



## **KAMWENGE DISTRICT DISASTER CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**2022/2023 - 2024/2025**

*Effect of floods in  
Bukonderwa Cell,  
Kamwenge Town  
Council May 2020*

Development of the Kamwenge District Disaster Contingency Plan was facilitated by CARE International in Uganda with funding from the European Union through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.



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# List of acronyms

ADRA	Adventist Development Relief and Agency
AEP	Accelerated Education Programme
AU	African Union
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBS	Community Based Services
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
CMC	Centre Management Committee
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DCP	District Disaster Contingency Plan
DDPMC	District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DDPC	District Disaster Policy Committee
DE	District Engineer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DECOC	District Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre
DHI	District Health Inspector
DHO	District Health Officer
DLG	District Local Government
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPO	District Production Officer
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTF	District Task Force
DWO	District Water Officer
DWRM	District Water Resources Management
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ESIA	Environment and Social Safeguards Impact Assessment
FMNR	Farmer managed natural regeneration
GOU	Government of Uganda
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HoDs	Heads of Department
HRV	Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IMPC	Inter-Ministerial Policy Committee
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LC	Local Council
LLG	Lower Local Government
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MOWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MoWT	Ministry of Water and Transport
MTI	Medical Teams International
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization

NDP	National Development Plan
NECOC	National Emergency Coordination Centre
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organization
No.	Number
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PDC	Parish Development Committee
PPD-ARO	Partners in Population and Development-Africa Regional Office
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence
PSN	Persons with Special Needs
PWD	Person With Disability/People with Disability
RWCs	Refugee Welfare Committees
S/C	Sub County
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperative
SCDMC	Sub County Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMC	School Management Committee
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SOS	Save Our Souls
T/C	Town Council/Town Clerk
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
ToR	Terms of Reference
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UWA	Uganda Wild Life Authority
VDPMC	Village Disaster Preparedness and Management Committees
VHT	Village Health Team
VSLA	Village Savings and Loaning Association
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WfP	Water for People
ZARDI	Zonal Agriculture Research and Development Institute

**Vision:** Disaster responsive systems and a resilient society

**Mission:** To strengthen systems for disaster preparedness and management focusing on sustainability of lives, livelihoods, and resources

**Goal:** To provide effective coordination through inclusive disaster preparedness and management



# Approval Statement

Kamwenge District Local Government recognizes the importance of the District Contingency Plan (DCP) which is a mandatory requirement under the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy (2010). The DCP is multi-hazard in nature and provides for coordinated disaster preparedness and management of the anticipated potential emergencies to address the humanitarian as well as development needs of those adversely affected.

In line with the District Vision and Mission, and in conformity with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), National Vision (2040), the National Development Plan (NDPIII) and the District Development Plan III; the District Contingency Plan (DCP) 2022/2023 – 2024/2025 provides mechanisms for integrating disaster and climate issues into the District Development Plan 2020/21 – 2024/2025.

This document is for use by all stakeholders in Disaster Risk Reduction and calls for the support of Government and partners in its implementation.



Hon. Joseph Karungi  
**District Chairperson**

Hon. Eng. Hillary Onek  
**Minister for Relief, Disaster  
Preparedness and Refugees**

# Acknowledgements

Kamwenge District Contingency Plan (DCP) 2022/2023 - 2024/2025 is meant to complement the Five-Year Development Plan 2020/2021-2024/2025 which is aligned to the National Development Plan III. In a participatory manner, the plan has identified key disasters and hazards, their severity, occurrence and locations to enable all stakeholders implement the strategic directions for the reduction of the risks. This plan was formulated by the District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee with support from CARE International in Uganda.

The DCP is a Multi Hazard Disaster Risk Reduction tool at strategic level of governance with clear focus on goals, objectives, strategies, activities and indicators of risk management aimed at addressing emergencies while at the same time fostering development. The plan outlines a number of reduction measures for the identified and analyzed potential risks and hazards specifically intended to reduce vulnerabilities amongst the communities.

My appreciation goes to all those who contributed to the formulation, preparation and production of this Contingency Plan. In a special way I thank the District Technical Planning Committee and the District Executive Committee for their inputs that improved and directed the goals, objectives and strategies of the plan as well as the District Council for the review and approval of the DCP.

I also wish to convey my thanks to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) for providing the necessary policy framework.

I thank members of the District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee who actively participated in the preparation and formulation of this Plan.

Similarly, special thanks go to Care International in Uganda for facilitating the entire process while developing the DCP. Gratitude goes to the European Union through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa for providing the financial support.



CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
KAMWENG DISTRICT

Hanny Turyaheebwa  
**Chief Administrative Officer, Kamwenge**

# Executive summary

This multi hazard contingency plan has been prepared in line with the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy. Its purpose is to prepare the district for disaster preparedness and management by reducing vulnerabilities at community levels. In particular it focusses on reducing the impact of hazards through prediction, early warning, preparedness and timely response. This plan has been prepared in close collaboration and coordination with CARE international in Uganda with financial support from the European Union through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.

The Plan is presented in **five chapters**:

**Chapter 1** details out the introduction and profile of Kamwenge district, including the topography, climate and vegetation, population size and distribution as well as the purpose of the formulation process.

**Chapter 2** gives an elaborate situational analysis of the disaster issues in the district including an assessment of the potential disasters in the district and the analysis of the top five in terms of severity. It also explains the vulnerability analysis of the hazards and priority areas for response in the eventuality of the disaster.

**Chapter 3** Looks at the vision, mission, goal and specific objectives of the contingency plan. The vision of the Plan is Disaster responsive systems and a resilient society, while the mission is to strengthen systems for disaster preparedness and management focusing on sustainability of lives, livelihoods, and resources. On the other hand, the goal is to provide effective coordination through inclusive disaster preparedness and management.

**Chapter 4** explains the management and coordination arrangements of this plan with clear guidance on how the resilience capacities available can be applied to mitigate and respond to sudden shocks and stress that the district may suffer. It further identifies all development partners and other key stakeholders with their activities in the district.

This chapter also has an illustration of the organizational structure indicating how information will flow among the different key stakeholders. This organizational structure will guide coordination and management of disasters right from the VDMC up to OPM. The chapter also identifies some key challenges and capacity gaps, which need to be addressed in managing the unforeseen humanitarian and development needs with gender lens.

**Chapter 5** captures the capacity-planning matrix. It seeks to operationalize the plan, basing on the district's capacity to respond to the potential hazards. It further stipulates the strategic objectives, activities, personnel, focal/supporting entities, disaster phase, location, time frame and budgets for each of the participating sectors.



## 1.3: Topography

Kamwenge District has an undulating landscape that comprises various hills and valleys including Kabuga, Kibale, Rubaba, Ngeza, Kabuye, Kyempango, alleys and plains through which a number of rivers flow as well as wetlands accommodating various flora and fauna. The district also neighbours the flat Great Western rift Valley that hosts Queen Elizabeth National Park and Lake George.

## 1.4: Altitude, latitude and longitude

Generally, the district lies at an altitude ranging from 1300- 3800m above sea level. In terms of latitude and longitude, the district lies on 0°11.0'11.76"N and 30°27'145"E respectively.

## 1.5: Climate

Kamwenge district receives bimodal rainfall (March–May and August–November). The annual total rainfall ranges from 700 -1,400mm. The annual average temperatures range from 20-25 degrees Celsius. The district also experiences extremes of weather conditions characterized by dry spells, hailstorms, and floods. August–November is the major production season for agricultural activities.

## 1.6: Soils and geology

### 1.6.1 SOILS

The soil types of Kamwenge District are predominantly alluvial characterized by black loam, sandy and clay. The area is generally hilly with steep slopes that dip towards valleys. Out crops of mainly quartzites are visible on hill tops and even in the valleys suggesting shallow overburden (thin soil cover) of 10m to 30m.

### 1.6.2 GEOLOGY

The geology of Kamwenge is mainly of basement complex, consisting of undifferentiated gneisses including granulite facies. The area lies in the Buganda-Toro systems consisting of Argillites, phyllites and schists with basal quartzites and amphibolites. Most of the district is underlain by precambrian basement complex (metamorphic rocks and some sedimentary formations). A small area in the south-west is underlain by Rift Valley sediments (sandstones, conglomerates, shales) of unknown thickness. Recent sediments (Alluvium, Black soils) are confined to the valley of Katonga, Rushango and Mpanga river systems plus various wetland systems (Kagasha, Kajororo, Mbuza, Mutamba, Magombe, Rwenchwera, Kachwamakaito and Muhangazima).

The Depth of the bedrock ranges from 6 to 46 m with an average of 30 m. The water supply technology options for Kamwenge district show that boreholes (i.e. 15 – 30 metres depth) may be used in various parts of the district. Shallow hand dug wells are limited to the valleys where the water strikes are less than 15 m deep. Springs appear mainly in the South, Central and North-West parts of the district, but yields in several areas are very low and difficult to capture. Deep borehole drilling is restricted to the South-West and an area in the North-East.

## 1.7: Hydrology

The biggest part of the district lies in the Lake Edward Catchment. The main river in this catchment is River Mpanga, which flows from North to South-West into Lake George.



Parts of the North-East of the district fall into the Lake Victoria Catchment, draining to the South-West into River Katonga. There is a composite of wetlands along river valleys as sub-catchment ecosystems. Some of these include Magombe, Mutamba, Nkoni, Kajororo, Kagasha, Mbuza, Rwota, Rushango, Nyakahama, Rwencwera, Lyamugonera, Katooma, Kashenyi, Kizikibi, Kyotamushana and Muhangaizima, Kabaranda and Kakinga among others.

The Hydrogeological characteristics show an average regolith thickness of a few metres to 90m, with an average of 34m across the district. In the central part of the district a thicker overburden (30m, even over 40m) is found. In Central and South parts of the district the overburden is generally thinner (less than 30m) with small areas of less than 15m. The first and main water strikes in the district are in the range of 30 to 40m in most parts. Some areas in Central, West and North-East have shallow water strikes between 0 to 25m. In these areas hand dug or augured wells can be constructed. In the South-West, North-West and North-East some parts have first water strikes and main water strikes of over 40 m.

## **1.8: Vegetation**

The vegetation of Kamwenge is predominantly savannah grassland, shrubs, and some pockets of forests. Forest cover remains intact within protected areas of Kibale and Queen Elizabeth National Parks and Katonga Wildlife Game Reserve, although there are some challenges of wild fires during the dry seasons. Most of the natural forests which were not under government ownership were depleted and are now farmlands.

## **1.9: Socio-economic characteristics and infrastructure**

### **1.9.1: SOCIOECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **1.9.1.1 Road network and transport**

Kamwenge is on the main tarmac road which connects from Mbarara to Fort Portal via Ibanda. Plans are under way by Government to construct other tarmac roads namely: Kahunge-Nkoma-Kihura-Bwizi-Mpara-Kyegegwa, Kamwenge-Rwenjaza-Kabujogera-Mahyoro-Kyambura, and Kamwenge-Dura-Rwimi. Once completed, Kamwenge will have an excellent network of tarmac roads which can greatly foster socioeconomic development.

#### **1.9.1.2 Health facilities**

The district has a number of health facilities including one general Hospital (Rukunyu), two (2) Health Centre IVs (Padre Pio and Bisozi), 12 Health Centre IIIs and 22 Health Centre IIs as well as community-based Village Health Teams (VHTs). These health centres include both Government and Private not for profit. These facilities offer on-site and outreach services to the population. Their services are supplemented by referral hospitals in Fort-portal, Kampala, Ibanda, Kasese and Mbarara. Alongside these, there are private clinics and drug shops. The health sector prioritizes disease prevention and health promotion, in addition to curative services as top agenda.

### 1.9.1.3: Education

Kamwenge District Education services are offered right from pre-primary /ECD to primary, secondary up-to tertiary level. These services are offered in collaboration with a number of Partners including Water for People, World Vision, Save the Children, Finn Church Aid, Right to Play, AVSI, ADRA, LWF, Windle Trust Uganda, War Child Canada and CARE International

In-terms of numbers the District has 261 ECDs, 365 primary schools of which 87 are Government aide and 278 are Private P/Schools; 34 secondary schools of which 11 are government secondary schools and 23 are private secondary schools. Bishop Balya and Micindo are due for grant aiding starting FY 2023/2024.

The District has five certificate awarding institutions including two private technical schools namely Ave Maria technical institute and Rwamwanja Fin-Church Aid Skills Training Centre, and Bigodi Tourism and Hotel training institute. Others include Kyabenda divinity College under East Rwenzori Diocese. The District currently has no University.

School enrolment as at the end of first term 2023 stood as follows:

Class	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
P1	7,439	7,738	15,177
P2	6,069	6,143	12,212
P3	5,334	5,297	10,631
P4	4,344	4,513	8,857
P5	4,552	5,387	9,939
P6	2,593	3,069	5,662
P7	1,771	5,204	6,975
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,102</b>	<b>37,351</b>	<b>69,453</b>
SNE	466	650	1,116
ECD			24,205

The sector faces a number of challenges including: High dropout rate, few parents packing food for their pupils, limited funding for some projects like infrastructure and few teachers trained on SNE.

### 1.9.1.4: Hotels, Tourism and Hospitality services

The district has several hotels that offer accommodation, conference and other hospitality services. The major ones include Chimpundu Lodge, Chimp lodge (Kanyancu), Kitandara, Hotel Afreka, Igogora, Vanguard, Cape, Blue Turaco, Chimpanzee capital and Kabana Guest home. There are a few other accommodation facilities mainly accessible by tourists where there are some tree houses and bandas.

Kamwenge has great potential for Tourism, since it hosts Kibale and Queen Elizabeth National Parks, and Katonga Wildlife Game Reserve. These have become tourist destinations but there is need to improvement some of the existing hotel facilities to modern standards.

Kibale, being a Forest Park is home to various species of flora and fauna that are tourist attractions. These attractions include birds in Bigodi wetland sanctuary, monkeys, baboons, chimpanzee, elephants, buffalos, butterflies and other wildlife species. There are some rare animal and plant species such as elephants and turtles, *Superthodia campanulate* (Omunyara), *Citropsis articulata* (Omuboro) and *Prunus africana* (Engote) that need special protection from poaching and over exploitation given their various values including medicinal or else they face extinction. Other attractions in the neighbourhood include rift valley escarpments in Mahyoro, Lake George, and the Mpanga gorge where a power generation plant has been established. This is home to rare plant species such as the *Encephalartos whitelokii* (sychards). Other tourist attractions include limestone rocks, waterfalls and hills (Ngeza).

#### 1.9.1.5: Value addition and agro-processing

Value addition facilities are still on small scale and businesspeople are largely engaged in grain milling especially maize, millet, and sorghum, wet coffee pulping and hurling, honey extraction and processing, banana wine production as well as dairy products. Despite the presence of hydro-electricity which is generated along R.Mpanga, there are no major industries as yet, except small-scale welders and carpentry workshops. This therefore is an indication that there is still potential for agro-based factories among others.

#### 1.9.1.6: Energy and mineral development

Majority of the rural population in Kamwenge District predominantly dependent on woody bio-mas energy for domestic cooking needs. It is just a small percentage of the population that is able to access electricity for cooking and lighting. But even then, the costs of electricity per unit is largely prohibitive. The foregoing notwithstanding, many areas still remain unserved with hydro-electricity though the rural electrification programme is in place. Some homes and institutions use both sources of energy for lighting and cooking. Solar electricity has become an alternative for electricity for lighting, phone charging, saloons and running televisions in most areas but mostly in Rwamwanja refugee settlement and host communities.

In the focus Sub-Counties implementing DRDIP, there are efforts to put in place efficient energy technologies, but all households cannot be reached at ago. This leaves glaring gaps in meeting energy needs for communities and institutions which in the process leaves them with use of wood fuel as the main source especially charcoal. This has resulted into widespread deforestation and environment degradation, in addition to indoor and environment pollution in light of generation of smoke. This calls for measures to curb this degradation through innovations into alternative energy sources such as efficient energy technologies, briquettes, woodlot establishment and other sustainable land use management practices.

Regarding mineral resources development, the district has huge limestone deposits in Dura and the quarry in there is a major of limestone production that supports cement manufacturing at Hima Cement Ltd factory. This resource presents a big potential for raising locally generated revenues in form of royalties which if harnessed could boost local economic development.

According to the mineral Atlas of Uganda, Kamwenge also has other mineral deposits spread in several parts of the district such as; gold, tin, iron and lead.

For all these however, exploration and prospecting have not yet been adequately carried out to establish their full potential, which solicitation of investors to carry out further research.

In addition to those enumerated above, there are also mining activities for a wide range of surface that includes stones, sand, gravel and clay that are used for local construction of buildings and road infrastructure as well as pottery and brick making. Suffice to say, the mining and quarrying industry still needs to be regulated to ensure sustainable exploitation and environmental health.

#### 1.9.1.7: Communications and Media

Kamwenge is endowed with diverse languages that include Rutooro, Rukiga-Runyankole, Rutagwenda, Rufumbira, Lukhonzo, Lugisu, Lusoga, Luganda, Ateso, Lingala, Kinyabwisha, Kiswahili, French, and English. Two Radio stations (Voice of Kamwenge and Radio Nyumbani) operate within the district while more coverage is offered by Radio Endigyito in Mbarara, Voice of Tooro, and Rwenzori FM Efurembe (Eiraka radio) as the major ones. There are other stations but with very limited coverage. Additionally, there are village-based community radios and other indigenous communication media. The district also has mobile telecommunication networks including MTN, Airtel, Orange, Afri-cell, Smile, Uganda Telecom which ease information exchange.

#### 1.9.1.8: Banking and financial services

Kamwenge District has three commercial banks namely: Centenary Rural Development, Post and Finance Trust. Additionally, there are Agent Banking services for Stanbic, Finance Trust, ABSA, Centenary and Equity banks. Other financial institutions include Micro-Deposit taking Institutions, Savings Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) as well as Village Savings and Loaning Associations.

#### 1.9.1.9: Faith Based Organizations

The major religious denominations in the district include Roman Catholic, Anglican, Moslems, and Seventh Day Adventist. Others are Pentecostal and Faith of Unity (Bisaka).

## 1.9.2: KEY SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 1: Health Sector Indicators

S/No.	Indicator	Value
1	Hospitals	01
2	Health Centre IVs	02
3	Health Centre IIIs	12
4	Health Centre IIs	22
5	Immunization Coverage	91%
6	HIV Prevalence	5.7%
7	Contraceptive prevalence	48.6%
8	Total Fertility rate	5.4
9	Doctor: population ratio	1:32,363
10	Nurse: Patient ratio	1:3,560
11	Midwife: patient ratio	1:6,846
12	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	336/100,000
13	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	19/1,000
14	Latrine Coverage	84%
15	Percentage of supervised Deliveries	64%
16	Staffing in Health Sector	66%
17	No. of staff houses built from 2016 – 2021	14
18	Stunting levels	23%

Source: Kamwenge District Health Office

Table 2: Indicator Matrix for Universal Primary Education

S/No.	Indicator	Value
1	Total number of Primary Schools	144
2	Number of Government aided (UPE)Primary Schools	80
3	Number of private Primary Schools	56
4	Number of community primary schools	08
5	Number of Special Needs Schools(private)	1
6	Number of Classrooms (Permanent and complete classrooms)	584
7	Pupils: Desk ratio	1:8
8	Pupils: Classroom ratio	86:1
9	Pupils: Latrine ratio	83:1
10	Teachers on Payroll	721
11	Pupils: Textbook ratio	8:1
12	Primary completion rate	25%
13	Total enrolment (March 2020)	49,950
14	Boys enrollment (2021)	24,477
15	Girls Enrolment (2021)	25,473
16	Teacher pupil ratio (March 2020)	1:76
17	Percentage of girls in primary seven in 2019	50:3
18	UPE capitation Grants (2018/2019)	763,839,945
19	UPE capitation Grants (2019/2020)	666,133,000

Source: Kamwenge District Education Office



Table 3: Indicator Matrix for Universal Secondary and Tertiary Section

S/No.	Indicator	Value
1	Total number of Secondary schools	25
2	Number of Government aided(USE) secondary schools	9
3	Number of private secondary schools	16
4	Total enrolment in USE school's	7,229
5	Number of sub-counties/Town Councils without government aided secondary schools (Kabambiro, Busiriba, Biguli, Kabuga, Nkoma, Rukunyu, Lyakahungu)	7
6	Number USE Schools	9
7	Number of classrooms	57
8	Teachers on payroll	221
9	Teacher Student ratio	1:33
10	Vocational Institutions (Private)	3
	Vocational Institutions (Gov't)	0
	Number of Universities	0

Source: Kamwenge District Education Office

Table 4: District Road Network

Road status in Kamwenge District					
Classification	Length (Km)	Surface Type		State of Roads	
		Paved (Km)	Unpaved (Km)	Poor (Km)	Good/Fair (Km)
District Feeder Roads	231.84	-	231.84	115	116.84
Urban Roads	147.6	0.1	147.5	-	147.5
CAR	608.6	-	608.6	470.81	137.79
Trunk Roads	181.26	42.21	139.05	-	181.26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,169.3</b>	<b>42.31</b>	<b>1,126.99</b>	<b>585.81</b>	<b>583.39</b>

Source: District Engineering Department

Table 5: Water and Sanitation

S/No.	Indicator	Value
1	Safe Water coverage	74%
2	Functionality of Water sources	86%
3	No. of unserved villages	14
4	No. of functional boreholes	189
5	No. of Springs	275
6	No. of Shallow wells	332
7	No. of Rain water harvesting tanks	109
8	No. of Valley tanks	29
9	Microscale irrigation systems	4
10	No. of public sanitation facilities	7
11	No. of piped water systems	15
12	No. of waste treatment and disposal sites	0
13	Percentage of population that meets gov't standards <sup>2</sup> 1km walking distance	67%

Source: District Engineering Department

## 1.10: Land area

The district covers an area of approximately 1,788.5 Square Km (690.5 Sq miles). Of this area, 64.1 Square Km (50.02sq miles) is covered by open water and wetlands, 801.62km<sup>2</sup> is Agricultural land(crop growing) and 335.96km<sup>2</sup> is for grazing and Natural forest covers 313.89km<sup>2</sup> A total of 65.44 Km<sup>2</sup> is covered by Rwamwanja Refugee settlement.

