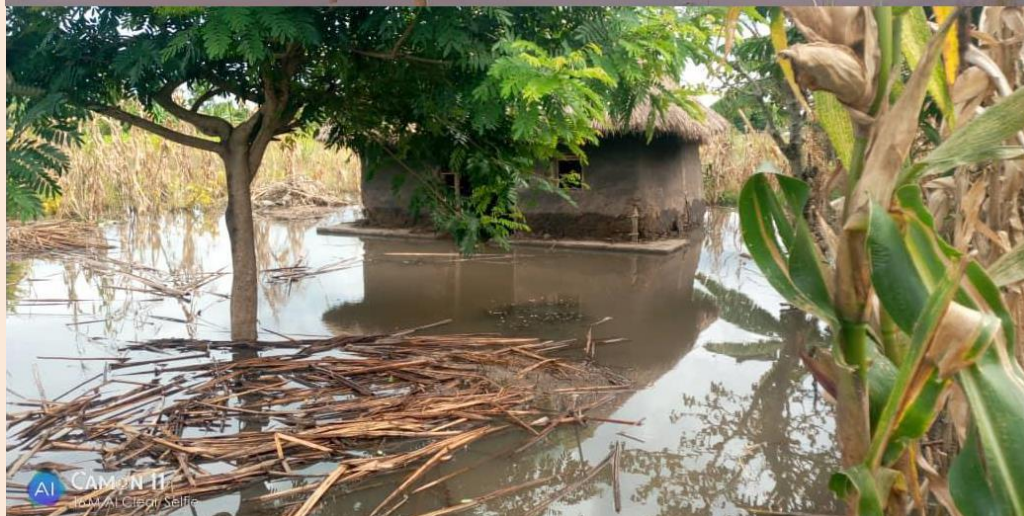




REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

KAYUNGA DISTRICT' LOCAL GOVERNMENT



DISTRICT INCLUSIVE MULTI-HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN 2023/24 – 2024/25

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LOCATION OF KAYUNGA DISTRICT AND ITS SUB-COUNTIES

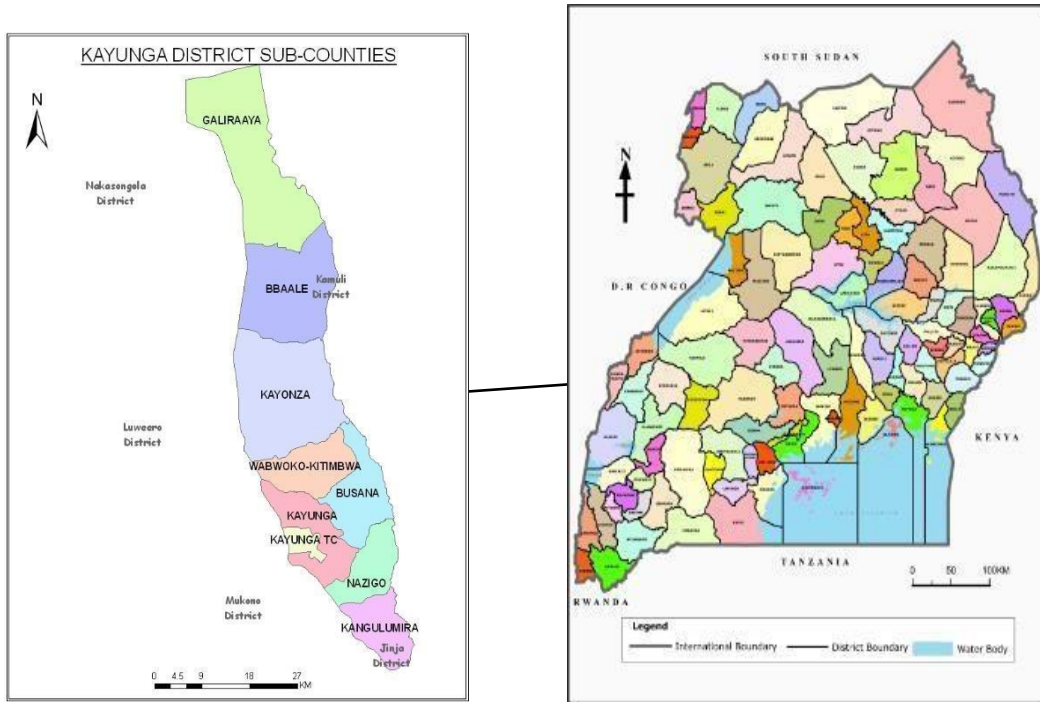


Figure 1: The Disaster-Prone sub counties

FOREWORD

Kayunga District Local Government recognizes the importance of District Contingency Plan and Disaster Management and Preparedness which is a mandatory requirement under the Ugandan Constitution and the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, 2011.

The Kayunga District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated response to the anticipated potential emergencies to address the humanitarian needs of those adversely affected. In line with the district vision and the mission and in conformity to the National Development Plan (NDPIII) and Vision 2040. The District Contingency Plan (DCP) 2023/2024 - 2024/2025 has formulated strategies that aim to integrate disaster and climate issues in the District Development Plan 2020/21 – 2024/25.

This document is for use by all Heads of Departments and partners under the coordination of the District Administration. The district Contingency Plan enjoys the support of the Government of Uganda, Development partners and the implementation and maintenance of the Plan is the responsibility of the District Local Government.



Muwonge Andrew

Chairperson LC V

APPROVAL STATEMENT


Kayunga District is among the disaster prone areas in the country with the major factors that are responsible for disaster occurrences in the district being but not limited to environmental degradation, poverty, and other natural factors. The critical issue is that the degradation rate which is highly dependent on human actions and the wetlands and the water bodies that surround the district are the major driving forces. In line with The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management (2010), National Development Plan (NDP) and Vision 2040. Kayunga District has formulated an inclusive DCP with strategies of integrating disaster and climate issues in the District Development Plan 2023/24-2025/26.

This Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated response to the anticipated potential emergencies to address the humanitarian needs of those adversely affected and is intended for use by all Heads of Departments and District Development Partners in the framework of the Public-Private Partnership under the coordination of the District Planning Department. All relevant organizations and agencies are expected to integrate disaster issues and considerations into their policy, planning and programming at all levels.

The Office of the Prime Minister as the focal agency for disaster management in Uganda will develop and provide the guidelines with the participation of sectoral experts to ensure its compatibility. The DCP enjoys the support of Kayunga District Local Government (DLG), Government of Uganda, and its implementation and maintenance is the prime responsibility of Kayunga DLG.

.....
HON. ENG. HILLARY ONEK

MINISTER OF RELIEF, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND REFUGEES



.....
Muwonge Andrew

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON LC V



.....
BATAMBUZE ABDU

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of Kayunga District Local Government, I wish to express sincere appreciation to the key stakeholders who provided their valuable inputs and support to this District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan of Kayunga District.

I wish to thank all those who have contributed in one way or the other to the formulation and review of this plan, but most especially the District Disaster Management Committee, District and Sub County Technical staff and political leaders and development partners who endeavoured to provide wealth of information that has been together to formulate this plan.

In the same spirit, I commend the formulation of this District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan to all development partners especially European Union Humanitarian Aid (DG-ECHO) for funding this process, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Netherlands Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross and the implementing Partner; Uganda Red Cross Society. Special appreciation goes to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) for providing technical guidance during the process of drafting of this plan.

I further invite them to continue working with the district to address the various measures and actions that the plan identifies

Allow me, therefore, to present the Kayunga District inclusion multi-hazard Contingency Plan as our contribution towards the government's efforts of pursuing socio-economic development through Disaster Management

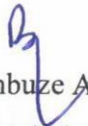

Batambuze Abdu
Chief Administrative Officer

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARC	American Refugee Committee
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBS	Community Based Services
DEC	District Executive Committee
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DHO	District Health Officer
DIO	District Information Officer
DLG	District Local Government
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GoU	Government of Uganda
HCs	Health Centres
HHs	House Holds
HRV	Multi-hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability
KDDMC	Kayunga District Disaster Management Committee
KDLG	Kayunga District Local Government
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LC	Local Council
LLG	Lower Local Government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NFA	National Forestry Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PFO	Principal Finance Officer
RDC	Residence District Commissioner
SCDMC	Sub-County Disaster Management Committee
S/C	Sub-County
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
TC	Town Clerk
T/C	Town Council
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
VHT	Village Health Teams
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme
EWEA	Early Warning Early Action
AA	Anticipatory Action

GLOSSARY OF KEY WORDS AND TERMINOLOGIES

Hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation

Risk is a probability of a hazard occurring or threatening to occur

Vulnerability refers to the propensity of exposed elements such as human beings, their livelihoods, and assets to suffer adverse effects when impacted by hazard events

Climate variability refers to the climatic parameter of a region varying from its long-term mean. Every year in a specific time period, the climate of a location is different. Some years have below average rainfall, some have average or above average rainfall

Disaster is a progressive or sudden widespread or localized, natural or human-caused occurrence which causes or threatens to cause death or injury, damage to property, infrastructure or environment, disruption of life of a community and its magnitude exceeds the ability of those affected to cope using only their own resources

Disaster management is a continual and integrated multi-sectorial and multidisciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation

Mitigation means structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation, and technological hazards

Preparedness means activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations

Response means measures taken during or immediately after an incident or a disaster in order to bring relief to affected communities or individuals

Adaptation means the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This multi hazard contingency plan is in response to the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, with the purpose to have a prepared district for disaster management by counteracting vulnerability at community and local government levels, reducing the impact of hazards where possible through mitigation, prediction, early warning, preparedness and response. This plan has been prepared in close collaboration and coordination with OPM department of Disaster Preparedness and Management, and support from ECHO and Uganda Red Cross Society.

The Plan is presented in 6 chapters;

Chapter one has details of the introduction and background literature of Kayunga District. It explains the location and land size, soil, geographical features, land use, vegetation, administrative structure, demographic characteristics, productive resources and economic activities, and indicators in different sectors.

Chapter two gives an elaborate situational analysis of the disaster issues in Kayunga district. It also gives the assessment of the possible disasters in the district and the analysis of the top eight hazards. It explains the vulnerability analysis of the hazards and priority areas for response in the eventuality of the hazards.

