



## Annual Report 2022



# CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (CEMA)

## ANNUAL REPORT 2022

### Consolidating our strategic progress

2022 was an important year in our strategic journey. We concluded our strategic planning period 2017 – 2022, guided by our development ideology of “Increased household food and income security, civic competence for improved livelihoods.”.

A review of this planning period was commissioned at the close of 2022, preceding the development of a new strategic plan.

Our mission to serve continues, and “Consolidating our strategic progress” thus far became a core focus for the closing term, while looking ahead to commence the new strategic planning period, 2023 – 2027.



## Annual Report 2022



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## Acronyms

CEMA	Centre for Environment and Migration Assistance
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination committee
DRDIP	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project
FSL	Food System Lab
GBV	Gender Based Violence
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
PROSPERS	Promoting Solar Powered Energy Efficient Stoves
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
ULGA	Uganda Local Governments' Association
UN	United Nations
UN	Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund



## Message from the Board Chair



media.

As you will find exciting stories in this report, I am pleased that our interventions are making a real difference. The Human Rights Clinic, the Nutrition Clinic, VSLAs, Farm Extension Services, Conflict Early Warning, to mention but a few; these programs are creating opportunities to masses of people to escape poverty. Our work with refugees is helping them rebuild their lives in a foreign land.

CEMA's mission is continually evolving to connect with the most glaring global issues; broken food system, climate change, civil conflict, abuse of human rights, and the shrinking space for civil society and free

Through our researches, GUIDE continued to generate evidence-based information not only for our interventions but also to build a repository of knowledge to benefit everyone in the development sector.

2022 was the final lap for 2017-2022 strategic plan. As board, we commissioned its review and a process to develop a new strategic plan 2022-2026. It was a prudent and inclusive process that involved series of stakeholder consultations. I am hopeful that the next phase will start on strong strategic footing, drawing energy the many accomplishments and lessons learned from even situations where we have failed.

On this note, I wish to commend the GUIDE team - staff and Board members - for standing firm, despite the risks, to continue serving the communities. On behalf of CEMA, I most sincerely wish to express our appreciation to the partners who continually support this work.

Welcome you all and enjoy reading our 2024 Annual Report.

**Karungi Hawa**

Board Chairperson CEMA



## Message from Executive Director

As I note down these remarks, I express gratitude to all our development partners and our civil society colleagues for all your support in 2022. I am particularly grateful to our partners-Hivos, UN Women, Australia Direct Aid Program, ATB Trust Fund, Health Food Africa, European Commission, DW Foundation and CARE International for having walked this journey with us.

It's such an honor to be trusted this much. More strategic partners have since come on board and are significantly contributing to the accomplishment of our mission.

Allow me make a few highlights of how we summed up 2022. 2022 was flagged by an increase in our project portfolio, enabling us actualize many of our strategic result areas of Youth Engagement, Environment and Energy, Foods Systems, Good Governance and Policy Advocacy, Food Security and Agribusiness, Conflict Prevention and Peace Building. Throughout our program we reached 105,809 people with direct services, of which

61 percent were women. We also reached to 40,660 people through our online engagements. There are so many stories to tell behind the numbers, and we bring some of the stories in this report. Our promise to expand our programs to Northern Uganda was also actualized, working in 3 refugee settlements and host communities in Lamwo (Palabek), Arua (Rhino) and Yumbe (Bidibidi). The program in Northern Uganda works to advance peaceful co-existence and respect for human rights. Our growing technical capacity in the energy sector also endeared to us a new partnership with the Office of Prime Minister to implement the World Bank funded Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP). Our resident capacity to articulate new ideas to transform Food Systems for humans and livestock resulted into opening new opportunities for the farming community.

Amidst all the successes however, we have sailed through some difficult and enabling contexts as highlighted in the operational environment segment of the report.

Once again, we are indebted to our development partners, the Local Governments, our colleagues in Civil Society, the media, researchers and academia, private sector partners, farmers, citizens, migrant populations for having been part of this noble mission.

I invite you to read in detail this summary of our work.



**Abas Ruhweza**

CEMA Executive Director



## Our Vision. Our Mission. Our Core Values.

### MISSION

To empower marginalized communities especially refugees, women and youth in Uganda through sustainable development programs that address environmental justice, migration, social inclusion and civic empowerment

CEMA generates and shares evidence-based information that contribute to sustainable, pluralistic, accountable and equitable socio-economic development.

### VISION

Empowered women, youth, migrants and refugees at the forefront of inclusive development, climate justice and

### CORE VALUES

- ⦿ Human Dignity
- ⦿ Sustainability
- ⦿ Empowerment
- ⦿ Solidarity
- ⦿ Innovation
- ⦿ Justice





## OUR PROGRAMMES AT A GLANCE

Ongoing reflection is part and parcel of GUIDE's programming outlook. We study the prevailing environment in which we operate, which enables us to engage in candid discourses to develop context specific programs. The following operational contexts were verykey to our program interventions in 2024.

### 1. FOOD SECURITY AND AGROBUSINESS

#### Ban of Uganda's maize exports into Kenya and Burundi

In March 2022, the Burundi Ministry of Commerce instated a ban on all maize grain and flour for a period of six months irrespective of the countries of origin over contention that imported maize was found to be "not good" and could affect people's health. Relatedly and earlier, the Kenyan Government had banned maize imports from Uganda and Tanzania over similar safety concerns. Food safety, nutrition and food security are core areas of CEMA programming and overtime, smallholder farmers have been supported in the areas of proper post-harvest handling to prevent food contamination. Our current Food Systems Lab (FSL) program engages food sector players in action research aimed at gathering evidence for advocacy in food safety and improving working conditions of street food vendors in view of providing safe and nutritious food to the urban population.

