



MARACHA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CONTINGENCY PLAN

2023/24 – 2026 /27

Map of Maracha District

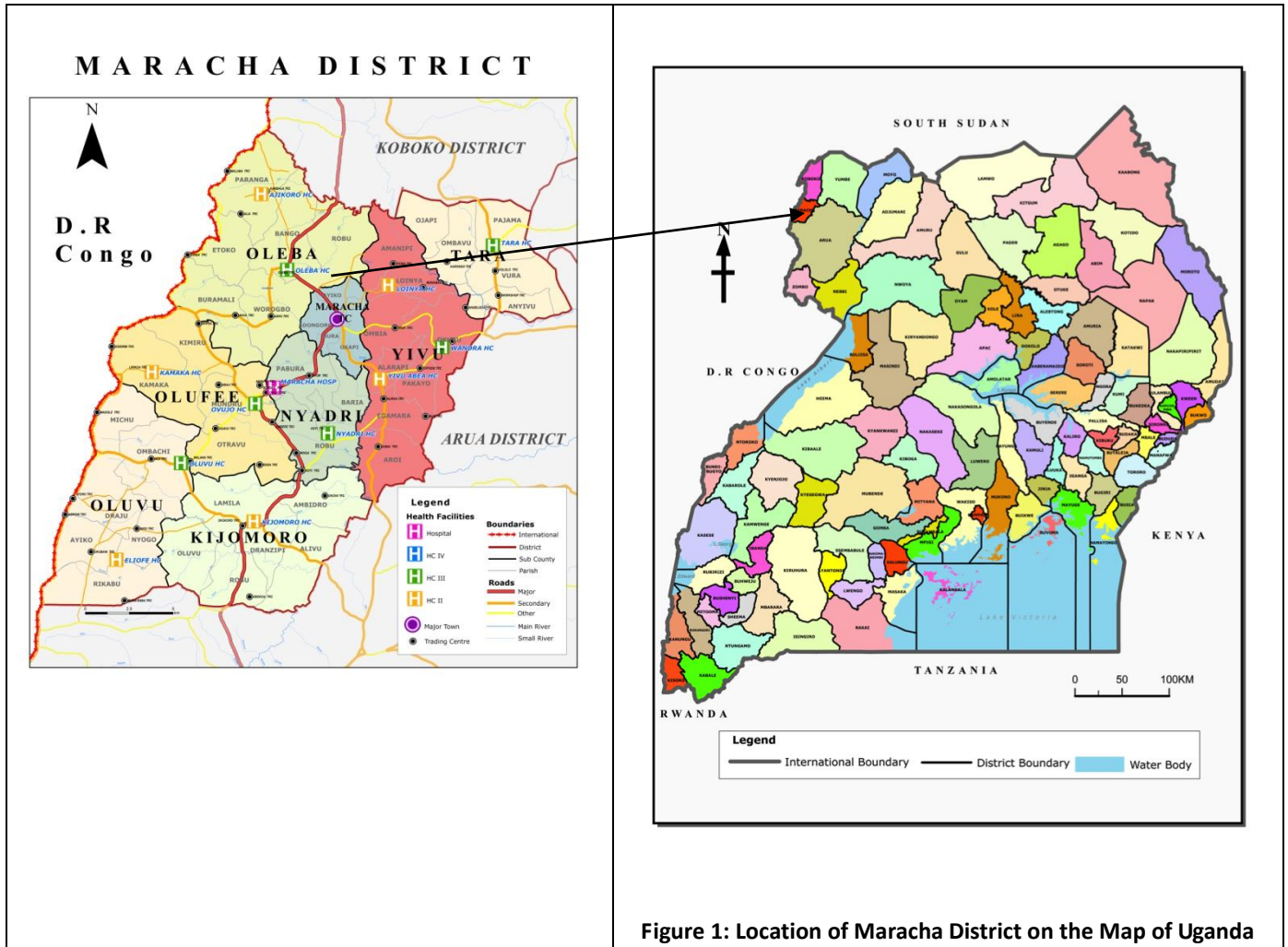


Figure 1: Location of Maracha District on the Map of Uganda

Approval Statement

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

The Maracha District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated response to the anticipated potential emergencies to address the humanitarian needs of those adversely affected, in line with the district vision and the mission and in conformity to the National Development Plan (NDP 3) and Vision 2040. The District Contingency Plan (DCP) 2021/2022 - 2022/2023 has formulated strategies that aim to integrate disaster and climate issues in the District Development Plan 2020/21 – 2024/25.

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

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Hon. Hillary O. Onek
Minister of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees

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Mr. Obitre Steven
District Chairperson, Maracha District Local Government

Acknowledgement

The preparation of this District Multi Hazard Contingency Plan 2022-2025 was spearheaded by the District Disaster Management Committee with financial support from JICA and technical guidance from the Department of Disaster Preparedness & relief in the Office of the Prime Minister and the Uganda Red Cross Society.

I wish to acknowledge the special contribution of the District Technical Planning Committee, District Executive Committee and the District Council.

Special gratitude is owed to all the Lower Local Governments and the communities that participated in the consultation and validation exercise.

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Walakira Paul
Chief Administrative Officer, Maracha District Local Government

FOREWORD

The Maracha District Disaster Contingency Plan 2022-2025 arises from the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, 2011. It is aligned to the Maracha District Development Plan III.

Maracha District Local Government has prepared a Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan highlighting the previous experiences and anticipated disasters, the areas that are likely to be affected, most at risk populations, proposed mitigation and response mechanisms.

This plan was prepared in a participatory manner. The participants included; Local Council leaders, representatives of special interest groups, technical staff from Local Government and implementing partners.

The Maracha District Disaster Contingency Plan 2022-2025 shall be implemented in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister and Key implementing Partners.

It is my honest belief that this Contingency Plan will go a long way in ensuring prevention, mitigation and response strategies to disasters are implemented for the safety, resilience and wellbeing of the community.

“For God and my Country”

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Mr. Obitre Steven
District Chairperson, Maracha District Local Government

Executive Summary

The contingency plan is aligned to the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management 2011 with the purpose of having a District level disaster management plan to reduce the impact of hazards through effective mitigation, prediction, early warning, preparedness and response. This plan has been prepared in close collaboration and coordination with OPM, JICA

The Plan is presented in five chapters:

Chapter 1 has details of the introduction and background literature of Maracha District. It explains the topography of the District, climate and vegetation, population size and distribution, infrastructure, social services, livelihoods (sociolect-economics) and a snapshot of cross cutting issues that interact with the District in its development path and aspirations that informed the compilation of this contingency plan.

Chapter 2 gives an elaborate situational analysis of the disaster issues in Maracha 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. The plan is intended to contribute to the realization of the district vision of having a transformed people from peasant to middle income status through its goal of establishing an efficient and effective disaster - risk management system and a number of strategic objectives to prevent and effectively respond to disasters in order to mitigate their impacts”.

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 Maracha District has and this has been done by enlisting the organizations/stakeholder, sector involved in and activities being implemented. They include both local and international stakeholders.

This chapter also has an illustration of the organizational 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 to be 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 strategic objectives set. These were; to establish a well-coordinated Multi-sectoral approach to disaster risk reduction and management, to develop and implement effective disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention approaches and to strengthen disaster response mechanisms.

List of acronyms

ACROYMS

CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBS	Community Based Services
DEC	District Executive Committee
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DDPC	District Disaster Policy Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DHO	District Health Officer
DIO	District Information Officer
DLG	District Local Government
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GoU	Government of Uganda
HCS	Health Centres
HHs	House Holds
HRV	Multi-hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
DLG	District Local Government
LC	Local Council
LLG	Lower Local Government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NFA	National Forestry Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RDC	Residence District Commissioner
RTCs	Road traffic Crashes
RTIs	Road Traffic Injuries
SCDMC	Sub-County Disaster Management Committee
S/C	Sub-County
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
TC	Town Clerk

T/C	Town Council
TWG	Technical working group
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
URCS	Uganda Red Cross Society
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
VHT	Village Health Teams
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 District profile

This section provides a brief on key geographical information, administrative structure, demographic characteristics, natural endowments and socioeconomic characteristics of Maracha District.

1.1 Key Geographical information

Maracha District was created in 2009/10 financial year and started effective operations on 1st July 2010/11 financial year. Maracha District is found in the North Western region lying between Arua and Koboko Districts. It's District headquarters and Commercial Town is in Maracha Town Council 24 miles north of Arua Town along the main road to South Sudan.

Maracha District is bordered by Koboko District in the North, Yumbe District in the North East, Democratic Republic of Congo in the West and by Arua District in the South and South east.

1.2 Administrative structure (lower local governments and administrative units)

Constituency	Sub-County/Town	Numbers of	
		Parishes / Wards	Villages / Zones
Maracha East	Maracha T/C	4	17
	Oleba	6	81
	Tara	5	41
	Yivu	8	64
	Nyadri	4	59
	Sub total	26	267
Maracha	Oluvu	6	62
	Oluffe	4	43
	Kijomoro	6	44
	Sub total	16	149
	District Total	42	411

Source of Data 1: Maracha District, Planning Unit 2014

Table 1: Administrative units by 2014

Maracha district has two constituencies namely Maracha East County and Maracha County. The district traditionally had 7 sub counties, one town council 42 parishes / wards and 411

villages / zones (see Table 1). Maracha East constituency had 4 sub counties, 1 town councils, 27 parishes / wards and 267 villages / zones. Whereas Maracha constituency had 3 sub counties, 16 parishes / wards and 149 villages / zones.

1.2.1 New Administrative structure (lower local governments and administrative units)

Maracha district now has two constituencies namely Maracha East County and Maracha County. The district has 14 sub counties, 5 town council 91 parishes / wards and 691 villages / cells. Maracha East constituency had 8 sub counties, 2 town councils whereas Maracha constituency has 6 sub counties and 3 town councils.

Table 2: New and old Administrative Units

S/No.	SUB COUNTIES	PARISHES
	PARANGA (new)	5
	ALIKUA (new)	7
	KIJOMORO	3
	YIVU	8
	TARA	6
	AWIZIRU (new)	4
	AJIRA (new)	4
	OBIBA (new)	9
	OLEBA	5
	NYADRI	5
	DRAMBU (new)	4
	OLUVU	3
	OLUFE	3
	NYADRI SOUTH (new)	4
Total	(7 new, 7 old) =14	70
S/No.	TOWN COUNCILS	WARDS
1	OLEBA TOWN COUNCIL (new)	4
2	MARACHA TOWN COUNCIL	8
3	OKOKORO TOWN COUNCIL (new)	3
4	AGAII TOWN COUNCIL (new)	3
5	OVUJO TOWN COUNCIL (new)	3
Total	5 (1 Old, 4 new)	21

Source of Data 2: Maracha District Planning Unit

Table 3: Population Projections for both Old and New Administrative units

District	Lower Local Government	2022			2023		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Maracha		102,600	113,200	215,800	104,400	115,100	219,500
	Agaii Town Council	4,100	4,700	8,800	4,200	4,800	9,000
	Ajira	3,200	3,500	6,700	3,300	3,600	6,900
	Alikua	6,400	7,200	13,600	6,500	7,300	13,800
	Awiziru	4,700	5,300	10,000	4,800	5,400	10,200
	Drambu	2,900	3,300	6,200	3,000	3,400	6,400
	Kijomoro	5,300	5,700	11,000	5,400	5,800	11,200
	Maracha Town Council	5,100	5,700	10,800	5,200	5,800	11,000
	Nyadri	6,400	6,900	13,300	6,500	7,000	13,500
	Nyadri South	4,200	4,700	8,900	4,300	4,800	9,100
	Obiba	7,100	8,200	15,300	7,200	8,300	15,500
	Okokora Town Council	6,400	7,400	13,800	6,500	7,500	14,000
	Oleba	7,200	7,300	14,500	7,300	7,400	14,700
	Oleba Town Council	6,100	6,700	12,800	6,200	6,800	13,000
	Oluffe	9,500	10,500	20,000	9,600	10,700	20,300
	Oluvu	4,900	5,400	10,300	5,000	5,500	10,500
	Ovujo Town Council	3,500	3,800	7,300	3,600	3,900	7,500
	Paranga	1,900	1,900	3,800	1,900	1,900	3,800
	Tara	6,100	6,900	13,000	6,200	7,000	13,200
	Yivu	7,600	8,100	15,700	7,700	8,200	15,900

Source of Data 3: Maracha District Planning Unit2023

Source: Maracha District Planning Unit 2023

1.3 Demographic characteristics

The 2014 National Population and Housing census revealed that Maracha had a total population of 186,134, of which 87,900 were males (47.2%) and 98,234 were females (52.8%) as shown in Table 4. Maracha East constituency had a population of 102,816 (55.2% of the district's population) with 48,869 males and 53,947 females while Maracha County had a population of 83,318 of which 39,031 were males and 44,287 females. There were 36,284 households in Maracha district with an average household size of 5.1.

