



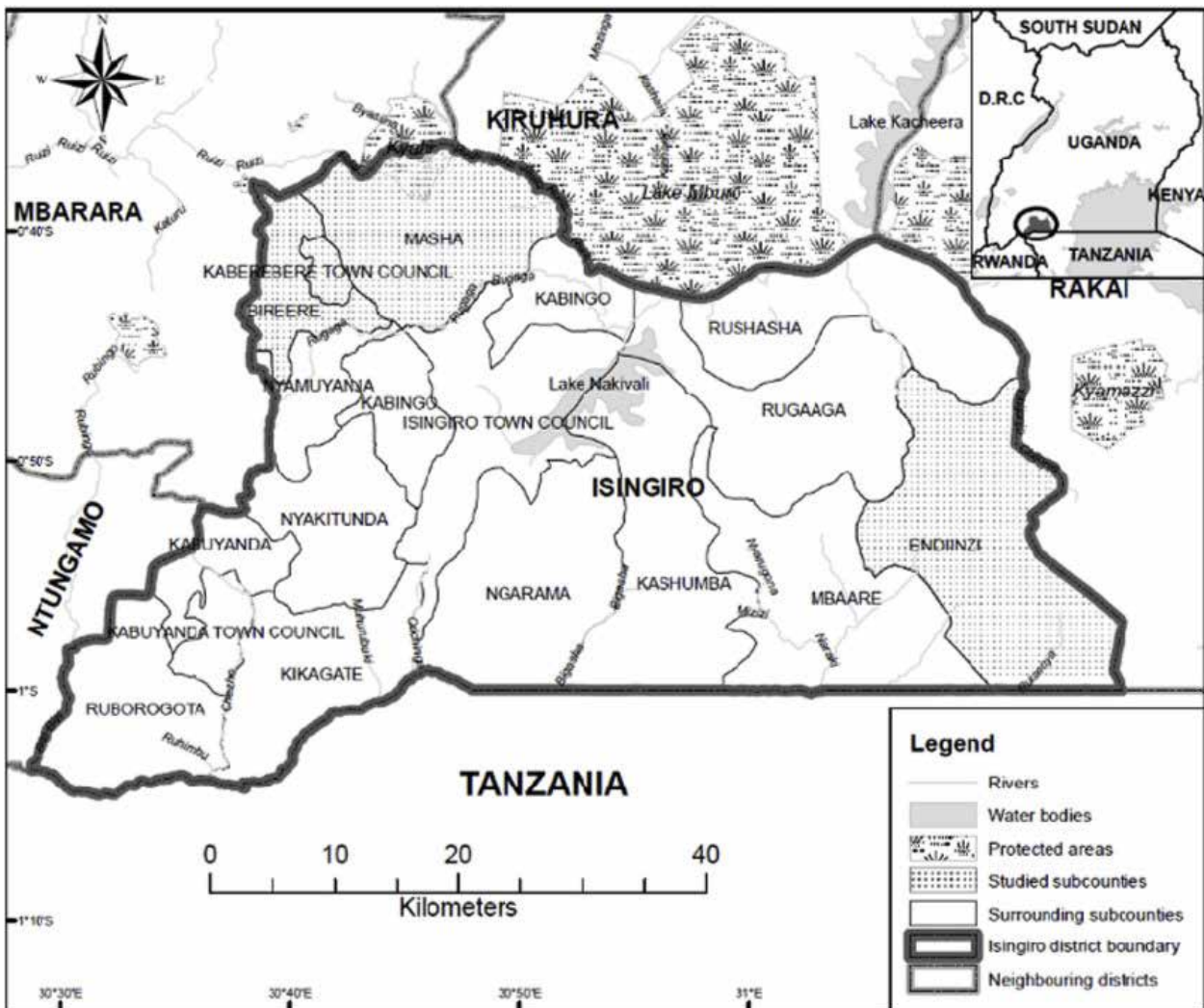
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

ISINGIRO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MULTI-HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN



MAP OF ISINGIRO DISTRICT

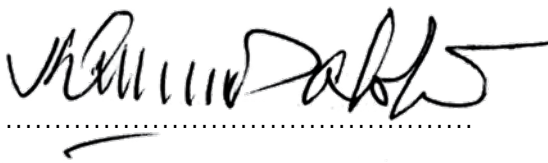


APPROVAL STATEMENT

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

The Isingiro District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated response to the anticipated potential emergencies to address the humanitarian needs of those adversely affected. In line with the District vision, mission and in conformity to the National Development Plan (NDP) and Vision 2040, the District Contingency Plan (DCP) 2020/2021 has formulated strategies that aim to integrate disaster and climate issues in the District Development Plan **2020/21 – 2024/25**

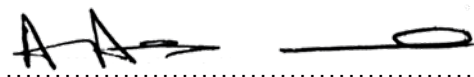
This document is for use by all stakeholders. The District Contingency Plan enjoys the support of Isingiro District and Government of Uganda. The implementation and maintenance of the Plan is the responsibility of Isingiro District Local Government.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

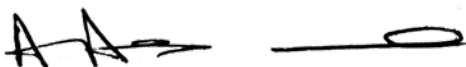
Isingiro District Contingency Plan 2020/21 is meant to complement the Five-Year Development Plan 2020/21-24/25 in tandem with the National Development Plan III. In a participatory manner, the plan has identified key hazards, their severity, occurrences and locations to enable all stakeholders to implement the strategic directions for the reduction of the risks. Technical support from the Office of the Prime Minister and Uganda Red Cross Society was given to the District Disaster Management Committee and the identified stakeholders. This plan has been made as a Multi Hazard Disaster Risk Reduction Plan at strategic level of governance of the District with clear focus on strategic and operational objectives, strategies, activities and indicators of risk management and to address emergencies faced in Isingiro District.

The plan outlines various reduction measures for the identified and analyzed risk hazards in Isingiro District. These measures are specifically intended to reduce the current and prevent future risks in the communities of Isingiro District.

My appreciation goes to all those who contributed to the formulation, preparation and production of this Contingency Plan. I also thank the District Executive Committee for their inputs that improved and directed the objectives and strategies of the plan.

I thank the District Disaster Management Committee which participated in the preparation and formulation of this Plan.

I also wish to convey my thanks to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) and Red Crescent Movement for their technical support, guidance and facilitation during the development of the Plan. Their involvement has been highly appreciated. Special thanks go to European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) for funding the process.



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Chief Administrative Officer-Isingiro 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 mitigation, prediction, early warning, preparedness and response. This plan has been prepared in close collaboration and coordination with OPM and Uganda Red Cross Society supporting its facilitation.

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

Chapter 1 has details of the introduction and background literature of Isingiro District. It explains the topography of the District, climate and vegetation, population size and distribution, and the purpose of the formulation exercise of the contingency plan.

Chapter 2 gives an elaborate situational analysis of the disaster issues in Isingiro District. It gives the assessment of the possible disasters in the District and the analysis of the top five. It explains the vulnerability analysis of the hazards and priority areas for response in the eventuality of the hazards.

Chapter 3 looks at the general objective of the contingency plan. It has the vision, goal and strategic objectives of the plan. The vision of the Plan is “An efficient and effective disaster - risk management system developed in Isingiro District”. While the goal is “To establish a well-coordinated Multi-sectoral approach to prevent and effectively respond to disasters in order to mitigate impact”.

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 all development partners and programmes in the District, the activities implemented, giving an understanding of the capacity Isingiro District has and this has been done by enlisting the organisations/stakeholder, sector involved in and activities being implemented. They include both local and international stakeholders.

This chapter also has an illustration of the organisational structure indicating how information will flow among the different key stakeholders. It will guide management and coordination from the OPM down to the VDMC and vice versa. The chapter also identifies some key challenges on District capacity assessment gaps, which need addressed in preparation for readiness to manage the emergency humanitarian situations, which may arise for an effective disaster management in the District.

Chapter 5 has the capacity-planning matrix. It seeks to operationalize the plan, basing on the District's capacity to respond to the possible hazards. It stipulates the strategic objectives, operational objectives, activities, personnel, focal/supporting entities, disaster phase, location, time start, duration and budgets for each of the five key sectors identified (Management and coordination, food security, water and sanitation, health and education)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFO	
ARC	American Refugee Committee
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBS	Community Based Services
DCO	District Commercial Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DHO	District Health Officer
DIO	District Information Officer
DLG	District Local Government
DNRO	District Natural Resources Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GoU	Government of Uganda
HCs	Health Centres
HHs	House Holds

HRV	Multi-hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability
IDDMC	Isingiro District Disaster Management Committee
IDLG	Isingiro District Local Government
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LC	Local Council
LLG	Lower Local Government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NFA	National Forestry Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PWDs	People with Disabilities
PFO	Principal Finance Officer
RDC	Residence District Commissioner
RTP	Right to Play
SCDMC	Sub-County Disaster Management Committee
S/C	Sub-County
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
TC	Town Clerk
TPO	Trans-cultural-Psychosocial Organisation
TVs	Televisions
T/C	Town Council
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UWESO	Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
VHT	Village Health Teams
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

GLOSSARY OF KEY WORDS AND TERMINOLOGIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Overview of Isingiro District

Isingiro District is a District in Western Uganda boarded by Kiruhura District to the north, Rakai District to the east, the Republic of Tanzania to the south, Ntungamo District to the west, and Mbarara District to the northwest. Isingiro the chief town of the District is located approximately 35 kilometers by road, southeast of the city of Mbarara, the main metropolitan area in Ankole sub-region. Isingiro District has 21 Sub-counties and 9 Town Councils, 131 parishes and 899 Villages by July 2020. The following are sub-counties in Isingiro District: Birere, Endinzi, Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Kashumba, Kikagate, Masha, Mbaare, Ngarama, Nyakitunda, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Rugaaga, Kakamba, Rushaha, Ruyanga, Rwetango, Kagarama, Rwanjogyera, Rwambaga The Town Councils include Isingiro, Kaberebere, Endiinzi, Kabuyanda, Bugango, Kikagate, Kaubeizi, Ruhira and Rugaaga.

1.2 Geographical Location

It is located in South Western Uganda and lies between Latitude 1-30° and 0-30° North Longitude 30-20° East and 31-20° East. It lies between the altitude of 1200m – 1810 m.a.s.l. Areas west of the District around Nyakitunda, Nyamuyaja, Kabingo and Kabuyanda hills have the highest altitudes up to 1810m towards Mbarara and Ntungamo District boarder. The low altitudes are along areas east of the District around Endiinzi, Rushaha sub counties bordering with Rakai District and the lowest being at the main L. Nakivale water body in Rugaga Sub-County.

