



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

KANUNGU DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MULTI-HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN



2022/23-2024/25

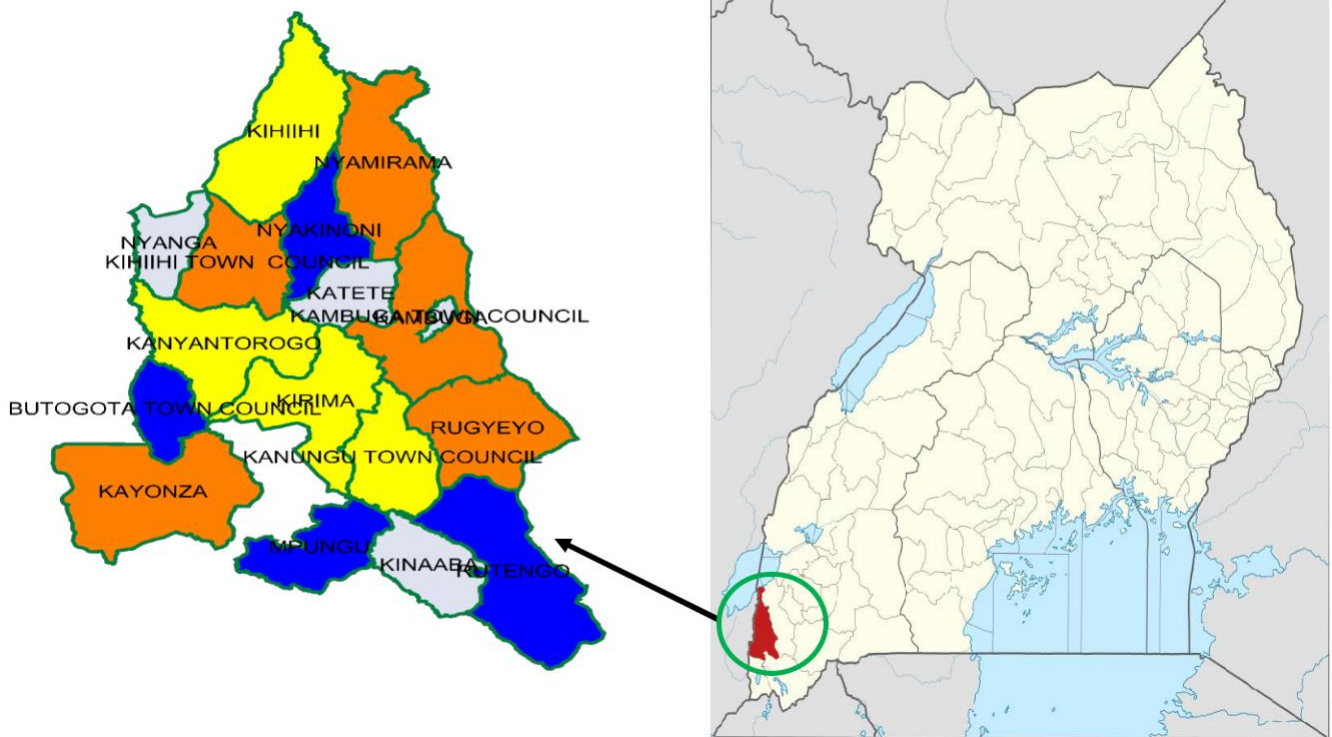
Kanungu District Local Government – Multi-hazard Contingency Plan



DISTRICT CONTINGENCY PLAN

2022/23-2024/25

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF KANUNGU DISTRICT IN UGANDA



APPROVAL STATEMENT

Kanungu District Local Government recognises the importance of contingency planning as part of disaster preparedness which is a requirement under the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management (2011).

The Kanungu District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated response to address humanitarian needs resulting from potential emergencies. Additionally, it spells out early actions that ought to be put in place to adequately prepare for disasters in Kanungu District. This Contingency Plan is in line with the Kanungu District vision and mission and is in conformity to the National Development Plan III (NDP3) and Vision 2040.

The document is for use by all stakeholders particularly those concerned with disaster preparedness in Kanungu District. The District Contingency Plan enjoys the support of Kanungu District Local Government (KDLG), Government of Uganda and the implementation and maintenance of the Plan is the responsibility of Kanungu District Local Government.

.....
Eng. Sam Kajojo

District Chairperson, Kanungu District Local Government

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the District Technical Team, I would like to thank all key stakeholders who were actively involved in the development of this contingency plan, particularly heads of department, section heads and district staff. Secondly, I thank the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) - Kanungu and District political leaders for their continued support towards this important milestone in the history of Kanungu District.

With great pleasure, I convey my sincere appreciation to the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) under the “Strengthening Institutional and Community Level Epidemic Preparedness” Project for facilitating the process leading up to the development of this plan. Similarly, I would like to express our gratitude to all development partners involved in this process especially the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) for funding this process through the Netherlands Red Cross led consortium. Special appreciation also goes to The Netherlands Red Cross for their tremendous support and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) for the technical guidance provided during the development of the DCP.

In the same vain, I wish to thank members of the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) who worked tirelessly to ensure finalisation of the plan. In a special way, I convey appreciation to USAID-ICAN project for their support in facilitating the DCP validation process.

Furthermore, we thank all partners involved in disaster management in Kanungu District for their unrelenting contribution towards the formulation of this Plan.

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Tweheyo Batega David

Chief Administrative Officer; Kanungu District Local Government

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 early warning and preparedness. This plan has been prepared in close collaboration and coordination with OPM and facilitated by The Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS). The DCP is presented in **five** chapters;

Chapter 1 has introduction and background literature of Kanungu District and explains the topography of the district, climate and vegetation, population size and distribution.

Chapter 2 gives an elaborate situational analysis of disaster issues in Kanungu District. It gives an assessment of the possible disasters in the district, analyses the prioritized hazards and includes the hazard vulnerability analysis and priority areas for response.

Chapter 3 looks at the general objective of the DCP and includes the vision, goal and strategic objectives of the plan.

Chapter 4 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 development partners in Kanungu and their respective areas of support/cooperation. This chapter also illustrates the organisational structure indicating how information will flow among different key stakeholders. It will guide management and coordination and identify disaster management challenges/gaps in the district capacity to be filled.



Chapter 5 includes the capacity-planning matrix and seeks to operationalize the plan, basing on the district’s capacity to respond to the possible hazards. It also 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).

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
DCP	District Contingency Plan
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
HH	Household
HRV	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability
HWF	Hand washing facility
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
LC	Local Council
KDLG	Kanungu District Local Government
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
NDP	National Development Plan
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross
OPM	Office of The Prime Minister



PNFP	Private Not For Profit
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
SC	Sub County
SDMC	Sub County Disaster Management Committee
T/c	Town Council
T/L	Team Leader
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
URCS	Uganda Red Cross Society
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation

GLOSSARY OF KEY WORDS AND TERMINOLOGIES

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.

Climate variability refers to the climatic parameter of a region varying from its long-term mean. Every year in a specific 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.

Early action (also known as anticipatory action or forecast-based action) means taking steps to protect people before a disaster strikes based on early warning or forecast (IFRC).

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.

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

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.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Over the years, Uganda has faced several natural and manmade disasters such as landslides, fires, floods, armed conflict, accidents, and human epidemics that have resulted into tremendous loss of lives and livelihoods. The most recent has been the novel covid-19 pandemic which to date has claimed more than 3,600 lives in Uganda and millions worldwide. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) defines disasters as sudden, calamitous events that seriously disrupt the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources (IFRC, 2019). One of the approaches to disaster management is to build capacity for disaster prevention and preparedness so as to effectively minimize social and economic disruptions brought about by disaster events.

Contingency planning is a process undertaken in anticipation of a potential emergency and involves developing strategies, arrangements and procedures to address humanitarian needs of those adversely affected by emergencies. The Uganda National Policy for disaster preparedness empowers District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) to develop preparedness and contingency plans and update them annually. It is pertinent to incorporate the District Contingency Plan (DCP) within the district planning process. This chapter presents a detailed background of Kanungu district and is a point of reference in the context of development planning. The chapter is sub-divided as follows:

- 1) Administrative units of Kanungu District
- 2) Geographic Location
- 3) Geology and soils
- 4) Vegetation
- 5) Land use and land coverage
- 6) Climate (Temperature, humidity, rainfall)

- 7) Hydrology
- 8) Population
- 9) Socio-economic activities

1.1 Administrative units of Kanungu District

Kanungu attained District status in 2001 after being curved out of Rukungiri District. Kanungu comprises of two counties; Kinkizi East and Kinkizi West and has 18 Sub Counties and 9 Town Councils with a total of 102 Parishes/wards and 527 villages. The administrative composition of Kanungu District is indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Administrative Units of Kanungu District

SN	SUBCOUNTY	NUMBER OF VILLAGES	NUMBER OF PARISHES
1.	Kambuga	24	3
2.	Kambuga Tc	10	4
3.	Bugongi	12	4
4.	Katete	13	4
5.	Rugyeyo	34	3
6.	Nyakabuga Tc	17	4
7.	Rutenga	18	3
8.	Rutenga Tc	12	4
9.	Kinaaba	19	5
10.	Kanungu Tc	39	4
11.	Kirima	29	3
12.	Kihanda	17	4
13.	Kanyatorongo	11	3
14.	Kanyatorongo Tc	13	4
15.	Kihihi	29	3
16.	Kihihi Tc	47	4
17.	Nyaga	21	4
18.	Nyamirama	13	5
19.	Nyamirama Tc	16	4
20.	Kayonza	28	3
21.	Kyeshero	8	4
22.	Mpungu	15	4
23.	Butogota Tc	14	4

24.	Nyakinoni	23	4
25.	Buhoma Tc	11	4
26.	Kihembe	23	3
27.	Kayugwe	11	4
	Total	527	102

Source: Office of the Chief Administrative Office, Kanungu District, 2022

1.2 Geographic Location

Kanungu District is located in South Western Uganda between 29° 50'E and 0°45'S of the Equator, bordering the Districts of Rukungiri in the north and east, Rubanda in the southeast, Kisoro in the south and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the west. At Independence in 1962, Kanungu District existed as one of the Counties of the former Kigezi (then called Kinkizi County). In 1974, when Rukungiri District was created it became part of Rukungiri District. In July 2001, it achieved district Status after being carved out of Rukungiri. The District has 135 Gov't primary schools, 19 Secondary schools, one Hospital, 2 HCIV's, 10 HC III's and 14 HC II's.

