



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



## Risk Awareness Campaign on Disaster Hazards in Uganda



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Uganda Parliamentary  
Forum on Disaster Risk  
Reduction (UPFDRR)



March 2021

## Summary Information

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	PFDRR in Partnership with (MWOK) Humanitarian Organization
<b>Applicant address</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">Plot xxxx Makerere- Kavule Kampala- Uganda</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.O BOX 2562, KAMPALA (UGANDA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TEL: +256-(0)-4126690067; EMAIL: <a href="mailto:info@wmokho.org">info@wmokho.org</a>; <a href="mailto:mwokhumanitarian1@gamil.com">mwokhumanitarian1@gamil.com</a>;  <a href="http://www.mwokho.org">www.mwokho.org</a></p>
<b>Legal status</b>	<p>Parliamentary Advocacy Group on DRR /</p> <p>Registered National Non-Governmental Organization (NNGO)</p>
<b>Registration Number</b>	12200
<b>Project Contact Person/Alternate</b>	<p>Tumuramy Pelgia   Coordinator PFDRR, Parliament of Uganda</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:upfdr@parliament.go.ug">upfdr@parliament.go.ug</a> / <a href="mailto:tpelgia@yahoo.com">tpelgia@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>Tel :( Office) +256 414377880 Mobile +256782854030/+256772427954/+256702485060</p> <p><i>Alternate</i></p> <p>Michael Mawadri   DRR/DRM Consultant</p> <p>Phone: +256782412603/0759622331; E-mail: <a href="mailto:mmawadri@gmail.com">mmawadri@gmail.com</a></p>
<b>Project title</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">Strengthening DRR Governance through Risk Awareness Campaign on Disaster Hazards in Uganda</p>
<b>Reference</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bafaki Charles (Office of Prime Minister-Department of Refugees, OPM-DOR), Tel: 0772361418; email: <a href="mailto:bafaki.dor@opm.go.ug">bafaki.dor@opm.go.ug</a></li> <li>2. Dr. Andrew K. Amegovu (Director of Andre Foods International, AFI) Tel:0772438219; email: <a href="mailto:andrew.andreuganda@gmail.com">andrew.andreuganda@gmail.com</a></li> </ol>

## Organization information

The Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction (UPFDRR) was launched in July 2011 by the 9th parliament under an executive committee of nine members after realizing that Uganda is a Country which is vulnerable to the impact of Natural hazards like Floods, Drought and others. The Country has lost many people and their properties due to these Disaster Risks. The forum envisions sustainable development for Uganda that is resilient to disaster. The mission of the forum is to make meaningful contribution towards uplifting the social wellbeing of the people of Uganda by promoting and facilitating DRR. **The Objectives of DRR Forum:** Influence national spending, policies and laws to enhance to DRR in Uganda, Present constituents' concerns on disaster risk to the national stage, Become knowledgeable monitors and impartial advisors, Raise public awareness on DRR at local and national levels, and Influence development partners to support efforts to build resilience as well as strengthen the Secretariat to support the members.

MWOK is a legally registered national Non-Governmental Organization with registration number 12200 issued by National NGO Board of Uganda, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA). We are nonpolitical, non-denominational and non-profit indigenous organization with active operational license issued on 15th July, 2016 mandated to work with local governments in addressing humanitarian and development challenges affecting vulnerable communities/population groups (including refugees and internally displaced persons) in areas of disaster preparedness and response, promoting food security and nutrition actions, clean water access and community health services through community-based initiatives (CBIs). VISION: We envisioned resilient communities that is healthy, productive and empowered for sustainable well-being and development. MISSION: To work with communities and district local governments in disaster prone areas for building resilience for sustainable development. Our main geographical target areas are the disaster-prone districts (including refugee hosting districts) of Southwestern, Northern and Eastern region of Uganda. Our strategies are based on local involvement, participation and partnership in project management considering local context scenarios; inclusiveness and local resources for all projects. In all our community-based initiatives, we shall throughout ensure gender, environment issues, disaster risk awareness, HIV/AIDS prevention, GBV and mental health issues, COVID-19 prevention measures and local innovations are mainstreamed. Our initiatives are aligned to Vision 2040 that aims at transforming Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low-income country to a competitive upper middle-income country; the National Development Plan III (2021-2025) that aims at increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life of Ugandans through sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation; and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan (CRRP, 2018-2020), which is a new commitment to burden- and responsibility sharing, designed to provide a robust and systematic model to improve the lives of refugees and host communities towards self-sustenance/resilience. Our interventions are contributing towards National Determined Commitments (NDCs) for achieving Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030: SDG1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger and ending malnutrition of all forms), SDG3 (Good

health), SDG5 (Gender equality), SDG6 (Clean water), SDG7 (Clean energy), SDG13(Climate actions) and SDG17 (Partnerships)

