

**NON - GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
IN KASESE DISTRICT OF WESTERN UGANDA.**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I **KARANGIRAFRED** declare that “This dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of higher learning.


Signature:  .....

Date:  .....

## APPROVAL

I affirm that the approved has been given for this dissertation to be submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and social sciences as a Partial Fulfillment for the award of a Bachelors' Degree in Development studies from Kampala International University.

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Date:



## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research dissertation to my Father and Mother who have enthusiastically supported me towards my achievement in life.

This piece of work is also to my brothers and sisters, who have encouraged me and guided me through out towards my study time.

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## ABREVIATIONS

PD M C	Provincial Disaster Management Commission
PRRDs	Provincial MRRD directorates
RCC	Regional Consultative Committee
RRD	Rural Development Directorate
RU	Reintegration Unit
RuWatSip	Rural Water Sanitation and Irrigation Program
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SD C	SAARC Disaster Management Centre
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPD	Social Protection Department
SRFF	Standby Recovery Financing Facility
ToR	Term of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNCHS	The United Nations Human Settlements Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
U HCR	The UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN/OCHA	UN office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOPS	The United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	World Food Program

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to identify the impact of Non- Governmental on disaster management in Kasese District Western Uganda. Objective. To examine the causes of disasters in Kasese district. To find out the effects by Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda. To determine the roles of non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda. To establish the mechanisms of preparedness of Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda.

The finding from objective one showed that thirty one point five percent of the respondents said that Poor garbage disposal and narrow drainage is one of the causes of disaster in Kasese district this is due to poor disposal of garbage by residents of Kasese, fifteen percent of the respondents said that Un Planned development of the area by the local council of Kasese where by the leaders of Kasese plan the district in the way that they don't mind about the unpreparedness district.

Conclusions Basing on the research findings of the study and interpretation attached to them the conclusions below were made, People have lost their business as a result of disasters in the community, infrastructures have been destroyed in the community, peoples farmland, farm crops and livestock have been destroyed, there has been severe famine in the community. People have lost their lives in the community , disasters have led to the displacement of people in the community, disasters have brought about food shortages and increased food prices in the community, Disasters have increased the spread of diseases as a result of overcrowding in one place, there has been water contamination and some water sources have been completely destroyed, , there has been water contamination and some water sources have been completely destroyed

Recommendations. In views of the conclusion and theoretical research, the researcher has made the following Recommendations; The National government, nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations (UN) agencies should get involved in emergency response, on formulation of appropriate landslide disaster management and response strategies.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter looks at the back ground of the study that is being highlighted as; problem statement, purpose of the study, scope of the study, objectives of the study, and significance of the study.

#### **1.1 Background of the study.**

##### **Historical Background.**

From the late 1980s, NGOs assumed a far greater role in development than previously. NGOs were first discovered and then celebrated by the international donor community as bringing fresh solutions to longstanding development problems characterized by inefficient government to government aid and ineffective development projects. Within the subsequent effort to liberalize economies and “roll back” the state as part of structural adjustment policies, NGOs came also to be seen as a cost-effective alternative to public sector service delivery. In the post-Cold War era the international donor community began to advocate a new policy agenda of “good governance” which saw development outcomes as emerging from a balanced relationship between government, market, and third sector. Within this paradigm, NGO’s also came to be seen as part of an emerging “civil society.” The new attention given to NGO’s at this time brought large quantities of aid resources, efforts at building the capacity of NGOs to scale up their work, and led ultimately to important changes in mainstream development thinking and practice, including new ideas about participation, empowerment, gender, and a range of people-centered approaches to poverty reduction work.

## **Conceptual background**

According to United Nations institute of training and research 1984, NGO is a citizen's based association that operates independently of government, usually to deliver resources or serve some social or political purposes. A non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons. Some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different parts of the world. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious or other interest.

According to international federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), Disaster management is defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters.

In general, Disaster management (or emergency management) is the creation of plans through which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Disaster management does not avert or eliminate the threats; instead it focuses on creating plans to decrease the impact of disasters. Failure to create a plan could lead to damage to assets, human mortality, and lost revenue. Currently in the United States 60% businesses do not have emergency management plans. Events covered by disaster management include acts of terrorism, industrial sabotage, fire, natural disasters (such as earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.), public disorder, industrial accidents, and communication failures.

## **Theoretical background**

**The Docha's theory of change (Douglas, Feb. 2011).** This theory assumes one share of vital characteristic, commitment to tackle poverty and inequality in the world that result into conflicts as one of the examples of disasters today. It also assumes that mechanisms for NGO cooperation are open to the improvement of disasters management. Docha's theory assumes strength and coherence to the development NGO sector and identifies gaps and opportunities to ensure the

members work has the greatest possible lasting impact on global disaster management. It has got the criticism that is rapid growth in number of NGOs diminishes coherence, lack of application of professional quality standards and inadequate support for development.

### **Contextual back ground**

According to David Lewis (London school of economics and political science 2009) NGOs assumed a far greater role in development than previously from late 1980s. NGOs were first discovered and then celebrated by the international donor community as bringing fresh solutions to longstanding development problems characterized by inefficient government to government aid and ineffective development projects. Within the subsequent effort to liberalize economies and “roll back” the state as part of structural adjustment policies, NGOs came also to be seen as a cost-effective

Uganda National NGO Forum was launched in 1997 following two years of concerted work to develop the operational structure, a Constitution and membership recruitment program. Many NGOs had realized the need to engage Government and the donor community on policy issues and poverty concerns. Government on the other hand, found it important to involve Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in policies and programmes.

Under the auspices of Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA), a meeting was convened to chart a way forward on forming a new forum. This process was steered by a committee formed in 1995 between national and international organisations, including Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET), Oxfam and World Vision. The idea to form UNNGOF was to establish an organisation that would wholly represent CSOs while bringing together National NGOs, International NGOs, CBOs, Voluntary Development Organisations (VDOs), Farmers’ Groups, Cooperative Associations and other Citizens’ Organisations and interest groups from all thematic areas.

The flood situation in Kasese started at the beginning of the month of May 2013, when heavy rains in the mountainous district caused two rivers, Nyamwamba and Bulemba, to burst their banks, leading to the worst flooding in the area. Of the 29 sub-counties in Kasese, Kilembe, Bwesisumbu, Karusandara, Maliba, Kitswamba, Bugoye and Kyarumba are the most affected, with Nyamwamba and Bulemba divisions and the entire Kilembe Valley (Acholi Quarters,

Kizungu, Nyakasanga, Base Camp, Kanyangeya, Kamulikwizi and Kanyaruboga) - where the River Nyamwamba passes – being most severely challenged.

### **1.2 Statement of the problem.**

The Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) play an important role in generating awareness and building capacity on disaster management at various levels that is international, national and local levels. These Non-governmental organizations include the Red cross, World health organization, Action, Aid Uganda, and other community based organizations.

According to Uganda national NGO forum 2014 annual report, the Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) have again played imperative role in disaster management for instance in promoting exchange of information and co-ordination with all stake holders concerned, water and sanitation activities, material and child health services, environmental activities like tree planting educating and advocating for school system to provide special training in schools on different kinds of disasters, their causes and appropriate actions to be taken before during and after disaster. Non Governmental organizations have also improved on health including Reproductive Health, shelter livelihood (Agriculture, livestock, protection and environment management.

Although NGOs have played an important role in disaster management in Kasese district such as provision of modern agricultural inputs as well as building schools and hospitals but they have failed to prevent and control disasters in the district for example according to UNICEF report 2013, flood situation occurred when heavy rains in the mountainous district caused two rivers, Nyamwamba and Bulemba, to burst their banks, leading to the worst flooding in the area.

Kilembe, Bwesisumbu, Karusandara, Maliba, Kitswamba, Bugoye and Kyarumba were the most affected with Nyamwamba and Bulemba divisions. Therefore, it is against this back ground that the study intended to fill all these gaps.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study is to identify the impact of Non- Governmental on disaster management in Kasese District Western Uganda.

#### **1.4 General objective**

To examine the impact of Non - Governmental organization on disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda.

##### **1.4.1 Specific objective.**

- i) To examine the causes of disasters in Kasese district.
- ii) To find out the effects by Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda.
- iii) To determine the roles of Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda.
- iv) To establish the mechanisms of preparedness of Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda.

##### **1.4.2 Research questions**

- i) What are the causes of disasters in Kasese district?
- ii) What are the effects by Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda?
- iii) What are the roles of Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda?
- iv) What are the mechanisms of preparedness of Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda?

#### **1.5 Scope of the study**

##### **1.5.1 Content scope**

The study assessed the impact of Non - Governmental Organization on disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda. The study will target residents of Kasese District in western Uganda and how they are affected by disasters and how the Ngo's have helped to reduce disaster within the region.

### **1.5.2 Geographical Scope.**

The research study was carried out in Kasese area which is a district in western Uganda.

### **1.5.3 Time scope**

The study was carried out in the year 2015 from February, and covered a span of four months period. The study focused on impact of Non-Governmental Organization on disaster management.

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

The present study will provide the useful information about effects of climate disasters to the local community in Kasese District through assessment of Non - Governmental Organization on disaster management. Without leaving behind the quantification and valuation of losses and damages caused by these disasters in local community in Kasese District within 2015,

It will also identify the adaptation measures carried out by people of that community to cope with flooding and droughts issues.

This information will be used in rural development planning and in decision making process regarding that community to reduce the effects of climate disasters.

The research will help future researchers to use it as a reference in their dissertations and proposals.

The research shall help the society to use it to find out the society study on the NGO and disaster management in Kasese district of western Uganda.



## 1.7 CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK.

### INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

#### Impact of NGO's

- ❖ Maternal and child health services
- ❖ Aids activities
- ❖ Water and sanitation activities
- ❖ Economic activities
- ❖ Orphan support
- ❖ Environment activities

### DEPENDENT VARIABLE

#### Disaster management

- ❖ Disaster preparedness
- ❖ Incentive & punitive measures
- ❖ Financial services
- ❖ Disaster preparedness and management fund
- ❖ Administration of the funds
- ❖ Making regulations
- ❖ Ambulance services

### INTERVENING VARIABLES

- ❖ Local government policies
- ❖ International funds.
- ❖ Government's National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons.
- ❖ UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

Researcher Conceptualization; 2015.

