



THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

POPULAR VERSION



**THE HUMANITARIAN
PLATFORM** FOR LOCAL
AND NATIONAL
ORGANISATIONS IN UGANDA



OXFAM

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THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

This popular version was developed by the Humanitarian Platform for Local and National Organisations in Uganda with support from OXFAM.

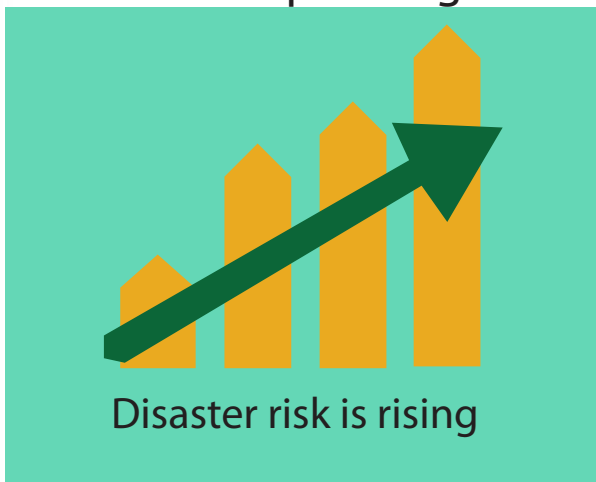
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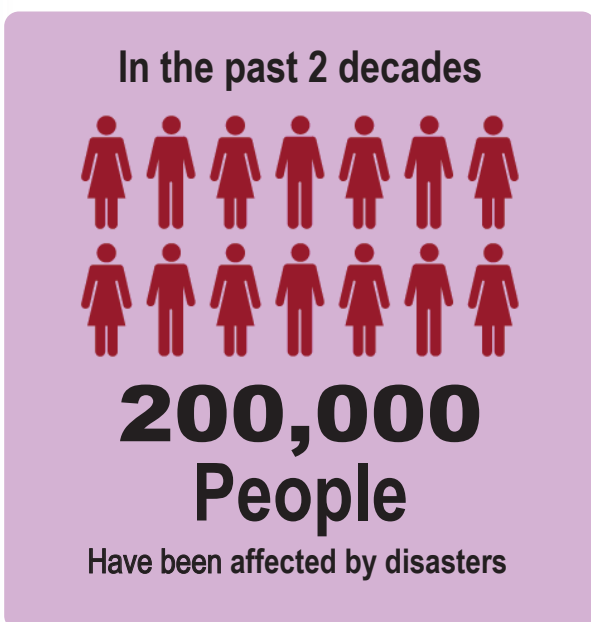
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Disaster loss and damage is on the rise in Uganda with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of our citizens, particularly the poor. It also erodes Uganda's hard-won development gains.



Due to urbanization, population growth, poverty, and climate change.



FLOODS



153,000 Affected

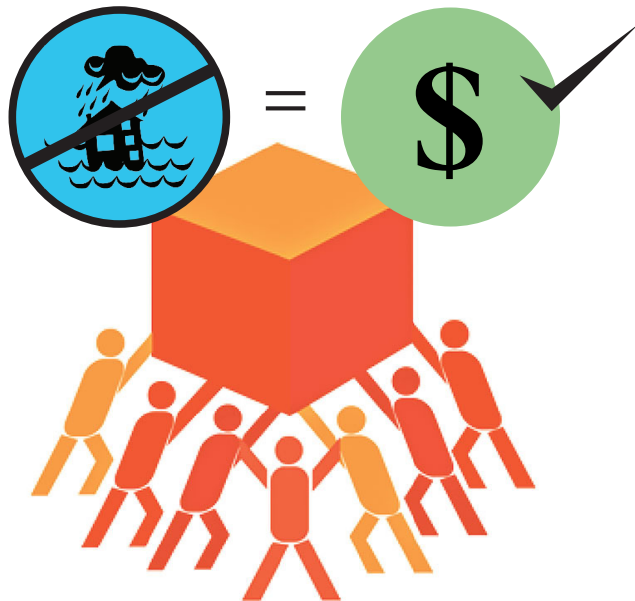
1997

FLOODS



718,000 Affected

2007



Efforts to reduce disaster risks must be systematically integrated into policies, plans and programmes for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

The main objective of disaster preparedness is to ensure that in times of disaster, appropriate administrative, legislative and technical measures including procedures and resources are in place to assist those afflicted by the disaster and enable them to cope.



“NORMAL LIFE”

Disasters and emergencies are too often regarded as abnormal events, divorced from “normal life”. In reality, however, disasters and emergencies are fundamental reflections of normal life.

They are consequences of the ways societies structure themselves economically, interact socially and sustain relationships between the decision makers.



For a long time the cause and effect relationship between disasters on the one hand and social and economic development on the other was ignored.

At best, development planners hoped that disasters would not occur and, if they did, they would be handled on an ad hoc basis by the Red Cross Movement and other humanitarian relief organizations.