Chapter three is basically the general objective of the contingency plan. It has the vision, goal, strategic objectives and actions of the plan. The vision of the Plan is “A disaster prepared district with capacity to cope and sustain livelihood” and the goal is “To strengthen disaster preparedness and management in Kayunga district”.

Chapter four explains the management and coordination arrangements of this plan. It gives a clear guidance on how the resilience capacities available will be guided to resist and respond to systematic and sudden shocks the district may suffer. It identifies all development partners and programmes in the district, the activities implemented, giving an understanding of the capacity Kayunga District has and this has been done by enlisting the organisations/stakeholders, sectors

involved in and activities being implemented. They include both local and international stakeholders. This chapter also has an illustration of the organisational structure indicating how information will flow among the different key stakeholders. It will guide management and coordination of the different actors in disaster preparedness and response and this includes; OPM and other development partners, DDMC, SC/TC DMC and the Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) and vice versa. The Chapter also identifies some key challenges on district capacity assessment gaps which need to be addressed to manage the emergency humanitarian situations which may arise for an effective disaster management in the district.

Chapter five has the capacity planning matrix. It seeks to operationalize the plan, basing on the district's capacity to respond to the possible hazards. It stipulates the strategic objectives, operational objectives, activities, personnel, focal/supporting entities, disaster phase, location, time start, duration and budgets for each of the five key sectors identified (Management and coordination, food security, water and sanitation, health and education).

Chapter six has three annexes to this contingency plan. This includes contingency plan formulation team, definition of threshold and triggers for various disasters and district disaster preparedness and management standard operating procedures (sops)-

CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0. Background information

This Chapter provides details of the background literature of Kayunga District. It explains the location and land size, soil, geographical features, land use and vegetation, Administrative Structure (Lower Local Governments and Administrative Units Comprising the District) and Demographic Characteristics, and the purpose of the formulation exercise of the contingency plan.

1.1. Background Literature

Kayunga attained district status in December 2000. Until then administration, planning and service delivery was under Mukono district. It is worthy noting that the community appreciates the proximity of the administrative center compared to the distance traveled when it was in Mukono. It came into existence as an act of Ugandan Parliament on 1st December, 2000 although it became fully operational on 1st January 2001.

1.2. Location and Land Size

Kayunga is one of the Districts in the Central regions of Uganda. It is located in the Central region of Uganda, North of Lake Victoria, West of and along the River Nile, and South of Lake Kyoga. Kayunga District borders with the districts of: Buikwe in the South, Mukono in the South west, Jinja in the south East, in the North East, Kamuli, and Luuka in the East, Lake Kyoga and/or Amolatar and Apac in the North, Luweero in the West and Nakasongola in the Northwest. It lies between latitudes 0042'12" N 32° 54'13" E., with an average altitude of 1000 – 1200m above sea level. Kayunga District headquarters are situated in Kayunga Town Council- Ntenjeru Ward, which is on a marram road – a distance of about 70km from Kampala, the Capital of Uganda.

1.3. Soil

Most of the soils in the district are generally of high productivity and are mainly black loamy soils. The dominant soil types are red gravely looms with occasional marram, reddish brown sandy loam on red clay loam. The soils in the wetlands include grey sands whose parent material is alluvium and hill wash, grey coarse sand from lake deposits, black and grey clays from river alluvium and peat sands and clay formed from papyrus residue and river alluvium.

1.4. Geophysical Features

The District is surrounded by water bodies' i.e. river Ssezibwa in the East, river Nile in the west and Lake Kyoga in the Northern part of the district.

1.4.1. Topography

The district has a total area of 1,816.9 square kilometres of which, land area is 1,702.4 square kilometres (93.3%) and the rest is water and wetlands (114.5 square kilometres). It lies between 1000-1200m above sea level. It is generally flat with a number of remarkable hills and wetlands with River Ssezibwa covering the largest part of the papyrus wetlands and this borders Kayunga with Mukono District. In the East, the District is occupied by River Nile which borders Kayunga with Jinja in the South East, Buikwe in the South, Buyende in the North East, and Kamuli Districts. The Northern Part of the District is covered Lake Kyoga in the Northern part.

1.4.2. Land use and Tenure system

Under Article 237 of 1995 in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, land belongs to the citizens of Uganda. Mailo land, which was introduced under the 1900 Agreement, is the dominant land tenure system in the district. Inhabitants are settled on freehold, Kabaka's land and customary tenure land.

The majority of the population is engaged in economic activities that have directly affected the climatic patterns of the district hence reducing the agricultural supplies leading to food insecurity, poverty and malnutrition. These include: Agricultural activities; Most of the land has been cultivated with sugar cane growing composing 30% of the agricultural land, dairy farming, Rampart charcoal burning, Constant reclamation of swamps and Encroachment on forest reserves.

1.4.3. Climate

Kayunga District has a varied climate. The southern part is characterised by tropical climate where the rainfall pattern is bi-modal. The district gets its first rains between March-May and its second September to December. The rainfall is evenly distributed in most parts of the District. The Northern part of the District is characterised with Savannah type of climate where one season of heavy rains is experienced and is not evenly distributed. The average annual rainfall is about 35-126mm.

1.4.4. Vegetation

Kayunga District has a varied vegetation. Most of the district is predominantly covered by savannah vegetation with short grasses and thorny bushes and the other part is covered by swamps. There are two forest reserves Nazigo and Bbaale which have faced high levels of encroachment. Swampy vegetation is also traced along river Ssezibwa.

1.5. Administrative Structure

Kayunga District has a total land area of 1816.9sq. km of which land area is 1,702.4sq.km, it has three constituencies (Bbaale, Ntenjeru North and Ntenjeru South). It has 2 counties (Bbaale and Ntenjeru), 8 Sub-counties (Galiraya, Bbaale, Kayonza, Kitimbwa, Busaana, Nazigo, Kangulumira and Kayunga) and 5 Town Councils (Kayunga, Busaana, Nazigo, Kangulumira and Kitimbwa). 71 parishes and 407 villages as shown below.

Table 1. 1: Number of Local Government and Administrative Units in Kayunga District

SN.	Unit	Number of Units
1	Counties	2
4	Sub-counties	8
5	Town Councils	5
6	Town Boards	1
7	Parishes/ Wards	71
8	Villages	407

Source: Planning Department, Kayunga District

Table 1. 2: Administrative Units in Kayunga District

Constituency	Sub-county / Division / Town Council	Number of Parishes / Wards	Number of Villages / Cells
Bbaale	Galiraya SC	6	38
	Bbaale SC	6	27
	Kayonza SC	9	77
	Kitimbwa SC	6	34
	Kitimbwa TC	3	15
Ntenjeru North	Busaana	8	37
	Busaana TC	5	12
	Kayunga SC	8	54
	Kayunga TC	4	19
Ntenjeru south	Kangulumira SC	3	23
	Kangulumira TC	3	24
	Nazigo SC	7	38
	Nazigo TC	3	9
Total		71	407

Source: Planning Department, Kayunga District

1.6 Political and Administrative Structure

The District Local Council is the highest political authority in the district. It has 31 members headed by a District Local Council Chairperson who serves as the Political head of the district. The district has a functional District Executive Committee (DEC), four standing committees: Finance, Planning and Administration, Education, Health and Community Based services, Production and Natural Resources, Works and Community Based Services. The political leaders provide oversight role in service delivery in the district.

The District has a technical team headed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). The technical team is from thirteen departments namely; Management Support Services, Finance, Production and Marketing, Health, Education and Sports, Roads and Engineering, Water, Natural Resources, Community Based Services, Planning, Internal Audit and Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development. The heads of these departments are the vote controllers at the department level supported by sector heads who form the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC), which provides technical guide to council and implement lawful council decisions.

1.6. Demographic Characteristics

1.6.1 Population Size and Structure

According to Population and Housing census (2014) conducted by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Kayunga District had a total population of 368,062 growing at a rate of 1.9% (during 2002-2014). Out of this 180,706 are males and 187,356 are females, giving a sex ratio of 96.5 percent (males per 100 females) (NPHC 2014). Kayunga District has average household size of 4.76 persons with a fertility rate of 5.8 children per woman. The population density in the district is 231 people per square kilometer. The district has a total of 77,405 households with 62,725 (81%) households headed by males and 14,680(19%) households headed by females.

The District has a total of 343,622 (93%) people living in the rural area while a total of 26,588 (7%) live in the urban area. The majority of the population is mainly concentrated in the growing trading centres of Kangulumira, Nazigo, Busaana, Kitimbwa, and Nakyesa and along the shores of Lake Kyoga at Kawongo Landing site. In terms of livelihood, the district is characterized by a highly rural population that is dependent on agriculture and fishing. The district is a multi-ethnic population with the biggest percentage being Baganda, the Basoga are second largest followed by

the Bagishu, Basamya, the Banyara, the Bagwere, the Japadhola, the Lugbaras, the Sudanese and others. These are scattered throughout the district engaging in the various economic activities in the district.

1.6.2 Population Projections

Table 1. 3: Population Projections by sex by sub county

Sub county	2020			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Galiraya	13,900	12,800	26,700	14,200	13,000	27,200	14,400	13,200	27,600
Bbaale	10,000	9,000	19,000	10,200	9,200	19,400	10,400	9,300	19,700
Kayonza	33,200	32,700	65,900	33,900	33,000	66,900	34,400	33,600	68,000
Kitimbwa	24,800	25,600	50,400	25,200	26,000	51,200	25,700	26,300	52,000
Busaana	31,100	31,500	62,600	31,600	31,900	63,500	32,200	32,400	64,600
Nazigo	23,400	23,900	47,300	23,800	24,300	48,100	24,200	24,600	48,800
Kangulumira	29,000	30,600	59,600	29,500	31,000	60,500	30,000	31,400	61,400
Kayunga	22,800	23,400	46,200	23,300	23,800	47,100	23,700	24,100	47,800
Kayunga TC	14,400	15,600	30,000	14,600	15,800	30,400	14,900	16,000	30,900
Total	202,600	205,100	407,700	206,300	208,000	414,300	209,900	210,900	420,800

Source: UBOS website 2022

Table 1. 4: Population by sex by sub county

Sub county	Male	Female	Total
Galiraya	12,432	11,721	24,153
Bbaale	8,925	8,244	17,169
Kayonza	29,643	29,784	59,427
Kitimbwa	22,116	23,384	45,500
Busaana	27,713	28,775	56,488
Nazigo	20,853	21,875	42,728
Kangulumira	25,844	27,910	53,754
Kayunga	20,372	21,410	41,782
Kayunga TC	12,808	14,253	27,061
Total	180,706	187,356	368,062

Source: Area Specific Profile Report –Kayunga NPHC, 2014

Table 1. 5: Average household size by sub county

Sub county	No. HH	Population	Av. HH size
Galiraya	5,716	26,820	4.7
Bbaale	3,726	16,661	4.4
Kayonza	11,664	59,054	5.0
Kitimbwa	8,938	45,043	5.0
Busaana	10,635	56,588	5.3
Nazigo	9,309	44,473	4.7
Kangulumira	11,889	53,339	4.4
Kayunga	8,745	41,644	4.7
Kayunga TC	6,783	26,588	3.8
	77,405		

Source: Area Specific Profile Report –Kayunga NPHC, 2014

Table 1. 6: Total Population by age group and sex, Kayunga ,2014

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-9	67,315	62,345	129,660
10-19	51,541	49,715	101,256
20-39	36,913	45,224	82,137
40-59	17,641	20,498	38,139
60+	7,296	9,574	16,870
District Total	180,706	187,356	368,062

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2014

1.7 Productive Resources and Economic Activities

Many productive resources and economic activities exist in Kayunga district with the most common being Agriculture (farming), Trade and civil employment. And the majority of the population are engaged in traditional farming.

