

## PARES Case Study of Engagement & Involvement for Resilience

**Case Study Title/ID**      **Uganda – Flood and Drought – Multistakeholder Collaboration**

**Country/location**      Uganda. Kasese and Katakwi Districts

**Crisis/challenge type**      Recurrent flooding and prolonged drought

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### PARES Domain illustrated by this case study

**Operational Systems:** Multistakeholder collaboration: coordination and partnership between community leadership, government structures, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for long-term crisis-response.

### Recommended Actions

**For Communities:** Participate actively in village disaster committees and community coordination meetings.  
Share local knowledge and identify vulnerable households during preparedness and response planning.

**For Government:** Strengthen district disaster coordination structures and ensure regular engagement between local leaders, technical departments, and humanitarian actors.  
Support transparent communication across administrative levels.

**For NGOs & health program implementors:** Work through existing district and community coordination platforms rather than create parallel systems.  
Align interventions with district plans & collaborate with local leadership.

**For Funders:** Support long-term partnerships that strengthen local governance structures and coordination platforms linking communities, district authorities, and civil society actors.

### Data from which this case analysis is drawn

46 key informant interviews (Kampala, Kasese and Katakwi districts); 12 focus group discussions (Kasese and Katakwi) in 2023; dissemination and validation workshops with c.60 stakeholders in February 2026.

### Resilience Pathway Key Message

When coordination occurs through existing community and district governance structures, collaborative partnerships between local leaders, government actors,

and NGOs enable more coherent preparedness and response to climate shocks that can be sustained in the long term.

### Case study summary

In Kasese and Katakwi districts, responses to floods and drought involve collaboration among community leaders, district authorities, NGOs, and humanitarian organizations. Existing governance structures such as Local council level 1 (LC1) leadership, village disaster committees, and district technical departments serve as coordination platforms where information is shared and response activities are aligned. NGOs and other partners with established presence in these districts work through these platforms alongside local leaders and community representatives. These structures help identify vulnerable households, disseminate warnings, and coordinate actions across sectors including agriculture, water, and health. Because coordination occurs through familiar and legitimate local systems rather than externally created structures, actors perceive joint planning as credible and efficient. This improves information flow, reduces duplication of activities, and supports more coherent responses during floods and drought.

### Detailed Explanation of engagement mechanisms

#### **Context that provides the conditions in which the observed actions work**

Kasese and Katakwi districts experience recurrent climate shocks that affect agriculture, livelihoods, and essential services. District governments often face limited financial and logistical capacity to respond independently to these shocks. Multiple actors operate within these districts, including NGOs, humanitarian organizations, community leadership structures, and technical government departments. Effective coordination among these actors is therefore essential for organising preparedness and response activities.

#### **The actions (mechanisms) that were observed to lead to resilience outcomes**

Local governance structures convene coordination meetings where community representatives, district officials, and NGOs share information and plan response activities. Village disaster committees review environmental signals and communicate warnings through local leaders and Village Health Teams. NGOs and extension workers provide technical support for adaptation practices such as improved housing or climate-smart agriculture. Local leaders also facilitate communication between communities and district authorities, enabling information to flow across administrative levels.

## **Observed outcomes**

Coordination through existing platforms improves the timeliness and coherence of responses during floods and drought. Stakeholders share information more effectively, align activities across sectors, and mobilise resources in a coordinated manner. These mechanisms strengthen collaboration between communities, government actors, and partner organisations and enhance collective response during repeated climate shocks.

## **Case Evidence**

Vignettes #1, #3, #4, and #9 in Uganda – Flood & Drought – Supporting Evidence document.

## **Related case studies**

Uganda – Drought – Trusted Leaders and Intermediaries

Uganda – Flood – Knowledge Systems Integration

Uganda – Flood – Drought – Social Capital and Collective Action

Uganda – Flood – Drought – Embedded and Equitable Partnerships

## **Other relevant case studies**

### **Cyclone-related flooding**

Madagascar – Cyclones – Social Capital and Collective Action

Madagascar – Cyclones – Communication and Information Systems

Madagascar – Cyclones – Embedded & Equitable Partnerships

### **Drought**

Ethiopia – Drought – Trusted Leaders and Communication

Ethiopia – Drought – Social Capital and Collective Action

Ethiopia – Drought – Knowledge Integration

Ethiopia – Drought – Embedded and Equitable Partnerships