Kanungu District headquarters are situated at Kanungu Town Council, about 450 km from Kampala the capital of Uganda.

1.3 Topography

Kanungu district lies on the fringes of the western rift valley with the Northern part forms part of the Rift valley with undulating plains with the middle part (sub-counties of Rugyeyo, Kirima and parts of Kanyantorogo) comprising of flat topped hills with gentle sloping sides and broad valleys. These hills gradually increase in height to the highlands of Rutenga with Burimbi peak of Mafuga being the highest at 82,222ft (2503m) above sea level with some parts of Kihhi Sub County lying on the fringes of the western Eastern African rift valley. Kanungu District has a total area of 1228.28 sq. km of which land area is 1179 sq.km and 40 sq. km are wetlands and swamps.

1.4 Geology and soils

The most common types of soils in Kanungu District are greyish brown sandy loams and reddish brown sand especially in Kihihi and Nyamirama sub-counties.

1.5 Vegetation

Kanungu District has a total area of 1,228.28 sq. km, comprising 60% small-scale farmland, 15% high tropical forest, 11% woodland, 9% grassland, 2% bush land, 1% open water and 2% miscellaneous mosaics. The vegetation ranges from the high tropical forests of Bwindi impenetrable national park to the grasslands of Queen Elizabeth National Park.

1.6 Land use and land coverage

Agriculture is the main land use in Kanungu District and a major economic activity. The land is largely fragmented due to traditional practices of inheritance and a high population density. Land is held in customary private ownership although there are few relatively high income farmers with freehold and leasehold titles. Grazing lands are communally owned and land fragmentation is a common feature.

The concept of 'land use planning' is still new and is only practiced to a limited extent in the townships, where specific areas are assigned for industries, commercial buildings, residential, road networks and institutional sites. Parts of the district lie in Queen Elizabeth National Park biosphere reserve and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park which is a world heritage site. Cultivation covers most hill tops and many wetlands have been drained, while very little of the original forest outside the parks still remains. Land shortage coupled with intensive use for subsistence agriculture, has led to soil degradation, poor yields and ultimately poverty. Some small-scale artisan fishing takes place within inland water bodies including wetlands and rivers. The majority of fish consumed in the district, approximately 90% is obtained from Lake Edward.

1.6 Climate

1.7.1 Temperature

Kanungu District has an average temperature ranging from 15°C to 23°C.

1.7.2 Rainfall

Kanungu District has a tropical climate with fairly well distributed annual rainfall of about 1200mm. The District receives a bimodal type of rainfall between the months of March - May and September – December (Table 2).

Table 2: Rainfall patterns in Kanungu District

Month	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Rainfall (mm)	78.5	100.6	118.8	179.1	108.7	88.9	161.1	56.4	220.0	195.6	120.0	85.8	1513.5
Rainfall (days)	10	9	15	19	10	9	10	7	21	15	21	12	161

Source: Kanungu DLG 2022

1.8 Hydrology

Kanungu District has many small rivers and streams such as Ishasha, Munyaga, Nchwera, Kiruruma, Birara while the northern part is connected to Lake Edward. The district is also endowed with a number of wetlands both seasonal and permanent, which serve as water reservoirs and other ecological functions. However, there is a challenge of wetland drainage due to overharvesting of materials to create farm land and land shortage resulting from increase in population in some areas such as Kayonza, Rugyeyo, Kihiihi and Kambuga. However, water pollution due to mining of clay, sand and other minerals, dumping of wastes from corroded soil and contamination (from animal and human faeces on river Ishasha, Birara and Kiruruma) remains a big challenge.

1.9 Population

Between 2002 and 2014, the population growth rate of Kanungu District was 1.7% that is, 2002 (204,732) and 2019 (288,545) persons. If the population is left to grow by the same rate of 1.7% and given the slow decline the total fertility rate (TFR) from 4.7 (2014) to 3.7 (2040), the population of Kanungu District will reach an estimated 508,850 persons by 2040. The recent population statistics of Kanungu District according to UBOS 2014 are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Total population by age group and sex in Kanungu District

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	22,117	20,853	42,970
5-9	21,981	20,569	42,550
10-14	20,310	19,549	39,860
15-19	18,245	18,011	36,257
20-24	14,804	15,350	30,154
25-29	9,819	11,612	21,431
30-34	7,539	9,487	17,027
35-39	6,282	7,977	14,258
40-44	5,195	6,533	11,728
45-49	4,372	5,066	9,439
50-54	3,533	4,122	7,655
55-59	2,662	3,455	6,117
60-64	2,053	2,723	4,776
65-69	1,523	1,915	3,437
70-74	1,080	1,354	2,434
75-79	690	891	1,581
80+	741	1,122	1,863
Total	142,947	150,590	293,537

Figure 1: Population pyramid of Kanungu District
 Figure 1: Population pyramid of Kanungu District

Kanungu's Population Structure (2019)



As a result of continuing high birth rates, Kanungu has a youthful population of about 288,545 people of which 45.4% of the population is under the age of 15 years which is shown by the red bars on the age pyramid. The young age structure has a major implication of creating high child dependency in Kanungu. Furthermore, Kanungu District has a population density of 235 people per sq. km (2019) which has increased from 167 people per sq. km in 2002. The total population by Sub County, households, sex and density is indicated in Table 4.

Table 4: Total population by Sub County, households, sex and density

LLG	HHs	Male	Female	Total	Av. HH size	Sex Ratio	Area (Km ²)	Population Density
Butogota T/C	2,675	5,908	6,101	12,009	4.4	94	3	4,003
Nyanga	5,522	4,195	4,447	8,642	4.6	92	26.2	330
Kambuga	1,528	12,420	13,176	25,596	4.3	92	72.4	354
Kambuga T/C	4,017	3,320	3,461	6,781	4.1	93	4	1,695
Kanungu T/C	4,617	8,517	9,010	17,527	4.4	92	45.4	386
Kanyantorogo	1,830	10,812	11,249	22,061	4.4	94	69.2	319
Katete	6,544	4,092	4,377	8,469	4.8	91	33.6	252
Kayonza	4,546	15,910	16,214	32,123	4.5	96	119.1	270
Kihihi	5,347	10,477	10,449	20,926	4.1	98	260.8	80
Kihihi T/C	2,216	11,204	11,860	23,063	4.5	92	49.1	470
Kinaaba	4,425	4,606	5,258	9,865	4.5	85	37.3	264
Kirima	3,062	10,013	10,541	20,555	4.5	92	79.5	259
Mpungu	2,270	6,428	7,468	13,896	4.4	84	210.1	66
Nyakinoni	4,759	5,077	5,104	10,181	4.5	97	36.3	280
Nyamirama	1,914	10,752	11,154	21,906	4.4	94	79.3	276
Rugyeyo	5,363	11,690	12,443	24,132	4.3	91	66.3	364
Rutenga	3,488	7,525	8,277	15,802	4.4	89	88.7	178
Total	64,123	142,947	150,588	293,535	4.5	92	1228.28	239

Source: KDLG, 2022

In addition, Kanungu District hosts the Matanda Refugee Transit Centre, located at Matanda village, Kihhihi Sub County. This is an exit and entry point for refugees mainly from DRC and Rwanda. On a daily basis, Matanda Refugee Transit centre hosts about 600 refugees due to tribal clashes, forced rebel recruitments, abductions and death threats. Very many refugees are settled within the surrounding communities of the border of DRC and many organizations have come in to provide

humanitarian assistance to the refugees coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

1.10 Socio-economic activities

In Kanungu District, the size of the labour force is estimated at 156,513 and the unemployment rate is about 5.8% (2019). The indicator of status of employment distinguishes between three categories of the total employed, that is, wage and salaried workers, self-employed workers and contributing family workers (unpaid family workers). The major source of income in the district is subsistence crop farming which stands at 72.2% of households, justified by the fact that the district is majorly rural and therefore the source of livelihood is through farming. Of these households, 89% are engaged in crop farming, 50% in livestock keeping, 37% in poultry keeping, 1% in bee keeping and less than 1% in fish farming. The detailed classification of workers in Kanungu District is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Classification of workers in Kanungu District

Occupation	% Male	% Female	% Total
Managers	0.20	0.03	0.23
Professionals	0.17	0.02	0.19
Associate professionals	2.46	1.01	3.47
Clerks	0.16	0.11	0.28
Service workers	2.64	1.65	4.29
Agricultural workers	33.64	47.53	81.18
Crafts workers	2.59	0.39	2.98
Machine operators	1.47	0.04	1.51
Elementary occupations	4.79	1.07	5.87
Total	48.14	51.86	100.00

Source: Kanungu District 5 Year Development Plan 202-2025

1.11 Health

The distribution of health facilities in Kanungu District is shown in Table 6 while the key indicators of health service accessibility and maternal and child health (MCH) are shown in Tables 7 and 8 respectively.