The District has a number of farming activities that include arable farming, livestock farming, bee keeping, fishing, settlement and small-scale business establishments. Around 55 % of the land is Arable with the community growing mainly food crops especially maize, about 31% of the parishes, Bananas at 17%, coffee by 14%, Beans by 12 %, cassava by 10%, sweet potatoes by 7 %

and pineapples by 6%. The land is also covered by commercial sugar cane growing by Kakira and Lugazi sugar companies. 20% of the land is used for livestock farming including cattle, sheep, pigs and goats. 10% of the land is covered by wetland and fresh water bodies thus activities such as fishing and pottery is taking place. 15% of the land in Kayunga is used for settlement by the population.

1.7.1 Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture like in most rural parts of the country employs almost 96% of the population. Coffee is the main cash crop but due to coffee wilt, its production has decreased. The main food crops include bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, beans and groundnuts. In addition, fruits (pineapples, watermelon, mangoes and passion) are grown for commercial purposes. The sub counties mainly engaged in crop farming are: - Kangulumira, Kitimbwa, Kayonza, Nazigo, Kayunga and Busaana. The rest are mainly involved in livestock farming.

1.7.2 Fishing

Fishing is done in the Northern part of the district along L. Kyoga and River Nile. Other parts of the district (Kangulumira, Nazigo and Kayunga) engage in fish farming. The major fish catches include tilapia and Nile perch.

1.7.3 Livestock Farming

Livestock farming is carried out in Ntenjeru and Bbaale counties; animals mainly reared include cattle, goats and pigs.

1.7.4 Value addition:

Most of the agricultural products in Kayunga district are sold in their raw state **without any value addition**; there are only a few elements of values addition in the areas of rice hurling, grinding cassava, pineapple solar drying, honey processing but these are done at small scale in the district. **Kayunga District Farmers Association (KADIFA) has been leading in this area.**

1.7.5 Industry:

The common processing plants in the district include: - maize mills and coffee hurlers. A milk refrigerating plant was established in Bbaale and a pineapple Juice factory was established in

Kayunga SC - Busaale Parish and it is in its final stages. There is a big potential for agro -based industries like meat processing, fruit processing which the private sector can take advantage of.

1.7.6 Tourism:

The district also has tourism potentials which when developed are good tourist attractions and they are mainly eco- tourism, cultural tourism, bird viewing, white water rafting among others.

The district is also economically ridiculous with agriculture being the major employer of the majority of its population, due to the fact that value has to be added on these agricultural products, processing industries are available. The common processing plants include: - maize mills, rice and coffee hurlers. A milk refrigerating plant was also established in Bbaale Sub County and A pineapple Juice factory was established in Kayunga SC - Busaale Parish and it is in its final stages.

1.7.7 Financial Services:

Kayunga district has five branches of commercial bank i.e. Centenary Rural Development Bank, Post Bank, Stanbic Bank, Equity Bank, Finance trust Bank offering financial services like banking, provision of loans and other packages like mortgage services.

To supplement the services of the banks in the District, the District also has 89 institutions operational of which 27 are Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs,) 49 are community Based Organizations, 8 are savings and credit co-operative societies (SACCOs) and 5 are village saving and loan Associations (VSLA), micro finance institutions like BRAC, PRIDE which promote the culture of savings. All these financial institutions have a number of activities which include: 59% of the NGOs provided social service activities, 67 % of the CBOs provide cultural and Educational activities. 1/3 of the SACCOs provide loans, savings and insurance and training services. The major source of funding for these NGOs/CBOs include membership fee at a 70.4% and 61 % respectively. The SACCOs and VSLAs get their source of funding from sale of shares and savings.

1.8 Electricity

Kayunga has four major sources of power that supplies the business enterprises and households.

1. Electricity (UMEME grid, Generator and solar)
2. Gas and Bio Gas
3. Paraffin (lantern and tadooba)

4. Firewood

According to a report by the *NHPC 2014*, 54 % of the business enterprises use electricity from the national grid as their main source of power supply. The second source of lightning for the households is the use of paraffin as shown in the table below.

Table 1. 7: Sources of power used to support business enterprises and households

Sub-county name	Candles	Electricity National Grid	Solar Electricity	Firewood	Paraffin	Total
Bbaale						
Bbaale	0.0	14.3	0.0	57.1	28.6	100
Galiraya	0.0	12.5	0.0	87.5	0.0	100
Kayonza	81.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Kitimbwa	0.0	50.0	3.3	0.0	46.7	100
Ntenjeru						
Busaana	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	100
Kangulumira	0.0	66.7	6.7	0.0	26.7	100
Kayunga	0.0	71.4	7.1	0.0	21.4	100
Kayunga TC	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Nazigo	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0	47.4	100
Total	12.2	54.0	2.2	7.9	23.7	100

Source: 2014 CIS- UBOS

1.9. Housing Conditions

The proportion of households owning land is 77 percent that with permanent dwelling units is 21.1 percent, those with semi permanent dwelling units are 19.1 percent and those with temporary dwelling units is 59.6 percent. The results show that the highest proportion of households leave in temporary dwelling units (*CIS Report 2014*)

1.10. Health indicators

The district is composed of 25 health units namely: 1 Regional Referral Hospital, 2 HCIV, 13 HCIII and 9 HCII. These health centres offer services such as: mother and child service (Ante

Natal Care (ANC) and immunization), HCIIIs, HCIVs and the hospital carry out deliveries and handle caesarean cases.

HIV/AIDS services such as counselling, testing (HCT) and prevention of mother to child Transmission (PMTCT) services and Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) are also handled at these health centres.

Other services offered include minor operations provided at 3 HCIIIs, 7 laboratory examinations, admissions provided by 8 HCIIIs, at the general district hospital, major operations, caesarean sections and the blood transfusion services are offered. Dental services are also provided in the Referral hospital and two HCIVs.

Table 1. 8: Health Sector Indicators

SN	INDICATOR	VALUE
1	Regional Referral Hospitals	01
2	Health Centre IV	02
3	Health Centre IIIs	8
4	Health Centre IIs	13
5	Immunization Coverage	89.0%
6	HIV Prevalence	7.6%
7	Latrine Coverage	81%
8	Percentage of supervised Deliveries	78.0%
9	Staffing in Health Sector	85%
10	No. of staff houses built from 2016 – 2020Units

Source: Kayunga district Health department, 2023

Table 1. 9: Labour and Delivery care

Indicator	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Number of HIV positive mothers	417	549	554
Total number of deliveries	11174	13,296	14,314
Number of HIV Positive deliveries	553	552	554
Number swallowed ARVs for prophylaxis	308	19	14
Number of infants received ARV prophylaxis	508	19	14

Source: DHO's Office 2022

1.11 Education

Education is one of the key indicators that promote sustainable development that enhances the population in a number of livelihood skills. Kayunga District has a total of 375 primary schools of

which 168 are government and 207 are private primary schools, 47 secondary schools where by 14 are government while 33 are private secondary schools and one government tertiary institute.

Table 1. 10: Indicator Matrix in Universal Primary Section

SN	INDICATOR	VALUE				
1	Total number of primary schools in the district	375				
2	Number of governments aided primary schools	168				
3	Number of private primary schools	207				
4	Number of community primary schools					
6	Number of UPE schools	167				
7	Number of Classrooms (Permanent and complete classrooms)	441				
8	Pupils: Desk ratio	4:1				
9	Pupils: Classroom ratio	100:1				
10	Pupils: Latrine ratio	45:1				
11	Teachers on Payroll	1514				
12	Pupils: Textbook ratio	4:1				
13	Primary completion rate	18%				
14	Enrolment rate (Primary)	72%				
15	Enrolment rate (Secondary)	58%				
16	Teacher pupil ratio	1:46				
17	Literacy rate (Primary education)	43				
18	Numeracy rate (Primary education)	27				
19	UPE capitation Grants (2017/2018)	Shs. 811,760,000				
20	UPE capitation Grants (2018/2019)	Shs. 893,654,000				
21	UPE capitation Grants (2019/2020)	Shs. 1,235,382,000				
22	UPE capitation Grants (2020/2021)	Shs. 1,620,635,000				
23	UPE capitation Grants (2021/2022)	Shs. 1,866,844,000				
School category	Grant aided			Private/Community		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ECD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	46,981,000	43,817,000	90,798,000			
Secondary	15,267,000	14,899,000	30,166,000			
Tertiary	416,000,000	149,000,000	565,000,000			
Accelerated Education programme	-	-	-			
Total						

Source: Kayunga District Education Office, 2023

Table 1. 11: Indicator Matrix in Universal Secondary Section

SN	INDICATOR	VALUE
1	Total number of secondary schools in the district	47
2	Number of government aided secondary schools	14
3	Number of private secondary schools	33
4	Number of community secondary schools	
5	Total enrolment in USE school's	
6	Number of sub-counties without government aided secondary schools	Nil
7	Number USE Schools	11
8	Total enrolment before USE	
9	Enrolment after USE	30,166
10	Number of Classrooms	
11	Teachers on payroll	388
12	Teacher student ratio	1:57

Source: Kayunga District Education department, 2023

1.12 The road networks

The road network of Kayunga district was established and categorized as graded marram, non-marram and tarmac. The summary of the road network in the district is as shown in the table below:

Table 1. 12: Percentage and status of the road network in the district.