The district sex ratio (males per 100 females) was 89.5 which is lower than the national figure of 94.6, while its population density (number of persons per 100 square kilometer of land) was 423 which is higher than the national figure of 174. The district growth rate from 2002 to 2014 was 3.0% of which is similar to the national growth rate of 3.0 percent.

Table 4: Households and Population by constituency, Sub-County and sex

Constituency	Sub county	HHs	Average HH size	Male	Female	Total
Maracha East	Maracha T C	1,925	4.8	4,374	4,917	9,291
	Oleba	5,819	5.5	15,453	16,662	32,115
	Tara	2,599	6.5	7,969	8,982	16,951
	Yivu	4,887	5.2	11,976	13,295	25,271
	Nyadri	3,938	4.9	9,097	10,091	19,188
	Sub total	19,168	5.4	48,869	53,947	102,816
Maracha	Oluvu	6,164	4.8	13,811	15,875	29,686
	Oluffe	4,772	4.9	11,155	12,415	23,570
	Kijomoro	6,180	4.9	14,065	15,997	30,062
	Sub total	17,116	4.9	39,031	44,287	83,318
	District	36,284	5.1	87,900	98,234	186,134

Source of Data 4:: UBOS National Population and Housing Census 2014 sub county report, Northern Region

1.4 Natural Endowments

The district total area is 440.4km². Table 4 shows the land areas of various sub counties in Maracha district. Maracha East constituency has a total area of 242.8 km² and Maracha constituency 197.6km².

1.4.1 Land

Table 5: Land area of sub counties (sq.km)

Constituency	Sub county	Area (Km2)
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Maracha East	Maracha T/C	14.3
	Oleba	83.7
	Tara	42.6
	Yivu	68.6
	Nyadri	33.6
	Sub total	242.8
Maracha	Oluvu	69.5
	Oluffe	57.2
	Kijomoro	70.9
	Sub total	197.6
	District total	440.4

Source of Data 5: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014 Sub County Report, Northern Region

1.4.2 Topography

The District comprises mainly of rolling plains rising from the Uganda - Congo boarder with all rivers and streams flowing eastwards towards the River Nile. The general topography of Maracha District is flat land with limited Hills and forest cover. The topography is hilly towards the North eastern part of the District in Tara and Yivu Sub Counties.

1.4.3 Geomorphology

The major valleys are aggraded with alluvial and swamp deposits. The aggradations are partly geomorphic, but also associated with dense growth of papyrus and other plants which block streams and cause deposition of sediments.

1.4.4 Soils.

The soils covering most of the District are mainly ferralitic and sandy loams. These soils have fine textile with rather loose structure, which are easily eroded and leached. Most soils are acidic. Soil types in the district include:

- ✓ Yellow - red sandy, clay loams latosols varying from dark grey to dark which are slightly acidic and mainly derived from granite, gneissic and sedimentary rocks. They occur on gently undulating - hilly topography.
- ✓ Brown - yellow clay loams with lateritic horizon with a variety of dark brown to dark greyish brown, which are slightly acidic. These occur on flat ridge tops or as of undulating topography near the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- ✓ Light - grey- white mottled loamy soils with lateritic horizon ground, structure-less loamy sands. They are acidic - alluvial and mainly found on the lower and bottom slopes.

1.4.5 Wetlands

Wetlands cover a small proportion of the total District area i.e. approximately 2.9% (16.6 km²) of the total land area of the District. This allows water to stay in one place long enough to maximize infiltration and thus access to water supplies for plants. There is however significant encroachments on the few available wetlands for construction, unfriendly activities of man and crop cultivation particularly rice, bananas and potatoes in the wetlands in the Urban and Rural set ups respectively. Unless the trend is reversed, the District's wetlands are likely to be destroyed in the near future.

1.4.6 Climate

The District has a bi-modal rainfall pattern with light rains between April and October. The wettest months are normally August and September which receives up to 120mm/month.

The average total rainfall is 1250mm. The mean monthly evaporation ranges from 130mm - 180mm. In the dry season (December -March) temperatures remain high throughout the Administrative Setup. However, this trend is now changing with rains being received in months where rains were not expected at all.

1.4.7 Vegetation

The predominant vegetation in Maracha District is savannah woodland with patches of planted forest cover found in all the Lower Local Governments while Natural forest cover is only concentrated in Yivu and Tara Sub Counties in the North Eastern part of the District. The bushy forests in the northern part of the District mainly comprise of natural trees with few forests comprising of planted tree species. The hills in the east have fertile soils around them that has led to people migrating to settle along the hill foots and slopes.

1.4.8 Water resources

Maracha District generally has a good network of surface and ground water resources. Rivers Enyau, Ayii, Enve, Yoo, Oluffe are some of the main and important rivers in the District. They all have their source from Uganda's boarder with Democratic Republic of Congo which is a water shade and all the waters drain towards east mainly into rivers that empty into the River Nile.

Good number of swamps exist in the District but are being destroyed due to their overuse and mans' activities.

1.4.9 Social–economic infrastructure

Socio-economic characteristics entail the wellbeing of the community. They include the housing conditions, household assets, incomes and welfare indicators of household members.

1.4.10 Households by type of construction materials for the dwelling units

Maracha District had a total of 36,284 households according to the national housing and population census 2014. The census revealed that 13,257 households (36.5%) in Maracha district had housing structures with permanent walls, while 23,027 households (63.5%) had houses with temporary walls (see table 5 below). It was also established that 21.0% of the households had permanent roofs and 6.8% households had permanent floors.

Table 6: Households by type of construction materials for the dwelling units

Constituency	Sub county	Total Households	Wall		Roof		Floor	
			T	P	T	P	T	P
Maracha East	Maracha T/C	1,925	1,260	665	1,482	443	1,641	284
	Oleba	5,819	4,117	1,702	4,960	859	5,500	319
	Tara	2,599	877	1,722	2,135	464	2,492	107
	Yivu	4,887	2,527	2,360	3,566	1,321	4,627	260
	Nyadri	3,938	2,454	1,484	2,891	1,047	3,571	367
	Sub total	19,168	11,235	7,933	15,034	4,134	17,831	1,337
Maracha	Oluvu	6,164	4,735	1,429	5,352	812	5,897	267
	Oluffe	4,772	3,150	1,622	3,820	952	4,356	416
	Kijmoro	6,180	3,907	2,273	4,447	1,733	5,729	451
	Sub total	17,116	11,792	5,324	13,619	3,497	15,982	1,134
	District total	36,284	23,027	13,257	28,653	7,631	33,813	2,471

Source of Data 6: UBOS National Population and Housing Census 2014 sub county report, Northern Region

1.4.11 Drinking water sources and disposal of human waste

Proper disposal of human waste involves the use of a toilet facility. The 2014 census results revealed that 4,246 households in Maracha district had no toilet facility¹ as shown in Table 7. There were 4,438 households (12.2%) that had an improved toilet facility, compared to 27,600 (76.1%) with unimproved toilets. Regarding sources of drinking water, 28,938 households (79.8%) accessed protected water sources, whereas 7,346 households (20.2%) used unprotected sources.

Table 7: Households by source of drinking water and toilet facility

Constituency	Sub county	Total Households	U/P	Protected	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No Toilet
Maracha East	Maracha T/C	1,925	182	1,743	382	1,267	276
	Oleba	5,819	1,814	4,005	611	4,631	577
	Tara	2,599	334	2,265	181	2,147	271
	Yivu	4,887	977	3,910	868	3,558	461
	Nyadri	3,938	545	3,393	525	3,183	230

	Sub total	19,168	3,852	15,316	2,567	14,786	1,815
Maracha	Oluvu	6,164	1,840	4,324	545	4,476	1,143
	Oluffe	4,772	769	4,003	521	3,679	572
	Kijomoro	6,180	885	5,295	805	4,659	716
	Sub total	17,116	3,494	13,622	1,871	12,814	2,431
	District total	36,284	7,346	28,938	4,438	27,600	4,246

Source: UBOS National Population and Housing Census 2014 sub county report, Northern Region

1.4.12 Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work an individual does irrespective of the qualification or place of work. The census results revealed that 90.7% of households in Maracha district were dependant on subsistence farming as a main source of livelihood. The results also show that 4.2% of households had received remittances from abroad (refer to table 8).

Table 8: Households by main source of livelihood & remittances from abroad by sub county 2014

Constituency	Sub county	Total Households	Main source of livelihood			Households that received remittances	
			Subsistence farming	Other sources	Percent depending on subsistence farming	Number	Percent
Maracha East	Maracha T/C	1,925	1,569	356	81.5	126	6.5
	Oleba	5,819	5,341	478	91.8	257	4.4
	Tara	2,599	2,506	93	96.4	51	2.0
	Yivu	4,887	4,593	294	94.0	207	4.2
	Nyadri	3,938	3,547	391	90.1	131	3.3
	Sub total	19,168	17,556	1,612	91.6	772	4.0
Maracha	Oluvu	6,164	5,601	563	90.9	289	4.7
	Oluffe	4,772	4,274	498	89.6	167	3.5
	Kijomoro	6,180	5,483	697	88.7	305	4.9
	Sub total	17,116	15,358	1,758	89.7	761	4.4
	District total	36,284	32,914	3,370	90.7	1,533	4.2

Source of data: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014 Sub County Report, Northern Region

The 2014 census results indicated that 83.4% of persons aged 15years and above were working. Child labor indicators showed that 48.5% of children aged 10-17 years were working. (see table 8)

Table 9: Working status of the population by selected age groups

Constituency	Sub county	Persons aged 15+ years			children aged 10 - 17 years		
		Working	Not working	Total	Working	Not working	Total
Maracha East	Maracha T/C	3,862	754	4,616	924	1,049	1,973
	Oleba	11,973	3,825	15,798	1,502	5,247	6,749
	Tara	7,962	319	8,281	3,099	475	3,574
	Yivu	11,584	1,013	12,597	4,681	688	5,369
	Nyadri	7,610	1,922	9,532	1,009	3,260	4,269
	Sub total	42,991	7,833	50,824	11,215	10,719	21,934
Maracha East	Oluvu	11,534	3,246	14,780	2,862	3,643	6,505
	Oluffe	10,900	819	11,719	4,063	898	4,961
	Kijomoro	11,548	3,398	14,946	1,395	5,506	6,901
	Sub total	33,982	7,463	41,445	8,320	10,047	18,367
	District total	76,973	15,296	92,269	19,535	20,766	40,301

Source of Data 7: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014 Sub County Report Northern Region

1.4.13 Household assets

Household assets are indicators of the social economic status and welfare of the household. According to the 2014 census report, 45.7% of the households had a radio, 40 % had a bicycle and 6.2 % had a motor-cycle. The census also revealed that 97.7% of households in Maracha had at least a mosquito net (refer to Table 9). In Uganda, the percentages of the population who owned radio, bicycle and motorcycle in 2014 were 60.1, 31.8 and 8.7 respectively.