Its Land area is approximately 3010 sq. Km and it is at 1800 meters above sea level.

1.3 Topography

Steep hills and deep valleys especially in the sub-counties of Nyakitunda, Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Ngarama Rugaaga and Kashumba mostly characterize Isingiro's scenery. Gentle slope hills and low land areas for the sub-counties of Mbaare, Endiinzi, Masha and Part of Birere characterize other areas.

1.4 Climate

The District enjoys equatorial climate and receives average rainfall of 1200mm, temperature normally ranges from 17-30 degrees Centigrade. It has two main rainy seasons during the months of March to May and September to November in each Calendar year. Some areas however have recently been faced with dry spell and chronic drought especially in Masha, Endiinzi and Kikagate Sub-counties. Some parts of Bukanga are also sometimes unfortunate as they are hit by hailstorms especially at the beginning of the September to November wet rainy season.

1.5 Vegetation

The District's ecological system is prone to chronic drought and the bare hills and rangelands

characterize the terrain. Thorny bushes and trees characterized mostly of Ruborogota, Kabingo, Masha and Endiinzi Sub-Counties. Endiinzi and Rushasha are characterized by grassland savannah. There is also a presence of scattered swamps and valleys in the Sub-Counties as well as bare hills with stone deposits in most of the high lands.

1.6 Soil

The soils are mainly clay, late rite loam and sandy nature. The District natural resources include fertile soils in almost all sub-counties, presence of Lake Nakivale, Mbuuro, Kakyera and Oruchinga, availability of water springs in the sub-counties of Nyakitunda, Kabuyanda, Kabingo and Birere and greater Tin deposits in the Sub-County of Kikagate. Isingiro District is generally a fertile land which could be responsible for intense agriculture activity both crop growing and animal husbandry.

1.7 Population

As per the 2014 Population and Housing Census, Isingiro District Population was 486,360 people of which 235,621 being females and 250,739 being males. The Current total population projection 2020 is 596,400 of which 305,600 are females and 290,800 are males.

Isingiro District also house two refugee settlement; Nakivale with a population of about 140,000 and Oruchinga Refugee Settlement with about 6,700.

The table below shows the population size for each of the LLG in the District.

Table 1 District Population by LLG, 2020

S/N	LLG	POPULATION 2020
1	NGARAMA S/C	41,100
2	KAKAMBA	8,700
3	RUGAAGA S/C	40,500
4	KASHUMBA S/C	88,400
5	ENDIINZI T/C	9,000
6	ENDIINZI S/C	20,500
7	MBAARE S/C	41,100
9	RUSHASHA S/C	16,000
10	BIRERE S/C	26,000
11	ISINGIRO T/C	34,300
12	KABEREBERE T/C	8,200
13	KABINGO S/C	26,800
14	KABUYANDA S/C	26,000
15	KABUYANDA T/C	20,000
16	KIKAGATE S/C	68,000
17	MASHA S/C	32,000
18	NYAKITUNDA S/C	51,000
19	NYAMUYANJA S/C	19,300
20	RUBOROGOTA S/C	21,500
	TOTAL	596,400

Source: Planning Unit 2020

From the above table, it shows that the total population by 2020 is 596,400 people. Kashumba Sub-County has the highest population of 88,400 people and Kaberebere Town Council with the lowest population of 8,200 people.

1.8 Economic Activities

Economic activity refers to activity that people carry out to earn a livelihood. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity.

According to the 2014 Census results, Subsistence farming remains the main source of livelihood with 78.5% of the household engaged in the industry. This is generally characterised by the engagement in crop production, livestock rearing, and other associated activities mainly for own consumption. Around 87.8% of the HHs are engaged in crop growing and 52.2% in livestock. Generally, 90% of the HHs are engaged in an agricultural activity. Subsistence farming is usually associated with risk, uncertainty (especially when based on seasonal rains) and low productivity. Subsistence farmers produce primarily for own consumption but may sell some of the produce.

1.9 Housing Conditions

The public sector contribution to housing supply for accommodation is mainly limited to institutional quarters for specific institutions such as the Army, the police, schools and Hospitals among others. The 2014 census collected data on various aspects of household including the housing units they stay in. The information is normally used to deliver the welfare of the households and such information was however not collected for persons not enumerated in households namely those enumerated in hotels or institutions. Therefore, information from such people is not included in the analysis. Housing is none of the basic needs that have a profound impact on health, welfare, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indicators of a person's standard of living and his or her place in society.

1.10 Status of Dwelling Units

The 2002 Census classified dwelling units as permanent, Semi-Permanent and temporary. Permanent dwelling units are those built with construction materials (for roof, floor and wall) that can maintain their stability for more than 15 years. The semi-permanent houses are those that are built with the combination of permanent and temporary materials and require regular maintenance. On the other hand, the temporary dwellings are those that are built with materials that cannot maintain their stability for more than 3 years and require regular replacement. All Housing Units thatched with untreated natural fibres are classified as temporary irrespective of wall and floor materials.

1.11 Health Infrastructure

Infrastructure includes number of Health Sub-Districts, hospitals, Health Centres and basic equipment. Isingiro District is made up of three Health Sub Districts namely, Bukanga, Isingiro North and Isingiro South. In the three Sub-Districts, there are several health centres at different levels. Below is the table

showing the distribution of health units by LLG.

The distribution of health centers is considerably fair apart from Kabingo and Kabuyanda, each Sub-County has at least a health Centre III and each Sub-District has a health Centre IV. However apart from the only two Health Centre IIs which Kabingo and Kabuyanda have, have been joined by Birere, which has 3-health center IIs.

1.12 Education in general

Education is vital in promoting sustainable development by improving the people's various skills as well as raising awareness on various issues, which are important in human development like general living standards. Isingiro District attaches great importance to the development of education as a service as it trains children and adults in a range of skills from basic education to professional development. Most programmes are based on the National Curriculum that enables children to transfer into the public system more easily. Uganda's education system includes formal and informal education. Formal education comprises of training at primary, secondary and tertiary. Formal education trains beneficiaries into basic skills of reading, writing and numeracy. Tertiary Education includes Universities, Colleges of Commerce, technical and Vocational Colleges, Technical Institutes, Polytechnic and Teacher Training Colleges.

1.13 Roads

Isingiro District has a total of approximately 2,049Km of District Urban and Community Access roads (DUCAR) of which the District Feeder Roads are 684Km, 393Km are Urban Roads in Isingiro, Kaberebere, Kabuyanda, Endiinzi, Bugango, Kikagate, Ruhira and Kamubeizi Town Councils. There are approximately 972Km of Community Access Roads (CARs) under the care of Sub-counties. The District is in charge of maintaining the condition of Feeder roads yet Sub-Counties and Town Councils maintain community Access and Urban roads respectively. Out of the 684Km District Roads, 21.07% are in good condition, 35.06% Fair while 43.87% are in bad condition. About 540Km are in maintainable condition while the remaining 144Km are bogged with bottlenecks, motorable with difficulty and due for rehabilitation interventions.

The District is also home to 387.6Km of Trunk Roads, which are under the care of Central Government under UNRA. Of this trunk road network in Isingiro, 20% is paved while 80% is unpaved. The paved roads include Katete – Nsongezi 49Km, Isingiro – Mabona loop 6Km and Nsongezi – Kikagate and Kikagate – Murongo Bridge road 19Km. The rest of the national roads are unpaved. Most of these roads are characterized by heavy traffic especially the Isingiro – Ntantamuki road (54.2Km) which can only be saved by up grading it to tarmac or bitumen standard. Most of these roads are under framework contracts with UNRA and occasionally UNRA does direct maintenance works but still face challenges.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1. Situational Analysis of disaster issues

Common hazards in Isingiro District listed according to priority include:

1. Drought
2. Human disease outbreaks
3. Crop pests and diseases
4. Livestock pests and diseases
5. Drought fires, soil erosion, tree cutting e.t.c
6. Floods
7. Landslides and rock falls
8. Land conflicts
9. Earthquakes and faults
10. Road accidents
11. Vermin and wild- life animal attacks
12. Hailstorms and winds
13. Famine
14. Population movements

12. Population movements majorly due to refugee influx. Table 2 Risk Assessment

Hazard	Probability	Severity Of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub- Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	
Hazard	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	
Drought	5	5	25	Kikagate, Masha, Kashumba, Rugaga, Isingiro TC, Mbaare, Kashumba, Ruborogota, Endiinzi and Ngarama
Human disease outbreak	5	2	10	Kikagate, Kaberebere TC, Kashumba, Isingiro TC, Kabuyanda TC, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Kakamba and Rushasha
Crop pests and diseases	3	4	12	Kikagati, Isingiro TC, Masha, Birere, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaga and Kaberebere TC
4. Livestock pests and diseases	5	3	25	Endiinzi, Kashumba, Kikagate, Masha, Mbaare, Ruborogota, Rushasha and Rugaga
5. Drought fires, soil erosion, tree cutting etc.	5	2	10	Kikagate, Masha, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Rushasha, Nyakitunda, Kashumba and Isingiro TC

Hazard	Probability	Severity Of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub- Counties
6. Hailstorms and winds	5	4	20	Mbaare, Nyakitunda, Ngarama, Kashumba, Masha, Nyamuyanja, Rugaaga, Kabuyanda, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C.
7. Earthquakes	3	4	12	Mbaare, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C, Endiinzi.
8. Accidents	5	3	15	Kaberebere T/C, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Kabuyanda T/C, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaaga, Endiinzi, Endiinzi T/C.
9. floods	4	3	12	Isingiro T/C, Kashumba, Kabingo, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Rugaaga.
10. landslides and rock falls	3	3	9	Nyakitunda, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Nyamuyanja, Nyakitunda, Kashumba
11. land conflicts	5	5	25	District wide.
12. vermin and wildlife animal attacks	4	3	12	Masha, Rushasha, Kabingo, Ngarama, Kashumba, Kikagate, Isingiro T/C, Ruborogota.
13. Famine	4	3	12	Endiinzi, Endiinzi T/C, Mbaare, Rugaaga, Masha, Kakamba
14. Population movements	5	5	25	Rushasha, Rugaga, Kashumba, Ngarama, Isingiro TC, Kikagate, Mbare, Kakamba