Table 6: Population density and land area by Sub County

S/No.	Sub County	Male	Female	Total	Land area	Population density
1	Biguli	17,000	17,231	34,321	167.9	204
2	Bihanga	6,967	7,341	14,308	157.5	91
3	Busiriba	13,489	14,555	28,044	319.2	88
4	Bwizi	14,044	14,720	28,764	127.9	225
5	Kabambiro	7,327	8,157	15,484	65.2	237
6	Kahunge	17,590	18,810	36,400	243.1	150
7	Kamwenge	10,604	11,406	22,010	231.9	95
8	Kamwenge TC	9,578	9,708	19,286	68.1	283
9	Nkoma	16,113	15,841	31,954	314.2	102
10	Rwamwanja Refugee Camp	19,825	20,362	40,187	65.44	614
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>112,712</b>	<b>117,769</b>	<b>230,571</b>	<b>1,788.5</b>	<b>136</b>

Source: National Population and housing census 2014 final report by UBOS

Table 7: Summary of administrative units

Sub county/Town Council Name	Parishes/Zone	Total parishes	No. of villages/Cells	Total Villages/ Cells in sub county/ town council
1. Bwizi	1. Bwizi	3	14	39
	2. Ntonwa		13	
	3. Kyakaitaba		12	
2. Biguli	1. Malere	4	10	30
	2. Kampala B		10	
	3. Kabuye		10	
3. Biguli TC	1. Biguli Ward	4	6	18
	2. Bitojo Ward		8	
	3. Rwebishahi Ward		4	
4. Kahunge	1. Kiyagara	4	15	32
	2. Mpanga		10	
	3. Nyakahama		7	
5. Rukunyu Town Council	1. Kyakanyemera Ward	3	6	17
	2. Rukunyu ward		5	
	3. Rwengoro ward		6	
6. Kahunge T/C	1. Rwenkuba	4	5	21
	2. Rugonjo		6	
	3. Rubaba		6	
	4. Kihura		4	

Sub county/Town Council Name	Parishes/Zone	Total parishes	No. of villages/Cells	Total Villages/ Cells in sub county/ town council
7. Nkoma	1. Kaberebere	4	6	32
	2. Mabale		8	
	3. Bisizi		12	
	4. Kidunduma		6	
8. Nkoma-Katalyebe TC	1. Nkoma ward	4	3	30
	2. Kinyonza		4	
	3. Bulegeya		4	
	4. Mahane		4	
9. Bihanga	1. Bihanga	3	4	17
	2. Kabingo		13	
10. Lyakahungu Town Council	1. Kakinga ward	6	3	15
	2. Kanyonza I ward		3	
	3. Kanyonza II		2	
	4. Kasozi ward		3	
	5. Kijungu ward		2	
	6. Rwomuriro ward		2	
11. Busiriba	1. Kinoni	5	9	32
	2. Busiriba		7	
	3. Kanimi		5	
	4. Kahondo		5	
	5. Kyakarafa		6	
12. Kamwenge	1. Nkongoro	4	7	21
	2. Businge		6	
	3. Ganyenda		5	
	4. Kyabandara		5	
	5. Kiziba		8	
13. Kabambiro	1. Kabambiro	4	7	31
	2. Iruhura		8	
	3. Nyamashegwa		8	
	4. Kebisingo		8	
14. Kamwenge T/C	1. Kaburisoke	5	5	26
	2. Kamwenge		6	
	3. Kitonzi		6	
	4. Masaka		5	
	5. Rwemirama		4	
15. Bigodi T/Council	1. Bigodi ward	4	4	14
	2. Kyabakwerere ward		2	
	3. Nyabubale-Mahango ward		2	
	4. Bujongobe ward		6	
16. Kabuga T/Council	1. Businge ward	4	3	8
	2. Kabuga ward		1	
	3. Kakinga ward		2	
	4. Karokarungi ward		2	
		62	378	378

Source: Planning Department

Table 8: Summary of administrative units for Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement

	Zone	Cells
Rwamwanja Refugee settlement	Base Camp	4
	Nkoma	4
	Kaihora	4
	Ntenungi	3
	Zone	Cells
	Kikurura	3
	Kyempango A	5
	Kyempango B	3
	Kyempango C	3
	Mahega A	4
	Mahega B	4
	Mahega C	4
	Buguta/Waijagahe	3
	Mahani	2
13 Zones		45 Villages

Source: Planning Department

#### Summary:

Sub Counties	8
Town Councils	8
Refugee Settlement	1
Parishes/Wards	62
Villages/Cells	378

Source: Planning Department

*N.B: Two sub counties namely Ntonwa and Kabuye have not yet been operationalized.*

## 1.11: Demographic characteristics

Population distribution in the district varies from Sub-county to Sub-county. This distribution is influenced by several factors including environmental (vegetation, topography, level of soil fertility), historical, socio-economic activities and **government policy**. It is also partly attributed to issues of migration and the influx of refugees especially in Rwamwanja.

Table 9: Population trends

Year	Total population
1991	201,654
2002	263,730
2014	414,454
2015 projection	427,200
2016 (Midyear projection)	442,600
2019	314,353
2022	341,859

Notes: The decline in population between 2016 and 2019 is as a result of curving out of Kitagwenda County into an independent district. The projected population by December 2022 was 341,859 of which refugees were 89,987 growing at a rate of 3.0% per annum.

Table 10: Host population 2019

Age category	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4 years	28,132	27,047	55,179
5 - 9 years	22,753	21,800	44,553
10 - 14 years	17,668	16,962	34,630
15 - 19 years	14,052	14,178	28,230
20 - 24 years	10,854	12,676	23,530
25 - 29 years	8,752	10,611	19,363
30 - 34 years	7,214	8,250	15,465
35 - 39 years	5,839	6,574	12,413
40 - 44 years	4,517	5,021	9,538
45 - 49 years	3,559	3,976	7,535
50 - 54 years	2,728	3,179	5,907
55 - 59 years	2,084	2,465	4,549
60 - 64 years	1,499	1,759	3,258
65 - 69 years	1,079	1,276	2,355
70 - 74 years	729	876	1,605
75 - 79 years	447	561	1,008
80+ years	631	920	1,551
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132,537</b>	<b>138,131</b>	<b>270,668</b>

Table 11: People of Concern (refugees) - Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	7,884	11%	8,093	11%	15,977	23%
5-17	13,895	20%	14,159	20%	28,054	40%
18-59	11,601	16%	13,330	19%	24,931	35%
60 and >	729	1%	802	1%	1,531	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,109</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>36,384</b>	<b>585.81</b>	<b>583.39</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UNHCR 2019

Table 12: Trend in refugee numbers

Period	Total Refugees	Under 5 years	12 - 17 years	Under 18 years	18+ years
<b>2015</b>	45,611	9,852	5,884	25,086	20,525
<b>2016</b>	76,875	16,605	9,917	42,281	34,594
<b>2017</b>	77,620	16,766	10,013	42,691	34,929



## Population structure for Kamwenge District 2020

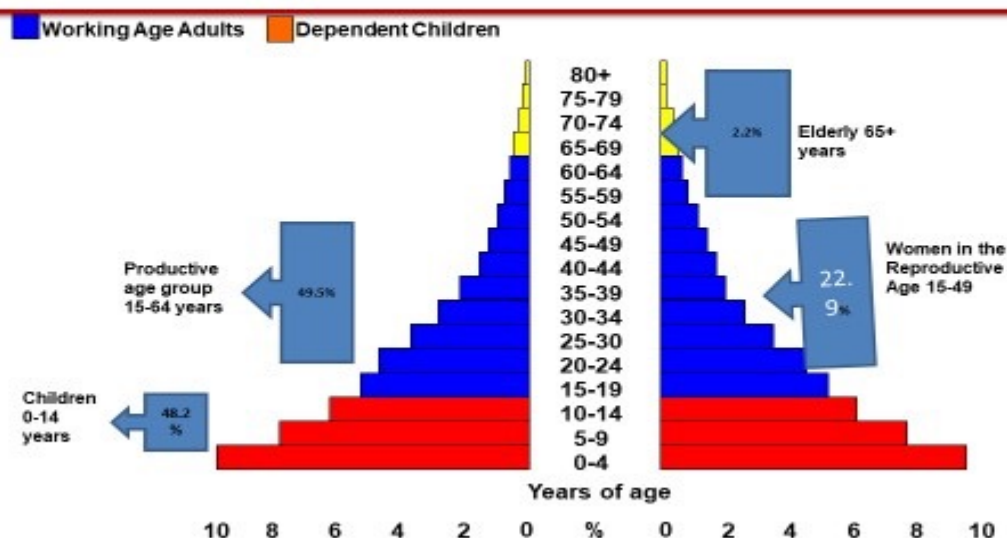


Table 13: District population projections 2014-2040

Year	High TFR	Low TFR
2014	230,571	230,571
2015	279,990	279,103
2016	289,570	287,745
2017	299,366	296,534
2018	309,320	305,407
2019	319,431	314,353
2020	329,742	323,403
2021	340,274	332,571
2022	351,042	341,859
2023	362,056	351,267
2024	373,323	360,789
2025	384,854	370,425
2026	396,659	380,171
2027	408,746	390,021
2028	421,123	399,965
2029	433,788	409,989
2030	446,721	420,037
2031	459,901	430,056
2032	473,320	440,023
2033	486,972	449,913
2034	500,846	459,698
2035	514,917	469,329
2036	529,161	478,754
2037	543,591	487,960
2038	558,216	496,927
2039	573,024	505,624
2040	588,009	514,023

## 1.12: Natural Endowments

Kamwenge district is endowed with several natural resources that include:

*National Parks/game Reserves* namely Katonga Wildlife Game Reserve bordering with Kyegegwa and Kazo districts, Kibale National Park bordering with Kabarole and Kyenjojo, as well as Queen Elizabeth National Park bordering with Kasese and Bunyangabu.

*Rivers* namely Mpanga from Kabarole through Kyenjojo to Kamwenge into Lake George in Kitagwenda District, Dura that forms Kamwenge and Kabarole border, Rushango, which forms border between Kamwenge and Ibanda/Rushango Town Council.

*Minerals* namely limestone in Dura, marble in, sand and clay, and quarry Stone.

*Wetland* namely Bigodi/Magombe wetland bird sanctuary, Mutamba, Kagasha, Kajororo, Bwizi, Nyakahama and Mbuza, Rwenchwera, Kachwamakaito and Muhangazima)

*Climate:* Kamwenge experiences two major rainy seasons of 3-4 months (March to May and August -November) that favour agricultural production which is the major source of livelihood for the communities. The district also experiences two dry spells which at times are prolonged resulting into crop failure and food insecurity and hunger as well as reduced water and pasture for livestock. The extreme weather conditions often provide fertile ground for emergence of pests and diseases, occurrence of floods among others which also affect different gender differently.

*Water falls;* The district is endowed with some waterfalls along some rivers and streams such as Mpanga which form the potential for Hydro power generation and tourism.

*Human Resource;* The district has a human resource base characterized by young and energetic population that require skilling so as to become more innovative and productive.

*Land;* The district is endowed with fertile soils favorable for agricultural production and other off farm economic activities.

## 1.13: Justification for the development of DCP

Kamwenge District has over the past years experienced frequent disasters ranging from drought, to floods, mudslides, hail stone/thunderstorms, human and animal diseases, pests, wild/stray animal attacks, refugee influx, invasive plant species and other hazards which in many instances resulted in deaths, property damage and losses of livelihood.

The district has also continued to experience human induced disasters including transport related accidents, fires involving uncontrolled burning of vegetation, internal displacement of persons especially close to refugee settlements, and land conflicts as well as other retrogressive cultural practices that are hazardous to humanity such as forced early marriages, teenage pregnancies and defilement.

Many of these practices lead to deaths or permanent disability and social disorders. Other cultural practices like male circumcision need to be undertaken under clinical guidance. It is therefore the duty of government through its organs in close collaboration with cultural/religious institutions and other development partners to eradicate these harmful practices.

The above hazards are compounded by both the geographical setup of the district in terms of natural features such as mountains, wetlands, river banks, wildlife especially from National Parks and natural weather conditions experienced in the district. Other compounding factors arise from the district population setup including cultures, traditions, norms and practices as well as international dynamics such as armed conflict in neighbouring countries.

With the increasing negative effects of hazards arising from ever increasing population, development and climate change; conducting public awareness and proactive engagement of the whole spectrum of stakeholders in disaster preparedness and management are becoming more critical.

The district is transitioning from the traditional disaster /emergency response paradigm to focus on preparedness and prevention. Consequently, a District Contingency Plan has been developed to guide this new approach.

This has been informed by Risk, Hazard and Vulnerability profiling and mapping for the district undertaken through a multisectoral and participatory process. The plan prescribes key actions to be undertaken to mitigate the negative effects arising from the risks, hazards and vulnerabilities as detailed in Chapter two of the District Contingency Plan.

The key interventions in the District Contingency Plan include:

- Tree growing /agro-forestry
- Upscaling Sustainable Land Management (SLM) technologies and practices
- Promotion of small-scale irrigation systems,
- Wetland and catchment protection
- Promotion of good agronomic practices
- Construction of more infrastructure including roads, schools, and health facilities
- Timely access, use and reporting of weather and climate information
- Community sensitization and mindset change trainings and engagements.
- Promotion of livelihoods options
- Formulation of ordinances and byelaws
- Strengthening of agricultural extension services

# CHAPTER TWO: Situational analysis of the disaster issues in Kamwenge District

## 2.1: Introduction

This chapter gives an elaborate situational analysis of the disaster issues in the district including an assessment of the potential disasters and analysis of the top five in terms of severity. It also explains the risk, hazard and vulnerability analysis and priority areas for preparedness and response in the eventuality of the disaster. Kamwenge is prone to the following multi-hazards which have been categorized in four major categories;

1. Geological hazards namely:

- Landslides /Mudslides
- Soil erosion
- Earthquake

2. Meteorological hazards namely:

- Floods
- Drought
- Hail stone/thunder storms
- Lightning

3. Ecological or Biological hazards namely:

- Crop/livestock pests and diseases
- Human diseases including epidemics and pandemics like malaria Ebola, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), COVID-19, Cholera and HIV/AIDS.
- Vermin / Wildlife animal attacks
- Invasive species

4. Human-induced /technological hazards namely:

- Environmental degradation
- Food/nutrition insecurity
- Migratory population
- Land conflicts
- Bush fires
- Road Accidents
- Insecurity

Table 14: Components of vulnerability in Kamwenge District

SOCIOECONOMIC EFFECTS	Vulnerability		Exposure		Susceptibility		Resilience	
	Hazards	Elements at Risk	Geograph- ical Scale	Susceptibility	Geograph- ical Scale	Coping strategies	Geograph- ical Scale	
	GEOLOGICAL							
	Landslide s, Rock fails and Soil erosion	Human and livestock adjacent to hill slopes	District	Loss of lives	District	Migration	District	
		Crops on hill slopes		Food insecurity		Sensitization by both government and		
		Infrastructure e.g. houses, schools, roads adjacent to hill slopes		Lack of shelter and other socioeconomic infrastructure		Non-governmental agencies		
	Earthqua kes	Infrastructure e.g. houses, schools	District	Loss of lives	District	Awareness creation	District	
				Loss of socio- economic infrastructure e.g. houses, schools		Appropriate structural designs		
	METEOROLOGICAL							
	Floods	Livestock adjacent to flood plain	Sub County	Loss of human life and livestock	Sub County	Resettlement/migration	Sub County	
Crops on flood plain		Food insecurity		Sensitization on wetland conservation				
Infrastructure e.g. houses, schools, roads adjacent to flood plain		Loss of infrastructure e.g. houses, schools, roads		Demarcation of wetlands and river banks/buffer areas				
	Human population		Loss of biodiversity		Construction of trenches			
	Biodiversity		Trauma and psychological challenges		Appropriate infrastructure designs eg flood resistant			
			GBV/SEA/violence					
Drought	Livestock	District	Hunger & poverty	District	Upscaling water for production technologies and practices	District		
	Crops		Loss of human life and livestock		Upscaling sustainable land management practices			
	Human population		Loss of pasture and water for human consumption and livestock		Proper post-harvest handling and storage			
	Biodiversity		Loss of biodiversity		Promotion of early maturing, pest/disease and drought tolerant crop varieties			
					Sensitization on tree planting (growing)/ agroforestry.			
					Protecting biodiversity			

Development of the Kamwenge District Disaster Contingency Plan was facilitated by CARE International in Uganda with funding from the European Union through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.



SOCIOECONOMIC EFFECTS	Vulnerability		Exposure		Susceptibility		Resilience	
	Hazards	Elements at Risk	Geograph- ical Scale	Susceptibility	Geograph- ical Scale	Coping strategies	Geograph- ical Scale	
	Hailstorms, strong winds and Lightening	Human and livestock populations Crops Infrastructure e.g. houses, schools, health centres	Parish	Loss of lives Food insecurity Loss of infrastructure e.g. houses, schools, roads	Parish	Loss of lives Food insecurity Loss of infrastructure e.g. houses, schools, roads	Parish	
	ECOLOGICAL							
	Crop Pests and Diseases	Crops	District	Food/nutrition insecurity Loss of household income and lives	District	Promotion of early maturing, pest/disease and drought tolerant crop varieties Spraying Cut and burry affected crops Sensitization on crop disease management	District	
	Livestock pests and diseases	Livestock (cattle, goats, piggery, poultry etc.)	District	Loss of livestock Loss of animal protein and income	District	Vaccination Treatment Integrated pest management Burry and/or burn animals that have died from infection Impose quarantine restrictions	District	
	Human disease outbreaks	Human Population	District	Loss of lives Loss of labour hours Loss of savings Reduced tourism activities Increased medical bills Reduced business and investment	District	Improved sanitation and hygiene practices Establishment of health infrastructure, human resources for health, medical supplies and medicines Mass immunization Use of mosquito nets Improved food safety and human nutrition Awareness creation on positive behaviour change, Responsible living as well as infection prevention and control	District	

HUMAN INDUCED	Vulnerability		Exposure		Susceptibility		Resilience	
	Hazards	Elements at Risk	Geograph- ical Scale	Susceptibility	Geograph- ical Scale	Coping strategies	Geograph- ical Scale	
	Invasive species	Indigenous plant and animal specie Arable land Human population	District	Loss of biodiversity / genetic pool Loss of medicinal / ornamental plants Loss of soil productivity and pasture Hunger and famine	District	Cut and burn Biological control (e.g. use of beetles) Use of invasive species to make briquettes Sensitization on Invasive species management	District	
	Bush fires	Livestock Crops Infrastructure e.g. houses, schools Biodiversity	Sub-county	Loss of human life and livestock Food insecurity Loss of pasture Loss of infrastructure e.g. houses, schools, electricity/telephone poles and wires Loss of biodiversity	Sub-county	Sensitization Enactment of ordinances and byelaws Establish fire lines Strengthen community firefighting measures	Sub-county	
	Road accidents	Human population Infrastructure adjacent to accident black spots e.g. houses, schools etc. Biodiversity (burning by oil spills from fuel tanks)	Sub-county	Loss of lives Loss of property including vehicles Loss of infrastructure adjacent to accident black spots e.g. houses, schools etc. Loss of biodiversity	Sub-county	Appropriate road designs Road signage Sensitization on traffic rules Enforcement of road safety standards Revive road patrols	Sub-county	
	Resource conflicts e.g. land, wild animal attacks	Human population Livestock Wildlife	Village	Loss of crops and property Loss of human lives, livestock, and wildlife Domestic violence and family breakups	Village	Community dialogues/ awareness creation Formal and informal court systems Trench excavation and boundaries with conservation areas Electric fencing Promotion of apiaries along NP boundaries Systematic land demarcation and titling Planting of Mauritius thorns (Bwara) Indigenous knowledge in deterring wildlife	Village	

Vulnerability		Exposure		Susceptibility		Resilience	
Hazards	Elements at Risk	Geograph- ical Scale	Susceptibility	Geograph- ical Scale	Coping strategies	Geograph- ical Scale	
Environmental degradation	Human and livestock populations	Sub-county	Food and nutrition insecurity	Sub-county	Sensitization on wetland conservation	Sub-county	
	Crops and Natural Vegetation		Loss of natural resource-based products and services		Tree growing		
			Loss of water and pasture		Enhancing natural flora and fauna regeneration (Farmer managed natural regeneration)		
			Loss of biodiversity		Enactment of byelaws and ordinances		
					Enforcement of policies and regulations		

## 2.2 Risk, hazard and vulnerability Analysis

This section presents the risk, hazard and vulnerability analysis showing the relation between hazard intensity (probability) and degree of damage (magnitude of impacts) depicted in the form of hazard intensity classes, and for each class the corresponding degree of damage (severity of impact). The table below presents a summary of the Hazard Risk profile for Kamwenge district

Table 15: Vulnerability and Risk analysis

	Probability	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub Counties
Hazards	Relative likelihood this will occur = Not occur = Doubtful = Possible = Probable = Inevitable	Overall Impact (Average) 1= No impact 2= Low 3=Moderate 4 = High	Probability x Impact Severity 0-1= Not Occur 2-10= Low 11-15=Moderate 16-20= High	
Floods	3	3	9	River Mpanga and Rushango Catchment Areas around Kabuga and areas of Kabambiro, Nkoma, Kahunge, Kamwenge TC & Busiriba
Drought	4	4	16	Bihanga, Biguli, Kabambiro, Kamwenge SC, Kabuga TC, Kamwenge TC, Nkoma, Bwizi, Kahunge and Kahunge TC
Landslides Soil erosion, rock falls	4	3	12	Kamwenge Sc, Kamwenge TC, Kahunge, Rwamwanja, Rukunyu & Kabuga
Hailstorms	4	4	16	Kahunge, Kabuga TC, Kabambiro, Bihanga, Busiriba, Bwizi are the most affected sub-counties.
Lightning	3	2	6	Kahunge, Kabuga, Busiriba, Bwizi are the most affected subcounties.
Windstorms	4	4	16	Bwizi, Kamwenge, Kabambiro, Bihanga and Biguli are the most affected sub-counties.