The conceptual frame work illustrates the independent variable and dependent variable of the impact of Non - Governmental Organization on disaster management: a case study of Kasese District western Uganda. The study focused on the Impact of Non - Governmental Organization activities such as (maternal and child health services, Aids activities ,Water and sanitation activities, Economic activities, Orphan support ,Environment activities) on Disaster management, (disaster preparedness ,Incentive & punitive measures ,Financial services ,Disaster preparedness and management fund ,Disaster management funds, Administration of funds, Making regulations, and Ambulance services). However, there are also other intervening variables such as (Local Government policies, international funds, Government's national policy for internally displaced persons, UN Guiding principles on internal displacement). The study thus examined the impact of Non Governmental Organizations on Disaster management in Kasese District.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction.**

This chapter contains the review of the happenings related to the research topic. The review of the related literature combined different ideas put forward by different authors in regards to the explanation of the causes, effects and actions put in place towards the attempt to solve the problem. This chapter used both secondary and primary sources of information in trying to review the ideas of the related topic. It also brought new ideas brought in the field of social research related to the problems under the study

#### **Disaster**

Disaster is a natural or man-made (or technological) hazard resulting in an event of substantial extent causing significant physical damage or destruction, loss of life, or drastic change to the environment

#### **2.1 The Causes of disaster in Kasese district.**

##### **Poor garbage disposal and narrow drainages**

A personal observation of Kasese district was that the environment was dirty (Figure 1 and 2). Few trash cans and disposal sites were seen and therefore, it was interesting to learn how the women living in Kasese disposed their garbage. It was also noted that the garbage problems in Kasese district did not only stem from poor management in Kasese. Garbage from other up gradient areas could accumulate in Kasese (Informant 5, 2011). When it rained, floods could bring garbage from other places in Kasese (Workshop, 2011).

Individuals in Kasese district usually collected and stored their garbage on their compounds. Garbage could be made useful by making manure out of it, but according to one informant there were some difficulties storing garbage during the rainy season because it could get washed away. Garbage was supposed to be picked up by Kasese City Council (kasese local council) trucks once a week but at times the trucks did not turn up. When complaints were made to the Kasese local council, they would respond that they could not afford to pay for fuel (Workshop, 2011).

One informant explained that when the pick-up trucks did not come, she would burn her garbage or when she had \$0.2 to spare, she would give the garbage to women that moved around with wheelbarrows and that took the garbage to disposal sites. The fact that it cost money to dispose garbage was problematic and it was questioned whether garbage really was managed properly when it was given away to be disposed of, or if it was just dumped in a hidden place (Workshop, 2011).

One informant mentioned that the Kasese local council had recently started focusing more attention on garbage collection in slum areas since the middle-income and high-income areas could afford to pay for their own private services. In slums, the problem was that people did not live near roads and the trucks that would pick up garbage could not access the households because there were no roads (Informant 6, 2011).

When one of the informants was conducting research in Kasese district it was found that the slum residents were aware of the causes of the challenges that they were facing (Informant 5, 2011). It was agreed in the workshop that when people just threw their garbage anywhere, it ended up blocking the drainage system and when water could not flow away during rainfall, the area would flood. Another informant stated that flooding was not exclusively found in Kasese Parish III, it was a city-wide problem that was caused by the general incapacity of the drainage channels in Kasese.

### **Unplanned development of the area**

According to Kasese District Local Government Report on Development of the area 2011, natural wetland located in a big water catchment and that the water table was high. Ideally people were not live in Kasese low lying areas but the enforcement of laws was weak and it was complicated to evict people. Because Kasese district was located in low-lying areas, the Nsooba channel that traverses through Kasese district comes from up gradient areas. However, before the Nsooba Channel even reaches Kasese Parish III, the channel has passes through many peri-urban areas that are similar to that of Kasese. One of the researchers mentioned in their interview that water runoff from the channel was increasing. Therefore since 2008 flooding has been a problem and has gradually intensified for each year with 2011 being described as the worst. There have typically been two wet seasons in Uganda between March- May and September-November but distinct seasons in Kasese were said to be hard to distinguish. During the past year, occasional heavy rain in Kasese had occurred even during the dry seasons. January and February of 2011

were described as dry months, but since then it had been raining throughout the year and every time it had rained water had entered the houses of people living in Kasese district (Workshop, 2011).

The recent construction of the northern bypass in Kasese has increased flooding in some areas of Kasese because of corrupted local leaders who were allowing constructions of buildings and houses which created the unplanned setting of Kasese district leading to seasonal flooding.

### **Fires**

Fires are nature's environmental managers. They create and maintain ecosystems such as prairies and pine forests. In fact, prairies evolved with the presence of fire. The health of the ecosystem is dependent on this disturbance. Fires remove a buildup of litter on the soil surface, allowing nutrients to be released into the environment. It also creates favorable conditions for seed germination. Suppression of fire allows litter to accumulate, setting the stage for catastrophic fires. Plants and trees have adapted to the presence of fire. However, the higher temperatures of crown fires can kill plants entirely.

### **Weather Events**

Like drought, an increase in severe weather events has been recorded in the last 100 years (National Climatic Data Center 2011). While notification systems are in place, vulnerabilities still exist for property damage and crop loss. Development has also complicated the effects of such events. An increase in development leads to a decrease in wetlands and an increase in impervious surfaces such as roads and driveways. This creates a scenario for floods and flash flooding. As with drought, scientists believe a link between global warming and climate changes exists.

## **2.3 The effects of disaster on Kasese District Western Uganda.**

### **Unmet Community Needs and Expectations**

Key informants in both Kasese District and Kasese town council explained that the community has several problems most of which cannot be addressed by a single NGO. Among the problems mentioned include high prevalence of disease, especially malaria, with a high mortality and morbidity among infants, lack of safe water, poor social infrastructure, poverty and low literacy. NGO staff said that communities often expect NGOs to solve all their problems and in so doing often get disappointed on learning that this is not possible. This often leads to the community getting dissatisfied with the NGO and declining to effectively support its activities (Kasese District Local Council, 2010).

### **Inadequate Mobilization and Involvement of Communities by NGOs**

Respondents in Kasese District explained that often NGOs do not fully involve the communities in planning; implementation and monitoring of activities (see earlier section of this report). This leads to lack of ownership of the NGO activities by the community since the community and NGO's plans do not tally, as observed below: "The community is not fully assimilated in some of these projects. People are hesitant and fear that these NGOs are self-seeking and have their own agenda and objectives." (Head-teacher and Community Elder, Bukigai, Kasese) "NGO's plans often overrule our needs, even before we request for something or even need it, we find when they have already given it to us." (Swift. A., 2011)

### **Non-Involvement Low Involvement of Communities in NGO Plans**

There were mixed opinions on the level of community involvement. For example, in Kasese, some community key informants were concerned that NGOs like Salem Brotherhood do not work with the community in anyway apart from the few locals who are employed as members of staff. NGO staff, however, explained that communities often have very high expectations from NGOs. Some community members are against payment of user fees and expect free treatment and even employment, despite lacking the necessary qualifications. Respondents in Kasese District explained that they are not consulted during the preparation of NGO plans because these NGOs depend on donors who dictate what activities the NGOs should perform. Respondents further explained that when they realize that NGOs have "pre-set" or "foreign"

plans and activities, then they just carry along or abandon the Non Governmental Organization activities altogether. They observed thus: “This Organization is timely and it addresses the needs of the day only that they never consult us. They set up their activities according to their own plan designed by them but does not even incorporate the LC plan.” (CDO, Kasese) “How do they expect the community to monitor when we are not involved in prior plans? We can only lament at their work and since it is a private Organization, we do not have much to say.” NGO staff also cited negative publicity of NGO activities by unscrupulous politicians and other members of the society who instead tarnish the image of NGOs. This happened especially during election time (parliamentary and local council representatives), where politicians wanted to attribute the work of NGOs to their own effort. NGOs that did not carry along with such plans were then termed “anti-development.” “Some local leaders are like presidents in their areas and often become barriers to the Non-Governmental Organization objectives.” (NGO Co-coordinator, Kasese),(MOFEP, Statistics Department, 2009)

### **Limited Transparency of NGOs**

Key informants at District and national level explained that NGO staff members are occasionally secretive about their functions in a given area, especially about funding sources and amount procured. This often leads to inadequate planning and co-ordination of the NGO in District /national plans, as observed below: “Some NGOs are not open. It is not easy to get all the information on what they are doing.” (Welfare and Community Services Secretary, Kasese City Council (Kasese local council) Key informants at national and District level further explained that NGOs sometimes falsify records in order to be seen to be working, but often do not represent a true picture of the actual activities, as observed: “Sometimes they give you figures and numbers of people they are helping but they often exaggerate.” (Welfare and Community Services Secretary, kasese local council A), Marden. D and Oakey. P., 2010).

### **Inadequate Funding of NGO Activities and Dependence on External Donor Funding**

Many NGO’s staff in both Kasese District and Kasese explained that some of their activities are not carried out as expected due to inadequate funding. This arises from delayed funds, less than expected release of funds from donors, or the absence of alternative donor sources. These financial problems arise from poor planning of activities and, therefore, inadequate support from

both the communities and other agencies in the region. Community members in Kasese District said some NGO's have a donor dependency syndrome and are unable to sustain their activities when funding from these donors ceases.( Statistics Department, 2011).Shortage of funds for transport and staff salaries, as well as large areas covered by the Ngc in Kasese District. These are the most important constraints to monitoring the role of NGO activity in both Districts. District officers in both Kasese District and Kasese explained that their biggest constraint to monitoring the role of NGOs in social development was the fact that in some cases they did not know what the NGO's were doing nor where they are located within the Districts thus: "It is really very difficult to determine the change brought in by some of these NGO's, especially where they do not have a specific area of operation within the District. Many of them do not exist but are the briefcase type." (Disaster management O Kasese) Secondly, one District official in Kasese District said that the functions of the NGOs are not mutually exclusive and cannot, therefore, be assessed in isolation. He explained that many NGO's complement the work of government agencies and even private practitioners. He further explained that establishing of a health bill, formation of a national NGO coordinating body and enforcement of registration of all NGO's operating in the District would enable the relevant District offices to monitor the role of NGO activities.

### **Poor Documentation and Information Sharing.**

Evaluation and assessment of a given NGO is a difficult undertaking by all stakeholders (the NGO itself, the policy makers and by the community it serves). NGO staff members were in many instances not precise about the domain of their respective NGO's. The poor record keeping among NGOs worsens this situation. There were hardly any statistics that were availed to the research team because either some NGO records were poorly kept or not kept at all. In addition, although records did exist in some NGO's, there was reluctance on the part of some NGO officials to share them. There appears to be no policy on information sharing and, therefore, no obligation on the part of the NGOs. On the other hand, another Kasese District official explained that useful indicators for assessing NGO contribution to social development are those laid down in the project documents of the respective NGOs. She, however, added that some NGOs have no such documents and operate in a haphazard manner, making it difficult to monitoring them (Valdez. J. ans. And Bamberger, M., 2007).



## **2.4 The role of Non - Governmental Organization in disaster management in Kasese District.**

According to Clerk (2008) the role of NGOs in disaster management may include the following;

### **Maternal and Child Health Services**

The Private Midwives Association and Namunsi Birth Attendants Association of Kasese District are involved in improving the health of mothers and children through mobilizing pregnant women to attend antenatal and postnatal clinics. At these units, family planning services are provided and high-risk patients are screened for referral. Also provided are immunization and health education services, education on nutrition for mothers and their children, personal and domestic hygiene, water and sanitation activities and control of diarrhoeal diseases through the preparation of oral rehydration salts (Kemigisha. J.B. & Ratter. A. J., 2008).

Respondents in Kasese said that NGO-related health education efforts had mobilized and sensitized the community on the importance of preventive behaviors such as immunization and family planning. A key informant in Kasese explained that mothers regularly attend clinics; more mothers give birth in the NGO-supported health unit, while those who are not able to come to the health unit have been assisted by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) as observed below: “These people found us in a poor state but today the TBAs assist women in labor instead of women walking all the way to Kasese. Women used to die in labor but now each LC1 has at least two TBAs (Barton & Bizimana, 2007).