Table 6: Distribution of health facilities in Kanungu district

Category	Ownership		Total
	Government	PNFP	
Hospital	1	1	2
H/C IV	3	0	2
H/C III	9	3	12
HC II	14	21	35
Total	27	25	52

Source: DHO's Office DHIS-2

Table 7: Health service accessibility indicators in Kanungu district

OPD utilisation	1.3
Average Population served by each health unit	5,257
Percentage of population within 5km radius of health unit	85%
Deliveries in health facility	7403 (62.2%)
Number of licensed private health facilities	13
Practicing Doctor: population ratio	1:38229
Nurse: Population ratio	1:1163
Clinical Officer: Population ratio	1:12164
Midwives: pregnant women (15-49) ratio	1:53247
Number of mothers receiving complete antenatal services	6548

Source: DHO Kanungu District, 2022

Table 8: Key MCH indicators

Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR)	23/1000 live births
Under 5 mortality	29/1000 live births
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	9.2%/1000 live births
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	74.3/100,000 live births

Source: DHO Kanungu District, 2022

1.12 Works and technical services

1.12.1 Roads

There are several categories of road networks including trunk roads managed by the Central Government, feeder roads managed by the district and town councils, and community roads that are maintained by community members. The District has a total of approximately 482.9 km of trunk roads, of which 274km are district feeder roads and 37.4 km are sub-county community access roads. A total of 59.3km of district feeder roads are in good condition. Works on Rukungiri-Ishasha-Kanungu Road have started with bush clearing and excavation of Kihihi-Kanyantorogo being completed.

1.13 Natural resources

1.13.1 Mineral resources

There are prospects of petroleum products mainly in Nyamirama, Katete, Kihihi, Nyanga, Kanyantorogo, Kayonza Sub counties. There are other prospects of wolfram and gold mainly in Kanungu Town Council and Mpungu Sub County. Excavation of sand and clay is taking place mainly for the construction industry and pottery in Kihihi, Kanyantorogo and Nyakinoni sub counties; and Kambuga TC.

1.13.2 Wildlife

There are four different types of protected areas in Kanungu District: National Parks (managed by UWA); Game Reserves; Central Forest Reserves, and Local Forest Reserves. In these protected areas there are a variety of wildlife including animals, birds and reptiles particularly in the Queen Elizabeth National Park and Bwindi impenetrable National Park. The animals include buffaloes, climbing lions, mountain gorillas, elephants, Uganda Kob, and many species of birds and reptiles.

1.14 Education

The education statistics in Kanungu District are shown in Tables 9 and 10.

Table 9: Distance of households to nearest school

Distance	Primary	Secondary
Less than 1Km	80.9	36.3
1 to 5 kms	8.6	23.7
5 kms and over	10.5	40.0

Source: National Population & Housing Census 2014; Area specific report Western Uganda 2019

Table 10: Primary schools in Kanungu by sub county/ownership

Sub-County	Gov't Aided	Private	Total
Kihihi S/C	05	4	9
Nyanga S/C	06	3	9
Kihiihi Tc	07	10	17
Kambuga S/C	12	4	16
Kambuga Tc	04	4	8
Rutenga S/C	11	1	9
Kinaaba S/C	12	1	5
Kanungu Tc	13	10	21
Kanyantorogo S/C	12	9	21
Kayonza S/C	13	6	19
Butogota Tc	05	2	7
Mpungu S/C	05	4	9
Katete S/C	05	3	8
Nyakinoni S/C	04	2	6
Kirima S/C	09	6	15
Nyamirama S/C	09	4	13
Rugyeyo	15	10	25
Total	147	83	217

Source: Kanungu district Education Department 2018

1.15 Water and sanitation in Kanungu district

1.15.1 Water sources in Kanungu district

The number and type of protected water sources in Kanungu district are indicated in Table 6 while point water sources per sub county are shown in Table 11. Main sources of water and sanitary facilities are indicated in Table 13 while latrine coverage in Kanungu District is shown in Table 14.

Table 11: Safe water sources in Kanungu district

Type of safer water source	Number
Protected springs	1057
Shallow wells	53
Deep boreholes	63
Yard taps for public use	623
Water kiosks	15
Public stand posts	155
Rain water harvesting tanks	117
Valley tanks	10
Total	2093

Source: www.wfdb.mwe.go.ug

Table 12: Functionality of water sources in Kanungu district by sub county

	Functional	Non functional	Total	Functional	Non functional	Total	Functional	Non-functional	Total	functional	Non-functional	Total
Kambuga	97	12	109	0	1	1	5	12	17	8	2	10
Kanungu TC	87	7	94	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	1	11
Kanyantorogo	88	7	95	4	0	4	2	2	4	10	0	10
Kayonza	106	7	113	3	0	3	1	0	1	9	0	9
Kinaaba	37	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Kihihi	14	1	15	5	1	6	3	3	6	5	1	6
Kirima	132	5	137	1	0	1	1	0	1	13	0	13
Mpungu	53	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Nyamirama	60	2	62	11	1	12	2	0	2	6	1	7
Rugyeyo	117	6	123	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	5	12
Rutenga	70	4	74	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
Kihihi TC	40	3	43	9	1	10	5	1	6	0	0	0
Butogota TC	24	1	25	5	0	5	4	1	5	0	0	0
Nyakinoni	18	1	19	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	1	7
Katete	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	5
Nyanga	9	0	9	5	3	8	0	1	1	11	4	15
Kambuga TC	21	1	22	0	0	0	6	9	15	0	0	0
Total	998	59	1057	45	8	53	31	32	63	100	17	117

Table 13: Main source of water and sanitary facility by sub county

Sub-county	Total HHs	Source of water	drinking		Toilet facility	
		Unprotected	protected	Improved	Un-improved	No facility
Butogota TC	2,675	599	1742	452	1869	20
Nyanga	5,522	2962	1870	439	8319	74
Kambuga	1,528	510	827	235	1092	10
Kambuga TC	4,017	1084	2431	1158	2329	28
Kanungu TC	4,617	1598	2442	361	3640	39
Kanyantorogo	1,830	764	837	96	1482	23
Katete	6,544	1988	3738	327	5279	120
Kayonza	4,546	2373	1605	426	3521	31
Kihiihi	5,347	1328	3351	701	3947	31
Kihiihi TC	2,216	898	1041	158	1778	3
Kinaaba	4,425	1935	1937	471	3366	35
Kirima	3,062	969	1710	61	2566	52
Mpungu	2,270	917	1069	313	1647	26
Nyakinoni	4,759	1704	2460	452	3673	39
Nyamirama	1,914	1170	505	260	1401	14
Rugyeyo	5,363	1907	2786	883	3788	22
Rutenga	3,488	1309	1743	1465	1547	40
Total	64,123	24015	32094	8258	47244	607

1.15.2 Latrine coverage in Kanungu District

The latrine and hand washing facility (HWF) coverage in Kanungu District across the different Sub Counties is shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Latrine coverage per sub county

Sub County	Latrine coverage (%)	HWFs (%)
Mpungu	88	32
Kayonza	91	43
Kanyantorogo	96	67
Kihiihi	91	39
Nyanga	89	35
Nyamirama	93	35
Nyakinoni	90	35
Katete	89	35
Kambuga	98	69
Rugyeyo	90	40
Rutenga	92	39
Kinaaba	90	29
Kirima	93	39
Butogota TC	89	25
Kanungu TC	95	29
Kambuga TC	93	30
Kihiihi TC	94	31

Source: *Kanungu District software report 2016*

CHAPTER TWO

HAZARD, RISK IDENTIFICATION AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

2.1 Situational Analysis

Common hazards in Kanungu district listed according to priority include:

1. Hailstorms
2. Lightning
3. Landslides
4. Prolonged dry spells
5. Crop pests and diseases
6. Human disease epidemics
7. Floods
8. Wild animal/vermin raids
9. Road traffic accidents

2.2 Risk Assessment (FY2022/23)

Hazard	Likelihood of Occurrence	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub- Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	
	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	
Hailstorms	5	5	25	Mpungu, Kinaba, Rugyeyo, Rutenga, Kihihi, Kambuga, Nyanga
Lightning	4	4	16	Mpungu, Kayonza,, Kyeshero, Buhoma TC, Kinaaba, Rutenga, Rutenga TC, Kihihi TC, Kanyantorogo TC, Nyanga, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama TC, Nyamirama S/C, Kambuga TC, Bugongi, Katete, Butogota T/C, Rugyeyo, Kirima, Kihanda,

Hazard	Likelihood of Occurrence	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub- Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	
	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	
				Nyakabungo TC
Landslides	5	3	15	Bugongi, Rutenga, Kinaba, Mpungu, Kayonza, Rugyeyo.
Prolonged dry spells	4	5	20	Kihihi, Kihiihi Town council, Nyanga, Katete, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama and Kanyantorogo
Crop pests and diseases	5	4	20	Nyanga, Rutenga, kinaba, Nyamirama, Kanyantorogo, Kayonza, Kihiihi,
Human disease epidemics	3	4	12	Mpungu, Kayonza,, Kyeshero, Buhoma TC, Kinaaba, Rutenga, Rutenga TC, Kihiihi TC, Kanyantorogo TC, Nyanga, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama TC, Nyamirama S/C, Kambuga TC, Bugongi, Katete, Butogota T/C, Rugyeyo, Kirima, Kihanda, Nyakabungo TC
Floods	3	3	9	Kihihi, Nyamirama, Nyakinoni, Kanungu TC, Kirima, Kanyantorogo, Nyanga
Wild animal/vermin raids	5	4	20	Kayonza. Kirima, Kinaba, Nyanga, Mpungu, Kanungu TC, Buhoma TC, Mpungu, Kayonza,, Kyeshero, Buhoma TC, Kinaaba, Rutenga TC, Kihiihi TC, Kanyantorogo TC, Nyanga, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama TC, Kambuga TC, Bugongi, Katete, Butogota T/C, Rugyeyo, Kihanda, Nyakabungo TC
Road traffic accidents	3	2	6	Mpungu, Kayonza,, Kyeshero, Buhoma TC, Kinaaba, Rutenga, Rutenga TC, Kihiihi TC, Kanyantorogo TC, Nyanga, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama TC, Nyamirama