Table 10: Ownership of Household Assets and Mosquito Nets by Sub-County; 2014

Constituency	Sub county	Total Households	Selected household assets			Households with at least a mosquito net	
			Radio	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Number	Percentage
Maracha East	Maracha T/C	1,925	997	743	201	1,891	98.2
	Oleba	5,819	2,978	2,505	364	5,712	98.2
	Tara	2,599	1,252	1,000	160	2,545	97.9
	Yivu	4,887	1,914	1,788	262	4,765	97.5
	Nyadri	3,938	1,974	1,525	262	3,878	98.5
	Sub total	19,168	9,115	7,561	1,249	18,791	98.0
Maracha	Oluvu	6,164	2,484	2,762	393	6,033	97.9

	Oluffe	4,772	2,249	1,976	294	4,640	97.2
	Kijomoro	6,180	2,732	2,389	320	5,996	97
	Sub total	17,116	7,465	7,127	1,007	16,669	97.4
	District total	36,284	16,580	14,688	2,256	35,460	97.7

Source of Data 8: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014 Sub County Report Northern Region

1.4.14 Main source of energy for lighting

Majority of households (65.3%) in Maracha district used paraffin wick lamps (Tadooba) for lighting, while 21.8% used paraffin lanterns. Only 6.0 % of households used electricity for lighting. The 2014 census results indicated that 50.7% of households in Uganda used Tadooba for lighting, 11.3% used lanterns and 21.1% used electricity for lighting.

Table 11: Households & main source of energy for lighting, Maracha district 2014

Constituency	Sub county	Total Households	Electricity	Paraffin-Lantern	Paraffin-Tadooba	Other
Maracha East	Maracha T/C	1,925	254	274	1,193	204
	Oleba	5,819	324	912	4,015	568
	Tara	2,599	190	950	1,120	339
	Yivu	4,887	237	739	3,480	431
	Nyadri	3,938	302	1,379	2,007	250
	Sub total	19,168	1,307	4,254	11,815	1,792
Maracha	Oluvu	6,164	302	1,027	4,658	177
	Oluffe	4,772	292	522	3,729	229
	Kijomoro	6,180	272	2,099	3,504	305
	Sub total	17,116	866	3,648	11,891	711
	District total	36,284	2,173	7,902	23,706	2,503

Source of Data 9: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014 Sub County Report, Northern Region

1.4.15 Households with access to basic needs

Table 12 shows that 8.2 % of the households in Maracha district in 2014 had less than two meals a day. Kijomoro sub-county in Maracha constituency was the most affected with 10.6 % of its households having less than two meals in a day.

Table 12: Households with access to selected basic needs by Sub County, 2014

Constituency	Sub county	Total Households	Selected basic needs			Percent of H/Hs having less than two
			At least two sets of clothing	Availability of salt	At least two meals a	

					day	meals a day
Maracha East	Maracha T/C	1,925	1,723	1,746	1,816	5.7
	Oleba	5,819	4,906	5,435	5,511	5.3
	Tara	2,599	1,918	2,495	2,412	7.2
	Yivu	4,887	4,213	4,615	4,606	5.7
	Nyadri	3,938	3,447	3,741	3,573	9.3
	Sub total	19,168	16,207	18,032	17,918	6.5
Maracha	Oluvu	6,164	5,159	5,582	5,484	11
	Oluffe	4,772	3,664	4,375	4,394	7.9
	Kijomoro	6,180	5,087	5,779	5,523	10.6
	Sub total	17,116	13,910	15,736	15,401	10.0
	District total	36,284	30,117	33,768	33,319	8.2

Source of Data 10: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014 Sub County Report, Northern Region

Source of Data 11: UBOS, National Population and Housing Census 2014 Sub County Report, Northern

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Situational Analysis of disaster issues

2.1 Common hazards that are prone in Maracha District include;

1. Prolonged dry spell / Drought
2. Hail storms
3. Floods

4. Wind storms
5. Lightening
6. Road traffic Crashes (RTCs)
7. Pests and diseases
8. Conflicts

2.2 Risk Assessment of disasters

Table 13: Risk Assessment

Hazard	Probability	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub-Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	
	1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable	1= Very Low 2= Low 3= Moderate 4 = High 5= Very High	1-10 = Low 11-20 =Moderate 21-25 = High	
Prolonged dry spell / Drought	4	4		Yivu, Alikua, Tara, Ajira Oluvu, Oleba, Oleba T/C, Drambu, Paranga Nyadri south, Nyadri,Kijomoro, Okokoro T/C, Awiziru, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe,Ovujjo TC
Hail storms	3	4	12	Oleba, Oleba TC, Paranga, Drambu,Nyadri, Nyadri South, Oluffe
Floods	3	3	09	Yivu, Alikua,Tara, Ajira and Maracha T/C
Wind storms	4	5		Oleba, Tara, Kijomoro and Oluvu.
Lightening	3	5	15	Oluvu,Maracha T/C, Kijomoro, Tara,

Hazard	Probability	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub-Counties
				Oluffe, Oleba
Road Traffic Crashes	5	5	25	Kijomoro, Oluffe, Nyadri, Maracha T/C and Oleba
Pests and diseases	4	5	20	Yivu, Tara, Oluvu, Oleba, Nyadri, Kijomoro, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe
Conflicts	4	5	20	Yivu, Tara, Oluvu, Oleba, Nyadri, Kijomoro, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe

Key for Relative Risk

	High
	Moderate
	Low

Table 14: Probability of Occurrence of the Disasters

S/No	Hazard	Probability score (1-5)
1.	Prolonged dry spell / Drought	4
2.	Hail storms	3
3.	Floods	3
4.	Wind storms	4
5.	Lightening	3
6.	Road Traffic Crashes	5
7.	Pest and diseases	4
8.	Conflict	4

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

Table 15: Probability of Occurrence in Maracha District

No.	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/ areas
1.	Prolonged dry spell / Drought	Yivu, Tara, Oluvu, Oleba, Nyadri, Kijomoro, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water scarcity pasture ✓ Poor/low crop yields, ✓ food insecurity leading malnutrition and poor performance of children in schools ✓ reduced animal productivity both Milk and meat, population, ✓ poor personal hygiene 	Refer to Table 1(a)

No.	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/ areas
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ increased cases of certain diseases such as flue, meningitis, ✓ drying of wetlands /rivers ✓ increases forest fires, ✓ more conversion of wetlands to agriculture etc 	
2.	Hail storms	Yivu, Tara, Oluvu, Oleba, Nyadri, Kijomoro, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Destruction of crops and animals ✓ Low crop yield ✓ Food insecurity ✓ Malnutrition ✓ Low incomes ✓ Poor performance in schools 	
3.	Floods	Yivu, Tara and Maracha T/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Destruction of infrastructure eg bridges, roads, crops, animals ✓ Soil erosion ✓ Siltation in rivers and stream ✓ Water borne diseases such as cholera ✓ Class absenteeism both teachers and children 	
4.	Wind storms	Oleba, Tara, Kijomoro and Oluvu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Destruction of infrastructures eg school buildings, health facilities. ✓ Destruction of trees ✓ Disruption of teaching and learning ✓ Health ailments eg Respiratory tract infection 	
5.	Lightening	Oluvu, Maracha T/C, Kijomoro, Tara, Oluffe, Oleba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Destruction of infrastructures eg school buildings, health facilities. ✓ Destruction of trees ✓ Disruption of teaching and 	

No.	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/ areas
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> learning ✓ Death both humans and animals 	
6.	Road Traffic Crashes	Kijomoro, Oluffe, Nyadri, Maracha T/C and Oleba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Causes disability ✓ Death ✓ Loss of moveable assets ✓ Economic loss 	
7.	Pest and diseases	Yivu, Tara, Oluvu, Oleba, Nyadri, Kijomoro, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor/low crop yields, ✓ food insecurity leading malnutrition and poor performance of children in schools ✓ reduced animal productivity both Milk and meat, population, ✓ Economic loss 	
8.	Conflict	Yivu, Tara, Oluvu, Oleba, Nyadri, Kijomoro, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Causes disability ✓ Death ✓ Imprisonment ✓ Family break downs ✓ Loss of assets/properties ✓ Economic loss ✓ Displacements ✓ Tension in the community 	

2.3 Mean Impact Assessment

The mean impact assessment indicates the level of vulnerability by the hazard in the district. This can be used as the basis for prioritization of the hazards.

Table 16: Mean Impact Assessment

Hazard	Probable Frequency (a)	Size of Affected area (b)	Size of population (c)	Potential Lethality (d)	Impact on critical infrastructure (e)	Mean impact Score (a+b+c+d)/4 = (f)	Hazard priority score (Impact Score X Prob. Freq) a*f = (g)	Priority (Rank of g)
Prolonged dry spell / Drought	4	3	3	4	1	2.8	11	5
Hail storms	3	2	2	4	1	2.3	6.8	6
Floods	3	2	1	3	3	2.3	6.8	6
Wind storms	4	3	1	5	3	3.0	12	4
Lightening	3	3	1	5	3	3.0	09	8
Road Traffic Crashes	5	3	1	5	3	3.0	15	1
Pest and diseases	4	3	3	5	3	3.5	14	2
Conflict	4	3	3	5	3	3.5	14	2

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

Table 17: Early warning signs and Early Actions (road traffic accidents)

Early warning signs	Early Actions
<p>Road Traffic Crashes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reckless driving - None use of personal protective gears like helmets - Operation of Markets along the highways/busy roads - Particular seasons with big days like Christmas, New year - Roads without humps or speed bumps - Absence of road markings, signage and road furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community policing on road use - Install road signs - Install proper humps - Deployment of traffic police - Enforcement of license, insurance, reflector jackets

Table 18: Hazard Analysis – Road Traffic Crashes

Geographical area	Intensity (1=Low, 2=Medium, 3=High)	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024 (1 = Not Occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable)	Secondary effect
Kijomoro, Oluffe,Nyadri, Maracha T/C and Oleba	3	Dec-Jan	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Disability • Economic loss • Loss of movable assets

Table 19: Vulnerability Analysis – Road traffic Crashes

Elements at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and disabilities • Deaths • Compromised quality of life and productivity

Elements at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio economic loss
Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of repair and spare parts • Beyond repair • Economic loss
Road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of repair • Poor state of roads
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and deaths • Economic loss • Road nuisance
Health care system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High treatment and referral costs • High morbidity and mortality

Table 20: Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged for Road Traffic Crashes

General community coping mechanisms	Individual coping mechanisms
Public Sensitization on RTCs by Local leaders, school administration and Police	Parents and school teachers Sensitizing children on dangers of misuse of the road i.e. RTCs
Deployment of Community Road Guides as initiatives of some schools	Traffic Police structures in place for reporting mechanisms and enforcement of road rules
Creation of Speed limit humps as local initiatives by concerned community members	Following road signs
Installation of Road signs by local administration	Provision of first aid for the victims
Provision of first aid for the victims and activation of Red Cross ambulance located in Arua Branch (0800211088)	

Table 21: Priority Areas for Response to Road Traffic Crashes

Priority Area	Programme	Sub programme	Planned Action
Public places e.g. schools, health facilities, places of worship along the main road	Human Capital Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Education • Health • Community mobilization and mindset change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization and mind set change. • Installation of zebra crossing • Sensitization of school children, parents and teachers on road safety • Installation of road rumps • Establish traffic wardens • Traffic police enforce road safety rules • Install road signs (Children crossing), Hospital ahead. • Encourage schools to fence off their premises especially along the highways. • On site sick bays at schools • Train the children, parents and teachers on first aid for Road Traffic Injuries (RTIs) • Establish causality/emergency department at health facilities • Training of medical workers in emergency medical care. • Activation of Red Cross ambulance located in Arua Branch (0800211088) for immediate evacuation during mass casualty incidents and major RTIs
Busy towns, Markets and trading centers along the main road	Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development • Urbanization and physical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of zebra crossing • Sensitization of communities on road safety • Installation of road humps • Put traffic warden

		planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic police enforce road safety rules • Install road signs (eg signs of busy T/C) • Train the communities on first aid methods
Administrative units along high ways	Governance and Security	Institutional coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of zebra crossing • Sensitization of administrative units on road safety • Installation of road humps • Establish traffic warden • Traffic police enforce road safety rules • Install road signs (sub county H/Q ahead) • Encourage administrative units to fence off their premises especially along the highways. . Train the staffs and communities on first aid methods.
Recreational centers such as football pitches	Community mobilization and mind set change	Strengthening institutional support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of zebra crossing • Sensitization of staffs and patients on road safety • Installation of road humps • Put traffic warden • Traffic police enforce road safety rules • Install road signs (recreation ahead) • Encourage health facilities to fence off their premises especially along the highways. . Train the recreation facility staffs and communities on first aid methods.