### **AIDS Activities**

At least 15 NGOs are involved in various AIDS activities, including preventive education on HIV transmission, provision of condoms, care of People With AIDS (treatment, counseling and home visits) as well as support to AIDS orphans. Some of the NGOs in both Kasese and Kasese Districts that are involved in AIDS activities are doing so in collaboration with other NGOs working in the same geographical location, as one local leader observed. (Kasese District Local Council, 2009).

## **Water and Sanitation Activities**

There were two main forms of assistance for water and sanitation – construction and health education. In Kasese, Action AID Kasese is assisting communities with spring protection. The NGO is providing external resources (corrugated iron sheets and money), while communities provide other locally available resources, such as sand, bricks and labor. In Kasese Water AID has worked with on community water improvements by providing water storage tanks, water pumps and pipes. Members of the communities then provide labor to set up these tanks. MADZI, another Kasese District NGO, has constructed a gravity water scheme and some VIP latrines at health centers that are used for demonstration purposes. As an example of health education, the Kasese Women's Club in Kasese is involved in sanitation and hygiene education to mothers, e.g., boiling drinking water and domestic hygiene (Action AID, Kasese 2010).

## **Economic Activities**

According to UNNGOF (2001), most NGO's were involved in various activities to assist communities in improving their economic status. Some economic benefits have been direct, for example, Salem Brotherhood has provided employment to community members (clinical officers, nurses, teachers and watchmen are employed at the NGOs health units and schools). Another relatively common approach favored by NGOs and communities is the use of small loan schemes. Community members, especially women, are sensitized on possible income generating ventures, provided with information on costing and savings, and then given small loans. NGOs are promoting venture involvement in handicrafts, poultry and livestock farming and running of retail shops. Some women have been involved in planting and selling agricultural products including timber after receiving loans through NGO's (Salem Brotherhood). There are women in Kasese District who have received heifers under the Uganda Women Concern Ministry and Christian Children Fund (Anonymous (undated) indirect economic benefits have also come about because of NGO's activities. Participants in Kasese District said that some youth who had been redundant before the establishment of the NGO dispensary at Namaitu are now earning a living by transporting people to and from the health unit (boda boda cyclists). In Kasese, adult literacy classes provided for the community by Action AID. Kasese people have enabled better savings by members when they receive loans. Also, community members, especially women, in Kasese District believe that NGO-related efforts toward economic

improvement have raised the standard of living for their respective families. They can now afford to send their children to school and provide them with nutritious meals. Key informants in Kasese cited improved education infrastructure both in number and quality (from None at all or mud and wattle to brick/ iron sheets structures) as one respondent observes thus: “Many of us are contented with the education facilities that have been provided. In fact, when a child goes to school, he is likely to come back with fairly clean clothes since he now has somewhere to sit.

### **Orphan Support Activities**

A local leader in Kasese District said orphan support, especially to AIDS orphans, is provided by NGOs through orphanages or support to foster parents in the form of school fees and scholastic materials. Older orphans are sometimes supported in vocational training schools through provision of fees and supply of equipment, and are assisted in acquiring jobs after completion of courses (Dicklitch, 2011).

### **Agricultural/environmental Activities**

Some NGOs are involved in environmental protection activities, especially tree planting of fast growing trees such as eucalyptus. The timber is subsequently sold and the proceeds shared or used by members in the construction of their own homes. One local leader observed thus: “They also help in teaching the community about environmental protection, e.g., soil conservation through contour stripping and mulching. They also teach the community about the advantage of zero grazing of the local stocks.” (Action AID Uganda, 2008).

Furthermore, Kasese town, a community based Organization in Kasese camp, has mobilized women in agricultural activities that involve rotational cultivation of each other’s gardens. Part of the produce is saved for home consumption while the rest is sold and the money shared out amongst group members. NGOs are Organizations registered under various Indian laws such as the Societies Registration Act, 1860, Section 25(1) of Companies Act, 1956 meant for Non-profit companies, or State-specific Public Charitable Trust Acts. NGO’s work on various areas by assisting them with (humanitarian assistance, sectorial development interventions and sustainable development)t. NGO’s play important roles in different stages of the Disaster Management Cycle. Volunteerism and social service has deep roots in India, since time immemorial, even though it received special significance during the freedom struggle through the Gandhian

concept of Shramdaan, implying the offering of free labour for some noble cause like rural development, construction of social assets and public infrastructure and amenities, etc. In post-Independent India, the Non - Governmental Organizations (NGO's) have been providing support in critical sectors like health, education, water supply and sanitation, shelter and infrastructure, restoration of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, environment, etc. Given India's multi-hazard risk and vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters, NGO's have been playing a significant role in providing humanitarian assistance to disaster-affected people in most of the severe disasters like the Latur earthquake in 1993, Orissa super cyclone in 1999, Bhuj earthquake in 2001, Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004, Kashmir earthquake in 2005, Barmer floods in 2006, Kosi floods in 2008, cyclones Aila and Laila and the more recent cloud burst in Leh in August 2010, apart from participating in providing relief to disaster affected communities in various other localised disasters. (Action AID Uganda, 2008).

In the recent past, the role of NGO's in disaster management has started changing from providing post-disaster relief to strengthening pre-disaster preparedness and mitigation through capacity building, public awareness campaigns, mock exercises, workshops and conferences, etc. NGO's have also started to collaborate with corporate entities in Public-Private Partnership projects and Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives in the field of disaster management at State, District and Sub-District levels. Till recently, the work of NGO's in the field of disaster management has been mostly sporadic, reactive, responsive and driven by local level compulsions in the geographic areas where they are implementing development projects and very often they faced enormous challenges in coordinating with the government machinery and even among NGO's themselves. In line with its mandate as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act 2005 (disaster management Act 2005), the National Disaster Management Authority (Disaster management A) has circulated National Disaster Management Guidelines on Role of NGO's in Disaster Management defining the role of NGO's in disaster management. (Asea .G.A, 2011).

## **2.5. The mechanisms of preparedness of Non - Governmental Organizations in disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda.**

### **The Disaster Preparedness and Management Act**

This policy urges the Office of the Prime Minister –Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management to develop through a consultative process and present to Cabinet and Parliament a National Disaster Preparedness and Management bill. The Proposed National Disaster Preparedness and Management Act will enforce key provisions of this policy. Critical to the proposed legal framework will be: The Institutional Structures presented in this policy. Memorandums of Understanding with Private sector on arrangements for short notice and emergency use of their equipment and facilities.

### **Incentives and Punitive Measures**

The legislation shall provide for incentives to encourage government agencies, the public and all other stakeholders to comply with the provisions relating to the preparation, reviewing and implementation of Disaster Preparedness and Management plans. The legislation shall also provide for incentives to encourage government and Non- Governmental agencies to comply with requests by the centre for information. Provision shall also be made for appropriate penalties in the case of Non-compliance and for deliberate failure or omissions to undertake appropriate actions.

### **Financial Provisions**

Parliament shall ensure that adequate resources and facilities are provided to the Office of the Prime Minister –Directorate of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees to enable it perform its functions effectively.

### **The Disaster Preparedness and Management Fund**

This policy urges the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development in liaison with the Office of the Prime Minister to develop and present to cabinet and Parliament; a National Disaster Preparedness and Management Fund Bill. The bill should amongst others provide for annual allocation of a minimum of 1.5 % of the annual approved budget to the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Fund. The fund will be used for Disaster Preparedness and

Management in the country. International and other National Development partners should be encouraged to contribute to the fund. A transparent mechanism of accessing resources from the fund should be worked out. (Robinson, M. 2000)

#### **Disaster management inistration of the Fund**

The Office of the Prime Minister - Department of Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Refugees shall be responsible for the a disaster management inistration of the fund. The operation of this fund will be undertaken through the relevant ministry according to the existing financial regulations.

#### **Making Regulations**

The minister shall make regulations to implement the provisions of this policy. Local governments shall develop by-laws to operationalize the implementation of the policy.

#### **Logistics, stocks and regional warehouses**

Uganda red cross society has developed considerable competence in the field of logistics drawn from years of experience in supporting major refugee relief operations. While the Logistics Department is a separate structure from the Disaster preparedness and response Department it, Nonetheless, plays a key role in providing a logistics support service to the program and it is clear that good co-ordination exists between both Departments. As with many National society Logistics Departments, there are skills, experiences and resources that could possibly benefit the disaster preparedness and response Program but often remain untapped. The Head of Logistics, for example, is a qualified Regional Disaster Response Team Member who could provide technical input into the disaster management training or relevant logistics aspects of the program. While it is entirely appropriate that logistics remains a separate function it is important that this Department is not concerned solely with the hardware procurement, management and transport of relief stocks but is well connected to the wider program of strengthening Uganda red cross society . disaster preparedness and response capacities. The Disaster preparedness and response emergency stocks are currently pre-positioned at the central warehouse in Kasese . There is a plan to decentralize stocks to regional warehouses in a number of strategic branches (Mbarara, Gulu, Arua and Mbale) although as yet there are no functioning, stocked regional warehouses. Each of the branches visited during the review raised the issue concerning regional disaster preparedness and response stocks and it is a clear that the HQ commitment to decentralization

needs to be backed up by action. Since the comparative advantage of Uganda red cross society in disaster preparedness and response seems to be in responding to localized disasters District branches and Red Cross Action Teams must have some basic level of pre-positioned stocks to enable rapid first phase response. A phased approach may be the most appropriate way forward where HQ releases an initial quantity of Disaster preparedness and response stocks to 3 or 4 strategic branches, support logistics management, monitor progress and then steadily increase quantity and number of branches. Again, this is an area where the Logistics Department could play a lead role in identifying appropriate warehouses and establishing basic warehouse management procedures. (Valdez. J. Bamberger,M.(ed) (2004)

### **Ambulance Service**

The Uganda red cross society Ambulance Service is included as one of the activities under this program objective. The Kasese based ambulance service is a spontaneous service consisting of just one ambulance and FA trained crew. However, no guidelines exist at present and it is widely acknowledged within Uganda red cross society that the system needs upgrading. For example, the ambulance crews have no specialized paramedic skills; there is no official agreement with state emergency services (police and local hospitals) regarding the ambulance service nor established links with Uganda red cross society posts. Since the Ambulance Service is essentially part of a Health First Aid Service and needs technical input by the Health Department to ensure a standard of quality and efficiency it would seem appropriate to transfer the management of this activity to the Health Department, linked to the Department and Road Safety initiative (bearing in mind that the majority of cases are traffic accidents). It is questionable whether the Disaster preparedness and response Department have the sufficient expertise, time and resources to manage a competent ambulance service.(Obbo, C and south hall, A )

