

EARTHQUAKE OCCURRENCES IN UGANDA DURING THE LAST 100 YEARS AND
GOVERNEMENT'S EFFORTS TO MITIGATE EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS IN THE COUNTRY.

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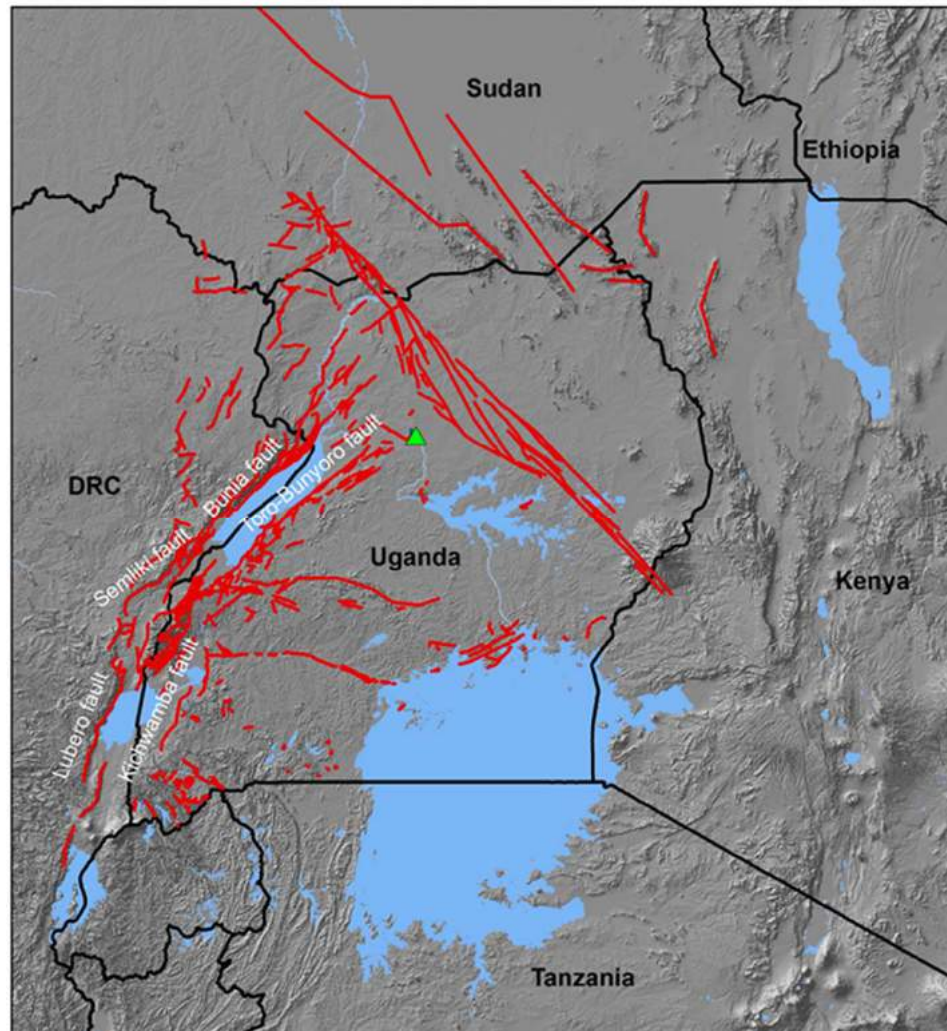
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL SEISMIOLOGICAL WORKING GROUP
(ESARSWG)