Status/type	Estimated kilometres	Community	Feeder	Trunk	Total
Graded Marram	313	0.8	18.6	8.8	28.2
Non Marram	711	20.2	34.8	9.1	64.2
Tarmac	84	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.6
Total	1,108	21.0	53.4	25.5	100.0

Source:2014 CIS

1.13 Natural Resources Endowments

Kayunga District is endowed with abundant natural resources which include forests, fresh water bodies, and swamps.

Table 1. 13: Number of forests by sub-county and type

Sub-county name	Name of forest	Artificial forest	Natural forest	Total
Galiraya	Baizo forest reserve		1	1
	Kiwula forest reserve		1	1
	Wamale forest reserve		1	1
	Kiwenda forest reserve		1	1
Kangulumira	Kalagala forest		1	1
	Namawanyi forest		1	1
Kayunga	Kabiswa's forest	1		1
	Kisuule's forest	1		1
	sempinga Jame's forest	1		1
Total		3	6	9

Source: 2014 CIS- UBOS

1.13.1 Fresh Water Bodies

The district is endowed with two fresh water bodies: River Nile that covers Busaana, Kangulumira, Nazigo and Kayonza sub counties and Lake Kyoga that covers Galiraya sub-county.

CHAPTER TWO – SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Situational Analysis of disaster issues

Common hazards in Kayunga District listed according to priority include;

- Hail/ Wind storms
- Floods
- Dry Spells
- Pest and Diseases
- Land Conflicts
- Fire outbreaks
- Human Disease
- Environmental degradation

Table 2. 1: Risk Assessment

Hazard	Probability	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub- Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	Kayunga district
	1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	1= Very Low 2= Low 3= Moderate 4 = High 5= Very High	1-10 = Low 11-20 =Moderate 21-25 = High	
Hail/ Wind storms	5	5	25	Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C
Floods	4	5	20	Busaana , Bbaale, Galiraya
Dry Spells	5	4	20	Bbaale, Galiraya, Kayonza
Pest and Diseases	5	5	25	Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C
Land Conflicts	5	5	25	Bbaale, Galiraya, Kayonza, Kitimbwa
Fire outbreaks	3	3	9	Bbaale, Galiraya, Kayonza
Human Disease	5	5	25	Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira

Hazard	Probability	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub- Counties
				SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C
Environment degradation	5	5	25	Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C

Key for Relative Risk

	High
	Moderate
	Low

Table 2. 2: Probability score of Occurrence of the Disasters

S/No	Hazard	Probability score
1.	Hail/ Wind storms	5
2.	Land Conflicts	5
3.	Pest and Diseases	5
4.	Human Disease	5
5.	Environmental degradation	5
6.	Floods	4
7.	Dry Spells	4
8.	Fire outbreaks	3

Key

- 1 - Not Occur, 2 – Doubtful, 3 – Possible, 4 – Probable, 5 - Inevitable

Table 2. 3: Probability of Occurrence Kayunga District

No.	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected areas/population
1.	Hail/ Wind storms	Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops destroyed • Reduced yielding potential • Food insecurity • Reduced house hold income • Damage to housing infrastructure • Death of livestock • Interrupts transport 	313622
2.	Land Conflicts	Bbaale, Galiraya, Kayonza, Kitimbwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Displacement • Crop and vegetation destruction • Loss of Lives • Risk of notifiable livestock diseases • Low production • Increase community disputes 	147578
3.	Pests, Vectors and Diseases	Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor harvest • Loss of vegetation • Loss of income • School drop out • Increased level of poverty • Poor use of agro chemical and animal drugs • Reduced livestock productivity (numbers) 	313622
4.	Human Diseases	Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Stress to health services • Low productivity • Immune suppression • Psychosocial stress • Increased Poverty level • School drop outs • Increase in orphan and vulnerable children 	313622
5.	Environmental degradation	Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable rainfall • Extreme weather conditions • Increase pests and diseases outbreak 	313622

No.	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected areas/population
		Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced productivity • Loss of medicinal benefits • Increased soil erosion • Contamination of water and air • Decrease on soil health • Reduced water table • Displacement of communities 	
6.	Floods	Busaana, Bbaale, Galiraya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food shortage • Displacement of communities • Destruction of crops • Damage of infrastructure (hospitals, schools, roads and bridges) • Disease out break • Disruption of transport facilities • Limited access to social services • Damage of sanitation facilities 	100069
7.	Dry Spells	Bbaale, Galiraya, Kayonza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Harvest • Loss of Livestock • Disease outbreak • Poor vegetation cover • Drying of water sources • Increased fire incidences • Malnutrition • Early marriages/ Early pregnancy • Displacement • Increased cases of GBV • Over exploitation natural resources 	102535
8.	Fire outbreaks	Bbaale, Galiraya, Kayonza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution • Damage of crops, animals and vegetation • Soil degradation • Loss of property/ Assets • Death • 	102535

Below is the mean impact assessment to indicate the level of vulnerability of the hazard in the district. This can be used as the basis for prioritization of the hazards.

Table 2. 4: Mean Impact Assessment

Hazard	Probable Frequency	Size of Affected area	Size of population	Potential Lethality	Impact on critical infrastructure	Mean impact Score (2+3+4+5/5)	Hazard priority score (Impact score X Prob. Freq)	Priority
Hail/ Wind storms	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	High
Land Conflicts	3	2	2	3	3	2.6	2	moderate
Pest and Diseases	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	High
Human Disease	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	High
Environmental degradation	3	3	3	2	2	2.6	2	moderate
Floods	2	2	2	3	2	2.2	2	moderate
Dry Spells	2	3	2	2	2	2.2	2	moderate
Fire outbreaks	1	2	2	2	2	1.8	1	Low
Probable Frequent: 1=Occasional, 2=Moderate, 3=Frequent Size, Population and Impact: 0=None/Negligible, 1= Low, 2= Moderate and 3= High								

2.2 Kayunga District Risk Analysis

2.2.1 Hail/ Wind storms

These refer to incidences of heavy rain with hail, violent wind. It usually occurs during rain seasons starting from March to April for first season. Second rain season is from late July, August to late November

Early warning signs	Early warning systems	Early Actions
Change in weather and high intense winds blowing (from North west to the East)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM radios • Community radios • Mega Phones • Weather forecast from UNMA, IGAD, UNIEWS, NECOC indicating rainfall above normal/ seasonal weather forecasts • Inclusive community meetings with sign language to cater for those with hearing impairment • Seasonal weather forecasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating trenches • Pruning of crops • Early Harvesting • Provide early warning information to the hazard prone communities • Community engagements /Sensitization on mitigation measures • Map and gazzeting safer areas for relocation • Intensify Community based surveillance • Scaling up extension services • Strengthen water user committees • Repair storage facilities (Granaries)
Frequent thunder		
Prolonged dry spells		
Increased dark clouds and fast Movement of wind		
Low fruit production indicates heavy rainfall pattern		
Movement of migratory Birds and other species		

Table 2. 5: Early warning signs Systems and Early actions

Table 2. 6: Hazard Analysis

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024	Secondary effect
Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C	4	Rainy Season	Inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity • Soil fertility loss • Poor Crop Yield • floods • Loss of Lives (Human & Animals) • Diseases outbreak • Damage of infrastructure

Key

Probability: 1 = Not occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable

Intensity: 1= Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5= Very High

Table 2. 7: Vulnerability Analysis – Hail/Wind storm

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Land	Loss of soil moisture and structure
Vegetation /Crops	Destroyed
Human capital	Disrupts livelihood
Water sources	Flooding and contamination
Livestock	Loss of Livestock
Infrastructure	Roofs blown off, Building destroyed, Disrupts transport

Table 2. 8: Coping Mechanisms - Hail/Wind storms

General community coping mechanisms	Individual coping mechanisms
Relocate to Public institutions	Relocate to Neighbors
Community self help (Bulungi Bwansi)	Establish Temporal Shelter
Community engagement	Sharing risk information.
Sharing risk information.	Relief (Food and NFI) Mobilisation
Resource mobilisation	Replanting etc
Carry out assessment report (Needs, Risk, Vulnerability)	Insurance assessment report

Table 2. 9: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Action / Response
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of affected areas •
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality test and treatment • Gazette the safe water sources • Strengthen water user committees • Provision of household water treatment supplies • Set up emergency sanitation facilities • Rehabilitate water sources/infrastructure
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education on disease prevention and control • Transportation of affected to emergency health facilities • Community based surveillance • Risk Communication/public health talk shows • Provision of nutrition supplies to malnourished children at health facilities

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Action / Response
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of agro inputs • Scaling up of extension services • Distribution of food
Community based services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization and sensitization on early actions • Psychosocial support activation through community structures • Community engagement • Emergency shelter and relocation sites • Relief food and NFIs

2.2.2 Land Conflicts

Table 2. 10: Early warning Signs, Systems and Early actions

Early warning signs	Early warning systems	Early Actions
Quarrels of land usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM radios • Community radios • Mega Phones • Security reports • Inclusive community meetings with sign language to cater for those with hearing impairment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization on land rights • Opening of boundaries • Community dialogue meetings, mediations, • Sensitization of the communities and encouraging them on will making when still alive. • Encourage village councils to make village land tribunals • Strengthening area land committees at all levels.
Increased complaints over land to police, L. Cs		
Visible destruction plantations/properties, loss of lives		
Vandalism of plantation and properties		
Break down of social cohesion over rumours of witch craft		
Displacement of people		

Table 2. 11: Hazard Analysis - Land Conflicts

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024	Secondary effect
Kayonza SC, Bbaale, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa	4	Through out the year	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity • Disintegration of family units • Poverty • Increased pressure on police to investigate cases of land conflicts • Insecurity in communities over land conflicts in the communities

Key of fa

Probability: 1 = Not occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable

Intensity: 1= Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5= Very High

Table 2. 12: Vulnerability Analysis - Land Conflicts

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Persons	Loss of lives, displacement, sexual harassment, loss of jobs
Birds and Animals	Death, theft
Shelter	Destruction of houses, burning
Infrastructure	Destruction of roads, electricity poles, Wells, boreholes etc Grabbing of land occupied by public facilities.
Social institutions (schools, health centres, religious Institutions)	Loss of land , total destruction
Social structures	Social break down i.e. family, cultural norms and traditions etc.