	Probability	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	
Hazards	= Not occur = Doubtful = Possible = Probable = Inevitable	1= No impact 2= Low 3=Moderate 4 = High	0-1= Not Occur 2-10= Low 11-15=Moderate 16-20= High	
Bush fires	3	2	6	Kabuga TC, Kamwenge, Kahunge, Kahunge TC, Nkoma, Bwizi, Biguli
Crop pests and diseases	5	4	20	The entire district is affected.
Livestock pests and diseases	5	3	15	Entire district especially Nkoma, Busiriba and Bihanga are the most affected sub-counties.
Human Diseases outbreaks	5	4	20	Busiriba, Bigodi TC and Kamwenge for Podoconiosis (attributed to the volcanic soils within this area) Most parts of the district 78 confirmed cases in the district, 1 death, remaining recovered through home-based care. Most affected by COVID19 is Kamwenge TC, Nkoma- Katalyeba TC, Kahunge, Bigodi, Kabambiro and Biguli
Natural resource based conflicts (land, wild animals)	5	3	15	Kamwenge, Nkoma and Rwamwanja refugee settlement are the most affected
Vermin and Problem animals	4	3	12	Kamwenge SC, Bigodi TC, Busiriba, Bihanga, Kahunge TC and Biguli Busiriba, Bigodi TC, Kahunge TC, Kamwenge, Biguli, Bihanga, Lyakahungu TC are the most affected sub-counties.
Earthquakes	3	2	6	Minor tremors occur in all subcounties of the district.
Road accidents	5	3	15	Kamwenge-Fort Portal Road, Kahunge-Kihura road, KamwengeMbarara road, Kamwenge-Kabuga Road, Kamwenge-Kabambiro road, Bisozi-Kazo road, Kiyagara-Bunoga-Kyakatwire road, RwenjazaKitagwenda road, Bigodi-BusiribaBunoga road
Environmental degradation	5	4	20	Rwamwanja refugee settlement and surrounding sub-counties, Kahunge TC and Bigodi TC, Kabambiro area along R. Mpanga, Busiriba, Kabuga TC along R. Mpanga
Insecurity	3	3	9	Areas surrounding Kamwenge SC, Kahunge TC, Nkoma-Katalyeba TC, Kamwenge TC
Migratory Population (Refugees)	5	3	15	Rwamwanja refugee settlement in Nkoma-Katalyeba TC, Bihanga, Nkoma, Bwizi, Biguli, Kahunge and Kamwenge TC (returnees from Tanzania), Nkoma-Katalyeba TC, Bwizi, Nkoma, Biguli and Bihanga

	Probability	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	
Hazards	= Not occur = Doubtful = Possible = Probable = Inevitable	1= No impact 2= Low 3=Moderate 4 = High	0-1= Not Occur 2-10= Low 11-15=Moderate 16-20= High	
Retrogressive cultural practices and customs, GBV	3	2	6	Entire District Esp. Biguli, Kabambiro, Busiriba, Nkoma-Katalyeba, Kahunge, Kamwenge TC
Invasive species	4	3	12	Kahunge TC, Kamwenge Sc, Kabambiro, Nkoma, Bihanga, Kabuga TC, Kamwenge TC
COVID-19 and Ebola	5	3	15	Entire district
Food/nutrition Insecurity	4	4	15	Bihanga, Bwizi, Nkoma, Busiriba, Kamwenge and Kamwenge TC

\* This table presents relative risk for hazards to which the participants at the district headquarters attached probability and severity scores.

### Key for Relative

	High
	Moderate
	Low
	Not reported/ Not prone

Table 16: Hazard Risk Analysis by location

	Biguli	Bihanga	Busiriba	Bwizi	Kabambiro	Kahunge	Kamwenge	Kamwenge T.C	Nkoma	Kahunge TC	Katalyweba TC Nkoma	Kabuga TC	Bigodi TC	Biguli TC	Rukunyu TC	Lyakahungu TC
Human disease outbreaks	C	C	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	A	C	B	C	C	C
Environmental degradation	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Drought	A	A	D	B	B	D	D	D	A	B	A	B	D	A	B	A
Crop pests and Diseases	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Lightning	A	A	A	B	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Hailstorms	B	A	C	C	A	C	B	B	B	C	D	B	D	D	D	B
Windstorms	B	A	D	C	A	D	B	D	B	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Accidents	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	C
Landslides, Rock falls, Mudslides and Erosion	C		D	E		A	B	A		E		A	D		D	
Floods	C	B	B	C	B	B	E	E	C	E	D	B	B			B
Earthquakes	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Livestock pests and Diseases	B	B	E	B	C	D	D	E	B	E	B	E		E	D	B
Fires	C	D	D	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C
Vermin and Wildlife conflict	B	C	A	E	E	E	A	E	E	A	E	C	A	E	E	B
Land conflicts	C	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	A	B	A	C	B	B	C	B
Food Insecurity	E	C	C	C	E	E	C	C	C	E	C	E	E	E	E	E
Insecurity	E	E	E	E	E	E	B	C	E	B	B	E	E	E	E	E
Migratory Population	B	B	B	B	D	C	C	B	B	C	A	D	B	B	C	C
Retrogressive cultural practices and customs, GBV	A	B	B	B	A	C	C	B	D	B	B	C	A	C	C	D
Invasive species	C	B	D	D	B	B	C	D	B	C	C	B	C	D	C	D
COVID-19	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	D	C	B	C	B	C	C	C

**Risk Class**

A - Very High

B - High

C - Moderate

D - Low

E - Very Low

Action Level: A – Urgent;  
B – Immediate; C – Prompt;  
D – Planned; E – Advisory in Nature



Table 17: Hazard priority ranking

	1. Probable Frequency	2. Size of area affected	3. Size of population	4. Potential Lethality	5. Impact on critical infrastructure	Mean impact Score (2+3+4+5/4)	Hazard priority score/ Ranking (Impact score x Prob.)
Landslides/ mudslides	3	2	1	0	2	5	7
Floods	3	1	1	0	2	4	9
Drought	4	2	3	1	1	7	3
Crop pests and diseases	4	3	3	1	0	7	3
Human Diseases	4	3	3	1	1	8	1
Vermin/ wildlife	3	1	1	0	1	3	14
Invasive species	3	1	1	0	1	3	14
Fires	2	2	1	0	1	4	9
Food insecurity	2	2	2	0	0	4	9
Earth quake	2	1	1	1	2	5	7
Migratory population	3	1	1	0	2	4	9
Road accidents	2	1	1	3	1	6	5
Insecurity	3					0	1
Land conflicts	2	1	1	1	1	4	9
Environmental degradation	4	3	3	0	2	8	1
Lightning/ Thunderstorms	3	2	1	1	2	6	5
Windstorms/ Strong winds	4	2	2	1	1	6	5
Hailstorms	3	2	2	1	1	6	5
COVID-19	3	2	2	3	1	8	1
Livestock vectors, parasites and diseases	4	3	3	1	1	8	3
Retrogressive cultures and customs	3	1	1	1	1	4	8

\*Probable Frequency: 1=Occasional, 2=Moderate, 3=Frequent, 4 =Very Frequent

\*Size, Population and Impact: 0=None/Negligible, 1= Low, 2= Moderate and 3= High

## KAMWENG DISTRICT HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

### ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Table 18: Early warning signs - Environmental degradation

#### Early warning signs

- Bare ground
- Continuous cutting of trees without replacement (Deforestation)
- Over grazing
- Haphazard bush- burning
- Encroachment on wetlands
- Floods
- Over cultivation
- More industrialization
- Emergency of invasive species
- Increased population
- Urbanization
- Solid waste accumulation

Table 19: Environmental degradation

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
All Sub-Counties in the district	High (5)	Throughout the year	High (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food/nutrition insecurity</li> <li>Drought</li> <li>Land slides</li> <li>Pressure on land</li> <li>Stress on Health and education services</li> <li>Land conflicts</li> <li>Displacement</li> <li>Reduced soil fertility associated with low production and productivity</li> <li>Emergence of pests and diseases</li> <li>Reduced ecosystem services</li> <li>Reduced quantity and quality of water supply</li> <li>Floods</li> <li>Pollution and poor air quality</li> <li>Invasive species</li> <li>Gender Based violence</li> <li>Early marriages and teenage pregnancies</li> <li>Lawlessness / criminality</li> <li>Psycho-social trauma</li> <li>Intra and extra conflicts due to cultural differences and for the competition of existing resources</li> <li>Movement of diseases</li> <li>Shortage of biomass products</li> <li>Microclimate disturbance</li> <li>Extinction of certain species and biodiversity loss</li> <li>Damage to infrastructure</li> </ul>

Table 20: Vulnerability Analysis - Environmental Degradation

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Crops	Loss of soil fertility leading to loss of productivity and low or no sales, destruction of crops, emergency of pests and diseases
Livestock	Emergency of pests and diseases, scarcity of pasture and water leading to reduced productivity, low quality and death
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Lakes, rivers and wetlands	Silting, shrinking of wetlands, reduced water levels, recession and reduced quality of water leading to loss of aquatic life.
Vegetation	Drying of the vegetation, fire outbreaks, deforestation, falling of vegetation because of violent winds, emergency of invasive species leading to loss of biodiversity.
Soil	Erosion, loss of fertility, invasion by harmful/competitive species such as the striga weed
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Valley dams	Cracking, silting, reduced water quality and quantity
Roads	Cracking, wearing out, being washed away by floods, water stagnation on the road surfaces
Buildings	Destruction by floods, roofs being blown away by strong winds, falling down of building, at times leading to loss of lives
Bridges	Destruction by floods
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Children	Increased malnutrition, school dropout, Violence Against Children (VAC) including child labour and abuse
Elderly	Hunger, diseases, malnutrition, increased death rates, displacement, increased stress, hopelessness
Refugees	Hunger, increased crime rate, water shortage, increased disease outbreaks, shortage of firewood, building materials, increased stress and natural resource conflicts.
Women	Suffer from domestic violence, malnutrition, stress leading to low breast milk for the breastfeeding mothers, forced marriages for the young girls, low self-esteem, hopelessness, increase in SGBV/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) inadequate cooking fuel
PWDs	Malnutrition, neglected by community members and family, death

Table 21: Proposed coping mechanisms

Effects of environmental degradation	Coping mechanisms
Wetland degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect wetland as water catchment areas</li> <li>• Awareness creation</li> <li>• Enforcement of laws and regulations</li> <li>• Formulation of wetland management plans</li> <li>• Demarcation and restoration of wetlands</li> </ul>
Prolonged drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro-irrigation technologies</li> <li>• Promote early maturing, disease/pest and drought tolerant crops</li> <li>• Increase improved access to weather and climate information</li> <li>• Promote Sustainable Land Management technologies and practices</li> <li>• Promote post-harvest handling and storage technologies</li> <li>• Strengthen extension and advisory services</li> </ul>
Pests and disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote pest/disease tolerant crops</li> <li>• Practice Integrated pest management (IPM)</li> <li>• Practice appropriate agronomic practices</li> <li>• Promote indigenous peoples' knowledge</li> </ul>
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get machinery and equipment well serviced ahead</li> <li>• Ensure provision of sufficient offshoots during road construction</li> <li>• Install culverts in appropriate points</li> <li>• Install warning signs for flood occurrence</li> <li>• Establish and respect buffer zoning</li> <li>• Promote timely access and use of weather and climate information</li> <li>• Promote Sustainable Land Management (SLM)</li> </ul>

Table 22: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s for Response
Natural resources and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enact and enforce byelaws and ordinances.</li> <li>• Tree growing campaigns on degraded ecosystems</li> <li>• Soil and water conservation measures such as gully control structures, stone banding, contour banding (SLM)</li> <li>• Assessment of the natural resource base and production of the District State of Environment Report</li> <li>• Development of ecosystem management plans such Wetlands Management Plans</li> <li>• Promote access to renewable energy and design efficient and/or improved cooking technologies.</li> <li>• Support nursery operators so as to increase availability of quality planting materials</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out demarcation of sensitive/fragile ecosystems such as riverbanks, forests, wetlands and streams</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design programs to offer alternative livelihood to people encroaching on fragile ecosystems such apiary, fruit tree growing (orchard establishment), aquaculture, small scale irrigation, water points for livestock farmers</li> </ul>
Security/Police/Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of the byelaws and ordinances through successful prosecution</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of enforcement officers on natural resource-based laws and policies</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved health services for affected populations</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building for health workers in disaster management</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccination of citizens against pandemics such as Covid-19, Ebola</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and equipping isolation centres</li> </ul>
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of safe water facilities like boreholes and piped water systems and sanitation facilities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase connections to NWSC supply and/or Mid-Western Umbrella of water and sanitation</li> <li>• Awareness creation on WASH programs</li> </ul>



Table 23: Hazard Analysis - Human Diseases

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
District	Moderate	Through the year	inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of lives</li> <li>• Low human productivity</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Psychological stress</li> <li>• Loss of revenue</li> <li>• School drop out</li> <li>• Reduction in the tax revenue</li> </ul>

Table 24: Vulnerability Analysis - Human Diseases

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Labour force	Reduced capacity to engage in economic activities (socio-economic setback)
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Hospital/Health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure on the existing infrastructure and personnel, equipment, supplies and medicine</li> <li>• Destruction of infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Spread of epidemics among the population like COVID19, Marburg, Ebola, Cholera, Measles	General population, but especially health workers, Teachers, Security Personnel, older persons above 60 years, persons with special needs and those with underlying diseases
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Children, PWDs, Elderly, persons with underlying diseases, security personnel	School dropouts, poor performances, teenage pregnancies, GBV, prolonged admission, malnutrition, mental illness/stress, death
Health workers	They are the frontline workers to control the outbreaks, at risk of getting easily infected, workload burnout
Displaced people/Refugees	Living in congested communities with limited facilities. Lack information on diseases and methods of control

Table 25: Proposed coping mechanisms

Effects	Coping mechanisms
Loss of lives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely seeking of medical attention</li> <li>Isolation and treatment of suspected case</li> <li>Immunization</li> <li>Awareness creation and outreaches focusing on primary health care</li> <li>Equipping health facilities with adequate supplies and medicines</li> <li>Staff recruitment, deployment, and timely remuneration</li> <li>Capacity building of health personnel</li> <li>Strengthen research in prevention and management of emerging and re-emerging diseases</li> <li>Strengthen disease surveillance and reporting systems</li> </ul>
Low human productivity and poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely seeking of medical attention</li> <li>Strengthen capacity of VHTs in prevention and control of diseases</li> <li>Awareness creation and outreaches focusing on primary health care</li> <li>Foster community empowerment through skilling to come up with innovations to improve household incomes</li> </ul>
Psychological stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization of masses on prevention and management of diseases</li> <li>Counselling and <u>guidance</u> of affected individuals</li> <li>Encourage formation of psychosocial groups and offer appropriate support</li> </ul>

Table 26: Priority Areas for

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Health sector	<p>Strengthening of the surveillance system</p> <p>Capacity building of Health workers and VHTs</p> <p>Provision of medical supplies (PPEs, Oxygen cylinders, Pulse -oximeters, burial bags)</p> <p>Maintenance and equipping of Isolation points at <u>Rukunyu</u>, <u>Rwamwanja</u> and <u>Bisozi</u> Health Facilities</p> <p>Formation of Village Task Forces in villages where they do not exist</p> <p>Risk Communication (Radio talk shows, DJ mentions, Jingles, Radio spots, mobile public address system, Distribution of IEC Materials)</p> <p>Strengthened Home Based Care (Capacity building, PPEs, follow-ups)</p> <p>Establishment of a triage area at <u>Rukunyu</u> General Hospital]</p>
	<p>Improve the Referral system including having an ambulance specifically designated for highly infectious diseases.</p> <p>Strengthen coordination structures including District, Sub County/TC and Parish task-forces</p> <p>Strengthen community awareness and sensitization campaigns</p> <p>Strengthen disease prevention through vaccination, proper sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>Support simulation drills for Emergency Response Teams</p>



WASH- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely and regular supply of clean and safe water</li> <li>• Proper waste disposal and management</li> <li>• Strengthen water quality testing and treatment</li> <li>• Enforce construction of latrines and lavatories</li> <li>• Sensitization of people on proper sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>• Clearing of bushes around homesteads</li> <li>• Promote hand and body hygiene</li> <li>• Fumigation of institutions and homes</li> </ul>
Emergency sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening health referral system, logistics, supplies and coordination</li> <li>• Strengthen capacity for the available Human Resources on emergency care</li> <li>• Establish isolation centres</li> <li>• Establish and equip an Alert Centre</li> <li>• Community action plans for emergency</li> </ul>
Production and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of zoonotic diseases through vaccination and quarantine of livestock.</li> <li>• Strengthening statistical data collection</li> <li>• Strengthen the One-Health-principle (human-animal-environmental health platform)</li> <li>• Strengthen food and nutrition security interventions</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization, screening, referral and awareness creation in emergency events</li> <li>• Support vaccination of learners, teachers and non-teaching staff</li> <li>• Support e-learning innovations</li> <li>• Supply of instructional and teaching aids</li> </ul>

## PRODUCTION

Table 27: Early warning signs - Crop pests and diseases

### Early warning signs

- Outbreak in our neighboring areas
- Appearance of suspicious insects in swarms e.g. moths
- Change in colour, shape and function of plants
- Drying and wilting of plants
- Toppling of plants
- Reduced vigour
- Stuntedness

Table 28: Hazard Analysis - Crop pests and diseases

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
District	High	Throughout the year	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity</li> <li>• Total yield loss</li> <li>• Increased production costs</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Food and nutrition insecurity</li> <li>• Loss of lives</li> <li>• Increased absenteeism and school drop-out</li> <li>• Low academic performance</li> <li>• Domestic violence/SGBV</li> <li>• Reduction in revenues</li> </ul>

Table 29: Vulnerability Analysis - Crop pests and diseases

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low or no sales</li> <li>• Closure</li> </ul>
Plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drying up</li> <li>• Reduced productivity</li> <li>• Low quality</li> </ul>
Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low labour productivity</li> <li>• Fatigue</li> <li>• Loss of employment</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land fragmentation</li> <li>• Loss of soil fertility</li> </ul>
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction e.g., by locust/Fall Army Worm invasion/ deforestation</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution and contamination</li> <li>• Reduced quality</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Fences and storage facilities	Destruction by rats, termites and other insects
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Children, women, PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food shortages</li> <li>• malnutrition</li> <li>• shortage of shelter</li> <li>• low income</li> <li>• Disharmony in homes coupled with Domestic violence/SGBV</li> </ul>

Table 30: Proposed coping mechanisms

General Community	Individual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community task forces on pest/disease control mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spraying with pesticides</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of the affected area e.g., bush burning, uprooting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable land management practices</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening Agricultural extension services</li> <li>• Promotion of pest/disease tolerant varieties</li> <li>• Upscaling good agronomic practices</li> <li>• Multi-stakeholder platforms on pest/disease control strategies</li> <li>• Weekly pest/disease surveillance and review of control strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Savings mobilization to buy pesticides</li> <li>• Linking with research institutions to access pest/disease tolerant varieties/control measures</li> <li>• Reporting pest/disease outbreaks to relevant authorities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group savings/loans to buy pesticides and fungicides</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved postharvest handling and storage facilities</li> <li>• Spraying with pesticides/fungicides</li> <li>• Application of indigenous knowledge on integrated pest and disease management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good Post Harvest Handling practices</li> </ul>

Table 31: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Agriculture, Trade, CBS, Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening agricultural extension services</li> <li>• New techniques on pest control mechanisms</li> <li>• Creation of awareness through media, Community meetings, School clubs</li> <li>• Strengthening statistical data collection</li> <li>• Strengthening pest/disease surveillance interventions</li> <li>• Upscaling production of pest/disease tolerant varieties</li> <li>• Conducting monthly multi-stakeholder platforms/engagement on pest/disease control strategies</li> <li>• Conducting weekly pest/disease surveillance and review of control strategies</li> <li>• Awareness creation on crop insurance and access to good markets</li> <li>• Strengthen early warning systems and timely access to weather and climate information</li> </ul>
Donors, Partners/NGOs, private sector and GOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of relief supplies to the affected communities</li> <li>• Support to research innovations</li> <li>• Capacity building for key stakeholders</li> <li>• Upscale of appropriate technologies</li> </ul>

## LIVESTOCK PESTS AND DISEASES

Table 32: Early warning signs - Livestock pests and diseases

### Early warning signs

- Outbreaks in neighbouring areas
- Sudden death of animals
- Stuntedness
- Low productivity
- Movement of suspicious animals during day e.g. jackals, foxes, wild/stray dogs
- Appearance of migratory birds
- Extremes of weather (dry spells and heavy rains coupled with flooding)

