

# 2021 ANNUAL REPORT



# WHO WE ARE

Since 2013, CAFOMI has provided lifesaving humanitarian assistance in conflict and disaster emergencies to address the immediate needs of the displaced communities. CAFOMI is a leading local humanitarian organization in Uganda, led by experienced returnee diaspora humanitarian, human rights and development professionals.

The refugee and IDP humanitarian response in Uganda has traditionally been largely led by foreign international organizations with local organizations only playing a supporting role. The birth of CAFOMI changed this dynamic.

CAFOMI is a strategic partner of leading humanitarian agencies including the UNHCR and Government of Uganda – Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Water Governance Institute (WGI), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), Malteser International (MI), the UN World Food Program (WFP), Hilton Foundation, the Coca-Cola Foundation, Danish Church Aid (DCA), Child Fund International and CARE International among others.

These partnerships have enabled CAFOMI deliver programs in various districts (Kisoro, Kanungu, Kasese, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo, Isingiro, Kikuube, Hoima, Kyegegwa, Arua, Koboko, Yumbe, Adjumani, Moyo and Kampala) in refugee transit centres and settlements.

CAFOMI has also recently developed good cooperation with Rotary Club of Lugogo Mango Tree, the organisation participates in several projects of the Rotary club including Medical camps and knowledge sharing programmes with the recently established Makerere Rotary Peace centre.

Through its thematic programme intervention in Protection, Legal Assistance, Livelihood, WASH, Environment and camp management service in all gazetted Refugee transit centres, Urban Kampala region, South Western, Northern and Eastern Uganda, including three refugee settlements of Oruchinga, Nakivale and Kyangwali, works with partners to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to POCS. In the period between January 2021 to September 2022, CAFOMI supported 183,483 individuals from 36,697 Households.

CAFOMI's board of directors are among some of the best known names in the field of humanitarian assistance and refugee rights in the world. This has helped the organization to remain relevant in a fast changing humanitarian response.

Despite the limited resources, CAFOMI continues to bring hope, relief, food, improved health, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and other protection measures for the most vulnerable as well as sustainable livelihoods to survivors of humanitarian crises.

## VISION:

Forced migrants (refugees) live dignified lives to acceptable international standards and positively contribute to development among their host community.

## MISSION:

Engender a highly professional humanitarian service and response managed by Ugandan national to international standards.

## GOAL:

Humanitarian services and complex emergencies effectively and efficiently managed by Ugandan nationals enabling a transient forced migrant (refugee) population to live dignified lives amongst their host community.

## OUR VALUES

- Professionalism and commitment
- Transparency and Accountability
- Teamwork and Participation
- Partnerships
- Respect and Integrity
- Multiculturalism and Diversity
- Constant Learning and Development