Table 22: Early warning signs and Early Actions (Prolonged dry spell/Drought)

Early warning signs	Early Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shedding off leaves by deciduous plants - Seasonal migration of certain birds (<i>Kapia</i>) - Weather forecast - Dry early morning wind - Reduction of water levels in rivers and streams - Withering of plants/ vegetation - respiratory ailments eg flue and cough. - whirlwinds (pirilio) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timely planting, harvesting, processing and storage of crops - Timely communication and dissemination of weather forecast - Encourage food preservation technologies to promote food security eg drying sweet potatoes, greens, preserving beans in ash or neem leaves. - Promotion of drought resistant crops - Prepare hay/silage for animals (food storage for animals) - Construction of valley dams for animals - water harvesting during abundance - -Growth of hydrophytic plants eg water lily

Table 23: Hazard Analysis – Prolonged dry spell / drought

Geographical area	Intensity (1=Low, 2=Medium, 3=High)	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024 (1 = Not Occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable)	Secondary effect
Yivu, Alikua, Tara, Ajira Oluvu, Oleba, Oleba T/C, Drambu, Paranga Nyadri south, Nyadri,Kijomoro, Okokoro T/C, Awiziru,	3	November- April	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water scarcity for plant, animal and human use' ✓ Poor/low crop yields, ✓ food insecurity leading malnutrition and poor performance of children in schools ✓ reduced animal

Maracha Town Council and Oluffe,Ovujo TC				productivity both Milk and meat, population, ✓ poor personal hygiene ✓ increased cases of certain diseases such as flue, meningitis, ✓ drying of wetlands /rivers ✓ increases forest fires,
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Table 24: Vulnerability Analysis – Prolonged dry spell/ drought

Elements at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity due to low crop and animal production • malnutrition • Increased disease burdens eg respiratory, water born and dietary ailments • Inadequate water for domestic use • Conflicts at water points hence domestic violence • Socio economic loss from plant and animal production. • Increased pressure on wetlands/ degradation. • Death
plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low production • Pests and diseases
water infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low/ reduced water supply causing blockage of water channels. • High cost of repair.
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low/ reduced pasture (animal feed) • Reduced production • Economic loss • Death
Health care system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cases of diseases in plants, animals and humans, • High treatment and referral costs • High morbidity and mortality

Table 25: Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged for Prolonged dry spell/ drought.

General community coping mechanisms	Individual coping mechanisms
Sensitization on drought and its impacts.	Take personal initiatives on impacts of prolonged dry spell/droughts.
Broadcast of weather forecast through radio and local community congregations eg worship points	Follow broadcasts of weather forecast through radio and local congregations eg worship points, markets
Introduction and promotion of drought resistant crop varieties.	Adoption and promotion of drought resistant crop varieties.
Promotion of water for production by construction of valley dams for community use.	Adoption of technologies such as water for production by harvesting and storage of water from roofs.

Table 26: Priority Areas for Response to Prolonged dry spell/ Drought

Priority Area	Programme	Sub programme	Planned Action
Private sectors	Private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling environment • Private sector institutional and organizational capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of water harvest technologies eg underground tanks, overhead tanks. • Promotion of irrigation technologies • Promotion of drought resistant crops and animals. • Preparation, storage and preservation of animal feeds eg fodder and hay.
Households	Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development • Urbanization and physical planning • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote water harvest innovations eg underground tanks, overhead tanks. • Adoption of irrigation technologies • Planting of drought resistant crops • Preparation, storage and preservation of animal feeds eg fodder and hay. • Tree planting
Farmer groups/ Cooperatives	Agro Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural production and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of water harvest technologies eg underground tanks, overhead tanks. • Promotion of irrigation technologies • Adoption of climate smart agriculture • Promotion of drought resistant crops and animals. • Preparation, storage and preservation of animal feeds eg fodder and hay.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of afforestation • Protection of wetlands • Promote community wetland management plans
Commercial farmers and Subsistence farmers	Agro Industrialization	Agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of water harvest technologies eg underground tanks, overhead tanks. • Promotion of irrigation technologies • Promotion of drought resistant crops and animals. • Preparation, storage and preservation of animal feeds eg fodder and hay. • Promotion of afforestation • Protection of wetlandsPromote community wetland management plans
Local government	Governance and Security	Institutional coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of water harvest technologies eg underground tanks, overhead tanks. • Promotion of irrigation technologies • Promotion of drought resistant crops and animals. • Preparation, storage and preservation of animal feeds eg fodder and hay. • Promotion of climate smart agriculture
Environment and Natural Resources	Climate Change, Natural Resources Environment and Water Management	Climate change and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of afforestation • Protection of wetlands • Promote community wetland management plans • Promotion of climate smart agriculture

Table 27: Early warning signs and Early Actions- Wind storms

Early warning signs	Early Actions
<p>Windstorms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darkening sky and clouds • moving clouds • Heavy rain • Fast wind speed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Keep houses in good condition • -Secure loose objects such bins, ladders that can be blown away • -Prepare for power cuts • -Prepare for water cuts • Close and securely fasten doors and windows • -plant trees • -Stay in doors • -Alert community leaders

Table 28: Hazard Analysis – Wind storms

Geographical area	Intensity 1=Low, 2=Medium, 3=High	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024 1 = Not Occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable	Secondary effect
Oleba, Tara, Kijomoro and Oluvu.	3 (High)	Dec-May	4 (Probable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infrastructures eg school buildings, health facilities. • Destruction of trees • Damage to power lines • Disruption of accessing public services such as teaching and learning, healthcare, among others • Health ailments eg Respiratory tract infection and eye infections • Affects visibility • Disruption of traffic flow

Table 29: Vulnerability Analysis – Wind storms

Elements at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and disabilities • Deaths • Health ailments eg respiratory tract infection and eye conditions • Disrupts access to social services e.g. learning in schools, access to health services • Socio economic loss
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of repair • Destruction beyond repair • Economic loss
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and deaths, • Economic loss • Respiratory Diseases eg Pneumonia, cold
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction • Economic loss
Health care system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High treatment and referral costs • High morbidity and mortality eg respiratory ailments

Table 30: Coping Mechanisms -wind storms

General community coping mechanisms	Individual coping mechanisms
Dissemination of weather forecast	Following weather forecast
Advising communities to maintain their houses in good conditions	Keep houses in good condition
Afforestation/planting of wind breakers	Plant trees as wind breakers
Increase community vigilance securing house hold property	Secure loose objects such bins, ladders that can be blown away
Putting in place reporting mechanisms	Reporting occurrence of hazard
Timely reporting to the responsible authority of any breakdown in power lines	Timely reporting to the responsible authority of any breakdown in power lines

Sensitization of communities on safety measures	Communities to ensure safety
Trim tree branches that hang over public such as schools, health facilities, places of worship among others	Avoid parking/staying under trees during windy seasons.

Table 31: Priority Areas for Response to Wind storms

Priority Area	Programme	Sub programme	Planned Action
Public places e.g. schools, health facilities, places of worship	Human Capital Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Health • Community mobilization and mindset change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation campaigns • Regular maintenance of infrastructure • Training on first response • Development on safety measures • Enforce bulding standards/codes
Households	Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development • Urbanization and physical planning • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trim tree branches that hang over homes • Planting trees • Keep houses in good condition • Awareness on safety protection during storms
Farmers	Agro Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural production and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation campaigns • Installation of artificial wind breakers • Proper selection of garden sites • Keppantshealth.healthyplantswillbeabl etowithstandwindstormdamage • Water plants as needed to retain soil moisture • Improve soil to help retain moisture
Local government	Governance and Security	Institutional coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation campaigns • Timely release of weather forecasts • Timely response to arising emergencies • Sensitization on strong winds safety measures

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing livelihood as a way of improving housing facilities
Environment and Natural Resources	Climate Change, Natural Resources Environment and Water Management	Climate change and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support afforestation campaigns • Support sensitization on strong winds safety measures • Support livelihood interventions as a way of improving housing conditions • Support afforestation campaigns

Table 32: Early warning signs and Early Actions- Pests and Diseases

Early warning signs	Early Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withering of plants/ vegetation - Respiratory ailments eg flue and cough in animals - Yellowing of plants - Death of animals - Loss of weight in animals - Unexplained abortions in animals esp goats, sheep and cows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timely planting, harvesting, processing and storage of crops - Timely communication and dissemination - Encourage good post-harvest handling technologies - Promotion of drought resistant crops - Mass vaccination of animals - Quarantining - Use of organic pesticides and herbicides - Reporting of unexplained animal deaths, cases of abortion of diseases/illnesses for district rapid response team to undertake real-time case investigation

Table 33: Hazard Analysis – Pests and Diseases

Geographical area	Intensity 1=Low, 2=Medium, 3=High	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024 1 = Not Occur, 2 = Doubtful, 3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable	Secondary effect
Yivu, Alikua, Tara, Ajira Oluvu, Oleba, Oleba T/C, Drambu, Paranga Nyadri south, Nyadri, Kijomoro, Okokoro T/C, Awiziru, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe, Ovujjo TC	3 (High)	November-April	4 (Probable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced crop and animal yield • Economic loss • High treatment costs in plants, animals and human beings • Food insecurity • Malnutrition • School absenteeism • Increased domestic violence • High theft rates for survival

Table 34: Vulnerability Analysis – Pests and Diseases

Elements at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity due to low crop and animal production • Unproductive labor • Increased cases of malnutrition • Conflicts over remaining food • Socio -economic loss from plant and animal production. • Human Deaths • Emergence of health complications such as cancer, RTI
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference with growth • Damages to the crop • Low production and yield • High treatment cost
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference with growth • Death of the animals • Low production and yield (poor quality of beef and low milk production) • High treatment cost
Health care system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High treatment and referral costs

Table 35: Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged for Pests and Diseases

General community coping mechanisms	Individual coping mechanisms
Sensitization on management of pests and diseases.	Uptake of traditional methods and capacity of individual households or farmer groups to manage pest and diseases i.e. procuring herbicides, acaricides and hiring the service of veterinary extension workers
Community awareness on pests and diseases through radio and local	Follow broadcasts of pest and diseases through radio and local congregations eg worship points,

community congregations e.g worship points	markets
Introduction and promotion of resistant crop and animal varieties.	Adoption and promotion of drought resistant crop and animal varieties.
Provision of safe water for domestic use and production in community.	Adoption of technologies for clean water
Use of local materials for food preservation such as ash, plant leaves and animal urine	Use of local materials for food preservation such as ash, plant leaves and animal urine
Food inspection	Consume food inspected by technical personnel
Improve on storage facilities	Improve on storage facilities
Promotion of value addition for crops and animal products	Adopt value addition for crops and animal products

Table 36: Priority Areas for Response to Pests and Diseases

Priority Area	Programme	Sub programme	Planned Action
Farmer groups/ Cooperatives	Agro Industrialization	Agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of climate smart agriculture • Promotion of pest and disease resistant crops and animals. • Preparation, storage and preservation of crop and animal products. • Inter cropping • Promote mass vaccination for animals • Increase extension service to farmers • Promotion of clean water source. • Promotion of irrigation technologies
Local government	Governance and Security	Institutional coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization • Intensity on extension services to farmers • Mass vaccination • Promotion of resistant crop and animal varieties • Promotion of clean water harvest technologies eg underground tanks, overhead tanks. • Promotion of irrigation technologies • Promotion of indigenous knowledge for storage and preservation of crop and animal products. Eg use of ash for preserving beans etc • Promotion of climate smart agriculture • Intensify surveillance of invasive species, livestock

			diseases and pests
Private sectors	Private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling environment • Private sector institutional and organizational capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of crop and animal resistant varieties. • Promotion of irrigation technologies. • Promotion of pest and disease resistant crops and animals. • Promotion of indigenous knowledge for storage and preservation of crop and animal products. eg use of ash for preserving beans etc. • Promotion of climate smart agriculture.
Households	Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development • Urbanization and physical planning • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of pest resistant crops and diseases. • Promote water harvest innovations e.g underground tanks, overhead tanks. • Adoption of irrigation technologies. • Promote indigenous knowledge for storage and preservation of crops and animal products e.g ash for preserving beans. • Promotion of climate smart agriculture. • Construction of standard storage facilities.
Commercial and Subsistence farmers	Agro Industrialization	Agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of crop and animal resistant varieties. • Promotion of irrigation technologies. • Promotion of pest and disease resistant crops and animals. • Promotion of indigenous knowledge for storage and preservation of crop and animal products e.g use of