Table 33: Hazard Analysis - Livestock pests and diseases

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
District	4	Throughout the year	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity</li> <li>• Increased production costs</li> <li>• Death of animals</li> <li>• Food and nutrition insecurity</li> <li>• Closure of livestock and product markets</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Malnutrition</li> <li>• School drop-out</li> <li>• Domestic violence/ SGBV</li> <li>• Reduction in revenue</li> </ul>



Table 34: Vulnerability Analysis - Livestock pests and diseases

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little or no sales</li> <li>• Complete closure</li> <li>• Change of enterprises</li> </ul>
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced productivity</li> <li>• Reduced quality</li> <li>• Death</li> </ul>
Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity</li> <li>• Low/no earnings</li> <li>• Laying off of workers</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degradation</li> <li>• Low productivity,</li> <li>• Fragmentation through sale off to cater for family needs</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution, contamination and reduced quality</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Children, women, PWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and nutrition insecurity</li> <li>• Low incomes</li> <li>• Increased absenteeism and dropout</li> <li>• Teenage pregnancy</li> <li>• Hopelessness and stress</li> <li>• Disharmony in homes coupled with Domestic violence/SGBV</li> </ul>

Table 35: Proposed coping mechanisms

General Community	Individual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community task forces on livestock pest and disease prevention and control mechanisms</li> <li>• Destruction and burying of sick animals</li> <li>• Strengthening Agricultural extension services</li> <li>• Upscaling improved livestock management practices</li> <li>• Multi-stakeholder platforms on pest/disease control strategies</li> <li>• Weekly pest/disease surveillance and review of control strategies</li> <li>• Group saving and loans to buy animal acaricides and medicine</li> <li>• Spraying with acaricides</li> <li>• Enforcement of quarantine restrictions</li> <li>• Restrict and protect water harvesting points for livestock production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spraying of animals with acaricides</li> <li>• Relying on other unaffected livestock</li> <li>• Linking with research institutions to access improved and appropriate pest/disease management techniques</li> <li>• Reporting pest/disease outbreaks to relevant authorities</li> <li>• Rely on food crops</li> <li>• Farmers harvest water at farms to avoid communal watering</li> </ul>

Table 36: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Agriculture, trade, CBS, communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening agricultural extension services</li> <li>• New techniques on pest control mechanisms</li> <li>• Creation of awareness through media, Community meetings, School clubs</li> <li>• Strengthening statistical data collection</li> <li>• Strengthening pest/ disease surveillance interventions</li> <li>• Upscaling production of pest/disease tolerant livestock breeds</li> <li>• Conducting monthly multi-stakeholder platforms/<u>engagement on pest/disease control strategies</u></li> <li>• Conducting weekly pest/disease surveillance and review of control strategies</li> <li>• Strengthening statistical data collection</li> </ul>
Donors and GOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of relief supplies to the affected communities</li> <li>• Support to research innovations</li> <li>• Capacity building for key stakeholders</li> <li>• Upscale of appropriate technologies</li> </ul>
Water sector	Construction of valley tanks/dams and other water harvesting facilities

## FLOODS

Table 37: Early warning signs - Floods

## Early warning signs

- Outbreaks in neighbouring areas
- Sudden death of animals
- Stuntedness
- Low productivity
- Movement of suspicious animals during day e.g. jackals, foxes, wild/stray dogs
- Appearance of migratory birds
- Extremes of weather (dry spells and heavy rains coupled with flooding)

Table 38: Hazard Analysis - Floods

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Busiriba, Kahungu, Kabuga Town Council, Nkoma, Kabamiro, Kamwenge Town Council	Moderate	During the two annual rainy seasons	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of lives</li> <li>• Destruction of property and infrastructure</li> <li>• Land degradation</li> <li>• Increased disease occurrence.</li> <li>• Food/nutrition insecurity</li> <li>• Disruption of economic activities and services</li> <li>• Increased government expenditure.</li> </ul>

Table 39: Vulnerability Analysis - Floods

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Businesses/markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited /no access to markets</li> <li>• Destruction of business/marketing infrastructure, property and services</li> <li>• Collapsing/winding up of some businesses</li> <li>• Loss of income</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Exploitation of farmers by middle businessmen</li> </ul>
Plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of crop fields,</li> <li>• Reduced soil fertility, production and productivity</li> <li>• Increased fungal diseases leading to low produce quality</li> <li>• Food insecurity on reduced household income</li> </ul>
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death</li> <li>• Loss of pasture</li> <li>• Reduced quality of animals leading to reduced income and animal protein</li> <li>• Destruction/contamination of water sources</li> <li>• Increased livestock diseases/parasites (worms)</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Lakes, rivers, swamps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silting</li> <li>• Contamination/turbidity leading to poor water quality</li> <li>• Increased water levels</li> <li>• Increased water weeds</li> <li>• Loss of aquatic life leading to reduced household income and malnutrition</li> <li>• Invasion of human life by dangerous wildlife leading to displacement</li> <li>• Choking of power generation and irrigation systems</li> </ul>
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of flora and fauna</li> <li>• Loss of biodiversity/gene bank</li> <li>• Loss of attractions for tourism leading to reduced incomes</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Valley tanks/dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washed away and others submerged</li> <li>• Silting</li> <li>• Increased costs for operation and maintenance</li> <li>• Reduced quality of water for production</li> </ul>
Roads/bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submerged and washed away</li> <li>• Impassable</li> <li>• Increased accidents</li> <li>• Increased rehabilitation costs</li> </ul>
Buildings and settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collapsed and uninhabitable</li> <li>• Displacements</li> <li>• Increased rehabilitation and reconstruction costs</li> <li>• Injuries and loss of lives</li> <li>• Increased incidents of vector borne diseases e.g bilharzia, malaria</li> </ul>
Water sources e.g., wells, protected springs, shallow wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interference with the water quality and quantity</li> <li>• Destruction of water recharge sources</li> <li>• Increased costs for rehabilitation and maintenance</li> </ul>



Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?
<b>Social Assets</b>		
Cultural, recreation, religious and social services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reschedule of social, cultural, religious and recreational events</li> <li>• Interruption of social cultural norms and practices</li> <li>• Destruction of cultural, religious and recreation sites leading to reduced incomes from cultural events</li> <li>• Reduced tourism activities</li> </ul>
Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessibility to the health facilities leading to increased death rates</li> <li>• Destruction of health infrastructure</li> <li>• Increase of water/vector borne diseases</li> <li>• Increased rehabilitation and reconstruction costs</li> <li>• Reduced outreach services</li> <li>• Reduced disease prevention and health promotion outreach services</li> </ul>
Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible schools</li> <li>• Destruction of school infrastructure</li> <li>• Drowning and death of learners and teachers</li> <li>• Increased absenteeism and school dropout rates</li> <li>• Poor academic performance</li> <li>• Displacement and relocation to safer areas</li> <li>• Increased rehabilitation and reconstruction costs</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>		
Children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to go to school</li> <li>• High risks of drowning and death</li> <li>• Failure to access health services such as immunization</li> <li>• Malnutrition and stunting</li> <li>• Interruption in plays and sports events</li> </ul>
Elderly		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased incidence of water/vector borne diseases</li> <li>• Disruption in social roles such as counseling and guidance to community members</li> <li>• Food and nutrition insecurity</li> <li>• Drowning and death leading to loss of cultural heritage, indigenous knowledge/historical facts, norms and wisdom</li> <li>• Loss of property leading to increased poverty and stress</li> <li>• Limited access to markets and other services</li> </ul>
Women		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to access basic resources such as water and food</li> <li>• Limited access to basic social services like health care, clean and efficient energy, formal and non-formal financial institutions and markets</li> <li>• Increased incidence of water/vector borne diseases</li> <li>• Disruption in social roles such as counseling and guidance to community members</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and nutrition insecurity</li> <li>• Inability to access places of work eg offices, gardens</li> <li>• Drowning and death</li> <li>• Loss of property leading to increased poverty and stress</li> </ul>

<b>PWDs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Failure to access basic resources such as water and food</li> <li>▪ Failure to access basic social services like health care, formal and non-formal financial institutions and markets</li> <li>▪ Increased incidence of water/vector borne diseases</li> <li>▪ Disruption in social roles such as counseling and guidance to community members</li> <li>▪ Hunger and death</li> <li>▪ Inability to access places of work <u>e.g.</u> offices, gardens</li> <li>▪ Drowning and death</li> <li>▪ Abandonment and social disconnection</li> <li>▪ Loss of property leading to increased poverty and stress</li> </ul>
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Table 40: Proposed coping mechanisms

General community	Individual
Construction of temporary bridges	Relocation from low lying to raised areas
Identification of alternative routes	Promotion of SLM practices
Relocation from low lying to raised areas	Construction of water holding structures like trenches, canals and terraces.
Lobby for relief and donations	Better WASH practices through hand washing with soap and water treatment/boiling
Advocate for awareness on early warning signs by government	
Construction of water holding structures like trenches, canals and terracing	
Routine monitoring and forecasts of Rain fall intensity and river flow volumes	

Table 41: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority areas for response
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage micro scale irrigation in stony and upstream areas</li> <li>▪ Promotion of flood tolerant crops such as rice, suitable agroforestry species</li> <li>▪ Construct communal animal water troughs to keep animals away from river banks</li> </ul>
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of HH water storage facilities such as water tanks</li> <li>▪ Promotion of rainwater harvesting at HH level</li> <li>▪ Avoid construction of water sources in flood prone areas</li> <li>▪ Provision of alternative water sources</li> <li>▪ Provision of water treatment facilities like aqua tablets</li> <li>▪ Avoid construction of sanitary facilities in places with high water tables</li> <li>▪ Promotion and massive sensitization on Hand Washing with soap.</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper infrastructural designs that can withstand all kinds of weather</li> <li>▪ Provision of temporary shelter to affected populations</li> <li>▪ Support Works Department with critical equipment/machinery to control floods e.g. through desilting and channel construction</li> <li>▪ Systematic demarcation of fragile ecosystems</li> </ul>

Cluster / Sector	Priority areas for response
Social services like health centres and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of alternative routes to social service centers</li> <li>• Construction of the service centers on areas not prone to floods</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of affected services</li> <li>• Proper landscaping</li> <li>• Mass deworming</li> <li>• Water purification</li> <li>• Sensitization of community on hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>• Increased outreaches to the affected communities</li> <li>• Enhancement of early warning mechanisms</li> </ul>
Business and Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowering the affected HH with skills and knowledge in business management at local level</li> <li>• Putting in place appropriately designed infrastructure especially roads, bridges, markets and silos</li> <li>• Economic empowerment/capitalization of affected businesses/households</li> <li>• Increase awareness and uptake of business insurance policies</li> <li>• Strengthening social insurance schemes</li> </ul>
Natural resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate watershed/catchment management</li> <li>• Re-afforestation and afforestation</li> <li>• Growing of flood tolerant/friendly tree species</li> <li>• Enforcement of the NEMA green belt and conservation policies.</li> <li>• Promotion of appropriate agronomic practices to reduce runoff.</li> <li>• Enforcement of physical planning policies for towns and popularize the plans among project developers.</li> <li>• Construction of water reservoirs such as dams to trap excess water</li> </ul>

## DROUGHT

Table 42: Early warning signs - Drought

Early warning signs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little rain/ water</li> <li>• Wilting of crops</li> <li>• Browning of green grass</li> <li>• Hot sunny days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal weather forecasts by Uganda National Meteorological Authority</li> <li>• Low water Levels in water bodies</li> </ul>

Table 43: Hazard Analysis - Drought

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2021/20222	Effects
All sub counties	High	It occurs once in every 10 years	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and nutrition insecurity</li> <li>• Shortage of water</li> <li>• Increased disease and pest occurrence</li> <li>• Reduced quality and quantity of pastures</li> <li>• Dust pollution</li> <li>• Reduced household incomes</li> <li>• Increased domestic violence and SGHV</li> <li>• Increased crime rate</li> <li>• Reduction in the Tax revenue for the District</li> </ul>



Table 44: Vulnerability Analysis - Drought

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Businesses	Low or no sales
Plantations	Drying up, diseases and pests, reduced production and productivity
Livestock	Diseases and pests, reduced production and productivity, death
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Lakes, rivers, wetlands	Silting, reduced water levels and volume, reduced quality of water, death of some vegetation
Vegetation	Drying of the vegetation, fire outbreaks, extinction of some vegetation
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Valley dams	Cracking and silting, drying up
Roads	Cracking, wearing out
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Cultural practices	Cultural activities like marriages and other high-profile cultural activities may be cancelled due to lack of funds, shrines dry up, reduced cultural materials such as herbs
Families and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased internal family and community conflict over scarce resources e.g., at water sources, communal grazing lands, fishing areas, collection of other wetland resources such as grass, sand, clay and poles, art and craft materials</li> <li>Increased crime rate in communities</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to meet school fees and feeding demands leading high school dropout rates and early pregnancy</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>	
Domestic violence and SGBV	
Children	Increased malnutrition, school dropout, child labour
Elderly	Increased food and nutrition insecurity, accelerated death rates
Refugees	Increased food and nutrition insecurity, accelerated death rates, increased crime rate, water shortage, increased disease and pest outbreaks
Women and girls	Suffer from domestic violence, food and nutrition insecurity, stress leading to low breast milk for the breastfeeding mothers, forced marriages for the young girls, increased workload in terms of collecting fuel wood, water and food
PWDs	Increased food and nutrition insecurity, accelerated death rates, neglect by community and family members, accelerated death

Table 45: Proposed coping mechanisms

General community coping mechanisms	Individual coping mechanisms
Reserve wetland as water catchment areas	Buy food elsewhere in case of shortage
Plant trees as micro-climate modifiers	Apply water conservation measures, water harvesting
Food preservation, conservation and storage especially dry grains	Food preservation, conservation and storage especially dry grains
Use alternative sources of energy like briquettes, fuel saving technologies	Use alternative sources of energy like briquettes, fuel saving technologies
Crop diversification through integration and intercropping	Borrowing from self-help groups
Form self-help groups like SACCOS, village savings and loans association	Engage in village saving and inter-loaning schemes
Appeal for support and/or relief assistance from GOU	Out-migration of part or all of communities
Form casual labor group association	Participate in casual labor group associations
Invest in community food and seed silos	Consumption of seed stocks
Collective marketing/sale of livestock and other assets	Sale of livestock and other assets to purchase food

Table 46: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Response
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish micro-irrigation schemes</li> <li>Improved early maturing drought tolerant varieties for crops and breeds for livestock</li> <li>Rotational grazing</li> <li>Train people on silage and hay making of pasture</li> <li>Do cross breeding of animals for better resistant breeds</li> <li>Excavation of valley dams for water storage</li> <li>Strengthening statistical data collection</li> <li>Put in place strategies to manage pests and diseases</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do blanket supplementary feeding for the affected communities</li> <li>Disease surveillance and mapping</li> <li>Capacity building of the health workers on coping mechanism with the health hazards</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of community water tanks</li> <li>Drilling of boreholes and construction of protected water sources</li> <li>Water purification and testing</li> <li>Motorized water tanks (water bowser)</li> <li>Enhancement of natural water sources (water trapping).</li> <li>Strengthening statistical data collection</li> <li>Catchment or water source protection</li> </ul>
Business and Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of VSLAs and SACCOS</li> <li>Establish produce cooperatives</li> <li>Promoting value additions</li> <li>Skills training and development</li> <li>Business diversification</li> <li>Market intelligence and information dissemination</li> <li>Using commodity warehouses</li> <li>Strengthening statistical data collection</li> </ul>

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Response
Natural resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-forestation and afforestation</li> <li>• Promotion of agro-forestry practices and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) model</li> <li>• Introduction of drought tolerant tree species</li> <li>• Putting up conservation areas for indigenous plants and animals</li> <li>• Sensitization, advocacy, formulation and enforcement of bylaws on environmental protection.</li> <li>• Strengthening statistical data collection</li> </ul>
Hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of communal latrines</li> <li>• Sensitization on use,</li> <li>• Proper waste disposal</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce school feeding programmes to ensure pupil retention in drought-hit areas</li> <li>• Parents are encouraged to pack some food stuffs for the children</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing environmental conservation on school curriculum.</li> </ul>

## POPULATION MOVEMENT/INFLUX

Table 47: Early warning signs - Population Movement/Influx

Early warning signs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elections in the neighboring countries</li> <li>• Civil conflicts and inter-tribal clashes</li> <li>• Outbreak of diseases</li> <li>• Existence of rebel groups in neighboring countries</li> <li>• Food and nutrition insecurity (famine and hunger)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War</li> <li>• Unfavorable economic policies in neighboring countries</li> <li>• In country hospitality of neighboring countries</li> <li>• Escalating unemployment levels in neighbouring countries</li> </ul>

Table 48: Hazard Analysis - Population Movement/Influx

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kamwenge TC</li> <li>• Kamwenge SC</li> <li>• Nkoma-Katalyebe TC</li> <li>• Kahunge TC</li> <li>• Bigodi TC</li> <li>• Biguli TC</li> </ul>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elections period</li> <li>• Conflict in neighboring countries</li> <li>• Infrastructural development</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Land acquisition</li> </ul>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased pressure on the existing social services</li> <li>• Increased pressure on natural resources</li> <li>• Increased environment degradation</li> <li>• Increase in crime rate</li> <li>• Land and social conflicts</li> <li>• Congestion</li> <li>• Reduced pastures</li> </ul>



Table 49: Vulnerability Analysis - Population Movement/Influx

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
<b>Economic Assets</b>	
Businesses	Scarcity in local supplies
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
Lakes, rivers, wetlands	Pollution, silting, reduced water levels, overfishing, over harvesting of materials for art craft, construction, medicine, fuel wood/reeds, sand and others
Vegetation	Deforestation, over cultivation, over harvesting and invasion by pests and diseases plus invasive species
Land	Land fragmentation, soil exhaustion (loss of nutrients) and degradation
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Valley dams	Reduced water levels, siltation a, pollution
Roads	Cracking, Wearing out
<b>Social Assets</b>	
Cultural practices	Cultural sites like burial grounds will be encroached upon. Mixing of cultures interrupting practices like dress code, eating habits, cultural dances.
Families and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative negative Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged like prostitution.</li> <li>• Increased level of lawlessness</li> <li>• Increased internal family and community conflict over scarce resources e.g., at water wells and communal grazing lands</li> </ul>
Education	Increased pressure on existing facilities like classroom space, student-teacher ratio, latrines
Communication	Interference on the medium of communication.
<b>Vulnerable Groups Domestic violence and SGBV</b>	
Children	Increased malnutrition, school dropout, child labour, child marriages.
Elderly	Increased food scarcity, malnutrition, death
Refugees/IDPs	Breaking of social structure, food preference, eating habits, lawlessness, and shortage of social resources, discrepancy in cultures, norms and customs.
Women	Suffer from domestic violence, malnutrition, negative alternative coping mechanisms, forced marriages, division of labour.
PWDs	Inability to access of social services, Malnutrition, death

Table 50: Proposed coping mechanisms

General community	Individual
Employing advanced techniques of agriculture, practice communal grazing, paddocking of grazing areas and crop rotation	Resorting to business in case of shortage of land for farming (use of natural resources as energy and fuel), practice zero grazing and crop rotation
Skills training as an alternative mechanism for survival	Setting up small enterprises such as restaurants, salons, shops, vocational skills like bicycle/hodaboda repair, carpentry and joinery, sowing, brick laying and concrete practice
Form Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and SACCOs	Borrowing from self-help groups, VSLAs and SACCOs
Appeal for support from GOU	Offering casual labour services i.e., Community-based volunteers.
Plant trees for firewood and micro-climate modification	Plant trees for firewood and micro-climate modification
Construction of safe water sources like wells to provide water to the masses	Participate in community work on protection and repair of water sources, contribute to water user fees
Donor mobilization for humanitarian aid	Promote social network and safety support mechanisms
Creation of off-farm employment opportunities	Creation of off-farm employment opportunities

Table 51: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of blanket feeding</li> <li>• Provision of quick maturing crops</li> <li>• Poultry, rabbits, small ruminants and piggery</li> <li>• Supplementary feeding</li> <li>• Training in post-harvest handling</li> <li>• Provision of post-harvest handling equipment like silos</li> </ul>
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of boreholes, shallow wells and protected springs</li> <li>• Provision of water storage containers</li> <li>• Establishment of water tanks</li> <li>• Motorized water systems</li> <li>• Water purification</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of existing facilities</li> <li>• Construction of new schools</li> <li>• Increase on the existing human resource base</li> <li>• Increasing the supply of instruction materials e.g. Textbooks, play equipments</li> </ul>
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land allocation</li> <li>• Provision of emergency shelter</li> <li>• Provision of construction materials</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the existing health facilities</li> <li>• Deploy more health personnel</li> <li>• Construct new health facilities</li> <li>• Empower community structures like VHTs</li> <li>• Increased outreaches and mobile clinics</li> <li>• Provision of ambulance services</li> <li>• Deliberate screening and immunization programs</li> <li>• Provision of drugs and other medical supplies</li> </ul>

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Economic empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in financial literacy</li> <li>• Provision of startup kits</li> <li>• Programs like cash for work</li> <li>• Initiate saving schemes e.g., VSLAs and SACCOs</li> <li>• Provision of storage facilities for the produce</li> <li>• Improvement on the road network, for both existing as well as opening up new ones.</li> </ul>
Natural resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of clean energy facilities for lighting and cooking</li> <li>• Re-forestation and afforestation</li> <li>• Promote proper waste management practices</li> <li>• Promote soil and water conservation practices (SLM)</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support communities with simple irrigation technologies</li> <li>• Support communities with improved early maturing and drought tolerant varieties for crops and livestock breeds</li> <li>• Promote rotational grazing</li> <li>• Train people on dry season feeding (pasture improvement, silage and hay making)</li> <li>• Promote improvement of livestock breeds</li> </ul>
Hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of communal latrines</li> <li>• Promote hand washing among communities</li> <li>• Conduct sensitization campaigns on use and proper waste management</li> </ul>