### **Relief operations**

The remaining activities concerned with this aspect of the program involve the management of Uganda red cross society relief operations. Since the field visit included only one ongoing and exceptional relief operation, the South western Refugee Relief Operation, it is not possible to comment on the general performance of Uganda red cross society in relief management, distribution, co-ordination, appeals and so forth. However, the success of the recent Ebola Operation is well documented and there is broad consensus among external factors, including international community Red Cross Corporation, the Government and United nations that Uganda red cross society is an effective local emergency response actor, capable of rapidly

mobilizing teams of trained volunteers and managing both small and large-scale relief operations. Reviewing the SW Refugee Relief Operation is certainly beyond the scope of this report and, in any case, an external review of the operation was carried out in 2001. Moreover, it is important to realise that the operation is not line managed by the disaster preparedness and response Department nor does it seem to be linked to the disaster preparedness and response program. However, since this remains by far the most major ongoing Uganda red cross society relief operation it warrants some attention. The commitment and professionalism of the Uganda red cross society team in both Mbarara and in the camps impressive but morale is low as funding for the operation continues to decline and the maintenance of the camps becomes ever more problematic, especially as the influx of Rwandese refugees from Tanzania increases. For example, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees budget line for vehicle repair maintenance is not sufficient enough to repair one of the trucks, let alone maintain two for the year. The Health Clinic in the main camp is poorly equipped and in desperate need of upgrading (sanitation, beds, mattresses, mosquito nets, etc); above all, there is an alarming lack of basic drugs and, it appears, only the assurance of a sporadic pipeline from the Ministry of Health. The schools in both camps are poorly resourced in terms of teachers, education materials, desks, benches and so forth. One Primary School visited comprised of 1670 children, over 120 per class and no desks, benches, blackboards or other basic education materials. While Uganda red cross society cannot and should not bear the burden for all aspects of the care and maintenance of the refugees in these two camps, as sole implementing agency in all sectors the NS faces an enormous challenge. As, on the one hand, United Nations High Commission for Refugees budget for care and maintenance of permanent refugee camps in East Africa continues to dwindle and, on the other, funding from government remains limited, Uganda red cross society is left holding what could soon become a poisoned chalice. At a senior management level, Uganda red cross society with, where necessary, support from the Federation must press United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the government for the long-term strategy for these camps and ensure that Uganda red cross society, as implementing partner, is not left alone to carry the burden. One final observation concerning the SW Relief Operation was the limited interaction between the Refugee Operation and the Mbarara Branch. The Branch Field Officer and Branch Red Cross Action Team had little knowledge or understanding of the Refugee Operation and expressed a genuine interest to have more involvement in this key Uganda red cross society operation. While the management of the SW Relief Operation will inevitably be steered by Uganda red cross society staff in Kasese and



the project team in Mbarara it seems that more could be done to involve the local Branch staff and volunteers. (Swift, A . 2011)

### **Emergency kits, radios, motorcycles and bicycles**

In the Work Plan, the hardware element of the branch capacity building focuses on the provision of emergency kits, radios, motorcycles and bicycles to strategic branches involved in the program. Emergency kits. The radios, mostly provided by international community red cross corporation, have significantly improved communication and information sharing with Kasese on a daily basis. It is clear that these radios will play a key part in future disaster response operation and greatly improve the standard and quality of disaster reporting. However, there is a concern regarding the maintenance and repair of radio equipment, particularly in light of the reduced technical support in country from international community Red Cross Corporation. Given the existing international community red cross corporation telecommunications resources in the region it is hoped that international community red cross corporation may provide annual technical support (one Telecomm Delegate visit per year) to assist in the maintenance and repairs of key radio equipment.

The contribution of motorcycles was seen as a vital resource by all the branch field officers, enabling greater access and communication with the sub-District level branches and volunteers. Inevitably, the motorcycles are utilized for a whole range of branch activities from flood donor recruitment to dissemination. The disaster preparedness and response Program currently provides a small budget for fuel and maintenance but in the longer term it is unclear as to how the Branch will maintain this key resource. Regarding bicycles, it should be noted that None were evident nor indeed mentioned during the field visits. The question of computers was raised on a number of occasions. At present, few Uganda red cross society branches are equipped with computers and reports, plans, etc tend to be typed on commercial computers in District centre's. The provision of computers would, of course, have huge implications on the disaster preparedness and response program budget and simply may not be feasible at this stage. However, depending on the ambition of the program and the vision for Uganda red cross society branch resource development, it will be important to develop a long-term plan for equipping key strategic branches with appropriate technology.

### **Branch staff and volunteers**

The role of the branch disaster preparedness and response focal person is somewhat of mystery since, in all the branches visited, the disaster preparedness and response focal person was virtually silent and remained in the shadow of the branch field officer who spoke on behalf of the program. In fact, during the field visits, the branch field officer was *de facto* the disaster preparedness and response focal person. In one branch, the disaster preparedness and response focal person was assigned to the role of a disaster management inistrator/secretary to the branch field officer. In another, the volunteer had not received the agreed incentive for more than four months. Evidently, there is need to clarify the purpose, role and added value of a disaster preparedness and response focal person and demonstrate how this function contributes to the program. A starting point could be a simple job description.

The software component of the disaster preparedness and response branch capacity building focuses predominantly on the training of Red cross action team , discussed at length above. While it was not possible to evaluate the quality and impact of the training in such a rapid review a number of issues emerged during interviews with staff and volunteers. Firstly, it is crucial to integrate training with ongoing Red cross activities, such as tracing, dissemination, and public health promotion. Several volunteers testified to having attended a training course and, as a result, motivated for Red cross action but no opportunity to engage in ongoing activities. Others referred to training in 2000 but no follow on or refresher training since. It seems that the disaster management training hinges on a small core of Uganda red cross society staff at HQ who, of course, have limited capacity to meet the constant demand for training across every branch involved in the program. Clearly, a strategy for training of trainers will need to be developed over the next phase of the program if the work plan for training is to be successfully implemented. Moreover, the issue of integrating training with activities will need to be addressed within the area of volunteer management. One final observation on branch capacity building was the lack of local fundraising initiatives. Typically, many National societies for Red cross branches support Department activities through local fundraising initiatives, for example a local disaster relief fund, donations of emergency stocks, loan of vehicles, etc. However, it seems local level fundraising in Uganda has proved problematic due to the local perception that Uganda red cross society is sufficiently equipped and resourced, perhaps due to the historical visibility of international community red cross corporation, Federation and Uganda red cross society vehicles, delegates and staff. If disaster preparedness and response program activities are to be

sustained in the branches local fundraising will be crucial; the disaster preparedness and response Department will need guidance and input from the Branch Capacity Building Department on how to initiate appropriate local fundraising within the program.(Lore, Ac.2003)

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology which was used in the study; it specifically had eight sections. Research Design, Population of the Study, Sampling Procedures, Data collection Methods and Instruments, Procedure for Data Collection, Reliability and Validity, Data analysis and Presentation, Limitations and Solutions of the Study

#### 3.1 Research Design.

The study used both quantitative and qualitative research design for the purpose of making valid conclusions. Quantitative design which was classified in two broad categories, that is; experimental and general survey design will examine the impact of Non- Governmental Organization as an independent variable where as qualitative design involved the use of questions to obtain views from the respondents.

#### 3.2 Target population

The target population included 100 residents. All these giving a targeted population of 100 people.

#### 3.3 Sample size and selection.

The researcher used Sloven's formula to select the respondents of the study from the population using the following formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n is the required is the required sample size.

N is the targeted population size

e is the standard error or level of significance which is popularly known to be 0.05 or 5% for study N = 100

$$n = ?$$

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (\epsilon)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 100 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 100 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1 + 0.25}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{1.25}$$

$$\underline{\underline{n = 80 \text{ respondents.}}}$$

Category of respondents	Population	Sample size
Ngo A	15	18.75
Ngo B	15	18.75
Local leaders	40	50
Residents of Kasese	10	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>

**Source: Primary Data: 2015.**

### **3.4 Sampling procedure:**

It will be impossible to study the whole of the target population and therefore, the study used a sample of eighty (80) respondents out of the one hundred (100) in Kasese western Uganda. The

sampling technique or method will be simple random sampling and purposive sampling which involve giving number to subject or member of the accessible population, putting these no and in list and then picking any number randomly. Source: Rapid assessment team led by URC society-Kasese as at 9<sup>th</sup> May 2014

### **3.5 Data collection Methods and Instruments**

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaires.**

This was a discussion in written form whereby the responses of the participants were put on paper provided by the researcher, the questionnaire was in two forms, namely:

Open-ended questionnaire in which the responses by the participants were free according to their understanding.

The close-ended questionnaire in which responses were provided by the researcher and the participants one of them accordingly, for example strongly agrees or strongly disagree.

The researcher left out questionnaires to mainly the literate group. These included Managers, Accountants, supervisors and other employees. These had guiding questions which the researcher gave to individual respondents to fill. The researcher gave some two days to respondents to study and fill the questionnaires. She requested the respondents to ask for clarification where they did not understand.

#### **3.5.2 Interview Guide.**

This involved face to face interaction between the researcher and the participant through discussion. The interviews were in two ways, namely:

Structured interview, in which the responses by the participants were brief and specific.

Unstructured interview that is where the responses were long, elaborated and not specific. The interview was conducted in group, individual.

The researcher carried out interviews with elders, youth and young residents of Kasese who lives in Kasese sub - county, using the interview guide because it is the most appropriate method which was used to study the attitudes, values, beliefs and motives of people. It also has an

element of flexibility. These persons were interviewed individually so as to get independent answers.

### **3.5.3 Observation**

This involved the use of personal intuition based on different body senses, for example seeing (eye) hearing (ear) touching (hand) smelling (nose). Observation was used in three main ways, namely; Naturalistic observation, Passive observation, and active observation.

### **3.5.4 Procedure for Data Collection**

The researcher used questionnaires which will be a disaster management ministered to carefully chosen respondents. Oral interviews with elders, young and youths were carried out. The researcher took the questionnaires to respondents proceed by a briefing about the purpose of the questionnaires and asks them to fill them on their convenience to allow them more time and flexibility. Later the researcher made a follow-up and collected the filled questionnaires. Careful observation of Wardens from the area of study was also carried out by the researcher. A part from this, the researcher obtained more information regarding the effects of material supply on production operations in manufacturing industries by reading newspapers, journals, text books plus the already existing work on internet and magazines.

## **3.6 Reliability and validity**

### **3.6.1 Validity of the instruments**

Validity means that a research tool actually measures what it is meant to measure. Alternatively it means that the tool is logical. For this case, the validity of the questionnaire was tested using the Content Validity Index test (CVI). This involved item analysis to be carried out by the supervisors and an expert who was knowledgeable about the theme of the study. The process will involve examining each item in the questionnaire to establish whether the items used were to bring out what it was expected to bring out.

### **3.6.2 Reliability**

Reliability means the degree of consistency of the items, the instruments or the extent to which a test, a method, or a tool gives consistent results across a range of setting or when it is a disaster

management ministered to the same group on different occasions. The reliability of research questionnaire was tested using Cronbach's alpha coefficient test for its internal consistency to measure the research variables.