#### Uganda coffee exports reach a new record high

Uganda recorded a 23% growth in coffee export earnings for the 2021/22 coffee season (October-September) to US\$629.8million. Latest data from the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) shows that farmers exported 6.49million 60 kg bags of coffee for the 2023/24 season compared to 5.36million



60kg bags in the 2020/2021 season. The farmers earned US\$512.22million in the previous year.

Coffee is one of CEMA's supported value chains. The outcome evaluation of the Sustainable Family Farming Development Program at the end of September2022, revealed a 59.8 percent in coffee production for households supported through CEMA's agricultural extension support. Production increased from 184 kgs to 294 kgs.



## Restrictions in the Operations of Civil Society

On August 20, 2022, the NGO Bureau announced the halting of activities of 22 civil society groups, including human rights organisations. It was alleged that 7 of the organizations were found to be operating with expired permits while 9 others had “consistently failed to file annual returns and audited books of accounts.” Another 6 groups were “operating as NGOs without registering with the NGO Bureau.” Most affected CSOs expressed concern about the Bureau’s failure to give them an

opportunity to respond to the allegations before taking such drastic measures.

Relatedly, the government proposed that all donor programmes will be signed off by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. In the proposal, it is stated that donors are supposed to prepare country strategies jointly, and that all programmes and projects will be jointly implemented with the relevant government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). The government

suggests that the decision intends to streamline the operations of development assistance and ensure that the people of Uganda obtain maximum benefits from the assistance the country gets from non-state actors. However, the decision was construed by civil society as a move to defeat its vibrancy and independent oversight role, which is an essential ingredient of an effective and stable democracy.

### 3. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

#### Spike in fuel prices

Pump prices continued on their upward spiral. It started at the beginning of the financial year in July when 100 Shillings incremental tax was added for every litre of petrol. By the end of the year, cumulative tax increments amounted to a total of 1,450 Shillings tax per litre. However, pump prices again surpassed the new tax resulting into fuel price crisis that dominated the most part of the year. By the close of November 2022, Uganda fuel prices were the highest in East Africa. The average price of petrol at pump station in Uganda was Shs4,590 (approx. US\$1.3) per litre which was the highest among member states of the East African region.

#### Sharp drop in exchange rates

The Uganda shilling has persistently depreciated against the hard currencies particularly the US Dollar. The price of the dollar was highest on 19th October 2022 at 3655 UGX. It was lowest on 5th September 2024 at 3650 UGX. The Euro was highest on October 20th 2024 at 4,219 UGX, and lowest on 26th November 2019 at 3,988 UGX. Downward fluctuation of exchange rates greatly impacted on project budgets, increasing administration costs of delivering projects.

#### Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals

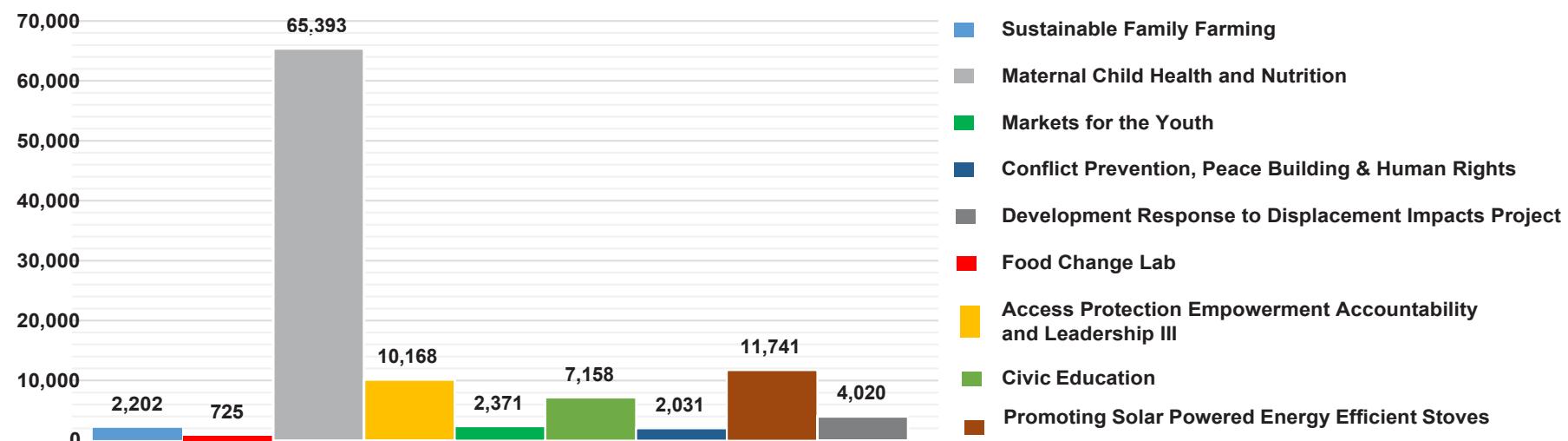
At CEMA, the SDGS is a working document that keeps our focus aligned to global development agenda. We continually work within the interconnectedness of all the 17 goals with specific attention to SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 15, and 16.





