

Thematic Report: National Security and Humanitarian Emergencies¹



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I. Introduction

Overview

Conflict, political instability, and natural disaster all result in weakened governance, rule of law, lack of adequate border control, poor infrastructure, and a lack of economic opportunities; in turn, these create heightened risks that a country will become a source or destination for TIP victims. Such disasters may also result in displacement and mass migration, which carries its own risks for individuals who are forced to leave their homes; and when post-conflict reconstruction processes bring international peacekeepers and contractors to disaster-struck areas, the demand for prostitution and domestic labor goes up.

Thus, it is important for states to develop national security strategies that address and account for these risks. Part II of this report discusses the countries' national security laws.

The arms and defense sector also carries TIP risks. Particularly in conflict zones, TIP risks may be exacerbated by the fact that paramilitary groups benefit from the usage of forced labor and other TIP-related practices in order to finance weapons purchases and other military operations; indeed, the state, too, may benefit from the use of the worst forms of child labor, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers and the use of children in (e.g.) munitions development. Arms trafficking and the black market are linked to the recruitment, intimidation, and punishment of victims of sex and labor trafficking, and arms sales to countries with poor human rights records are also associated with TIP risks. Firearm import and export laws may be able to be used to collaterally track areas where TIP may be occurring as a result, which is why they are included in Part III of this Report.

Notably, TIP is tied to the extraction and sale of conflict resources, which are natural resources whose extraction and trade in periods of conflict contribute to, benefit from, or result in the occurrence of major human rights violations. The production of conflict resources often relies on the usage of slavery and forced labor, and the sale of such resources is often used to finance the purchase of arms and other goods of war. Part IV of this report discusses the extent to which countries have laws that regulate the trade of conflict resources or minerals; unfortunately, many of the countries listed in the report have limited legislation on this subject.

Finally, this Report discusses emergency management laws. While international and national actors alike generally do not focus on TIP risks that arise in situations of emergency, some of the countries in this Report have emergency management laws and policies that could be used to help mitigate

¹ The statements and analysis contained within this report are the work of the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, which is solely responsible for its content. The views expressed herein should not be construed as representing the policy of the ABA. This report was funded by a grant from the United States Department of State. The opinions, findings and conclusions stated herein are those of the author[s] and do not necessarily reflect those of the United States Department of State.

TIP risks. For example, to the extent that emergency management action plans discuss the mitigation of gender-based violence in conflict zones, they may help to reduce incidences of forced prostitution and sexual slavery.

The statements and analysis contained herein are the work of the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI). They address, by and large, the *de jure* legal framework in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Uganda, and Zambia. This Report is based primarily on desk review of freely and publicly-available laws and reports, supplemented in portions by the knowledge of ABA ROLI's local affiliates. Please note that the materials discussed in this Report capture only the legislative and policy framework of the relevant countries; *de facto* implementation of these laws may be at issue in some, if not all, of these states.

II. National Security Laws and Strategies

Eritrea

ABA ROLI has not identified whether Eritrea has a national security strategy.

However, the Constitution of 1997 (Ratified Constitution) specifies that the fundamental rights and freedoms may be limited in the interests of national security, public safety, or the economic well-being of the country, health or morals, for the prevention of public disorder or crime, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.² Furthermore, although individuals charged with offenses are entitled to fair, speedy, and public hearings, courts may exclude the press and the public from any part of the trial for reasons of morals or national security.³

However, the Ratified Constitution nonetheless specifies that certain rights and freedoms cannot be limited even under emergency conditions, such as the right to equality before the law, the right to non-discrimination, the right to life, the right to human dignity, the non-retroactivity of the criminal law, the right of habeas corpus, the right to the presumption of innocence, the right to appeal, and the right to freedom of thought, belief, and conscience.⁴