Uganda is undergoing rapid change and there are very many existing and potential crises and disasters which threaten to negate many of the development gains made over the last decade. National and International organizations are overwhelmed by the magnitude and number of calamities, while Non Governmental Organizations are equally unable to satisfy demands for assistance.

THE POLICY

PURPOSE

- i. Set the overall policy goal and objectives for disaster risk management.
- ii. Provide a broad policy framework for the harmonization of sectoral and cross-sectoral policy objectives, principles and strategies.
- iii. Establish an integrated and multi sectoral approach to disaster management.
- iv. Promote positive behavioural and attitudinal change towards disaster management.
- v. Provide a basis for the formulation of a comprehensive disaster management legal framework.
- vi. Establish an institutional framework for disaster preparedness and management.
- vii. Establish an effective monitoring and evaluation system.
- viii. Provide for an effective information management system to facilitate collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of disaster management information.

The primary responsibility for disaster risk management rests with the citizens. Government plays a supportive role.

Disasters therefore 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.

A further fundamental purpose of the policy is to advocate for an approach to disaster management that focuses on reducing risks – the risk of loss of life, economic loss and damage to property. This approach involves a shift from a perception that disasters are rare occurrences managed by emergency rescue and support services to reality as part of normal life.

MISSION

To create an effective framework through which Disaster Preparedness and Management is entrenched in all aspects of development processes, focusing on saving lives, livelihoods and the country's resources.

GOAL

To establish institutions and mechanisms that will reduce the vulnerability of people, livestock, plants and wildlife to disasters in Uganda.

OBJECTIVES

- i. Establish Disaster Preparedness and Management institutions at national and local government levels.
- ii. Equip Disaster Preparedness and Management institutions and ensure that the country is prepared at all times to cope with and manage disasters.
- iii. Integrate Disaster Preparedness and Management into development processes at all levels.
- iv. Promote research and technology in disaster risk reduction.
- v. Generate and disseminate information on early warning for disasters and hazard trend analysis.
- vi. Promote public, private partnerships in Disaster Preparedness and Management.
- vii. Create timely, coordinated and effective emergency responses at national, district and lower level local governments.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES



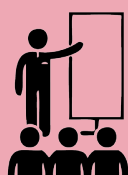
Sound Planning

Using a Multi-Sectoral Approach 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.



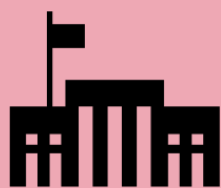
Community Participation

Communities have rights and obligations to participate in key decisions that affect their lives, they are called upon to prepare for and respond to disasters.



Public Awareness and Education

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.



Institutional Capacity Building

Coping capacity shall be judged in terms of the equipment, resources, skills and knowledge required to undertake Disaster Preparedness and Management.



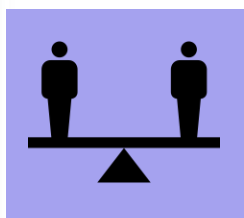
Adequate Expertise and Technology

Government shall engage relevant expertise and appropriate technologies to come up with an effective disaster preparedness and management capability.



Vulnerability Analysis

Undertaking vulnerability analysis shall be part of the early warning system.



Human Rights Observance

Human rights are likely to be affected not only by the prevalence of disasters, but also by the processes undertaken to plan for and respond to the disasters.



Social, Environmental and Economic Costs

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.



Climate Change

Proactive actions shall be undertaken to reduce the causes and the negative impacts of climate change.



Partnership and Co-ordination

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



Regional and International Partnerships

Promote participation in regional and global initiatives for the implementation of disaster risk reduction and response.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- i. The UN framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- ii. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987
- iii. The IGAD Initiatives on Drought and Desertification.
- iv. The SPHERE Project, Minimum Standards on Disaster Response.
- v. The African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child
- vi. United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
- vii. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights 1991
- viii. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- ix. The 2004 African Union Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
- x. The African Union Convention on Protection of Returnees, IDPs and Refugees (2009)
- xi. The Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA 2005).
- xii. The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region 2006

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF DISASTERS IN UGANDA

NATURAL DISASTERS



Drought

Drought is the prolonged shortage of water often caused by dry weather conditions.

Policy Actions

- i. Establish proper mechanisms for weather predication, early warning and drought information message dissemination
- ii. Map and zone of drought prone areas and agricultural viable areas.
- iii. Prioritize programmes for small scale irrigation/water for production.
- iv. Mechanise agriculture.
- v. Integrate disaster management programs into the national water action plan

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Water and Environment (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- iii. Department of Meteorology
- iv. National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)
- vi. Ministry of Local Government
- vii. Office of the Prime Minister
- viii. National Forest Authority



Famine

Famine is a severe shortage of food that may lead to malnutrition and death.