Hazard	Likelihood of Occurrence	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub- Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	
	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	
				S/C, Kambuga TC, Bugongi, Katete, Butogota T/C, Rugyeyo, Kirima, Kihanda, Nyakabungo TC
KEY FOR RELATIVE RISK: High ■ Moderate ■ Low ■				

2.3 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability

2.3.1 Hailstorms

Early warning systems				
Weather forecasts				
Hazard analysis: Hailstorms				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	
Mpungu, Kinaba, Rugyeyo, Rutenga, Kihihi, Kambuga, Nyanga	Moderate	March-May Sep.-Nov	Probable	Food insecurity, loss of income, homelessness, disruption of social services.
Vulnerability Analysis: Hailstorms				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Livestock		Livestock lack shelter/shade due to free range farming practices hence exposed to hailstorms resulting in injuries or death		
Crops (beans, Irish potatoes, cassava etc.)		Crops are damaged/destroyed		
Infrastructure		Damage to roofs of homes and public facilities e.g. schools, health facilities		
Coping mechanisms: Hailstorms				



General community	Individual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing fast maturing crops e.g. vegetables • Asking for relief from government, well-wishers, private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing fast maturing crops • Getting food from neighbours • Buying from Markets • Reducing on the number of meals per day/ cutting on food rations. • Set up temporary shelters

Priority area of focus: Hailstorms

Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Crop agriculture sector/production	Assessment of damage and vulnerability, identify items to be distributed. procure/mobilizing items (NFIs), restocking seedlings
Livestock	Evacuation place for livestock, spraying and treating affected animals.
Infrastructure	Relocation of affected people to safe places e.g. schools, churches.

2.3.2 Lightning

Early warning systems

Seasonal weather forecasts from UNMA

Hazard analysis: Lightning

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	
Kihiihi, Kyantorogo, Nyanga, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama T/C, Nyamirama S/C, Kambuga, Kambuga, Kihiihi Town council Town council, Bugongi, Katete, Butogota T/C,	Low	Sept, Oct, March, April	Possible	Loss of life, psycho-social trauma, loss of property, migration, conflicts/mob justice.
Kayonza, Kyeshero, Buhoma T/C, S/C, Kirima, Kanungu, T/C Rutenga T/C, Mpungu, Kinaaba, Rugyeyo and	Moderate	Sept, Oct, March, April	Probable	Loss of life, psycho-social trauma, loss of property, migration, conflicts/mob justice.



Rutenga S/C				
Vulnerability Analysis: Lightning				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Livestock		Death, injury		
Human life		Injury (burns) and death		
Infrastructure		Damage		
Vegetation		Burnt vegetation		
Coping mechanisms: Lightning				
General community		Individual		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of lightning arresters on public infrastructure e.g. schools and churches 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staying indoors 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of the community on lightning prevention 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switching off electric gadgets e.g. phones, TV 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wearing rubber shoes during lightning storms 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staying away from open windows and doors 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid showers during lightning storms 		
Priority area of focus: Lightning				
Cluster/sector		Priority area/s for response		
Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget for lightning arresters in all schools Install firefighting equipment at schools 		
Community		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget for sensitization on preventing lightning 		
Production		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget for restocking, provision of seedlings 		
Works		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve and enforce building plans with lightning arresters 		
Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget for lightning arresters, ambulatory and medical services Provision of first aid or Treatment of injured Install firefighting equipment at health centers 		

2.3.3 Landslides

Early warning systems	
Geological reports e.g. warning about saturated soils, water oozing out of rocks and fissures	
Seasonal weather forecast predicting onset of heavy rains	

Hazard analysis: Landslides

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	
Bugongi (all the parishes)	Moderate	March - May Sept - Dec	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop damage • Infrastructure damage e.g. water sources, roads, bridges • Economic loss • Food shortage • Human and animal loss
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rutenga (all the parishes) • Kinaba (all the parishes) • Mpungu (all the parishes) • Kayonza (Bujengwe Parish) • Rugyeyo (Kayungwe parish) 	Low	March - May Sept - Dec	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop damage • Infrastructure damage • Economic loss • Food shortage • Human and animal loss

Vulnerability Analysis: Landslides

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop destruction and crop failure
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads (the steep terrain, unstable soils and poor drainage encourages destruction) • Bridges (always in lowlands/ valleys and it's a collection of the runoffs. Bridges are covered or washed away) • Buildings (poorly constructed and located on fragile areas. Buildings are washed away)
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stored food can also be swept away
Humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements on fragile areas and they are swept away
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing on the fragile eco systems and they are swept by debris

Coping mechanisms: Landslides

General community	Individual
Evacuation of people and assets to temporary shelters	Relocation to less/un affected areas
Cash distribution through VSLAs to enable communities have cash in case of an emergency.	Restoration of crops, restocking and reconstruction of homes.



Appeals for relief and support		Innovative farming practices e.g. terracing
Priority area of focus: Landslides		
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response	
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situation Assessment ● Supporting farmers with planting and stocking materials ● Provision of relief food 	
Works and Technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situation Assessment ● Construction of temporary bridges ● Removal of landslides ● Desilting ● Road diversions ● Construction temporary shelters ● Erection of water tanks and sanitation facilities 	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situation Assessment ● Provision of first aid ● Ambulance services ● Provision of sanitation and hygiene shelters ● Medical supplies 	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situation Assessment ● Mobilise for temporary shelters ● Support with scholastic materials ● Psychosocial support 	
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordination 	

2.3.4 Prolonged dry spells

Early warning systems				
Forecasts by UNMA				
Hazard analysis: Prolonged dry spells				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	
Kihihi, Kihihi TC, Nyanga, Katete, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama and Nyamirama TC	Moderate	Jan, Feb, Mar, May, Jun, July, Aug	Probable	Shortage of food, water, shortage of pasture, domestic violence, child labour, high crime rate, prostitution, migration,
Kyantorogo and	Moderate	Jan, Feb,	Possible	Shortage of food, water, shortage of

Bugongi		Mar, May, Jun, July, Aug	pasture, domestic violence, child labour, high crime rate, prostitution, migration.
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Vulnerability Analysis: Prolonged dry spells

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human	Lack of food, water, reduced household income, diseases
Livestock	Lack water, pasture, pests and diseases, death, reduction in production in outputs e.g. milk, beef, low market for livestock
Vegetation	Wild fires, drying up of vegetation
Wildlife	Lack water, pasture, pests and diseases, death, wild fires
Water	Drying up of water sources e.g. through evaporation and consumption
Crops	Drying up of crops, pests and diseases, reduced yield and quality

Coping mechanisms: Prolonged dry spells

General community	Individual
Putting in place water storage facilities e.g. valley dams, rain water harvesting	Reduced number of meals/food rationing
Put in place community food stores	Planting quick maturing and drought resistant crops
Appeals for relief	Relocation
	Food storage/preservation
	Borrowing food

Priority area of focus: Prolonged dry spells

Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Production/agriculture	Stocking and restocking seeds and animals for distribution, Sensitization on tree planting and cash crop growing, training on drip irrigation
Natural resource and environment	Sensitization on environmental conservation, enforcement of environmental protection laws
Water	Provision of potable water tanks to communities
Health	Community engagement on water and sanitation, provision of water treatment services
Community	Sensitization on how to efficiently use available water
Administration	Coordinating the response, mobilising resources, resource allocation, monitoring the response

2.3.5 Crop pests and diseases

Early warning systems

Reports/advisories from MAAIF

Onset of specific seasons (dry or wet)

Reports of Invasion/outbreaks in neighbouring districts

Population explosions for specific insect stages (e.g. caterpillars, larvae)

Hazard analysis: Crop pests and diseases

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	
Mpungu, Kayonza,, Kyeshero, Buhoma TC, Kinaaba, Rutenga, Rutenga TC, Kihiihi TC, Kanyantorogo TC, Nyanga, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama TC, Nyamirama S/C, Kambuga TC, Kirima Bugongi, Katete, Butogota T/C, Rugyeyo, , Kihanda, Nyakabungo TC	Moderate	March-May and Sept-Dec	Inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical damage of crops resulting in low yields Food insecurity Low income High costs of production

Vulnerability Analysis: Crop pests and diseases

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Crops	Physical damage

Coping mechanisms: Crop pests and diseases

General community		Individual
Enforcement through bylaws (e.g. on Banana Bacterial Wilt Disease Bylaw 2012)		Spraying of crops with pesticides
Sensitization and training by extension workers		Good agronomic practices e.g. spacing of crops
Provision of disease resistant crop varieties		Field hygiene to reduce of multiplication of pests and diseases
Priority area of focus: Crop pests and diseases		
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response	
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and training • Promote disease resistant varieties • Logistical supports e.g. sprayers, chemicals • Pests and disease surveillance 	
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of bylaws • Coordination • Mobilisation of communities 	

2.3.6 Human disease epidemics

Early warning systems				
MOH/WHO reports/bulletins, HMIS				
News of an outbreak in neighbouring areas				
Hazard analysis: Human disease epidemics				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	
Mpungu, Kayonza,, Kyeshero, Buhoma TC, Kinaaba, Rutenga, Rutenga TC, Kihiihi TC, Kanyantorogo TC, Nyanga, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama TC, Nyamirama S/C, Kambuga TC, Bugongi, Katete, Butogota T/C,	Moderate	Unpredictable	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of human and animal life • Food shortage • Interference in livelihood • Reduced labour supply • Economic loss



Rugyeyo, Kirima, Kihanda, Nyakabungo TC				
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Vulnerability Analysis: Human disease epidemics