Ethiopia

Like most countries, Ethiopia adheres to certain national security strategies, and has implemented policies in support of those strategies. The Foreign Affairs and National Security Policy and Strategy is the principal security strategy of the country;⁵ it focuses on “securing the national existence”, and treats this as a primary national security consideration.⁶ However, although the strategy focuses on internal challenges and national vulnerability to external threats, it does not list TIP as a strategy that would implicate these issues. The stated strategy does not mention human trafficking.⁷

Ethiopia’s Anti-Terrorism Proclamation does not specifically address human trafficking, but does charge the police and the public prosecutor with responsibility for terrorism-related cases. The National Intelligence and Security Agency is authorized with investigating terrorism.⁸

Ghana

The Constitution of Ghana mandates the establishment of a National Security Council.⁹ However,

² Constitution of Eritrea (1997), art. 26, *available at* <http://confinder.richmond.edu/admin/docs/Eritrea1997English.pdf> (last visited July 22, 2017) [hereinafter ERITREA CONST.].

³ *Id.* at art. 17.

⁴ *Id.* at arts. 14-17, 19.

⁵ MINISTRY OF INFO., PRESS & AUDIOVISUAL DEP’T, FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY AND STRATEGY (2002), http://www.ethiopiaembassy.ru/pages/docs/Foreign_Police_English.pdf (last visited July 21, 2017).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ A Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism, Proclamation No. 652 of 2009, § 28-29, *available at* <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/85140/95140/F260526391/ETH85140.pdf> (last visited July 21, 2017).

⁹ GHANA CONST. art. 83, *available at* https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Ghana_1996.pdf?lang=en (last visited July 17, 2017) [hereinafter GHANA CONST.].

ABA ROLI was unable to locate a publicly-available national security strategy.

The government of Ghana does nonetheless retain the ability to introduce special measures for the protection of national security, public order, natural environment, health, public morals, and/or the rights and freedoms of other persons.¹⁰

In March 2014, Ghana released a draft National Cyber Security Policy and Strategy,¹¹ which does not explicitly address TIP.

Lesotho

ABA ROLI has not identified any publicly-available national security laws or strategies for Lesotho.

Malawi

Malawi does not have a national security strategy. However, Malawi's Constitution provides that the President may declare a state of emergency in times of war, threat of war, civil war, or widespread natural disaster.¹² In the event a state of emergency is declared, there may be a limited derogation of certain rights, including freedom of expression, freedom of information, freedom of movement, and freedom of assembly.¹³

Namibia

Under the Constitution, the Head of the Intelligence Service is the principal advisor to the President and the Government on matters relating to national security and intelligence.¹⁴ Namibia has a National Defense Force, the purpose of which is to defend "the territory and national interests."¹⁵

The website of the South West Africa People's Organization, the governing party in Namibia, references a National Security Policy Framework ("NSPF"). The purpose of the NSPF is to "guide the country's intelligence and security agencies to harmonize and coordinate their operations more comprehensively and optimally."¹⁶ ABA ROLI has not been able to obtain a publicly-available copy of this document to review its provisions.

¹⁰ See, e.g., eg GHANA CONST. art. 24(4), noting that the government may place restrictions on the right of a worker to form or join a trade union of his choice when "reasonably necessary in the interest of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

¹¹ REPUBLIC OF GHANA, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, GHANA NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY POLICY (March 2014), available at https://www.sbs.ox.ac.uk/cybersecurity-capacity/system/files/Ghana_Cyber-Security-Policy-Strategy_Final_0.pdf (last visited July 17, 2017).

¹² Constitution of Malawi, 1994, art. 45(1), available at https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Malawi_1999.pdf (last visited July 23, 2017).

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Namibia, Constitution of 1990, art. 120A, available at https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Namibia_2010.pdf?lang=en (last visited July 31, 2017) [hereinafter NAMIBIA CONST.].

¹⁵ *Id.* at art. 118.

¹⁶ Asser Ntinda, *National security policy framework to be finalized soon*, SWAPO PARTY, http://www.swapoparty.org/national_security_policy_framework_to_be_finalized.html (last visited July 31, 2017).