## THEMATIC PROGRAMME AREAS

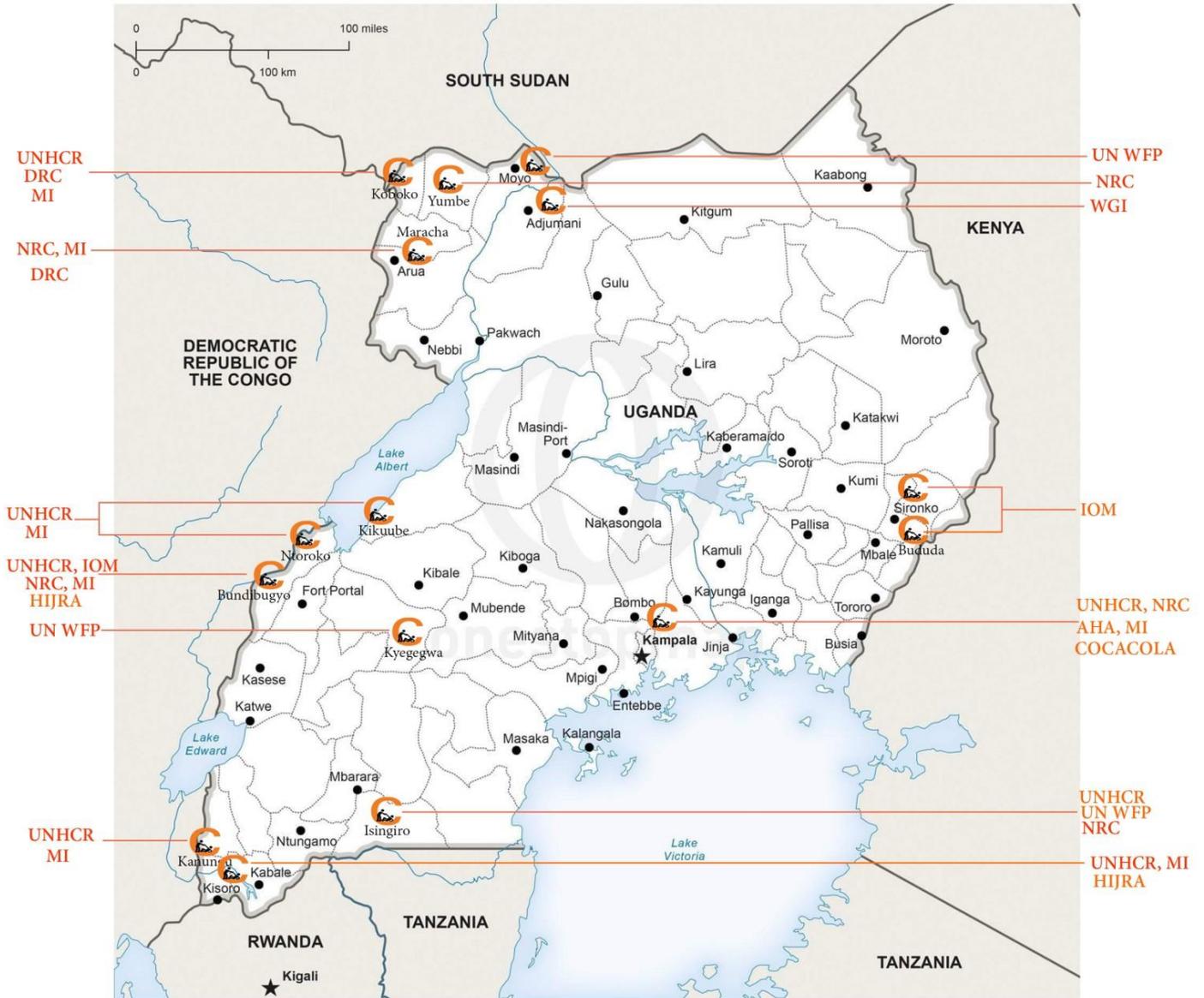
- Protection Assistance Programme
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene promotion (WASH)
- Public Health promotion
- Energy, Environment Protection & Conservation
- Livelihood and Food security promotion
- Advocacy & research programme
- Emergency response and preparedness

## PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2021

1. Protection & assistance programme for urban refugees and Asylum seekers, in partnership with OPM, UNHCR and NRC
2. Management of collection, transit and reception centres for newly arriving refugees, in partnership with OPM and UNHCR
3. Public health promotion, Urban refugee health programme with OPM, UNHCR and AHA
4. Supporting and Empowering Vulnerable Displacement-Affected Men, Women, Girls and Boys in Uganda through Integrated Protection Programming.
5. Emergency WASH assistance to disaster prone population in Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, and Kasese districts
6. Relief support to plastic waste collectors affected by covid-19 lock down in uganda

# CAFOMI AREAS OF OPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS

## SINCE INCEPTION



**KEY**  
 CAFOMI AREAS OF OPERATION

**ABBREVIATIONS**  
 UN WFP ( United Nations World Food Programme)  
 UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)  
 IOM ( International Organisation for Migration )  
 MI ( Malteser International)  
 DRC (Danish Refugee Council)  
 NRC ( Norwegian Refugee Council)  
 HIJRA ( Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid)  
 AHA ( African Humanitarian Action)  
 WGI ( Water Governance Institute)

MESSAGE  
FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

---



**ROTARIAN GEORGE FRANCIS IWA**

CAFOMI is so grateful for the pleasure of serving and working with you throughout 2021. We couldn't have achieved much without you as a partner. Despite the challenges we continued to face in the second year of the coronavirus pandemic, our team maintained a high level of service and support towards the persons of concern in our areas of operation.

CAFOMI actively implemented six projects across the different districts in Uganda and all the projects, focusing on delivering lifesaving humanitarian assistance to persons of concern.

In 2021 we had a historic partnership in our work, CAFOMI partnered with The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF) a partner in the private sector, to provide relief support to 800 plastic waste collectors in Kampala and other districts in Uganda whose sources of livelihoods were severely affected. The purpose of the grant was to reduce the current financial burden and strengthen the relationship with TCCF/PRI and in the long run boost plastic waste target to over 5,000 metric tons across Uganda.