## Our outreach summary

People reached through our projects



Overall proportion of females reached

Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project 67 %

Promoting Solar Powered Energy Efficient Stoves 52 %



Annual Report 2022

# *Our story*

## Our Story

*CEMA Extension Workers provide ongoing advisory services to smallholder farmers on their gardens to enable direct transfer of skills and good practices*

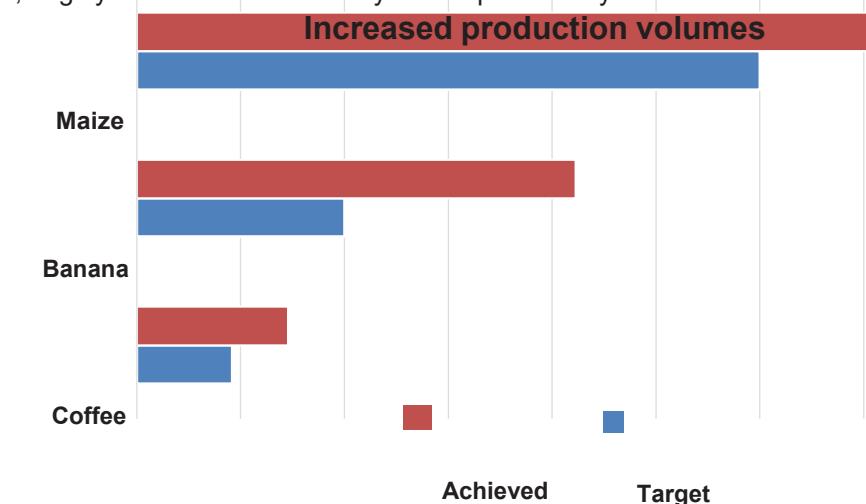
## 1.0 ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY, HOUSEHOLD INCOMES AND AGRI-BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### 1.1 Resilient and productive family farms

In 2022, CEMA's sustainable family farming development program funded by ATB Trust Fund worked with 24 farmer groups and 18 cooperatives, directly reaching 1,183 people in their households and 40,000 people in mass events. In terms of vulnerability inclusion, the program reached 400 young people (18-35 years) and 913 women. Delivered through our farmer extension and advisory services, family farmers are supported to work in 3 major value chains, including coffee, banana and maize. An outcome study of the program was conducted at the close of 2022 and overall, the program realized positive change on major indicators.

### 1.2 Increased Production Volumes

According to the outcome study, production volumes for all the targeted value chains increased, largely attributed to availability of adequate family labour.



### 1.3 Increased Farm Sales

Whereas there was a marginal increase in the annual returns of sales aggregated from the 3 key value chains. The increase in sales supported by increased prices of coffee (UGX 4,500 – 8,000 per kg) and maize (UGX 300 - 800 per kg). The sales for banana miserably plummeted as a result of a sharp price drop from over UGX 10,000 to 2,000 per bunch.

*My household income went very low due to lack of ready market for my bananas.*

*My household major source of income is from bananas. I used to sell banana twice in a month selling about 110 bunches with the least being sold at 10,000 Ugx which earns me about 700,000*

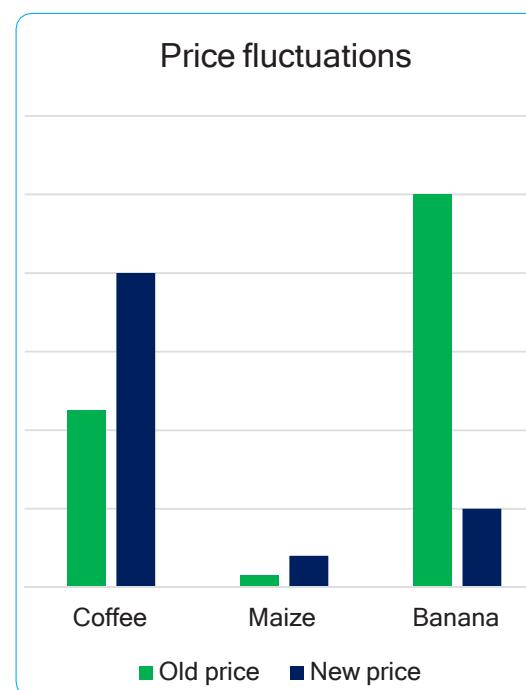
*Ugx per month. But now I earn about 30,000*

*Ugx-60,000 Ugx per months and this after cutting all the bunches in my plantation.”*

**Banana farmer from Kammengo Sub County in Mpigi District.**

### 1.4 Improved Food Security Situation

The outcome study conducted amongst supported family farmers found that their food security situation improved from the target of 70 percent to 77 percent at the end of 2022. Improvements in food security are attributed to increase in production volumes, especially on bananas and maize. In addition, the program supported 77 farmers with seed which was shared among the neighbour



households. This resulted into increased production of vegetables, including carrots, cabbages, egg plants and Sukuma wiki.

Regarding food storage, 97% of the targeted households reported having an appropriate food store with majority using the piece meal harvesting of bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans and other foods. Other appropriate food storage methods adopted by the targeted farmers included storage in bags mounted on pallets in the house, lockable metallic containers and use of sealed/ air tight bags. There is a notable shift from the use of tradition post-harvest equipment such as the granary. Only 1percent of the households surveyed were found to maintain the traditional granaries. Trainings and continuous mentorship by CEMA extension workers were also instrumental in improving the food security situation at household level.



*Only 1% of the households surveyed were found to maintain the traditional granaries.*



*Farming households trained in kitchen gardening have adopted the practices, resulting in improved food and nutrition security at household level.*

of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) through a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) with focus on Children 6- 59 Months and PLW with MAM. In order to reach a bigger population with optimal health and nutrition messages, the project leverages on an MCHN plus methodology of community engagement through a care group approach where community volunteers are selected by the community members and each of the selected volunteer is trained by the nutrition and health technical team on health and nutrition modules/concepts. The volunteer then cascades the same knowledge learnt to his/her 10-15 neighbors and continuously follows them up to ensure adoption of optimal health and nutrition practices. Program deliverables are at Health Centres, community outreaches, and household level by Nutritional Assistants and Community Based Facilitators.