PRESENTATION OUTLINE



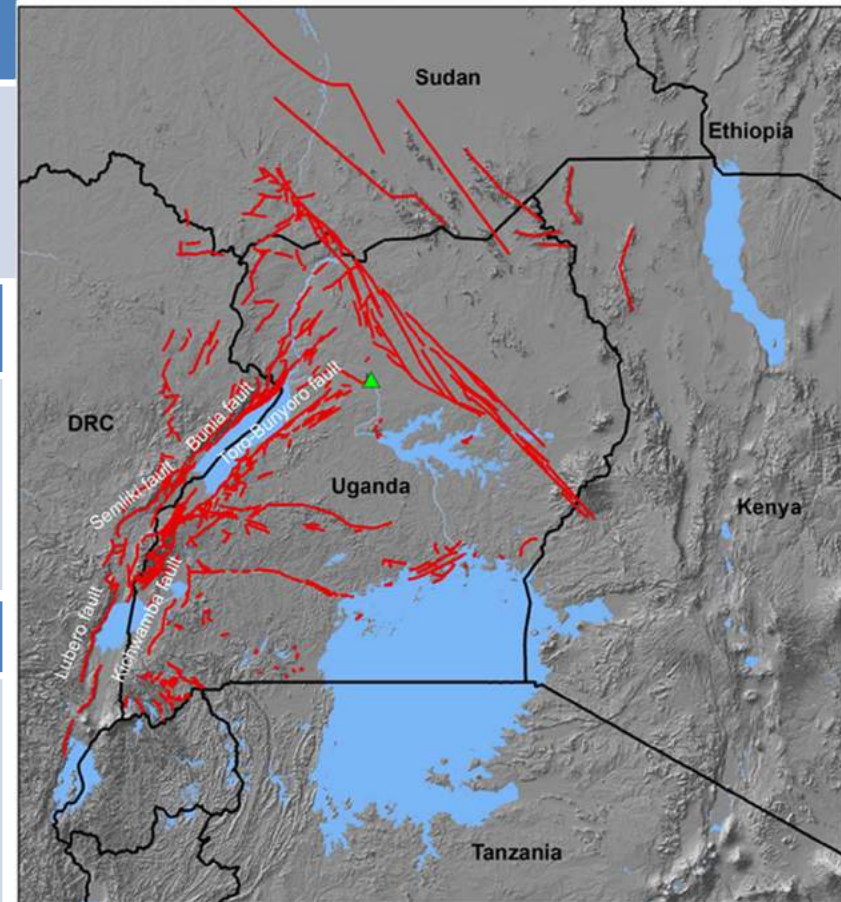
- CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES IN UGANDA
- MAJOR EATHQUAKES FELT IN COUNTRY SINCE 1900
- OIL, GAS & GEOTHERMAL & MINERAL RESOURCE PROJECTS
- OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS:
- GOVERNMENT POSITION ON MITIGATION OF EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS
- Brief on ESARSWG
- **CONCLUSION**

CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES IN UGANDA



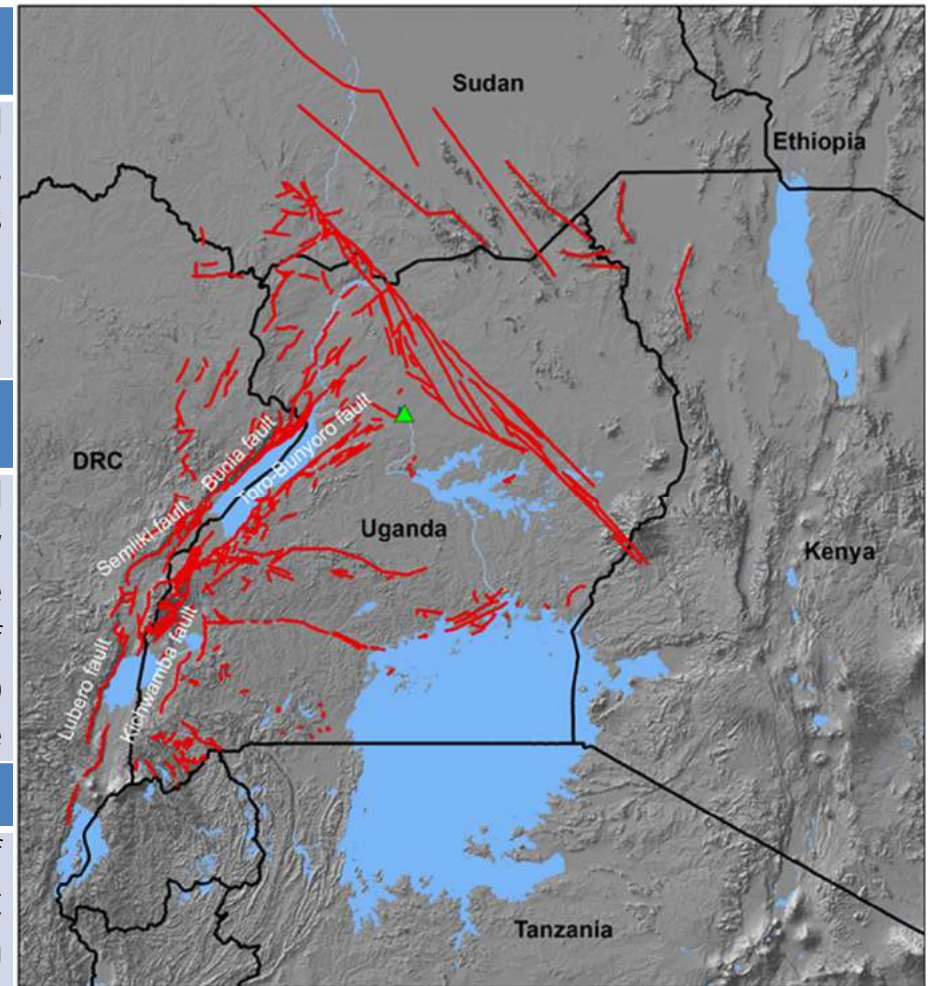
MAJOR EATHQUAKES FELT IN COUNTRY SINCE 1900

Date	Magnitude Location	Reported effects
9 th July, 1912	6.0 Northern Uganda, Associated with Aswar Shear Zone	Partial destruction of buildings in northern and northwestern Uganda.
Date	Magnitude	Reported effects
2 nd October, 1929	5.9 Albertine Graben, Western Rift of the EARS	Change of water color in the hot springs and earthquake induced landslides (Simmons 1930).
Date	Magnitude	Reported effects
18 th March, 1945	6.0 Central Uganda. Associated With Katonga break	Entebbe seismograph put out of order, 5 people dead and destruction of some buildings (Bisset 1945; Gutenberg and Richter, 1949).