Table 2. 13: Coping Mechanisms - Land Conflicts

General Community	Individual
Community mobilization and dialogue meetings	Report responsible authorities,
Refer cases to service points i.e. L.Cs, police, sub county authorities, District land office, development	Vacate the land for safety
Land registration of community land through associations	Sale off the land and buy land else way
	Acquisition of land titles
	Land demarcation and fencing of the land

Table 2. 14: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Early action/Response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of counselling services to the affected parties • Provision of medical supplies to the affected communities
Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary opening and surveying • Sensitization of the communities about land laws • Provision of land titles • Making boundaries
Natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and gazetted off public wells, wetlands, river banks etc. • Community sensitization on natural resources
Community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization • Community mediation/ dialogue
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sanitary facilities to displaced communities
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of plant materials to the affected community or families
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security to conflicting parties

2.2.3 Pest and Diseases

Table 2. 15: Early warning Signs, Systems and Early actions

Early warning signs	Early warning systems	Early Actions
Too much rain and or too much sunshine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM radios • Community radios • Inclusive community meetings with sign language to cater for those with hearing impairment • Early messages from Ministry of Health and WHO • Epidemiological reports • UWA reports • Reports of animal disease outbreaks in neighboring districts/DRC • Alerts/advisories from MAAIF • Reports for KDLG Veterinary department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize on digging of trenches and mulching. • Sensitize on crop rotation • Use pesticides and herbicides • Vaccination of livestock • Control livestock movement (permits) • Quarantine
Too much soil moisture		
Withering of leaves		
Low soil moisture		
Livestock movement.		
Strong wind		
Movement of migratory Birds and other plant and animal species		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute early maturing and tolerant varieties.

Table 2. 16: Hazard Analysis – Crop pests and Disease

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024	Secondary effect
Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C	4	Throughout the year	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased animal and human deaths • Increased crop failures • Loss of income among farmers • Increase in food prices • Disease transmission from animals to human beings • Pollution of air, water and food from pesticides • Food scarcity • Malnutrition • Increased domestic violence • Increased crime rates e.g. theft.

Key

Probability: 1 = Not occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable

Intensity: 1= Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5= Very High

Table 2. 17: Vulnerability Analysis - Crop pests and Disease

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Livestock	Death of livestock, loss of income, loss food nutrients (malnutrition)
Crops	Low production, loss of income, loss of food nutrients, low quality, misuse of pesticides and acaracides
Human beings	Death, low productivity, low immunity, chronic diseases (cancers)
Land	Loss of fertility
Water	Poor quality water, high cost of treatment, loss of aquatic life
Health	High cost of health services, health workers' fatigue

Table 2. 18: Coping Mechanisms - Crop pests and Disease

General Community	Individual
Regulate movement of crops and livestock	Destroy and replant
Institute Quarantine measures	Establish tolerant varieties
Destroy and burry infected and affected materials, crops and animals.	Spray and vaccinate
Massive vaccination	Sharing risk information.
Community engagement	Relief (Food and NFI) Mobilisation
Sharing risk information.	Replanting, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
Resource mobilisation	Insurance assessment report
Carry out assessment report (Needs, Risk, Vulnerability)	

Table 2. 19: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Early action/Response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education on disease prevention and control • Massive immunization and deworming • Community based surveillance • Risk Communication/public health talk shows on zoonotic diseases. • Provision of nutrition supplies to those at risk
Community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization and sensitization on early actions • Psychosocial support activation through community structures • Community engagement • food Relief • Community resource mobilization.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality test and treatment • Gazette the safe water sources • Strengthen water user committees • Provision of household water treatment supplies • Rehabilitate water sources/infrastructure
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess level of impact • Provision of agro inputs • Scaling up of extension services • Distribution of food • Provision of early maturing and tolerant varieties. • Institute quarantine measures. • Conduct massive vaccinations • Regulate livestock movement (permit).
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community patrols • Enforce compliance to relevant law, policies Ordinances and bye laws • Caution and fines • Commit offenders to court

2.2.4 Environmental degradation

Environment degradation is the destruction of eco system and extinction of wild life or any change or disturbance of the environment and natural resources.

Table 2. 20: Early warning Signs, Systems and Early actions

Early warning signs	Early warning systems	Early Actions
Over grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM radios • Community radios • Inclusive community meetings with sign language to cater for those with hearing impairment • Geological survey reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Sensitize on early warnings and sustainable use and management of natural resources • Sensitize on the Improved farming practices • Implementation of the solutions form the Environmental Impact Assessment report • Enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. • Recycling of waste material
Encroachment on eco systems		
Decrease of aquatic resources		
Decreased soil productivity		
Deforestation		
Long dry spell		
Water scarcity		
Environmental Impact Assessment		

Table 2. 21: Hazard Analysis – Environmental Degradation

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024	Secondary effect
Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C	4	All seasons	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Shortage of food • Long dry spell • Water scarcity • Poverty • Price fluctuations • Contaminated water • Disease outbreak • Destruction of infrastructure • Social and economic conflicts

Key

Probability: 1 = Not occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable

Intensity: 1= Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5= Very High

Table 2. 22: Vulnerability Analysis – Environmental Degradation

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Land	Land pollution, erosion
Vegetation /Crops	Destroyed
Human capital	Disrupts livelihood
Water sources	Contamination
Livestock	Loss of animals
Infrastructure	Building destroyed, Disrupts transport

Table 2. 23: Coping Mechanisms - Environmental Degradation

General Community	Individual
Community awareness	Community self help
Sharing risk information	Sharing risk information
Resource mobilization	Planting fruit trees
Carry out needs assessment	
Re-afforestation	
Community self help	
Mapping and demarcation of boundaries	

Table 2. 24: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Early action/Response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease control measures (vaccination) • Community outreach programs
Natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on sustainable use and management • Map and demarcate boundaries • Afforestation • Formulation of by-laws on sustainable use of ENM
Community services	Community mobilization and create awareness
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality test and treatment • Gazette the safe water sources • Strengthen water user committees • Provision of household water treatment supplies • Set up emergency sanitation facilities

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Early action/Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate water sources/infrastructure • Formation of water catchment management plan
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness on improved agricultural practices • Promotion of agro forestry practices • Provision of agro inputs
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance enforcement of environmental, laws polices and regulations • Apprehend culprits

2.2.5 Human Diseases

Table 2. 25: Early warning Signs, Systems and Early actions

Early warning signs	Early warning systems	Early Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low Latrine Coverage • Low immunization coverage • poor Garbage Management • High disease prevalence as per medical records • Open Defection in communities. • Limited Access to safe water • Bushy Environment. • Unplanned Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM radios • Community radios • Mega Phones • Security reports • Inclusive community meetings with sign language to cater for those with hearing impairment • Early messages from Ministry of Health and WHO • Epidemiological reports • UWA reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and Enforcement on Latrine construction and use • Increase outreaches and intensify mobilization • Involvement of all stake holders • Proper planning for waste management • Provisions of safe water within 500m • Sensitization on the need for planned developments through plan approval. • Sensitization on clearing of bushy environments

Table 2. 26: Hazard Analysis - Human Diseases

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024	Secondary effect
Kayunga SC&T/C, Busaana SC&T/C, Nazigo SC&T/C, Kangulumira SC&T/c, Kayonza SC, Bbaale SC, Galiraya SC, Kitimbwa SC&T/C	5	All seasons	Inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths • Low Production leading to poverty • Increased dropout rate • Increased Gender Based Violence • Stock out of medicines and supplies in Health facilities. • Malnutrition • Increased crime rates e.g. theft • Myths on specific conditions / Cultural Beliefs

Key

Probability: 1 = Not occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable

Intensity: 1= Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5= Very High

Table 2. 27: Vulnerability Analysis - Human Diseases

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human Beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It leads to deaths • Low Production leading to poverty • Increased dropout rate from schools • Increased Gender Based Violence • Stock out of medicines and supplies in Health facilities. • Malnutrition • Increased crime rates e.g. theft • Myths on specific conditions / Cultural Beliefs. • Vicious cycle of debts
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sold to save lives and improve on standard of living • It creates Land fragmentation
Live stock	Sold to save lives and improve on standard of Living

Table 2. 28: Coping Mechanisms - Human Diseases

General Community	Individual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantine in case of Disease out Break • Community self-help (Bulungi Bwansi) • Community engagement/ Enforcement • Sharing risk information/Health Education • Resource mobilization • Carry out assessment report (Needs, Risk, Vulnerability) • Ensure Mass immunization • Restocking Health facilities with Medicine • Economic Empowerment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take Children for Immunization • Ensure improved Hygiene and sanitation • Ensure you sleeping treated Mosquito nets • Ensure Medical attention in case of any sickness. • Ensure clearing all bushes around our homes • Start Income Generating Activities/ Empowerment

Table 2. 29: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Early action/Response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education on disease prevention and control • Transportation of affected to emergency health facilities • Community based surveillance through VHTs • Risk Communication/public health talk shows • Provision of nutrition supplies to malnourished children at health facilities • Strengthening of Referral System.
Community services	
WASH	
Production	
Enforcement	

2.2.6 Floods

Table 2. 30: Early warning Signs, Systems and Early actions

Early warning signs	Early warning systems	Early Actions
Wetland encroachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM radios • Community radios • Mega Phones • Riverine sensors • Automated rain gauges • Weather forecast from UNMA, IGAD, UNIEWS, NECOC indicating rainfall above normal/seasonal weather forecasts • Inclusive community meetings with sign language to cater for those with hearing impairment • Geological survey reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation away from water bodies • Digging trenches • Strengthening and maintenance of infrastructure • Enforcement of regulations and policies • Community awareness and sensitization • Early harvesting • Demarcating or mapping 100-meter zone from water bodies
Heavy rainfall		
Raised water levels in water bodies		
Frequent hailstorms		
Weather forecast reports		
Environment impact assessment report		