Maracha District Local Government – Contingency Plan 2023 – 2025

			ash for preserving beans etc. • Promotion of climate smart agriculture.
Environment and Natural Resources	Climate Change, Natural Resources Environment and Water Management	Climate change and Natural Resources	• Promotion of afforestation • Protection of wetlands • Promote community wetland management plans • Promotion of climate smart agriculture

Table 37: Early warning signs and Early Actions- Conflict (Land and Other forms of conflicts)

Early warning signs	
Conflicts	
- Unresolved land cases	
- Rampant sell of lands	
- Increased unresolved complaints raised in a society	
- Provoking statements by responsible individuals	
- Lack of land registration certificates	
- behaviors such as drug abuse	Bad social
- logging especially in police and LCs	Case
- unregistered lands	Numerous
- land ownership	Customary
- Unemployed youth	-
- fragmentation	- Land

Table 38: Hazard Analysis – Conflicts

Geographical area	Intensity 1=Low, 2=Medium, 3=High	Seasonality	Probability in 2023/2024 1 = Not Occur, 2 = Doubtful,	Secondary effect

			3 = Possible, 4 = Probable, 5 = Inevitable	
Yivu, Alikua, Tara, Ajira Oluvu, Oleba, Oleba T/C, Drambu, Paranga Nyadri south, Nyadri,Kijomoro, Okokoro T/C, Awiziru, Maracha Town Council and Oluffe,Ovujo TC	3	Jan -Dec	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Disability • Economic loss • Loss of assets • Property distractions • Reduced Daily Adjustable Years Lost – DALYS due to the injuries sustained • Loss of social harmony and cohesion

Table 39: Vulnerability Analysis – Conflicts

Elements at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Human beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and disabilities • Deaths • Compromised quality of life and productivity (reduced Daily Adjustable Years Lost – DALYS for the inured) • Socio economic loss • Displacement of people
Houses/Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of properties • High cost of repair • Beyond repair • Economic loss
Road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blockage of road • Disruption of traffic • high cost of road repairs
Animals / Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop destruction • Injuries and deaths • Economic loss • Looting of animals
Health care system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High treatment and referral costs

Elements at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impact on service delivery • High morbidity and mortality • Destruction to the building due to wrangles over land ownership

Table 40: Coping Mechanisms to be encouraged for Conflicts

General community coping mechanisms	Individual coping mechanisms
Sensitization on dangers of conflicts by religious and opinion leaders	Adoption and practice messages passed by cultural on dangers of conflicts
Community dialogues	Family/clan meetings
Community policing	Counseling of the individuals
Promotion of peace building activities eg Games and sports, cultural dance etc	Participate in peace building activities such as games and sports, cultural dances
Enforcement of law by police	Parental growing of Law-abiding citizens
Enforcement of community resolutions	Availability of community resolutions and local customs that prohibit conflicts
Promote land registration	Encourage families to legalise land ownership and register individual lands
Hosting displaced persons in institutional buildings like schools, churches, community centres etc	Hosting displaced persons in relatives' homes

Table 41: Priority Areas for Response to Conflicts

Priority Area	Programme	Sub programme	Planned Action
Public places e.g., schools, health facilities, places of worship	Human Capital Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Education • Health • Community mobilization and mindset change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land registration • Community policing and mind set change. • Sensitization of school children, parents and teachers on dangers of conflict • Police enforcement on drug abuse • Mediations • Promotion of peace building activities eg Games and sports, cultural dance etc
House holds	Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development • Urbanization and physical planning • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation to non-conflict areas • Sensitization • Mediations /Reconciliation • Surrender the case • Cultural Redress by the elder, cultural leaders, church leader • Community resolution • Support displaced facmilies with emergency shelters, food aid and household items
Upcoming towns, markets and trading centers	Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development • Urbanization and physical planning • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of communities • Physical development plans in place • Regulation of bars, night activities • Police enforce laws • Community policing

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogues • Skills training
Local governments	Governance and Security	Institutional coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of ordinances and bylaws on drug abuse • Sensitization of communities on dangers of conflict. • Resettlement of displaced persons • Organise peaceful activities such as games • Community policing • Community dialogues • Establishment of grievance redress committees • Mapping of high conflict area. • Establishment of suggestion box o complaint desks
Recreational centers such as football pitches	Community mobilization and mind set change	Strengthening institutional support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing • Community dialogues • Organise peaceful events such as cultural dance and activities • Establishment of suggestion box o complaint desks • Sensitization of communities on dangers of conflict

CHAPTER THREE

VISION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN

3.1. Vision

“A Model District in Uganda with a Healthy, Wealthy, Knowledgeable and Peaceful people by 2040”.

3.2 Mission

“To increase the Districts capacity in Disaster risk management and strengthening community resilience in hazard reductions

3.3 Strategic Objectives

1. To strengthen the Coordination of the District disaster management committee and other key stakeholder
2. To increase the level of Preparedness and awareness of communities on Disaster risk management.
3. To strengthen community Response to disasters

3.3.1 Specific Objectives and actions

Strategic Objective 1:

To strengthen the Coordination of the District disaster management committee and other key stakeholders.

Specific objective 1

To have effective functional coordination and preparedness of structures

Actions

- Establish and strengthen structures at the sub-county level and lower levels by DDMC
- Build capacity of DDMC to assess particular hazards facing the district and keep under review sectoral early warning signs
- Coordinate and monitor multi-sectoral relief support and later post-disaster recovery measures in an event of disaster induced emergency
- Present expenditure estimates and budgets to the District Council in support of the disaster management committee.
- Train the Village Disaster management committee in disaster risk management
- Establishment and strengthening of DECOC (District emergency and Disaster coordination committee)

Specific objective 2

Strengthen Partnership co-ordination

Actions

- Conduct Quarterly meetings with non-governmental organizations on Disaster risk management
- Build capacity of private sector in Disaster risk preparedness and management intervention
- Lobby and advocate for support for disaster coordination, preparedness and response through concept development

Strategic Objective 2:

To increase the level of Preparedness and awareness of communities on Disaster risk management

Specific Objective 1

To integrate and plan for Disaster risk management activities into the Development plans and budgets

Actions

- Improve the communication channels between the District and local communities on Disaster related issues.
- Develop District Contingency Plan indicator checklist to be include in the data tool for reviewing District development plan and annual work plans and budgets
- Establish disaster funds at the district level.
- Increase awareness campaigns aimed at sensitizing farmers/communities on disaster risk reduction initiatives and practices.
- Lobby for external financing in support to disaster risk management activities

Strategic Objective 3:

To strengthen community Response to disaster risks management

Specific Objective 1

Increasing the capacity to predict, monitor and reduce or avoid possible damages caused by Disasters

Actions

- Involvement of communities in vulnerability and capacity assessments. Communities should also participate in trend monitoring using local knowledge and experience; keep records of disaster occurrence over time
- District to Collect early warning information and transmit it to community level
- Conduct Emergency education and/or sensitization
- Training on hazard mapping tools to be conducted initially in all high-risk communities Hazard mapping to be conducted systematically in all communities.
- Communities to develop community preparedness plans and response to disaster

Specific Objective 2

Strengthening preparedness for response to a disaster or assist those who have been adversely affected.

Actions

- Building Capacity to assess, monitor and coordinate disaster response, focusing on high-risk areas

CHAPTER FOUR
MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

Table 42: Stakeholder Analysis

Implementing partner	Address	Coverage/ Location	Activity/Program
Health			
Amani Initiative	Maracha field office (130 meters from Maracha Town Council offices) Program Officer-Dranimva Patrick 0772878642	District	Nutrition and ‘WASH’
PICOT	Lurujo Road, Koboko municipality Sauda Ropany - Executive Director (0782500555)	District	Malaria control, prevention and treatment
BRAC	Field Officer/Maracha District Othin Isaiah (0787185247)	District	Electronic reporting
AVSI	Atimango Rosemary (0776497356)	District	Maternal and child health
IDI	Dr. Humphrey Kali (0785092628)	District	HIV prevention and control
CEHURD	Ijotre Peter 0771295829	District	Health systems strengthening HIV Malaria and TB prevention and control
ORYDES	Ovujo TC (Rev. Fr. Angualia James - 0782396798)	District	HIV prevention and control
Save the Children	Niva Cell, Awindiru ward, Arua Central Division Kemigisa Edith	District	SRH

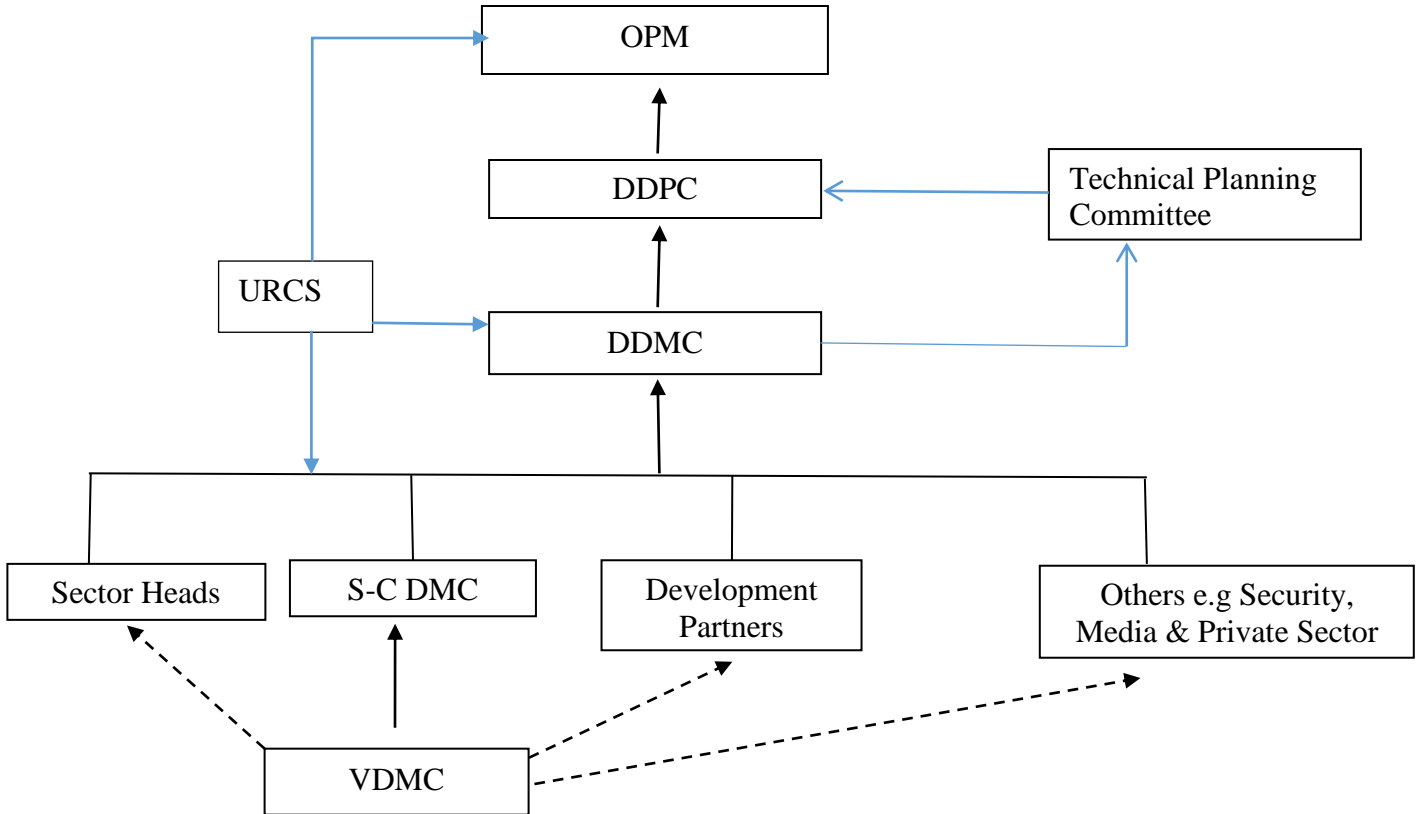
Implementing partner	Address	Coverage/ Location	Activity/Program
	0777865033		
St Joseph’s Hospital Maracha	Hospital Director Dr. Annet Tiko (0777727970)	District	Curative, preventive and rehabilitative health services
UNFPA	Vuchiri Ray 0774776021		SRH
Social Behaviour Change Communication Action (SBCCA)	Allan Wepukulu(0782152200, 0701152200)	District	Social behaviour change communication
UNICEF	Enock (0782844638)	District	Maternal and child health
Uganda Red Cross Society	Okumu Fred Ouma Branch manager, Arua Branch Tel: 0703335529 Email: fokumu@redcrossug.org Ambulance Toll-free 0800211088	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency relief (Non Food Items) • Emergency WASH • Standby ambulance services
Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI)	Oscar Lee Odama Tel:0772603578 PMI Cordinator West Nile	District	Malaria prevention and treatment
Education			
Amani Initiative	Maracha field office (130 meters from Maracha Town Council offices) Program Officer-Dranimva Patrick 0772878642	District	WASH and nutrition.
SESL	Kasozi Ismail (0772504398)	District	Literacy and numeracy
Production Department			
Maracha District	Mademaga Fred (0782980125)	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services • Provision of inputs • Market linkage