### **Background of Disasters Issues in Uganda**

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a broad approach concerned with building the resilience of communities to mitigate the impact of disasters that might occur in the future and includes actions that may be political, technical, social or economic. There is now international acceptance the Disaster Risk Reduction must be integrated into policies, plans and programmes for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Although this is the desired situation, disaster management and preparedness is still a national challenge. This requires knowledge, capacity and input from a wide range of sectors and organisations, including government, non-state actors, private sector, and development partners. Members of Parliament have a pivotal role to play in DRR as they can engage on the agenda at local, national, regional, and global levels while exercising their roles in oversight of government policies and resources, representation of constituents, legislation and budget appropriation.

Uganda is vulnerable to many hazards such as floods, land and mudslides, epidemics, drought, hailstorm, and high rainfall variability. The prevalence and severity of the disasters continues to erode the asset base of communities resulting in humanitarian crises to the detriment of investment in long-term development programmes as these may not thrive where a humanitarian crisis is evolving. Consequently, this has indirectly contributed to increased poverty, deprivation, food insecurity, and social disintegration especially in drought and flood prone areas and the perception of marginalization among such communities due to limited interventions of new development projects and basic social services

All regions in Uganda are facing crucial challenges of high population growth (80% being population below 30years); double burden of poverty and malnutrition (i.e. widening rural poverty among women, food insecurity and undernutrition (stunting and anemia in children and women), rising mortality/morbidity related to overweight and obesity, poor access to preventive health services; high and rising youth unemployment rates, HIV/AIDS, GBV, substance abuse and mental health problems; and regional instability which leads to massive refugee inflows affecting social services delivery and also conflicts and environmental destruction; and high and rising gender inequalities. The current disaster situation is worsened by covid-19 pandemic.

In spite of substantial gain in reducing extreme poverty, local development efforts continued to be undermined by food insecurity, undernutrition and low coverage of preventive health, unemployment and widening poverty among rural poor women and youth, and environmental challenges which remains key issues for socio-economic transformation activities for sustainable development. Disasters related to climate change and variability are increasingly intense and tends to occur frequently, which affects the lives and livelihood of already impoverished communities, killing them and destroying their assets and business, affecting delivery of social services and local environment. There is low resilience among communities. Districts in these regions are prone to displacement/relocation crisis, drought, disease epidemics, conflicts over natural resources and environmental degradation. For

examples Landslides/Mudslides affected areas like Mt Elgon Zone, Kasese and Kisoro, Flood affected areas in Busoga and Teso and Drought: Karamoja and Isingiro including refugee prone districts In Northwest and Southwest requires more investment in awareness, resilience building efforts and DRR interventions

### **Rationale:**

The National Development Plan (NDP), Uganda's overall framework for economic development, identified "disaster management" as one of the enabling sectors that needs to be developed in order to achieve sustainable development. There is evidence of a strong correlation between disasters and poverty rates in Uganda as disasters affect the agricultural-base, the main source of income to the rural households. Studies have shown that poverty rates have been highest in rural areas where prevalence of disasters has been highest, and lowest in urban areas where the prevalence has been lowest. The project aims to improve the understanding of national disaster risks in Uganda, to improve community resilience, to mainstream multi-sectoral DRR and CCA considerations at the community level, to provide targeted DRM support to districts, and to measure progress towards building resilience

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda recognized the primary responsibility for disaster risk management rests with the citizens. Government plays a supportive role. Paragraph XXIII of the National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy of the 1995 Constitution obliges the state to institute effective machinery for dealing with any hazard or disaster arising out of natural calamities or any situation resulting in the general displacement of people or general disruption of normal life. Aware that disasters disrupt the productive capacity of her people, destroy the infrastructure and resources, divert the planned use of meagre resources and so interrupt programmes and retard the pace of development, government is therefore, committed to creating and promoting a disaster preparedness and management system that safeguards the country against disasters and ensures continued productive capacity of her people. This policy intends to complement the macro and sectoral policies currently being pursued by government.