CAFOMI continued to support Refugees and internally displaced persons in Kampala, Kisoro, Bundinbugyo, Isingiro, Ntoroko, Kikuube and Kanungu with funding support from our partners, UNHCR, OPM, NRC, AHA and MI.

All of the work and milestones mentioned above could not be achieved without the full commitment of our Board members, staff and volunteers. I want to thank everyone who has been involved with CAFOMI for your unique contributions to where we stand today as an organization. Our future is bright thanks to your support.



# Protection Assistance Programme

## Protection Assistance programme

To foster a protective environment and enhance access to justice for vulnerable refugees and host population; Legal assistance and remedies are provided; quality and responsive GBV interventions as well as strengthen Child protection safeguards. This also includes organizing women and children particularly to their rights to acquire educations and improve their health and participations in income generation activities.

## Protection & assistance Programme for urban refugees and Asylum seekers, in partnership with OPM, UNHCR and NRC



CAFOMI Executive Director and the NRC Area Manager hands over a Bicycle to a Child Protection Committee (CPC) member, CPC members received vehicles to ease coordination and movement in the urban-Kampala setup.

### Overall Performance:

The project was implemented with the aim of providing Protection and Assistance Programme for Urban Refugees and Asylum Seekers comprising about 15 different nationalities. The majority hailing from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) 25,172, Somali 9,439; Eritrea 7,730; South Sudan 2,551; Burundi 3,435; RWA 1,314; Ethiopia 1,467; Sudan 918 and others. Women and children make over 68% of the urban refugee population; Children (0-17 years) and the elderly (60+ years) make up to 44% of the refugee and asylum seeker population. 44% of the urban refugee population is either unemployed or students while 29% of the working age (18- 59yrs) self-identifies as unemployed.

### Protection of children strengthened.

- Supported 256(106M, 152F) children with child protection concerns with comprehensive child-centred case management services for children at risk including unaccompanied or separated children (UASC). This was intended to promote the emotional and physical safety and enhance the protection of children. With an average case worker responding 75 cases, best interest assessment were conducted and case plans developed with the families of the children to build resilience. Further updated the cases into ProGres V4 for data management and protection.

- ✚ To address the needs of the children as per the BIAs 170(105M, 65F) were supported with material assistance comprising clothes, dignity kits, food stuff, and emergency cash assistance, soap to uphold the rights of children and enjoyment of their rights as well as reducing on potential risks that children get exposed to in search of basic needs.
- ✚ Through collaboration and coordination 128(54M, 74F) children were referred and linked to appropriate and relevant response to needs presented, through working with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and social development, Probation officers. Needs like tracing to Uganda Red Cross society, Health to AHA and KCCA health centres, education to NRC and other child protection actors like police to ensure non-discriminatory access of refugee children to services.
- ✚ Established foster care data bank with 18 families assessed to support the alternative care arrangements for children in need of such interventions. As a result 24(06M,18F), 06(01M,05F), 10(07M,03) children were placed under foster care arrangement as opposed to institutionalization of children thus strengthening the community based protection approach as well as enhancing the wellbeing of children.
- ✚ To establish strong adolescent focused programs, 520(296M, 224F) adolescents were engaged through trainings on peace clubs for both in school and out of school children using ECaP Models. This was intended to enhance child participation through building their confidence, increasing access to information to make informed decisions and also participated in the Sports tournament in order to create peaceful co-existence between the refugee children and the host communities, and also to develop their talent and social cohesion they also participated in the talent show of Art exhibition.
- ✚ To strengthen community based child protection systems, 10 committees comprising of 30 members reflective of 9 refugees nationalities and host communities were established and supported with capacity building sessions on child protection to strengthen the referral pathway, case management and community led activities against violations of children's rights hence building a protective environment for urban refugee children. Equipped with PPEs as risk mitigation in line with COVID 19 response guidance and in kind support such as airtime to ensure timely communication of identified cases and issues relating to child protection. Food stuff as motivation since the pandemic had greatly impacted on their livelihood. Monthly review meetings were held to improve the quality of child friendly interventions through sharing the best practices and challenges in implementation.
- ✚ 1,624(961F, 663M) persons in the 05 divisions of Kampala were reached through awareness sessions, dialogues and FGDs to enhance access to information, protective environment where children's rights are upheld. Issues relating to teenage pregnancies, abandonment, child labour, sexual exploitation of children were handled to reduce on the potential protection risks
- ✚ To ensure data management and protection 170 CP cases out 256 were created in progress V4, with 120 BIAs updated. Further the protection tracker was utilized and physical filing of the CP case management documents in secure cabins with limited access.