### 1.5 Maternal Child Health and Nutrition

The Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) program implemented in Bididi Refugee Settlement in partnership with the Direct Aid Proram (DAP) aims to prevent stunting and all other forms of under nutrition during the first 1000 days of life. Nutrition (MCHN) targets pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6 to 23 months. The program also delivers quality treatment



*Nutrition Gardens established by program participants to improves nutrition in the household in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement*

# *Success stories*

## Story 1: Jemma Susan

18-year-old Jemma Susan is a lactating young mother enrolled for Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme (TSFP) at Bulomoni Health Centre III. When Jemma and her 19-year-old husband received their first child through caesarean section at Yumbe Hospital, little did she know that her lack of basic nutrition knowledge for self and the child was going to bring her multiple health complications. She developed engorged and painful breasts and could no longer breast feed her baby with ease and later on fell into depression because of the demands to find food for herself and the baby. Jemma was distressed with persistent issues; feelings of abandonment by her unsupportive husband, not knowing how to go about her engorged breasts and lack of food for herself and the baby. She became so weak that she decided to wean her baby from breast milk.

When Jemma visited the health centre for post-natal care (PNC), it was discovered that she was moderately acutely malnourished, screened with a

MUAC of 21cm. She was then immediately enrolled on a targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) by CEMA in partnership with Direct Aid Program at Bulomoni Health Centre III.

Jemma had resorted to feeding her 2 months baby on cow's milk, a practice that is highly discouraged for a baby of two months, and a potential cause of morbidity and malnutrition in children. Besides, the practice of feeding the baby on cow's milk was expensive, unsustainable and not nutritious for the child.

One day during her TSFP visit she was told to attend one of the nutrition education sessions on breastfeeding, where she got opportunity to share her ordeal with other mothers.

In the nutrition shelter where she sat amongst the other clients and caregivers, Jemma attentively listened to the Nutrition Assistant highlight the benefits of breast milk; as being inexpensive, nutritious, body protective and discouraged mixed

feeding. In her narration, Jemma revealed that the awareness she received that day was deeply impressed on her heart that she wished she had the knowledge from the time she gave birth to her baby. As Jemma continued to listen to the Nutrition Assistant emphasize that adequate nutrition during infancy and early childhood are mandatory to ensure childhood growth, health and development of the baby, she was greatly moved and wanted to breastfeed her child again. After the nutrition education sessions, she moved closer to the Nutrition Volunteer and softly whispered "I need to talk to you; I have an urgent breastfeeding problem". She was directed to a secluded counselling corner where the volunteer met her; with tears rolling down her eyes she narrated her experiences, from the time she had a caesarean delivery, and showed her the engorged breast. The Nutrition Assistant, with the aim to discover the cause of engorgement requested her to place the baby on the breast and alas just as she had predicted noticed wrong attachment of the baby onto the

breast. The Nutrition Assistant wore a warm smile and encouraged her to be strong and promised her that the problem of painful breasts was going to be sorted within a few days if she adhered to the advice given. She was also told to gently hand-press the breast milk from the engorged breast using warm water and resume breastfeeding with right positioning and attachment.



*Jemma is happy one month after practicing proper attachment, during the second home visit*

After 3 days, a follow up visit was made to Jemma's home to see how she was progressing with advice. It was found that the engorged breast was beginning to heal and resumed to breast feed her baby. Jemma full of excitement, found courage to put into practice all the nutrition advice she could get at the health centre and at home. As a result of these efforts, her nutrition status improved to Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of 22.8cm. Happy Jemma now teaches mothers around her homestead of the power of optimal breastfeeding attachment or latching and how it prevents breast engorgement and ensures sufficient drainage of the breast for continued milk supply.

During the home visit; Jemma's adolescent husband was also taught on ways he could get involved in making sure his household had a good nutrition and health status. The young couple was advised to establish a kitchen garden to ensure they have affordable nutritious food at all times.

### Strengthening Agricultural extension and advisory for family farmers

Agriculture extension services remain the main conduit for disseminating information on farm technologies, supporting rural adult learning and building the capacity of farmers in technical and managerial skills.

CEMA introduced a community-based agricultural extension program at the start of 2022 to address glaring farm extension service gaps in Kabarole, Mpigi and Masaka Districts. According to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (2020), the ratio of extension worker to farmer is 1: 1,800 whereas the recommended is 1:500 (the approved structure is 13 officers at district level and 3 extension staff at sub-county level).



*CEMA Agriculture Experts provide on-call extension and advisory services to smallholder farmers*

CEMA extension workers are working with farm families organized in their associations to transfer skills for good agricultural practices (GAPs) through on-farm demonstrations, mentoring groups to streamline governance and facilitate linkages with agriculture market system actors.