Effective disaster preparedness and management depends on multi-sectoral planning and programming. It is based on a rational assessment of disaster risk and on the analysis of the vulnerability of the communities. Planning for disaster has to be undertaken at all levels; from the national to the village level. Long term adequate planning enables the country to be prepared for disasters at all times.

### **Provisions of the Disaster policy:**

- a) **Community Participation:** Individuals within communities have valuable information and resources to share on the likelihood, causes and consequences of disasters. Given that they have rights and obligations to participate in key decisions that affect their lives, they are called upon to prepare for and respond to disasters. At all levels, government will provide appropriate mechanisms and space for participation in all

processes of disaster preparedness and management. It is acknowledged that disasters transcend district, national and international borders and can affect communities that may not be directly known to be at risk.

- b) **Public Awareness and Education:** Individuals in communities can only participate in disaster planning and management when they have updated knowledge and information on the likelihood of disasters and on the appropriate ways of responding to them. The media, community leaders and stakeholders shall be called upon to create awareness on the relevant aspects of disasters and provides with the necessary guidelines to do so.
- c) **Institutional Capacity Building:** Effective Disaster Preparedness and Management shall be based constant reviewing and upgrading of institutional capacity to cope with disasters at national and community levels. Coping capacity shall be judged in terms of the equipment, resources, skills and knowledge required to undertake Disaster Preparedness and Management.
- d) **Adequate Expertise and Technology:** Disaster Preparedness and Management requires integration of technical expertise, indigenous and modern scientific knowledge on hazards and disasters in order to develop cost effective approaches for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- e) **Vulnerability Analysis:** Disaster preparedness and management depends on an accurate analysis and mapping of the vulnerability and susceptibility of communities to risks. Undertaking vulnerability analysis shall be part of the early warning system.
- f) **Human Rights Observance:** Acknowledging that planning for and responding to disasters is a shared responsibility and partnership between the state and the people, government will strengthen good governance. The policy will integrate human rights in disaster preparedness and management by way of avoiding all forms of discrimination and dehumanisation.
  
- g) **Social, Environmental and Economic Costs:** The social, economic and environmental costs of disasters shall be considered by the public and private sectors during the planning and development processes. The socio-economic and environment impact assessments shall be undertaken to guide planning and budgeting for Disaster Preparedness and Management. Research on the likelihood of disasters and the assessment of the likely social, economic and environmental impacts will be conducted regularly as an integral aspect of disaster preparedness and management.
  
- h) **Climate Change:** The problems of climate change are real and the effects of global warming are already evident. Cognizant of the effects of climate change, proactive actions shall be undertaken to reduce the causes and the negative impacts of climate change.
  
- i) **Partnership and Co-ordination:** Integrated and coordinated Disaster Preparedness and Management is based on partnerships and collaborative ventures between all

sectors of government, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society organizations, the private sector and communities.

- j) **Regional and International Partnerships:** Uganda shall continue to subscribe to regional and international bodies related to disaster risk reduction. This policy shall promote participation in regional and global initiatives for the implementation of disaster risk reduction and response.
- k) **International and Regional Instruments:** The implementation of this policy shall take into account the international and regional instruments ratified by Uganda Government

### Strategies for ensuring effective DRR Governance in Uganda:

- i. **Risk Assessment**
- ii. **Risk awareness through Effective Use of Media and Communication Mechanisms**
- iii. **Integration of Risk Awareness in schools for Effective Disaster Preparedness and Management**
- iv. Mine Risk Education
- v. **International Partnership and Co-operation**
- vi. **Research and Documentation**
- vii. **Early Warning**
- viii. Human Resource Training and Development
- ix. Physical Planning
- x. **Gazetting Disaster Prone Areas**
- xi. **Defining and Enforcement of Standards**
- xii. **Resource Mobilization**
- xiii. Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)
- xiv. Gender Integration
- xv. **Public Awareness, Sensitization, Education and Training**
- xvi. Incentives and Punitive Measures: The legislation shall provide for incentives to encourage government agencies, the public and all other stakeholders to comply with the provisions relating to the preparation, reviewing and implementation of Disaster Preparedness and Management plans. The legislation shall also provide for incentives to encourage government and non-governmental agencies to comply with requests by the centre for information. Provision shall also be made for appropriate penalties in the case of non-compliance and for deliberate failure or omissions to undertake appropriate actions.
- xvii. **Financial Provisions: Parliament shall ensure that adequate resources and facilities are provided to the Office of the Prime Minister – Directorate of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees to enable it perform its functions effectively.**
- xviii. The Disaster Preparedness and Management: Fund This policy urges the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development in liaison with the Office of the Prime