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morbidity • Mortality • Disability
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morbidity • Mortality

Coping mechanisms: Human disease epidemics

General community	Individual
Enforcement of SOPs	Self-isolation
Community disease surveillance	Seeking treatment
Restriction on illegal cross border movements	Adhering to hygiene and sanitation practices
Enforcing quarantine	

Priority area of focus: Human disease epidemics

Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the situation • Setting aside special treatment centres • Treatment • Active surveillance and case tracing
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance and treatment of livestock
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of emergency water supply and sanitation
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation and mobilization • Psychosocial support

2.3.7 Floods

Early warning systems

Weather forecast from UNMA

Hazard analysis: Floods				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	
Kihihi, Nyamirama, Nyakinoni, Kanungu TC, Kirima, Kanyantorogo, Nyanga	Low	March-May Sept-Nov	Possible	Blocked waterways and road network, loss of income, Hunger
Vulnerability Analysis: Floods				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Crops		Washing away/submerging of crops, crop damage and failure		
Infrastructure		Washing away of roads, bridges and culverts, road/bridge damage, blockage of water pipes and falling down of electricity poles		
Livestock		Death of livestock, submerge, outbreak of diseases (water born, food and month disease, grazing ground are submerged, water contamination.		
Coping mechanisms: Floods				
General community			Individual	
Relocate people and animals to safe place (schools, churches)			Relocate affected people to schools, religious institutions	
Road reconstruction and opening of blocked bridges			Desilting and draining drainage channels	
Appeal for relief				
Priority area of focus: Floods				
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response			
Community development	Evacuation, food and NFIs, psychosocial support			
Health	Medical services e.g. first aid, treatment			
Production	Seed, agro-inputs e.g. hoes, fertilizers			
Works and transport	Equipment for road opening, water reconstruction, electricity repairs			
Education	Shelters, furniture, reading materials.			

Natural resources	Tree seedlings, unblocking drainages
Security	Search and rescue

2.3.8 Wild animal/vermin raids

Early warning systems				
Onset of planting and harvesting seasons				
UWA reports/advisories				
Hazard analysis: Wild animal raids				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	
Mpungu, Kinaba, Kayonza, Kihihi, Nyanga, Nyamirama, Kirima, Kanungu TC, Rutenga, Buhoma, Kambuga, Bugongi, Katete, Rugyeyo, Kihanda, Kyeshero Nyakabungo, Kanyantorogo, Nyakinoni, Butogota TCs and SCs of Rutenga, Nyamirama	Moderate	Jan-Dec	Probable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic loss Food shortage Disease burden Malnutrition Human and livestock death
Vulnerability Analysis: Wild animal/vermin raids				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Crops		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crops destruction Crop failure 		
Humans		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury and disability Death Zoonotic diseases Mental trauma/stress 		
Livestock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death Animal diseases Injury 		

Housing and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical damage e.g. by elephants
Coping mechanisms: Wild animal/vermin raids	
General community	Individual
Trenching	Fencing
Installation of live wire fences	Using scare crows
Hunting	Poisoning
Scaring away animals	Traps
	Improved housing e.g. vermin proofing
Priority area of focus: Wild animal/vermin raids	
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation Assessment Supporting farmers with planting and stocking materials Provision of relief food
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation Assessment Provision of first aid Medical supplies
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Psychosocial support Policy change Support vermin guards
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing around the protected areas Strengthen relationship between communities and the park
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search and rescue Protection

2.3.9 Road accidents

Early warning systems				
Seasonal road traffic advisories from Traffic Police e.g. during festive seasons				
Road safety reports				
Health data reports e.g. HMIS				
Hazard analysis: Road accidents				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful	
	Moderate = 2		3 = Possible 4 = Probable	

High = 3		5 = Inevitable		
Mpungu, Kayonza,, Kyeshero, Buhoma TC, Kinaaba, Rutenga, Rutenga TC, Kihiihi TC, Kanyantorogo TC, Nyanga, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama TC, Nyamirama S/C, Kambuga TC, Bugongi, Katete, Butogota T/C, Rugyeyo, Kirima, Kihanda, Nyakabungo TC	Moderate	Jan- Dec	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Disability/morbidity • Loss of property • Loss of employment

Vulnerability Analysis: Road accidents

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Injury • Disability
Motor vehicles/motor cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage and destruction
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Injury and disability
Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop destruction
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to roads, bridges and buildings
Valuables e.g. money, phones, laptops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft, damage and destruction

Coping mechanisms: Road accidents

General community	Individual
Dialogue meetings for road users	Observe road signage
Radio talk-shows on road safety practices	Careful use of the road
Putting in place humps and road signage	Having driving licences
	Wearing of protective gear
	No driving while drunk/drug abuse
	Avoiding over loading, speeding.

Priority area of focus: Road accidents

Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Police/security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rescue casualties ● Preserve the valuables ● Investigate the cause ● Case management ● Sensitization
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participation in search and rescue efforts ● Provision of first aid ● Timely communication to police/security ● Preservation of valuables
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordination ● Road safety financing
Works and technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in rescue and securing the casualties and property ● Repair and maintain the damaged infrastructure
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of first aid and treatment ● Emergency health services and ambulatory services ● Carry out post-mortem

2.4 Definition of triggers and thresholds

Table 15: Definition of Triggers and thresholds

Hazard	Impact		
Hailstorms	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 households affected totalling 240 acres of gardens coffee, millet, sorghum, Irish potatoes. • 50 livestock affected • Less than 5 roofs of residential houses blown away • 1 religious institution affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 110 – 500 households across 5 villages totalling between 264 – 1200 acres affected. • 330-1500 livestock lost • 5 – 10 roofs of residential houses blown away. • 1-2 school structures affected • 2-5 religious institutions affected • 1 Health facility structure affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600-1000 household across sub counties totalling to 1440-2400 acres of gardens • 1800-3000 livestock affected • Over 10 roofs of residential houses blown away. • Over 3 schools with structures damaged. • More than 5 religious institutions affected • 2 health facility structures affected • 2 Hotels affected
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of damage and vulnerability, identify items to be distributed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of Crisis modifier • Assessment of damage and vulnerability, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of Crisis Modifier • Assessment of damage and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure/Mobilizing items (NFIs), restocking seedlings 	identify items to be distributed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure/Mobilizing items (NFIs), restocking seedlings 	vulnerability, Evacuation of the affected people, rapidly identify items to be distributed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure/Mobilizing items (NFIs), Food relief, restocking seedlings
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate weather information Sensitise public on safety measures Prepare evacuation centres Stock enough food and household necessities (Lead time according agreed forecast)		
Lightning	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lightning strikes reported but with no casualties. Mild fire outbreak resulting from lightning strike 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and infants struck by lightning and rushed for treatment Less than 10 people injured by lightning One house burnt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10 people hurt by lightning 2 deaths caused by lightning strikes About 3 or more houses burnt. About 3 acres burnt
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact fire brigade. Mobilisation of village teams/police to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village health team summoned to provide first aid. Transport to nearby health facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of Crisis Modifier Transport to nearby health facility Burial support for 2 lives lost

extinguish the fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for temporary shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seedlings and relief food
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Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying lightning hotspots and high prone areas Evacuation Installation of lightning conductors on buildings Forecasts from UNMA
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Trigger:

An assessment will be conducted or a DDMC meeting will be held based on the appropriate Early warning sign or system showing the threat of landslides in affected areas as a result of onset of rains and evidence of cracks or landslide scars in the mentioned areas.

Alternatively;

Receipt of rains in the months of March, April, May, September, October, November and December coupled with an emergency alert from the community leaders will be used to implement early actions (in the pre disaster phase) or the necessary impact response.

Landslides

Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement of soil and stones covering an area of about 1-2 acres A few spots less than half a kilometre of the roads blocked Some crops about 1-2 acres affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium movement of soil and stones covering an area of 2-5 acres Spots of 500-1000 metres of the roads blocked Some crops about 2-5 acres affected About 3 households affected by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass movement of soil blocks and stones covering an area of over 6 acres More than a kilometre of the road blocked making them impassable Some crops over 6 acres affected More than 3 households washed

		landslides with partial damage and minor injuries	away/covered by landslides claiming lives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement restricted between 2 villages. • Markets of key commodities affected with longer routes of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population displacement • Health centre overwhelmed
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of landslides from the road • Assessment of crop losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of Crisis modifier • Creation of diversion routes • Assessment of crop losses • Provision of food relief • Provision of medical supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of Crisis Modifier • Provision of alternative access routes • Assessment of crop losses • Provision of food relief • Provision of medical supplies
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerting/warning the communities about the possibility of landslides • Assessment of the likelihood impact • Sensitisation of communities on the early warnings • Evacuation of the people in the prone areas <p>(Lead time: 10-15 days)</p>		
	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-9 consecutive days without rain during a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-20 consecutive days without rain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 20 consecutive days without

Prolonged dry spells	<p>given rainy season</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 people affected at parish level 	<p>during a given rainy season</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 people affected at sub county level 	<p>rain during a given rainy season</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 1500 people affected at District level • Critical food security situation > 5% SAM and >15% GAM in children aged 6-59 months respectively
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessment • Community sensitization • Introduction of fast maturing/drought resistant crops • Reduction in meal frequency/quantity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised mini irrigation systems • Sale of highly perishable crops • Preservation and storage of dry foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of Crisis Modifier • Appeal for food/general rations and NFI relief • Distribution of cash • Blanket Supplementary feeding generalized for all members of vulnerable groups, especially children and pregnant and lactating women • Therapeutic feeding programme for severely malnourished individuals • Construction of valley dams • Provision of fodder and hay for livestock owners