### **3.7 Data analysis and Presentation**

The data filled in the questionnaires will be copied and analyzed by tallying it and tabling it in frequency tables, identifying how often certain responses occurred and later evaluation was done. The information was later presented in terms of percentages, and frequency polygons like graphs, pie-charts were used for presentation. The collected data in form of questionnaires was entered in a computer package called MS- Excel and was analyzed

#### **3.7.1 Editing and Spot Checking**

The researcher was edited and spot checked during and after each interview with the respondents. This was done in order to ensure that information given was logical, accurate and consistent. Obvious errors and omissions were corrected to ensure accuracy, uniformity and completeness so as to facilitate coding.

#### **3.7.2 Coding**

This was done in order to ensure that all answers obtained from various respondents were given codes and classified into meaningful forms for better analysis.

### **3.8 Ethical considerations**

It is important during the process of research for the researcher to understand that participation is voluntary; participants are free to refuse to answer any question and may withdraw any time.

Another important consideration, involved getting the informed consent of those going to be met during the research process, which involved interviews and observations bearing in mind that the area bears conflict.

Accuracy and honesty during the research process is very important for academic research to proceed. The researcher should treat the project with utmost care, in that there should be no temptation to cheat and generate research results, since it jeopardizes the conception of research



Personal confidentiality and privacy are very important since the thesis was public. If individuals have been used to provide information, it is important for their privacy to be respected. If private information has been accessed then confidentiality has to be maintained.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study and their subsequent interpretations. The data was collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods, which was then analyzed and processed to make it useful and understandable. Data was collected, tabulated and then analyzed.

#### 4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics.

##### 4.1.1 Age of the respondents

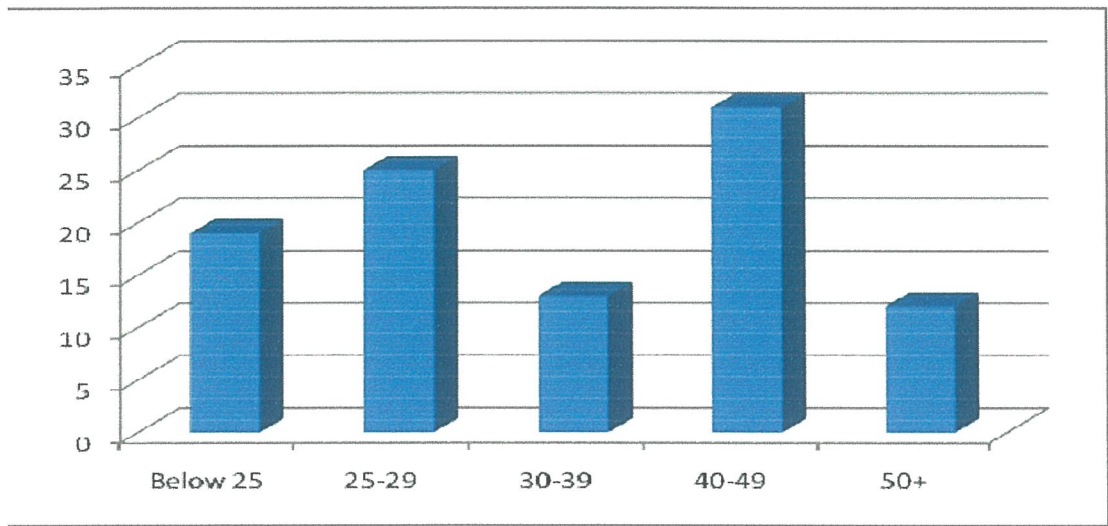
Respondents were asked questions related to their age and the results are shown in the table below:

**Table 1 Age distribution of respondents.**

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 25	15	19
25-29	20	25
30-39	10	13
40 -49	25	31
50-above	10	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: field study, 2015.**

**Figure 1: Bar graph showing Age distribution of the respondents**



**Source: field study, 2015.**

Source Table 1 Figure 2 above show that 19% of the respondents were below 25 years, 25% were between 25-29 years of age, 13% were between 30-39 years of age, 31% were between 40-49 years and 12% were above 50 years of age. This means that majority of the respondents are between 39-39 years of age followed by those of the age of 25-29.

**3.1.2 Marital Status of the respondents**

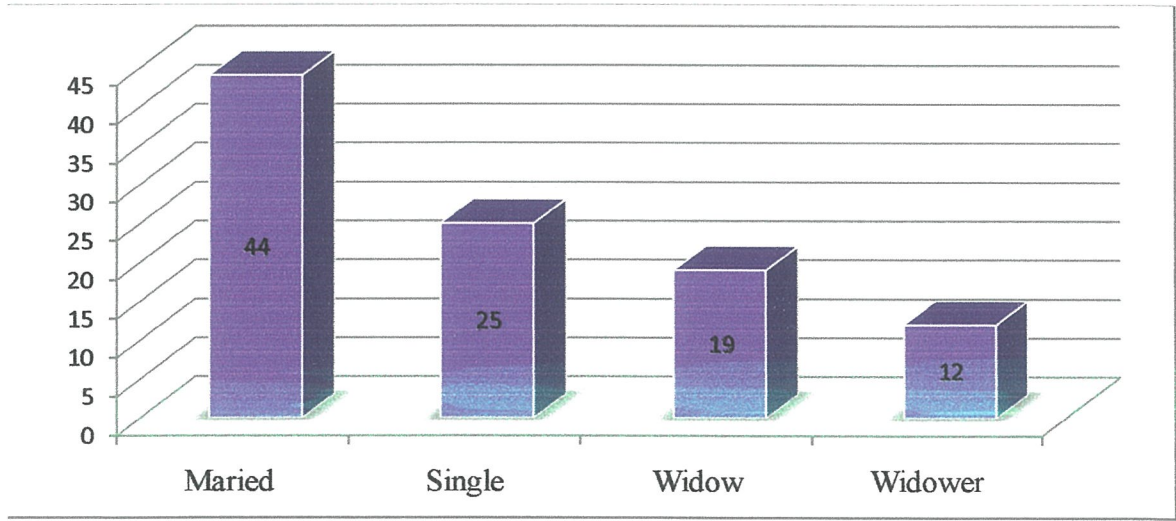
Another variable which was important in respect to the situation of the people in the area was marital status. Information regarding marital status of the respondents was obtained by asking them whether they were married, single, widowed or widowers.

**Table 2 Marital status of the respondents**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	35	44
Single	20	25
Widow	15	19
Widower	10	12
Total	80	100

Source: field study, 2015.

**Figure 2: Bar graph showing marital status of the respondents**



Source: field study, 2015.

Table 2 and figure 2 above shows that 44% of the respondents were married, 25% were single, 9% were widows and 12% were widowers. This means that majority of the respondents were married people followed by single.

### 1.1.3 Gender of the respondents

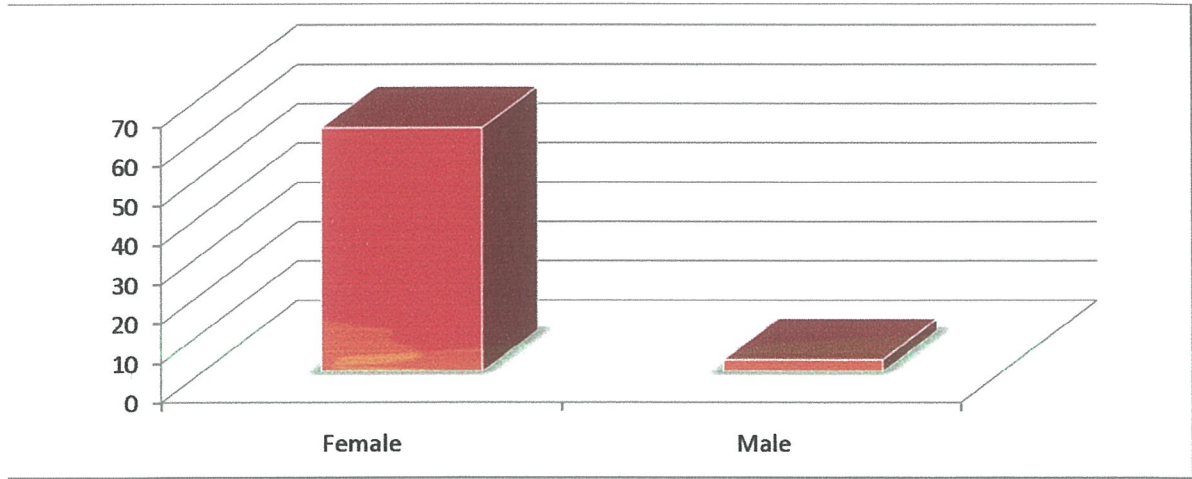
Gender was also another factor which was considered during the study. This is because the researcher was interested in finding out the number of females and males in the whole of the population, and compares the percentage composition of the two.

**Table 3 Gender of the respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	50	62
Male	30	38
Total	80	100

Source: field study, 2015.

**Figure 3: A bar graph showing Gender of the respondents.**



Source: field study, 2015.

Table 3 and figure 3 above shows the gender of the respondents and it was found that 38% of the respondents were males and 62% were females. This therefore means that the majority of the respondents are female and the female dominate the enterprises with over 62%.

1.1.4 Educational status of the respondents.

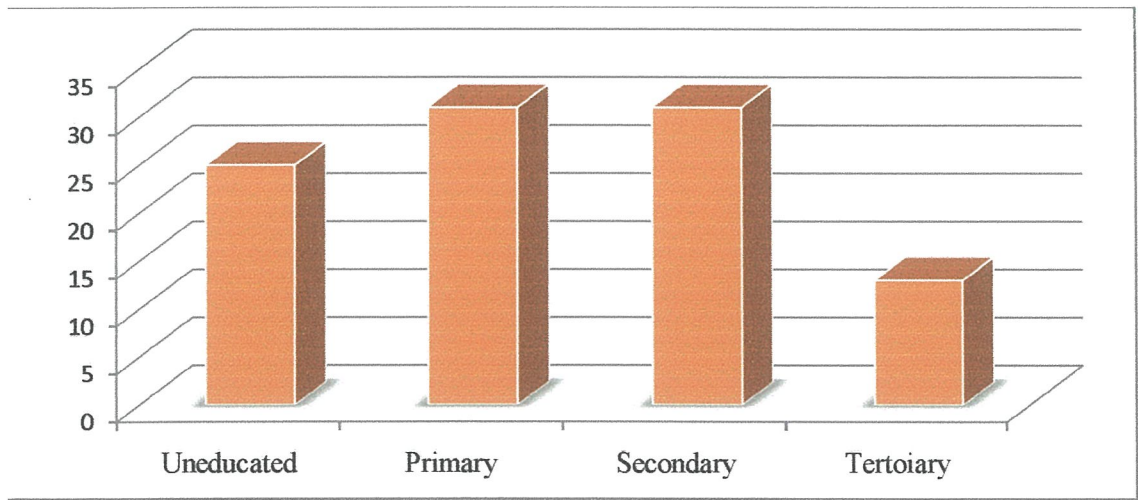
Respondents were asked questions related to their educational status and their responses are shown in the table below;

Table 4: Educational level of the respondents

Education levels	Frequency	Percentage
Uneducated	20	25
Primary	25	31
Secondary	25	31
Tertiary	10	13
Total	80	100

Source: field study, 2015.

Figure 4: Bar graph showing Educational levels of the respondents.





Source: field study, 2015.