Policy Actions

- i. Governments shall take measures needed to improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of available technical and scientific knowledge.
- ii. Government shall establish and maintain adequate grain stores for famine prone areas.
- iii. Government shall provide relief foodstuffs and non-food commodities to persons in need from the time of food shortage up to the next harvest season of the affected people

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (Lead Institution)
- ii. Office of the Prime Minister
- iii. Ministry of Water and Environment
- iv. Ministry of Lands and Housing and Urban Development
- v. Ministry of Local Government
- vi. UN Agencies and NGOs
- vii. Ministry of Health
- viii. Ministry of Education and Sports



Floods

A flood occurs when large amounts of water cover a place that is meant to be dry.

Policy Actions

- i. Create awareness in the communities on flood risk reduction measures.
- ii. Enforce river bank management regulations
- iii. Protect and restore wetlands
- iv. Ensure proper planning of rural and urban settlements.
- v. Gazette flood basins

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Water and Environment (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- iii. Ministry of Lands and Housing and Urban Development
- iv. Ministry of Local Government
- v. Office of the Prime Minister
- vi. UN Agencies and NGOs
- vii. Ministry of Health



Landslides and mudslides

Landslides and mudslides are rapid movement of a large mass of mud, rocks, formed from loose soil and water.

Policy Actions

- i. Gazette landslide and mudslide prone areas and prohibit settlement in such risk areas.
- ii. Resettle all persons living in land/mudslide prone areas.
- iii. Undertake to promote afforestation.

Responsible Institutions

- i. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) (lead Institution).
- ii. Ministry of Water and Environment
- iii. Department of Geological and Mine Survey
- iv. National Forest Authority (NFA)
- v. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
- vi. Ministry of Lands and Housing and Urban Development
- vii. Ministry of Local Government
- viii. Ministry of Defence
- ix. UN Agencies and NGOs
- x. Ministry of Health



This is the prevalence, in a particular community and at a particular period, of a disease whose magnitude goes beyond normal/expected levels.

Policy Actions

- i. Improve sanitation and hygiene practices
- ii. Ensure vaccination, immunisation of the affected population and treatment of the sick
- iii. Distribute mosquito nets and ensure their proper usage
- iv. Ensure staffing of all health centres with qualified personnel
- v. Promote research in to modern emerging diseases
- vi. Create public awareness

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Health (lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- iii. Ministry of Local Government
- iv. Uganda Virus Research Institute
- v. Office of the Prime Minister – Department of DPM
- vi. Ministry of Water and Environment
- vii. UN Agencies, Private Sector and NGOs



Crop and Animal Epidemics

Animal epidemics include swine fever, foot and mouth, Nangana, bird flue crop diseases epidemics include coffee wilt, banana bacterial wilt, cassava mosaic, brown steak

Policy Actions

- i. Vaccination and spraying
- ii. Strengthen disease surveillance programmes
- iii. Enforce regulations on movement of animals (Quarantine)
- iv. Undertake proper case management of the affected animals and plants
- v. Introduce hybrid seeds and animals
- vi. Introduce disease resistant plants and animals

Responsible Institutions

- I. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (lead Institution)
- II. Ministry of Water and Environment
- III. Ministry of Local Government
- IV. OPM
- V. Wild Life Authority
- VI. National Environment Authority
- VII. UN agencies and NGOs
- VIII. Ministry of Health



Pandemics

A disease epidemic occurs when there are more cases of that disease than normal.

Policy Actions

- i. Strengthen entomological, epidemiological and disease surveillance
- ii. Develop appropriate preparedness and response plans

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of health (lead institution)
- ii. Office of the Prime Minister – Disaster department
- iii. Ministry of Internal Affairs – Immigration and Policy
- iv. Ministry of Information and National Guidance
- v. Ministry of Local Government



Heavy storms

Heavy storms in Uganda are often accompanied by hailstorms, thunder storms and violent winds.

Policy Actions

- i. Encourage agro forestation
- ii. Enforce adherence to proper building codes and standards
- iii. Practice proper farming techniques
- iv. Establishment of weather stations and early warning systems.

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Water and Environment
- ii. Ministry of Education
- iii. Ministry of Lands and Housing and Urban Development
- iv. Ministry of Local Government
- v. Ministry of Works and Transport
- vi. Research Institutions like NARO



Pests Infestation

These are unwanted and destructive insects or any animals that attack food or livestock both during the growing and post harvest seasons.

Policy Actions

- i. Create awareness and early warning in communities.
- ii. Promote research into pest resistant crops.
- iii. Surveillance of crop diseases and monitoring of crop production.
- iv. Ensure spraying of crops.
- v. Manage and control of vermin.
- vi. Promote proper post harvest crop husbandry.

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Health
- iii. Ministry of Local Government
- iv. Ministry of Water and Environment
- v. UWA
- vi. Development partners, Red Cross, and NGOs



Earthquakes

Earthquakes result from sudden violent movements of the earth's surface, sometimes causing tremendous loss of lives and property.