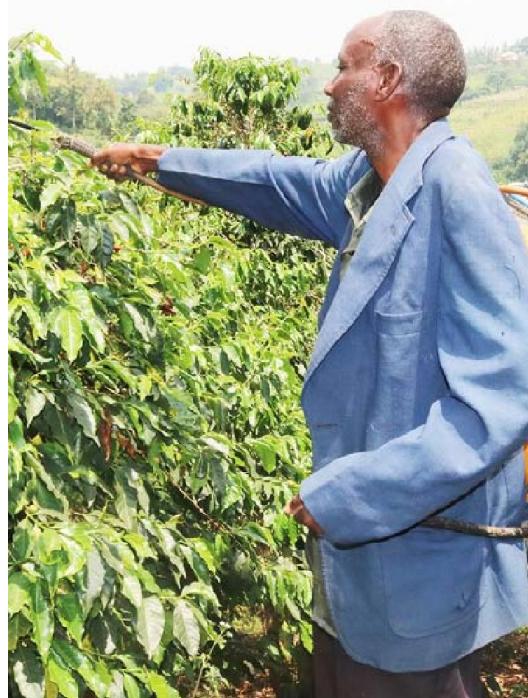
CEMA farm extension operates a demand driven approach, responding to the felt needs of farmers. Through the farmer hotline (0800133533) stationed at CEMA offices and daily interfaces with the communities, farmers' questions are received by the experts, researched and responded to on radio for the benefit of the wider community.

CEMA extension workers are always on call to respond to questions from the farmers. This approach proved to meet the core mandate of agriculture extension, most importantly spending adequate time with the farmer and providing timely response to advisory needs.

### **Application of Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)**

One of the key success factors for increased farm production in 2022 was the resilience achieved through adoption of Good Agriculture Practices. For sustainable family farmers, the adoption agro-ecological practices as part of the wider GAPs were so critical as testified by participating households in the program.

### **Advancing agro-ecological farming technologies**



*Kasule makes and uses organic inputs on his farm*



## Story 2: Matia Kasule

Matia Kasule is the chairperson of Buwunga Coffee Growers Association in Masaka District. He is also a participating farmer in the Sustainable Family Farming Project implemented by CEMA with funding from ABT Trust Fund. He was trained by CEMA Extension Workers in the use of bio-concoctions, which are organic farm inputs for prevention of pests and diseases. Bio-concoctions can also be used as a soil conditioner to boost and maintain the health and productivity of the soil. In his mid-60s, Kasule is a good student who practices what he learned. He uses selected green plants, ash, urine and pepper to process organic pesticides and manure. Kasule has trained his association members in the same technologies. He attests to the benefits of using organic farm inputs. His coffee plantation is much healthier than his neighbors' who have not adopted similar practices. Productivity has since improved and the coffee beans are heavier.

Kasule and members of Buwunga Coffee Growers Association have weaned-off dependence on synthetic pesticides and soil conditioners. Before he was introduced to organic methods by CEMA, Kasule was using synthetic chemicals, spending between 70,000 – 80,000 Uganda Shillings per season. He says that this cost has significantly been reduced, knowing that synthetic farm inputs degrade the soils. Kasule however, testifies to some challenges of stubborn pests and humid conditions. When he approached CEMA Extension Workers, he was advised to use synthetic inputs in moderation, and in particular application of small amounts of Dithiane to prevent scorching of crops during humid conditions.

In addition, Kasule's bio-concoctions have earned him some income. Passersby on his coffee farm noticed that his coffee and other crops were doing so well, so, they were curious to find out his secret and requested to buy his product. Indeed, the market just knocked on his door. He sells 5 litres of bio-concoctions for 10,000 Uganda shillings, a price lesser than synthetic products to promote organic farming. Kasule proposes that if he had larger containers, like a 10, 000 litre tank and packing containers, he would increase production for sale. He says that giving his product good packaging will build confidence of the buyers that they are using a genuinely refined product.

Kasule is all praise for organic farm products. He asserts that because of their broad-spectrum composition of materials obtained from nature, bio-concoctions provide multiple benefits for pest control, vigor growth of crops and soil improvement.

However, Kasule cautions that it's important to carefully master the mixing of the right amount of ingredients to get an effective product. Bio-concoctions also do not have product user guidelines to prevent wrong application. Overdose could lead to scorching of the crops. Kasule says that he took time to do several trials to arrive at the right measures or dosage. Adequate research is needed to determine the lethal dose of bio-concoctions.

## Influencing sustainable food systems

The Mpigi Food System Lab (FSL), funded by Health Food Africa is our lead intervention for involvement in Sustainable Food Systems. A sustainable food system is one that aims to achieve food and nutrition security and healthy diets while limiting negative environmental impacts and improving socio-economic welfare.

The Mpigi FSL employs a multi-actor approach to identify the key food systems constraints and develop actions and innovation to address them. The key actors in the Mpigi FSL include; local government, District Nutrition Coordination Committee (DNCC), Coalition of the Willing (a consumer advocacy group), food ambassadors (influential leaders who promote healthy diets in their communities), smallholder farmers, small scale food processors, street food vendors, formal chefs, academia, researchers, Hospitals, nutritionists, media, artists and civil society organisations.

In Mpigi, the FSL works to fix a broken food system characteristic of high malnutrition and stunting rates among children. The district has one of the highest rates of stunting (30.3%) among children under five in Uganda.



## Key highlights

- 20 members of the Coalition of the Willing (CoW) were sensitized in different areas of the food system, including; nutrition, food safety, food loss, consumer rights and responsibilities as well as the advocacy role of CoW in food systems
- 52 food system actors were oriented in collaborative frame work on Food systems transformation.
- Influenced Mpigi District Local Government to adopt the UN collaborative framework on food system transformation, and was later signed by Council
- 72 Village Health Teams (VHTs), 48 food processors, 65 lead farmers in Mpigi District were oriented in understanding of food systems, food safety and nutrition.
- From the food safety study in Mpigi District, it was found that 54% of the inspected public eating places' employees (waiters, waitresses and chefs) did not have effective hair restraints. Poor waste management was observed where some food stalls in Mpigi Town Council, Bujuuko Trading Centre and Kayabwe Town Council were selling food stuffs closest to garbage points while abattoirs were found with poor waste management and drainage system.