Implementing partner	Address	Coverage/ Location	Activity/Program
Farmers' Association (MADIFA)	Nyadri subcounty		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value addition and processing Tractor services Training
Maracha District Agri business Farmers' Association (MADAFa)	Tidrabo Franco (0773963679)	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agro input shop Input supplies for maize Advisory services
Save the Maracha Girl	Ovujō Town Council Odabo John 0777371289	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree planting
The HUB	Patrick (0785962619)	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of inputs Advisory services
Aragan	Bashir (0780507932)	Maracha Town Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input dealers Advisory services
BRAC	Field Officer/Maracha District Othin Isaiah (0787185247)	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial services
FAO	Bwana Vola Road, Mvara Ward, Arua Central division Ocan (0782331376)	Nyadri/Kijomoro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory services Provision of inputs Market linkage Training
FIEFOC	Butele Cosmas-Senior entomologist, MAAIF (0772994665)	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input provision for apiary
The Hunger Project	Mawa Sunday (0782105911)	Oluffe/Nyadri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for nutrition governance
Natural Resources			
GIZ	John Bosco Oribakiriho Decentralisation Adviser 0784849241 john.oribakiriho@giz.de	District	Sustainable energy promotion

Implementing partner	Address	Coverage/ Location	Activity/Program
ORYDES	Ovujō TC (Rev. Fr. Angualia James - 0782396798)	District	Tree planting
Community			
Save the Children	Niva Cell, Awindiru ward, Arua Central Division Kemigisa Edith 0777865033	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and response to GBV • Meaningful youth engagement • Provision of IEC materials
Save the Maracha Girl	Ovujō Town Council Odabo John 0777371289	District	Advocacy
Amani Initiative	Maracha field office (130 meters from Maracha Town Council offices) Program Officer-Dranimva Patrick 0772878642	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early marriage and teenage pregnancies • VAWC • Training women and women on entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy • Setting up income generating activities for child mothers
ORYDES	Ovujō TC (Rev. Fr. Angualia James - 0782396798)	District	Advocacy
Women Initiative for New Agenda	Maracha Town Council Yikii Denis (0762694175)	Kijomoro/ Awiziru/Okoko ro TC/Tara/Ajira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for SRHR • Leadership
BRAC	Field Officer/Maracha District Othin Isaiah (0787185247)	District	VSLA
PHASE	Aduma Justus Yero (0788396096)	District	Food relief
Water and Sanitation			
ACAV	Diedonne Richard	District	Borehole drilling

Implementing partner	Address	Coverage/ Location	Activity/Program
	(0774360259)		Rehabilitation of water sources
Planning			
UNFPA	Vuchiri Ray 0774776021	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of statistical committee • Capacity building
JICA	JICA Uganda (+256-393-000014) PROCEED 0770672532	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building

4.2 Contingency structure



4.3 Challenges on district capacity Assessment

- Inadequacy of required skills to respond to the disaster
- Inadequate planning between the district and NGOs
- Inadequate resources both financial and materials

4.4 Roles and Responsibilities

4.4.1 The District Disaster Management Technical Committee (DDMC)

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

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

4.4.2 The District Council

At the Sub- County level, the Sub County Disaster Management Committee shall be the lead agency for Disaster Preparedness and Management. The Sub County Chief chairs the committee while the community Development Officer is the Secretary

4.4.3 Sub County/Town Council Disaster Management Committees

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

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

4.4.4 Parish/Ward Disaster Management Committee

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

- Assist in reconstructing the history of hazards and disasters in the area.
- Collect early warning information and transmit it to sub-county and district level.

- Use the early warning information to educate community members on risks and hazards that may potentially cause disaster.
- Participate in the implementation of interventions to address effects of disasters including rescue operations.
- Engage in assessment of risk and develop village contingency plans.
- Mobilize the community for collective survival.

4.4.5 Village/Cell Disaster Management Committee

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

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

4.4.6 NGOs and CBOs and CSOs

National and International Development and Humanitarian Organizations and Civil Society Organizations play a supplementary role to efforts of the public sector. They play a role in mobilizing resources. The involvement of NGOs in disaster preparedness and management will be promoted. They will sit on the Disaster Management Committees at all levels. They will participate in disaster risk assessments, formulation of Disaster Preparedness and Management Plans, response, monitoring and evaluation initiatives at district and community levels.

4.4.7 Community

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

relevant local authority. In the event of an impending disaster, communities will play a role in executing and responding to evacuation advisories, hosting and supporting displaced persons and families.

4.4.8 The Private Sector

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

Table 3 Functions and Responsibilities of Individual Stakeholders

Stakeholder/ Sector	Contact Person	Functions and Responsibilities
Private pit sowers	Chairperson pit sowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize for free tree seedlings • Mobilize poles for construction of emergency shelters for the affected communities • Mobilize financial resources for the affected communities
Hotel Industry and restaurants, bars	Directors/ Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free/subsidized food to the affected communities • Mobilize financial resources for the affected communities
Fuel Stations	All station managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free/subsidized fuel to respond quickly to the emergencies • Provision of cooking gas cylinders
Private Clinics, drug shops, Pharmacies, herbalists	All the managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide immediate First Aid • Provision of Psycho-social support • Provision treatment and other medical requirements
Private Markets	All chairpersons of markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize food relief from the market vendors to the affected communities
Produce dealers	Store managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food to the affected communities • Provide financial support to the affected communities

Stakeholder/ Sector	Contact Person	Functions and Responsibilities
Private water plants	Water plants Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free clean and safe water to the affected communities
Poles Treatment Plant	Manager tree treatment plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of construction poles for the affected communities • Provision of building poles for the affected communities
Miners	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize financial resources to the affected communities • Rescue colleagues in case an emergency happens in a mining quarry
Financial Institutions and Money lenders	Managers/ individual persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide credit and other financial services

CHAPTER FIVE
CAPACITY PLANNING MATRIX MARACHA

Strategic Objective 1	Specific Objective 1	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (000)
<i>To strengthen the Coordination of the District disaster management committee and other key stakeholders</i>	To have effective functional coordination and preparedness of structures	Establish and strengthen structures at the sub-county level and lower levels by DDMC	District Disaster management committee, FP, CAO	MDLG, NGOs, CBOs	Before	LLG	August 2023	3months	20,000
		Build capacity of DDMC to assess particular hazards facing the district and keep under review sectoral early warning signs	District Disaster management committee, CAO, FP	MDLG/FP OPM	Before	District Level	October 2023	Annually	3,000
		Train the Village Disaster management committee in disaster risk management	District Disaster management, FP SAS	MDLG, NGOs, CBOs	Before	LLG	January 2024	3 months	16,564

Maracha District Local Government – Contingency Plan 2023 – 2025

Strategic Objective 1	Specific Objective 1	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (000)
		Establishment and strengthening of DECOC (District emergency and Disaster coordination centre)	District Disaster management committee, CAO, FP, POLICE RDC, DEC	POLICE, NGO	After	District Level	January 2024	1 month	8,000
		Train the Sub county Disaster management committee in disaster risk management	District Disaster management committee CAO, FP, SAS	CBOs, NGOs	Before	Sub-county level	January 2024	3 months	16,564
		Co-ordinate and monitor multi-sectoral relief support and later post-disaster recovery measures in an event of disaster induced emergency	District Disaster management committee, CAO, FP NGOs and Private	OPM Development partners	After	District Level	–	–	19,000

Maracha District Local Government – Contingency Plan 2023 – 2025

Strategic Objective 1	Specific Objective 1	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (000)
			sector, Police.						

To strengthen the Co-ordination of the District disaster management committee and other key stakeholder	Strengthen Partnership co-ordination	Conduct Quarterly meetings with non-governmental organizations on Disaster risk management	MDLG, OPM, NGOs, CAO, FP	MDLG, FP, OPM, NGOs	Before	District level	Sept. 2023	Quarterly	4,000
		Build capacity of private sector in Disaster risk preparedness and management intervention	MDLG, OPM, NGOs, CAO, FP	MDLG, OPM, NGOs	Before	District level	Oct. 2023	Annually	8,000
		Lobby and advocate for support for disaster coordination, preparedness and response through concept development	MDLG, CAO, FP, DEC	MDLG, CAO, FP, DEC, NGO	Before	District level	Aug. 2023	–	7,000

Maracha District Local Government – Contingency Plan 2023 – 2025

Strategic Objective 2	Specific Objective 1	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supportin g Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget
To increase the level of Preparedness and awareness of communities on Disaster risk management.	To integrate and plan for Disaster risk management activities into the Development plans and budgets	Develop District Contingency Plan indicator checklist to be include in the data tool for reviewing District development plan and annual work plans and budgets	District Disaster management committee, CAO, FP, Planning officer	NGOs, OPM	Before	District level	Quarte rly	Annual	8,000
		Improve the communication channels between the District and local communities on Disaster related issues	District Disaster management committee, CAO, FP	MDLG NGOs and Private sector,	Before	District level	Quarte rly	Annual	6,000
		Establish disaster funds at the district level.	District Disaster management committee.	OPM, NGOs, Private sector	Before	District level	Oct. 2023	Annual	10,000

Maracha District Local Government – Contingency Plan 2023 – 2025

			District Council, DEC, DTPC						
		Increase awareness campaigns aimed at sensitizing farmers/communities on disaster risk reduction initiatives and practices	District Disaster management committee, FP, Production Dept	OPM, NGOs	Before	District level	Oct. 2023	3 months	5,000
Strategic Objective 2	Specific Objective 1	Activities	Personnel/ Responsible Entity	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget
To strengthen community Response to disaster risks management	Increasing the capacity to predict, monitor and reduce or avoid possible damages caused by Disasters	Involvement of communities in vulnerability and capacity assessments. Communities should also participate in trend monitoring using local knowledge and experience; keep	District Disaster management committee headed by Natural resource officer, SAS, CDO	OPM, NGOs	Before	Sub-county level	Jan. 2024	1 month	8,000

Maracha District Local Government – Contingency Plan 2023 – 2025

		records of disaster occurrence over time							
		District to Collect early warning information and transmit it to community level	CAO, Natural resource dept	MDLG, OPM, NGOs and Private sector	Before	District level	Aug. 2023	Quarterly	4,000
		Conduct Emergency education and/or sensitization	District Disaster management committee	NGOs and Private sector	Before	District level	Aug. 2023	1 Week	6,000
		Training on hazard mapping tools to be conducted initially in all high-risk communities Hazard mapping to be conducted systematically in all communities.	District Disaster management committee	NGOs and Private sector	Before	District level	Feb 2024	1 Week	4,000