Policy Actions

- i. Map out earthquake prone areas
- ii. Raise public awareness on earthquakes preparedness
- iii. Develop earthquake resistant building standards
- iv. Promote seismic safety activities
- v. Acquire technology to monitor and detect occurrence of earth quakes

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development
- iii. Ministry of Water and Environment
- iv. Ministry of Works and Transport
- v. Ministry of Education
- vi. Ministry of Local Government
- vii. Uganda Seismic Safety Association
- viii. Office of Prime Minister

HUMAN INDUCED DISASTERS



Transport related accidents

The increasing numbers of accidents that take place during road, air, water and railway transportation are occasionally fatal and hazardous.

Policy Actions

- i. Enforce the Road Traffic Act 1998 as amended
- ii. Educate drivers and passengers on safe road usage
- iii. Improve road quality
- iv. Establish well equipped hospital emergency facilities along major high ways

Responsible Institutions

- i. Uganda Police (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Works, Transport and communication
- iii. Ministry of Health
- iv. Civil Aviation Authority
- v. URA
- vi. Uganda Road National Authority
- vii. Ministry of Education
- viii. City Councils, Municipalities and Town Councils
- ix. Railways Management
- x. Ministry of Works and Transport



Fires

Heavy storms in Uganda are often accompanied by hailstorms, thunder storms and violent winds.

Policy Actions

- i. Institute severe punishment, by-laws and ordinances to stop bush burning practices
- ii. Install fire fighting equipments
- iii. Establish building codes specifying fire escape routes, fire resistant materials and fire detection systems
- iv. Raise awareness on the causes and preventive actions on fire outbreaks
- v. Conduct regular checks of electrical installation

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Internal Affairs (Fire Brigade) (lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Works, Transport and communication
- iii. Ministry of Education
- iv. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- v. Uganda Red Cross Society
- vi. Association of Contractors and builders



Armed conflicts and displacement of persons

These are unwanted and destructive insects or any animals that attack food or livestock both during the growing and post harvest seasons.

Policy Actions

- i. Maintain good governance principles and practices.
- ii. Develop mechanisms for peace building and conflict management / resolution.
- iii. Implement in full the National IDP Policy
- iv. Implement the Kampala Convention on IDPs, Refugees and Returnees in Africa (2009)
- v. Control the movement and proliferation of small arms and light weapons
- vi. Conduct disarmament programmes and destruction of illegal ammunitions
- vii. Integrate and provide vocational skills to veteran warriors

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Internal Affairs (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Defence
- iii. Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- iv. Office of the Prime Minister – Department of RDP&M
- v. Ministry of Education
- vi. Ministry of Local Government
- vii. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- viii. Amnesty Commission
- ix. UN- Agencies and other NGOs



Retrogressive cultural practices

There are a number of cultural practices that are hazardous to humanity. These include; female genital mutilation, child sacrifice, forced early marriages and ritualised defilement.

Policy Actions

- i. Raise awareness on the physical and social consequences of the practices
- ii. Institute legislation, bye-laws and ordinances to stop the practices
- iii. Promote community policing and surveillance to ensure that the practices are eradicated

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Local Government
- iii. Ministry of Education
- iv. Ministry of Internal Affairs – Uganda Police



Land conflicts

Land conflicts continue to be a common disaster across the country. They result into loss of life, landlessness and loss of property.

Policy Actions

- i. Undertake awareness creation
- ii. Develop land use policy

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Local Government (lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
- iii. Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- iv. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Welfare
- v. Office of the Prime Minister- Department of DP&M
- vi. Uganda Police Force
- vii. Uganda Land Commission



Terrorism

Terrorism is coordinated crime and brutal aggression against government establishments and communities.

Policy Actions

- i. Create community awareness on the risk of terrorism
- ii. Strengthen community policing
- iii. Inspection and monitoring of borders and entry points into the country
- iv. Develop anti-terrorist media campaigns
- v. Implement national identity card policy

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Defence (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Internal Affairs
- iii. Office of the President
- iv. Office of the Prime Minister – Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees



Cattle rustling

Cattle rustling involves members of one community raiding and taking livestock from another community.

Policy Actions

- i. Develop mechanisms for peaceful coexistence
- ii. Introduce alternative livelihood sources
- iii. Control the movement and proliferation of small arms and light weapons
- iv. Strengthen community policing

Responsible Institutions

- i. Uganda Police Force (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Defence - UPDF
- iii. Ministry of Internal Affairs
- iv. Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- v. Ministry of Local Government
- vi. OPM– Department of Karamoja Affairs
- vii. Uganda Red Cross Society
- viii. UN- Agencies and other NGOs



Industrial and technological hazards

Uganda's long term vision for development and socio-economic transformation focuses on agricultural modernisation and industrialisation.

Policy Actions

- i. Develop elaborate policy and monitoring of the location of industrial parks, Fuel stations, factories, housing hazardous materials, refuse and waste disposal
- ii. Enforce proper urban planning standards
- iii. Address air polluting emissions
- iv. Enforce standards on vehicle/ machinery age and numbers
- v. Enforce standards on food processing machinery age and quality of materials
- vi. Enforce laws on inspection, licensing of establishing plants

Responsible Institutions

- i. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Welfare (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry
- iii. Ministry of Works, Transport and communication
- iv. Ministry of Internal Affairs
- v. Ministry of Defence
- vi. Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology
- vii. Uganda Police
- viii. Ministry of Education



Mines

Mines are ammunitions designed to explode within proximity or in contact with a person or a vehicle.