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency water supply facilities e.g. water bowsers, tanks
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate early warning messages • Replenish existing food reserves • Sensitize community on water preservation • Support famers with drought resistant seeds/seedlings • Set up community food banks/silos 		
Crop pests and diseases	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 24 acres from 10 - 25 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 24–100 acres from 10 – 40 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above 100 acres from over 40 households
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training/extension services • Support farmers with pesticides • Support farmers with resistant varieties • Link farmers to the source of clean seed, enforce bi-laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training/extension services • Support farmers with pesticides • Support farmers with resistant varieties • Link farmers to the source of clean seed • Enforce bi-laws • Food relief. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training/extension services • Support farmers with pesticides • Support farmers with resistant varieties • Link farmers to the source of clean seed • Enforce bi-laws • Food relief.
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert the community about the likelihood of the pests and diseases 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise them on the possible control measures 		
Human disease epidemics	Trigger: <p>An assessment will be conducted to investigate the disease outbreak and based on the Integrated Disease Surveillance and response (IDSR) framework, disease outbreak notification will be made through appropriate MOH channels to national surveillance focal person. Cases exceeding the expected cases per month in the District and those that require immediate notification will be reported.</p>		
	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 cases of Ebola and other VHF 0 case of Cholera 0 cases of Measles 0 cases of COVID-19 Less than 5 cases of Typhoid fever Less than 50 cases of Malaria 0 case of Anthrax 0 case of Yellow fever Less than 10 cases of Pneumonia 1 case of Rabies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 cases of Ebola and other VHF 0 case of Cholera 0 case of Measles 0 case of COVID-19 Between 5-20 cases of Typhoid fever Between 50-150 cases of Malaria 0 cases of Anthrax 0 cases of Yellow fever Between 10-30 cases of Pneumonia Between 2-4 cases of Rabies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 or more suspected case of Ebola/VHF 1 confirmed case of Cholera 1 confirmed case of Measles 1 confirmed case of COVID-19 More than 20 cases of Typhoid fever More than 150 cases of Malaria 1 case of Anthrax 1 case of Yellow fever More than 30 cases of Pneumonia More than 4 cases of Rabies
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of the infected people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate Crisis modifier

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of the infected people • Screening and isolation • Health message alerts • Mobilization of medical supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up screening and isolation units • Mobilization of medical supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of the infected people • Setting up screening and isolation units • Safe and dignified burials • Mobilization of medical supplies • Quarantine • Risk Communication and Community Engagement • Carry out Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) at targeted sites / facilities
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health message alerts • Community mobilization, sensitisation and education • Public health promotion and education • Sanitation and hygiene improvement • Training personnel • Stockpiling medical and emergency supplies <p>(Lead time: 10-20 days)</p> <p>Trigger:</p> <p>DDMC will activate Early Actions when GloFAS (G5317 Station: Mitano) issues a 5-day forecast river discharge (in m³/s) of 236 m³/s with a probability of at least 70% occurrence in 5 year return period. The EA will be triggered with a 5 days return period where the FAR is not more</p>		

	than 0.5		
Floods	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 household affected • 0.5 acre of land affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-10 household affected • 8-15 acres of land affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15-20 household affected • 20-30 acres of land affected
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement • Sensitization, evacuation • Open water ways • Capacity building on agronomic practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement • Sensitization, evacuation • Open water ways • Capacity building on agronomic practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate Crisis modifier • Community engagement • Sensitization, evacuation • Open water ways • Capacity building on agronomic practices
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement and dialoguing • Sensitization • Evacuation • Open water ways • Capacity building on good crop agronomic practices. 		
	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scare of human and livestock • Less than 10 acres of crop gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor injuries to human and livestock • Between 10-50 acres of crop gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of human life and livestock • More than 50 acres of crop gardens

Wild animal/vermin raids	damaged	damaged	damaged
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 200 cases of vermin related diseases registered per week across the district (like malaria) • Less than 5 cases of dog bites reported per week around the districted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 200-500 vermin related cases registered per week across the district • Between 5-15 cases of dog bites reported per week around the districted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence cases of vermin related diseases registering 500-800 cases per week in health centres • More than 15 cases of dog bites reported per week around the districted
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating with UWA to deploy rangers for fact finding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support with planting materials • Medical support • Provision of food relief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating with UWA for compensation • Provision of food relief • Support with planting materials • Medical support
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with UWA to deploy rangers in the prone areas • Alerts and awareness programs for prone communities • Repairs of the control barriers around the parks • Assessment of possible vermin attack and level of impact • Community sensitisation for vermin control measures • Increasing vigilance around the boundaries of the protected areas • Vaccination of dogs against rabies 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal distribution of mosquito nets <p>(Lead time; 10-20 days)</p>		
Road traffic accidents	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 5 accidents per month • Less than 5 people injured in an accident person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6-15 accidents per month • 6-10 people injured in an accident per month • Between 1-2 deaths reported in an accident per month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 15 accidents per month • More than 10 people injured in an accident per month • More than 2 deaths reported in an accident per month
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed control measures e.g. speed humps, speed governors • Sensitization of road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of road users • Installation of road signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of road users • Advocacy for improved roads
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of road signs • Installation of speed humps • Setting up road blocks <p>(Lead time: 10-20 days)</p>		

CHAPTER THREE

VISION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Vision

A District free from effects of all forms of disaster through an effective and efficient disaster management system.

3.2 Overall Goal

To establish institutions and mechanisms that will reduce the vulnerability of people, livestock, plants, wild life and infrastructure to disasters in the District.

3.3 Strategic Objectives

Strategic objectives and actions (drawn from the disaster cycle but aligned to the DDP)

Strategic Objectives

- To strengthen institutional capacity for disaster management
- To enhance knowledge of early warning signs and early actions
- To enhance institutional response to disasters
- To mitigate the effects of disasters in the community

Priorities Actions/ Activities

1. To strengthen institutional capacity for disaster management

- Continuous trainings
- Establish DDPC (District disaster policy committee)
- Meetings
- Establishing sub county, parish and village DMC
- Rapid assessment
- Monitoring
- Data collection, analysis, reporting

- Create database for disaster event in the district.
 - Reactivate web site for Kanungu district and update information regularly.
 - Equipment (camera, Wi-Fi, computers etc.)
 - Resource mobilization
 - Media engagement
 - Profiling private sectors
 - Partners engagement
 - Enacting bi-laws and ordinance
 - Exchange visit
- 2. To enhance knowledge of early warning signs and early actions**
- River gauges
- 3. To enhance institutional response to disasters**
- Provision of relief food and non food items
 - Search and rescue
- 4. To mitigate the effects of disasters in the community**
- Development of sewerage and waste management
 - Planting of grass bands
 - Setting up water storage and harvesting facilities

Activities by Department

(a) Natural resources

- Reviewing and enforcement of bi-laws
- Mobilizing community to plant natural trees
- Demarcation of wetland boundaries and wetland markings
- Promoting alternative sources of energy e.g. briquettes
- Surveying public land
- Zoning and mapping highland areas
- Create barrier between national park and community land
- Community sensitization and dialogue
- Facilitate and monitor the activities of small scale miners' association.

- Demarcation of river banks and water sources (river bank management)
- Creation of forest value chain association.
- Development of physical development plan.

(b) Production

- Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes
- Promote water harvesting technology at institutions and household level
- Establish database for available source of seedlings and cash crops (including purchase).
- Sensitizing community on better agricultural practices
- Introduction and adopting early maturing and drought resistant varieties
- Enforcing soil and water conservation bi-laws
- Dissemination of weather forecast from NECOCO and UNMA
- Implement and monitor enforcement of zoning
- Reactivate district stocking farm
- Strengthen fish frying center
- Promote fish farming out growers.
- Facilitate the hydrological studies for better fish farming
- Post harvests handling and value addition
- Establish warehouses and stock (silos).
- Revive the cooperative association for farmers.
- Promote saving with a purpose
- Promotion cash crop at household level
- Regulating and monitoring local food and beverage processing company

(c) Health

- Promotion of social behavioral change practices
- Functionalize and equip infectious treatment center in Kihihi HC IV
- Create and equip isolation rooms at all HCs
- Disseminate early warning information on epidemic and diseases outbreak
- Response and evacuation
- Purchase of 2 ambulances per constituency for emergency response
- Pre stocking of mobile toilets for outbreaks and refugee influx
- Strengthen health sector coordination on health related
- Community dialogue and barazas for WASH base practices
- Promotion of health camps
- Strengthening disease surveillance with focus on VHT
- Strengthen and promote risk communication strategies.
- Mobilize community for uptake of emergency health intervention
- Support functionality the function of DNCC

(d) Community

- Sensitization and awareness creation on routine disaster
- Community mobilization and engagement
- Popularize and enforce protection laws and bi-laws to prevent disaster driven child and family abuse.
- Engage community to productive activities to reduce household vulnerability
- Identify and build capacity of community influencer for emergency response
- Strengthen and promote community structure on Psychosocial support intervention on disaster
- Sensitization of communities on ways to mitigate lightening at individual and household level.

(e) Works

- Water Quality Testing and treatment
- Sewerage and waste management
- Increase access to safe water
- Promotion of rain water harvesting and storage technologies from roof surfaces and water runoffs.
- Enforce building plans having rain water harvesting facilities at institution and household level
- Promoting planting of trees along road infrastructure and reserves
- Establishment of a standby road rehabilitation and reconstruction unit plus equipment for quick response to blocked or washed transport routes.
- Promoting and Scaling up on alternative sources of sustainable power sources
- Advocate for reinforcement of electricity poles in high risk disaster prone areas e.g. hilly sides, flat lands and
- Development and implementation of a drainage system plan for all high risk roads/infrastructure
- Facilitate the DDMC to monitor and regulate the construction works of roads to ensure that drainage is diverted from human settlements
- Enforcement of Environmental impact assessments reports to avert disasters arising from local and national road construction.
- Sensitize and enforce installation of lightening arrestors on all building plans under the physical planning department.
- Build capacity of local artisans in production of affordable lightning arrestors.
- Construction of lightning sensors and transmitters in lightening prone areas.