## Financial Access for Refugees and Host Communities

CEMA implemented the Village Savings and Loans Association Plus initiative (VSLA Plus) as part of the wider ECHO-APEAL Consortium package designed to enhance provision of targeted life-saving protection and inclusive services to refugees and vulnerable host communities.

In one of our success stories, it's gratifying to see how VSLAs empower refugee women integrate in the foreign country but also participate in the development of the local economy.

### *Story 5: Esther Areymo*

Esther Areymo 30, a South Sudanese national, refugee and a mother of one, survived the onslaught of civil and ethnic wars in South Sudan in 2018, fleeing to Uganda with a few members of her family. Esther is now a mother of one child. She and her family have since resettled in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

Esther recalls the dark days and suffering before she joined one of the CEMA-supported VSLA Groups, Prosperity VSLA Group in Kiryandongo. The group is compromised up of 30 members, of which 27 are women. In the group, where she was taught how to save money, she started saving a paltry UGX 6,000/= monthly portion of the WFP cash transfers for refugees. Before joining the VSLA group, she was using her own small money to buy and vend tomatoes from house to house in the trading centre to find buyers and the small profits that she made would be used to growthe business. After saving several times with the group, she requested for a loan of UGX 100,000/= which



*Esther Areymo attends to her grocery stall*

she used as capital to increase her stock. All profits that accrued were kept aside to service the loan, which she paid back without much struggle. After clearing the loan, she borrowed more money which she was given due to her good established credit worthiness. She borrowed UGX 250,000/= which she used to pay three months' rent for her business kiosk and also stocked more items.

As time went on, and her business starting to expand, Esther felt that she needed to move her business premises from a kiosk to a spacious place, which she did. After some time, the landlord decided to sale off the house. Esther went back to the VSLA, borrowed more money and bought off the house which she currently owns. Together withher friends, they celebrated the achievement and hard work. She furnished the house with more stocking shelves and added more items such as soap, salt, water, cereals and other basic home items that people always buy.

According to Esther, the VSLA was a game changer,first by providing a financial boost to her business

idea, and then a social belonging to a group from where she derives emotional support to confidently face life's challenges that come with forced migration. She now uses her success story to inspire young people in the settlement to hope again. Esther is also able to support the extendedmembers of her family.



## 2.0 ENHANCING CIVIC COMPETENCE THROUGH RESEARCH, POLICY AND ADVOCACY

*Under this program area, CEMA partnered with the European Commission to advance peaceful co-existence and respect for human rights in Northern Uganda. We also partnered with Minority Rights Group International to build an effective conflict early warning infrastructure for conflict prone areas in what is called, “Networks for Peace: Preventing and resolving conflicts through early warning mechanisms in Africa”.*

### 2.1 Conflict prevention and peace building

#### 2.1.1 Conflict early warning and response

CEMA continued to strengthen conflict early warning mechanisms amongst the Basongora pastoralists and coordinate activities for early response. CEMA works with a network of 30 peace ambassadors, 80 community members organized in 4 groups of the coalition of the willing known as Nyekundire (participation by choice), security agencies, local governments and other public agencies to deescalate risky incidences of conflicts violence. In its third year of implementation, the Networks for Peace project is supported by Minority Group International with funding from UKAID.

#### Case Study 1: Ministry of Lands reopens boundaries of disputed land in Kasese

A conflict mapping study conducted by CEMA in 2021 revealed that local communities in Kasese were approaching violent boundary conflicts in Kahendero with Uganda Wild Authority, the public custodians of Queen Elizabeth National Park. A number of reports had been received through the Early Warning System, about animals becoming a menace to the local community, destroying crops, attacking livestock and endangering human life. CEMA and Peace Ambassadors were also involved in series of engagements, sensitizing communities on peaceful conflict resolution, mediating and amplifying the outcries of the local people with local and central government leaders to resolve the land question.

As a result, on the 3rd August, the Ministry of Lands convened a special meeting at Muhokya Sub County Headquarters to address the contestation over 9,000 acres stretch of land in Kahendero, neighboring Queen Elizabeth National Park.

Efforts to open the boundaries in the past had stalled due to alleged failure of government to involve the community. Learning from this experience, the

Ministry of Lands constituted a joint technical committee to reopen the boundaries. The committee comprised surveyors from the Lands Ministry, officials from UWA, local leaders and members of the community.

The preferred participatory process to resolve the conflict had been long advocated for by CEMA, while leading conflict mediation



between Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the local community. The participatory process was commended by Kasese District Leadership, UWA and the community who suspected that they had been intentionally sidelined in the previous attempts to open the boundaries. It was also intimated by residents of Kahendero that the production of GeoMaps upon which the boundary demarcation had been drawn by the Lands Ministry without their involvement. During the boundary opening exercise, the District Chairperson of Kasese, Hon. Muhindi Elphaz called for respect of the established boundaries from the conflicting parties. Pontius Ezuma, the Chief Warden at Queen Elizabeth National Park called for rebuilding of relations between UWA and the local community and amicable resolution of contentions as they arise. It is hoped that the exercise to open boundaries will indefinitely ease tensions between the conflicting parties.

## 2.2 Peaceful Co-existence & Respect for Human Rights

CEMA interventions aimed to enhance good governance, rule of law and human rights. In partnership with the European Commission, the civic education program enhanced

citizens' civic competence.