From the above data, 13% of the respondents reached tertiary institution, 31% primary, 31% secondary and 25% were uneducated. This means that there was equal distribution of respondents who reached both primary and secondary level.

**1.1.5 Working experience of respondents**

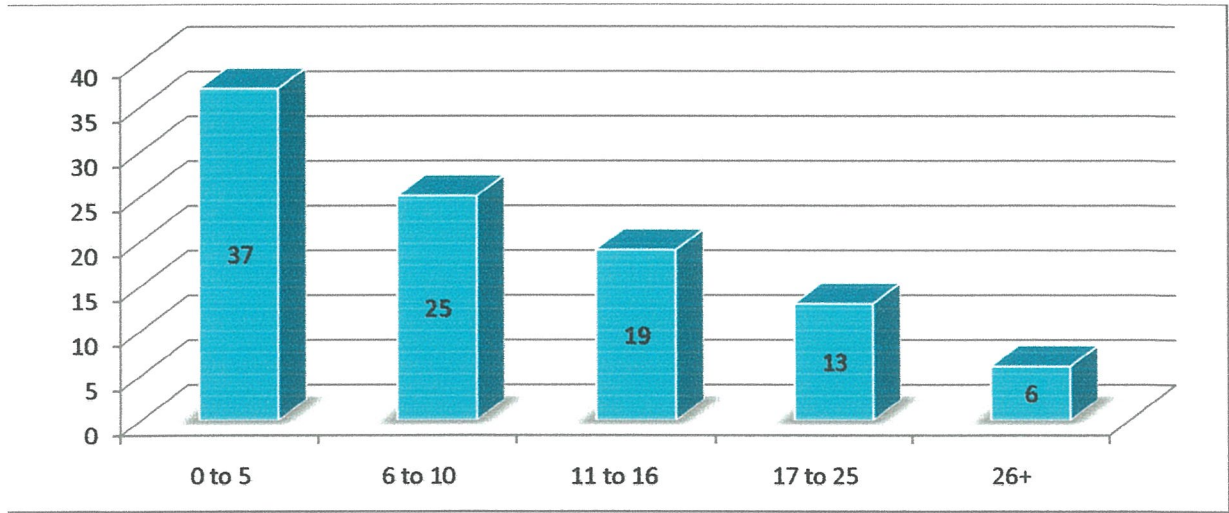
Work experience was also another factor which was considered during the study. This is because the researcher was interested in finding out the number of years worked by the respondents a in the whole of the population, and compares the percentage composition.

**Table 5. Working experience of respondents**

Response	No	%
0-5years	30	37
6-10 years	20	25
11-16	15	19
17-25	10	13
26+	5	6
Total	80	100

Source: field study, 2015.

**Figure 5: Bar graph showing working experience of respondents.**



Source: field study, 2015.

Table 2 and figure 3 above shows that 37% of the respondents had a working experience of 0-5 years, 25% were between 6-10 years, 19% had worked between 17- 25 years and 6% were above 26 years. This means that majority of the respondents had a working experience between 0-5 yrs.

#### 4.1.6 The causes of disasters in Kasese district western Uganda.

**Table 6 showing the causes of disasters in Kasese district western Uganda.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Poor garbage disposal and narrow drainage	25	31.25
Un Planned development of the area	12	15
Floods	7	8.75
Fire	2	2.5
Drought	5	6.25
Weather effect	29	36.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

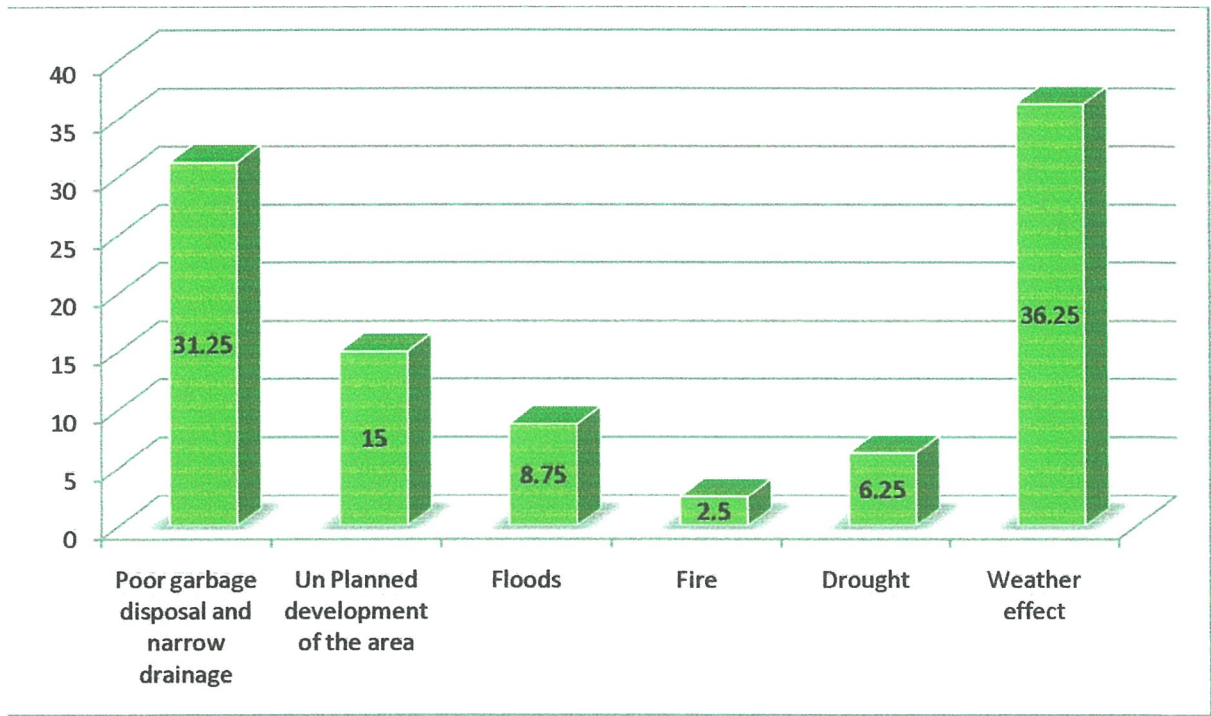
**Source: field study, 2015.**

Table 6 showed that 31.25% of the respondents said that Poor garbage disposal and narrow drainage is one of the causes of disaster in Kasese district this is due to poor disposal of garbage by residents of Kasese, 15% of the respondents said that Un Planned development of the area by the local council of Kasese where by the leaders of Kasese plan the district in the way that they don't mind about the unpreparedness disaster such as the floods that caused the death of people as identified by Bwambale said that when he woke up to check the damage on his house, he found it had buried his children, a sister and a visitor. The floods have displaced thousands of people necessitating the authorities to establish two camps, one at Kasese primary School in Kasese town and another at Bugoye primary school. 8.75% of the respondents said that fire is another cause of disasters in Kasese which is not rampant in the area but it normally occurs within the area, drought is another cause of disasters in the areas of Kasese district due to misuse of the environment by cutting trees, charcoal burning among others, 36.25% is another cause of



disaster within Kasese district due to increased miss use of the environment by cutting trees and poor planning from the adisaster management inistration of Kasess district.

Figure 6: Showing the causes of disasters in Kasese district western Uganda.



Source: field study, 2015.

Figure 6 showed that 31.25% of the respondents said that Poor garbage disposal and narrow drainage is one of the causes of disaster in Kasese district this is due to poor disposal of garbage by residents of Kasese, 15% of the respondents said that Un Planned development of the area by the local council of Kasese where by the leaders of Kasese plan the district in the way that they don't mind about the unpreparedness disaster such as the floods that caused the death of people as identified by Bwambale said that when he woke up to check the damage on his house, he found it had buried his children, a sister and a visitor. The floods have displaced thousands of people necessitating the authorities to establish two camps, one at Kasese primary School in Kasese town and another at Bugoye primary school. 8.75% of the respondents said that fire is another cause of disasters in Kasese which is not rampant in the area but it normally occurs within the area, drought is another cause of disasters in the areas of Kasese district due to misuse

of the environment by cutting trees , charcoal burning among others, 36.25% is another cause of disaster within Kasese district due to increased miss use of the environment by cutting trees and poor planning from the adisaster management inistration of Kasess district.

#### 4.1.7 The effects of disasters on Kasese district Western Uganda.

**Table 7 showing the effects of disasters on Kasese district Western Uganda.**

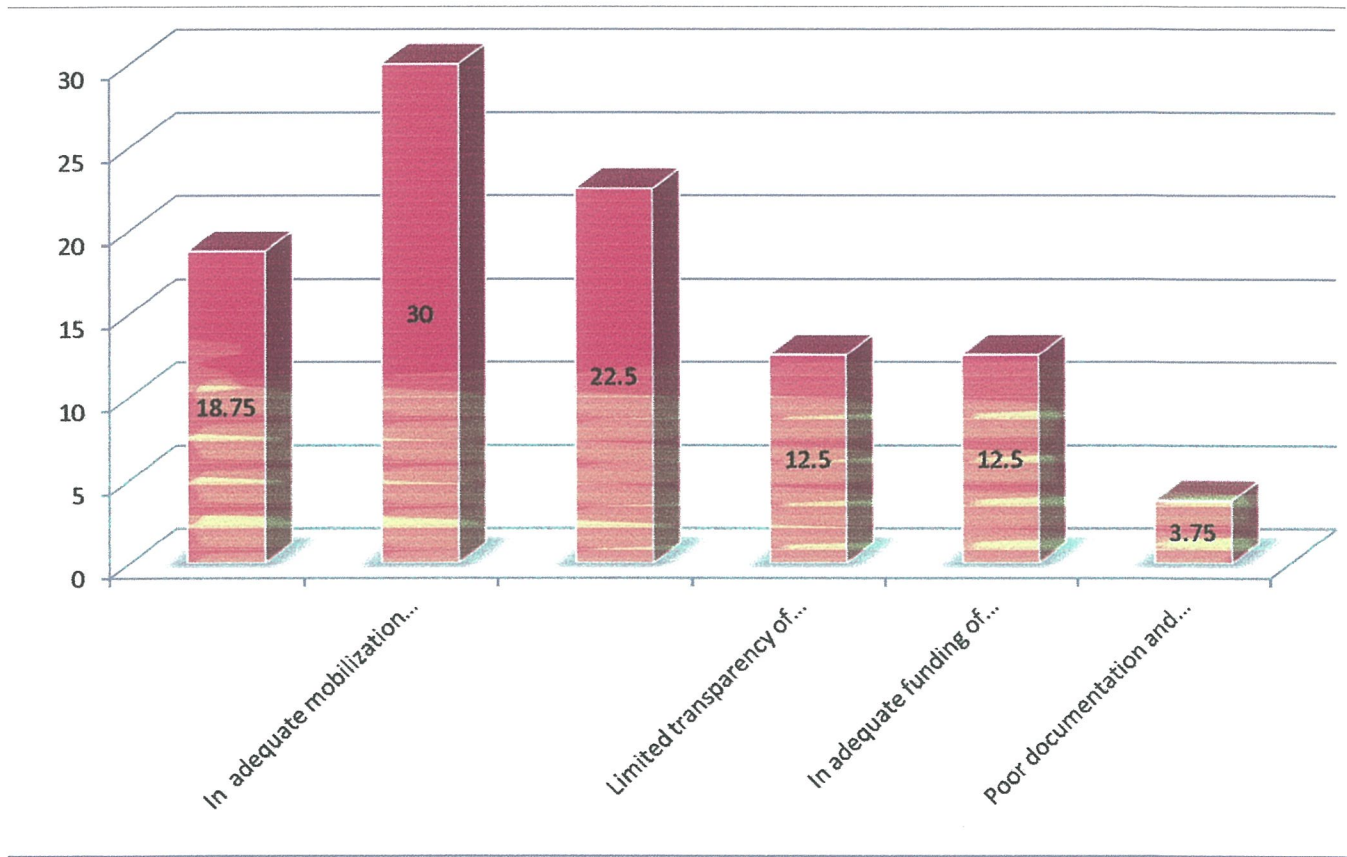
<b>Response</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Un met community needs and expectations	15	18.75
In adequate mobilization and involvement of community by NGO's	24	30
Non-involvement and low involvement of communalities	18	22.5
Limited transparency of NGO's	10	12.5
In adequate funding of Ngo's activities and dependence on external donor funding	10	12.5
Poor documentation and information sharing	3	3.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: field study, 2015.**