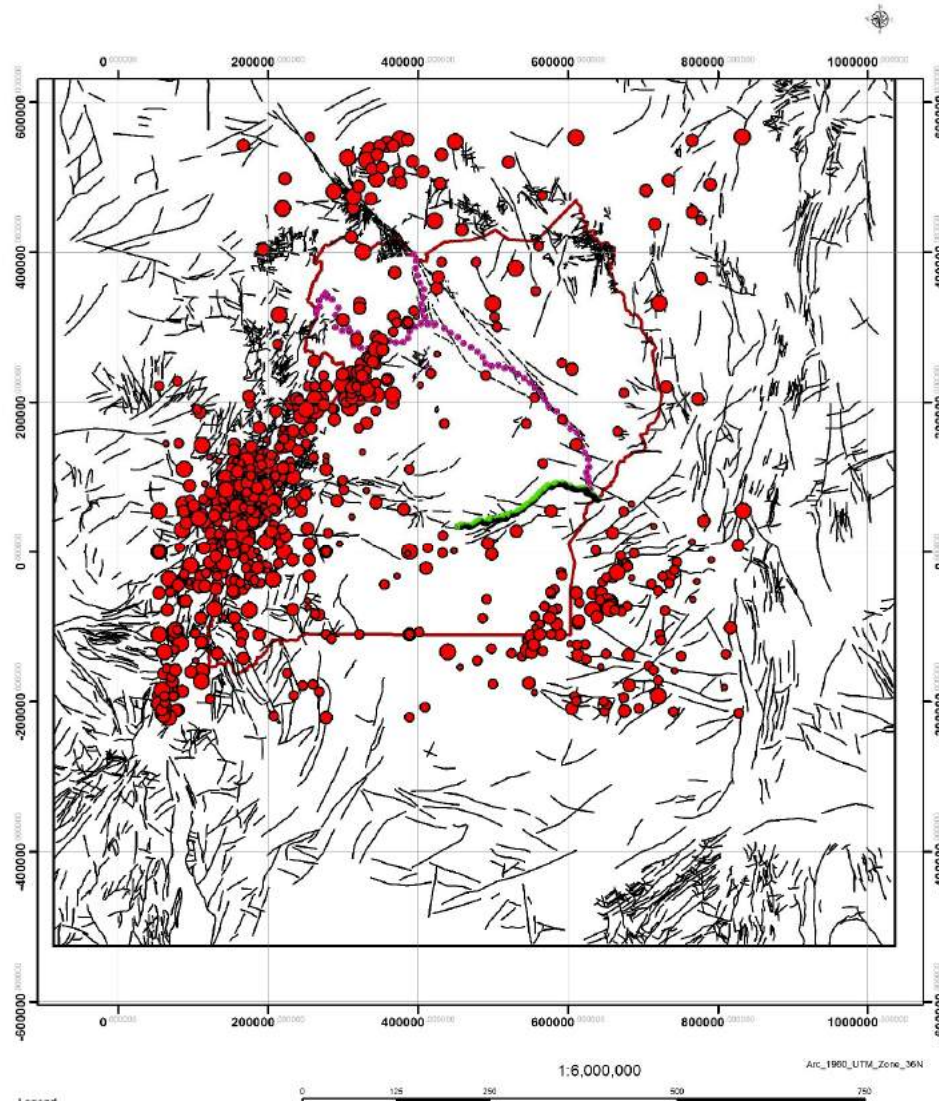


MAJOR EATHQUAKES FELT IN COUNTRY SINCE 1900

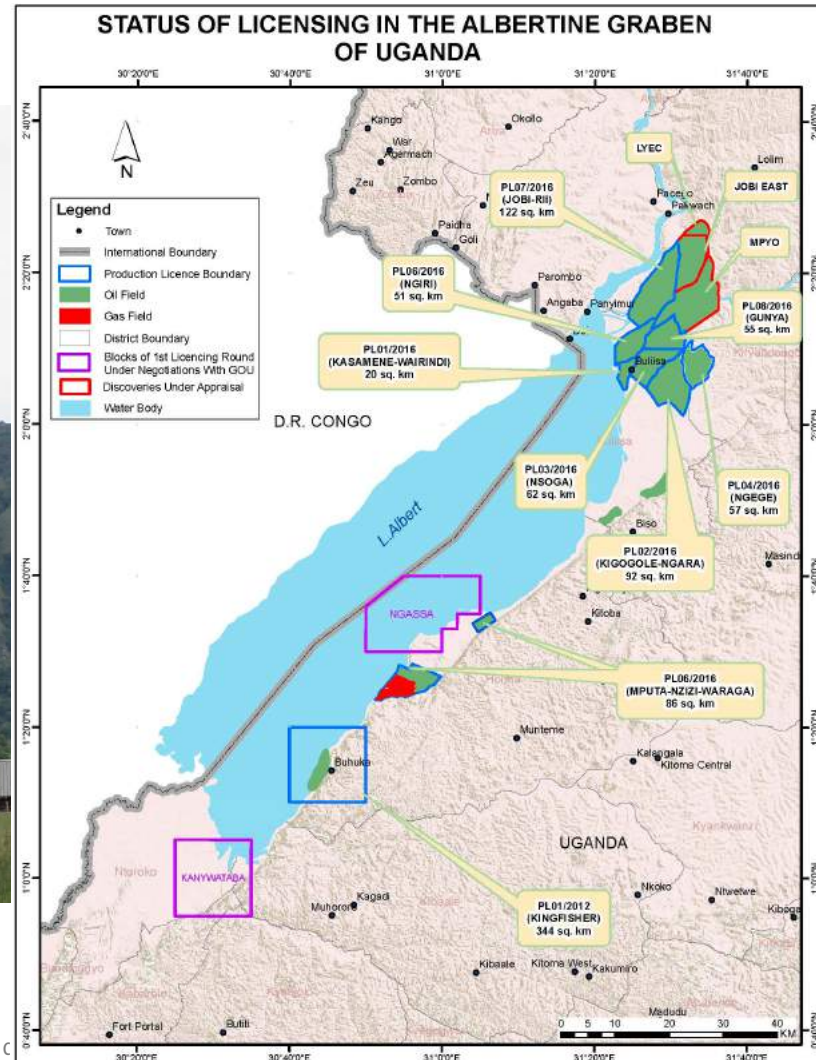
Date	Magnitude	Reported effects
29 th March, 1966	6.6 Rwenzori Region, Western Arm of the Rift	150 people dead and over 1,300 injured as well as property loss worth millions of dollars. (Loupekine 1966; Sykes 1967).
Date	Magnitude	Reported effects
5 th February, 1994	6.2	8 people dead and destruction of property worth US\$ 61M in the western districts of Kasese, Bundibugyo and Kabarole. The
Date	Magnitude	Reported effects
10 th September 2016	5.8	Damaged a lot of property in North East Tanzania and Southern Uganda.