(f) Education

- Enforcement of lightening arrestors on all schools and technical institutions
- Promote fuel and fruit tree planting in schools as wind breakers and hydro met disaster reduction
- Promotion of school backyard gardens for food and security
- Promotion of disaster mitigation talking compounds
- Support incorporation of disaster mitigation activities and messages in school clubs
- Celebration of world environment day in various schools with focus on children involvements
- Identify and equip specific government institutions to respond to refugee influxes

CHAPTER FOUR

MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

S/N.	Stakeholder	Activity	Sector/Department/Sub County	Contact Person
01	Uganda Red Cross Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing • Child protection • Border monitoring • emergency needs assessments 	Kihiihi sub county at Matanda transit center	Arinitwe Ivan 0788005239
02	Raising The Village (RTV)	Mitigation of scarcity barriers to improve household incomes through; Improved agricultural practices, access to clean and safe water, access to health and capacity building	Kinaaba, Mpungu, Kayonza, Nyanga, Nyamirama, Kambuga, Kihiihi, Kyeshero, Nyakinoni, Kirima, Rugyeyo.	District head/manager 0781198947/ 0772580305
03	Medical Teams International (MTI)	Primary health care services, reproductive health, nutrition screening and case management, response to disease epidemic, influx emergency in humanitarian operation, community outreaches, screening at border points.	Kanungu-Matanda Transit centre (operates in the whole district).	Team Leader 0782805217
04	Save the children	Child protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Training of child protection focal 	Kanungu-Matanda Transit centre	Programme Officer Nutrition

S/N.	Stakeholder	Activity	Sector/Department/Sub County	Contact Person
		<p>persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitation of child friendly spaces ● Nutrition ● Infant and young child feeding in emergency ● Active case finding and referral ● Community dialogues to create awareness ● on nutrition ● Response to epidemics 	(operates in the whole district).	<p>0777091594</p> <p>gerald.musisi@savethechildren.org</p>
05	CARITAS-USAID ICAN (Integrated Community Agriculture and Nutrition Activity)	<p>Resilience project that aims at increasing economic opportunities for Vulnerable households, improving nutrition with focus on pregnant, lactating and caregivers of children below the age of five years and strengthening community and local governance.</p> <p>ICAN also pays attention to gender (Adolescent girls and young women and Youth) and Social behavioural change and communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Livelihood support ● Non food items (NFI) donation ● Sustainable agriculture ● Natural resource management ● Nutrition 	Operates in five sub counties(Kihiihi, Kirima, Nyanga, Katete ,Mpungu, Kihanda)	<p>Director 0701365414/0772630154</p> <p>ssdcaritaskabale@yahoo.com</p> <p>vincbyaruh@yahoo.com</p> <p>0781957524</p>

S/N.	Stakeholder	Activity	Sector/Department/Sub County	Contact Person
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community services Saving with a purpose 		
06	Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants(CAFOMI)	Transit center and Collection point management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compound maintenance Provision of NFI's Provision of hot meals Water and sanitation Protection services Border monitoring Shelter management 	Refugees Kihihi S/C –Matanda T/C	Team leader 0778494890
07	OPM	Coordination of partners and the district Partner Supervision Border monitoring Refugees activity Reporting Guidance to operating and implementing partners	Department of refugees(DOR) Matanda Transit Center – Kihihi, Kanyantorogo, Nyanga, Kayonza,	Settlement Commandant Matanda transit centre 0776371347
08	UNHCR	Support in refugee response	Education, community development, Health, Water and sanitation, Natural resources (co-ordination)	Regional Team Leader 0772710063
09	AWEC: Advocates for Water and Environment conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and Education of school children and community members in environment and water resource conservation 	20 schools and the neighbouring communities from Kihihi Town Council, Kihihi Sub county and Nyanga sub counties	Team leader Tel. 0772450394

S/N.	Stakeholder	Activity	Sector/Department/Sub County	Contact Person
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support schools and communities with clean water through construction of water tanks Support schools to access clean safe drinking water through provision of drinking water filters Support schools with sanitation and hygiene facilities (latrines, incinerators, hand washing facilities) Support Village Savings and Loans Association establishment in communities 		
10	AIRD: African Initiatives for Relief and Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation of POCs from border points to transit centres and from transit centres to settlements, Transportation of NFIs and sometimes Food items. Fuel management for the partners under UNHCR. Maintenance of fleet for all partners under UNHCR. Management of the fleet records of all UNHCR Assets. Border monitoring 	Logistics: Matanda Transit Centre-Kihihi, Kanyantorogo, Nyamga, Kayonza	Team leader joshuabuhanga@gmail.com +256787562201
11	DIOCESE OF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilisation, sensitisation and awareness 	Kanungu District	HCT Officer

S/N.	Stakeholder	Activity	Sector/Department/Sub County	Contact Person
	KINKIIZI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation management. • Capacity building and mind-set change. • Food security and nutrition. • Saving Culture (VSLA) • Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) • Education support to underprivileged children • Psychosocial support. • Guidance and counselling • Conducting burial services. • Provision of clean and safe water (construction of gravity and water protected springs) • Health services and medical insurance. • Caring for the vulnerable indigenous people (Batwa – BDP) 		0777133528. andrewagaba763@gmail.com
12	Bwindi Mugahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support livelihood improvement interventions /community grants to implement community projects (tree planting, bee keeping, mushroom growing, heifer, piggery etc) • Resettlement and construction of Batwa houses • Sustainable Land Management 	Kanungu, Rubanda and Kisoro Districts	Trust Administrator 0772436075 Program Manager 0771604608

S/N.	Stakeholder	Activity	Sector/Department/Sub County	Contact Person
		(SLM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring compliance for water schools Support conservation and research within Bwindi impenetrable and Mgahinga gorilla National parks Rain water harvesting 		
13	NYAKA project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGBV prevention Education 	Operates in all Sub Counties in Kanungu District	Program Officer asukururu@nyakaglobal.org
15	Mend the broken hearts Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education of Orphans and other vulnerable children Supporting vulnerable house household groups with development fund Counselling and Psychosocial support of the vulnerable communities 	Operates in all Sub Counties in Kanungu District	Director 0775044442
16	Kanungu District Muslim Supreme Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict resolutions, marriage Counselling and Guidance, Community mobilisation, Mind set Change, Psychosocial Support, burial services, Health services, Education services, (Sadaka) caring for the needy, Widows, Evangelism (Dawa), Non-Ribah Banking 	Operates in the whole of Kanungu District.	Rukundo Abdu – 0782227707 Nzigira Abdul 0784622805

S/N.	Stakeholder	Activity	Sector/Department/Sub County	Contact Person
		systems, (Islamic banking), Zakatil-Mali) Pulling resources to help the disadvantaged.		
17	UNICEF	Child Protection, Health, Nutrition, WASH and Community Mobilisation/engagement for Behaviour Change	CBS, Health, Works (Water), Information, CAO's office	Chief of Field Office UNICEF –Mbarara Zonal office 0772288130
18	AVSI FOUNDATION – USAID Keeping Children and safe activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management (HIV treatment retention, adherence, and disclosure, nutrition assessment, education and support, GBV identification and response, provision of emergency food and transport to HIV+ children) • Household economic strengthening (cottage industry training, apprenticeship, saving groups, backyard gardening) • Child protection • Systems strengthening (support functionality of the district action center and popularising 'Sauti 116' toll free number, facilitation of community development for follow up of GBV cases, psychosocial 	Community health, livelihoods, community	District Coordinator ivan.semanda@avsi.org 0788233611

S/N.	Stakeholder	Activity	Sector/Department/Sub County	Contact Person
		support)		
19	Innovation Programme for Community Transformation (InPact)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV 		
20	North Kigezi and Kinkizi Dioceses Water and Sanitation Programme (NKKD WATSAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of gravity flow schemes (GFS) • Construction of ordinary and low yield springs • Construction of rain water harvesting systems • Sanitation, hygiene and health campaign/ sensitization to project beneficiaries • Construction of sanitary facilities 	Bugongi, Kambuga, Rugyeyo, Kanyantoroga, Kihihi, Kanungu T/C, Kirima	Coordinator 0782850020
21	EGPAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV, Malaria and TB management 	All sub counties in the Director	Regional coordinator 0776593279
22	Joint Clinical Research Center (JCRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCH • TB, Malaria and HIV treatment • SMC 	Districtwide	Regional coordinator 0772595112

4.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

4.2.1 District Disaster Policy Committee (DDPC)

The DDPC shall be chaired by the District Chairman while the Chief Administrative Officer shall be its secretary. It will be composed of the District Executive Committee, RDC, RPC, DMC, DPC, DISO, a representative of the army and the Mayors/L.C3 Chairpersons. The functions of the committees will be to:

- Give policy direction to the District Disaster Preparedness and Management Technical Committee.
- Inform council about the nature and effects of disasters in the district.
- Provide a link between national Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee and the Local government structures responsible for disaster preparedness and management.
- Identify district priorities for disaster preparedness.
- Monitor the implementation of disaster response activities in the district.
- Ensure and authorise expenditure for disaster related activities in the district

4.2.2 District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

There shall be a District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) 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. The functions of the committee will be to;

- Carry out vulnerability assessment, hazard and risk mapping of the whole district and update the data annually.
- Develop a district preparedness and contingency plan and update data annually

- Receive departmental and sub-county vulnerability, risk and preparedness reports;
- Ensure the mainstreaming of Disaster Preparedness and Management activities into the district plan.
- 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.
- Develop District calibrated contingency and disaster preparedness plans.
- Establish and maintain an updated data base on hazards, risks and disasters that affect the district.
- Hold on an annual basis a review, monitoring and reporting meeting of the DDMC.
- Develop and present to council district budget proposals for annual vulnerability assessment, risk mapping and updates, preparedness and relief plans.
- Ensure that the key institutions in the District develop its own Disaster Preparedness Plans and stock emergency logistics and equipment such as fire extinguishers and smoke detectors. The Institutions should include Educational institutions (primary, secondary and tertiary), hotels or recreational facilities, hospitals, factories and industries.