Key for Relative Risk

	High
	Moderate
	Low

Table 3 Probability of Occurrence in Isingiro District

No.	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/ areas
1	Drought	Kikagate, Masha, Kashumba, Rugaaga, Isingiro TC, Mbaare, Kashumba, Ruborogota, Endiinzi and Ngarama	Famines, Loss of complete harvests, malnutrition, loss of life both humans and animals, migration, poverty, scarcity of water, increased disease occurrence, reduced pastures and dust pollution, Reduced labour force, School dropout, Families disintegrate, SGBV, Prostitution	
2	Human Disease outbreak	Kikagate, Kaberebere TC, Kashumba, Isingiro TC, Kabuyanda TC, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Kakamba and Rushasha	Loss of lives, low productivity, poverty, psychological stress, loss of revenue, school drop out	

No.	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/ areas
3	Crop pests and diseases	Kikagati, Isingiro TC, Masha, Birere, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaga and Kaberebere TC	Low productivity, hunger, poverty, loss of lives, loss revenue, malnutrition, school dropout, domestic violence/SGBV	
4	Livestock pests and diseases	Endiinzi, Kashumba, Kikagate, Masha, Mbaare, Ruborogota, Rushasha and Rugaga	Low productivity, hunger, poverty, loss of lives, loss revenue, malnutrition, school dropout, domestic violence/ SGBV	
5	Drought fires, soil erosion, tree cutting etc.	Kikagate, Masha, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Rushasha, Nyakitunda, Kashumba and Isingiro TC	Pollution, loss of life for plants, humans and animals, drought, scarcity of water, famine, crop failure, shortage of pastures, forced migration and loss of soil fertility	
6.	Hailstorms and winds	Mbaare, Nyakitunda, Ngarama, Kashumba, Masha, Nyamuyanja, Rugaaga, Kabuyanda, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C.	Plants and property destruction, destruction of infrastructure, soil exhaustion, loss of lives.	
7	Earthquakes and faults	Mbaare, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C, Endiinzi.	Loss of lives, crop destruction, infrastructure destruction	
8	Road transport related accidents	Kaberebere T/C, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Kabuyanda T/C, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaaga, Endiinzi, Endiinzi T/C.	Loss of lives, destruction of vehicles, motorcycles and destruction of infrastructure, school dropouts, Disability.	
9	Floods	Isingiro T/C, Kashumba, Kabingo, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Rugaaga.	Crop and livestock destruction, loss of lives, destruction of infrastructure, loss of arable land.	
10.	landslides and rock falls	Nyakitunda, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Nyamuyanja, Nyakitunda	Loss of lives, low harvests, land conflicts, blockage of roads,	
11	Land conflicts	Kashumba, Rugaaga, Masha, Kabuyanda, Isingiro T/C, Birere, Kabingo and	Loss of lives, Forced migration, violence, low development, Famine, poverty.	
12	Vermin and wildlife animal attacks	Masha, Rushasha, Kabingo, Ngarama, Kashumba, Kikagate, Isingiro T/C, Ruborogota.	Loss of lives, loss of livestock, crop destruction, famine, spread of diseases, tourism interference.	
13	Famine	Endiinzi, Endiinzi T/C, Mbaare, Rugaaga, Masha, Kakamba	Loss of lives, Outbreak of diseases,	
14	Population Movements Refugee influx	Rushasha, Rugaga, Kashumba, Ngarama, Isingiro TC, Kikagate and Mbare.	Pressure on social services, environment, infrastructure, disease outbreaks, ccultural conflicts	

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

Table 4 Mean Impact Assessment

Hazard	Probable Frequency	Size of Affected area	Size of population	Potential Lethality	Impact on critical infrastructure	Mean impact Score (2+3+4+5/4)	Hazard priority score (1impact Score X Prob. Freq)	Priority
	1	2	3	4	5			
Drought	3	3	3	3	1	2.5	7.5	4
Human Disease outbreak	3	3	3	3	1	2.5	7.5	4
Crop pests and diseases	2	2	3	3	0	2	4	10
Livestock pests and diseases	3	3	3	3	0	1.75	3.5	11
Drought fires, Soil erosion, Tree cutting etc.	3	3	3	2	3	2.75	8.25	1
Hailstorms and winds	3	3	2	2	1	2	6	7
Earthquakes and faults	3	3	1	2	1	1.75	5.25	9
Road transport related accidents	3	3	3	3	2	2.75	8.25	1
Floods	2	2	2	2	1	1.75	3.5	11
Landslides and rock falls	1	1	2	2	1	1.5	1.5	14
Land conflict	3	3	3	2	1	2.25	6.75	6
Vermin and wildlife animal attacks	2	2	2	2	1	1.75	3.5	11
Population Movements	3	3	3	2	3	2.75	8.25	1

Probable Frequent: 1=Occasional, 2=Moderate, 3= Frequent
 Size, Population and Impact: 0=None/Negligible, 1= Low, 2= Moderate and 3= High

Table 5 Potential Hazards, Status and Affected Areas

HRV	Status	Affected area			Priority
		High (3)	Moderate (2)	Low (1)	
1.Drought	Droughts are prolonged dry days without any rains and last for about 5months. These have been persistent in the last 20years. These have led to famine, scarcity of water, low productivity, increased disease occurrence	Kikagate, Masha, Kashumba, Rugaga, Mbaare, Endiinzi, Rushasha, Kashumba, Ruborogota, and Ngarama	Isingiro TC, Kabingo, Birere and Kaberebere T/C	Kabuyanda SC, Nyakitunda, Nyamuyanja, Kabuyanda TC	1

HRV	Status	Affected area			Priority
		High (3)	Moderate (2)	Low (1)	
2. Human disease outbreak	These include HIV, TB, Brucella, STIs, and malaria. There are also reported cases of cholera outbreaks especially in congested areas like settlements of Nakivale and Oruchinga. Children are the most vulnerable for malaria and most sub counties are affected by the human epidemic diseases	Kikagate, Kashumba, Isingiro TC, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Kakamba and Rushasha	Kaberebere TC, Kabuyanda TC,	Birere, Endiinzi, Kabingo, Kabuyanda SC, Masha, Mbaare, Nyakitunda, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota,	4
3. Crop pests and diseases	Since the Isingiro is a banana-coffee agro-ecological zone, crop disease has increased from the past 20years. These include: coffee wilt, twig borer among others	Kikagati, Isingiro TC, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaga	Birere, Kaberebere TC	Endiinzi, Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Masha, Mbaare, Nyakitunda, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Rushasha, Kabuyanda TC	10
4. Livestock pests and diseases	Livestock diseases are a serious issue in the District since it is located in the cattle corridor. These include east coast fever, foot and mouth disease among others.	Endiinzi, Kashumba, Kikagate, Masha, Mbaare, Ruborogota, Rushasha, Ruborogota and Rushasha.	Rugaaga, Isingiro T/C	Birere, Kabingo, Ngarama, Nyakitunda, Nyamuyanja, Kaberebere TC and Kabuyanda TC.	4
5. Drought fires, Soil erosion, tree planting e.t.c	This is more common in the wetlands of the District, majorly the river and lake basins resulting from activities like sand mining among others.	Kikagate, Masha, Rugaaga, Nyakitunda, Kashumba and Isingiro TC	Ngarama, Rushasha,	Birere, Endiinzi, Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Mbaare, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Kaberebere TC, Kabuyanda TC	1
6. Hailstorms and winds				Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Mbaare, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Kaberebere TC, Kabuyanda TC, KikagatE002C	7
7. Road transport related accidents				Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Mbaare, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Kaberebere TC, Kabuyanda TC, Kikagate,	1
8. Famine					7
9. Population movements		Rushasha, Rugaga, Kashumba, Ngarama, Isingiro TC, Kikagate and Mbare			1

2.2 Isingiro District Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

2.2.1 Drought

Early warning signs
Little rain/ water
Wilting of crops
Browning of green grass
Hot sunny days
seasonal weather forecasts by Uganda National Meteorological Authority
Low water Levels in water bodies

Table 6 Hazard Analysis – Drought

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Kikagate, Masha, Kashumba, Rugaga, Mbaare, Kashumba, Ruborogota, and Ngarama	High	It occurs once in every 10 years	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of food • Malnutrition • Shortage of water • Increased disease occurrence • Reduced pastures • Dust pollution • Low incomes • Domestic violence and SGBV • Increased crime rate, Reduction in the Tax revenue for the District

Table 7 Vulnerability Analysis – Drought

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Economic Assets	
Businesses	Low or no sales
Plantations	Drying up, reduced productivity, low quality
Livestock	Diseases, reduced productivity, Death, Low quality
Natural Assets	
Lakes, rivers, swamps	Silting, Reduced water levels, silting
Vegetation	Drying of the vegetation, fire outbreaks
Infrastructure	
Valley dams	Cracking and silting
Roads	Cracking, Wearing out
Social Assets	
Cultural practices	Cultural activities like marriages and other high-profile cultural activities may be cancelled due to lack of funds
Families and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased internal family and community conflict over scarce resources e.g. at water wells and communal grazing lands • Increased crime rate in communities
Education	Failure to meet school fees and feeding demands leading high school dropout rates.
Vulnerable Groups	
Domestic violence and SGBV	
Children	Increased malnutrition, school dropout, child labour
Elderly	Hunger, malnutrition, increased death rates,
Refugees	Hunger, Increased crime rate, water shortage, increased disease outbreaks,

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Women	Suffer from domestic violence, malnutrition, stress leading to low breast milk for the breastfeeding mothers, forced marriages for the young girls
PWDs	Malnutrition, neglected by community members and family, death

Table 8 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General community Coping Mechanisms	Individual Coping Mechanisms
Leave wetland as water catchment areas	Buy food elsewhere in case of shortage
Plant trees as climate modifiers	Buy water from the nearby areas
Food storage especially dry grains	Food storage especially dry grains
Use alternative sources of energy like Brickets, charcoal saving stoves,	Do food rationing
Crop diversification by planting of cereals	Borrowing from self-help groups
Form self-help groups like SACCOS, village savings and loans association	Put up water harvesting facilities
Lobby for donations from GOU	Out-migration of part or all of communities
	Doing of casual labor in return for money and food
	Consumption of seed stocks
	Sale of livestock to purchase food

Table 9 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation schemes • Improved early maturing drought resistant varieties for crops and breeds for livestock • Rotational grazing • Train people on silage and hay making of pasture • Do cross breeding of animals for better resistant breeds • Excavation of valley dams for water storage. • Strengthening statistical data collection
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do blanket supplementary feeding for the affected communities • Disease surveillance and mapping • Capacity building of the health workers on coping mechanism with the health hazards
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community water tanks • Excavation of boreholes • Water purification • Motorized water tanks(water bowser) • Enhancement of natural water sources (water trapping). Strengthening statistical data collection
Business and Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of VSLA and SACCO • Product cooperatives • Promoting value additions • Skills training and development • Business diversification • Market intelligence and information dissemination, • Using commodity warehouses. • Strengthening statistical data collection
Natural resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-forestation and Afforestation • Introduction of drought resistant tree species • Putting up conservation areas for indigenous of plants and animals • Sensitization, advocacy and reinforcement of bylaws on environmental protection. • Strengthening statistical data collection

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Hygiene and sanitation	Establishment of Communal latrines and sensitization on use, proper waste disposal.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding programmes to ensure pupil retention in drought-hit areas • Parents are encouraged to pack some food stuffs for the children • Introducing environmental conservation on school curriculum.