## LAND CONFLICTS

Table 52: Early warning signs - Land Conflicts

Early warning signs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land fragmentation</li> <li>• Lack of clear boundary demarcations</li> <li>• Low level of documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in number of squatters</li> <li>• Increase in population and migration</li> <li>• Urbanization and industrialization</li> </ul>

Table 53: Hazard Analysis - Land Conflicts

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Districtwide	Medium	All year round	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and nutrition insecurity</li> <li>•Deaths</li> <li>•Involuntary displacement</li> <li>•Destruction and loss of property</li> <li>•Deprivation of ownership</li> </ul>



Table 54: Vulnerability Analysis - Land Conflicts

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human resource	Injuries and loss of lives due to fights over land
Livestock	Injuries and loss of livestock. Fights tend to involve killings of animals
Crop	Loss of crops due to destructions
Infrastructure	Physical infrastructure such as homes, schools and hospitals can end up getting burnt/ demolished during land conflicts

Table 55: Proposed coping mechanisms- Land Conflicts

General Community	Individual
Awareness creation through mass media such as radios, TVs, newspapers, and others	Regular listening to media
Dialogue on conflict mitigation and peaceful co-existence	Marking of boundaries
Improving legal basis -land titles etc.	Encourage land titling
Encourage intermarriages	Encourage intermarriages
Interventions/counselling by cultural leaders in conflict management	Working on individual mind set
Migration	Migration

Table 56: Priority Areas for Response - Land Conflicts

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land demarcation and titling</li> <li>Sensitization of communities about benefits of land titling</li> <li>Develop physical structure and lay out plans</li> </ul>
Community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness creation about benefits of land titling and dangers of not titling land</li> <li>Brokering reconciliation</li> <li>Supporting will making and its enforcement</li> </ul>
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community engagement/policing</li> <li>Arrests and prosecution of offenders</li> <li>Secure contested land</li> </ul>

## ROAD TRANSPORT RELATED ACCIDENTS

Table 57: Early warning signs - Road Related Accidents

Early warning signs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road conditions</li> <li>Limited road signs</li> <li>Poor mechanical conditions of vehicles</li> <li>Absence of drivers' and cyclists' regulatory associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in population and migration</li> <li>Inadequate enforcement of transport regulations</li> <li>Low awareness and respect to road use guidelines by pedestrians</li> </ul>

Table 58: Hazard Analysis - Road Related Accidents

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Districtwide	3	High	11 -20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of people who become disabled (thus Persons with Special Needs - PSNs)</li> <li>Reputational damage to institutions managing transport matters</li> <li>Reduced household incomes</li> <li>Increased expenditure on medical care by government and individuals</li> </ul>

Table 59: Vulnerability Analysis - Road Related Accidents

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Humans	Disabilities and loss of lives
Livestock	Death of livestock
Vehicles	Damaged and loss of value
Infrastructure	Damaged and loss of value

Table 60: Proposed coping mechanisms - Road Related Accidents

General Community	Individual
Awareness on road safety guidelines	Continuously update self on road safety guidelines
Agitate for installation and use of road signs/road furniture (cameras, signposts)	Report cases of bad driving
Encourage walking along correct roads sides	Walking along correct road sides
Regulate consumption of alcohol, drugs and substances/ avoid drink driving	Detect, avoid and report vehicles driven by persons under influence of alcohol, drugs and substances
Ensure use of mechanically sound vehicles	Use good condition vehicles
Promote wearing of safety gears	Wearing of safety gears
Provide and equip first aid boxes in vehicles	Regularly replenish first aid boxes/kit



Table 61: Priority Areas for Response - Road Related Accidents

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community policing on road safety measures</li> <li>Enforce the traffic laws and road accident case management</li> </ul>
Health Department at all Health Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of emergencies due to accident (Ambulance services, first aid, treatment, etc.)</li> </ul>
Works and transport Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain good road infrastructure</li> <li>Improve and avail road signs</li> </ul>
Community Based Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain community access roads</li> <li>Sensitization of the communities</li> <li>Maintain and protect road signs</li> </ul>

## ROAD TRANSPORT FAMINE

Table 62: Early warning signs - Famine

Early warning signs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prolonged drought</li> <li>Heavy rains and hailstorms</li> <li>Pests and disease outbreaks (crop and animals)</li> <li>Limited land for cultivation and rearing animals</li> <li>Prolonged insecurity and civil unrest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population increase like continuous influx of refugees</li> <li>Crop failure</li> <li>Possible shift from growing food crops to cash crops</li> <li>Loss of soil fertility</li> <li>Poor agricultural practices</li> </ul>

Table 63: Hazard Analysis - Famine

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2021/2022	Effects
All sub counties in Kamwenge District	3	High	11 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High crime rate</li> <li>Increased disease burden especially among Persons with Special Needs, elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers</li> <li>Malnutrition, stunting and increased infant morbidity and mortality</li> <li>Domestic violence</li> <li>High rate of dropout from school and absenteeism</li> <li>Increased poverty levels</li> <li>Increased expenditure on food</li> </ul>

Table 64: Vulnerability Analysis - Famine

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Humans	Reduced productivity due to lack food, death in the eventuality
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of livestock due to lack of water and pasture</li> <li>• Collapse of livestock related business</li> </ul>
Crops	Loss of crops due to prolonged drought, pest, and diseases
Infrastructure	Loss of infrastructure due to vandalization to acquire parts to sell for survival Closure of some market infrastructure
Land	Selling of land cheaply as coping strategies
Forests	Encroachment and degradation for survival
Wetlands	Encroachment and degradation for survival

Table 65: Proposed coping mechanisms - Famine

General Community Coping Mechanisms	Individual Coping Mechanisms
Community social support	Migration
Migration	Reducing frequency of eating
Adjusting to a reasonable frequency of eating	Eating of wild animals and plants
Eating of wild animals and plants	Borrowing
Diversification of enterprises/income sources	Relying on preserved/stored food reserves
Enactment of bye laws on food security/reserves and nutrition	Diversification of enterprises/income sources

Table 66: Priority Areas for Response - Famine

Cluster / Sector	Priority area/s for response
OPM and CAO's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of relief food</li> <li>• Activate emergency response plan including early warning mechanisms/systems and DDMCs</li> <li>• Activate the disaster contingency fund</li> <li>• Support implementation of nutrition action plans at all levels</li> <li>• Establish nutrition committees at all levels</li> </ul>
Community Based Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information gathering and dissemination</li> <li>• Identify critical and priority areas and recommend to Government for interventions</li> <li>• Community mobilization and sensitization for mind-set change</li> <li>• Identification of most at risk populations</li> <li>• Address GBV issues</li> </ul>
Production department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify livelihood alternative sources</li> <li>• Support communities with pest/drought resistant crops, livestock and appropriate technologies</li> </ul>
Natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting sustainable use of natural resource (wetland, forest, etc.)</li> <li>• Encourage tree growing, restoration/FMNR and management of fragile ecosystems</li> <li>• Promotion of clean/renewable energy sources/technologies - solar, biogas, briquettes</li> <li>• Water recycling and harvesting</li> <li>• Increased awareness creation</li> </ul>

## ***MULTI-HAZARD Coping Strategies***

In response to the various hazards, participants identified a range of coping strategies that the community employs to adjust to, and build resilience towards the challenges. The range of coping strategies are broad and interactive often tackling more than one hazard at a time and the focus of the communities leans towards adaptation actions and processes including social and economic frameworks within which livelihood and mitigation strategies take place; ensuring extremes are buffered irrespective of the direction of climate change and better positioning themselves to better face the adverse impacts and associated effects of climate induced and technological hazards (Table 61)

Table 66: Coping strategies to the multi-hazards in Kamwenge District

No	Multi-Hazards	Coping strategies	
		Short Term	Long Term
1	Geomorphological or Geological	Landslides and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant trees to control water run off on sloping areas</li> <li>Promote Sustainable Land Management technologies and practices</li> </ul>
2	Climatological or Meteorological	Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planting trees to control water run off to flood plains</li> <li>Construction of flood control infrastructure e.g., valley dams/tanks, bridges, gabion walls</li> <li>Proper urban planning and infrastructure designs</li> <li>Regular awareness creation on flood control measures, effects and mitigation measures</li> <li>Formulation and enforcement of bye-laws</li> <li>Proper siting and designs of latrines (e.g., lining the pits) and flood protection structures, strong ring beams and polythene lining for foundations</li> <li>Appropriate designs for boreholes</li> <li>Promotion of insurance against risks e.g., floods</li> <li>Construction and utilization of food storage facilities</li> <li>Early warning systems</li> </ul>



No	Multi-Hazards	Coping strategies	
		Short Term	Long Term
3		<p><b>Dry spells/ Drought</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek relief from Gov't, NGOs, CSOs, partners and well wishers</li> <li>• Buy food from elsewhere in case of shortage</li> <li>• Buy water from the nearby areas</li> <li>• Promote early warning systems and mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant trees as climate modifiers</li> <li>• Conservation of Wetland catchment areas</li> <li>• Promote drought tolerant crops and livestock varieties</li> <li>• Promotion of dry feeding technologies like hay and silage making</li> </ul>
4		<p><b>Windstorms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food storage especially dry grains</li> <li>• Plant early maturing varieties</li> <li>• Plant dry spells tolerant varieties</li> <li>• Micro-scale irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of valley dams/tanks as water reservoirs /irrigation</li> <li>• Forecasting and early warning</li> <li>• Diversification of enterprises, alternative sources of livelihoods e.g., bee keeping</li> </ul>
5		<p><b>Hailstorms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek relief from Gov't, NGOs, CSOs</li> <li>• Installing monitoring station/early warning systems</li> <li>• Promote social safety and support mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant trees and grass as wind breakers (taller tree species)</li> <li>• Proper building designs (tiles and concrete)</li> <li>• Subsidize on cost of electricity to control charcoal burning</li> <li>• Promote alternative clean and renewable energy sources</li> <li>• Bye-laws on protecting trees as wind breakers</li> <li>• Timely planting</li> <li>• Sensitization</li> <li>• Diversification of enterprises</li> <li>• Promote risk insurance</li> </ul>



No	Multi-Hazards	Coping strategies	
		Short Term	Long Term
6		Lightning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting trees around homesteads, institutions and farms</li> <li>• Awareness creation and enforcement on use of lightning arrestors</li> </ul>
7	Ecological or Biological	Crop pests and Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use pest tolerant varieties</li> <li>• Awareness creation on integrated pest and disease management</li> <li>• Stock piling pesticides and fungicides</li> <li>• Invest in research on pest and disease management</li> </ul>
8		Livestock parasites, vectors and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stock piling acaricides and drugs</li> <li>• Invest in research on the parasites and diseases</li> <li>• Encouraging crossbreeding and produce tolerant breeds</li> <li>• Practice zero grazing (controlled environment)</li> <li>• Awareness creation on control of animal diseases</li> <li>• Enforcement of livestock laws and regulations</li> </ul>
9		Human epidemics/ diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote proper sanitation, hygiene and appropriate behavioral change practices</li> <li>• Surveillance and research on management of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases</li> <li>• Promote mass vaccination</li> </ul>

No	Multi-Hazards	Coping strategies	
		Short Term	Long Term
10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of mosquito nets for malaria control</li> <li>• Awareness on abstinence especially for unmarried</li> <li>• Distribution of condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS spread</li> <li>• Awareness on health tips and outbreaks, routine medical check up</li> <li>• Observe SOPs for COVID19 prevention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and equipping medical personnel</li> <li>• Motivate and encourage medical teams</li> <li>• Construction and equipment of health units</li> </ul>
		<b>Vermin/ problem animals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guarding the gardens</li> <li>• Hunt and kill vermin</li> <li>• Report to government authorities like UWA</li> <li>• Mapping and digging trenches to prevent crossing</li> <li>• Awareness on regulations governing human-wildlife conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gazette wildlife free zones</li> <li>• Electric fencing off conservation areas</li> <li>• Relocation of stray wild animals (UWA)</li> <li>• Electric fencing</li> <li>• Promote specific enterprise e.g., red pepper, apiculture, thorny hedge</li> <li>• Implement the compensation law</li> </ul>
		<b>Invasive species</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uproot or remove e.g., weed</li> <li>• Cut and burn</li> <li>• Use herbicides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness on invasive species management (early garden clearing and planting)</li> <li>• Promote good agronomic practices</li> </ul>
12	Human induced or technological	<b>Land conflicts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report to area land committees, Local council courts</li> <li>• Migration</li> <li>• Open boundaries -Area Land committees and Clan leaders</li> <li>• Land demarcation with live marks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community dialogues</li> <li>• Digital land demarcation</li> <li>• Land registration and titles</li> <li>• Reduce on cost of land registration</li> </ul>
13		<b>Fires</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bye-laws against bush fires</li> <li>• Control burning fires</li> <li>• Vigilance especially in grass thatched houses where charcoal stove and open fire are used as source of energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant live fire breaks, fire walls</li> <li>• Awareness creation on dangers of fires</li> <li>• Enforcement of laws against bush burning</li> </ul>



No	Multi-Hazards	Coping strategies	
		Short Term	Long Term
14			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness on dangers of wild fires and bush burning</li> </ul>
		Road Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put signage's on roads e.g. speed limits, diversion, direction, humps, etc.</li> <li>Publicize toll free lines for reporting noncompliance with traffic rules and regulations</li> <li>Alerting rescue teams</li> <li>Construction of humps</li> <li>Training community on traffic rules</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gazette pedestrian walk ways</li> <li>Gazette pedestrian crossing points (zebra crossing)</li> <li>Routine vehicle inspection</li> <li>Promote and embrace quality standards for all transport service providers</li> <li>Enforce the set maximum load limits for vehicles</li> </ul>
15			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine maintenance of roads</li> <li>Install street cameras</li> <li>Provide walk ways for pedestrians and cyclists including zebra crossings</li> </ul>
		Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant and grow trees as climate modifiers and other uses</li> <li>Law enforcement on environmental protection</li> <li>Promote Environment and Social Safeguards Impact Assessment (ESIA)</li> <li>Alternative livelihood enterprises</li> <li>Promotion of clean and efficient renewable energy sources</li> <li>Promote Sustainable Land Management technologies and practices</li> </ul>

# CHAPTER THREE: Vision, goal and objectives of the contingency plan

## 3.1 Vision

*Disaster responsive systems and a resilient society*

## 3.2 Overall Goal

*To provide effective coordination through inclusive disaster preparedness and management*

## 3.3 Strategic Objectives

1. To establish an institutional framework for disaster preparedness and management in the district
2. To build and strengthen the capacity of the district to manage possible risks, hazards, vulnerabilities and disasters.
3. To facilitate a well-coordinated disaster response system

## 3.4 Strategic Objectives and actions

**Strategic objective 1: To establish an institutional framework for disaster preparedness and management in the district.**

To achieve this strategic objective, the following actions will be undertaken;

1. Constitute Disaster Management Committees (DMC) at district, sub county, parish and village levels
2. Carry out mapping of partners within the district
3. Formulate a district training policy and acquire relevant training equipment
4. Conduct an institutional capacity needs assessment.
5. Formulate and implement capacity building plans
6. Review and update Kamwenge DCP bi-annually
7. Acquire relevant policy documents

**Strategic objective 2: To build and strengthen the capacity of the district to manage possible risks, hazards, vulnerabilities and disasters.**

To achieve this strategic objective, the following actions will be undertaken;

1. Integrating the disaster contingency plan within the District Development Plan
2. Strengthen the DDMCs operations
3. Equip the district with the required logistics like vehicles, motorcycles, computers, communication networks and systems and furniture.
4. Establishment of district stores for emergency supplies, equipment and management
5. Strengthen the capacity of DMCs, leaders and stakeholders in the various and relevant skills eg SOPs.
6. Put in place a district disaster emergency fund
7. Train/orient DMC and other stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities

### **Strategic objective 3: To facilitate a well-coordinated disaster response system**

To achieve this strategic objective, the following actions will be undertaken;

1. Promote public- private partnerships in Disaster Preparedness and Management
2. Strengthen partnership amongst all stakeholders through regular meetings
3. Dissemination of the contingency plan to all stakeholders including the private sector
4. Planning, resource mobilization and prioritization
5. Mapping and zoning disaster prone areas in the District
6. Establish a district data base on disasters that occurred/ potential occurrences
7. Establish an effective disaster information management system
8. Integrating and mainstreaming of the DCP within the Development Planning and programming (DDPIII)
9. Develop an effective M&E system for regular follow up and review of progress



# CHAPTER FOUR: Management and coordination arrangements

## 4.1 Contingency structure

Figure 4

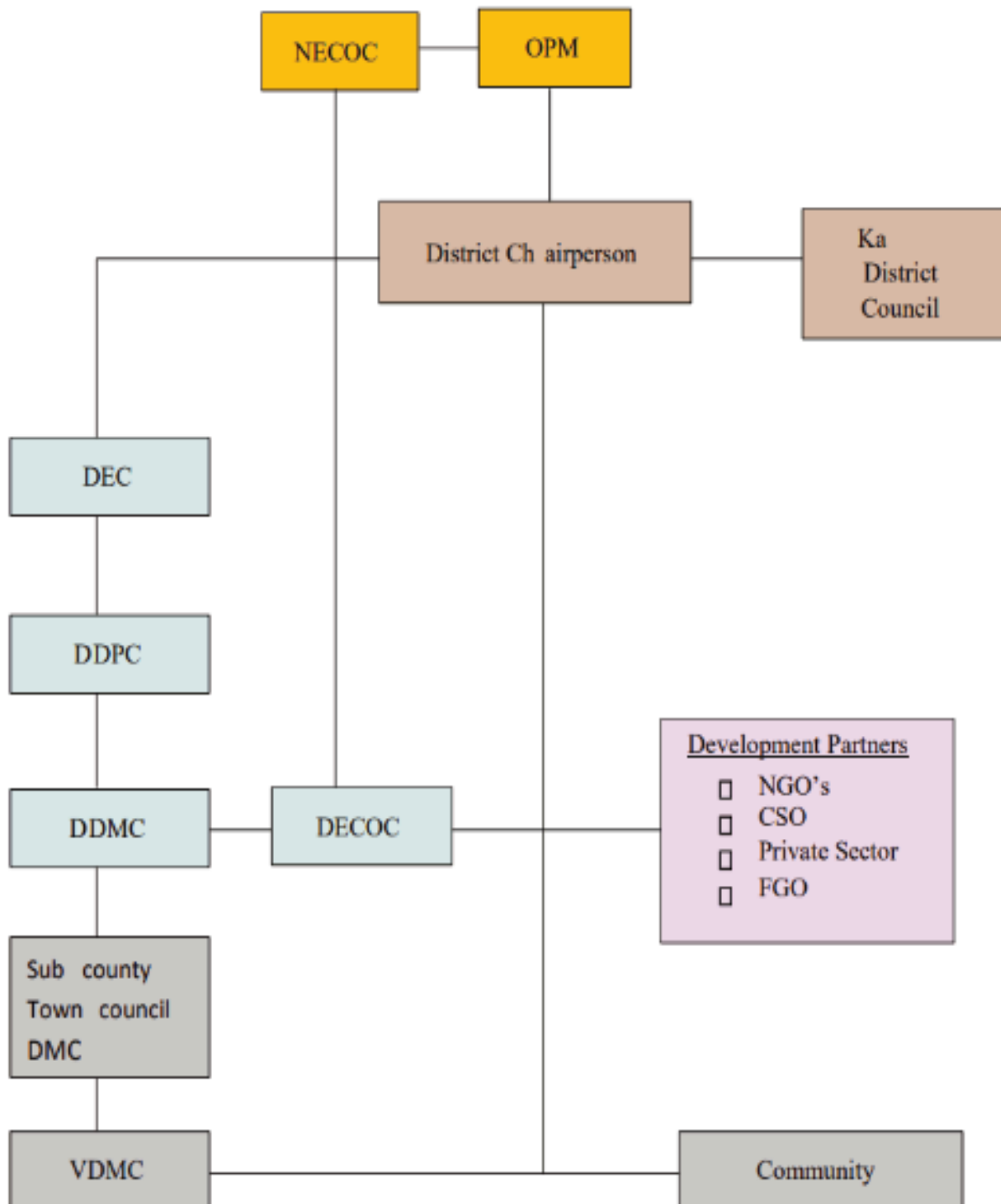
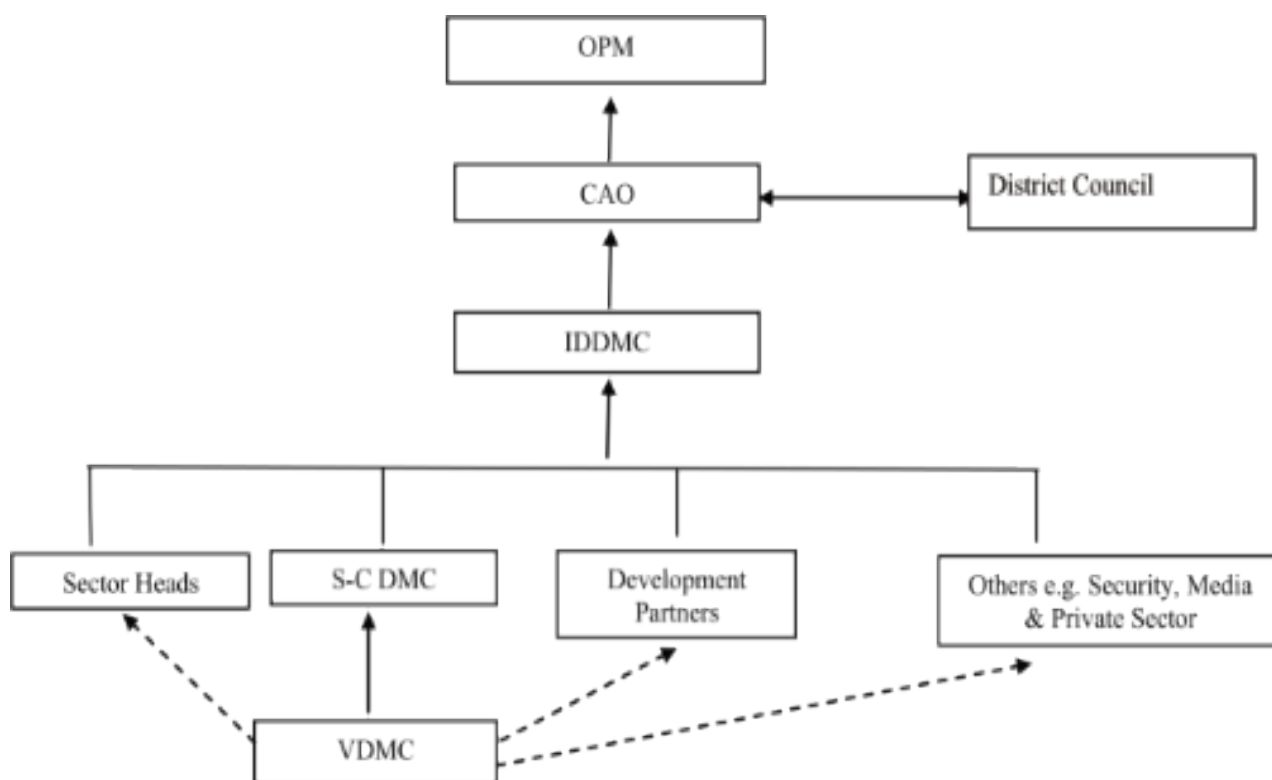


Figure 4



## 4.2 Roles and Responsibilities of institution and stakeholders

The implementation of this plan is multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary. The Plan is to be implemented by Kamwenge District Local Government in collaboration with Central Government, Humanitarian and Development Partners, the Private Sector, Lower Local Governments and the Community.

