

UGANDA

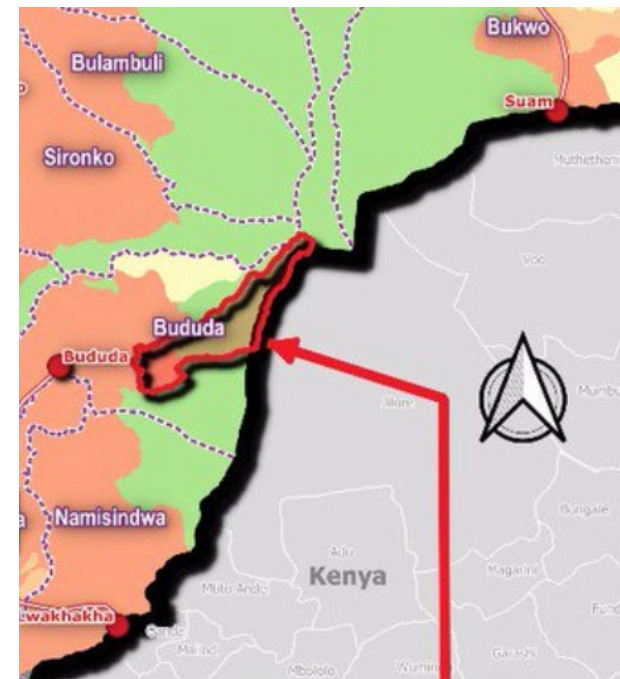
Flooding and landslides in Bududa district

12,000 people have been affected by flooding and landslides in Bukalasi and Buwali sub-counties in Bududa district since 11 October. The Bududa landslide disaster followed three days of consistent and heavy rainfall in the areas around Mount Elgon National Park in Bukalasi. 858 people have been displaced (The Tower Post 14/10/2018). 51 deaths have been reported (Howwe 14/10/2018). Reported humanitarian needs are shelter, food, healthcare and NFIs (ActAlliance 15/10/2019).

NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE



IMPACT



Source: Aljazeera 10/2018

Anticipated scope and scale

Ten more villages are at risk of landslides. Acres of crops in Bududa District are at risk of being swept away by mudslides (Daily Monitor 13/10/2018). The Uganda National Meteorological Authority forecasted that this rainy season (Oct-Nov) will last until December (Pulse 16/10/2018). Therefore, further landslides and flooding are likely (WWCI 17/10/2018).

Key priorities



858
displaced people



500
people in need of shelter



Crops and livestock
have been destroyed

Humanitarian constraints



Multiple roads and four bridges have been destroyed in Bukalasi and Buwali sub counties.

Limitations

Assessments are still ongoing. International organisations have not issued recent reports on their crisis response.

Crisis impact

Since 11 October, 858 people have been displaced and 12,000 people affected by landslides in at least 13 villages in Bukalasi and Buwali sub-counties in Bududa district (eastern Uganda). Bududa district, 250 km from the capital Kampala, lies on the foothills of Mount Elgon and is close to the border with Kenya. The area is prone to landslides (ActAlliance 15/10/2018, Aljazeera 12/10/2018). Main villages affected include Bumayemba East, Bumayoka, Bumalaka, Nabusatsi, and Bulucheke (Daily Monitor 13/10/2018).

The river Tsuume burst its banks on 11 October, and caused flooding and mudslides after three days of rainfall on Mount Elgon in Bukalasi sub-county (ECHO 13/10/2018, The Tower Post 14/10/2018, NTV 15/10/2018).

51 deaths have been reported, but the death toll is expected to rise (Howwe 14/10/2018). 400 people have been reported missing, including 200 students of a primary school in Maludu (ECHO 13/10/2018, The Guardian 12/10/2018, The Observer 17/10/2018). People affected by the landslide are in need of shelter, food, healthcare and NFIs (ActAlliance 15/10/2019).

Shelter: Mudslides buried at least 144 homes. Around 500 people are in need of shelter assistance (Daily Monitor 13/10/2018, ECHO 13/10/2018, Daily Nation 12/10/2018, ACT Alliance 16/10/2018). The residents displaced from their homes along river banks have sought refuge in nearby schools, churches and trading centers (Daily Nation 12/10/2018). Several schools and properties that could be used as shelter were washed away (Pulse 16/10/2018, Xinhuanet 16/10/2018). People are also in need of NFIs (The Tower Post 14/10/2018).