2.2.2 Human disease outbreak

Early warning signs
Suspected cases
Previous trends
Mortality rates
Thresholds and confirmed cases

Table 10 Hazard Analysis - Human Diseases

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Kikagate, Kashumba, Isingiro TC, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Kakamba and Rushasha	Low	Any month in the year (intervals of 6 months)	inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Low productivity • Poverty • Psychological stress • Loss of revenue • School drop out • Reduction in the Tax revenue for the District

Table 11 Vulnerability Analysis - Human Diseases

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Economic Assets	
Labour force	Limited capacity to engage in economic activities (economic setback)
Infrastructure	
Hospital	Pressure on the existing structures
Social Assets	
Spread of epidemics among the population like cholera	Poor waste management
Vulnerable Groups	
Children, PWDs, Women, Elderly, youth	School dropouts, increased absenteeism, poor performances, physically inactive, late coming to school
Health workers	They are the frontline workers to control the outbreaks
Displaced People	Living in congested communities with limited facilities. Lack information on diseases

Table 12 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General Community	Individual
Isolation of suspected cases	Migrations
Use of preventive measures e.g. Mass vaccinations	Seek medical attention
Sensitisation of masses on the outbreak	
Use of VHTs on early identification of cases and referral	

Table 13 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Health sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the surveillance system Capacity building of Medical workers and VHT Increase of medical supplies construction and maintenance of Isolation points in health facilities
WASH- water hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of clean water Proper waste management and disposal Treatment of existing water. Construction of toilets Sensitization of people on use of toilets Clearing of bushes
Emergency sector	Strengthening health referral system, logistics and supplies and coordination
Production and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of zoonotic diseases through vaccination and quarantine of animals. Strengthening statistical data collection
Education	Mobilisation, screening, referral and creating awareness

2.2.3 Crop pest and diseases

Early warning signs
Outbreak in our neighbouring areas
Change in colour, shape and function of plants
Drying and wilting of plants
Toppling of plants
Reduced vigour
Stuntedness

Table 14 Hazard Analysis - Crop Pests & Diseases

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Kikagati, Isingiro TC, Masha, Birere, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaga and Kaberebere TC	High	Throughout the year	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity Hunger Poverty Loss of lives Loss of revenue Malnutrition School drop out Domestic violence/SGBV, Reduction in the Tax revenue for the District

Table 15 Vulnerability Analysis - Crop Pests & Diseases

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Economic Assets	
Businesses	Low or no sales
Plantations	Drying up, reduced productivity, low quality
Labour	Low productivity
Natural Assets	
Land	Land fragmentation
Vegetation	Destroyed e.g. locust invasion/ deforestation
Water	Pollution and contamination

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Infrastructure	
Fencing, storage facilities	Destruction by termites
Vulnerable Groups	
Children, women, PWDs,	Food shortages, malnutrition, shortage of shelter, low income

Table 16 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General Community	Individual
Community task forces on pest control mechanisms	Spraying with pesticides
Destruction of the affected area e.g. bush burning, uprooting	Crop rotation
Agricultural extension services	Borrowing to buy pesticides
Group loans to buy agricultural pesticides	Buying finished products
Agricultural produce storage facilities	
Spraying with pesticides	

Table 17 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Agriculture, trade, CBS, communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening agricultural extension services New techniques on pest control mechanisms Creation of awareness through media Strengthening statistical data collection
Donors and GOU	To supply food to the affected communities

2.2.4 Livestock pests and diseases

Early warning signs
Outbreak in our neighbouring areas
Sudden death of animals
Low productivity
Stuntedness of animals

Table 18 Hazard Analysis - Livestock Pests & Diseases

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Endiinzi, Kashumba, Kikagate, Masha, Mbaare, Ruborogota, Rushasha and Rugaga	4	Throughout the year	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity Hunger Poverty Loss of lives Loss revenue Malnutrition School drop out Domestic violence/ SGBV. Reduction in the tax revenue for the District

Table 19 Vulnerability Analysis - Livestock Pests & Diseases

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Economic Assets	
Businesses	Little or no sales
Livestock	Death, reduced productivity, low quality

Labour	Low productivity, laying off of workers
Natural Assets	
Land	Low productivity, Land fragmentation as land is sold off to cater for the financial needs of families
Vulnerable Groups	
Children, women, pwds,	Food shortages, malnutrition, low income

Table 20 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General Community	Individual
Community task forces on livestock pest and diseases mechanisms	Spraying of animals with acaricide
Killing and burying of sick animals	Buying animal products from markets outside the District
Agricultural extension services	Relying on other unaffected livestock
Group loans to buy animal acaricides and medicine	Migration of people with their animals to safer areas
Spraying with acaricides	Rely on food crops
Quarantine	Farmers harvest water at farms to avoid communal watering
Restricted and protected water harvesting points for animals	

Table 21 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Agriculture, trade, CBS, communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening agricultural extension services New techniques on pest control mechanisms. Creation of awareness through media Strengthening statistical data collection
Donors and GOU	To supply food to the affected communities
Water sector	Construction of dams and water harvesting facilities

2.2.5 Environmental degradation

Early warning signs
Bare ground
Continuous cutting of trees without replacement (Deforestation)
Over grazing
Haphazard bush- burning
Encroachment on wetlands
Floods

Table 22 Hazard Analysis - Environmental Degradation

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Birere, Endiinzi, Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Mbaare, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Kaberebere TC, Kabuyanda TC	2	Throughout the year	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Famine Land slides Drought Diseases Malnutrition

Table 23 Vulnerability Analysis - Environmental Degradation

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Economic Assets	
Crops	Loss of soil fertility leading to loss of productivity and low or no sales. Destruction of crops
Livestock	Diseases, reduced productivity, Death, Low quality
Natural Assets	
Lakes, rivers, swamps	Silting, Reduced water levels, silting
Vegetation	Drying of the vegetation, fire outbreaks, deforestation
Soil	Erosion, loss of fertility
Infrastructure	
Valley dams	Cracking and silting during drought
Roads	Cracking, wearing out, washed away by floods e.g.Rushasha road
Buildings	Washed away by Floods, and blown away by strong winds
Bridges	Washed away by floods
Vulnerable Groups	
Domestic violence and SGBV	
Children	Increased malnutrition, school dropout, child labour
Elderly	Hunger, malnutrition, increased death rates,
Refugees	Hunger, Increased crime rate, water shortage, increased disease outbreaks,
Women	Suffer from domestic violence, malnutrition, stress leading to low breast milk for the breastfeeding mothers, forced marriages for the young girls
PWDs	Malnutrition, neglected by community members and family, death

Table 24 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General Community	Individual
Leave wetland as water catchment areas	Use of fertilisers for soils that are depleted of fertility
	Migration

Table 25 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Natural resources and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact laws and ordinances Tree planting campaigns Promotion of alternative sources of livelihood
Security/ Police/ Judiciary	Enforcing the laws
Health	Free health services for affected populations
Wash	Construction of safe water bodies like boreholes as a back-up solution during the crisis

2.2.6 Population Movement / Influx

Early warning signs
Elections in the neighbouring countries
Civil conflicts
Outbreak of diseases
Existence of rebel groups of neighbouring countries
Famine and hunger
Inter-tribal clashes
War
Unfavourable economic policies
Hospitality of neighboring countries.

Table 26 Hazard Analysis - Population Movement/Influx

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Rushasha, Rugaga, Kashumba, Ngarama, Isingiro TC, Kikagate, Mbare, Endizi, Kakambam, Ruborogota, Masha, Kabingo, Kaberere TC, Berere, Nyamuyanja, Nyakitunda, Kabuyanda, Kabuyanda TC, bugango TC, Endenzi TC, Rwambaga, Rwanjogyera, Kikagate, Hamubiizi TC, Ruhiira TC,	High	Every expiry of a presidential term of office. Throughout the year	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pressure on the existing social services. Increased pressure on natural resources. increase in crime rate land and social conflicts Congestion Reduced pastures

Table 27 Vulnerability Analysis - Population Movements/ Influx

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

Table 28 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General community	Individual
Employing advanced techniques of agriculture like zero grazing, paddocking in grazing areas and crop rotation.	Resorting to business in case of shortage of land for farming. (Use of natural resources as energy and fuel)
Skills training as an alternative mechanism for survival	Setting up small enterprises such as restaurants, salons, shops, vocational skills like bicycle/bodaboda repair, carpentry and joinery, sowing, brick laying
Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)	Borrowing from self-help groups
Support from GOU	Offering casual labour services i.e. Community-based volunteers.
Plant trees for firewood; improve on the nutrition as well as climate modifiers.	
Construction of safe water bodies like wells to provide water to the masses	
Donor mobilisation for humanitarian aid	
Creation of employment opportunities	

Table 29 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of blanket feeding • Provision of quick maturing crops • Simple livestock • Supplementary feeding • Training in post-harvest handling • Provision of post-harvest handling equipment like silos
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of boreholes, shallow wells and protected springs. • Provision of water storage containers • Establishment of water tanks • Motorized water system. • Water purification
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of existing facilities • Construction of new schools • Increase on the existing human resource base. • Increasing the supply of instruction materials e.g. Textbooks, play equipments.
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land allocation • Provision of emergency shelter • Provision of construction materials
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the existing health facilities • Deploy more health personnel • Empower community structures like VHTs • Increased outreaches and mobile clinics • Provision of ambulance services. • Deliberate screening and immunization programs
Economic empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in financial literacy • Provision of startup kits • Programs like cash for work • Initiate saving methodology e.g. VSLAs • Provision of storage facilities for the produce • Improvement on the road network, existing and opening up new ones.
Natural resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean energy facilities for lighting and cooking • Re-forestation • Provision for waste management facilities

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation schemes • Improved early maturing drought tolerant varieties for crops and breeds for livestock • Rotational grazing • Train people on silage and hay making of pasture • Do cross breeding of animals for better resistant breeds
Hygiene and sanitation	Establishment of Communal latrines and sensitization on use, proper waste disposal.