The District Disaster Management Committee will be the lead organ in coordinating all stakeholders on Disaster Preparedness and Management. Ultimately, Disaster Preparedness and Management is a shared responsibility of the District, Central Government, Humanitarian and Development Partners, private sector and the Kamwenge community.

## **4.3. Disaster preparedness and management at District Level**

The lead agency for Disaster Preparedness and Management at the District level will be the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC). The DDMC shall be chaired by the CAO and the District Disaster Response Coordinator (focal person) shall be its secretary. It will be composed of all District Head of Departments, Sub- County/Town Council representative, Head of Security, Heads of humanitarian and development partner agencies (NGOs, CSOs) operating in the District and private sector representatives.

### **4.3.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF DDMC**

1. The DDMC shall be the lead agency for Disaster Preparedness and Management in the District.
2. Establish, train and coordinate structures at the Sub-County/Town Council and lower levels.
3. Assess particular hazards facing the District and keep under review sectoral early warning reports.
4. In the event of disaster-induced emergency, the DDMC shall coordinate and monitor multi-sectoral disaster relief support and later institute post-disaster recovery measures.
5. Receive and analyze sectoral and District progress reports about disaster preparedness and management.
6. Draft and present disaster related budgets to the District Council for approval.
7. Prepare, monitor and coordinate the implementation of Disaster Preparedness and Management Plans.
8. Prepare and submit reports to OPM and District Council.

### **4.3.2 ROLE OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

- i. Make policies and ordinances on disaster preparedness and management in the District.
- ii. Receive and discuss Budgets, plans and other reports from DDMC.
- iii. Create awareness to the community about disaster preparedness and management.
- iv. Oversee activities of DDMC.
- v. Fundraise for Disaster Preparedness and Management in the District.

### **4.3.3 SUB-COUNTY/TOWN COUNCIL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES**

- i. Ensure that Disaster Preparedness and Management issues relevant to the Sub County/Town Council and those that may occur based on the District early warning system are incorporated in the development planning and budgeting processes.
- ii. Facilitate, coordinate and oversee Disaster Preparedness and Management at Lower Local Government level.
- iii. Present a report to the Chairperson of the DDMC on the state of Disaster Preparedness and Management in its jurisdiction annually and whenever required.
- iv. In the event of a disaster-induced emergency, the Sub-County/Town Council Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee shall coordinate and monitor disaster response and post disaster recovery at village level.
- v. Awareness campaigns on disaster preparedness and management.
- vi. Make disaster preparedness and management related by-laws.

#### **4.3.4 VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

- i. The village councils shall be the first line community response mechanisms for Disaster Preparedness and Management.
- ii. All LC1 committee members will be on the Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee.
- iii. The LC1 Chairperson shall chair the committee meetings and share minutes/reports with PDPMC and sub county/Town Council DPMC

#### **4.3.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

- i. Collect early warning information and transmit it to Sub-County/Town Council and District level
- ii. Use early warning information to educate communities on risks, hazards and vulnerabilities that may potentially affect them.
- iii. Facilitate, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction, preparedness, disaster relief support and post-disaster recovery interventions
- iv. Collect data on disasters and report to P/S/TC DMC

#### **4.3.6 NGOs, CBOs AND FBOs**

- i. They play a role in mobilizing resources.
- ii. They sit on the Disaster Preparedness and Management Committees at all levels.
- iii. They participate in disaster risk assessments, formulation of Disaster Preparedness and Management Plans, Development of DCPs, response, monitoring and evaluation initiatives at District and community levels.
- iv. They facilitate capacity building in disaster and risk management
- v. Promote advocacy on disaster preparedness and management interventions
- vi. Provide emergency preparedness and response eg psychosocial support

#### **4.3.7 COMMUNITY**

- i. They provide information on vulnerability and capacity assessment to the relevant Authorities.
- ii. They participate in trend monitoring (early warning) using indigenous knowledge and experience.
- iii. They provide past information on disaster occurrence
- iv. In the event of an impending disaster, communities will play a role in executing and responding to evacuation advisories, hosting and supporting displaced persons and families.

#### **4.3.8 PRIVATE SECTOR**

The key role of the private sector will be to ensure that their investments do not increase vulnerability of communities, workers and environment, ensuring that investments do not promote the risk of natural or human induced hazards, as well as actively participating in disaster preparedness and management interventions. The private sector will observe any regulation enacted by government in pursuit of Disaster Preparedness and Management.



**Table 67: Development Partner Projects/NGO implemented activities/other government programs**

<b>Stakeholder Analysis</b>		
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Sector activities/Roles</b>
<b>Kamwenge DLG</b>	<b>All Sectors and LLGs</b>	<b>Planning, Mobilizing, Coordinating, implementing, monitoring and Evaluating.</b>
<b>OPM</b>	<b>All Sectors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>Repair of roads and drainage structures.</li> <li>Provision of transport equipment e.g., trucks, ambulances, motorcycles</li> <li>Repair of public facilities e.g., schools, health centre</li> <li>Construction of new school classrooms</li> <li>Expansion of health infrastructure</li> <li>Coordinate partners and provide policy guidance</li> </ul>
<b>National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)</b>	<b>Production Natural Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generation and promotion of appropriate varieties/breeds and technology</li> </ul>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>WASH, Health, Education and CBS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maternal and Child Health</li> <li>Water source development</li> <li>Documentation</li> <li>Establishment of sanitation and hygiene facilities</li> <li>Awareness creation</li> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Provision of emergency medical supplies</li> <li>Carrying out trainings to staff, schools and health centres</li> <li>Provision of hand washing facilities in public institutions.</li> <li>Construction of latrines in public places and institutions</li> <li>Provision of washrooms in schools and health centres</li> <li>Menstrual hygiene management</li> <li>Construction of incinerators in schools and health centres</li> </ul>

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Sector activities/Roles</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of rain harvesting tanks in homes, schools, health units and others</li> <li>• Provision of safe water by drilling and construction/repair of bore holes,</li> <li>• Construction of gravity flow schemes and distribution and/or extension of water systems</li> <li>• Provision of water treatment facilities in public places and institutions.</li> <li>• Provision of poles and sanitary slabs to communities</li> <li>• Provision of capacity building on GBV, safe schools and Early Grade Reading</li> <li>• Support the licencing/ registration of ECDs and give capacity trainings to CMCs</li> <li>• Data collection and profiling of ECDs</li> <li>• Provision of capacity building to SMCs.</li> </ul>
<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>All Sectors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood, Energy and Environment</li> <li>• Educational activities</li> <li>• Infrastructure development and maintenance</li> <li>• WASH activities</li> <li>• Health and Nutrition</li> <li>• Emergency relief items</li> <li>• Protection services</li> <li>• Capacity Building</li> <li>• Coordination</li> <li>• Resource mobilisation</li> </ul>
<b>ADRA</b>	<b>Livelihoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food distribution</li> <li>• Support to livelihoods improvement interventions</li> <li>• Social protection</li> </ul>
<b>African Initiative for Relief and Development</b>	<b>Transport and logistics</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fleet management

(AIRD)			
Alight	Community Based Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection</li> <li>• Legal services</li> <li>• Community services</li> <li>• Menstrual hygiene management</li> <li>• Support livelihoods improvement interventions</li> <li>• Nutrition</li> <li>• Psychosocial support</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and protection</li> </ul>	
AVSI Foundation	Production and Health		
African Women and Youth Action for Development (AWYAD)	Community Based Services		
Feed the Hungry	Production and Education	<input type="checkbox"/> School feeding programme	
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	Education CBS Production Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Psychosocial support</li> <li>• Support livelihoods improvement interventions</li> <li>• Infrastructure especially in schools</li> <li>• Skills development</li> <li>• Support livelihoods improvement interventions, Environment and Energy</li> <li>• General protection services including, Child Protection, case management, GBV prevention and response,</li> <li>• Support to PSN and EVIs</li> <li>• Tree planting</li> <li>• Natural resource governance</li> </ul>	
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Production, Natural Resources		

Medical teams International (MTI)	Health Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and Nutrition</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Capacity building of health workers and VHTs on common epidemics, Reproductive health, and PSEA.</li> <li>• Construction of medical staff accommodation, Temporally OPD structure and minor repairs of health facilities</li> <li>• Conduct joint/ district led support supervision visits and meetings.</li> <li>• Constitute and train Emergency Response Team (ERT) on selected common disease outbreaks (cholera, viral hemorrhagic fevers, measles.</li> <li>• Conduct quarterly outbreak simulation exercises for the ERT and medical staff</li> <li>• Sample/specimen collection and transportation to analytical laboratory</li> <li>• Conduct district led vulnerability assessment and mapping of communities prone to disease outbreaks.</li> <li>• Conduct District led training of DTF members on Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework</li> <li>• Support District to update their epidemic contingency plans to include and clearly define triggers for epidemic crisis modifier activation</li> <li>• Conduct district led rapid assessment to identify critical gaps in District epidemic response mechanisms</li> </ul>
Nsamizi Training Institute For Social Development (NTISD)	Natural Resources Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy and Environment</li> <li>• Support livelihoods improvement interventions</li> </ul>
Oxfam Rwanda	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water development and distribution</li> <li>• Fecal sludge management</li> <li>• Sanitation and hygiene promotion</li> </ul>



Save the Children International (SCI)	Education CBS Production Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Protection</li> <li>• Early Childhood Development</li> <li>• Provision of psycho-social support to learners</li> <li>• Construction of child friendly spaces</li> <li>• Provision of support to ECD</li> <li>• Provision of support to AEP</li> <li>• Construction of classrooms, latrines and staff houses.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of furniture to schools.</li> <li>• Provision of wash rooms to schools</li> <li>• Provision of scholastic materials to learners</li> <li>• Provision of Facilitators for AEP and teachers for primary schools.</li> <li>• Facilitate referrals of learners to different partners for specialized support</li> <li>• Provision of capacity building to facilitators and teachers.</li> </ul>
SOS Children's Villages Uganda	CBS Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection</li> <li>• Support livelihoods improvement interventions</li> <li>• Gender Advocacy</li> </ul>
Uganda Red Cross Society (URC)	CBS Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Protection</li> <li>• Family linkages/family tracing and re-unification</li> <li>• Health supplies</li> <li>• Support to blood bank</li> <li>• Provision of hand washing facilities in public institutions.</li> <li>• Construction of latrines in public places and institutions</li> <li>• Carrying out trainings to staff, schools and health centres on WASH and Gender Based Violence.</li> <li>• Provision of safe water by drilling and construction/repair of bore halls.</li> <li>• Provision of wash rooms in schools and health centres</li> <li>• Provision of Psycho-social support</li> <li>• Mitigation of calamities and accidents.</li> <li>• Provision of Health and reproductive education to schools.</li> </ul>

Windle International Uganda (WIU)	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scholarship management</li> </ul>
Xavier project	Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer training</li> <li>Support to farmer groups with inputs</li> </ul>
Water for People	WASH Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WASH infrastructure development</li> <li>Menstrual hygiene management</li> <li>Institutional capacity strengthening</li> <li>Fragile ecosystem protection</li> <li>Community mobilisation</li> <li>Action research</li> </ul>
CARE international	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster preparedness and management</li> <li>Development of District Contingency Plan</li> <li>Integration of DCP into DDP111</li> <li>Dissemination and fund raising for implementation of DCP</li> <li>Development of Community Disaster Preparedness Action Plans (CoDPAPs)</li> <li>Facilitate learning visit to disaster hot spots for DDMCs</li> <li>Support livelihoods improvement interventions e.g., orchard establishment, vegetable growing</li> <li>Development of wetland management plans e.g., Kagasha</li> <li>Development of District State of Environment Report (DSOER)</li> <li>Risk, hazard and vulnerability assessment</li> <li>Conduct Gender in Emergencies training</li> <li>Provision of hand washing facilities in public institutions</li> <li>Cross learning and experience sharing events for project steering committees</li> <li>Development of bye laws for sub counties on environment and natural resources management</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commemoration of key international events</li> <li>• Response/simulation exercise on disaster response and management</li> <li>• Natural resource restoration, governance and management</li> <li>• Resource based conflict mitigation.</li> <li>• Dissemination of quarterly weather forecasts and capacity building of key stakeholders on weather and climate information</li> <li>• Documentation of achievements, lessons, challenges and recommendations</li> <li>• Gender Analysis and capacity building</li> <li>• Sustainable Land Management</li> <li>• Raising of tree seedlings and tree growing</li> <li>• Micro scale - irrigation</li> </ul>
<b>World Vision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Livelihoods</li> <li>- Health</li> <li>- WASH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of hand washing facilities in schools, health facilities, etc.</li> <li>• Construction / repair of classrooms and staff houses</li> <li>• Provision of furniture to schools.</li> <li>• Provision of lightening conductors to schools.</li> <li>• Sensitisation of communities on promotion of hygiene.</li> <li>• Carrying out trainings to staff and learners on WASH and Gender Based Violence.</li> <li>• Provision of safe water by drilling and construction/repair of boreholes.</li> <li>• Provision of washrooms in schools.</li> <li>• Provision of instruction materials to schools.</li> <li>• Provision of water treatment facilities in schools</li> <li>• Provision of capacity to teachers in the implementation and management of the curriculum.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support Community mobilization and sensitization on education related matters.</li> <li>• Provision of capacity building to SMCs</li> <li>• Provide support in school inspection and monitoring</li> <li>• Provide support to co-curricular activities including music, dance and drama (MDD).</li> <li>• Skilling the youth,</li> <li>• Promotion of kitchen gardens</li> </ul>
Peace Action Worldwide (PAW)	Production Natural Resources CBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace building and conflict resolution</li> <li>• Livelihood support</li> <li>• Ecosystem restoration</li> </ul>
Compassion International	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scholarship support</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• IECD</li> <li>• Skills development</li> <li>• Provision of scholastic materials</li> <li>• Psychosocial support</li> </ul>
Baylor Uganda	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive HIV response</li> <li>• Emergency medical supplies</li> </ul>
Joint Efforts to Save the Environment	Natural Resources Production WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecosystem restoration</li> <li>• Livelihood support</li> <li>• WASH infrastructure</li> <li>• Community mobilisation</li> </ul>
Kibale Foundation for Rural Environment Development (KAFRED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural resources</li> <li>- Tourism</li> <li>- Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecosystem restoration</li> <li>• Ecotourism</li> <li>• Infrastructure development</li> </ul>
Karambi Action for Life Improvement (KALI)	CBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social protection</li> <li>• Governance</li> </ul>



CARITAS-Fort portal	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and sanitation infrastructure development and</li> <li>• Community sensitization</li> </ul>
Rwenzori Anti-Corruption Coalition	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Social justice</li> <li>• Accountability</li> </ul>
The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ HIV-AIDS and malaria management</li> </ul>
World Health Organization	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action research</li> <li>• Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI)</li> <li>• Relief supplies</li> <li>• Disaster management</li> <li>• Disease surveillance</li> </ul>
World Food Programme	Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency food supplies</li> <li>• Nutrition</li> <li>• Livelihood support</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Provision of food storage facilities</li> <li>• Provision of food supply equipment e.g., trucks</li> <li>• Provision of safe access to fuel and energy</li> <li>• Provision of food to displaced people</li> <li>• Building the capacity of farmer's groups through trainings on post-harvest handling, marketing, financial literacy, value addition</li> </ul>
National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda (NUDIPU)	CBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive education</li> <li>• Registration of People with Disability</li> <li>• Advocacy for the disadvantaged (PWDs)</li> </ul>
Join for Water	WASH Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH infrastructure</li> <li>• Ecosystem restoration</li> <li>• Community mobilisation and awareness creation</li> </ul>

Action for Development (ACfODE)	CBS	□ Social protection
ACODEV	CBS Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual reproductive health</li> <li>• HIV – counseling and testing services</li> <li>• Safe male circumcision</li> </ul>
Midwestern Umbrella for Water and Sanitation (MwUWS)	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH infrastructure construction and management</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> </ul>
National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH infrastructure construction and management</li> <li>• Sewerage services</li> </ul>
Water Development Facility-SW	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH infrastructure construction and management</li> <li>• Sewerage services</li> </ul>
Rural Water and Sanitation regional centre (TSU-6)	WASH Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH infrastructure construction and management</li> <li>• Sewerage services</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Skills development</li> <li>• Resource mobilization</li> </ul>
Albert water management zone (AWMZ)	WASH Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory function</li> <li>• Technical support</li> <li>• Awareness on R Mpanga</li> </ul>
Victoria water management zone (VWMZ)	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory function</li> <li>• Technical support</li> </ul>
National Environment Management Authority	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory function</li> <li>• Technical support</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental monitoring/compliance audits,</li> <li>• ESIA</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Technical backstopping</li> <li>• Awareness raising</li> <li>• Lobbying</li> <li>• Advocacy and monitoring compliance</li> </ul>
National Forestry Authority (NFA)	Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory function</li> <li>• Technical support</li> <li>• Multiplication and supply of planting materials</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Protection of CFRs</li> <li>• Provision of tree seedlings</li> </ul>
Uganda National Meteorology Authority (UNMA)	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory function</li> <li>• Technical support and capacity building</li> <li>• Climate/weather forecast data collection and management.</li> <li>• Weather forecasting and coordination of weather services</li> <li>• Releasing monthly, weekly and daily weather advisories / forecasts / bulletins to guide sectoral early warning</li> </ul>
Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure development f.g., roads and bridges</li> </ul>
Uganda Electricity Regulatory Authority	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory function</li> <li>• Production and distribution of electricity</li> </ul>
TPO-Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	CBS Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental health and psychosocial support</li> </ul>
Brave Hearts Foundation	Energy and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briquette production</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> </ul>

Mind Leap	Education	
Women's Organization Network for Human Rights Advocacy (WONETHA)	Health CBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Music Dance and Drama</li> <li>• Protection of the Rights of Minorities</li> <li>• HIV health education</li> <li>• HIV prevention among commercial sex workers</li> <li>• Psychosocial support</li> <li>• Family planning advocacy</li> </ul>
SIMAMENI	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Girl Education (Secondary)</li> <li>• Life skills development</li> <li>• Psychosocial support</li> <li>• Menstrual hygiene management</li> </ul>
Right to Play	Education and WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Integrated Early Child Hood Education</li> </ul>
Face Foundation	Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Energy and Environment</li> </ul>
PPD-ARO	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Advocacy for family planning</li> </ul>
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Sexual and reproductive health services</li> </ul>
National population Council (NPC)	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population policy formulation</li> <li>• Advocacy for mainstreaming of population factors into development</li> <li>• Maternal and Child Health</li> </ul>
Marie stopes	Health	Family planning
Ministry of Water and Environment	Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization of communities on promotion of hygiene.</li> <li>• Construction of latrines in public places and institutions</li> <li>• Provision of safe water by drilling and construction/repair of bore halls.</li> <li>• Construction of gravity flow schemes and distribution and/or extension of water systems</li> <li>• Provision of water treatment facilities in public places and institutions.</li> </ul>



MAAIF (NARO, NAADS/OWC)	Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of fast maturing &amp; drought tolerant crop varieties,</li> <li>• Provision of good quality livestock breeds,</li> <li>• Provision of agronomic practices</li> <li>• Provision of logistics to facilitate extension services,</li> <li>• Support micro scale irrigation technologies</li> <li>• Provision/distribution of crop/animal health protection technologies,</li> <li>• Promotion of household food security through improved livestock and crop production</li> <li>• Capacity building in post-harvest handling and food storage technologies</li> <li>• Provision and linkage to quality agricultural inputs and markets</li> <li>• Awareness creation and promotion of environmental conservation through agroforestry, FMNR (farmer managed natural regeneration) and soil / water conservation.</li> <li>• Promotion of energy saving technologies such as rocket Lorena energy saving stoves</li> <li>• Promotion of climate smart and nutrition smart agricultural practices</li> <li>• Promotion of village saving and loans associations</li> <li>• Provision of seasonal weather forecast information to farmers and community members</li> </ul>
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## Other Partners/Stakeholders