Table 2. 31: Hazard Analysis – Floods

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024	Secondary effect
Galiraya S/C, Bbaale SC, Kayonza SC, Kitimbwa SC, Busaana SC, Nazigo SC, Kayunga SC, Kangulumira SC	4	Rainy season	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased animal and human deaths • Increased crop failures • Loss of income among farmers • Increased land disputes • Poor service delivery • Increased levels of school dropouts • Increase in food prices • Disease transmission from animals to human beings • Pollution from wastes • Food scarcity • Malnutrition • Increased domestic violence

				• Increased crime rates e.g. theft
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Key

Probability: 1 = Not occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable

Intensity: 1= Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5= Very High

Table 2. 32: Vulnerability Analysis - Floods

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Land	Land fragmentation, erosion
Infrastructures	Destroyed
Human capital	Loss of lives, poverty
Health	High spread of diseases

Table 2. 33: Coping Mechanisms - Floods

General Community	Individual
Community relocation	Relocation
Digging trenches	Digging trenches
Community Sensitizations	Following physical planning policy
Provision of relief items	Sharing risk information
Resource mobilization	Voluntary activities
Sharing risk information	Re afforestation
Provide psychosocial support	

Table 2. 34: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Early action/Response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up emergency health centers • Provision of medical help • Emergency movement of patients • Sensitize on good health practices
Community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization • Creating awareness programs • Voluntary activities
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality test and treatment • Gazette the safe water sources • Strengthen water user committees • Provision of household water treatment supplies • Set up emergency sanitation facilities • Rehabilitate water sources/infrastructure
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of relief items • Provision of seeds • Sensitize the community on good agricultural practices
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement existing laws

2.2.7 Dry Spells

Table 2. 35 : Early warning Signs, Systems and Early actions

Early warning signs	Early warning signs	Early Actions
Low moisture winds with un determined direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM radios • Community radios • Inclusive community meetings with sign language to cater for those with hearing impairment • Dry spells and mild tremors • Seasonal weather forecasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulching across the slope • Gazette the safe and depleted water sources • Harvest crops which require high sunshine to be preserved like cassava • Sensitize the community safe post food handling • Support for the local innovated storage facilities • Support aqua tabs to community • Plant crop covers towards the end of the wet season
Low seed dormancy of weeds		
Annual weeds, trees shrubs tend to mature		
No vegetative flash to most plants		
Weather forecasts from UNMA		
Gradual stunted growth attributed to low soil nutrients		
Movement of bee swam and social insect species		
Soil physical structure		
The intensity of early morning fog in valleys		
Musizi seeds mature and drop		

Change of behaviour of the farming community		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on Water harvesting technology and sustainable use of water for production • Deep wells bore holes with aquafer source • Create awareness on the sustainable agricultural practices/ regulated activities in the rechargeable streams to the water reservoirs in the district • Supporting the community to have access to enough water for production and domestic use. • Distribute early harvesting maturing crops like Dodo, Nakati, Gobe • Creating awareness on animal feed storage technology • Support on energy saving stoves and other technology
Some tree shade of leaves		
Lowling water table level and an certain water shade off		

Table 2. 36: Hazard Analysis –Dry Spells

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024	Secondary effect
Bbaale, Galiraya, Kayonza	4	4	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased animal and human deaths • Increased crop failures • Lower the crop yield potential /production • Accelerates pest and diseases development and out brake • Lowers farmers' income

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in food prices • Disease transmission from animals to human beings • Pastoral movement and land conflicts (grabbing) • Pollution from pesticides acaracides due to misuse transport and fire out breaks • Fire outbreak interprets the soil nutrient cycle • It interprets the water cycle (lowering humidity) due low vegetation cover • Food scarcity and safe a water • Nutritional deficiency diseases for Human, Crop, and Livestock • Increased domestic violence • Increased crime rates e.g. theft • Early marriages/ Early pregnancy • Increased cases of GBV • Increased pressure on swamps and the water catchment area and exploitation of the rechargeable streams for River Ssezibwa, Musamya, River Nile, L Kyoga and Lake Victoria • Lower water table
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Key

Probability: 1 = Not occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable

Intensity: 1= Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5= Very High

Table 2. 37: Vulnerability Analysis - Dry Spells

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Land	Loss of soil moisture, weak soil structure, poor soil resilient,
Vegetation /Crops	Destroyed, low quality horticultural products, nutrient deficiency effects, sugar cane fire out breaks
Human capital	Disrupts livelihood, labour mobility for skilled personal
Water sources	Contamination, depletion of the aquifers for shall wells and low water level
Livestock	Nutrient deficiency effects
Infrastructure	Risk of house fire out break, Disrupts transport

Table 2. 38: Coping Mechanisms - Dry Spells

General Community	Individual
Community grows cereals and root tubers (less water factor demand)	Buy more jerricans for water storage
Information sharing through a skilled personals (production)	Tuning oi radio agricultural /weather programmes
Irrigation awareness, farmer field schools’ trainings on Ugfit	Apply for the irrigation pumps in the district production department
The community to adapt the Ugifit micro irrigation programme	Water management and harvesting technologies
Planting early maturing crop / drought tolerant	Use of aqua soil
Encourage community to have food saving groups and close watch	Save /store food for future use
Community will open wet lands for agriculture	
Community will stop farming activities, opt to charcoal burning and other off a farm activities	

Table 2. 39: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Early action/Response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education on disease prevention and control on respiratory diseases • Provision for aqua tabs • Transportation of affected to emergency health facilities • Community based surveillance • Risk Communication/public health talk shows • Provision of nutrition supplies to malnourished children at health facilities including pregnant lactating/ breast feeding mothers, Restocking of drugs for respiratory
Community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization and sensitization on early actions • Psychosocial support activation through community structures • Community engagement • Emergency shelter and relocation sites • Relief food and NFIs
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality test and treatment • Gazette the safe and depleted water sources • Strengthen water user committees • Provision of household water treatment supplies • Set up emergency sanitation facilities • Rehabilitate water sources/infrastructure • Sensitize the community safe post food handling
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of agro inputs for dry spell mitigation like drought tolerant varieties, aqua soil strategic traps for vectors less water factor demand, drying facilities, machinery for pastures and grasses for storage • Scaling up of extension services on sustainable water for production, livestock feed storage technology • Distribution of food • Distribute early harvesting maturing crops like Doodo, nakati, gobe • Supporting the community to have access to enough water for production and domestic use. • Encourage post-harvest handling practices (dry rake)
Natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on the sustainable agricultural practices regulated activities in the rechargeable channels to the water reservoirs in the district • Support on energy saving stoves and other technology
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep wells bore holes with aquafer source

2.2.8 Fire Out Break

Table 2. 40: Early warning Signs, Systems and Early actions

Early warning signs	Early warning systems	Early Actions
Prolonged dry spell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM radios • Community radios • Mega Phones • Inclusive community meetings with sign language to cater for those with hearing impairment • Community early warning systems like drumming and whistle blowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage communities against bush burning • Construction of fire lanes • Provide early warning information to the hazard prone communities • Community engagements /Sensitization on mitigation measures • Map and gazzeting safer areas for relocation • Intensify Community based surveillance • Scaling up extension services
Drying of the vegetation cover		
Decrease in water levels		
Increase in the movement of dry winds		
Change in the colour of the vegetation		
Migration of wild Animals		

Table 2. 41: Hazard Analysis – Fire Out Break

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024	Secondary effect
Galiraya, Bbaale, Kayonza, Kitimbwa, Nazigo, Busaana (Sugarcane growing areas and along R.Sezibwa)	4	Dry spell	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased animal and human deaths • Increased crop failures • Loss of income among farmers • Increase in food prices • Disease transmission from animals to human beings • Pollution from pesticides • Food scarcity • Malnutrition • Increased domestic violence • Increased crime rates e.g. theft • Zoonotic diseases

Key

Probability: 1 = Not occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable

Intensity: 1= Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5= Very High

Table 2. 42: Vulnerability Analysis - Fire Out Break

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Animals	Death
Crops and vegetation	Destroyed
Homesteads	Destroyed
Business centres	Livelihood
Land	Moisture/ fertility
Infrastructure	Damaged

Table 2. 43: Coping Mechanisms - Fire Out Break

General Community	Individual
Voluntary community participation (bulungi bwansi)	Establish temporary structure
Sensitisation of how to prevent re-occurrence	Re-plant crops and trees
Re-planting of crops and trees	Construct upon approved plan
Provision of livelihood support	Start up Income Generating activities
Re-locate to other destination i.e. public institutions	Re-locate to public institutions
Construction of temporary structures	
Carry out assessment report (Needs, Risk, Vulnerability)	
Share information	

Table 2. 44: Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Areas for Early action/Response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fire extinguishers in institutions • Establish medical camps
Community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fire brigade services • Provision of early warning systems • Sensitization • Provision of relief • Counselling of affected persons
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary sanitary facilities • Provision of water facilities
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of early maturing planting materials • Provision of extension services

CHAPTER THREE – VISION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN

3.0 Background information

This Chapter is basically the general objective of the contingency plan. It has the vision, goal, strategic objectives, and actions of the plan.

3.1 Vision

A disaster prepared district with capacity to cope and sustain livelihood

3.3 Overall Goal

To strengthen disaster preparedness and management in Kayunga district

3.4 Strategic Objectives

1. To strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Management structures in the Kayunga district.
2. To enhance the capacity of communities to effectively respond to the disasters in the district
3. To reduce the impact of disasters on social, economic, and infrastructural resources
4. To increase the capacity of ecosystems to withstand pressure and stress from disasters on natural resources

3.4.1 Strategic Objectives and actions

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

To strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Management structures at district and lower local Government levels to prepare, and respond faster to disasters

Operational objectives

OO1.1: To have an effective and functional Disaster Preparedness and Management structures.

Actions

- Conduct a capacity needs assessment, and develop capacity building plans
- Provide logistics for DDMC/DDPC, SCDMC, VDMC operations
- Continuous capacity building of the Disaster Preparedness and Management structures on their roles and responsibilities.
- Review and update Kayunga District Disaster Risk Response and management Plan (contingency plan).
- Conduct the Quarterly DDMC/DDPC, SCDMC, VDMC Meetings except during emergency situation

OO1.2: To have a well-coordinated emergency and disaster response

Actions

- Map all partners within the district

- Establish a functional database for pre-and post-disaster incidents
- Integrate the disaster preparedness plan within the district development plan and work plans & budgets
- Conduct Assessments & Evaluation after every response

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

To enhance the capacity of communities to prepare, cope and effectively respond to the disasters in the district

Operational objectives

OO2.1: To ensure Community members are informed and vigilant on disaster preparedness and response.