Minister to develop and present to cabinet and Parliament; a National Disaster Preparedness and Management Fund Bill. The bill should amongst others provide for annual allocation of a minimum of 1.5 % of the annual approved budget to the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Fund. The fund will be used for Disaster Preparedness and Management in the country. International and other National Development partners should be encouraged to contribute to the fund. A transparent mechanism of accessing resources from the fund should be worked out

- xix. Administration of the Fund: The Office of the Prime Minister - Department of Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Refugees shall be responsible for the administration of the fund. The operation of this fund will be undertaken through the relevant ministry according to the existing financial regulations
- xx. Making Regulations: The minister shall make regulations to implement the provisions of this policy. Local governments shall develop by-laws to operationalize the implementation of the policy.

### **Main Activities**

**Activity 1:** Carry out a national risk awareness campaign on common disaster hazards affecting lives, livelihoods, critical infrastructures and businesses that affects local economy and social transformation towards achieving vision 2040

#### **Sub-activities include;**

- Organize and facilitate orientations of new members of PFDRR on matters of DRR and key roles they are expected to play in support of Disaster Bill
- Organize and facilitate regional and district level risk awareness with elected leaders (MPs, LCs) and civil servants on matters of mainstreaming DRR into DDPIII and key roles they are expected to play in support of Disaster Bill
- Organize and facilitate capacity development for the community support structures including special groups e.g., PWDs on DRR measures for common & prioritized hazards

**Activity 2:** Undertaking detailed risk assessments at district levels; conducting community level vulnerability assessments to identify priority hazards; develop community resilience plans and implementing community resilience activities for disaster mitigation and prevention targeting disaster prone regions and districts

#### **Sub-activities include;**

#### **Part A:**

- Carry out rapid HVCA at the district and community level



- Conduct stakeholders action plan meeting mainstreaming DRR activities at the district and community level
- Implementing disaster risk sensitive programs with focus on CBDRR and CCA interventions
- Support supervision of CBDRR and CCA activities, monitor, report and evaluate to assess the levels of community resilience towards common disasters

#### **Part B**

- Supporting the schools and health systems in preparing parents, teachers, school children and communities for the eventual safe re-opening of learning institutions in the districts.
- Supporting selected schools with the distribution of liquid soaps and placement of hand washing facilities and encourage everyone in school environment to use them
- Educating and sensitizing parents, teachers, school children and communities regarding prevention and control of COVID-19 adherence to SOPs to cut transmission routes;
- Sensitizing parents, teachers, school children and communities through distribution of MOH approved IEC materials

**Activity 3:** Research and Innovations/trials to provide evidence for scaling up effective DRR interventions--Undertaking research and innovations towards building community resilience activities for disaster mitigation and prevention targeting disaster prone regions and districts

#### **Sub-activities include;**

- Conduct assessments to measuring progress towards building resilience, with the objective of increasing capacity to effectively monitor and evaluate Uganda's progress towards building resilience and having relevant data available for sector-based disaster risk reduction activities.
- Conduct evidence studies on early warning systems for disasters through integration of indigenous and modern approaches for effective disaster risk management
- Develop local capacity for Innovations into CBI for effective mitigation and adaptations to disaster risks

#### **Activity 4:** Advocacy and Policy dialogues

Undertaking robust advocacy using all forms of platforms to reach people and create awareness and enhanced risk knowledge of disasters in Uganda

- Conduct regular media briefings
- Organize national webinars with stakeholders and policy makers on DRR issues
- Work with telecom companies to ensure SMS on DRR are conveyed through calls