Maracha District Local Government – Contingency Plan 2023 – 2025

		Communities to develop community preparedness plans and response to disaster	District Disaster management committee SDMC, VDMC	NGOs and Private sector	Before	LLG	Jan 2024	1week	7,500
	Specific Objective 3.3: To effectively respond to disaster damages on infrastructure	Repair/ rehabilitate damaged infrastructure	D. Engineer, DEO, DHO	MoWT, MoES, MoH, OPM, Dev't partners	During, After	Affected areas	July FY 2023_24	Continuously	500
		Provide relief aid to affected households	CAO, OPM	Dev't partners	During, After	Affected areas	July FY 2023_24	Continuously	8,000
	Specific Objectives 3.4: To strengthen surveillance on pest and disease outbreak	Data collection, compilation, analysis, reporting and result dissemination	Surveillance Focal Person, District Veterinary Officer (DVO), Principal Agric Officer (PAO)	MoH, MAAIF, Dev't	Before, During, After	District wide	July FY 2023_24	Weekly	44,000

Maracha District Local Government – Contingency Plan 2023 – 2025

		Strengthen functionality of One-Health for timely response	Asst. DHO-Environment Health, DVO, PAO	MoH, MAAIF, MoWE, Dev't partner	Before, During, After	District wide	July FY 2023_24	Quarterly	16,000
		Timely response and case management of pest and diseases	DHO, DPO	MoH, MAAIF, Dev't partners	During, After	District wide	July FY 2023_24	Monthly	136,000

CHAPTER SIX

HAZARD TRIGGERS AND THRESHOLDS FOR ACTIVATION

Hazard	Impact		
Road Traffic Crashes (RTCs)	Low impact- situation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Minor RTCs occurred without injury, death and damage to the vehicles in the affected Sub Counties (Kijomoro SC, Nyadri SC, Oluffe SC, Maracha TC and Oleba SC) in a period of Six months from January to June 2023. 	Medium impact- situation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61 serious road traffic crashes occurred causing injuries and disability to the passengers and pedestrians during the period January to June 2023. • Vehicles involved were damaged but repairable during the period January to June 2023. 	High impact -situation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 fatal road crashes occurred at different spots of the road during the period January to June 2023 with more than 45 deaths. • Over 40 vehicles involved in the accident were beyond repair, • This led to gross economic loss.
	Low impact - Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community education and sensitization on road use and safety by Police and Uganda Red Cross Society, • All drivers tested for suitability before issuing driving permit by Police and Health • All vehicles inspected for suitability by Police. • All vehicles plighting on 	Medium impact - Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims evacuated to hospital for management. • Repair of the vehicles by the individual owners. • Mapping of the black spots by Police/UNRA. • Installation of road signs by UNRA. • Inspection of all vehicles for suitability by Police. • Impounding and removal of all 	High impact – Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation of victims for management. • Construction of Humps at all the black spots by UNRA. • Installation of road signs by UNRA. • Inspection of all vehicles for suitability by Police. • Impounding and removal of all vehicles in dangerous conditions by Police. • Testing all the drivers for suitability by

	<p>Vurra-Arua-Koboko Road inspected Police</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police enforcement of the Traffic & Road Safety Regulations 	<p>vehicles in dangerous conditions by Police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing all the drivers for suitability by Police. • Refresher training for all drivers by Police. • Installation of speed governors by Ministry of Works and Transprt. 	<p>Police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training for all drivers by Police. • Install speed governors. • Advise passengers to use safety belts and report any reckless behaviour by drivers. • Heightened Enforcement by Police esp. at Black spots and during Christmas and New Year seasons i.e. launch “Fika Salama” operation, Drink driving and Helmet use operations etc
	<p>Early Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation of victims to hospital • Community sensitization • Establishment of Zebra Crossings • Installation of Speed Governors • Installation of road sign posts • Construction of Humps to regulate speed <p>Note: The DCP comes into effect when 5 or more cases of accident fatalities are registered.</p>		
Hazard	Impact		
Conflicts (Land,	Low impact- situation	Medium impact- situation	High impact -situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-5 Unresolved land cases • 1-10 acres sell of lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-20 Unresolved Land cases • 30 above acres unregistered lands in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing trends of Strikes, public riots, community fights and killings

Ethnic, GBV and school)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-5 Increased unresolved complaints raised in a society • 1-2 cases of hate speech registered by local leaders or police • Below 3 lands registered • -10 people involved in Bad social behaviors such as drug abuse • 0 below case logging especially in police and LCs • 20 below unemployed youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sub county • 6-10 times provoking statements • 11-50 Youth involved in drug abuse • 11-50 HHs displaced in a sub-county • 30 to 50 idle youth unemployed • 16-30 livestock lost (dead) • 50 above cases reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above 50 houses burned and damaged in the area • Above 50 HHs displaced in an area • 10 and above deaths in the scene • Above 50 people arrested and detained in prison • Above 50 livestock lost (dead) • More than 1 clan displaced
	Low impact – Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address issues raised immediately • Re-locations of households • Repair of houses • Promote peace talks. • Sensitization and awareness • Hazard profiling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address unresolved issues eg in schools, churches, clans and any society • Organize for meetings • Re-locations of affected HHs • Mapping of host families • Dispute resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police enforcement to calm the conflict wetlands and their boundaries • Re-locations of affected HHs • Mapping of host families • Needs Assessment by DDMC • Detain the criminals in prison • Compensation • Peace talks
	Early actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land registration • Community policing and mind set change. 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of school children, parents and teachers on dangers of conflict • Police enforcement on drug abuse • Mediations • Promotion of peace building activities eg Games and sports, cultural dance etc <p>Note: The DCP comes into effect when over 10 households have been displaced in a conflict.</p>		
Hazard	Impact		
Pests and diseases	Low impact- situation	Medium impact- situation	High impact -situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-5 Acres of crops destroyed in a sub county • 1-10 HHs affected in a sub-county • 1-5 livestock lost (dead) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6-10 Acres of crops affected in sub county • 11-20 HHs affected in a sub-county • 6-10 livestock lost dead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above 10 Acres of crops destroyed in sub county • Above 20 HHs affected in sub-county • Above 10 livestock lost dead)
	Low impact – Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease surveillance • Sensitization and awareness • Hazard profiling • Vaccination • Spraying of animals and plants. • Abandoning fields known to be infested with weeds and pests • Adopt cultural, biological and chemical control use of pesticides etc • Adopt drought and pest resistant crop varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of affected families • Needs Assessment by DDMC • Mobile clinics and epidemic preparedness and management. • Quarantine • Preventive hygiene practices such as hand washing. • Out migration non-affected animals and people from affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of host families • Needs Assessment by DDMC • Closure of public institutions in the affected areas to prevent spread of disease (viral haemorrhagic fever, cholera, and Meningococcal meningitis • Free health services for affected population • Lock down to prevent movements and social gatherings

	Early Actions		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease surveillance • Sensitization and awareness • Vaccination • Spraying of animals and plants • Abandoning fields known to be infested with weeds and pests • Free health services for affected population • Lock down to prevent movements and social gatherings 		
	<p>Note: The DCP will come into effect when over 10 acres of crops are destroyed by pests and disease.</p>		
Prolonged dry/drought	Low impact- situation	Medium impact- situation	High impact –situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-20 acres of crops destroyed in a sub county • 1-5 water sources contaminated • 1-10 livestock die due to prolonged dry/drought in a sub county • 1-10 water borne diseases and chronic respiratory illnesses in a sub county and • 1-10 cases of malnutrition in a sub county • Prolonged dry spell affecting less than 5 sub counties • Water scarcity affecting less 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21-50 acres of crops destroyed in a sub county • 6-15 water sources contaminated • 10-30 livestock die due to prolonged dry/drought in a sub county • 21-30 water borne diseases and chronic respiratory illnesses in a sub county • 21-30 cases of malnutrition in a sub county • Prolonged dry spell affecting between 6-10 sub counties • Water scarcity affecting 20-40 households in a sub county • Food insecurity: 2 meals a day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above 50 acres of crops destroyed in a sub county • Above 15 Water sources contaminated • Above 30 livestock die due to prolonged dry/drought in a sub county • Above 15 water sources contaminated • Above 30 water borne diseases and chronic respiratory illnesses in a sub county • Above 30 cases of malnutrition in a sub county • Prolonged dry spell affecting more

	<p>than 20 households in a sub county</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity: 3 meals a day • Temperature below 10C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature 10C-25C 	<p>than 10 sub counties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water scarcity affecting over 50 households in a sub county • Food insecurity: 1 meal a day • Temperature above 25C
	Low impact - Response	Medium impact - Response	High impact – Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prediction and weather forecast • Sensitization and awareness on impact of prolonged dry/drought • Rain water harvesting • Drip irrigation • Excavate deep pits to help increase groundwater table • Adapt water conservation practices in lifestyle • Crops with short duration and requiring relatively little water need to be • Arrange availability of seeds with short • duration varieties. • Reduce plant population to minimize transpiration loss of moisture from soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water harvesting • Storage of fodder • Hazard profiling • Mapping of affected families • Impact and needs assessment by DDMC • Smart watering systems • Construction of valley dams • Adoption of irrigation technologies • Crop engineering • Use drought-resistant / low water requiring crop varieties / plants • Foliar spray of nitrogen fertilizers and micronutrients during the dry spell that helps to protect and improve the endurance of crops to the dry spell conditions. <p>Sensitise farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices like Mulching, weed control, inter-cultural, among</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water systems for irrigation • Mapping of affected families • Impact and needs assessment by DDMC • Smart watering systems • Roll out of afforestation campaign with <i>Subabul</i>, <i>Seemaruba</i>, <i>Casurina</i>, and <i>Eucalyptus</i> • Community water scheme • Water conservation programmes • Promotion of bio diesel plantations like <i>Jetropha</i> and <i>Pongomia</i>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the weeds from fields. Those weeds can be used for mulching to avoid water loss. 	others.	
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<p>Early Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely planting, harvesting, processing and storage of crops Timely communication and dissemination of weather forecast Food preservation technologies to promote food security Plant drought resistant crops Prepare hay/silage for animals Construction of valley dams Repair and rejuvenate local water bodies before the rainy season Remove the weeds from fields. Those weeds can be used for mulching to avoid water loss. Doses of fertilizer may be reduced or its application may be delayed. Insitu practices like field leveling, bunding, trenching, terracing and fallow ploughing to arrest runoff losses of water and top soil. Regularly check tanks, taps, etc. to prevent leakage. Reuse water as much as possible. Reduce plant population to minimize transpiration loss of moisture from Soil <p>Note: The DCP will come into effect when more than 5 sub counties are affected by prolonged dry spell/drought.</p>			
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Hazard	Impact		
Wind storms	Low impact- situation	Medium impact- situation	High impact -situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 20 mph winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20-50mph winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Above 50 mph winds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-20 acres of crops destroyed in a sub county • 1-5 houses partially damaged in a sub county • 1-5 houses destroyed • 1-10 acres of tree coverage destroyed in a sub county • infrastructure of less five public delivery points is damaged/destroyed in the district • Winds causes destruction in less than 5 sub counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20-40 acres of crops destroyed in a sub county • 6-10 houses partially or completely damaged in a sub county • 6-10 houses destroyed in a sub county • 1-15 livestock die in a sub county • 11-20 acres of tree coverage destroyed in a sub county • infrastructure of 5-10 public delivery points is damaged/destroyed in the district • Winds causes destruction in 6-10 sub counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above 50 Acres of crops destroyed in sub county • Above 10 houses completely damaged in sub-county • Above 10 damaged houses in a sub county • Above 15 livestock die in a sub county • Above 20 acres of tree coverage is destroyed • infrastructure of more than public delivery points is damaged/destroyed in the district • Winds causes destruction in 6-10 sub counties
<p>Early Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecasting and weather prediction • Provide communities with local warnings communicated by Uganda National Metrological Authority • Encourage communities to use indigenous early warning systems and disseminate them • Awareness and sensitization on safety • Prepare for power cuts and likely damage to power infrastructure • Plant trees • Encourage households to repair houses esp. weak roofs that could be blown off by strong winds. • Trim tree branches • Prepare an emergency kit • Evacuation and relocation of school children and health facilities with weak structures • Support District Engineer to conduct inspection of building integrity and enforcing building codes for 			

	<p>institutional and commercial structures</p> <p>Note: The DCP will be activated when more than 50 acres of crop field are destroyed by strong winds or more than 5 public institutions are affected by the strong winds.</p>		
	<p>Low impact - Response</p>	<p>Medium impact – Response</p>	<p>High impact – Respon</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and awareness • Forecasting windstorms • Risk communication on wind storms • Hazard profiling and early warning • Tree planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of affected households and public institutions • Forecasting wind movement and associated hazards • Preparedness and enhancing community resilience • Impact and needs assessment by DDMC • Roll out of tree planting campaign • Community awareness and encouraging construction of houses that are tolerant to wind storms • Support District Engineer to enforce building codes for institutional and commercial structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of affected households and public institutions • Forecasting wind movement and associated hazards • Preparedness and enhancing Community resilience • Impact and needs assessment by DDMC • Roll out tree planting campaign • Provide emergency shelters for affected institutions (schools, health facilities and community centres) • Provide shelter relief to affected households

Annex 1. Uganda District Disaster Preparedness and Management Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs)

Introduction

The National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management (2010), provides great detail of nature, extent, policy actions and clearly assigns institutional Responsibilities under each stated of the most prevalent Hazards in Uganda namely; displacement as a result of civil strife; famine as a result of drought; transport accidents, earthquakes; epidemics of disease; flooding, landslides, environmental degradation, technological accidents, crop pest and infestation, livestock and wildlife disease epidemics.