Stakeholder/ Sector	Contact Person	Functions And Responsibilities
Tin and sand miners	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize resources/finances for support during disasters and crises</li> <li>• Mobilize the rescue of colleagues in case an emergency occurs in a mining quarry</li> <li>• Develop and implement disaster preparedness and management plans and create awareness about them among miners, etc.</li> <li>• Purchase and store emergency equipments</li> <li>• Promote early warning systems for communicating alerts, etc.</li> <li>• Mobilize and organize drills/ response exercises/simulations</li> </ul>
Bakeries	Proprietors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide relief food (bread) as and when reached during crises</li> <li>• Support other needs during disasters</li> </ul>
Produce dealers	Proprietors/ store managers/Board members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide relief foods and cereals as and when need arises</li> <li>• Provide financial and material support when contacted</li> <li>• Provide storage facility for relief items</li> <li>• Subsidize prices for commodities during disasters/emergencies</li> </ul>
Charcoal dealers and briquettes makers	Chairperson of the Association/ The Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide charcoal/briquettes to support communities during crises</li> <li>• Supply products at a relatively low price to the communities</li> </ul>
Money lending institutions and micro credits.	Individual money lenders, Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide financial services to the community (credit and savings)</li> <li>• Financial contribution during a crisis</li> <li>• Provide material support during disasters and emergencies</li> </ul>
Hotels and Lodges	Directors/ Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency accommodation facilities as and when need arises</li> <li>• Provide subsidized food to rescue teams during emergencies</li> <li>• Provide other materials e.g., tent, etc.</li> </ul>
Shop Keepers	Proprietors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide financial services, goods and other materials to communities and rescue teams</li> <li>• Mobilize labor for rescue</li> </ul>
Media houses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broadcast news, information</li> <li>• Raise awareness to public e.g., early warning alerts</li> </ul>

# CHAPTER 5: Capacity-planning matrix

## 1. MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

Strategic Objective	Operational objective	Activities	Focal point Personnel	Focal/Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Response is Managed	Affected population actively participates in the assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the assistance programme.	1. Call emergency meeting of District Disaster preparedness and management Committee, DDPC, affected LLG leaders & Development partners 2. Constitute and facilitate a team to visit and conduct rapid assessment in the affected population/area 3. Establish the existence of and train community structures to coordinate disaster preparedness and response 4. Conduct meetings with the affected population	CAO	DDMC, DDPC Local leaders and Development partners	One	District headquarters	Within 24-48hrs after onset	1day	10,000,000
			CAO	DDMC, Partners, Executive committee, LLG	One	District headquarters	Within 24-48hrs after onset	1day	5,000,000
			CAO	DDMC Sub County Chief/TC UNHCR, Partners and LLGs	One	High risk sub counties and Town Councils including refugee settlements	Before onset of disaster	1-2weeks	24,000,000
			CAO	DDMC Sub County Chief LCV S/Cty & Local leaders (LC1, 2, & 3, PDCs, Parish Chiefs), development	One	High risk sub counties and Town Councils	Within 24-48 hrs	1-2weeks	16,000,000





	3. Orientation of humanitarian agencies and other actors	CAO	DDMC, DDPC, HoD, Sector specialist, Partners	Two	District headquarters	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	1 day	25,000,000
	4. Deployment of teams to undertake relief activities	CAO	Executive and Sector specialists	Two	Affected areas	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2-3 days	10,000,000
	5. Develop and share a program for distribution of humanitarian assistance with clear criteria.	CAO	DDMC Sub county leaders, partners, volunteer	Two	District Hqtrs	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	Continuous	1,000,000
	6. Provision of staff, transport logistics, vehicles and fuel for relief distribution	CAO	DDPC	Two	District headquarters	3 <sup>rd-4<sup>th</sup></sup> week	Need based and availability of relief	300,000,000
	7. Support and closely supervise relief supplies distribution	CAO	DDMC, DDMP, sub county leadership	Two	Affected sites	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	monthly	4,000,000
Response program are monitored and evaluated	1. Constitute Monitoring & evaluation team, develop monitoring plans, indicators and tools	CAO	DDMC, Sector heads/Departmental heads, partners, UNHCR, UNICEF, OPM and private sector	Two	District Hqtrs	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 day	5,000,000
	2. Carry out monitoring visits.	CAO	DDMC, Sector heads/Departmental heads, UNHCR, UNICEF, OPM and private sector	Two	At the affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Bi-weekly	10,500,000

		3. Orientation of humanitarian agencies and other actors	CAO	DDMC, DDPC, HoD, Sector specialist, Partners	Two	District headquarters	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	1 day	25,000,000
		4. Deployment of teams to undertake relief activities	CAO	Executive and Sector specialists	Two	Affected areas	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2-3 days	10,000,000
		5. Develop and share a program for distribution of humanitarian assistance with clear criteria.	CAO	DDMC Sub county leaders, partners, volunteer	Two	District Hqtrs	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	Continuous	1,000,000
		6. Provision of staff, transport logistics, vehicles and fuel for relief distribution	CAO	DDPC	Two	District headquarters	3 <sup>rd-4<sup>th</sup></sup> week	Need based and availability of relief	300,000,000
		7. Support and closely supervise relief supplies distribution	CAO	DDMC, DDMP, sub county leadership	Two	Affected sites	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	monthly	4,000,000
		1. Constitute Monitoring & evaluation team, develop monitoring plans, indicators and tools	CAO	DDMC, Sector heads/Departmental heads, partners, UNHCR, UNICEF, OPM and private sector	Two	District Hqtrs	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 day	5,000,000
	Response program are monitored and evaluated	2. Carry out monitoring visits.	CAO	DDMC, Sector heads/Departmental heads, UNHCR, UNICEF, OPM and private sector	Two	At the affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Bi-weekly	10,500,000

		3. Conduct regular coordination meetings with key stakeholders (daily, weekly, bi-weekly depending on situation at hand)	CAO	DDMC, DDPC, Ips, UNHCR, OPM, UNICEF, WFP	Four	District headquarters	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 day	20,000,000
		4. Compile and disseminate reports	District Planner	DDMPC, Partners, UNHCR, OPM, UNICEF, WFP, private sector	Two	District headquarters	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	2 days	3,000,000
	Response program are monitored	5. Hold feedback meetings with the affected population and share experiences, identify challenges, and forge way to improve response (after action review)	Chairperson DDMC Community Local leaders Sub County leaders	DDMC	Two	Sub county head quarters	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Weekly	40,000,000
		6. Document actions	CAO	DDMC HoDs, Sector specialist, partners	Two	District Hqtrs	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	1 month	40,00,000
	<b>Sub total</b>								

## CAPABILITY 2: WATER

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Hygiene is promoted	Users are involved in the management and maintenance of hygiene facilities.	Assessing hygiene behaviors, knowledge & practices to be addressed	DHI	DWO, CDO	One	Affected sites	48 hrs	2 days	10,000,000
		2. Selecting hygiene promoters from within the affected population	DHI	DWO CDO Community, WASH Committee	One	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	One day	5,000,000
		3. Training hygiene educators on key behavioral change aspects	D/Health Educator	DWO, CDO	One	District Hqtrs	1 <sup>st</sup> week	2 days	22,000,000
		4. Developing and disseminating key hygiene messages for behavioral change	D/Health Educator	DWO DDMC Political leaders Medical Teams DHI	One	District Hqtrs	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	3 -4 weeks	12,800,000
		5. Carrying out hygiene promotional activities (Community awareness sessions, demonstrations on hygiene practices)	D/Health Educator	DWO CDO ADHO-EH UNICEF UNHCR and Partners	One	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	continuous	48,000,000



Adequate water supply exists	Public water points are sufficiently close to households.	1. Constructing water facilities	DWO/DE	WSDF-SW MWUWS , ENV, NWSC, MWE.	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	3 weeks	2,800,000,000
	Public water points are sufficiently close to households.	2. Form water user committees	DWO	DCDO CDO	One	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	continuous	5,000,000
		3. Train water user committees on O&M	DWO	PDCs Parish chiefs Community	One	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	continuous	12,000,000
	Affected population has safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.	1. Provide basic water survival needs of 15-20liters per person per day	DWO /DE	CDO Supportive Partners in the district, sub county leaders	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	continuous	380,000,000
	Water is palatable, potable and safe for personal and domestic hygiene.	1. Conduct sanitary surveys around the water source	DHO	DWO, DCDO, Health Assistant, ADHO-EH CDO	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	2 weeks	8,000,000
		2. Chlorinate water	DWO	DWO	One	Affected sites	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Continuous	15,000,000
		3. Regular water quality testing	DHO	DWO, Partners in the district, NWSC, MWE	One	Affected sites	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Continuous	40,000,000
		4. Carrying out water catchment protection	Environment Officer	DWO, CDO	Two	Affected areas	5 <sup>th</sup> week	Continuous	30,000,000

### CAPABILITY 3: SHELTER

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Shelter and Settlement are provided	Existing shelter and settlement solutions are prioritized.	1. Carry out risk & vulnerability assessment of the existing shelters & settlement	DE	DDMC Assessment team Local leaders Sub County team	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 days	5,000,000
		2. Undertake structural assessment of existing buildings to ascertain their stability	DE	DDMC Environmentalist, Local leaders Community	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 days	15,000,000
		3. Identify land settlement and shelters	OPM	DDMC S/county leaders, Physical Planner CAO Area land committee Political leaders Land Mgt	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 days	8,000,000
		4. Identify available utilities and useability, health, Education services and facilities	DE	DDMC DWO DHO DEO Local leaders	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 days	7,000,000
		5. Putting provisions for temporary shelter facilities such as tarpaulins, tents and Mobiles	OPM	Local Leaders, DEO DHO DE UNHCR	One	Affected	72hrs	5days	1,500,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		6. Carry out rehabilitation of identified stable structures	DE	DDMC Local Leaders OPM Partners	Two	Affected sites	After 72hrs	6months	2,500,000,000
		7. Train /orient /Engage Disaster Preparedness and Management committees, and user communities on O&M of the facilities	DCDO	DDMC Local Leaders OPM Partners	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 months	50,000,000
	Standard physical planning guidelines are used	1. Demarcate plots according to social practices, provision and maintenance of shared resources based on a minimum surface area of 450m <sup>2</sup> per household	Physical Planner,	DDMC S/county leaders, OPM Area land committee Political leaders Land Mgt District Land Board District Physical Planning Committee.	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 months	80,000,000
		2. Prepare, develop and popularize the district Physical Development Plan	Physical Planner	DPPC, DDMC, LLG Leaders, Partners, OPM, MLH&UD and Communities	One	District Wide	72 hrs	1 year	800,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		3. Prepare, develop and popularize detailed Physical Development Plan.	Physical Planner	Town Clerk, OPM, Partners, local leaders	Two	Town Centers and Rwamwanja Settlement	After the broad District PDP	1 year	200,000,000
		4. Facilitate and promote titling of land esp. for institutions	Physical Planner	Town Clerks, PPCs, DLB, OPM, MLH&UD, Partners local leaders	Two	District Wide	72 hrs	18 months	50,000,000
	Affected people have sufficient covered space to provide dignified accommodation.	1. Allocate 9.0m <sup>2</sup> covered floor area per person for accommodation in the refugee settlement.	DE	DDMC, S/County/TC leaders, Physical planner, OPM Target leaders of beneficiaries, RWCIII	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	6 months	15,000,000
Shelter and Settlement are provided	The design of the shelter is acceptable to the affected population and meets minimum standards	1. Carry out site specific geotechnical investigations to guide the design procedures	DE	Local Leaders, DDMC OPM UNHCR MoWT	One	Affected Sites	72 hrs	1 month	80,000,000
		2. Carry out designs of site-specific infrastructure and accordingly get them approved by the relevant authorities.	DE	Town Clerk, Physical Planning Committees MOWT	One	Affected Sites	72 hrs	3 Months	120,000,000



Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		3. Convene meetings with affected population to agree on suitable design of the shelters and materials to be used	DE	Physical planner DCDO OPM DDMC S/county UNHCR	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 days	12,000,000
	Construction is in accordance with Safe Building practices and optimizes the use of local materials and labor	1.Source local materials to implement simple allowable designs 2.Identify skilled & unskilled labour and facilitate them for construction works	DE	DDMC Local leaders UNHCR	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 months	1,800,000,000
		3. Orient/train the skilled & unskilled labourers on the construction standards and Social Health and Safety Safeguards.	DE	Community Local leaders, SDMC, OPM, UNHCR and partners	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 months	540,000,000
		4.Carry out supervision and Technical Backstopping of construction works	DE	DDMC, partners, OPM, UNHCR, UNICEF	One	Affected sites	72 hrs	1 month	50,000,000
			DE	DDMC, Local Leaders, OPM, UNICEF, UNHCR Partners, RWCIII	Two	Affected sites	72 hrs	3 months	100,000,000
	Adverse environmental impact is minimized.	1.Conduct Environment and social Impact Assessment 2. Sensitize the affected communities on environmental	District Environment Officer	DDMC Political leaders SDMC	One	Affected sites	72hrs	2 weeks	80,000,000
			District Environment Officer	DDMC Political leaders SDMC	One	Sub county headquarters	72 hrs	3 months	15,200,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		management.							
		3. Develop environment and social safeguards Management Plan for mitigation measures to minimize adverse environment impacts	District Environment Officer,	DDMC Community Political leaders SDMC	One	Sub county headquarters	72Hrs	1 month	26,500,000
		4. Implement the mitigation measures as identified in the Environment and social Management Plan.	District Environment Officer	Local Leaders, Community, DDMC	One	Targeted sites	72 hrs	1 year	85,000,000
		5. Implementation of social safeguards as spelt out in the Environment and Social Management Plan	DCDO	Local Leaders, Community, DDMC	One	Targeted sites	72 hrs	1 year	17,000,000
Clothing, bedding and household items are provided (Non-Food)	Affected populations have sufficient and appropriate clothing bedding and other nonfood items	1. Source for clothing, beddings and other nonfood items	CAO	DDMC SDMC OPM Partners, UNHCR, UNICEF, Political leaders	One	Towns/Cities	72hrs	Ongoing	650,000,000

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Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Items - NFIs)		2. Verify the registered men, women, girls, boys and the most vulnerable including their diversity	DCDO	DDMC SDMC CAO OPM Planner Partners	One	Rwamwanja and Host Communities	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Within 3 Weeks	15,000,000
		3. Carry out Vulnerability Assessment and develop /update/ database for Refugees and Host community	DCDO	DDMC SDMC Planner Partners UNHCR	One	Rwamwanja and Host Communities	1 <sup>st</sup> Month	1 month	55,000,000
		4. Distribute clothing bedding according vulnerability	CAO	DDMC SDMC Political leaders UNHCR and Partners Red Cross World Vision Save the Children	Two	S/County Headquarters	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Ongoing	30,000,000
		5. Follow up the distributed items	CAO	UNHCR and Partners Local Town Clerks DCDO Leaders DDMC SDMC	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	Ongoing	8,500,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
	Affected households are provided with sufficient items for personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being.	1. Source sufficient items for personal hygiene and health for the affected households	CAO	DDMC SDMC Red Cross World Vision Save the Children UNHCR and Partners	One	Towns/Cities	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Ongoing	900,000,000
		2. Verify the registered men, women girls boys and the most vulnerable	DCDO	DDMC Political leaders Red Cross World Vision Save the Children	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Within One Week	15,000,000

Clothing, bedding and household items are provided	Affected household are provided with sufficient items for personal hygiene, health, dignity and wellbeing.	3. Distribute items for personal hygiene, health and dignity	CAO	DDMC, DCDO, OPM, DHO, DWO, Political leaders UNHCR and Partners	One	Affected sites	72 Hrs	Instant for cases at hand	30,000,000
		4. Follow up the distributed items	CAO	DDMC, Political leaders, DCDO, DWO, DHO/DHO, Partners, OPM and UNHCR,	One	Affected sites	72 Hrs	Instant	8,500,000



Each affected household provided cooking and utensils.	1.Source and procure household utensils	CAO	DDMC, DWO, PDU, CFO, DCDO, Partners and Political leaders	One	Town/ Cities	72 Hrs	Ongoing	500,000,000
	2. Verify the registered men, women girls, boys and the most vulnerable persons	SDMC	DDMC, DCDO, SDMC, Partners, OPM, and Local leaders	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Within One Week	11,000,000
	3. Distribute items per household taking in consideration the most vulnerable	CAO	DDMC, SDMC, Partners, OPM, UHNCR, Local leaders	Two	S/CTY	72hrs	Instant	30,000,000
	4. Follow up the distributed items	CAO	DDMC, SDMC, Local leaders/RWCILs Partners, OPM	Two	Affected sites	72 hrs	Instant	8,500,000
	5. Empower Communities with Livelihoods, business skills, Vocational practical skills and Savings	DCDO	Local Leaders, Religious Leaders, UNHCR, partners and OPM	Two	Rwumwanja and Host Community	72 hrs	Instant	3,000,000,000

#### CAPABILITY: FOOD

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Food aid is planned	Severe malnutrition is addressed.	1. Establish therapeutic feeding centers. 2. Provide psychosocial	DHO	UNICEF, MOH, MTI	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	2 weeks	100,000,000
			DCDO	TPO, ALIGHT	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	20,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Food aid is planned	addressed.	2. Provide psychosocial support to the affected individuals.	DCDO	TPO, ALIGHT Save the Children	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	20,000,000
		3. Training of care givers	DHO	Save the Children WV, MTI	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 week	30,000,000
		1. Treat all clinical cases of deficiency diseases.	DHO	UNICEF, MOH, MTI	Two	Affected sites	2 <sup>nd</sup> weeks	6 months	10,000,000
	Micronutrient deficiencies are addressed.	2. Establish procedures to respond efficiently to micronutrient deficiencies.	DHO	MOH, MTI	Two	Affected sites	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	3 weeks	1,000,000
		3. Conduct training for health workers to handle micronutrient deficiency to the affected population.	DHO	MOH, MTI UNICEF	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	2 weeks	18,000,000
		4. Put in place strategies for prevention of micronutrient deficiencies.	DHO	MOH, MTI	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	5,000,000
		5. Promotion of nutrient dense food crops and establishment of back yard gardens	Production officer	MAAIF, MTI, NAADS and other partners	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	50,000,000
		1. Ensure that the distributed ration meets total nutritional requirements.	DHO	MOH, MTI, WFP UNBS	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 week	10,000,000
		2. Ensure that food rations distributed reduce or eliminate the nutritional needs for disaster - affected population	DHO	MOH, WFP, MTI	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	6 months	5,000,000
	Rations for general food distribution are designed to bridge the gap between the affected population's requirements and their own food resources.								