### The operation faced these challenges;

- ✚ Limited safe child and youth friendly spaces and recreational activities, this limited their motivation engagements, and their levels of socialization & association.
- ✚ Limited resources for emergency cash assistance for extremely vulnerable children, families and survivors in need of shelter and food to aid coping.
- ✚ Limited safe spaces at police stations for case management of GBV survivors there by violating the principle of confidentiality and privacy further exacerbating potential risks for women, girls, boys and men.
- ✚ Limited space for case management.
- ✚ Limited safe shelters for GBV survivors in need of safety and services.
- ✚ Limited access to sanitary materials for adolescents and survivors in need.

### Risk of GBV is reduced and quality of response is improved.

According to the GBVIMS, the four most prevalent SGBV incidents reported and recorded in 2018 were: Rape (72%), Physical Assault (19%), Psychological/Emotional Abuse (5%), and Sexual Assault (2%). In the first half of 2019, the most reported cases were: Rape (76%), Physical Assault (14%) and Sexual Assault (4%). This situation is unlikely to change in 2020, and a 10% increase in the reported incidents is anticipated.

SGBV continues to be a serious protection risk for refugees in Uganda and especially for urban refugees. From Jan-Dec 2018, 167 incidents (56 M & 111 F) were reported and documented to have occurred among urban refugees in Kampala. Among the incidents reported were rape (121), physical assault (32), psychological/emotional abuse (8), sexual assault (4), forced marriage (1) and denial of resources (1). Incidents of survival sex and sexual exploitation

were reported, mostly attributed to the survival complexities that are linked to the presumption of ability to self-sustain that underpins The Government of Uganda's Urban Refugee Policy. Underreporting of SGBV cases remains a major concern due to a variety of factors including fear of stigma, shame, family reaction and dissolution, perception of SGBV as a private matter and preference for the traditional mechanism compared to the reporting channels put in place.

Since refugees live in dispersed locations across the city, they do not have the benefit of their community protection similar to that enjoyed by their counterparts in the settlements. Moreover, being required to be self-sustaining makes many urban refugees to live in near destitute situations. According to the SGBV inter-agency assessment conducted in July and August 2018, the prevalence of SGBV is high among the refugees but it is under reported. Survival complexities in urban setting resulting from poverty, lack of employment and lack of safe spaces increasing vulnerability to sexual and other forms of exploitation and abuse from within the refugee or host community. Home, water points, on the way from school or work at night (dark corners in slums and streets) are common places where SGBV occurs. Most survivors including the LGBTI remain silent due to fear of reprimanding and/or mistrust on getting supported if reported.

## Management of collection, transit and reception centres for newly arriving refugees, in partnership with OPM and UNHCR



A CAFOMI Volunteer cleans a WASH room at Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District. CAFOMI WASH team ensures proper hygiene and sanitation at the transit centres.

**Total Project Budget:** Budget under CC 12144: 1,987,585,584. Budget under CC 12141: 160,133,397. Budget under CC 12145: 180,785,491

### Overall Performance:

As per 2021 Sub Project description, it was envisaged that approximately 38,000 asylum seekers will trickle into the country during the course of the year through the boarder points of Kisoro, Kanungu, Ntoroko/Bundibugyo as follows; 20,000 in Kisoro, 3,000 in Ssebagoro, 5,000 in Matanda, 10,000 in Ntoroko/Bundibugyo. In spite of the above

projection, all border points of entry remained closed due to COVID-19 following the presidential directive due to COVID-19 pandemic. In spite of the borders remaining closed, during the course of the year asylum seekers continued to trickle in Kisoro & Ntoroko/Bundibugyo and subsequently Nyakabande and Bubukwanga transit centres were operational from June and November. Matanda transit centre remained closed, however 02HHs of 11 individuals (06M & 05F PoCs that entered the country through Ishasha were received in Matanda but transferred to Nyakabande- Kisoro for final processing and relocation to the settlement.