Food security and livelihoods: At least 500 people are in need of food assistance (Daily Nation 12/10/2018, ActAlliance 15/10/2019). Crops and livestock have been destroyed in several communities (Daily Monitor 13/10/2018, The Tower Post 14/10/2018). The Bukalasi trading centre was affected, impacting trading and business (Pulse 16/10/2018, The Tower Post 14/10/2018).

Health: Although the Bukalasi Health Centre was affected by landslides, survivors have been admitted to the centre with serious injuries. It is likely that resources have been limited as victims have also been admitted at Bududa hospital while some patients have been referred to Mbale Regional Referral Hospital (Daily Nation 12/10/2018, ActAlliance 16/10/2018, ActAlliance 15/10/2018, Intelpostug 14/10/2018).

Humanitarian and operational constraints

At least four bridges and multiple roads have been destroyed in Bukalasi and Buwali sub-counties since 12 October, limiting the access of relief organisations to the affected population (ECHO 13/10/2018, Unitar/UNOSAT 15/10/2018, The Tower Post 14/10/2018).

Aggravating factors

Cholera Outbreak

Since 2011, Uganda has registered cholera cases affecting at least 18 districts, including Bududa (Government of Uganda, World Health Organization, UN Children's Fund 07/09/2018).

In May 2018, at least five cholera cases were reported in Bududa District. There were no cholera treatment centres in Bududa district, and the cholera patients checked in at Busui Health Centre. However, they were later transferred to Namatala Centre since the centre's capacity to receive new patients was stretched. The patients were reportedly from Bududa Town Council and Bukigai and Bushika sub-counties. The outbreak limited the capacity of treatment of new patients (Daily Monitor 13/05/2018).

Previous Landslides

Since May 2018 the Mount Elgon region has experienced 67 landslides (Xinhuanet 17/10/2018). Volcanic activity around Mount Elgon over thousands of years led to weak and porous soils. This has made the area prone to landslides, exacerbated by the clearing of natural vegetation and overpopulation in recent years (Daily Monitor 15/10/2018). Bududa district is particularly prone to landslides during rainy seasons (The Tower Post 14/10/2018).

March 2010	600 people killed by landslides and 10,000 displaced people in Nametsi sub-county.
March 2011	A landslide swept the slopes of Mt Elgon, razing Kubehwo, Namangasa and Nametsi villages in Bukalasi sub-county. 92 bodies out of 365 people were recovered.
June 2012	Landslides occurred at Bunakasala parish, sweeping through four villages after a heavy downpour in the area for two days. At least nine were injured and 15 houses were buried.
August 2013	A four-year-old child, a resident of Matuwa parish, was killed after a hailstorm ravaged several villages causing multiple mudslides and floods in Bushiyi sub-county. At least 17 other injured persons were admitted to Bududa Hospital.
September 2014	The government started resettling families in areas at high risk of landslides and floods from the Mount Elgon region

Source: The Observer 17/10/2018, New Vision 14/10/2018, New Vision 22/10/2014

The government announced that it will resettle 10,000 people at risk of landslides to safe locations in Uganda from July 2019 (Xinhuanet 17/10/2018).

Key characteristics

- **Demographic profile:** Bududa district population: 210,173 people (2014 Census).
- **Food security figures.** Bududa district: Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes of acute food insecurity (FAO 2018).
- **Health statistics:** Uganda: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 50 infant deaths/ 1,000 live births. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 380 death/100,000 live births (UNFPA 2017).
- **WASH statistics:** Uganda: 72% of the households had access to an Improved Water Source (UNFPA 2017).
- **Lighting and cooking sources.** Uganda: 94% of the households used firewood or charcoal for cooking (UNFPA 2017).
- **Literacy levels.** Uganda: 72.2% (of the population aged 10 years and above) (UNFPA 2017).

Response capacity

Response capacity is strong, with organised and experienced local and national actors in place.

- The emergency response is currently being coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister (ActAlliance 15/10/2018). The government has been relocating survivors to a resettlement camp in Kiryandongo District in mid-western Uganda (Daily Monitor 13/10/2018). The government also provided relief items to the affected families, some 695 people. The government also contributed USD 132 (US\$500,000) for burial arrangements of each deceased person (Daily Nation 15/10/2018).
- Rescue teams have been deployed to search for missing persons. The government of Uganda immediately deployed a rescue and recovery team in the area and is currently working with the District Disaster Management Committee to carry out loss and damage assessments (Daily Nation 15/10/2018).
- The Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces (UPDF) are participating in joint rescue and search operations in landslide hit Bududa district. UPDF is jointly operating with OPM,

ICRC, UPF, Bududa District Disaster management Committee, and other stakeholders (The Tower Post 14/10/2018).