Uganda

Chapter 12 of the Ugandan Constitution addresses national security. It provides that the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces (UPDF) shall, among other things, "preserve and defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda," and "cooperate with the civilian authority in emergency situations and in cases of natural disasters."¹⁷ The Constitution charges the Uganda Police Force (UPF) with maintaining internal security, including protecting life and property, preserving law and order, and preventing and detecting crime.¹⁸

A National Security Council advises the President on matters relating to national security.¹⁹

Zambia

ABA ROLI has been unable to identify any publicly-available laws or strategies of Zambia that relate specifically to national security.

However, the Constitution of Zambia provides that, in cases of war or other public emergencies, the President may declare a state of emergency, and thus suspend certain fundamental rights.²⁰

¹⁷ UGANDA CONST., arts. 208-09, *available at* https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Uganda_2005.pdf?lang=en Constitution (last visited July 19, 2017) [hereinafter UGANDA CONST.].

¹⁸ *Id.* at art. 212.

¹⁹ *Id.* at art. 219; National Security Council Act of 2000, *available at* <https://www.ulii.org/ug/legislation/consolidated-act/301> (last visited July 19, 2017).

²⁰ Zambia Constitution of 1991, arts. 25, 30, *available at* https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Zambia_2009.pdf?lang=en (last visited Aug. 5, 2017).

III. Firearm Import/Export Regulations

Eritrea

Eritrea's Penal Code explicitly prohibits trafficking in certain firearms or explosives, which is considered a Class 6 serious offense and punishable with imprisonment of seven to 10 years.²¹ Firearms or explosives trafficking may also be an aggravated offense when it involves gang members or the business of trafficking,²² and incurs penalties of up to 13 years in prison.²³

ABA ROLI has not identified whether border control measures contain provisions to prevent or detect trafficking in arms.

Ethiopia

Article 481 of the Criminal Code of Ethiopia governs the manufacture and sale of firearms on the civilian market.²⁴ The sanctions for violating Article 481 include fines and imprisonment not exceeding five years, or, in serious cases, a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment.²⁵ The manufacture or assembly of firearms with illicitly-trafficked components or ammunition is punishable with imprisonment between 5 and twelve years; when the crime is committed for monetary gain, or the offender regularly engages in this type of illicit trade, the maximum penalty is 15 years' imprisonment.²⁶

Ghana

Under the Criminal Offenses Act, it is a felony to traffic in explosives, firearms and ammunition.²⁷ It is also an offense to import any explosives, firearms or ammunition without lawful authority²⁸ The import of export of arms or ammunition, including explosives, without prior written consent from the National Redemption Council is also prohibited.²⁹ The National Redemption Council is free to specify any conditions or restrictions on the permit that it deems necessary;³⁰ however, ABA ROLI was unable to determine whether such conditions ever have been imposed, or whether the Council issues standard TIP-related restrictions.

Lesotho

The Arms and Ammunition Act makes it illegal for any person other than a person in service of the

²¹ Penal Code of the State of Eritrea, arts. 235-36, *available at* <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/55a51ccc4.pdf> (last visited July 22, 2017) [hereinafter Penal Code].

²² *Id.* at 236.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.* at § 481.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Criminal Offenses Act 29 of 1960 (as amended 2012), § 192(A), *available at* <http://laws.ghanalegal.com/acts/id/19> (last visited July 17, 2017).

²⁸ *Id.* at § 179.

²⁹ Arms and Ammunition Act, N.R.C.D. 9 of 1972, § 5(1), *available at* <http://laws.ghanalegal.com/acts/id/349/arms-and-ammunition-act> (last visited July 17, 2017).

³⁰ *Id.* at § 5.2.

crown to manufacture, sell, trade, purchase or possess automatic weapons.³¹ ABA ROLI has not identified any other publicly-available firearms regulations or laws for Lesotho.