Table 7 showed that 18.75 % of the respondents said that Un met community needs and expectations is one of the effects of disasters on Kasese district Western Uganda which is significant rampant effect to the residents of Kasese district,30% of the respondents said that there is In adequate mobilization and involvement of community by NGO's where by community members fail to engage them self into the stopping of disasters,22.5% of the respondents said that there is Non-involvement and low involvement of communalities into the reduction of increased disasters in Kasese district,12.5% of the respondents said that there is

Limited transparency of NGO's when a disaster management ministering there services to the residents within Kasese where by some areas are not catered for during the provision of service by Ngo's 12.5% of the respondents said that there is in adequate funding of Ngo's activities and dependence on external donor funding which hinders the provision of funds to the residents of Kasese to access the funds by the people, 3.75% of the respondents said that there is Poor documentation and information sharing by the Ngo's during their funding process to the people of Kasese district.

**Table 7 showing the effects of disasters on Kasese district Western Uganda.**



**Source: field study, 2015.**

Figure 7 showed that 18.75 % of the respondents said that Un met community needs and expectations is one of the effects of disasters on Kasese district Western Uganda which is significant rampant effect to the residents of Kasese district, 30% of the respondents said that here is In adequate mobilization and involvement of community by NGO's where by community members fail to engage them self into the stopping of disasters, 22.5% of the

respondents said that there is Non-involvement and low involvement of communalities into the reduction of increased disasters in Kasese district, 12.5% of the respondents said that there is Limited transparency of NGO's when disaster management is rendering their services to the residents within Kasese where by some areas are not catered for during the provision of service by NGO's 12.5% of the respondents said that there is inadequate funding of NGO's activities and dependence on external donor funding which hinders the provision of funds to the residents of Kasese to access the funds by the people, 3.75% of the respondents said that there is Poor documentation and information sharing by the NGO's during their funding process to the people of Kasese district.

#### **4.1.8 The roles of non- governmental organization in disaster management district Kasese district.**

**Table 8 showing the roles of non- governmental organization in disaster management district Kasese district.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Maternal and child health services	25	31.25
Aid activities	10	12.5
Economic sanitation activities	8	10
Economic activities	4	5
Orphan support	10	12.5
Agricultural/environmental activities	23	28.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

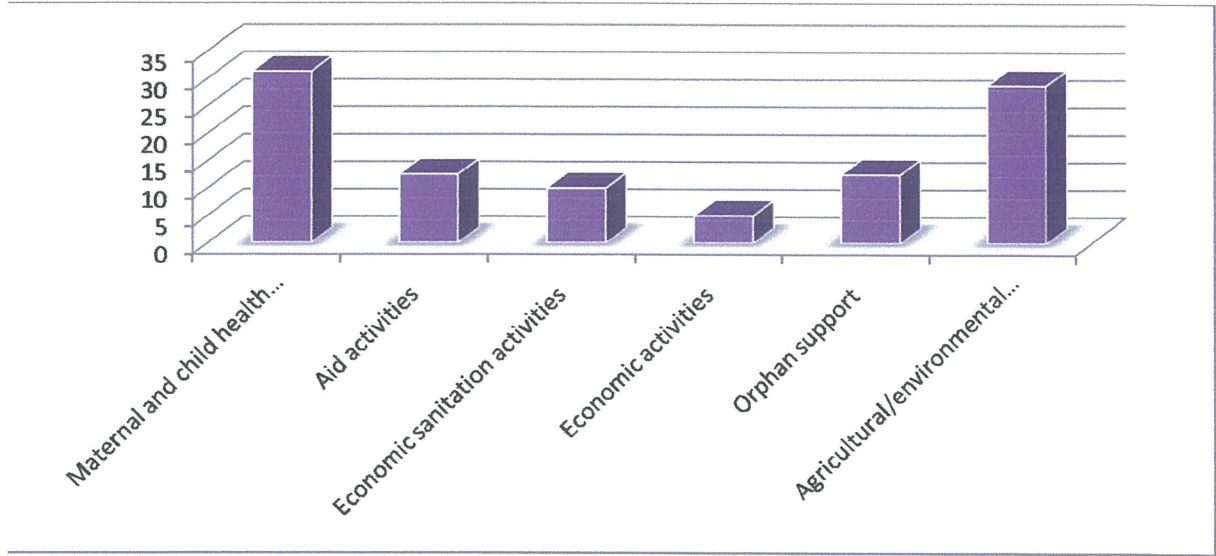
**Source: field study, 2015.**

Table 8 showed that the respondents said that 31.25% of the respondents agreed to the statement that there is Maternal and child health services to the affected areas by the disasters like the people around Nyamwamba bridge which helps easy transport to the mothers to access health and child care, 12.5% of the respondents said that there is Aid activities that is given to the



residents of Kasese, 10% of the respondents said that Economic sanitation activities are offered to the affected people in Kasese, 5% of the respondents said that there is economic activities given to the residents of Kasese, 12.5% of the respondents said that there is orphan support offered to the people of Kasese who are affected by the disasters, 28.75% of the respondents said that there is Agricultural/environmental activities that are being given to the residents of Kasese.

**Figure 8 showing the roles of non- governmental organization in disaster management district Kasese district.**



**Source: field study, 2015.**

Table 8 showed that the respondents said that 31.25% of the respondents agreed to the statement that there is Maternal and child health services to the affected areas by the disasters like the people around Nyamwamba bridge which helps easy transport to the mothers to access health and child care, 12.5% of the respondents said that there is Aid activities that is given to the residents of Kasese, 10% of the respondents said that Economic sanitation activities are offered to the affected people in Kasese, 5% of the respondents said that there is economic activities given to the residents of Kasese, 12.5% of the respondents said that there is orphan support offered to the people of Kasese who are affected by the disasters, 28.75% of the respondents said that there is Agricultural/environmental activities that are being given to the residents of Kasese.

#### 4.1.9 The mechanisms of preparedness of non - governmental organization in disaster management in Kasese district western Uganda.

**Table 9 showing the mechanisms of preparedness of non - governmental organization in disaster management in Kasese district western Uganda.**

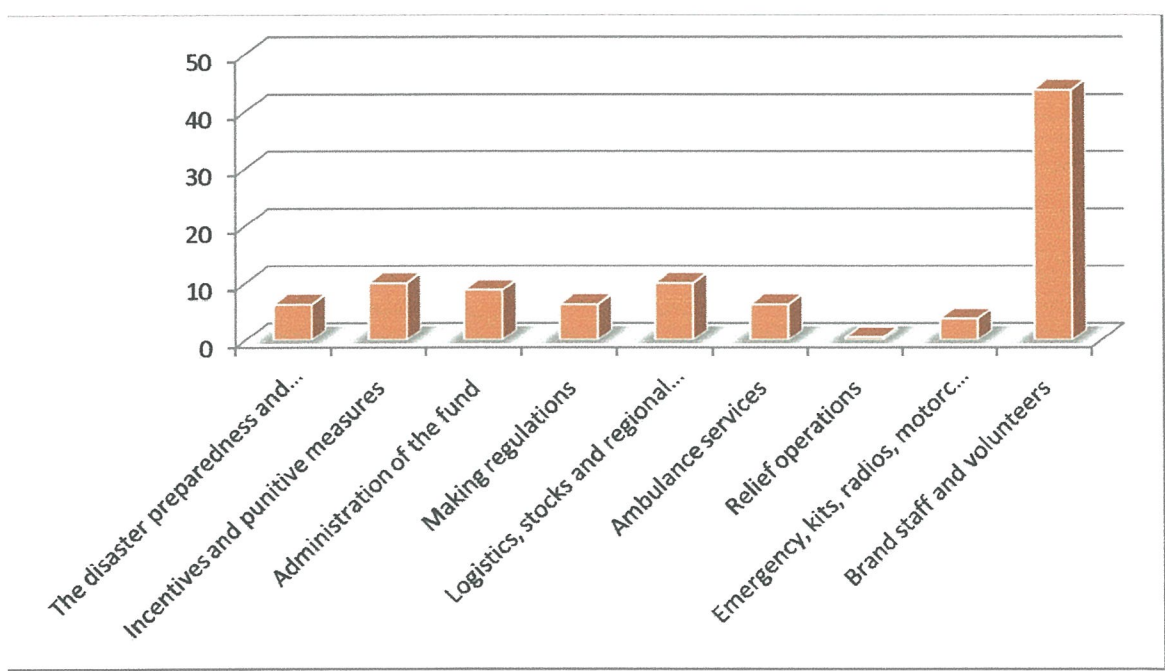
Response	No	%
The disaster preparedness and management act	5	6.25
Incentives and punitive measures	8	10
Adisaster management inistration of the fund	7	8.75
Making regulations	5	6.25
Logistics, stocks and regional ware houses	8	10
Ambulance services	5	6.25
Relief operations	4	0.5
Emergency, kits, radios, motorcycles and bicycle	3	3.75
Brand staff and volunteers	35	43.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: field study, 2015.**

Table 9 shows that 6.25% of the respondents sad that there should be disaster preparedness and management act to the ministry responsible for disaster preparedness,10% of the respondents said that there is incentives and punitive measures to reduce the increased rampant disasters within Kasese,8.75% of the respondents said that there should be adisaster management inistration of the fund to the areas where affected should be managed well in order to be able to give funds to all affected people,6.25% of the respondents said that there should be making regulations that should be guiding the non- organization while offering services to the people,10% of the respondents said that there should be Logistics, stocks and regional ware houses in order to be alert with stocked equipments that are used during disaster occurrence and to be ready with stocked materials that are used by the affected people,6.25% of the respondents

aid that Ambulance services should be offered within the district,0.5% of the respondents said that there should be Relief operations to within the affected areas by disasters in Kasese,3.75% of the respondents said that there should be Emergency, kits, radios, motorcycles and bicycle for the affected people by disasters in Kasese,43.75% of the respondents said that there should be brand staff and volunteers in order to reduce the death of affected people by disasters within Kasese district.