In Ntoroko and Bundibugyo districts asylum seekers continued to trickle through porous borders; following the increased numbers in the various sub-counties of Bundibugyo and Ntoroko district, on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2021, the district leadership of Bundibugyo (political and technical wing) led by the RDC's office mobilized and transported the PoCs to Bubukwanga transit center for proper management and support. On 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021, the government through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) recognized the influx and guided partners to provide humanitarian assistance to the asylum seekers at Bubukwanga. Consequently, Bubukwanga Transit Centre in Bundibugyo district received and accommodated 2,367 households 7,619(4,027F & 3,592M) individuals; (OPM Statistics as of 31<sup>st</sup> Dec.2021).

From 1<sup>st</sup> September, fresh flash of new arrivals started trickling into the country straight from DRC leading to an increase in the arrival trend drastically from 18<sup>th</sup>.September, with an average of 70-100 persons per day. These entered the country through Kibimbiri and Haibale border points in Rwebisengo and Bweramule sub counties in Ntoroko district and were predominately Kinyabwisha speaking from Ituri Province, Irumu territory in the sub counties of Mitego, Cyabi, and Mboga & Walese Vokutu.

From 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021, Nyakabande transit center received a large number of individuals from DRC seeking protection from government of Uganda through Bunagana Border stretch in Kisoro district. Cumulatively a total number of 1,272 HHs of 2,576 (1,405M, 1,171F) individuals were received from November 8<sup>th</sup> – December 31<sup>st</sup>. (*Manual registration data for Nov-Dec*). The arrival trend significantly reduced from 11<sup>th</sup>.November, with an average number of 20-26 persons per day; Majority were from; Rutshuru, Bunagana, Jomba, Bukavu, Giseguru and Masisi.

While transit centres in Matanda and Ntoroko formally remained close, asylum seekers trickled in and were transferred to Kisoro and Bundibugyo for final processing and relocation to the settlement; A total number of 36HHs of 92 individuals were transferred from Kanara to Bundibugyo and 02HH of 11 individuals to Kisoro.

In Kisoro- Nyakabande, main focus during the course of the year was on monitoring and tracking movement of pendular movers; These were from the various settlements of Rwamwanja, Kyaka II, Nakivale, Kyangwali, Kiryandongo and Oruchinga, who have been spontaneously and voluntarily leaving the settlements and repatriating back home to DRC particularly to North Kivu Province through border points in Kisoro and Kanungu. A total number of 2,100 Households comprising of 5,454 individuals pendular movers were registered; of these, 170 households comprising of 515 departed through Kanungu district where -as 1,930 households comprising of 4,939 through Kisoro.

### Lessons Learned:

- ✚ Emergency response preparedness is key fact for successfully management of sudden and onset emergencies.
- ✚ In the absence of persons of concern, the continued presence of CAFOMI within the district exhibits solidarity, commitment, teamwork and the ability to combine effort with the district local government even in other emergencies outside refugee response.
- ✚ Host community support is a key driver to peaceful co-existence of asylum seekers and the host community.
- ✚ COVID 19 risk communication and community engagements contributed significantly in information dissemination, dispelling myths and misconception on the disease and increases public knowledge on the pandemic preparedness, prevention and response.
- ✚ Contingency planning and prepositioning is key in programming and enhances the capacity to respond to other emerging emergencies within the areas of operation.

# Supporting and Empowering Vulnerable Displacement-Affected Men, Women, Girls and Boys in Uganda through Integrated Protection Programming.

Total budget; 55,000 Euros.

Care and Assistance for forced migrants (CAFOMI) in trio partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Refugee law project with funding from ECHO is implementing the ICLA Project (Information, counseling and Legal Assistance) in South West (Oruchinga, Nakivaale) and 05 divisions of Kampala (Makindye, Rubaga, Kawempe, Central and Nakawa) along the surrounding areas.

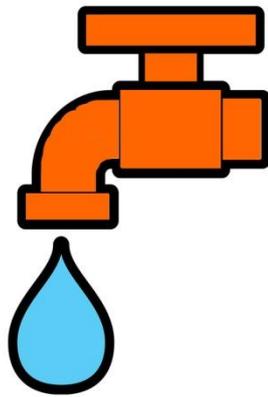
The project is being implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. The project is intended towards Supporting and Empowering Vulnerable Displacement-Affected Men, Women, Girls and Boys in Uganda through Integrated Protection Programming.