Malawi

The Firearms Act of 1967 provides that “no person shall import or export any firearm or ammunition save under and in accordance with the terms of an import or export permission, as the case may be, issued by the Registrar of Firearms.”³² Such import permits may not be issued unless an individual otherwise possesses a firearms permit.

An exception from this law is permitted for tourists, provided that the Registrar of Firearms is satisfied that the tourist is authorized to possess a firearm in their own country or their country of import, and that the ammunition and arms are only for the tourist’s personal use.³³

Namibia

The export, import, transit, and retransfer of firearms is generally governed by the Arms and Ammunition Act and the Explosives Act.³⁴ It is a criminal offense to trade in firearms.³⁵

Uganda

The Firearms Act of 1970 regulates the importation and exportation of firearms, and the issuance of firearms licenses.³⁶

Zambia

Zambian law regulates the manufacture, sale, import, and export of firearms.³⁷

³¹ The Internal Security (Arms and Ammunition) Act (Act No. 17/1966) (Lesotho).

³² Firearms Act of 1967, art. 4(1).

³³ *Id.* at art. 5.

³⁴ Arms and Ammunition Act, No. 7 of 1996; Explosives Act, No. 26 of 1956.

³⁵ UN PROGRAMME OF ACTION, NATIONAL REPORTING TOOL 1 (June 1, 2016), *available at* <http://www.poa-iss.org/CASACountryProfile/PoANationalReports/2016@137@2016%20-%20PoA%20-%20Namibia%20-%20E.pdf> (last visited July 31, 2017).

³⁶ Firearms Act of 1970, *available at* <https://www.ulii.org/ug/legislation/consolidated-act/299> (last visited July 19, 2017).

³⁷ *See* Firearms Act, No. 45 of 1969, *available at*

<http://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/Firearms%20Act.pdf> (last visited Aug. 5, 2017).

IV. Conflict Resources Regulations

Eritrea

ABA ROLI was unable to identify any Eritrean laws that specifically regulate the trade of conflict resources. Resource extraction laws do not appear to list categories of persons who are ineligible to obtain mining or logging rights, such as members of the armed forces, the police, or security services.

Ethiopia

ABA ROLI was unable to identify any Ethiopian laws that specifically regulate the trade of conflict resources.

Ghana

While Ghana is a Participant of the Kimberly Process,³⁸ ABA ROLI was unable to find any legislation specifically prohibiting the import and export of conflict resources.

Lesotho

While Lesotho is a Participant of the Kimberly Process,³⁹ ABA ROLI was unable to find any legislation specifically prohibiting the import and export of conflict resources.

Malawi

ABA ROLI was unable to identify any Malawian laws that specifically regulate the trade of conflict resources. Resource extraction laws do not appear to list categories of persons who are ineligible to obtain mining or logging rights, such as members of the armed forces, the police, or security services.

Namibia

Namibia does not appear to have any national laws, policies, or regulations governing the use or trade of conflict minerals or other conflict resources. However, Namibia is a Participant of the Kimberly Process,⁴⁰ and as such is obliged to meet the requirements laid out under it.

Uganda

Uganda is signatory to the Lusaka Declaration of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Special Summit to Fight Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources in the Great Lakes Region (Lusaka Declaration).⁴¹ Pursuant to the Lusaka Declaration, the state has committed to: (1)

³⁸ *Ghana*, KIMBERLEY PROCESS, <https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/ghana> (last visited July 17, 2017).

³⁹ *Lesotho*, KIMBERLEY PROCESS, <https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/lesotho> (last visited Aug. 3, 2017).

⁴⁰ *Namibia*, KIMBERLEY PROCESS, <https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/namibia> (last visited July 31, 2017).

