
Malaria in all areas in Uganda	Major	Anytime during the year	Will happen	Loss of lives Loss of livelihoods due to morbidity

### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Water sources	Can be contaminated in case of cholera and bacillary dysentery
<b>Social Assets</b>	

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Livelihoods in case of Bacillary dysentery, Meningococcal meningitis, viral hemorrhagic fever diseases and cholera	May be abandoned or suspended for fear of infection
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
IDPs and refugees	Susceptible population due to ccongestion poor, poor hygiene and sanitation
Populations in slum areas	Susceptible population due to ccongestion poor, poor hygiene and sanitation

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms
Out migration from affected area
Behaviour change esp. cultural practices to reduce the risk of infection

CLUSTER / SECTOR	PRIORITY AREAS/ FOR RESPONSE
Education	Closure of schools in the affected areas to prevent spread of disease (viral haemorrhagic fever, cholera, and Meningococcal meningitis Preventive hygiene practices such as hand washing
Emergency NFI	Replacement of contaminated household assets in the case of viral haemorrhagic fever Replacement of water storage facilities to ensure safe water chain in case of cholera and bacillary dysentery
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	Food distribution to affected households
Governance, Infrastructure, Livelihoods	Social mobilisation and sensitisation
Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS	Free health services for affected population Supplementary feeding. Disease surveillance Resource mobilisation Information campaign/dissemination
Protection	Psychosocial counselling for affected populations
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)	Potable water supply Water source disinfection

## 8. Pests, Locusts and other related Food Security Hazards

Early Warning Signals
Drought - see above
Floods and landslides – see above
Depending on the type of pests and weeds, favour weather conditions such as humidity (fungal and bacterial diseases), rainfall, light and wind. Locusts breed in desert areas.

### HAZARD ANALYSIS

Geographical Area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2008-10	Secondary effects
Floods, thunder and hailstorms in areas around Lake Victoria and low lying areas around Teso sub region, Kasese and Kampala	From minor flash in Lake Victoria areas and Kampala floods to major flooding in Teso and Kasese	July – November	Will happen	Crop pests and disease epidemics Food insecurity Loss of income from farming Malnutrition
Landslides in the Mt. Elgon area (Kapchorwa, Bukwe, Sironko, Manafa, Mbale) and Western Uganda ( Kisoro, Kabale, Kasese, Bundibugyo districts)	Minor in Western Uganda and major in Mt Elgon area	July – November	Will happen in the Mt. Elgon area	Food insecurity Land disputes Population displacement Land scarcity Loss of income from farming
Pests and diseases in all areas where host crops grow. North and North Eastern Uganda are vulnerable to locusts	Intensity will depend on type of pest and area affected	Seasonal	Will happen for most pests and disease. Could happen for locusts.	Food insecurity due to pre and post harvest losses Loss of agricultural land Loss of income from farming Malnutrition

### VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Livestock and crops	Pest infestations lead to pre and post harvest losses. Loss in yield, or quality of crop results in loss of profit by a farmer Floods, landslides and hailstorms destroy crops and may kill livestock Food stocks may be sold off.

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
	Livestock may be sold or exchanged for food
Farm equipment and implements	May be infested with pests and may be abandoned or require costly sanitation procedure
Storage facilities such as granaries	Could be destroyed by rodents, floods and landslides
Income	Loss of livelihoods and income due to poor quality yields
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Agricultural land	Becoming infested with pests and disease and may be abandoned or require costly pest control procedures. Agricultural land may be destroyed by floods and landslides
Water sources may dry up due to drought or become contaminated during floods	Loss of water for livestock Disease outbreak due to water source contamination
Top soil	Soil erosion as a result of floods and landslides Destroyed by bush fires during drought
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Markets	Become inaccessible due floods and landslides
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Traditional Farming methods	May be dropped as new farming methods are adopted to control pests and diseases.
Families	Malnutrition Family separation during prolonged drought
Household property	May be sold or exchanged for food
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
IDPs and refugees	Have limited access to information and resources avoid or control pest, floods, landslides and drought
Peasant farmers	Sole source of livelihood washed out

General Community and Individual Coping Mechanisms
Adopt drought and pest resistant crop varieties
Adopt quick maturing crop varieties
Construction of improved flood resistant storage facilities (raised granaries )
Avoid farming on slopes of mountains to avoid landslides
Adopt cultural, biological and chemical control use of pesticides etc
Adopt new farming methods such as crop rotation as pest control
Abandoning fields known to be infested with weeds and pests

**- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -**

<b>CLUSTER / SECTOR</b>	<b>PRIORITY AREA/S FOR RESPONSE</b>
Education	School feeding, programmes to ensure pupil retention in areas of food insecurity
Emergency NFI	Replacement of household assets that have been sold to purchase food
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods	Food distribution. Seeds distribution and livestock replacement. Pests and disease control Population mobilisation and sensitisation Assessment of damaged crops
Governance, Infrastructure, Livelihoods	Evacuation of affected populations Assessment and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure
Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS	Free health services for drought-affected. Therapeutic and supplementary feeding.
Gender Based Violence sub-cluster	Protection of girls in out-migration situations
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)	Potable water supply

- DRAFT FOR COMMENT -

## Annex 2: List of Workshop Participants

No.	Name	Organisation	Tel. Contact	Email
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