2.2.7 Floods

Early warning signs
Prolonged rains
Seasonal changes
Swelling of rivers

Table 30 Hazard Analysis – Floods

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Nyamiyanja, Kabingo, Isingiro TC, Kashumba, Rushasha, Kikagate, Birere, Mbare, Ruborogota, Kabuyanda SC, Kabuyanda TC.	Moderate	During the two annual rainy seasons	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Destruction of Property and infrastructure • Land degradation • Increased disease occurrence. • Malnutrition • Famine • Disruption of economic activities like access to markets. • Increased government expenditure.

Table 31 Vulnerability Analysis – Floods

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Economic Assets	
Businesses	Limited / no access to markets
Markets	Exploitation of farmers by middle businessmen
Plantations	Destruction of crop fields, reduced productivity, low quality, silting, diseases and loss of soil fertility.
Livestock	Death, loss of pasture, destruction of water sources and high livestock diseases.
Natural Assets	
Lakes, rivers, swamps	Silting, reduced water quality, increased water levels, increased water weeds, turbidity loss of aquatic life
Vegetation	Destruction of flora and fauna
Infrastructure	
Valley dams	Washed away and others submerged.
Roads	Washed away, impassable roads.
Bridges	Washed away and others submerged.
Buildings	Collapsed buildings, cracking and weak
Water sources e.g. wells, protected springs	Interference with the water quality and quantity, destruction of water recharge sources.

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Social Assets	
Cultural practices	Reschedule of social – cultural events such as weddings Interruption of normal social cultural norms and practices.
Health	Inaccessibility to the health facilities leading to increased death rates, destroyed
Recreation, religious and social service centres	Inaccessible, destroyed
Education	Inaccessible schools, destroyed
Vulnerable Groups	
Domestic violence and SGBV	
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to go to school • High risks of drowning • Increased water born disease • Disruption in social roles e.g. fetching of water and firewood • Failure to access basic social resources such as water • Limited access to basic social services like HC. • Limited access to basic social services
Elderly	
Women	
PWDs	

Table 32 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General community	Individual
Construction of temporary bridges	Relocation from low lying to raised areas
Identification of alternative routes	Improved farming techniques
Relocation from low lying to raised areas	Construction of water holding structures like trenches, canals and terracing.
Lobby for relief and donations	
Humanitarian support	
Advocacy from the government to raise awareness on early warning signs.	
Construction of water holding structures like trenches, canals and terracing.	

Table 33 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage irrigation in stony areas • Promotion of flood tolerant crops such as rice, trees
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of HH water storage facilities. • Provision of HH water tanks • Promotion of rainwater harvesting at HH level • Avoid construction of water sources in flood prone areas. • Provision of alternative water sources • Provision of water treatment facilities like aqua tablets • Avoid construction of sanitary facilities in places with high water tables.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper infrastructural designs that facilitate all kinds of weather • Provision of temporary shelter to affected populations • Employing the use of water transport to access the key social services.
Social services like health centres and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of alternative routes to social service centers • Construction of the service centers on areas not prone to drought • Proper landscaping • Mass deworming • Water purification • Sensitization of community on hygiene and sanitation • Increased outreaches to the affected communities

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/s For Response
Business and Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering the affected HH with skills and knowledge in business management at local level
Natural resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate water shade management Re-afforestation and afforestation Introduction of flood resistant tree species Enforcement of the NEMA green belt and conservation.

2.2.8 Land conflicts

Early warning signs
Land fragmentation
Lack of clear boundary demarcations
Low level of documentation
Increase in number of squatters
Increase in population and migration

Table 34 Hazard Analysis - Land Conflicts

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects

Table 35 Vulnerability Analysis - Land Conflicts

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

Table 36 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General Community	Individual
Migration	Migration
Dialogue	Marking of boundaries
Marriages, usually intermarriages	Intermarriages
Improving legal basis -land titles etc.	
Intervention of cultural leaders	

Table 37 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land demarcation Sensitization of communities about land titles Physical planning
Community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization Reconciliation Supporting will making and its enforcement
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement/policing Arrests and prosecution of offenders Secure land

2.2.9 Road transport related accidents

Early warning signs
Physical Status of road
Limited of road signs
Poor mechanical conditions of transport means
Absence of drivers' and cyclists' regulatory associations
Increase in population and migration

Table 38 Hazard Analysis - Road Related Accidents

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Mbaare, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Kaberebere TC, Kabuyanda TC, Kikagate,	3	High	11 -20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased rate of PSNs Reputational damage to institutions managing transport matters

Table 39 Vulnerability Analysis - Road Related Accidents

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Humans	Loss of lives and cause disabilities
Livestock	Loss of lives and cause disabilities
Transport means	Cause damages
Infrastructure	Cause damages

Table 40 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General Community	Individual
Awareness on road safety guidelines	Awareness on road safety guidelines
Put tentative road signposts	Report cases of bad driving
Walking along roads sides	Walking along roads sides
Not to drink and drive	Not to drink and drive
Use good condition transport means	Use good condition transport means
Wearing of safety gears	Wearing of safety gears
Transport means to have first aid boxes	

Table 41 Priority Areas for Response

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

2.2.10 Famine

Early warning signs
Prolonged drought
Heavy rains and hailstorms
Pests and disease outbreaks (crop and animals)
Limited land for cultivation and rearing animals
Prolonged insecurity and civil unrest
Population increase like continues influx of refugees
Crop failure
Possible shift from growing food crops to cash crops
Loss of soil fertility
Poor agricultural practices

Table 42 Hazard Analysis – Famine

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Probability in 2020/2021	Effects
All sub counties in Isingiro District	3	High	11 -20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High crime rate • Diseases especially among infants • Malnutrition of masses • Domestic violence • High rate of dropout from school • Civil riots • Poverty

Table 43 Vulnerability Analysis – Famine

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Humans	Loss of lives due to lack of food, death in the eventuality
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives for livestock due to lack of water and pasture • Business collapse for livestock
Crops	Loss of crops due to prolonged drought and pest and diseases
Infrastructure	Loss of infrastructure due to vandalization to acquire parts to sell for survival
Land	Selling of pieces land cheaply as coping strategies
Forests	Encroachment
Wetlands	Encroachment

Table 44 Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged

General Community Coping Mechanisms	Individual Coping Mechanisms
Community social support	Migration
Migration	Reducing frequency of eating
Adjusting to a reasonable frequency of eating	Eating of wild animals and plants
Eating of wild animals and plants	Borrowing
	Relying on preserved food

Table 45 Priority Areas for Response

Cluster / Sector	Priority Area/S For Response
OPM and CAO's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of relief food• Activates emergency response plan
Community Based Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information gathering and dissemination• Identify critical and priority areas and recommend to Government for interventions
Production department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify alternatives for livelihoods• Provide pest resistant crops
Natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promoting sustainable use of natural resource (wetland, forest etc.)• Encourage tree planting• Water recycling

OBJECTIVES OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN

3.1. Vision, Goal and Objectives of the Plan

An efficient and effective disaster - risk management system developed in Isingiro District.

3.2 Overall Goal

To establish a well-coordinated Multi-sectoral approach to prevent and effectively respond to disasters in order to mitigate impact.

3.3 Strategic Objectives

- i. To strengthen institutional arrangement in Isingiro District for effective planning and response to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.
- ii. To assess, profile and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warnings.
- iii. To develop a culture of safety and resilience at all levels through the targeted and effective dissemination of information.
- iv. To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters.

3.3.1 Strategic Objectives and actions

Strategic objective 1: To strengthen institutional arrangement in Isingiro District for effective planning and response to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.

Actions

- Establish Disaster Management committees at lower local government.
- Strengthen District Disaster Management Committee.
- Capacity building to the Disaster Management Committees at the District and LLG.
- Conduct trainings on disaster preparedness and response.
- Resource mobilisation

Strategic objective 2: To assess, profile and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warnings.

Actions

- Identification potential risks/ hazards.
- Hazard mapping specifically for Isingiro District.
- Determine the seasonal occurrence of the identified hazards.
- Continuously monitor the risks of occurrence.
- Establish early warning – early response mechanisms.

Strategy objective 3: To develop a culture of safety and resilience at all levels through the targeted and effective dissemination of information.

Actions:

- Design health promotion messages in the different forms and legible language; role plays, charts, etc
- Disseminate health messages on respective media platforms like radios, community dialogues, barazas, print media and TVs, visibility materials
- Actively monitor and scale up of feedback and management systems
- Enforce the use of protective gears like helmets, seat belts etc.

Strategy objective 4: To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters.

Actions:

- Lobby for disaster fund, infrastructure development and improvement i.e. isolation centers, ambulances, standard laboratories for humans, livestock and crops through private-public partnerships
- Identify target beneficiaries
- Procure and supply of food items
- Lobby for food items (Request for food aid)

MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

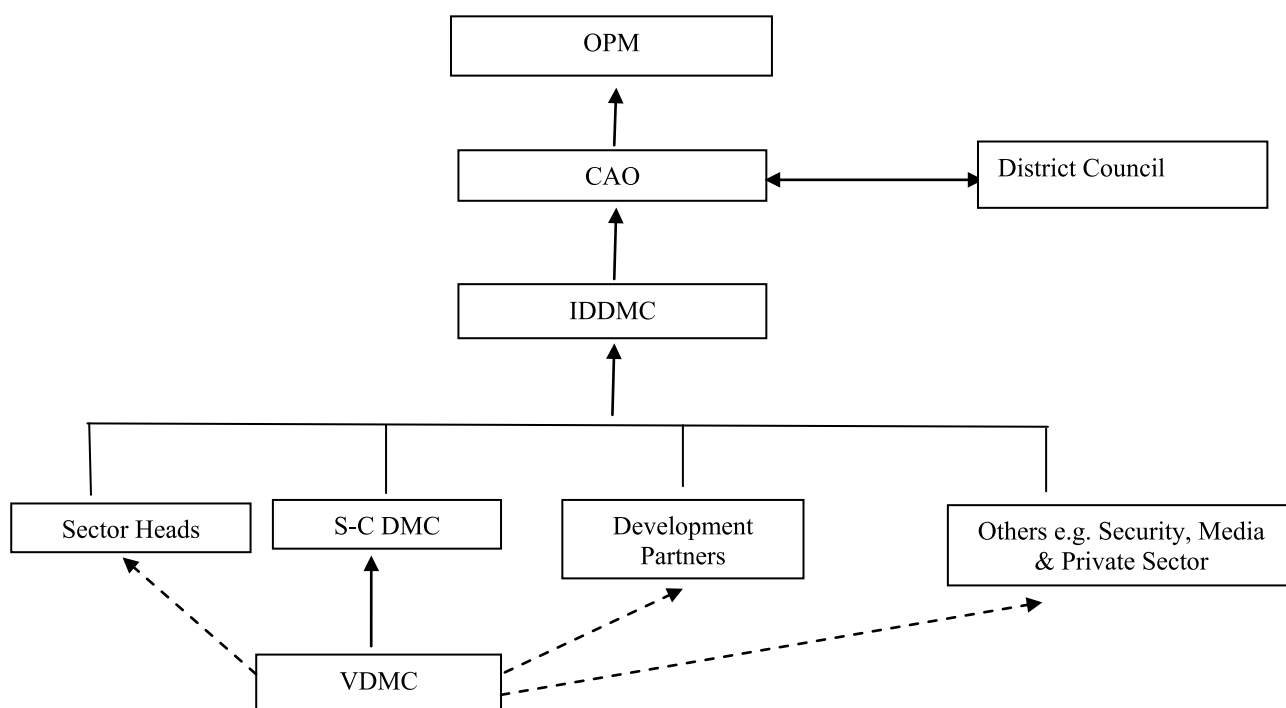
4.1 Development Partner Projects/NGO implemented activities/other government programs

Table 46 Stakeholders' Analysis

Government/NGO/ Agencies in the District	Sector	Activity (ies)
Isingiro DLG	All Sectors and LLGs	Mobilization, Coordination and implementation.
OPM	All Sectors	Disaster preparedness, response and recovery
UNICEF	WASH, Education and CBS	Vaccination, Water source development, Documentation, Setting up sanitation facilities.
UNHCR	All Sectors	Livelihood and Environment, educational activities, infrastructure development and maintenance, WASHactivities, Health and energy services, Relief items, Protection services.
RDC's Office and Security Organs	All Sectors	Response and prevention
MTI	Health	All Health and Nutrition Services
Uganda Red Cross society. (URCS)	All Sectors	Disaster response services
WFP	Production, Health and Energy	Food security and Nutrition, livelihoods, health, capacity strengthening, emergency handling, clean energy, infrastructure development, assets creation.
FAO	Production	Livestock Vaccination.
ARC	Protection and community services.	Support in Livelihood activities, promoting literacy, SGBV prevention, Psycho-Social support, Change makers, Other community services
Line Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies	All Sectors	Response and Prevention.
Windle International Uganda.	Education	Recruitment, training and remunerating teachers, construction of structures and Provision of Scholastic materials.
Communities	All Sectors	Information sharing on disaster trends, reporting disaster incidences
Media	All Sectors	Awareness Creation, Providing information on Disasters.
UWA	All Sectors	Livelihoods, Community support, Infrastructure development.
World Bank	All Sectors	Infrastructure development, agriculture farm inputs
ILO-International Labour Organisation	Production and Marketing, Trade	Livelihoods
Religious Institutions	CBS	Spiritual support, Food and Non-Relief items
Right to Play	Education and CBS	ECD Services, System strengthening, parenting education, Provision and installation of play materials.
Tutapona and TPO	CBS	Psycho-social support
UWESO-Uganda Women Effort to save Orphans	Education	Education and livelihoods
Nsamizi	All sectors	WASH activities, environment, Livelihoods, Energy.

Government/NGO/ Agencies in the District	Sector	Activity (ies)
Banks and Saving institutions.	All sectors	Financial support
NFA	Natural Resources	Provide tree seedlings
Care and Assistance for forced migrants (CAFOMI)	CBS	Social protection
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)	CBS	Leads implementers for protection of refugees and Community Services. Targets the elderly and the vulnerable persons including SGBV Survivors. Provides legal counseling, legal support. Conducts sensitization against SGBV and reporting cases of SGBV.
Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU)	Production	Food distribution and Kitchen gardening (vegetable growing demonstrations)
Child Development Centers	Education and Health	Education, Medical, Psychosocial, Economic support under Compassion International

4.2 Contingency structure



4.3 Challenges on District capacity Assessment

Below are some of the challenges Isingiro District faces in addressing the emergency humanitarian situations:

- i. Inadequate financial resources to handle emergency/disasters.
- ii. Lack of reliable data to plan for emergencies.
- iii. Bureaucracy in Local Government structures

- iv. Uncoordinated activities between different sectors and offices.
- v. Limited technical capacity in terms numbers and skills among LLG staff to handle emergency situations.

4.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The implementation of this plan is multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary. The Plan is to be implemented by all Isingiro DLG departments in collaboration with the Government of Uganda, humanitarian and development partners, the private sector, lower local governments and the community.

The District Disaster Management Committee will be the lead organ in coordinating all stakeholders on Disaster Preparedness and Management in the District. Ultimately, Disaster Preparedness and Management is a shared responsibility between the District, the State and the people of Isingiro and not only those with defined roles and responsibilities.

Disaster Preparedness and Management at District Level

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

4.4.1 Responsibilities of DDMC

- i. The DDMC shall be the lead agency for Disaster Preparedness and Management in the District.
- ii. Establishing and coordinating structures at the Sub-County level and lower levels.
- iii. Assess particular hazards facing the District and keep under review sectoral early warning reports.
- iv. In the event of disaster-induced emergency, the DDMC shall coordinate and monitor multi-sectoral disaster relief support and later post-disaster recovery measures.
- v. Receive sectoral and District progress reports about disaster preparedness and management from other structures.
- vi. Draft and present budgets to the District Council for approval.
- vii. Prepare, monitor and coordinate the implementation of Disaster Preparedness and Management Plans.
- viii. Prepare and submit reports to CAO.

4.4.2 Role of the District Council

- i. Make policies and ordinances on disaster preparedness and management in the District.
- ii. Receive and discuss Budgets, plans and other reports from DDMC.
- iii. Sensitize the community about disaster preparedness and management.

- iv. Oversee activities of DDMC.
- v. Fundraise for Disaster Preparedness and Management in the District.

4.4.3 Sub-County Disaster Management Committees

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

4.4.4 Village Disaster Management Committee

- i. The village councils shall be the first line community response mechanisms for Disaster Preparedness and Management.
- ii. All LC1 committee members will be on the Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee.
- iii. The LC 1 Chairperson shall chair the committee.

4.4.5 Roles and Responsibilities

- i. Collect early warning information and transmit it to Sub-County and District level
- ii. Use early warning information to educate communities on risks and hazards that may potentially cause disaster
- iii. Facilitate, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction, preparedness, disaster relief support and post-disaster recovery
- iv. Collect data on disasters and report to S-CDMC

4.4.6 NGOs and CBOs

- i. They play a role in mobilizing resources.
- ii. They sit on the Disaster Management Committees at all levels.
- iii. They participate in disaster risk assessments, formulation of Disaster Preparedness and Management Plans, response, monitoring and evaluation initiatives at District and community levels.

4.4.7 Community

- i. They provide information on vulnerability and capacity assessment.
- ii. They participate in trend monitoring using local knowledge and experience.

- iii. They keep records of disaster occurrence overtime.
- iv. They communicate the information to the relevant local authority.
- v. In the event of an impending disaster, communities will play a role in executing and responding to evacuation advisories, hosting and supporting displaced persons and families.

4.4.8 Private sector

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

Table 47 Functions and Responsibilities of Individuals in the Private Sector

Stakeholder/ Sector	Contact Person	Functions And Responsibilities
Tin and sand miners	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize resources/finances for support during crises • Mobilise the rescue of colleagues in case an emergency occurs in a mining quarry
Bakeries	Proprietors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food (bread) as and when reached during crises
Produce dealers	Proprietors/ store managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide foods and cereals as and when need arises • Provide financial support when contacted
Charcoal dealers and briquettes makers	Chairperson of the Association/ The Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide charcoal/briquettes to support communities during crises • Supply products at a relatively low price to the communities
Money lending institutions and micro credits.	Individual money lenders, Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial services to the community (credit and savings) • Financial contribution during a crisis
Hotels and Lodges	Directors/ Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency accommodation facilities as and when need arises • Provide subsidised food to rescue teams during emergencies
Shop Keepers	Proprietors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide goods to communities and rescue teams

CHAPTER FIVE

CAPACITY PLANNING MATRIX

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget
Capacity 1: Management & Coordination									
To strengthen institutional arrangement in Isingiro District for effective planning and response to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.	To strengthen District Disaster Management Committee.	Re-institute inclusive Disaster Management committees at lower local government.	Senior Assistant Secretary (SAS) -Town Clerk -DDMC	CAO	Before	All LLGs	Feb 2020	1 Month	UGX 30,000,000
		Orient, train and refresh the DDMCs on their roles and responsibilities	DDMC	CAO/ DDMC/LLG, Partners, LG Chairpersons	Before	All LLGs	August 2020	2 weeks	UGX 30,000,000
		Conduct inclusive quarterly review meetings he DDMC & SDMC	DDMC SDMC	CAO, OPM, LG Chairpersons	Before	All LLGs	July 2020	1 week	UGX 20,000,000
		Avail the committees with necessary tools like: Laptops, Cameras, External drives, Projectors, stationary, GPSs, Motor cycles, gumboots overalls, surveillance and monitoring at LLGs	CAO	OPM, Partners LG, MoFPED, LG Chairpersons	Before	All LLGs	Sept 2020	1 year	UGX 200,000,000
		Mainstream the Disaster Management Plan into the District Development Plan.	DDLG, LLGs	CAO, SAS, TC, District planner, LG chairpersons	Before	All LLGs	Sept2020	3 months	UGX 3,000,000
To engage in advocacy activities for Resource mobilisation		Write unsolicited proposals for funding.	DDLG, LLGs	DDLG CAO, SAS, TC, District planner, LG chairpersons	During	All LLGs	September		UGX 5,000,000 (consultancy fees)