Similarly, with regard to the procedure for declaring a state of Emergency, this also well stated in under Disaster Preparedness and Management Institutional framework that clarifies that:

First, Article 110 of the 1995 Constitution gives the President the mandate to declare a state of emergency in any part of the country in the event of a disaster.

Secondly, that the Minister in charge of disaster preparedness and management shall provide the President with all the relevant details on the cause and effects of the disaster and mitigation and relief measures to be undertaken; in a situation where the disaster is caused by a natural or human- induced hazard.

Thirdly, that the President in consultation with Cabinet shall declare an area or the nation to be in a state of disaster. The policy articulates five criteria that are used to declare a state of emergency in any part of the country

BUT does not provide operational step by step procedure with regard to:

1. The procedures for activating a CP
2. The procedure for transitioning from the generic CP to a Sector specific emergency response action plan
3. The administrative and legal implications of declaring local emergency.
4. How the state or Local Government requirements are modified when there is a declared or not declared emergency.
5. The legal and programmatic implications where there is no declaration of emergency.
6. How to better communicate effects of emergency events at the decentralized levels of administration.

By definition, Procedure is the order of steps to be taken to make something happen, or how something is done.

It is critical therefore that when a disaster strikes, there is no time to chart out what to do "in order to respond", but rather focus must be on action and the specifics of the event at hand.

The SOPs aim to achieve efficiency, quality output and uniformity of performance during the emergency phase, while reducing miscommunication and failure to comply, for example setting out service delivery standards.

To that end, a Standardized approach to activate the Disaster Preparedness and Management Contingency Plan by addressing four (4) factors of disaster management capability namely to:

- a) **React:** A potential triggering event is recognized and acknowledged (SOPS 1-4).
- b) **Respond:** The District Contingency Plan is activated with full participation and leadership of the concerned /relevant sector. (SOP 5-16)
- c) **Recover:** To restore operations to the extent possible mid-event and then fully once the triggering event is resolved. (SOP 17)
- d) **Evaluate:** To learn from the activation and recovery experience to improve response capabilities (SOP 18)

Therefore, under the guidance of the Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management -OPM, and with reference to the proposed Standard Operating Procedures, the DDMC is encouraged/expected to add the SOPs to section under Chapters 5 & 6 of the current Contingency Plans that outlines steps to activate a District Contingency Plan and; Steps to transition from a generic DRM Contingency Plan to a Sector Specific Emergency Response Plan as follows:

Part A: In the event that a Disaster /emergency happens in any part of the District, The DDMC shall, through its Chairperson, undertake the following steps:

1. Instate a District Emergency Operations Centre (DECOC) that will be responsible to coordinate the Emergency Operations.
2. Command the activation of the CP and the related Sector Specific Preparedness /action Plans. The Related Sector shares their respective SOPs with members at the DECOC for ease of reference. Provide a copy of the Sphere Standards handbook.
3. Convene the DDMC and inform the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) center of the situation.
4. Complete the Activation and Notification forms accordingly.
5. Notify and liaise with all other players in the disaster affected district;
6. Set -up and brief the Emergency core working teams
7. Ensure that adequate measures are put in place for security/safety of the disaster victims, responders and property within the disaster area;
8. Mobilize resources as maybe required for effective and efficient handling of the disaster at hand (Human, transport, security, evacuation and treatment centers);
9. In collaboration with NECOC the DDMC sets up working team to carry out a more detailed disaster impact assessment if the district is unable to do it without external assistance;
10. Continue to monitor the unfolding event and inform NECOC regularly accordingly;
11. Determine the resource requirement and submit to the Chief Administrative Officer and or NECOC for appropriate action or assistance.
12. Page 78 of 81
13. Co-ordinate logistical arrangement for movement of relief materials from source to end users. (Emergency Supplies Must Plan for: • Food • Water • Medical • Fuel • Beddings • Clothing • Shelter / Tents Identify Requirements at: • Concentration Points • Safe Havens •Identify and Describe Early Warning Systems)
14. Co-ordinate information flow with the media and act as a public relations officer for briefs and debriefs on the disaster situation to NECOC and DDMC working teams; There must be a communication link between VDMCs, SDMC, DDMC, and NECOC.
15. Co-ordinate public awareness and education activities in the district where the disaster has happened;
16. Access available resources from the National and Partners for the affected population.
17. On a daily basis, operations based on the strategic direction of the EOC Manager

assesses information, makes tactical decisions and commands the DDMC core working teams.

18. Manage the Operational rhythm. Each day is structured to give appropriate attention to essential routine actions that include reporting, message handling, record keeping, shift changes and safety monitoring.
19. Restore operations to the extent possible mid-event and then fully once the triggering event is resolved.

Part B: The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) on behalf of the DDMC will use the following to guide DDMCs in determining the activation levels and service delivery requirements and standards based on the Sphere Standards.

1. Activation levels

- a) *Level I (Normal Operations)*. This level is for normal, day-to-day operations. The EOC is prepared for activation to a higher level.
- b) *Level II (Emergency Watch)*. This level represents an augmentation to the normal Emergency Management staff, and/or extended hours of operation for the EOC. Level II activations are typical of responses to watches and warnings, conducting drills where necessary and other disaster activities that do not merit a higher level of activation.
- c) *Level III (Partial Activation)* This level represents partial activation of the EOC in response to a threat situation, ongoing operation, or intensive recovery activities. Level III activations typically have the EOC staffed for 10 or more hours per day, seven days per week. DDMC with technical emergency teams & representatives are present on at least a part time basis.
- d) *Level IV (Full Activation)*. This level represents full activation of the EOC in response to a threat or ongoing operation. The EOC is staffed on a 24/7 basis. Most or all technical emergency teams’ representatives are present on a full time or part-time basis.

Source 1: NECOC SOPs, 2014

2. Service delivery requirements and standards based on the sphere standards.

Provide the Sphere Standards Hand book to all emergency team leaders.

The handbook outlines:

- i. Standard operating minimum standards and procedures with appendixes that provide further details by sector. The Standards provided are common to all disasters; Water supply, sanitation and hygiene; Food security, nutrition and food-aid; Shelter, settlement and non-food items; Health services
- ii. Describes a process of collaboration and
- iii. Expression of commitment to Quality and Accountability

PART C: Activation Templates

FORM A: Disaster Notification. For The Disaster Management Committee

From (VDMC or Extension Worker or Sub-County Chief)..... to CAO /DDMC Chair

- i. (type of disaster/hazard) has occurred in
...(location) on. and approximate time)
- ii. The extent of damage - Spread of disaster (villages/ sub-counties
- iii. Approximate number of the dead -.....
- iv. Approximate number injured -.....
- v. Approximate number under threat -.....
- vi. Property damaged (list)
- vii. Infrastructure damaged (list)
- viii. Access routes still open (list)
- ix. Relief (assistance) being rendered (list)
- a. Adequacy / inadequacy of relief/assistance that has been rendered (list/describe)
- b. The following assistance has to be rendered (list)
- x. External assistance that is required in the long term (list)

Author:

Signature Date.....

FORM B:

Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

.....District name
Notification Issued on (Date)

.....District Disaster Management Committee

1. At _____ EST on _____, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated in response to _____
The EOC will operate on a _____ hour per day, _____ days per week basis until further notice.
2. The EOC Team members identified on the attached sheet will report to the EOC at _____ to receive their initial briefing and shift assignments.
3. There will be a DDMC meeting on _____ at _____ hours in room _____ to discuss the emergency.

(Signed).....
District Chief Administrative Officer

Attached:

- DDMC Sector Roles and Responsibilities as stated in the CP

Distribution:

- All Heads of Departments /Directorates and Partners

FORM C:

Disaster Notification from DDMC to NECOC

- i. (type of disaster/hazard) has occurred in
..... (location) on. and approximate time)
- ii. The extent of damage:
 - Spread of disaster (villages/Sub-Counties/Schools
 - Approximate number of the dead -.....
 - Approximate number injured -
 - Approximate number under threat -.....
 - Property damaged (list)
 - Infrastructure damaged (list)
 - Access routes still open (list)
- iii. Relief (assistance) being rendered (list)
 - a. Adequacy/inadequacy of relief/assistance that has been rendered (list/ describe)
.....
 - b. The following assistance Has to be rendered (list)
 - c. External assistance that is required in the long term (list)

Notification Issued on (Date)

District Disaster Management Committee:

1. At _____ EST on _____, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated in response to .
The EOC will operate on a _____ hour per day, _____ days per week basis until further notice.
2. The EOC Team members identified on the attached sheet will report to the EOC at _____ to receive their initial briefing and shift assignments.
3. There will be a DDMC meeting on _____ at _____ hours in room _____ to discuss the emergency.

(Signed).....

District Chief Administrative Officer

FORM C:

Disaster Notification from DDMC to NECOC

- I. (type of disaster/hazard) has occurred in
(location) on. / / and approximate time)
- II. The extent of damage - Spread of disaster (villages/Sub-Counties/Schools)
 - Approximate number of the dead:
 - Approximate number injured:
 - Approximate number under threat:
 - Property damaged (list)
 - Infrastructure damaged (list)
 - Access routes still open (list)
- III. Relief (assistance) being rendered (list)
 - a. Adequacy / inadequacy of relief/assistance that has been rendered (list/describe)
.....
 - b. The following assistance Has to be rendered (list)
 - c. External assistance that is required in the long term (list)
.....

FORM D:

For District Disaster Management Committee only to NECOC Director or Commissioner RDP&M

As a result of the hazard/ disaster (name) Which occurred on (date) I (CAO) of (name of district) have determined that the disaster is sufficient magnitude to warrant your assistance and is at Level

With reference to the CP and the Sector Action plans and Budgets please make available the following:

- a. Indicate finances (amounts)..... for (list)
- b. materials (list).....
- c. human/expertise (list, describe why required/purpose)
- d. Coordination required (what form)
- e. So far preliminary Assessment by (source of assessment/name agencies), indicates that
.....(assessment information)
- f. Agencies and NGOs available in disaster area and that can be subcontracted are (list, activities, capacity (number of personnel and expertise)
- g. Additional information to be provided when it becomes available

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS WHO DEVELOPED THE DCP

SNo	NAME	Organization	Title	Contact
1		Maracha-DLG	DCAO	
2		Maracha-DLG	District Planner	
3		Maracha-DLG	DCDO	
4		Maracha-DLG	DPO	
5		Maracha-DLG	ADHO	

6		Maracha-DLG	DWO	
7		Maracha-DLG		
8		Maracha-DLG		
9		Maracha-DLG		
10		Maracha-DLG		
11		Maracha-DLG		
12		Maracha-DLG		
13		Maracha-DLG		
14		Maracha-DLG		
15		Maracha-DLG		
16		Maracha-DLG		
17		Maracha-DLG		
18		JICA		
19		JICA		
20		JICA		
21	Paul Bitex OKOT	EPR Program Manager	URCS	0772407715
22	Emmanuel Okecho	OPM	DMO	
23	Simon Petr Okello	OPM - NECOC	IT Officer	



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