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
	The food items provided are usable, appropriate and acceptable to the affected population	1. Consult with affected population for appropriate food items to be procured	Production Officer	WFP, NAADS	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	10,000,000
		2. Sensitize the affected population on unfamiliar food preparation with minimum nutrient loss preferably in the local language	Production officer	NAADA, MTL, SOS, NSAMIZI	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	3 months	20,000,000
		3. Provide food items that are easy to cook and consume less time and fuel	Production officer	MAAIF & partners	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	3 months	500,000,000
		4. Provision of planting materials on revolving basis (farmer to farmer)	Production officer	MAAIF & partners	Three	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	continuous	100,000,000
Food aid is managed	Food distributed is of appropriate quality and is fit for human consumption	1. Ensure that the food distributed conforms to the recipients' customs and other internationally accepted standards	Production officer	MAAIF & partners	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	20,000,000
		2. Ensure that the recipients receive food of the internationally accepted quality standards	Production officer	ZARDI/MAAIF, WFP	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	6 months	25,000,000
		3. Ensure that the storage facility for the food distributed is adequately protected from adverse climatic conditions and uncontaminated by chemical or other residuals.	Production officer	DDMC, WFP, OPM, MAAIF, UNBS S/Purse	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	3 months	500,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		4. Put in place monitoring mechanism to ensure food distributed is safe and of the required quality	Production officer	DDMC, WFP partners	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	3 months	20,000,000
		1. Reduction of adverse health effects resulting from inappropriate food handling.	Production officer	District nutritionist, DHO, DDMC, ZARDI, MAAIF WFP	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	20,000,000
		2. Promoting hygienic cooking environment and use clean/renewable energy saving technologies and practices	DNRO	MWE, partners, OPM	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	100,000,000
		3. Sensitize the affected population on the importance of food hygiene	Production officer	DDMC, DHO, ZARDI, MAAIF, partners	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	25,000,000
	Food aid resources (commodities and support funds) are well managed.	4. Ensure that every household has access to cooking utensils, fuel and hygienic materials	Production officer	DDMC, MOH, DHO, MWE, DNRO and partners	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	50,000,000
		1. Ensure that the food aid resources reach the affected population	Production officer	DDMC, OPM, Partners, DCDOs, WFP and UNHCR	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	10,000,000
		2. Establish a local supply chain management in a coordinated and efficient approach.	Production officer	DDMC, OPM, WFP, DCO	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	10,000,000
		3. Design an appropriate inventory accounting system.	D/Planner	DDMC, CFO	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	2 weeks	5,000,000



Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		4.Ensure that every household has access to cooking utensils, fuel and hygienic materials	Production officer	DDMC, MOH, DHO, MWE, DNRO and partners	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 year	50,000,000
	Food aid resources (commodities and support funds) are well managed.	1. Ensure that the food aid resources reach the affected population	Production officer	DDMC, OPM, Partners, DCDOs, WFP and UNHCR	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	10,000,000
		2. Establish a local supply chain management in a coordinated and efficient approach.	Production officer	DDMC, OPM, WFP, DCO	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	10,000,000
		3. Design an appropriate inventory accounting system.	D/Planner	DDMC, CFO	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	2 weeks	5,000,000
		4.Design a monitoring system to reduce food losses on the distribution chain	District Planner	DDMC, OPM, WFP, UNHCR	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	5,000,000
		1.Put in place efficient and equitable distribution methods in consultation with stakeholders	Production Officer	OPM, WFP, partners, UNHCR	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	10,000,000
	Food distribution is responsive, transparent, equitable and appropriate to local conditions.	2. Identify distribution centers close to the affected population.	Production Officer	DDMC, OPM, RWC111, partners, DCDO	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	2,000,000
		3.Inform the beneficiaries on the quality, quantity and date of distribution of food	Production Officer	DDMC, OPM, DCDO, partners, RWCIII	Two	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 week	3,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		4.Data collection, monitoring and reporting	District Planner	DDMC, DCDO, WFP, partners, RWCIII	Three	Affected sites	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 month	15,000,000

#### Capability 5. Health Services

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Health Systems are adequate	Health services are prioritized	1.Assess & establish the common causes of morbidity and mortality	DHO	MoH, WHO, VHT's and partners	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> phase	5 days	10,000,000
		2.Take inventory of health services, infrastructure & human resources	DHO	MoH, and partners	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	4 days	6,000,000
		3.Assess stock level of available medicines, supplies and equipment	DHO	MoH and partners	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	7 days	8,000,000
		4.Develop a plan targeting priority area identified	DHO	MoH and partners	One	District HQ	1 <sup>st</sup> week	3 days	5,000,000
		1.Identify and train health workers on emergency response	DHO	MoH, WHO, DDMC, UNICEF and partners	One	Fort Portal Tourism city	72 hrs.	5 days	255,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		2. Identify and orient VHT/PSWs/community activists on emergency response	DHO	DDMC, RW/C111 and partners	One	Respective S/C	1 week	1 week	90,000,000
		3. Discuss and adopt health standards, guidelines and protocols with all stakeholders	DHO	DDMC, MOH and partners	One	District	72 hours	1 day	5,000,000
Health Systems are adequate	National and local health systems are supported	4. Strengthen existing local health facilities with staff, logistics, medicines and supplies	DHO	MOH, partners and UNICEF	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	continuous	1,700,000,000
	Health services are coordinated across agencies and sectors	1. Allocate tasks/responsibilities to various agencies	CAO	MOH and partners	Two	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 month	1,000,000
	Health services are based on primary health care principles.	2. Conduct coordination meetings (all levels)	CAO	DHO, partners and UNICEF	Two	District/ S/County HQs	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Weekly	50,000,000
	Health services are based on primary health care principles.	1. Carryout social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) to the affected population	DHO	MOH, DCDO, UNICEF and partners	One	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	continuous	200,000,000
	Clinical services are standardized and follow accepted/ national protocols and guidelines.	1. Deploy HWs according to staffing norms of MoH to provide services in all health facilities	DHO	MOH MoFPED MoPS, UNICEF and partners	Two	Affected sites	1 <sup>st</sup> week	continuous	900,000,000

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Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Health Systems are adequate	Clinical services are standardized and follow accepted/ national protocols and guidelines.	2. On-site mentorship of HWs on epidemic management/ clinical guidelines, protocols and list including the rights of patients	DHO	MOH and partners	Two	Respective HCs	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	150,000,000
		3. Provide essential drugs, supplies and protective gears to all health facilities	DHO	MOH, UNICEF and partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	600,000,000
		4. Ensure safe storage and disposal of the dead	DHO	DDMC, UNICEF and partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	50,000,000
		1. Strengthen the existing HMIS in the District Health Office and in all health facilities and agencies	DHO	Biostatistician, DDMC, HIAs (Health Information Assistants) and partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	60,000,000
	Health services are guided by coordinated collection, analysis and utilization of relevant public health data.	2. Collect, analyze data and disseminate information for planning and decision making	DHO	Biostatistician, DDMC, HIAs (Health Information Assistants) and partners	Two	District	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	80,000,000



Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
Communicable Diseases are Controlled	People have access to health information and services that leads to prevention of communicable diseases.	1. Hold stakeholders' meetings to review HMIS data for taking action	DHO	HIAs (Health Information Assistants) and partners	Two	District HQ	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 day	20,000,000
		2. Develop and disseminate Health Education and Promotion messages/ IEC materials	DHE	DCDO MoH, DDMC and partners	Two	District HQ	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	120,000,000
		3. Train leaders & volunteers on the use of IEC materials and distribute IEC materials.	DHE	SCDDMC, partners	Two	District	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	3 days	25,000,000
	All children aged 6 months to 15 years are immunized against measles.	4. Establish outreaches/mobile clinics in the hard-to-reach areas	DHO	MOH, DDMC and partners	Two	Affected site	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Continuous	75,000,000
		1. Carry out active search for disease outbreaks	DHO	MOH, WHO Surveillance Focal Persons, partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	25,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		2. Conduct PIRI (Periodic Intensified Routine Immunization)	DHO	MOH, Health Facility in charges, District EPI FP, UNICEF, WHO and partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	80,000,000
Communicable Diseases are Controlled	All children aged 6 months to 15 years are immunized against measles.	3. Strengthen routine immunization through outreaches	DHO	MOH, DCCA, EPI FPs, H/F in charges, VHTs, UNICEF and partners	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	weekly	60,000,000
		4. Support Covid 19 vaccination	DHO	MoH, UNICEF, WHO and partners	Two	District	Immediate	Continuous	150,000,000
	People have access to effective diagnosis and treatment for those infectious diseases that contribute most significantly to preventable excess morbidity and mortality.	1 Train HWs and VHTs on Community integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) 2 Order and distribute drugs and supplies	DHE	MOH, partners	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	400,000,000
			DHO	NMS District store	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	30,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
		2. Provide reliable means of communication between the Centre, District, Health Facilities and the Community	DHO	MOH, partners	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	5,000,000
		3. Provide adequate stocks of drugs, supplies, HMIS Forms and transport	DHO	MOH, UNICEF, NMS	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	monthly	200,000,000
		4. Designate treatment and isolation centers	DHO	MOH Partners, UNICEF, WHO	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	200,000,000
	Measures are taken to prepare for response to outbreaks of infectious diseases.	1. Train Health Workers, VHTs on Community Based Disease Surveillance and Response.	DHO	MOH, WHO, DSFP H/F SFP, UNICEF and partners	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	5 days	100,000,000
		2. Distribute Standard Case Definitions for Health Workers and Community for case detection	DHO	MOH, SFP H/F in charges, WHO, UNICEF and partners	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	6,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
	timely and effective manner.	2. Distribute Standard Case Definitions for Health Workers and Community for case detection	DHO	MOH, SFP H/F in charges, WHO, UNICEF and partners	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	6,000,000
		3 Strengthen laboratories for disease diagnosis and confirmation	DHO	MOH District Laboratory focal point, WHO, partners	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	60,000,000
		4 Carry out active surveillance according to outbreak	DHO	MOH District surveillance focal point, WHO, H/F SFPs and partners	two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	52,000,000
		5 Provide feedback	DHO	MOH, DHE, WHO, UNICEF and partners	One	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	daily	15,000,000
Communicable Diseases are Controlled	A minimum package of services to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS is	1. Carry out health education and promotion among the affected population about HIV /AIDS, STDs prevention	DHE	DHO, partners, UNICEF	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	20,000,000



Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
	provided	2. Avail condoms and drugs for management of opportunistic infections	DHO	DHE, HIV Clinic in-charges, partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	50,000,000
		3. Designate HIV testing services & ART sites for diagnosis and management	DHO	UNICEF, partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	10,000,000
		4. Train condom distributors among the affected population	DHO	DHE, partners, VHTs	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	20,000,000
Non-Communicable Diseases are Controlled	Injuries are managed	1. Sensitize the population on common injuries and first aid	DHO	DHE, partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	Continuous	22,000,000
		2. Establish and train health workers on standardized system of triage	DHO	Partners, UNICEF, MoH	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 day	50,000,000
		3. Train health workers on first aid and basic resuscitation and referral using standard guidelines	DHO	MoH, partners	Two	District HQ	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	2 days	16,000,000
	Injuries are managed	4. Strengthen emergency unit with equipment, supplies and well-trained staff	DHO	MOH, Partners, UNICEF	Two	District HQ	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Continuous	180,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Primary Responsible Person/Entity	Supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time Start	Duration	Budget
	People have access to the reproductive health Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP).	1. Hold stakeholders meeting and develop a comprehensive reproductive health service	ADHO-MCH	MOH, UNICEF and partners	Two	District HQ	2nd week	1 week	20,000,000
		2. Train health workers on SGBV and provide the RH kits in all health facilities and community (VHT)	PSWO/DCDO	DHO, Partners	Two	District HQ	1st week	1 week	100,000,000
		3 Train HW on Emergency Obstetric Care (EMoC) and provide health facilities with equipment and supplies	DHO	MOH, UNICEF and partners	Two	District HQ	1st week	1 month	95,000,000
		4. Procuring and equip an ambulance	CAO	MOH, UNICEF and partners	Two	District Hospital	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Continuous	500,000,000
		5. Establish a functional referral system	DHO	MOH and partners	Two	District HQ	1st week	Continuous	200,000,000

	provided	2. Establish community-based counseling and psychological first aid	PSWO/DCDO	MoH, DHO and partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 month	35,000,000
		3. Equip mental clinic with mental drugs and logistics	DHO	NMS, MoH District stores	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	continuous	70,000,000
	Essential therapies for chronic noncommunicable disease are provided	1. Identify and register all persons with chronic diseases	DHO	MOH, H/F in charges, VHTs	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	continuous	10,000,000
		2. Provide support to people living with Podocostosis	DHO	MoH, DDMC, UNICEF, WHO and partners	Two	Affected Sub Counties	1 <sup>st</sup> week	continuous	150,000,000
		3. Provide medicines and supplies to the nearest health facility	DHO	MOH, NMS, UNICEF and partners	Two	Affected site	1 <sup>st</sup> week	continuous	70,000,000

## 5.2 Challenges and Recommendations on District Capacity Assessment

Below are some of the challenges Kamwenge District faces in addressing the hazards, disasters and humanitarian needs:

	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Inadequate financial and other resources to handle emergencies/disasters.	a) The District Department Heads are encouraged to continuously integrate DCP into the DDPs budgets and work plans as and when funds are available. This should be cascaded to the Lower Local governments at sub county, Town Councils including UNHCR, OPM and development partners in Rwanwanja refugee settlement, parishes and community. b) Key stakeholders should regularly update the DCP every two years based on potential risks, hazards and vulnerabilities. Guidance can be sought from OPM in undertaking such exercise. c) District Local Governments and key partners to socialize DCP and organize fund raising events with potential donors and strategic partners and or private sectors
2.	Limited data to plan for emergencies.	Key partners plus the district local governments to periodically (every 2 years) update the DCP and capture emerging trends of potential disasters
3.	Inadequate capacity for timely detection and quick response to disasters.	District Local Governments and particularly District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committees to organize capacity building on scenario planning, response exercises, among others to enhance their capacities in disaster preparedness and management
4.	Bureaucracy in Local Government structures.	District Local Government and National Emergency Coordinating Centre (NECOC) to shorten processes and procedures for emergency response in the event of emerging scenario or disaster
5.	Limited coordination among different sectors and partners.	District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committees to regular organize coordination meeting for disaster preparedness and management with key partners at district levels.
6.	Limited capacity to integrate and implement DCP interventions into sector plans.	a) District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committees and key stakeholders at district level to regularly practice and integrate DCP into DDPs b) District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committees plus partners to develop monitoring indicators and track performance on the level of integration and implementation of DCP alongside DDP annually. c) District Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee to disseminate DCP to lower-level government including communities/refugees (persons of concern)

## 5.3 Conclusion

This first DCP Kamwenge took a participatory process with all key stakeholders involved from district, partners, UNHCR, OPM and development partners. The DCP is hinged on a detailed and consultative Risk, Hazard and Vulnerability assessment conducted in 2021. It was validated and consequently approved by the District Council on December 20, 2023, with amendments which the small technical working group comprising of Mr Kasango William (DNRO), Dr Kamanyire Alfred (DPO), Mr Bakesiima Patrick (District Planner), Ms Anguparu Monica (Technical Manager Natural Resources -CARE) and Mr Selevano Kamabu (Physical Planner) addressed. The entire process was facilitated by CARE international in Uganda with funds from the European Union Through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF). It is now submitted for publication and dissemination as working document.



# APPENDIX ONE: GLOSSARY/DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

**“Act”** means the Disaster Preparedness and Management Act.

**‘Climate Change’** refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity (IPCC, 2001)

**‘Climate Variability’** refers to variations in the mean state and other statistics of the climate on all temporal and special scales beyond that of the individual weather events. Variability may be due to natural or internal processes within the climate system.

**“developer”** means a person carrying out any activity subject to an impact assessment;

**“disaster”** means the occurrence of a sudden or major misfortune which disrupts the basic fabric and normal functioning of a society or community. An event or series of events which gives rise to casualties or damage or loss of property, infrastructure, essential services or means of livelihood on a scale which is beyond the normal capacity of the affected communities to cope with unaided. Disaster is sometimes also used to describe a catastrophic situation in which the normal patterns of life or eco-systems have been disrupted and extraordinary, emergency interventions are required to save and preserve human lives or the environment. Disasters are frequently categorized according to their perceived causes and speed of impact. In the context of community disaster education, not every event arising out of a hazard is a disaster. A disaster occurs when a disruption reaches such proportions that there are injuries, deaths or property damage, and when the disruption affects many or all of the community’s essential functions such as water supply, electricity power, roads and hospitals. Also, people affected by a disaster may need assistance to alleviate their suffering.

**“disaster risk management”** means continuous and dynamic multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and management which seeks by systematic study and analysis of disasters, to improve measures relating to the prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and post disaster recovery;

**“district emergency coordination and response centre (DECOC)”** means the 24 hour district disaster working base where emergency incident reports are received, maps, data and equipment are displayed or placed on standby to assist in emergency response co-ordination and communication.

**“Early Warning System”** means a program establish to monitor and warn of the threat disasters ahead of time, to trigger timely, appropriate, preventive measures. Such a program involves monitoring at household, community, district and national levels;

**“emergency”** means a condition of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestations other than conditions resulting from a labour controversy.

**“emergency phase”** means the period during which extraordinary measures have to be taken. Special emergency procedures and authorities may be applied to support

human needs, sustain livelihoods, and protect property to avoid the onset of a disaster. This phase can encompass predisaster, disaster alert, disaster relief and recovery periods. An emergency phase may be quite extensive, as in a slow onset disaster such as a famine. It can also be relatively short-lived, as after an earthquake;

**“environment”** has the meaning assigned to it under the National Environment Statute, 1995;

**“environmental health”** means the wellbeing of man in relation to those factors in his or her environment which may be responsible for harmful effects on his health;

**“epidemics”** means exposure to a toxin resulting in pronounced rise in a number of cases of parasitic or infectious origin;

**“food”** means any article used for food or drink other than drugs or water, but includes ice, and any articles which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food, and includes flavouring matters and condiments;

**“fund”** means the Disaster Preparedness and Management Fund;

**“hazard”** means a rare or extreme event in the natural or man-made environment that adversely affects human life, property or activity to the extent of causing disaster. A hazard is a natural or man-made phenomenon which may cause physical damage, economic losses, or threaten human life and well-being if it occurs in an area of human settlement, agricultural, or industrial activity. Note, however, that in engineering, the term is used in a more specific, mathematical sense to mean the probability of the occurrence, within a specified period of time and a given area, of a particular, potential damaging phenomenon of a given severity or intensity;

**“human-made disasters”** means disasters or emergency situations where the principal, direct causes are identifiable human actions, deliberate or otherwise. Apart from “technological” and “ecological” disasters, this mainly involves situations in which civilian populations suffer casualties, losses of property, basic services and means of livelihood as a result of war or civil strife, for example. Human-made disasters or emergencies can be of the rapid or slow onset types, and in the case of internal conflict, can lead to “complex emergencies” as well. Human-made disaster acknowledges that all disasters are caused by humans because they have chosen, for whatever reason, to be where natural phenomena occur that result in adverse impacts on people. This mainly involves situations in which civilian populations suffer casualties, losses of property, basic services and means of livelihood as a result of war, civil strife, or other conflict;

**“human settlement”** means any building or tent together with the land on which it is situated and the adjoining land used in connection with it, and includes any vehicle, conveyance or vessel;

**“infectious disease”** means any disease which can be communicated directly or indirectly by any person or livestock suffering from it to any other person;

**“lead agency”** means any ministry, department, parastatal agency, public officer in which or whom any law vests functions of control or management of any segment of disaster management;

**“local disaster”** management committee” consists of persons elected at sub-county level;

**“local government”** has the same meaning assigned to it by the Local Government Act, 1997 and its subsequent amendments;

**“Minister”** means the minister responsible for disaster preparedness and management;

**“mitigation”** means measures which lessen the impact of a disaster phenomenon by improving a society’s ability to absorb the impact with minimum damage or disruptive effect. It is a collective term used to encompass all activities undertaken in anticipation of the occurrence of a potentially disastrous event, including preparedness and long-term risk reduction measures. The process of planning and implementing measures to reduce the risks associated with known natural and man-made hazards and to deal with disasters, which do occur. Strategies and specific measures designed on the basis of risk assessments and political decisions concerning the levels of risk which are considered to be acceptable and the resources to be allocated (by the national and sub-national authorities and external donors. The measures include both preparedness and protection of physical infrastructure and economic assets. In practice mitigation involves actions such as:

- promoting sound land use planning based on known hazards;
- relocating or elevating structures out of flood plains;
- developing, adopting, and enforcing effective building codes and standards;
- engineering roads and bridges to withstand earthquakes;

**“national disaster coordination and response centre (NECOC)”** means the 24 hour national disaster emergency centre where emergency incident reports are received, maps, data and emergency equipment are displayed or placed on standby mode for rapid response and coordination of emergency actions.

**“natural disaster”** means a disaster originating from a natural mishap;

**“natural phenomena”** means extreme climatological, hydrological or geological process that do not pose any threat to persons or property;

**“occupational health”** means the state or process of achieving the health of workers in all work places, situations and occupations;

**“pollution”** has the same meaning as assigned to it by the National Environment Statute, 1995;

**“population displacements”** are usually associated with crisis-induced mass migration in which large numbers of people are forced to leave their homes to seek alternative means of survival. Such mass movements normally result from the effects of conflict, severe food shortages and collapse of economic support systems;

**“preparedness”** involves the development and regular testing of warning systems (linked to forecasting systems) and plans for evacuation or other measures to be taken during a disaster alert period to minimize potential loss of life and physical damage; the education and training of officials and the population at risk; the establishment of policies, standards, organizational arrangements and operational plans to be applied following a disaster impact; the securing of resources (possibly including the stockpiling of supplies and the earmarking of funds); and the training of intervention teams. It must be supported by enabling legislation;

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**“preparedness activities”**

means a set of activities which enhance the abilities of individuals, communities, and businesses to respond to a disaster. Disaster exercises, disaster-preparedness training, and public education are examples of preparedness activities;

**“prevention”** means those measures which are aimed at stopping a disaster from occurring or preventing such occurrence having harmful effects on communities or groups of individuals;

**“reconstruction”** means the actions taken to establish a community after a period of rehabilitation subsequent to a disaster. Actions would include reconstruction/ rehabilitation of houses, restoration of all services to enable the affected community resume its pre-disaster state;

**“recovery”** means the process by which the nation, communities or groups of individuals are assisted to return to their proper level of functioning and livelihood following a disaster;

**“rehabilitation”** means the operation and decision taken after a disaster with a view to restoring a stricken community to its former living conditions, while encouraging and facilitating the necessary adjustments to the changes caused by the disaster;

**“relief phase”** means the period immediately following the occurrence of a sudden disaster or the late discovery of a neglected or deteriorated slow on-set situation when exceptional measures have to be taken to search and find the survivors as well as meet their basic needs for shelter, water, food and medical care;

**“response”** means activities to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Based on the requirements of the situation, response assistance will be provided to an affected area under the National Response Plan using a partial activation of selected primary agencies or the full activation of all the primary agencies to meet the needs of the situation. Response activities, during the immediate aftermath of a disaster, deal with emergency needs and restore community services. For example, mass care, spontaneous and professional search and rescue, damage assessment, and provision of communications are ways that people and organizations respond;

**“risk”** is the probability that a hazard will occur and means expected losses due to the particular hazard. It is the product of a hazard and vulnerability;

**“sanitation”** encompasses the isolation of excreta from the environment, maintenance of personal hygiene, safe disposal of solid waste, the safe drinking water chain and vector control; **“slow-on-set disasters”** Sometimes creeping disasters or situations in which the ability of people to acquire food and other necessities of life slowly declines to a point where survival is ultimately jeopardized. Such situations are typically brought on or precipitated by drought, crop failure, pest diseases, or other forms of “ecological disaster, or neglect. If detected early enough, remedial action can be taken to prevent excessive human distress or suffering occurring. However, if neglected, the result can be widespread destitution and suffering, and a need for emergency humanitarianism assistance as in the aftermath of sudden disasters;



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*Chairperson LCV Kamwenge (blue shirt) taking part in demonstrating how to put off fire during fire drill organized by CRRF project of CARE.*

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