The project is implemented through legal representation, legal accompaniment to enhance access to administrative offices, conducting collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms, information group sessions, legal aid clinics and capacity building for the affected persons on housing, land and property issues (HLP), legal and civil documentation (LCD), refugee status determination (RSD), protection and employment laws and procedures (ELP).

2493 (1455F, 1038M) representing 58% vs 42% of female and male respectively directly benefited from the project in South west – Isingiro (Nakivaale- 894(538F, 356M) and Oruchinga-932 (494F, 438M) and Kampala- 667(423F, 244M)(Nakawa, Central, Makindye, Rubaga and Kawempe) through enhancing access to swift and responsive justice that meets the needs of the vulnerable communities.

## Lessons learned

- ✚ Continuous review of implementation strategies enables improvement in quality of response service delivery for example the weekly meetings with the NRC project staff to discuss progress has enhanced follow up and monitoring resulting into completion and fast tracking of cases.
- ✚ Empowering the community resource persons and refugees ensure sustainability of the project as the beneficiaries are placed at the centre of their protection.
- ✚ Community participation enhances project ownership.
- ✚ Having a joint work plan and implementing jointly with all the partners enhances quality response and service layering to the beneficiaries.



# Water Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion

# Emergency WASH assistance to disaster prone population in Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, and Kasese districts

Grant Amount: 50,000 Euros

## Overall Performance:

This Emergency WASH project assistance with funding from the German Federal Foreign Office through Malteser International in partnership with Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants that started in February 2022 to end of 31 May 2022, A No cost extension with revised implementation period and budget realignment was approved in 30 May 2022 extending the project end date to 31 August 2022, targeting assistance to 25,506 direct beneficiaries (9,024 HHs) of all categories targeted mostly affected by the recurrent floods, refugee influx and epidemic outbreaks in Bundibugyo, Ntoroko and Kasese districts as highlighted in the table below.

SN	Locations	Total HH	Total Pop	Female	Male
1	Bundibugyo	6,263	11,012	7,784	7,378
2	Ntoroko	1,718	9,279	4,789	4,490
3	Kasese	1,043	5,215	3,123	2,098
	Totals	9,024	25,506	15,696	13,966

The project enabled CAFOMI to deliver WASH services including the related programme costs to 18,276 (M 8,714/F 9,562) persons of concern with a budget of 50,000€ which supported the successful rehabilitation of three (3) water points out of the 6 initially planned, 16 water samples were collected and tested for quality, physical and bacteriological analysis, Training of fifty one (51) VHTs and water user committees on safe water chain and water source management, developed, printed and distributed one thousand 1,000 PVC (1,000) IEC materials on safe water chain, conducted awareness sessions on safe water and water source management and reached 7,280 people, renovated six twin mobile pits in Muhokya IDP camp and mounted mobilets on them for use as planned for the safe disposal of excretory waste for a total population of 1,110 persons at the Muhokya IDP camp, Kasese district. In addition, 160 girls were supported with menstrual hygiene kits and trained on how to make their own. In addition, the project enabled in-kind assistance including the related programme costs worth 10,490.3 € to recipients through provision of water treatment tablets to five hundred seventy (570) households with one thousand six hundred eighty four (1,684) persons, (M=792 & F=892), four hundred (400) menstrual hygiene kits and forty (40) sets of WASH materials (Hand Washing Facilities, jik, soap, Jerrycans 5L and 20L) to targeted persons, Installation of four (4) rain water harvesting tanks in bubukwanga transit centre.

## Challenges Encountered during implementation

- ✚ Coordination with the district team in translation of the WASH IEC materials in local languages delayed the printing and completion of the activity.
- ✚ There are constant shift and increase in needs due to the emergency situation as a result of the refugee influx re-surgence in Kisoro, Bundinugyo and the Kasese floods.
- ✚ The overwhelming WASH needs beyond the planned project target. A case in point is the Rwangara community who lack WASH facilities and therefore depend on untreated raw lake water including the practicing of open defecation.



# Public Health Promotion





# **Energy, Environment Protection & Conservation**



## Relief support to plastic waste collectors affected by covid-19 lock down in Uganda.

CAFOMI partnered with The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF) to provide relief support to 800 plastic waste collectors in Kampala and other districts in Uganda whose sources of livelihoods were severely affected. The purpose of the grant was to reduce the current financial burden and strengthen the relationship with TCCF/PRI and in the long run boost plastic waste target to over 5,000 metric tons across Uganda

**Project objective;** the overall objective of the project was to give back to plastic waste collectors who have been heavily hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and their only source of income affected.

