

# GOVERNMENT POLICY

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## 2.2.1 GOVERNMENT POLICY

Government policy define as an argues that the role of institutions needs to be recognized in resilience building because, while the technical aspects of mitigation measures are important, their acceptance by the institutions should not be underestimated. In Uganda for example operating outside the disaster management policy and established institutions during disaster relief may be disastrous to a particular organization or individual Ekotu, (2012). Fatemeh, (2011) argues for a synergy whereby civic engagement should serve to strengthen state institutions and where effective state institutions create an environment in which civic engagement is more likely to thrive. Government policy has the following attributes, Efficiency, Impact, Effectiveness and Relevance (Brooks, 2011).

- **Efficiency**

Bishnu, (2012) defines the efficiency of a production unit in terms of a comparison between observed and optimal values of its output and input. The comparison can take the form of the ratio of observed to maximum potential output obtainable from the given input, or the ratio of minimum potential to observed input required producing the given output. In these two comparisons the optimum is defined in terms of production possibilities, and efficiency is technical.

- **Impact**

Impact considers the measurement of conditions of victims and structures before interventions in relation to those after interventions. Intervention impact is considered positive if the conditions of victims and structures have been restored to a level similar to those before a disaster or even better and considered negative otherwise (Allahdadi, 2011).

- **Effectiveness**

Effectiveness focuses on the quality of services and size of the victims reached out to during a response intervention. The ability of an institution to provide basic needs to victims and to help them realize that they can get back to their previous state or even better is a prime determinant on how effective an intervention operation is rated (Allahdadi, 2011).

- **Relevance**

Locally organized responsive action to disasters could be very powerful to limit damage and losses, and that they are crucial to complement higher level activities in emergencies. Local institutions and organizations are key actors with comparative strengths for response programmes and they derive their strength from proximity, responsiveness to social pressures and adaptation (FAO, 2009).

- **Cohesions**

Social cohesions focus more specifically on social bonds and their dual potential to include or exclude members of community. Cohesion can be demonstrated through community events or through activities that increase solidarity, strengthen togetherness; improve communication, for coordinated group activities. DFID, (2012) observes that by improving the efficiency of economic relations, social capital can help increase people's incomes and saving and so build on financial capital and livelihoods.

There is a relationship between Institutional response, Social capital and conflict resolution in that by improving the efficiency of economic relations, can help increase people's incomes and saving and so build on financial capital and livelihoods. Communities with institutions are strong and democratic. Social networks facilitate innovation, the development of knowledge and sharing of that knowledge (DFID, 2012). Nigel, (2013) argues that in remote and marginalized communities where the rural economy is weak, opportunities are few and education resources are scarce, effective and efficient rural education, which incorporates practical and technical skills appropriate to the rural context, is important in the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities. Both Institutional response empowers people, organizations and society to systematically stimulate and develop their capabilities over time to achieve social and economic goal, observed (DFID, 2012).

## 2.3 The influence of foreign relations and government policy in Conflict resolution

According to the UNESCO-IHP, (2014) and Warner, (2014), attempts through foreign relations can alter the course of a conflict through providing material, intelligence and financial support to change the structure of the relationship among combatants, or alternatively, providing information through mediation and other diplomatic initiatives to change the information that they hold about their adversary. The approaches reached at through diplomatic relation can have conflict

management goals, although mediation has a much more direct link to a goal of containing violence and making peace (Ury & Goldberg, 2014). Both Institutional response empowers peoples' organizations and society to systematically stimulate and develop their capabilities over time become democratic for conflict management and achieve social and economic goal, observed DFID (2012).

## **REFERENCE**

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