SEISMICITY MAP



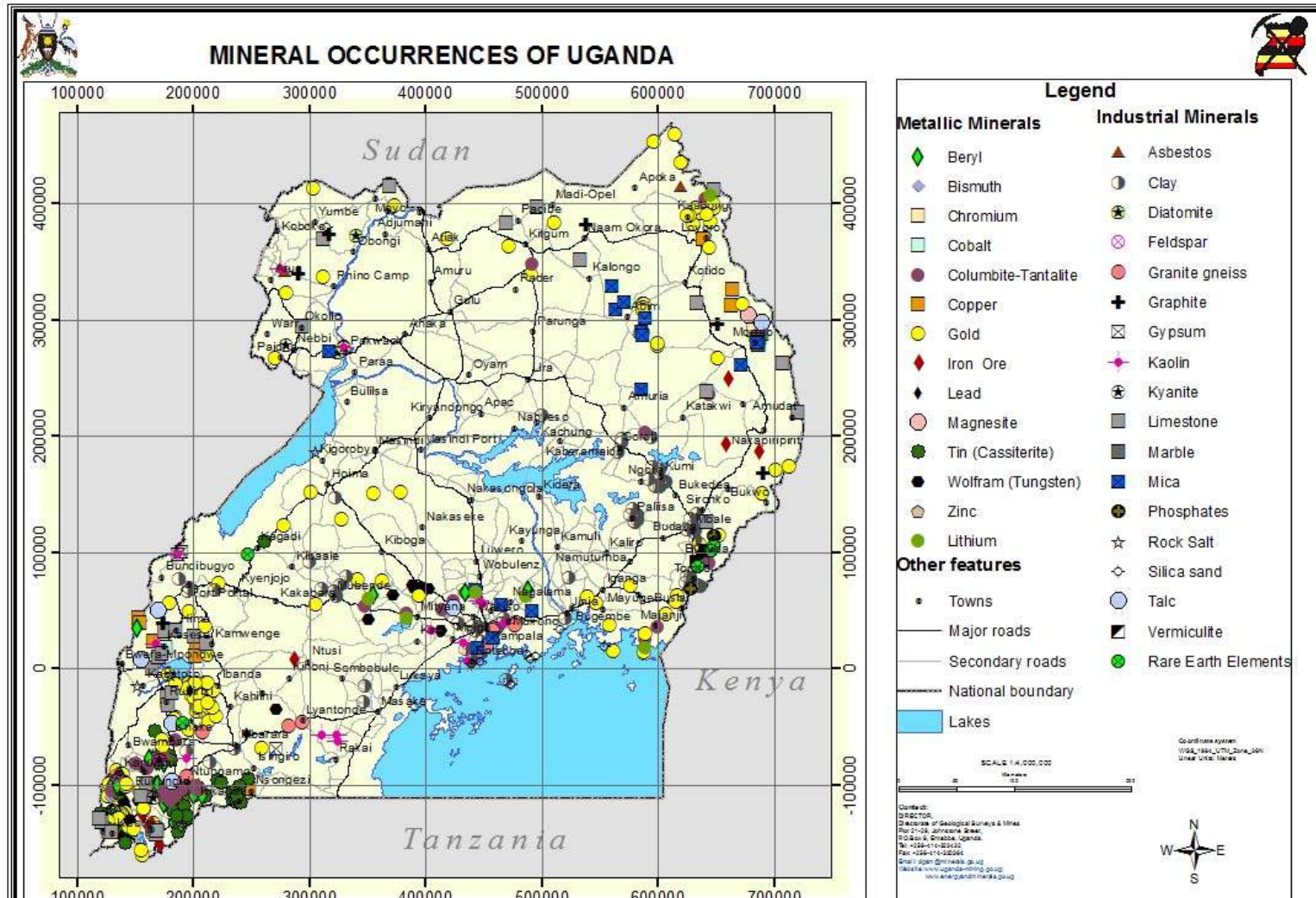
OIL, GAS, GEOTHERMAL & MINERAL OCCURENCES