### Registered Achievements;

The distribution was carried out in 18 districts reaching out to 800 direct beneficiaries and 2874 indirect beneficiaries (family members) totaling to 3,674 individuals. Total quantities of items distributed 4,000 kg for maize meal, 4,000kg of Beans, 1,200 liters of vegetable oil, 800kg of salt, 1,600kg of sugar, 200kg of tea leaves, 1,600 bars of Laundry soap, 800 pieces of face masks, 800 pairs of hand gloves and 300 COVID 19 booklets.

### Recommendations;

- ✚ Coca-Cola PRI affiliate Company in Uganda should maintain a complete database with telephone and physical contacts of all the plastic waste collectors.
- ✚ Need to allocation additional resources to ensure the relief support to all the plastic waste collectors including the 4 districts that missed out and those not reached during this project intervention.
- ✚ There is need for Coca –Cola to engage a local NGO through the office of the prime minister and UNCR to work with organized plastic waste collector outside of the current catchment areas in the refugee settlement to promote the activity as a source of livelihood alternative for the refugees.
- ✚ Plastic waste recycling should be promoted for all as a viable livelihood project for all including the educated, rich and the affluent.
- ✚ Those involved in plastic waste collection need to be supported with on job skills and business enhancement training to enhance their attitude and change in fortunes
- ✚ There is need for Coca-Cola through PRI to continuously collect plastic waste as volumes of plastic wastes have accumulated throughout Uganda and ensure involved of as many people as possible in the recycling value chain.



# **Advocacy & Research**

## Advocacy and Research Programme support

CAFOMI strongly believes in maximizing its impact by transferring field experiences into knowledge through research to influence the development policies and practices of NGOs, donors and government agencies. On the other hand to strengthen advocacy, CAFOMI promotes orientation campaigns aimed at building social pressure to influence decision-making at national and international levels in favor of the deprived, marginalized and vulnerable segments of the community

**Over 50 Households of flood affected people in Muhokya IDP Camp lack food, shelter, water, education and medical support.**



Rujumba enters one of his livestock shelters to check on the goats shortly after it had rained at Muhokya IDP Camp in Kasese district, 08 December 2022.

In 2020 as the rest of the world was struggling with covid-19 and its effects, the people of a hazard prone Kasese district were also hit by floods, they lost everything, their houses, gardens and other valuables were swept away when river Mubuku broke its banks, some lost their lives in the running water with rolling stones from Mount Rwenzori.

Rujumba Mirkirod, 42, is one of the flood affected victims, his former village Mbanda in kyanya town council was swept off by River Mubuku in 2020 and submerged his land, house, crops, and livestock. He only survived with his 07 children and wife.

Rujumba currently lives at Muhokya Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camp in Kasese district in a household of 16, he lives with his wife, children and 07 relatives. Rujumba's resilience cannot go unnoticed, he once lost everything but he is steadily recovering, while at the camp he does both crop and livestock farming, he is also producing soap. Humanitarian and development partners have offered some relief assistance but this has only helped address the immediate emergency challenges, but the IDPs still face many challenges. They have tried their best to survive, but their resilience has been strained to a breaking point, they will require immediate support. Without adequate support to cover their basic needs, many will resort to desperate measures to provide for their families, as fellow humans we cannot let this happen. We appeal for support to enable these people live dignified lives.

“I’m currently rearing chicken and goats, I also have a small garden where I planted onions and maize to ensure I secure a meal for my family, many people in the camp are starving,” said Rujumba Mirkirod a flood affected victim. “I’m appealing for support, to help me with capital to buy raw materials for making soap like caustic soda, soda ash, perfume lemon, coalin, silquete, palm oil among others.”

Rujumba has the knowledge and passion, he is also hardworking but will require funding support, he said that hiring an acre of land for a whole year is Ugx 300,000 around 80 US dollars, this land can support him produce food for his family and also sell some for income.

The available resources provided by Government of Uganda are currently shared by the hosting muhokya town council and the IDPs. Due to the population pressure on these resources, like local schools and health centres, many are not able to access the services since the number surpasses that the government planned for in the parish.



" YOU TOO CAN BE A FORCED MIGRANT "