Policy Actions

- i. Map out mine/ UXO contaminated areas
- ii. De-mine contaminated areas
- iii. Undertake risk education for the affected communities
- iv. Develop and implement victim support systems
- v. Conduct destruction of stock piles of the dangerous arms and ammunitions
- vi. Advocate and maintain the ban on the use, manufacture and transfer of mines

Responsible Institutions

- i. OPM - Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Defence
- iii. Ministry of Internal Affairs
- iv. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- v. Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- vi. Ministry of Education and Sports
- vii. Amnesty Commission
- viii. UN- Agencies and other NGOs



Environmental degradation

This phenomenon results from poor land use patterns and other practices that lead to waste and destruction of ecological patterns.

Policy Actions

- i. Educate the communities on the nature and causes of environmental degradation
- ii. Involve communities in environment protection
- iii. Formulate strict laws against environmental degradation
- iv. Develop programs for proper management of the environment
- v. Conduct environmental impact assessment

Responsible Institutions

- i. National Environment Management Authority (Lead Institution)
- ii. Ministry of Water and Environment
- iii. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- iv. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry
- v. Ministry of Local Governments
- vi. National Forest Authority

THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Disaster preparedness and management shall be a shared responsibility between the state and all citizens.

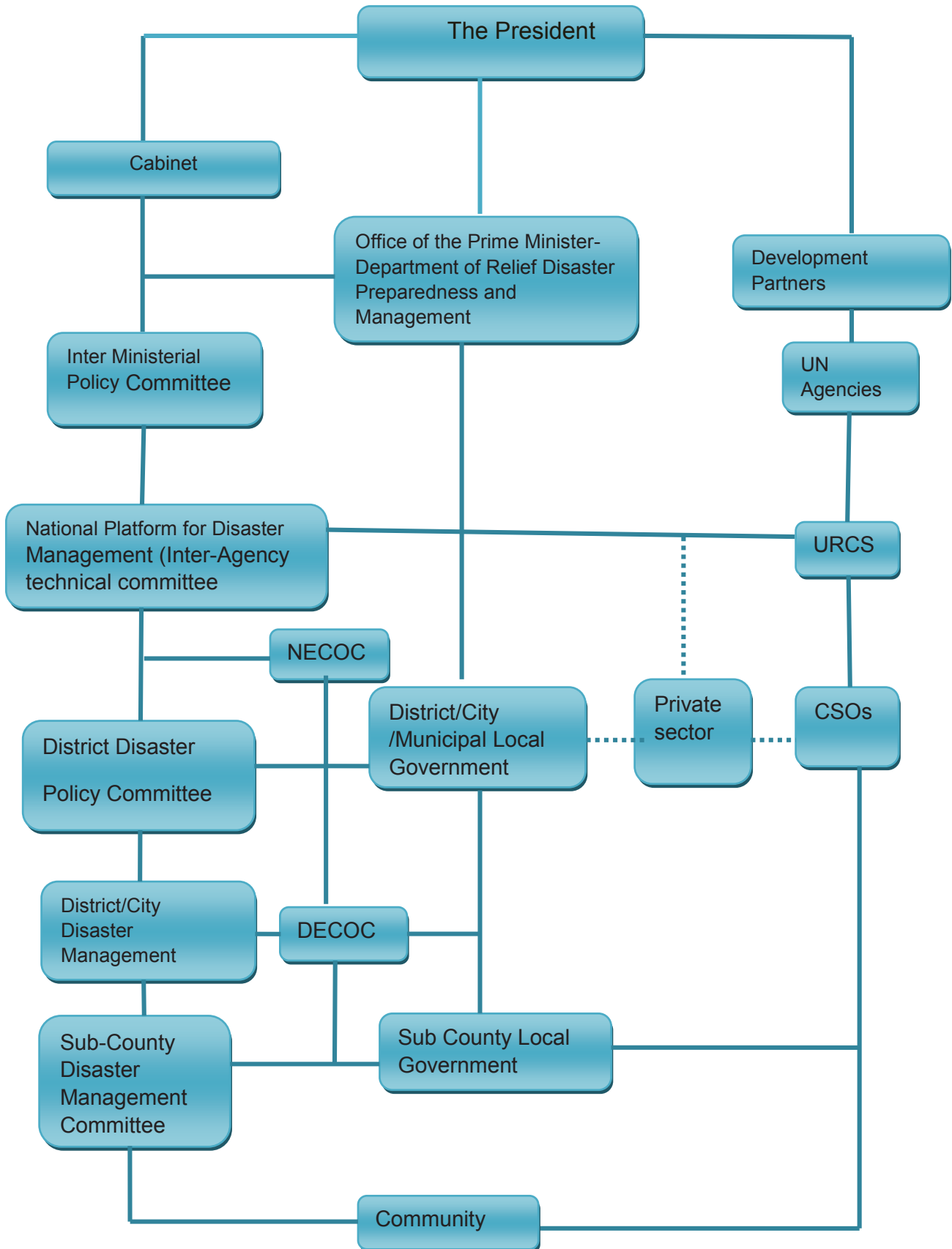
Overall goal

The overall goal of the institutional framework is to create and establish efficient institutional mechanisms for integrating disaster preparedness and management into the socio-economic development planning processes at national and local government levels.