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget
Capability 2: Food security									
To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters.	To ensure that the population has continuous access to nutritious food	Identify target beneficiaries	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson person, RDC, Partners, including leaders of PWDs	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Continuous	UGX 10,000,000
		Procure and supply of food items	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson person, RDC, Partners	During and after	All LLGs	Situational	Continuous	UGX 200,000,000
		Lobby for food items (Request for food aid)	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	OPM, CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson person, RDC, Partners, including leaders of PWDs	During	All LLGs	Situational	Continuous	UGX 10,000,000
		Encourage localised irrigation	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners, including leaders of PWDs	OPM, CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson person, RDC, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 55,000,000
		Train farmers in appropriate farming methods and encourage food storage practices	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	OPM, CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson person, RDC, Partners, including leaders of PWDs	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 130,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget
Capability 3: Water & Sanitation	To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters	To ensure proper waste management and disposal	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 50,000,000
		Provide waste skips	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 10,000,000
		Gazette waste collection points	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 30,000,000
		Construct standard accessible dumping fill/ site	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners, including leaders of PWVDs	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 200,000,000
	To provide sufficient clean and accessible water to control the spread of diseases	Construct accessible latrines	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners, including leaders of PWVDs	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 300,000,000
		Track water	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 50,000,000
		Provide accessible water harvesting containers in respective containers	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 80,000,000
		Conduct a hydro-geological survey	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 15,000,000
		Drill accessible boreholes & motorization of high yielding water sources.	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 505,000,000
		Distribute water purifying chemicals	DHO	Partners implementing the WASH Program	Before, during and after	All LLGs	July 2020	Routine	UGX 40,000,000

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget	
To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters	To deliver inclusive and accessible health care services to the population	Conduct medical screening, diagnosis and first treatment	WHO, MoH, HCs, DHO	MDAs, Partners, DHO	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 100,000,000	
		Have inclusive and accessible emergency healthcare services / first aid in all health facilities	WHO, MoH, HCs, DHO	MDAs, Partners, DHO	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 50,000,000	
		Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs	WHO, MoH, HCs, DHO, Partners	MDAs, Partners, DHO	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 200,000,000	
		Procure and construct of the dilapidated resources (HC, Ambulances)	District Eng, DHO, Partners, Natural resources dept, MDAs	District Eng, DHO, Partners, Natural resources dept, MDAs	Before	All LLGs	Continuous	Continuous	UGX 600,000,000	
		Re-tool the existing HC and ETU.	DHO, Partners, MDAs	DHO, Partners, dept, MDAs	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Continuous	Continuous	UGX 45,000,000	
		Assess and identify knowledge gaps	DHO, Partners, MDAs, DMC, SDMCs	DHO, Partners, MDAs, DMC, SDMCs	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 30,000,000	
		Conduct the training.	DHO, Partners, MDAs, DMC, SDMCs, OPM.	DHO, Partners, MDAs, DMC, SDMCs, OPM	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 200,000,000	

Capability 4: Health

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget
To develop a culture of safety and resilience at all levels through the targeted and effective dissemination of accessible information	Sensitize the masses through established communication channels	Design inclusive health promotion messages in the different forms and legible language; role plays, charts, etc	DHO	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs.	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 50,000,000
		Enforce/Distribution/ encouraging the use of protective gears like helmets, seat belts etc.	DHO	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs.	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	All the time	UGX 30,000,000
		Disseminate inclusive health messages on respective media platforms like radios, community dialogues, barazas, print media and TVs, visibility materials	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs.	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs.	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 100,000,000
		Actively monitor and scale up of feedback and management systems	DHO	Partners, DDMC, SDMC,	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 30,000,000
Capability 5: Education									
Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget
To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters.	To provide optimal access to inclusive education	Provide a blanket school supplementary feeding.	DEO, CAO, DHO, DDMC, D Planner, Partners, MDAs	DEO, CAO	During and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 200,000,000
		Put bye-laws for all children between 6 – 18 years to be in school (including children with disabilities) and enforce them	DEO, OPM, DHO, DDMC, D Planner, Partners, MDAs, political leaders, media	DEO, CAO, DHO, OPM and Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	All the time	UGX 20,000,000
To provide psycho- social rehabilitation		Offer counselling and guidance for the school going students	DEO, Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs, Health medical practitioners	DEO, CAO, DHO, and Partners	After	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 20,000,000
		Engage students and youth in Music Dance and Drama as a form of education	DEO, Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs, Health medical practitioners	DEO, CAO, DHO, and Partners	Before and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 58,000,000
		School dialogues on prevention and response of disasters.	DEO, Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs, Health medical practitioner	DEO, CAO, DHO, and Partners	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	UGX 35,000,000

CHAPTER SIX

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Isingiro District Contingency Plan Development Team

The team comprised of Isingiro District local government officials and other District stakeholders.

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	CONTACTS
1	Kataama Clement	ISDLG	AFO	774230737
2	Betunga Telly	WIU	PROGRAM ASSISTANT	784147170
3	Muhwezi Richard	ISDLG	PLANNER	703892468
4	Wobusobozi Rogers	NSAMIZI	ENVIRONMENT/LIVELIHOOD	781290809
5	Oreeba Onesmas - AEO	ISDLG	AEO	775044794
6	Twinokusima Shillah	URCS	BDRO	778763640
7	Twinomugisha Rogers	ISDLG	PLANNER	700921500
8	Muhumuza Robert	ISDLG	ENVIRONMENT	772330130
9	Kenneth Magomu	MASHA S/C	SAS	752786698
10	Jack Twerebere	ISDLG	DWO	782873075
11	Kulu Samuel	UNHCR -NAKIVALE	FIELD ASSISTANT	773229100
12	Ali Hauba	UNHCR -NAKIVALE	FIELD ASSOCIATE	702664008
13	Janet Nayifu	WFP- ISINGIRO	COMM.ENGAGEMENT	758649258
14	Ayorekire Fredric	IDLG	PFO	772498223
15	Erimu Richard	POLICE	DPC	788359565
16	Musinguzi Patrick Danny	ISDLG	D. Commercial Officer	702388848
17	Mark June	ISDLG	D. Communication Officer	703368080
18	Ainomujuni Abert	ISDLG	IT officer	750150462
19	Turyaramya Catherine	ISDLG	PLANNER	702037555
20	Tugume Julius	ISDLG	ROAD INSPECTOR	772367265
21	Turibamwe Silver	ISDLG	CDO	776571820
22	Sanyu Maclyn	ISDLG	PS CAO	782592055
23	Bwengye Emmanuel	ISDLG	DNRO	772377050
24	Natukunda Agatha	ISDLG	EO	776626240
25	Tumusherure Edison	ISDLG	DHO	753391888
26	Tumwesigye Patrick	ISDLG	DAO	776551008
27	Mwebaze Andrew	ISDLG	PHRO	772515204
28	Aryatuha Paulah	RIGHT TO PLAY	FF	702625449
29	Nuwamanya Ruth	VISION GROUP	JOURNALIST	752819400
30	Ankunda Robert	IDLG	COUNCILLOR	701107221
31	Acola Amina	ALIGHT	LEGAL OFFICER	778585355
32	Nassali Rehema	ISDLG	COUNCILLOR	773551745
33	Mubangizi Pauson	ISDLG	AO	782509701
34	Mildred Kiconco	ALIGHT	LEGAL ASSISTANT	781651985
35	Ainomugisha Primah	ISDLG	DEO	750068307
36	Innocent Byagageire	ISDLG	CFO	772556825
37	Gumikiriza Aloysius	ISDLG	ACAO	782843788
38	Birungi Nyakoojo	UNICEF	EMER	772288133
39	Namara Frank	URCS	OPERATIONS MANAGER	772605226
40	Otii Peter	URCS	DRIVER	772930914
41	Ahimbisibwe Hillary	OPM	COMMANDANT	777999638
42	Rhona Nantege	COACH AFRICA	RAPPOTEUR	774854571
43	Ahumuza Joshua	URCS	BRANCH MANAGER	772970384
44	Catherine Mugisha	URCS	ADMIN ASSISTANT	772436774
45	Nimusiima Barbara	URCS	FOCAL PERSON	755635558
46	Natuhwera Amos	URCS	VOLUNTEER	702314612
47	Pamela Komujuni Kalule	OPM	Lead facilitator	782730186

Appendix 2 - Definition of Triggers & thresh holds

Hazard	Impact		
	Low impact- situation	Medium impact- situation	High impact -situation
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Above Normal rainfall Water logging Some Roads not accessible Households affected: 0 - 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prolonged rainfall Destruction of some crops and households Overflow of most rivers Rise in water borne diseases Many roads are not accessible Households affected: 11- 50 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy and prolonged rainy season and or Torrential rains across the District. Water logging and flooding will be experienced in low lying areas Overflow of main rivers and streams across the District Damage to / destruction of crops and animals Damage to / destruction of critical facilities such as health centers, schools, markets, roads, bridges Contamination of major water sources Damage to / destruction of dwellings and shelter and consequent displacement of families and communities in the areas experiencing the flooding and landslides Outbreak(s) of communicable diseases among affected population. Households affected: Above 50
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening of water channels Replacing broken crossing lines. Community sensitization and engagement Harvest crops to prevent rotting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening of water channels Replacing broken bridges Community sensitization and engagement Harvest crops to prevent rotting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of DDMC with CAO taking the lead. Deployment of first responders including URCS. First aid provision Joint Rapid emergency assessment with District and partners Provision of daily situational reports to Stakeholders. Registration of the affected persons plus damage to properties. Identify grounds or alternatives for accommodating displaced households Distribution of prepositioned NFIs or multipurpose cash Distribution of water purifying chemicals. Conduct daily coordination meetings by the DDMC.