**Figure 9 showing the mechanisms of preparedness of non - governmental organization in disaster management in Kasese district western Uganda.**



Source: field study, 2015.

Table 9 shows that 6.25% of the respondents said that there should be disaster preparedness and management act to the ministry responsible for disaster preparedness,10% of the respondents said that there is incentives and punitive measures to reduce the increased rampant disasters within Kasese,8.75% of the respondents said that there should be disaster management and administration of the fund to the areas where affected should be managed well in order to be able to give funds to all affected people,6.25% of the respondents said that there should be making regulations that should be guiding the non- organization while offering services to the people,10% of the respondents said that there should be Logistics, stocks and regional ware

houses in order to be alert with stocked equipments that are used during disaster occurrence and to be ready with stocked materials that are used by the affected people,6.25% of the respondents said that Ambulance services should be offered within the district,0.5% of the respondents said that there should be Relief operations to within the affected areas by disasters in Kasese,3.75% of the respondents said that there should be Emergency, kits, radios, motorcycles and bicycle for the affected people by disasters in Kasese,43.75% of the respondents said that there should be Brand staff and volunteers in order to reduce the death of affected people by disasters within Kasese district.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the research findings from the proceeding chapter.

#### **5.1 Summary of findings**

##### **The findings from the causes of disasters in Kasese district western Uganda.**

The finding from objective one showed that thirty one point five percent of the respondents said that Poor garbage disposal and narrow drainage is one of the causes of disaster in Kasese district this is due to poor disposal of garbage by residents of Kasese, fifteen percent of the respondents said that Un Planned development of the area by the local council of Kasese where by the leaders of Kasese plan the district in the way that they don't mind about the unpreparedness disaster such as the floods that caused the death of people as identified by Bwambale said that when he woke up to check the damage on his house, he found it had buried his children, a sister and a visitor. The floods have displaced thousands of people necessitating the authorities to establish two camps, one at Kasese primary School in Kasese town and another at Bugoye primary school eight point seventy five of the respondents said that fire is another cause of disasters in Kasese which is the not rampant in the area but it normally occurs within the area, drought is another cause of disasters in the areas of Kasese district due to misuse of the environment by cutting trees , charcoal burning among others, thirty six point twenty five is another cause of disaster within Kasese district due to increased miss use of the environment by cutting trees and poor planning from the disaster management and administration of Kasess district

### **The findings from the effects of disasters on Kasese district Western Uganda.**

The findings objective two showed that eighteen point seventy five percent of the respondents said that Un met community needs and expectations is one of the effects of disasters on Kasese district Western Uganda which is significant rampant effect to the residents of Kasese district, thirty percent of the respondents said that there is In adequate mobilization and involvement of community by NGO's where by community members fail to engage them self into the stopping of disasters, twenty two point five of the respondents said that there is Non-involvement and low involvement of communalities into the reduction of increased disasters in Kasese district, twelve point five percent of the respondents said that there is Limited transparency of NGO's when adisaster management inistering there services to the residents within Kasese where by some areas are not catered for during the provision of service by Ngo's twelve point five percent of the respondents said that there is in adequate funding of Ngo's activities and dependence on external donor funding which hinders the provision of funds to the residents of Kasese to access the funds by the people, three point five of the respondents said that there is Poor documentation and information sharing by the Ngo's during their funding process to the people of Kasese district.

### **The findings from the roles of non - governmental organization in disaster management district Kasese district.**

The findings from the objective three showed that thirty one point twenty five percent of the respondents agreed to the statement that there is Maternal and child health services to the affected areas by the disasters like the people around Nyamwamba bridge which helps easy transport to the mothers to access health and child care, twelve percent of the respondents said that there is Aid activities that is given to the residents of Kasese, ten percent of the respondents said that Economic sanitation activities are offered to the affected people in Kasese, five percent of the respondents said that there is economic activities given to the residents of Kasese, twelve five percent of the respondents said that there is orphan support offered to the people of Kasese who are affected by the disasters, twenty point seventy five percent of the respondents said that there is Agricultural/environmental activities that are being given to the residents of Kasese.

**The findings from mechanisms of preparedness of non - governmental organization in disaster management in Kasese district western Uganda.**

The findings from objective four showed that six point twenty five percent of the respondents said that there should be disaster preparedness and management act to the ministry responsible for disaster preparedness, 10% of the respondents said that there is incentives and punitive measures to reduce the increased rampant disasters within Kasese, eight point seventy five percent of the respondents said that there should be a disaster management ministration of the fund to the areas where affected should be managed well in order to be able to give funds to all affected people, six point twenty five of the respondents said that there should be making regulations that should be guiding the non- organization while offering services to the people, ten percent of the respondents said that there should be Logistics, stocks and regional ware houses in order to be alert with stocked equipments that are used during disaster occurrence and to be ready with stocked materials that are used by the affected people, six point twenty five percent of the respondents said that Ambulance services should be offered within the district, zero point five percent of the respondents said that there should be Relief operations to within the affected areas by disasters in Kasese, three point seventy five percent of the respondents said that there should be Emergency, kits, radios, motorcycles and bicycle for the affected people by disasters in Kasese, forty three point seventy five percent of the respondents said that there should be Brand staff and volunteers in order to reduce the death of affected people by disasters within Kasese district.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Basing on the research findings of the study and interpretation attached to them the conclusions below were made, People have lost their business as a result of disasters in the community, infrastructures have destroyed in the community, peoples farmland, farm crops and livestock have been destroyed, there has been severe famine in the community, People have lost their lives in the community , disasters have led to the displacement of people in the community, disasters have brought about food shortages and increased food prices in the community, Disasters have increased the spread of diseases as a result of overcrowding in one place, there has been water contamination and some water sources have been completely destroyed, , there has been water contamination and some water sources have been completely destroyed

## **5.3 Recommendations**

In views of the conclusion and theoretical research, the researcher has made the following recommendations;

The National government, nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations (UN)

Agencies should get involved in emergency response, on formulation of appropriate landslide disaster management and response strategies. The researcher recommends individuals, households and communities in the affected areas to understand better the vulnerability of their physical environments, the danger-prone areas and risks posed by disasters to their communities, the government through the ministry of disaster and preparedness should relocate people from such dangerous mountainous areas in order not to be victims of such circumstances of disasters.

## **5.4 Areas for Further Research**

The study examined the impact of Non - governmental organizations on disaster management in Kasese district of western Uganda. However further research may be carried on the following topics (areas) as suggested by the researcher;

1. Local Government policies and disaster management
2. The relationship between Non – Government Organizations and disaster management

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## APPENDIX: I

### QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear Sir! Madam, I am a student from Kampala International University, conducting a research aiming at examining the impact of Non - Governmental Organization on disaster management in Kasese District western Uganda. You are requested to give more information about the study problem and the information given will be confidential and only for academic purposes.

#### SECTION A: BIO DATA

##### a) QUESTIONNAIRES ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENTAL MANAGERS

1. Qualification: .....

2. Age: .....

3. Work Experience .....

3. Sex:

4. Male ☐ Female ☐

5. Marital status:.....

6. Nationality:

Ugandan ☐ Foreign ☐

#### Questionnaire

Instructions: Put **Tick** to the correspondent answer

SD=Strongly Disagree, D=Disagree, A=Agree, SA=Strongly Agree

#### SECTION: B CAUSES OF DISASTERS IN KASESE DISTRICT.

##### The causes of disasters in Kasese district.

1. Are there causes of disasters in Kasese district due poor garbage disposal and narrow drainage?

- |                          |                          |                       |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) SD=Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) D=Disagree,       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) A=Agree              | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) SA=Strongly Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2. There is un planned development of the area within Kasese district.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

3. Floods frequently disturb the areas of Kasese district which is one of the causes of disasters.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

4. Fire some time break out within the mountains of Kasese and this makes the land to lack blockages of running water when floods happen.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

5. Drought makes the land to be bear and this makes the land to be narrow to running water.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

6. There is too much water effects when floods happen to come within Kasese district.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

### SECTION C: THE EFFECTS BY NGO'S IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

1. There is un met community needs and expectations due to disasters within Kasese district.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

2. There is in adequate mobilization and involvement of community by NGO's so that the disaster are handle with the members of the community.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

3. Non- involvement and low – involvement of communities hinders affects NGO services to manage disaster

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

4. Ngo's have limited transparency while offering their services to the community.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

5. Ngo's always depend on external funds and they have in adequate funding in order to perform their service to the community

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

6. Is there poor documentation and information sharing ?

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

#### SECTION D: THE ROLES OF NGO'S IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. NGO'S help in maternal health and child services to the community members Of Kasese district.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

2. Always NGO's help in economic sanitation activities within Kasese district.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

3. NGO's provide economic activities to the community of kasese district.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

4. There is orphan support given to the community of Kasese district affects people.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

5. NGO's do provide agricultural / environmental activities to the community of Kasese district.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
(c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

## SECTION E: THE MECHANISMS OF PREPAREDNESS OF NGO'S IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

1. There is disaster preparedness and management act that guides NGO's.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
 (c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

2. Incentive and punitive measures can be way of preparedness of Ngo's in disaster management.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
 (c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

3. There should be administration of the funds from external donors.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
 (c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

4. There should be making of regulations to manage the disaster.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
 (c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

5. There should be logistics, stocks and regional ware houses that can be uses in preparedness of Ngo's in disaster management.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
 (c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

6. Ambulance service should be a mandate to help those affected by disasters.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
 (c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

7. There should be relief operations in order to help those affected by disasters.

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
 (c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

8. Emergency kits, radios, motorcycles and bicycles should be provided to the leaders of the community to help those affected by disasters

- (a) SD=Strongly Disagree ☐ (b) D=Disagree, ☐  
 (c) A=Agree ☐ (d) SA=Strongly Agree ☐

8. Brand staff and volunteers are helpful to disaster reduction.

- |                          |                          |                    |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) SD=Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) D=Disagree,    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) A=Agree              | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) SA=Strongly Agr | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## **APPENDIX II:**

### **INTERVIEW GUIDE**

(b) Interview guide.

1. Are NGO's helping to reduce the impact of disaster in Uganda?
2. What challenges are you facing in promoting disaster management?
3. Has the government sensitized the community about disaster management?
4. Has the authority responded in any way in order to promote disaster management?
5. Why is it that the problem still exists?
6. What do you think would be the best way to report the challenges facing NGO's in disaster management?
7. Which other strategies would you recommend to be used in creating awareness about NGO's in disaster management?
8. How can the government improve on the way it is supporting disaster management ?

### APPENDIX III:

#### BUDGET

A budget item	Quantity	Unit price	Total
data costs		15,000	15,000
Flash disk	1	15,000	15,000
Concept paper	2	500	1,000
Interviews		1,000	5,000
Spiral binding	3	15,000	45,000
Traveling cost			10,000
Miscellaneous			25000
<b>Total</b>			<b>466000</b>

## APPENDIX IV:

### TIME FRAME

Activity	Time in Months			
	1	2	3	4
Proposal writing				
Data collection				
Submission				