OIL, GAS & GEOTHERMAL & MINERAL OCCURENCES



OIL, GAS & GEOTHERMAL & MINERAL OCCURENCES



GOVERNMENT POSITION ON MITIGATION OF EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS



NATIONAL BUILDING ACT 2013,

FORMULATION OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODE UNDER THE BUILDING CONTROL ACT, 2013

1 - Building Standards and Building Control Regulations

2 - Structural Designs and Geotechnical Reports

3 - Electrical Installations

4 - Mechanical Installations, Plumbing, Fire and Safety

5 - Accessibility Standards

6 - Postal Code Numbering

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON MITIGATION OF EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS



THE UGANDA NATIONAL DEVELOPEMT PLAN TWO (NDP 2) AND VISION 2014.

Increase response to mitigate seismic risk.

- I. Map all areas prone to seismic risk and monitor all seismic events.
- II. Establish earthquake administration policy, disaster management plan and legal framework to enforce seismic safety standards,
- III. Extend and strengthen seismological network coverage to areas prone to seismic and volcanic risk.
- IV. Strengthen institutional research capacity and develop skills of Ugandans in seismology, earthquake engineering, seismic instrumentation, and computing.

Brief on ESARSWG



1. This group was formed at the meeting held in Tanzania in 1993 with support from the International Science Program (ISP), Uppsala, Sweden
2. Member countries are: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe
3. All 9 countries lie along the great EARS which is one of the seismically active part on the continent.
4. The main objectives of the group are:
 - a) To monitor, record, accurately locate earthquakes occurring in the region,
 - b) Capacity building in form of training of technicians and scientists,
 - c) Promote research in seismic hazard assessment so that earthquake effects can be reduced.
5. The group has an EC members which handles critical decision, before the decisions are communicated to the group members

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CONCLUSION



- 1) Promotion of earthquake research at local, regional and international levels should continue.**
- 2) It is the role of our Government(s) to enforce the Laws, rules and regulations (building codes) that are developed to mitigate earthquake effects.**
- 3) Government(s) to create an enabling environment for scientists/technicians involved in earthquake research to avoid brain drain coupled with high staff turnover.**

4) Sensitization on local traditional houses