Actions

- Mobilize and sensitize communities on disaster preparedness (radio programs, community radios, meetings, Megaphones), etc.
- Initiate and promote positive coping initiatives at Households and community level (VSLAs, MDD, IGAs etc.)
- Provide Psychosocial support to affected people
- Conduct Monitoring and support supervision

OO2.2: To ensure communities develop Disaster Risk Management action plans

Actions

- Training on Disaster Risk Management Action Plans
- Engage communities on identification and documentation of indigenous knowledge and practices.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

To reduce the impact of disasters on social, economic, and infrastructural resources

Operational objectives

OO3.1: Enhanced monitoring of the early warning signs and implementation of early actions

Actions

- Community sensitization and Risk Communication
- Development of Disaster checklist
- Provide early warning equipment
- Develop an early action implementation plan
- Formation of early warning groups at community level
- Integration of Indigenous knowledge to Conventional early warning information

OO3.2: To have a resilient community to prepare, cope, and effectively respond to the disasters in the district

Actions

- Implementation of Cash-Based interventions
- Engage in Climate-smart agriculture initiatives
- Production and dissemination of early warning bulletins and IEC materials

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Strengthen the capacity of ecosystems to withstand pressure and stress from disasters on natural resources

Operational objectives

OO4.1: To improve ecosystems management to enhance resilience.

Actions

- Enforcement of environmental laws, policies, bylaws, ordinances & guidelines
- Reclamation of the gazetted Natural resources
- Promote proper waste management
- Promote the use of renewable energy sources
- Integrate environmental safeguards in development activities
- Strengthen the functionality of environmental committees
- Encourage planting of fast-growing, pest and drought-resistant trees
- Demarcation of fragile ecosystem
- Restoration of degraded ecosystems

CHAPTER FOUR – MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.0 Background information

This Chapter explains the management and coordination arrangements of this plan. It gives a clear guidance on how the resilience capacities available will be guided to resist and respond to systematic and sudden shocks the district may suffer. It identifies all development partners and programmes in the district, the activities implemented, the different sectors

4.1 Development Partner Projects/NGO implemented activities/other government programs

Table 4. 1: Stakeholder Analysis

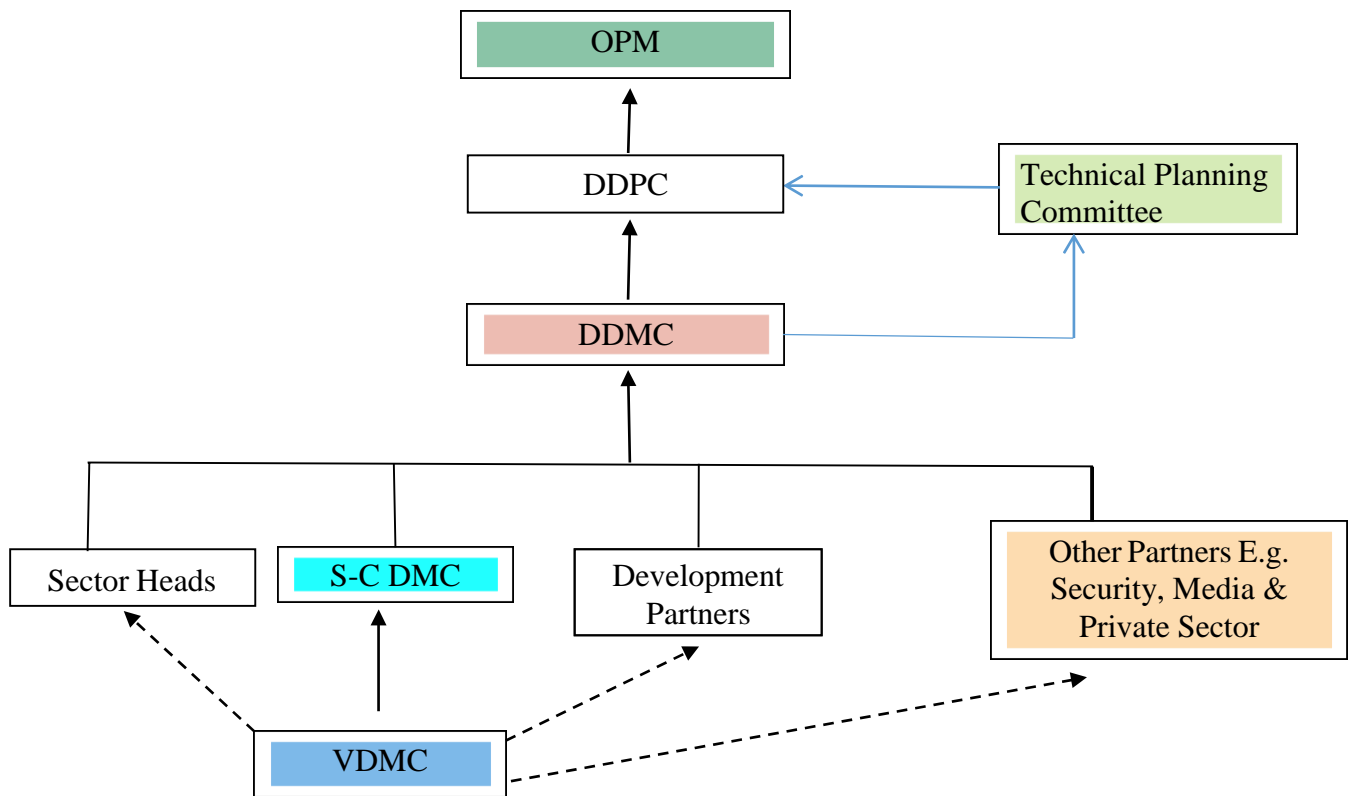
Government/NGOs/Agencies in the District	Sector	Activity (ies)
Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)	Health, community-based services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based surveillance • Restoring family links under the protection • Community based health surveillance • First aid, Search and rescue • Mobilization for blood donation in partnership with UBTS • Risk Communication
	Emergencies/Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Preparedness and Response/Anticipatory Action; strengthening early warning systems, dissemination of early warning information, capacity building for key stakeholders to ensure sustainability of approaches)
MUWRP	Health, community-based services, finance, education, administration and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of HIV services • Sexual and Gender based violence • Education support to OVCs • Income generating activities vulnerable families • Support CBOs • Support and facilitate VSLAS (village savings and loan associations) • Support contract staff in the district • Provide youth friendly services in the district

Government/NGOs/Agencies in the District	Sector	Activity (ies)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the district in construction works
YARD	Production, education, natural resources and finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up demonstration farms in villages • Support VSLAs • Offer tree seedlings to the community • Offer education support OVCs
KADFA	Production, finance, trade and commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support VSLAS • Provide agricultural advisory services • Establish demonstration farms • Market research to farmer • Training facilities to farmers
Busoga Trust	Water and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borehole repairing • Train and strengthen water user committees • Sanitation improvement in the communities
TASO	Health, community-based service and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support HIV/AIDs services • Training GBV champions in the community • Provide IEC materials
Naggulu Teenage Centre	Health and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide teenage and youth friendly services • Train peer educators • Reproductive health services
MARIE-STOPES	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Planning services
BUVAD	Water, health and natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of water tanks using plastic bottles • Construct and improve water sources • Form and train water user committees
Tender mercies	Community based services, education and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of children with disabilities • Management of children with sickle cells • Education support to OVCs • Outreach clinics to children with sickle cell

Government/NGOs/Agencies in the District	Sector	Activity (ies)
YOPIDDA	Community based services, education, health and finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilling deaf and blind • Education services to deaf and blind • Distribute assistive devices • Rehabilitation
Noah's ark	Health, community-based services and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate children with disabilities • Evacuate abandoned children • Community outreach
Faith-Based Organisations (Catholic Church, Anglican Church, Muslim Community, Pentecostal, Baptist, SDA)	Community-Based Services, Education, Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Health services
BRAC Uganda	Health and Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Promotion, Digital Innovations in Data and Hygiene related activities • Financial Empowerment
UNICEF	Health and education & Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of IPs • Funding Ips • Support in immunization activities • Support in child registration
WHO	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health services, immunization
OPM	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall coordination and management • Performance Assessment
Global hands of hope	Health, community-based services and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health services
One mama	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health services
Techno serve	Production and finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee demonstration gardens • Facilitate horticulture
Kisakye rehabilitation centre	Health and community-based service, education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer education services and rehabilitation
Sunrise babies' home		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSS, Baby Upbringing
Spring of hope	Community based services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parenting of children from 0-3 years
RASC	production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize the community on tree planting • Offer nursery beds

4.2 Contingency structure

Figure 4. 1: Contingency Structure



4.3 Challenges on district capacity Assessment

- Inadequacy of required skills to respond to the disaster
- Inadequate planning between the district and Humanitarian Organizations/NGOs
- Lack of coordination among stakeholders
- Inadequate inform
- Existing staffing gap
- Political interference
- Inadequate resources both financial and materials

4.4 Roles and Responsibilities

4.4.1 Responsibilities of DDMC

There shall be a District Disaster Management Technical Committee (DDTC) in the district. The committee shall be chaired by the CAO and will comprise of district heads of department, the DPC, the army representative and representatives of other relevant government agencies and Partners within the district including Uganda Red Cross Society and relevant NGOs. Below are its roles;

- Receive departmental and sub-county vulnerability, risk and preparedness reports;
- Implement the national policy on disaster preparedness.
- Coordinate and implement disaster preparedness and management interventions
- Initiate the formulation and enforcement of ordinances on disaster preparedness and Management in the district.
- Submit assessment reports on disaster preparedness and management to the Office of the Prime Minister and other relevant organs.
- Establish and maintain an updated data base on hazards, risks and disasters that affect the district.
- Hold on monthly basis a review, monitoring and reporting meeting of the DDMTC
- Develop and present to council district budget proposals for annual vulnerability assessment, risk mapping and updates, preparedness and relief plans

4.4.2 Role of the District Council

4.4.3 Sub County Disaster Management Committees

The Sub-County Disaster Management Committee is headed by the Chairperson of the Local Council 3. The Sub-county chief is the secretary to the committee.