Hazard	Impact		
Population Movement	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tension in the region Influx between 0-50 people Spontaneous arrivals and departures to and from countries of origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation escalates in the region; influx has peaked and increases at certain moments in the year. Influx of 100 persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tension in neighboring countries forces people to flee in great numbers Influx of more than 100 people, during various month of the year
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community surveillance and report to relevant authorities. Continuation of ongoing response in the refugee settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of DDMC (inclusive of all partners led by OPM) Conduct ongoing rapid and detailed assessment Identification of protection issues First Aid at entry points and transit centers Joint coordination meetings involving Districts and partners Distribution of NFIs or multipurpose cash Activation of daily situation reports Government through OPM alerts donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of emergency/ humanitarian cluster/sector response Activation of alert Deployment of Branch Action Teams Rapid and detailed assessment Setting up First Aid post Start social mobilization for disease prevention Psychosocial support services Upscale Restoring Family Links capacity Setting up beneficiary feedback system Identification of possible distribution points Distribution of prepositioned NFIs or multipurpose cash Deployment of WASH kit 5 Safe water provision Distribution of water purification chemicals Provision of emergency pit latrines Hygiene promotion activities Construction of communal hygiene and sanitation facilities Sinking of emergency garbage disposal pits Deployment of surge personnel Development and release of satraps Active participation in stakeholder meetings Movement of prepositioned stock and emergency procurements

Hazard	Impact		
Human diseases	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One single confirmed case • Presence of alerts through the CBDS structures. • Occurrence of the epidemic or endemic in the surrounding communities or previous time frame. • When WASH situation is not adequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cluster of confirm cases • Increased number of alerts of the same disease/ epidemic • When case incidence is same with the same period of time in previous years • When attack rate is low • When the case-fatality is low (CFR< 1%) • When WASH situation is below standard • Outbreak declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cluster of cases • When case incidence is greater than expected (compared with the same period of time in previous years) • When attack rate is high • When the case-fatality is high CFR (>1%) • An area with endemic cholera, or the occurrence of culture-confirmed cholera in the population during at least three of the past five year • When WASH situation is inadequate • Outbreak declared, with call for external support
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor situation • Collect information from outbreak task force or a cholera coordination committee • Make an inventory of available essential emergency supplies at URCS warehouse and pre-position in affected and at-risk branches • Prepare or update disease specific emergency plan of action (EPoA) • Train volunteers ready to commence health education campaigns • Continue to support volunteers in passive CBS activities • Tweak health education messages in accordance with the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate rapid assessment • Post alert on DMIS/SIMS • Participate in District task force or a cholera coordination committee • Timely and adequate mobilization of emergency supplies from national or donor sources • Update emergency plan of action (EPoA) • Commence health education campaigns • Activate Crisis Modifier • Monitor and evaluate control measures • CBS scales up to active mode? = recruitment and training of additional volunteers to ensure proper coverage • Active monitoring and scale up of feedback and rumor management systems • PSS support for volunteers • Movement of prepositioned stock and emergency procurements (Cholera response) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid and detailed assessment • Post updates on DMIS/SIMS • Participate in District and national task force or a cholera coordination committee • Intensify health education campaigns • Revise or update emergency plan of action (EPoA) • Activate DREF • Deployment of ORP kit (if cholera outbreak) • PSS activities in affected communities • Deployment of surge personnel • CBS scales up to active mode? = recruitment and training of additional volunteers to ensure proper coverage • Possible engagement in contact tracing activities • SBD activities for VHF's

Hazard	Impact		
	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregate encroaching on gazetted areas by 1 acre Use of hand tools to encroach on gazette lands 1 – 3 workers excavating and quarrying existing hills (sand mining) ¼ acre wetland encroachment 0-5 people involved in wetland usage 1-3% Siltation of water bodies 1-2 acres of bare land ¼ acre Bushes burnt 2 kilns in a spot 1-5 unauthorized dumping sites in the village / a stretch of 50 meters 1-2 unauthorized dumping sites in urban setting/ a stretch of 10 meters 1 tree cut per acre - Indiscriminate tree cutting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroaching on gazetted areas by 2 acres Use of hand saws to encroach on gazette lands 4 – 7 workers excavating and quarrying existing hills 1-acre wetland encroachment 6-8 people involved in wetland usage 4-5% Siltation of water bodies 3-5 acres of bare land ½ acre of bushes burnt 3-4 kilns in a spot 6-8 unauthorized dumping sites in the village / a stretch of 50 meters 3-4 unauthorized dumping sites in urban setting/ a stretch of 10 meters 2-3 trees cut per acre - Indiscriminate tree cutting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroaching on gazetted areas more than 4 acres Use of power saws to encroach on gazette lands 1 household settling in gazette areas Above 8 workers excavating and quarrying existing hills Above 1-acre wetland encroachment Above 8 people involved in wetland usage Above 5% Siltation of water bodies Above 5 acres of bare land Above ½ acre of bare hectares Above 1 acre of bushes burnt Above 4 kilns in a spot Above 8 unauthorized dumping sites in the village / a stretch of 50 meters Above 4 unauthorized dumping sites in urban setting/ a stretch of 20 meters Above 3 trees cut per acre - Indiscriminate tree cutting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization and engagement. Environmental impact assessment Continuous monitoring of natural resources using environmental management committees and spatial technology Re-demarcation of gazetted natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory tree planting Passing of ordinances and by laws to conserve the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of ordinances and bylaws Eviction of encroachers Aggressive tree planting
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response

Hazard	Impact		
Drought	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed rain. 1 rain season failure • Drying up of some water sources • Unexpected drying up of vegetation • Unexpected crop failures/yield • 300 people affected at parish level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged rain failure of up to 2 seasons. • Severe crop failures • Sever drying up of vegetation • 1500 people affected at subcounty level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total rain failures • Total drying up of some water sources • Rampant unexplained wildfire outbreaks • Above 1500 people affected at District level.
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization • Kitchen gardening • Introduction of fast maturing and drought resistant crops • Use of localized irrigation systems like the presidential bottle technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage localised irrigation • Provide vegetable seeds • Sensitization about storage • Advice farmers to sell off perishable crops and keep cash for the drought. • Reduction of the frequency of meals/ size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare an emergency • Activate the DDMC • Conduct a vulnerability assessment and mapping • Supply of relief items to most affected communities • Provision of fodder and hay for livestock owners. • Gazetting surviving water resources for domestic and commercial use. • Beef up security to prevent tribal and communal conflicts for scarce resources and theft. • Encourage food security at household level through purchase of dry rations.

Hazard	Impact		
Famine	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When household does not have access to the required amount of food for 1 season. don't have access to the required 3 meals per day • SDMC and DDRT/ DDMC has capacity to respond • Households affected: 0-50 • 3 meals per day per HH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When household not accessing 2 meals for 1 season • DDMC and OPM have the capacity to respond • Households affected: 50-200 • 2 meals per day per HH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When household does not have access to 1 meal a day for a longer period of time more than 1 season across the District • DDMC capacity inadequate to respond • OPM and National and international NGOs has the capacity. DDMC capacity inadequate to respond. • Households affected: more than 200 • 1 meal per day per HH
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of alert • Rapid emergency assessment • Situation monitoring • SDMC shares updates with DDMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of alert • Deployment of Action Teams by different stakeholders • Provision of food aid • Rapid emergency assessment • Registration of the affected • DDMC and OPM sharing situation reports with other stakeholders • Actively participate in stakeholder meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of alert • Deployment of Action Teams by different stakeholders • Provision of food aid • Rapid emergency assessment • Registration of the affected • DDMC and OPM sharing situation reports with other stakeholders • Actively participate in stakeholder meetings. • Activate DREF/EA process through IFRC EA CCST

Hazard	Impact		
Crop and Animal pests	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When community starts observing the presence of crop pests (armyworm) and animal diseases that attack their animals (foot and mouth). This can be within one village and affected animals can be 0-5 and 1 acre of plantation. Reduction in milk production Death of 1 animal per HH Rampant movement of livestock in search of water and pasture in one Sub-County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When communities realise an increase in the presence of crop pests and animal diseases, also death of animals, crops also die, a quarantine is put in place. This can happen in more than one village and this can attack more than 5 animals and 10 acres of plantation. Reduction in milk production Death of 1 animal in each of the 5 HH Rampant movement of livestock in search of water and pasture in 2 sub counties 	<p>Rapid increase of animal diseases and crop pests in communities leading to rapid deaths of animals, famine, high expenditure on animal drugs and pesticides, increased quarantines on animals along borders.</p> <p>The DDMC has limited response thus OPM, and other national NGOs come in to help. This can happen on a greater extent of more than one Sub-County, more than 10 acres of land and more than 10 animals can be attacked.</p> <p>No milk production Death of 1 animal in more than 5 HH.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rampant movement of livestock in search of water and pasture more than 2 sub counties
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community surveillance and report to relevant authorities. Local authority Sharing updates with the SDMC. The local leaders can respond. The local leaders can inform the SDMC of the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of alert Conduct ongoing rapid and detailed assessment Sensitization meetings on quarantines. The SDMC and DDMC can respond to the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of alert Rapid and detailed assessment Start social mobilization for disease prevention/ vaccination. Setting up feedback system Identification of possible locations for vaccination

Hazard	Impact		
Road Transport Related Accidents	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A road accident involving at least 1-3 people • This type can have minor injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accident that involves 4-6 people • This involves few isolated cases after a given period of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This the road accident involving more than 6 people • Simultaneous accidents happening in a close range of time
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of speed humps • Putting of signposts along the roads • Formation of drivers and riders' associations • Biannual road safety sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting in place bylaws • Use of reflectors • Enforcing the use of protective gears like helmets, seat belts etc. • Increase road signposts and speed humps • Conduct road safety trainings on a quarterly basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings with transport operators • Identification and mapping of deadly spots • Strengthen laws against over loading and over speeding • Training and equipping of fast respondents along black spots • Zero tolerance to drug and drink driving • Routine traffic police patrols • Refresher training for riders and drivers • Re-equipping the Kyegegwa Health Center IV casualty ward • Put in place standby ambulances • Demarcate clear bus stop areas • Put in place zebra crossing lanes • Call upon partners for back up on road safety

Hazard	Impact		
Earthquakes	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This occurs on a very low frequency like once in a year and mild vibrations are experienced. The local authorities can respond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is when cracks are visible both on the ground and in some structures, the impact of the vibrations can be felt physically though still on a minor extent. This can happen beyond once a year. The SDMC together with DDMC can handle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is when structures start collapsing. The water table changes, the ground disintegrates and sometimes new water bodies are formed Miscarriages among women Destruction of crop plantations. Death of people and animals. The OPM, both National and International NGOs can respond.
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the situation Collect any available information on the situation. Local leaders share information with SDMC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate rapid assessment Post alert on the situation. Active monitoring and scale up of feedback and management systems Involve the DDMC in meetings on the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid and detailed assessment Participate in District and national coordination committee Revise or update emergency plan of action OPM and other National and International organizations should come in to help.
Hailstorms	Low impact - Situation	Medium impact - Situation	High impact – Situation
	An unusual weather phenomenon in which balls of ice fall from the sky affecting 1-10 households	Hail falls from the sky with relatively strong winds and affects at least 11-20 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong Hail that affects more than 20 households The hail can come together with strong winds and creates massive distraction
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing psycho-social support Provision of planting materials Promoting safety net measures Sensitization on environment protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency food Avail planting materials Promote planting of wind breakers Encourage formation of community safety nets Promote food storage practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide monthly food support for at least one season Liaise with partners for support Provision of agricultural inputs Provision of financial support (unconditional) Targeting affected communities for income generating activities Extending existing government support programmes in the affected areas



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