⁴¹ ICGLR Special Summit to Fight Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources in the Great Lakes Region (Lusaka Declaration), *available at* <https://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/47143500.pdf> (last visited July 19, 2017).

establishing a regional certification mechanism for conflict-related minerals; (2) harmonizing national legislation across the Great Lakes countries; (3) establishing a regional database on mineral flows; (4) formalizing the regional artisanal mining sector; (5) promoting the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative; and (6) implementing whistle blowing mechanisms.⁴²

The Lusaka Declaration's provisions focus on regulating the trade of tin, coltan, wolframite, and gold, and the Certification Scheme is intended to encourage more rigorous mine site inspection, more careful chain of custody tracking, and the use of rigorous and independent third-party audits.⁴³

Despite the fact that Uganda has signed the Lusaka Declaration, ABA ROLI cannot confirm whether it has implemented any of the Declaration's tools to curb the illegal exploitation of mineral resources.

Zambia

While Zambia is a Candidate to participate in the Kimberly Process,⁴⁴ ABA ROLI was unable to find any legislation specifically prohibiting the import and export of conflict resources.

⁴² *Id.* at art. 2.

⁴³ INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION (ICGLR) & PARTNERSHIP AFRICA CANADA, BRIEFING NOTE ON THE ICGLR REGIONAL CERTIFICATION MECHANISM 1-2, *available at* http://www.pacweb.org/Documents/icglr/PAC_Briefing_Note_on_the_ICGLR_Regional_Certification_Mechanism_June_2012.pdf (last visited July 19, 2017).

⁴⁴ *Candidates*, KIMBERLEY PROCESS, <https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/candidates> (last visited Aug. 5, 2017).

V. Emergency Management Laws and Strategies

Eritrea

With respect to post-crisis reconstruction, Eritrea's Commission for Demobilization and Reintegration Proclamation addresses demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration, including the demobilization of the national service recruits from the army.⁴⁵

Eritrea does not have laws addressing truth, justice, and reconciliation for crimes related to crisis.

ABA ROLI has not identified whether international peacekeeping forces are legally obligated to comply with national anti-TIP laws.

Ethiopia

Under the Ethiopian constitution, compulsory labor undertaken in times of emergency or calamity that threatens the life or well-being of the community will not be considered illegal, but rather a special measure.⁴⁶ Furthermore, the Constitution allows the Council of Ministers to issue decrees with respect to such special measures.⁴⁷ However, certain rights that cannot be limited, even when special measures are in place, such as the rights to life, personal security, and liberty.⁴⁸

Ethiopia has a National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management,⁴⁹ and a number of directives exist to implement this policy.⁵⁰ However, neither the Policy nor its implementing directives specifically mention TIP or sexual and gender-based violence committed during a humanitarian emergency.⁵¹

No legal restrictions are placed on the provision of emergency relief by foreign governments or organizations, except when the relief has to do with human rights advocacy, the promotion of equality of nations, nationalities and peoples, gender and religion, the promotion of the rights of the disabled and children's rights, the promotion of conflict resolution or reconciliation, or the promotion of the efficiency of the justice and law enforcement services.⁵²

Ghana

⁴⁵ Proclamation to Establish a National Commission for the Demobilization and Reintegration Programme - DRP, Proclamation No. 113/2001.

⁴⁶ A Proclamation to Pronounce the Coming into Effect of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, no. 1 of 1995, art. 77, *available at* https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Ethiopia_1994.pdf?lang=en (last visited July 21, 2017) [hereinafter ETHIOPIA CONST.].

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ *Id.* at arts. 14-17.

⁴⁹ FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA, NATIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGY ON DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (2013), *available at* <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/policies/v.php?id=42435> (last visited July 21, 2017).

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² Proclamation to Provide for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies, Proclamation No. 621 of 2009, *available at* <https://chilot.files.wordpress.com/2011/02/charities20and20societies20proclamation.pdf> (last visited July 21, 2017).

The National Disaster Management Organization Act establishes the National Disaster Management Organization to manage disasters and similar emergencies.⁵³ Despite the fact that humanitarian emergencies render affected populations more vulnerable to TIP, this Act contains no explicit mentions or protections against trafficking or sexual and/or gender-based violence which may occur during such emergencies.