- Participate in preparedness and management of disasters in the sub-county.
- Participate in vulnerability assessment and mapping in the sub-county.
- Document and transmit information to the district Disaster Preparedness and Management Committees on disasters in the sub-county
- Conduct community mobilization and sensitization before, during, and after disasters
- Monitor the teaching of the disaster management curriculum in schools
- Keep records of disasters in the sub-county

4.4.4 Village Disaster Management Committee

The chairperson of the Local Council 1 shall be the chair of the committee.

- Assist in reconstructing the history of hazards and disasters in the area.
- Collect early warning information and transmit it to sub-county and district level.
- Use the early warning information to educate community members on risks and hazards that may potentially cause disaster.
- Participate in the implementation of interventions to address effects of disasters including rescue operations.
- Engage in assessment of risk and develop village contingency plans.
- Mobilize the community for collective survival.

4.4.6 NGOs and CBOs and CSOs

National and International Development and Humanitarian Organizations and Civil Society Organizations play a supplementary role to efforts of the public sector. They play a role in mobilizing resources. The involvement of NGOs in disaster preparedness and management will be

promoted. They will sit on the Disaster Management Committees at all levels. They will participate in disaster risk assessments, formulation of Disaster Preparedness and Management Plans, response, monitoring and evaluation initiatives at district and community levels.

4.4.7 Community

Communities will be involved in vulnerability and capacity assessments. Communities will also participate in trend monitoring using local knowledge and experience; keep records of disaster occurrence overtime, communities will remain vigilant to prevent disasters through awareness on possible exposures through voluntary initiatives like tree planting, opening channels etc. They will communicate the information to the relevant local authority. 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.

4.4.8 The 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 participate in disaster preparedness and management interventions. The private sector will observe any regulation enacted by Government in pursuit of Disaster Preparedness and Management.

Table 4. 2: Functions and Responsibilities of Individual Stakeholders

Stakeholder/ Sector	Contact Person	Functions And Responsibilities
Transport (Boda-Boda taxis)	Chairperson of Boda-Boda Riders and Taxis Drivers Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free, quick and emergency transport to the affected people • Conduct rescue operations • Transportation of food items and other materials to the affected communities
Private Schools	Directors / Head teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free education to children from affected families • Mobilize resources from parents and children for donation to the affected families • Provide scholastic materials
Private pit sowers	Chairperson pit sowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize for free tree seedlings • Mobilize poles for construction of emergency shelters for the affected communities • Mobilize financial resources for the affected communities
Hotel Industry and restaurants, bars	Directors/ Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free/subsidized food to the affected communities • Mobilize financial resources for the affected communities

Stakeholder/ Sector	Contact Person	Functions And Responsibilities
Fuel Stations	All station managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free/subsidized fuel to respond quickly to the emergencies • Provision of cooking gas cylinders
Private Clinics, drug shops, Pharmacies, herbalists	All the managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide immediate First Aid • Provision of Psycho-social support • Provision treatment and other medical requirements
Private Markets	All chairpersons of markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize food relief from the market venders to the affected communities
Charcoal dealers	Coordinator of charcoal dealers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize financial resources for the affected communities • Provision of charcoal
Produce dealers	Store managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food to the affected communities • Provide financial support to the affected communities
Private water plants	Water plants Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free clean and safe water to the affected communities
Poles Treatment Plant	Manager tree treatment plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of construction poles for the affected communities • Provision of building poles for the affected communities
Miners	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize financial resources to the affected communities • Rescue colleagues in case an emergency happens in a mining quarry
Financial Institutions and Money lenders	Managers/ individual persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide credit and other financial services

CHAPTER FIVE- CAPACITY PLANNING MATRIX

Table 5. 1: Capacity Planning Matrix

Strategic Objective (SO)	Operational Objective (OO)	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time starts	Duration	Budget
SO1: To strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Management structures at district and lower local Government levels to prepare, and respond faster to disasters.	OO1.1: To have effective and functional Disaster Preparedness and Management structures.	Conduct a capacity needs assessment, and develop capacity building plans	District planner	Partners, OPM	Before	District, Sub-County, Parish and Village	March 2024	3 months	13,000,000
		Provide logistics for DDMC/DDPC,S CDMC,VDMC operations	CAO	District, Partners & OPM	Before, During & After	District	March 2024	1 year	500,000,000
		Continuous capacity building of the Disaster Preparedness and Management structures on their roles and responsibilities.	CAO	OPM, URCS & Partners	Before, During & After	District and sub-counties	Feb 2023	1 years	50,000,000

Strategic Objective (SO)	Operational Objective (OO)	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time starts	Duration	Budget
		Review and update Kayunga District Disaster Risk Response and management Plan (contingency plan).	District planner	Partners	Before	District and Sub counties level	Feb 2025	2 months	20,000,000
		Conduct the quarterly DDMC/DDPC, SCDMC, VDMC Meeting	CAO, Focal person	Partners	Before, During & After	District/Sub - County headquarters and Villages	Feb-Dec 2024	1 year	50,000,000

Strategic Objective (SO)	Operational Objective (OO)	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time starts	Duration	Budget
	OO1.2: To have a well coordinated emergency and disaster response	Map all partners within the district	DCDO	District	Before	District	July-Sept 2023	2 months	2,000,000
		Establish a functional database for pre- and post-disaster incidents	CAO, (Planning Unit, DEO, DHO, DCDO, DPO,NRO, Works, FO, ITO)	Partners, OPM	Before, During & after	District & Sub- County	Feb 2024	6 months	40,000,000
Integrate the disaster preparedness plan within the district development plan and work plans & budgets		District Planner	DDMC, Partners	Before	District headquarters	Nov 2022	2 months	2,000,000	

Strategic Objective (SO)	Operational Objective (OO)	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time starts	Duration	Budget
		Conduct Assessments & Evaluation after every response	CAO, NRO, DWO, DPO, DHO, DCDO, DEO, Works, FO)	Partners	Before & After	Sub-county	After Every Response	1 month (Depending on the warning signs)	25,000,000
SO2: To enhance the capacity of communities to prepare, cope and effectively respond to the disasters in the district	OO2.1: To have informed and vigilant Community members on disasters preparedness and response	Mobilize and sensitize communities on disaster preparedness (radio programs, meeting etc.	CAO, (NRO, DWO, DPO, DHO, DCDO, DEO, Works, FO, ITO)	Partners, Community	Before	District and Sub-counties and villages	Feb, June & August 2024	1 year	25,000,000
		Initiate and promote positive coping initiatives at the community level	CAO, NRO, DWO, DPO, DHO, DCDO, DEO	OPM, URCS & Partners	Before, During & After	District and Sub-counties	May 2024	2 years	30,000,000
		Provide Psychosocial support to affected people	DCDO, DHO, DEO, DWO	OPM & Partners	Before, during, and after	Sub-counties	May 2024	1 year	20,000,000

Strategic Objective (SO)	Operational Objective (OO)	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time starts	Duration	Budget
SO3: To reduce the impact of disasters on social, economic, and infrastructural resources	OO3.1: Enhanced monitoring of the early warning signs and implementation of early actions	Community sensitization and Risk Communication	DCDO, DHO, DEO, DWO, DPO, NRO, CO, SACAO, TCs	Partners	Before, during, and after	District, Sub-counties	Jan 2024	1 year	30,000,000
		Development of Disaster checklist	DCDO, DHO, DEO, DWO, DPO, NRO, CO, SACAOs, TCs	Partners	Before	District	August 2024	2 Months	15,000,000
		Provide early warning equipment	CAO	OPM, URCS & Partners	Before	District	June 2024	1 year	50,000,000
		Develop an early action implementation plan	District planner	Partners, DCDO, DHO, DEO, DWO, DPO, NRO, CO	Before	District	July 2024	2 months	5,000,000

Strategic Objective (SO)	Operational Objective (OO)	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time starts	Duration	Budget
		Formation of early warning groups at the community level	CAO, Focal person, CO SACAOs, TCs.	Partners	Before	Village level	Feb 2024	1 month	20,000,000
		Production and dissemination of early warning bulletins and IEC materials	CAO, Focal person, CO SACAOs, TCs.	Partners, OPM, URCS	Before	District	July 2024	4 month	20,000,000
	OO3.2: To have a resilient community prepare, cope, and effectively respond to the disasters in the district	Implementation of Cash-Based interventions	DCDO, DHO, DEO, DWO, DPO, NRO, CO, DE, FO, SACAOs, TCs	Partners	During & after	Sub-counties	Immediate	1 month	100,000,000
		Engage in Climate-smart agriculture initiatives	CAO, NRO, DPO, DWO	Partners	Before, During & after	Community	Immediate	1 Year	100,000,000

Strategic Objective (SO)	Operational Objective (OO)	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time starts	Duration	Budget
SO4: Strengthen the capacity of ecosystems to withstand pressure and stress from disasters on natural resources	OO4.1: To improve ecosystems management to enhance resilience.	Enforcement of environmental laws, policies, bylaws, ordinances & guidelines	NRO,	Partners, DPC,	Before, during & after	District & sub-counties	March 2024	1 year	30,000,000
		Reclamation of the gazetted Natural resources	NRO	Partners	Before	District & sub-counties	May 2024	1 year	50,000,000
		Promote proper waste management	NRO	Partners	Before, during, after	District, Urban council	March 2024	1 year	20,000,000
		Promote the use of renewable energy sources	NRO	Partners	Before, during, after	District & sub-counties	April 2024	1 year	30,000,000
		Integrate environmental safeguards in development activities	NRO	Partners	Before	District	May 2024	1 year	15,000,000
		Strengthen the functionality of environmental committees	NRO	Partners	Before	Districts, Sub-counties	July 2024	2 months	25,000,000
		Encourage planting of fast-growing, pest	NRO	Partners	Before	Sub-counties	April 2024	3months	40,000,000

Strategic Objective (SO)	Operational Objective (OO)	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time starts	Duration	Budget
		and drought-resistant trees							

Annex 1:

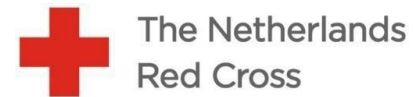
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