### Conflict Mapping

In October, CEMA commissioned a conflict mapping study to gather in-depth insights of conflicts affecting refugee and host communities in Northern Uganda. In the findings, different forms of conflicts consisted of:

- Resource based conflicts, mainly concerning access to land, building materials and fuel
- Identity conflicts that are mainly ethnic driven
- Generational conflicts involving the youth and the adults
- Structural and relationship conflicts



Other forms of conflicts were mainly influenced by the external actors, inherited from the places of origin of the refugees which were still imbedded in ethnic identity. It was further revealed that the above forms of conflict were fueled or driven by conflicting livelihoods (e.g., livestock farming versus crop farming), limited social services,

*Fencing-off gardens and homesteads among the Dinka and Nuer pastoral refugee communities helps prevent conflicts resulting from livestock trespass and grazing of neighbours' gardens.*

## 2.3 Aiding access to justice for the poor

The CEMA Human Rights Clinic continued to provide pro bono legal advisory services to indigent persons, be it mediation, giving information, or referrals. Complaints are usually registered through the early warning system online, call centre or mobile phone SMSs. Legal information is also disseminated through VOT FM Radio and many times mediation is administered through community outreaches.



Note: (this is a true story but using fictional characters for confidentiality of information shared)

CEMA Human Rights Clinic received a complaint from Kasenene V alleging that Ivan B unlawfully built his house on her land. That upon the death of Mutabazi the father to Kasenene V and five others, his property was distributed amongst his children and widow by the elders of the clan, demarcations were duly designated and an agreement thereto executed. Amongst the children who received land was Deusdedit M (RIP) a father to Ivan B. That when the father of Ivan B passed on Kasenene V brought Ivan B to stay in with his grandmother who was being taken care of by Kasenene V. That when the widow passed on, her property was also divided amongst the six children (including the late Deusdedit M whose share was given to his son Ivan B) and the house was given to Kasenene V since she had constructed it. That later when Ivan B was nineteen years, fully aware of his late father's property and share, he built a semi-permanent house on the land of his then care taker (Kasenene V), he promised to demolish the house. He however kept upgrading the house despite the warnings from Kasenene for 14 years (and as per the time of reporting, the house was more of a permanent house).

When the Human Rights Clinic contacted him, he informed us that he was raised by Kasenene V and

thus has every right over her property. He further added that his aunt Kasenene V is the one who told her to build on that site.

The clinic invited the parties for a mediation meeting which was held on the disputed property. Among the invited people were the LC1, Lc2 and Lc3 chairpersons of the community, clan members, residents of the village among others. The CEMA Legal Officer educated the parties about the law in regard to the various issues that arise from the facts and their resolution in the formal procedure with much emphasis and cutting the advantages of ending the matter at mediation

The attendees of the Mediation suggested various solutions to the challenge and finally settled for the most convenient solution. The attendees resolved that the house should not be demolished but rather that piece of land (land A) is given to Ivan B and a piece of land of the same measurement should be measured off the land (land B) that belonged to Ivan B (the share of his late father Deusdedit) and given to Kasenene V. The attendees also appreciated the fact that the land taken by Ivan B was of more value than the land being given to Kasenene (since it was close to the road) therefore they agreed that an extra 20% of land A should be added on Land B for matters of Justice. This resolution was unanimously welcomed and an agreement was executed and both parties signed.

## **2.4 Youth Engagement**

### **2.4.1 Enterprises for Youth**

The Enterprises for Youth Program was launched, funded by DW Foundation. 1,472 young people organized in their groups with a motivation to collectively and collaboratively increase their influencing power in the agricultural market systems were reached through:

- Group profiling and selection (70 groups)
- Training of youth champions in group dynamics, VSLA approaches and community engagement approaches (139 were trained)
- Mentorship of youth groups in group dynamics

### **2.4.2 Increased gainful involvement of the youth in agriculture**

Under the sustainable family farming, improvement was registered in the number of youths finding autonomous livelihoods in the program value chains. A total of 250 youths were registered compared to the set target of 200 youths. This result can be attributed to the fact that CEMA continued working with the existing youth groups in Kamengo, Buwama and

Bukakata sub-counties. In addition, CEMA recruited two new youth groups (Twegianne youth group in Mukungwe and Senyange youth and farmers Association). These youths were trained in saving with a purpose (SWAP), exposure learning visits, mentorships in value addition, business planning and enterprise selection.

### **2.4.3 Youth engagement through sports**

As part of CEMA's youth engagement program, VOT FM more than ever stimulated the ingenuity of young people to get involved in responsible, challenging actions to create positive social change through sports.

CEMA radio sports programming has become a cornerstone for youth engagement and rallying them to live healthy lifestyles.

VOT FM's Sports Hour Show aired Monday – Friday from 2.00PM to 4:00PM is a unique program hosted by a panel of 3 sports journalists who are not only knowledgeable in the field of sports but also qualified coaches, sports delegates, and referees. The crew has hosted several dignitaries in the sports sector, including the President Rally Fraternity (Federation of Motor sports Uganda-FMU), the FUFA President Eng. Magogo Hashim,



*VOT FM sports crew and commentators, conduct weekday conversations with young people using sport as a mobilization tool for development.*

Mr. Karamagi Job who has played for Kasese Cobalt Company Limited FC in the Super League, Mr. Magezi Milton Kabuleta who has played for Express FC, Uganda Airlines FC, Hodari FC, Mbarara United and Mr. Dan Rubombora who is certified Confederation of African Football B coach, among others. Hosting such personalities is a great inspiration to young people to develop discipline in the different stations they are at in life. For young people, sports build self-discipline and skills that can be transferable to their other activities.