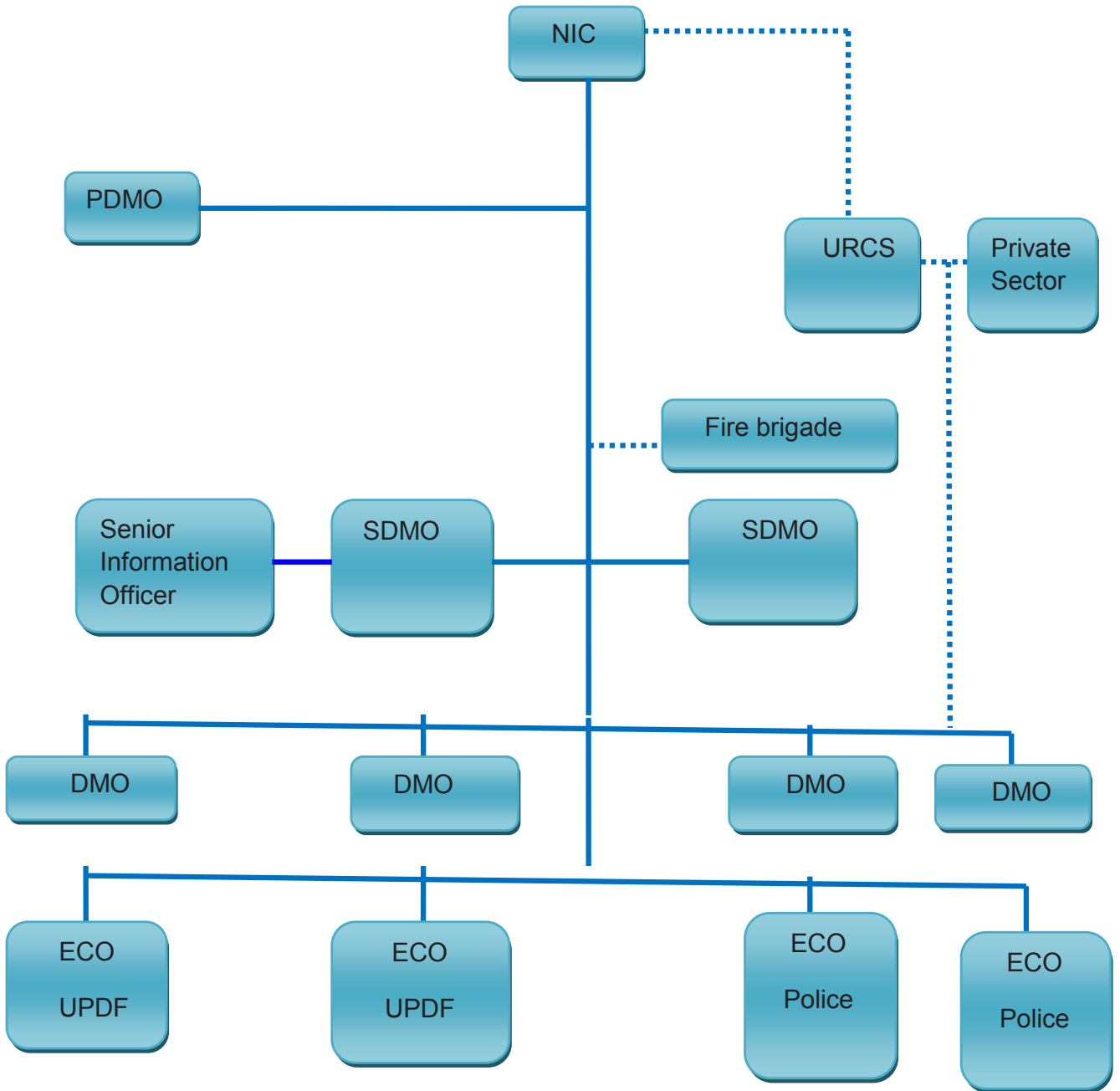
Objectives

- i. Establish a national disaster preparedness and management institutional structure
- ii. Define the responsibilities of H.E. The President in disaster risk management
- iii. Outline the functions of Cabinet in disaster risk management
- iv. Define the composition and functions of the Ministerial Policy Committee (MPC) on disaster risk management
- v. Define the responsibilities and functions of the Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management in the Office of the Prime Minister
- vi. Outline the structure, composition and functions of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee
- vii. Define the structure, composition and functions of the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Commission (NDPMC)
- viii. Outline the structure, composition and functions of the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC)
- ix. Define the structure, composition and functions of the City Disaster Policy Committee
- x. Define the structures and composition of City Disaster Technical Committee.
- xi. Define the structure, composition and functions of the District Disaster Policy Committee (DDPC)
- xii. Define the structure, composition and functions of the District Disaster Technical Management Committee (DDTM)
- xiii. Define the structure, composition and functions of the District Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (DECOC)
- xiv. Define the structures, composition and functions of the Sub-County Disaster Management Committees (SDMC)
- xv. Define the functions of the Village Disaster Management Committee