Lesotho

The country does have an emergency management law, the Disaster Management Act of 1997. The law establishes the Disaster Management Authority, which is tasked with creating and implementing measures for preventing, mitigating, preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.⁵⁴ The Disaster Management Act does not appear to contain any TIP-specific provisions.

Malawi

Malawi's Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991 does not address TIP or sexual and gender-based violence committed during a humanitarian emergency.⁵⁵ The government does not place any restrictions on the provision of emergency relief by foreign governments and international organizations.

Namibia

The Namibian Constitution permits the President to declare a state of emergency during a state of national defense or public emergency that threatens the life of the nation or the constitutional order. During a state of emergency or when a state of national defense prevails, the President has the power by Proclamation to make such regulations as in his or her opinion are necessary for the protection of national security, public safety and the maintenance of law and order.⁵⁶ In 2016, the President declared a state of emergency in connection with an ongoing drought in Namibia, which has made thousands of people food insecure.⁵⁷

Additionally, in 2012, Namibia passed the Disaster Risk Management Act. The Disaster Risk Management Act has four main objectives: (1) to provide for the establishment of institutions for disaster risk management in Namibia; (2) to provide for an integrated and coordinated disaster management approach that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery; (3) to provide for declarations of national, regional and local disasters; and (4) to

⁵³ National Disaster Management Organization Act 517 of 1996, § 1(1), *available at* <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gha91980.pdf> (last visited July 17, 2017).

⁵⁴ The Disaster Management Act, No. 2 of 1997, *available at* <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/idrl/862EN.pdf> (last visited Aug. 3, 2017).

⁵⁵ Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act, ch. 33:05, *available at* <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mlw117893.pdf> (last visited July 23, 2017).

⁵⁶ NAMIBIA CONST., *supra* note 14, at art. 26.

⁵⁷ Ndanki Kahiurika, *President declares drought an emergency*, THE NAMIBIAN (June 30, 2016), <http://www.namibian.com.na/152587/archive-read/President-declares-drought-an-emergency> (last visited July 31, 2017).

provide for the establishment of the National Disaster Management Risk Fund.⁵⁸

Uganda

The Constitution empowers the President of Uganda to declare states of emergency;⁵⁹ however, when emergencies are declared, the government is otherwise empowered to suspend a number of human rights.

Uganda also has in place a National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management,⁶⁰ which lays out the responsibilities of a number of government ministries in the case of national disasters and human emergencies.⁶¹ Although this Policy does not explicitly address the fact that humanitarian emergencies render affected populations more vulnerable to TIP, it does acknowledge that women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities face specific disaster-related vulnerabilities.⁶² As such, the Policy calls for gender mainstreaming in disaster preparedness initiatives,⁶³ which may ultimately enable the Ugandan government to more specifically address TIP in the event of natural or human disasters.

Zambia

Zambia does have an emergency management law, which provides for the maintenance and operation of a system for the anticipation, preparedness, prevention, coordination, mitigation and management of disaster situations and the organization of relief and recovery from disasters.⁶⁴ The law does not address TIP or TIP-related practices.

⁵⁸ Disaster Risk Management Act, No. 10 of 2012, Preamble, *available at* http://www.ifrc.org/docs/IDRL/-%20To%20add/Namibia_2012_Disaster%20Risk%20Management%20Act.pdf (last visited July 31, 2017).

⁵⁹ UGANDA CONST., *supra* art. 110.

⁶⁰ OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER, DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT, THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT (Apr. 2011), *available at* http://www.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/UNDPUG2014-National%20Disaster%20Policy%20Nov%202013_FINAL.pdf (last visited July 19, 2017).

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.* at § 4.14.

⁶³ *Id.* at § 4.14.2.

⁶⁴ The Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2010, *available at* <http://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/Disaster%20Management%20Act%20010.PDF> (last visited Aug. 5, 2017).