4.2.3 District Council

The District council is responsible for the following;

- Make policies and ordinances on disaster preparedness and management in the District.

- Receive and discuss Budgets, plans and other reports from DDMC.
- Sensitize the community regarding their roles in disaster preparedness as per the DCP.

4.2.4 Sub county Disaster Management Committee (SDMC)

The Sub-County Disaster Management Committee shall be headed by the Chairperson of the Local Council (LC) 3 and The Sub county chief shall be the secretary to the committee. The SDMC shall be comprised of the The Sub-County executives, GISO, S/County Police, Technical Staff and Partners. The committee shall perform the following functions;

- 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 mobilisation and sensitization before, during and after disasters.
- Keep records of disasters in the Sub County.

4.2.5 Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC)

The Local Council I executive shall be the lowest unit of Disaster Preparedness and Management. The chairperson of the Local Council I shall be the Chair of the committee. All the adult members of the village shall be members of the village disaster preparedness and management committee. They will perform the following functions:

- 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.

4.2.6 Non-Governmental Organizations


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.

4.2.7 The 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.

4.2.8 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 The Government of Uganda in pursuit of Disaster Preparedness and Management.

CHAPTER FIVE

CAPACITY PLANNING MATRIX

Department: Community based services		
Strategic objective	Activities	Budget
Strengthen institutional capacity for disasters	Map and strengthen community groups in disaster prone parishes of Kanungu district	37,400,000
	To identify and build capacity of community influencers for emergency response	72,250,000
	Build capacity of community influencers for emergency response	88,100,000
To enhance community knowledge of the disasters and early warning signs of disasters	Conduct dialogue meetings to sensitize community members and raise their awareness on the routine disaster in their area	65,470,000
	Hold Radio talk shows to inform the public on early warning signs of disasters	32,800,000
To mitigate the effects of disasters in the community	Mobilize and engage the community in the use of weather and climate information in planning their activities	72,000,000
	Carry out dialogue meetings with community members to popularize and enforce protection laws and bi-laws to prevent disaster driven child and family abuse	58,670,000
	Conduct follow-ups to check on agreed actions from the previous engagement in case of child and gender based abuses	54,400,000
	Conduct routine checkups in work places to check out for child labour and take up appropriate action	48,000,000
To enhance institutional response to disasters	Carry out psychosocial support to victims of disasters, child tracing, registration	65,000,000
Sub total		594,090,000

Department: Planning and administration		
Strategic objective	Activities	Budget
Strengthen institutional capacity for disasters	Establish and orient disaster management committees at the district, sub county and all village levels	72,000,000
	Procurement of equipment for rapid assessment like computers and projectors and internet subscriptions	40,000,000
	Train parish chiefs and agricultural extension officers in rapid assessment, data collection, analysis, reporting and monitoring	233,742,000
	orient political leaders both at the District and lower local governments on disaster response management	45,000,000
	Conduct coordination meetings of the DDMC	73,440,000
	Carry out resource mobilization through proposal writing	50,000,000
	To enhance community knowledge of the disasters and early warning signs of disasters	Conduct community sensitization on early warning signs/systems
To enhance community resilience and mitigate the effects of disasters	Carry out rapid assessments for the effects of disasters	73,000,000
To enhance institutional response to disasters	Sharing of the assessment reports with partners	30,000,000
Sub total		625,482,000
Department: Health		
Strategic objective	Activities	Budget
Strengthen institutional capacity for disasters	Purchase of 1 ambulance for emergency response	363,000,000
	Pre stock mobile toilets for outbreaks and refugee influx	

		90,000,000
	Strengthening disease surveillance by VHTs through training	81,044,000
	Functionalize and equip infectious treatment Center in Kihihi HC IV	70,000,000
	Create and equip isolation rooms at all HCs	240,000,000
	Conduct health sector coordination meetings	42,000,000
	Support functionality of the function of DNCC	5,000,000
To enhance community knowledge of the disasters and early warning signs of disasters	Conduct dialogue meetings for social behavioural change, dissemination of early warning information on epidemic and diseases outbreak	65,470,000
To mitigate the effects of disasters in the community	Promote health camps in all areas affected by the disaster	26,000,000
To enhance institutional response to disasters	Mobilize community for uptake of emergency health intervention	47,600,000
Sub total		1,030,114,000
Department: Production		
Strategic objective	Activities	Budget
	Establish warehouses and stock (silos).	230,000,000
	Reactivate and restock district stocking farm	450,000,000
To enhance community knowledge of the disasters and early warning signs of disasters	Disseminate weather forecast from NECOC and UNMA	10,000,000

	Promote water harvesting technology at institutions and household level	74,850,000
	Sensitize community on better agricultural practices	10,000,000
	Introduce and adopt to early maturing and drought resistant crop varieties	250,000,000
	Post harvests handling and value addition	250,000,000
	Promote saving with a purpose	33,000,000
To enhance institutional response to disasters	Provide emergency food to affected communities	280,000,000
Sub total		1,587,850,000
Department: Water and technical services		
Strategic objective	Activities	Budget
Strengthen institutional capacity for disasters	Facilitate the DDMC to monitor and regulate the construction works of roads to ensure that drainage is diverted from human settlements	24,000,000
	Build capacity of local artisans in production of affordable lightning arrestors.	37,000,000
	Installation of lightning sensors and transmitters in lightening prone areas.	360,000,000
	Enforce building plans having rain water harvesting facilities at institution and household level	130,000,000
To enhance community knowledge of the disasters and early warning signs of disasters	Disseminate information on early warning signs for disasters	5,000,000
To enhance community resilience and mitigate the effects of disasters	Sewerage and waste management	74,000,000
	Promote and Scale up alternative sources of sustainable power sources	30,000,000

	Advocate for reinforcement of electricity poles in high risk disaster prone areas e.g. hilly sides, flat lands and	8,000,000
	Development and implementation of a drainage system plan for all high risk roads/infrastructure	25,000,000
	Enforce EIA reports to avert disasters arising from local and national road construction	11,000,000
	Sensitize and enforce installation of lightning arrestors on all building/development plans	16,000,000
	Water Quality Testing and treatment	65,000,000
Sub total		785,000,000
Department: Natural resources		
Strategic objective	Activities	Budget
Strengthen institutional capacity for disasters	Facilitate and monitor the activities of small scale miners' association.	44,000,000
	Demarcate wetland boundaries and wetland markings	270,000,000
	Review and enforce bi-laws	32,000,000
	Zone and map highland areas	68,000,000
	Demarcate river banks and water sources (riverbank management)	46,000,000
	Create forest value chain Association.	17,000,000
To enhance community knowledge of the disasters and early warning signs of disasters	Sensitize the community about disasters and conduct dialogue meetings on disasters	59,000,000
To enhance community resilience and mitigate	Mobilize community to plant natural trees	

the effects of disasters		16,500,000
	Promote alternative sources of energy e.g. briquettes	72,000,000
To enhance institutional response to disasters	Provide wood energy to affected communities	24,000,000
Sub total		648,500,000
Department: Education		
Strategic objective	Activities	Budget
Strengthen institutional capacity for disasters	Identify and equip specific government institutions to respond to refugee influxes	220,000,000
To enhance community resilience and mitigate the effects of disasters	Enforce lightening arrestors on all schools and technical institutions	110,000,000
	Promote fuel and fruit tree planting in schools as wind breakers and hydro met disaster reduction	78,000,000
	Promotion of school backyard gardens for food and security	21,000,000
	Promotion of disaster mitigation talking compounds	32,000,000
	Support incorporation of disaster mitigation activities and messages in school clubs	14,000,000
To enhance institutional response to disasters	Provide temporary shelter to schools for learning and accommodation purposes	340,000,000
Sub total		815,000,000
Grand total		6,086,036,000

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: KANUNGU DDMC MEMBERS AND DCP PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II: Early warning signs for disasters in Kanungu District

S/N	Hazard	Early warning signs
1.	Hailstorms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unclear sky ● Onset of rainy season
2.	Lightning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First rains after a prolonged dry spells ● Rainfall and brilliant flashes of light ● High winds ● Darkening skies ● Rainy Season
3.	Landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Saturated soils and water oozing out of rocks ● Heavy rains ● Fissures
4.	Prolonged dry spells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Having many rain makers in a community ● Environmental degradation ● Strong and dry wind ● Very heavy rainfall in one season ● Birds migration from the east to the west
5.	Crop pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Onset of specific seasons (dry or wet) ● Invasion/outbreaks in neighbouring districts and/or population explosions for specific insect stages (e.g. caterpillars, larvae)
6.	Human epidemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor sanitation ● News of an outbreak in neighbouring areas ● Heavy rains that come with floods ● Influx of refugees
7.	Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heavy winds ● Continuous heavy downpour ● Wetland degradation ● Deforestation
8.	Wild animal/vermin raids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Planting and harvesting seasons ● Wildfires ● Drought or prolonged dry spells
9.	Road traffic accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Over speeding ● No road signage ● Driving while drunk/drug abuse ● Over loading ● No wearing of protective gear/seat belts ● Grazing near the road ● No humps on the road ● Poor state of roads/bridges ● Having no driving licences



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