- Work with champions at all levels
- Develop App for DRR
- Documentary

## **Implementation plan**

PFDRR through the legislation will coordinate the planning, resource mobilization and implementation of the project activities in collaboration with MWOK, Donors/UN agencies/INGOs and government (both central and local government through relevant departments). The intervention will target PFDRR members in the 12th Parliament, elected district leaders and civil servants and community support groups/structures to ensure forward and backward linkages in dealing holistically with local disaster risks in Uganda

## **Key Roles and Responsibilities of consortium partners /stakeholders: To be completed**

### **PFDRR:**

### **MWOK:**

### **DLGs:**

### **COMMUNITIES:**

### **Partnerships and Coordination**

PFDRR and MWOK partnership for Disaster Risk Awareness campaign and strengthening local capacity and leadership to advocate for DRR in the parliament both at national and district levels in close collaboration and coordination with the European Union through leverage on local expertise in DRR and creating synergies with relevant activities implemented and/or financed by other partner development agencies, including specialized agencies of the UN, USAID, EU and the African Development Bank.

**Estimated Budget (To be discussed)**

<b>Act #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Cost (UGX)</b>	<b>Contribution from consortium (PFDRR/ MWOK)</b>	<b>Difference (in negatives)</b>
1	Carry out a national risk awareness campaign on common disaster hazards	6months starting 1st May	xxxxx		
2	Undertaking detailed risk assessments at district levels; conducting community level vulnerability assessments to identify priority hazards; develop community resilience plans and implementing community resilience activities	6months starting 1st May	xxxxx		
3	Research and Innovations/trails to provide evidence for scaling up effective DRR interventions	12months	xxxxx		
4	Advocacy and policy dialogue	12months	xxxxx		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>xxxxx</b>		



## Annex 1: 10 Key Essentials for Building Resilience of Communities and Critical Infrastructures/systems in Urban and Rural

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1. **Institutional and administrative framework:** Put in place organization and coordination to understand and reduce disaster risk based on participation of citizen groups and civil society; build local alliances; ensure that all departments understand their role in disaster risk reduction and preparedness
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Actions: Build local alliances, Subscribe to the National coordination platform, understand our role in DRR/DRM and Preparedness and Response**
2. **Financing and resources:** Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and the public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Actions: Advocate for a budget for DRR and preparedness and incentives to different important parties to invest in DRR to reduce the risk they face.**
3. **Multi-hazard risk assessment – know your risk:** Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities; prepare risk assessments and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions; ensure that this information and the plans for your city’s resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Actions: Advocate, initiate a joint stakeholder resource mobilization for a Multi hazard risk assessment or update if in place to know the disaster risk.**
4. **Infrastructure protection, upgrading and resilience** Invest in and maintain critical infrastructure that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Action: Advocate for an investment in and maintain resilient critical infrastructure such as flood drainage systems which cope with climate change. Promote behavior change, Promote good solid waste management at household level and community level.**
5. **Protect vital facilities:** education and health Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities and upgrade these as necessary
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Actions: Advocate, Initiate a joint stakeholder resource mobilization and assessment of the safety of vital facilities.**
6. **Building regulations and land use planning:** Apply and enforce realistic, risk-compliant building regulations and land use planning principles; identify safe land for low-income citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Actions: Advocate for applying and enforcing risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles, identify safe land for low income citizens, develop informal settlements.**
7. **Training, education and public awareness:** Ensure that education programmes and training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities

- **PFDRR and MWOKHO Actions: Advocate for DRR training and education in schools, develop DRR IEC materials, promote public awareness on DRR in local communities.**
- 8. **Environmental protection and strengthening of ecosystems:** Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable; adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Actions: Promote strengthening of the ecosystems, natural buffers to mitigate floods and other hazards,**
- 9. **Effective preparedness, early warning and response:** Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Action: Advocate, initiate joint stakeholder resource mobilization and assessment of effectiveness and efficiency of the current or need to establish the early warning system, emergency management capacities and regular public preparedness drills.**
- 10. **Recovery and rebuilding communities:** After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the survivors are placed at the centre of reconstruction, with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods
  - **PFDRR and MWOKHO Actions: Implement responses to disaster impact during emergency phase and recovery phase through community-based initiatives involving community members and community organisations at all levels of project cycle.**

[SOURCE: UNISDR (2013b)]