- Faith-based groups and host communities are providing support to affected people (ActAlliance 15/10/2019). The Church of Uganda is submitting a funding proposal to support the affected in the areas of food, non-food and psycho-social support (ACT Alliance 16/10/2018). ACT Alliance works in areas affected by the landslides, and is also assessing the impact of the disaster (ActAlliance 15/10/2019). The Makerere University Academic Staff Association has launched an aid appeal for the people of Bukalasi in Bududa district (NTVUganda 15/10/2018).
- The Red Cross donated relief items to victims and sent an urgent team to assess the impact of the disaster in Bududa. This relief was only targeting the most hard hit villages of Lwanda, Malandu, Namalila, Nyekhe, and Shitikho (Daily Nation 15/10/2018). Relief for over 800 displaced persons has been distributed in the form of food, tents, blankets and mosquito nets (Pulse 16/10/2018).
- On 15 October, Uganda's Cabinet approved a resettlement project for 6,300 people to 2,868 acres of government land with construction support. (Pulse 16/10/2018). 32.5 billion shillings have been allocated for the relocation of mudslide affected people in Bududa (NTVUganda 16/10/2018).

Population coping mechanisms

Despite the prevalence of landslides, poor communities in Bududa district have limited coping capacities in the face of landslides because their main assets are at risk of destruction. Housing quality is poor and often built in informal settlements that are prone to floods and landslides. Practices like deforestation, slope excavation and over cultivation as a result of increasing population pressure contribute further to landslides and flood risks. (Floodlist 18/07/2016).

Positive coping strategies to deal with landslides and floods, such as good farming practices require further support (Floodlist 18/07/2016).

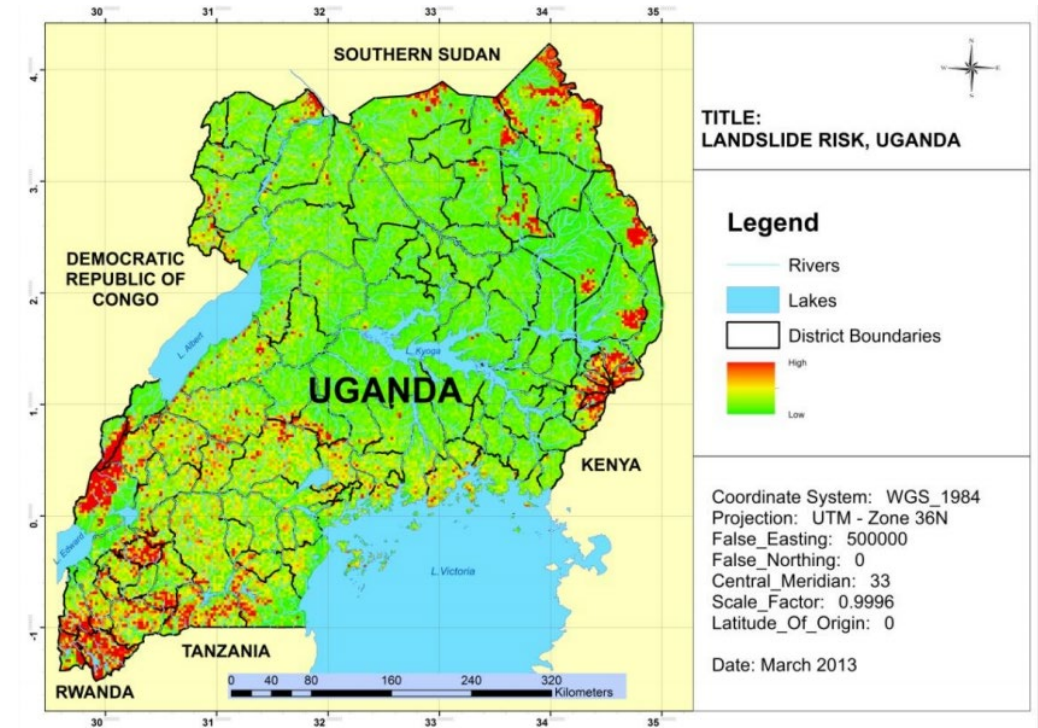
Information gaps and needs

- The exact number of flood-related IDPs remains unclear.
- At the county-level and subcounty level, most figures have only been reported by local media.