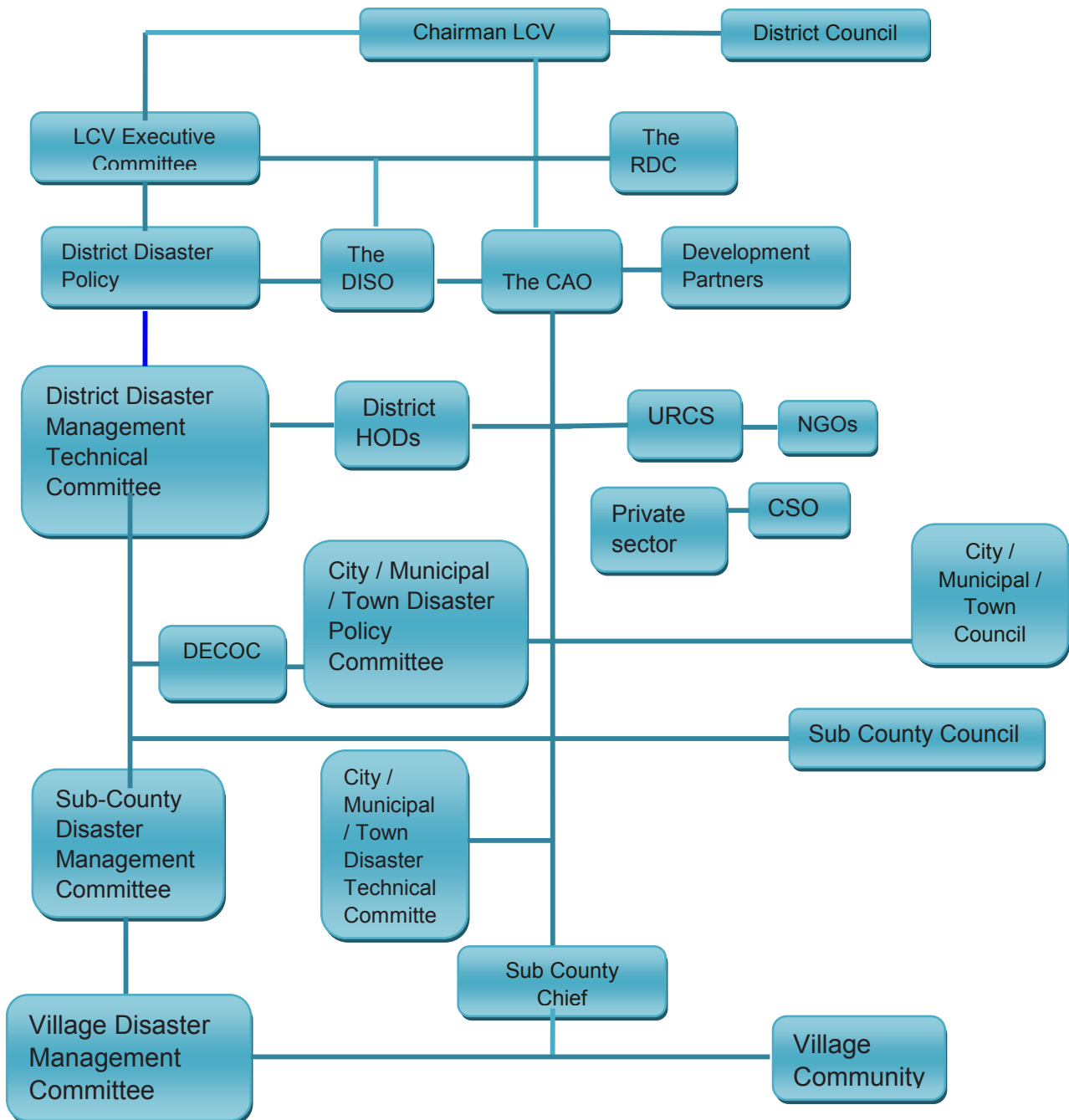
National Disaster Preparedness and Management Institutional Structure



National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC)



District Disaster Preparedness and Management Institutional Structure



THE HUMANITARIAN PLATFORM FOR LOCAL AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN UGANDA

The Humanitarian platform was conceived as a mechanism to strengthen coordination of local and national organisations in response to the humanitarian situation in Uganda. The Platform is hosted at Uganda National NGO Forum with support from OXFAM.

Background

In Uganda, the potential of local and national actors and organizations in humanitarian response and preparedness has not been fully exploited. Increasingly, there are concerns by local and national NGOs that the current humanitarian response does not fully recognize them as critical stakeholders in humanitarian response work and yet they are the first responders. Furthermore, their contribution to the broader policy debate on humanitarian response in Uganda remains minimal. This is constrained by limited capacity, poor coordination, and limited funding among others.

In June 2017, fifty (50) CSOs, under the auspices of Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF) with support from OXFAM were convened in Gulu for the National Dialogue reflection on Humanitarian response. The dialogue underscored the need for a humanitarian platform as a mechanism to strengthen coordination of local and national organizations.

Uganda National NGO Forum was selected by the meeting to host the platform and an Interim Steering Committee constituted to provide strategic guidance to the platform.

Vision

Strong Local and National Organisations, that are well coordinated, informed and have the ability to influence the humanitarian agenda.

Specific Objectives

- To promote information sharing, learning and knowledge management for better humanitarian preparedness and response.
- Strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of local and national organizations to influence the humanitarian agenda.
- Strengthen coordination within local and national organizations and enhance engagement with other humanitarian actors.
- To act as a collective voice for local and national organizations to influence the humanitarian agenda at national, regional and global levels.
- To promote partnerships and collaborations between the platform members and other humanitarian stakeholders

The Humanitarian Platform for Local and National Organisations in Uganda is open to local and national organizations that work or are interested in humanitarian preparedness and response. These include Community Based Organisations, District and national based Organisations and Faith Based Organisations.

The platform also welcomes individuals, international agencies, government entities and authorities that have an interest or stake in seeing that local and national organisations play a more active and effective role in the humanitarian system of Uganda. These categories stakeholders propose ideas and guide platform’s strategic focus.

Coordination

The Uganda National NGO Forum will convene and coordinate the Humanitarian Platform for local and national organisations and the platform interventions shall be overseen by the steering committee. The steering committee will be rotational selected by members of the platform. A designated focal point person at Uganda National NGO Forum shall work with the steering committee together with the thematic working groups of the platform.

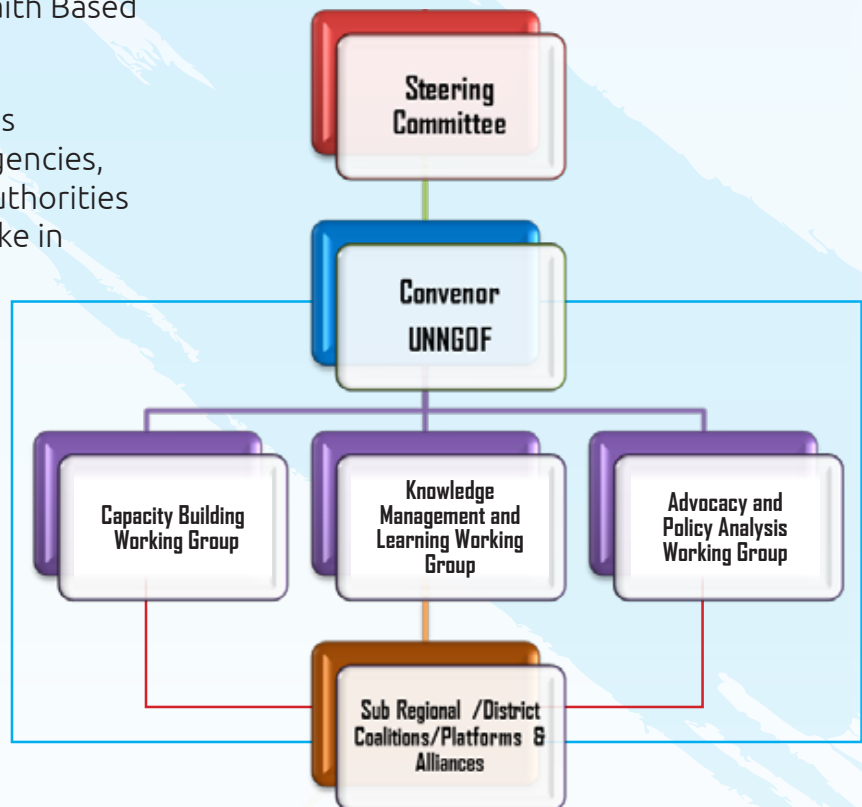
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 Email: info@ngoforum.or.ug | Website: www.ngoforum.or.ug

- Transparency and Accountability
- Integrity and Honesty
- Self-regulation
- Partnerships
- Voluntarism

Structure



Funding

The platform will mainly support its activities through mobilizing resources from different organisations or agencies within its membership and other stakeholders including private sector, government, development partners and international agencies.



**THE HUMANITARIAN
PLATFORM** FOR LOCAL
AND NATIONAL
ORGANISATIONS IN UGANDA

For more information, contact:
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