Lessons learned

- Local communities should be trained on how to monitor for early signals of landslides. The community leaders use their smartphones and megaphones to alert one another and to communicate with the Disaster Department (Xinhuanet 17/10/2018).
- Government, NGOs and the local community need to strengthen preparedness in Bududa district as it is prone to disasters like landslides during rainy seasons (The Tower Post 14/10/2018). Poverty, deforestation, soil erosion and poor local knowledge on disaster preparedness exacerbate the harm caused by landslides and floods (Floodlist 12/10/2018).
- Coordination between government, the district disaster management teams, humanitarian organisations and local people are essential to provide suitable support to the victims and avoid duplication (Xinhuanet 17/10/2018).

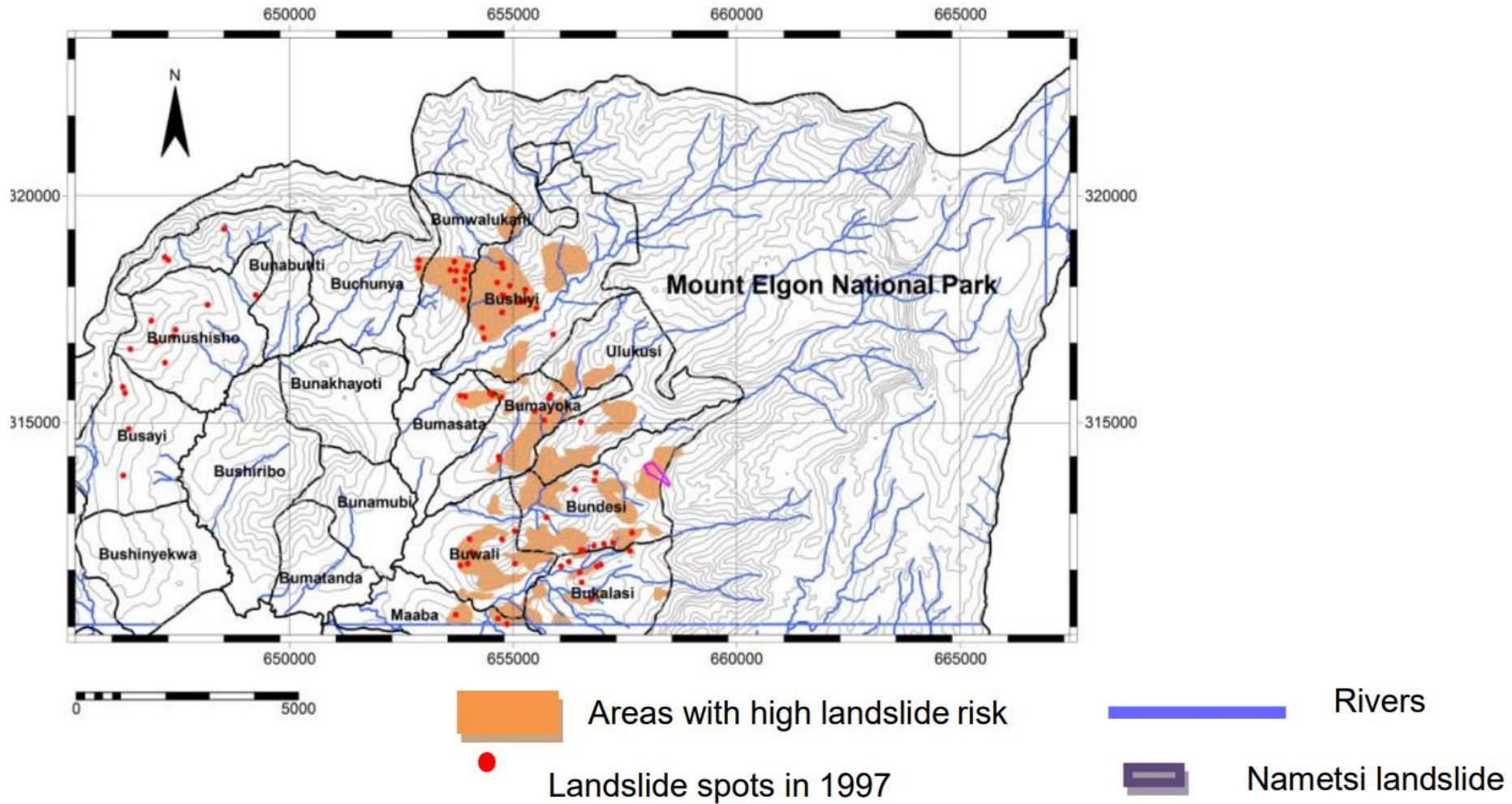
Landslide Risk Map, Uganda



Source: SAJG 03/11/2018

Landslide Risk Map, Bududa

Landslide risk map for Bududa



Source: Unesco, 2012