### 3.0 ENHANCING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION



*Our strategic focus in the area of climate change in 2022 was to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities through the promotion of energy saving technologies.*

#### 3.1 Promoting Solar Powered Energy Efficient Stoves (PROSPERS)

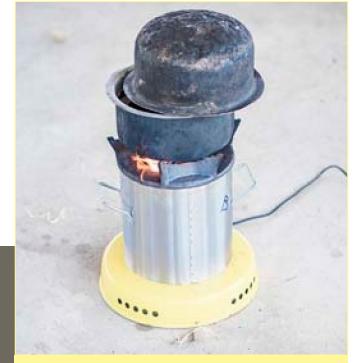
The Promoting Solar Powered Energy Efficient Stoves project, implemented in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement (Kyegegwa District) implemented in partnership with Climate Action Network Uganda (CANU), was funded

This project promoted solar-powered energy-efficient stoves and briquettes through improving access to quality and affordable clean energy solutions and maintenance. In order to promote ownership and ensure sustainability of project outcomes, the project adopted a business model called User Referral Bonus (URB) model whereby clients are able to reduce the monthly instalments on which they purchase the product by recommending it to a friend. Briquette production was also purely established as an income generating enterprise for

participating groups to address the high demand for affordable and accessible fuel alternative for refugee and host populations. On the social side, these energy solutions create a leeway for women and girls who shoulder the burden of domestic chores, collecting firewood and in the process experience untold sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).



*Charcoal  
briquettes*



*ACE One Stove marketed through the User Referral Bonus (URB) model*

- 700 ACE1 stoves sold out to 700 households
- 10 briquettes making machines distributed to 10 groups
- 10 groups trained in quality briquette production and marketing
- 05 local mechanics trained in briquette machine repair and maintenance

## WEKA HAKIBASTORY

WEKA HAKIBA is a Swahili translation of “KEEP VIGILANT or KEEP ALERT”. Weka Hakiba is one of the beneficiary groups of the PROSPERS project. In her testimony, Alphonsina Muhawwe, the group's Chairperson exudes the vigilance that members of this group have shown in taking-up some of the novel programs that support refugees. It's not a vigilance to receive handouts but to learn, innovate and make a living in sometimes an intimidating migrant environment. With a membership of 25 women, the group received specialised training in briquette production. With CEMA's intervention, the group was supported with a set of motorised briquettes making machine with production capacity of 300kgs per day. Weka Hakiba women have one unique success factor for their business, and that is their mastery skill in making a good binder for the briquettes. While many artisan players in briquette industry continues to struggle with standardisation of product quality, the women of Weka Hakiba have an instinct to get the rightful ratio of the ingredients. According to Alphonsina, Weka Hakiba has so far largely achieved their objectives of the project. Their dependence on firewood and its scarcity has been removed. They are also hitting the energy market with a promising product to improve their livelihood.

### 3.2 Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)

Also implemented was the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP), a government of Uganda partnership funded by the World Bank. The project aimed at addressing environmental challenges in refugee hosting districts brought about by unsustainable exploitation of natural resources by host communities and high refugee populations. CEMA promoted local production and use of briquettes, Lorena and Jiko stoves, and institutional cook stoves.

- 70 environmental conservation groups supported in 5 districts
- 30 motorized briquette making machines distributed to 30 groups
- 70 environmental conservation groups trained in briquettes making
- 06 institutional stoves constructed for public schools in Isingiro District
- 1,535 Lorena stoves

constructed for households

- 17 Kilns constructed for burning portable cookstoves
- 17 groups trained in molding portable cookstoves (Jiko Stoves)
- 156 youths trained as TOTs in household Lorena stove construction





## 4.0 INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION

*The Information, Research and Communication Unit continued to execute its research and communication mandate.*

### 4.1 Research Products

#### 4.1.1 Dietary Diversity Study in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement

This study was conducted in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement amongst pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 5 years. It aimed obtaining in-depth comparative study of how dietary diversity amongst the target group contributes to Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and chronic malnutrition (Stunting) in Kyaka II refugee settlement. In addition, the study aimed to generate evidence on the understanding of healthy diets in Kyaka II and factors that prevent the study group from accessing healthy diets. The results of the study will contribute to a more conducive policy environment, laws and development programmes that make the region's food system more inclusive, sustainable, diverse, healthy, acceptable and affordable foods available to all to address the glaring challenge of stunting in Kyaka II.



Respect for Human Rights among Refugees & Host Communities Project in Palebek (Lamwo District), Rhino Camp (Arua District) and Bidi Bidi (Yumbe District).

#### 4.1.2 Conflict Mapping Study



of the "Advancing Peaceful Co-existence &

The key objectives of the study were to assess the conflict situation, existing gaps in the mitigation measures and management structures, and suggest practical recommendations in relation to approaches and interventions that can contribute to achievement of Peaceful coexistence within the refugee settlements and host communities.

The report explains the characteristics of the existing conflicts, the causes and drivers, the nature of the conflict actors, indicators, what has been done to address the conflict contexts, the gaps thereof and suggests practical recommendations for instituting sustainable peaceful coexistence interventions.

#### 4.1.3 Food Safety Study in Mpigi District

This food safety study was undertaken by CEMA with support from Health Food Africato generate situational evidence on proper food handling protocols in Mpigi District. A sample of food markets, public eating places and abattoirs was inspected by the research team, and data collected based on recommended food safety standards.



*Slaughterhouse waste  
management in Kammengo  
abattoir*

*Fresh  
food  
stalls  
next to  
a  
landfill  
in  
Kayabw  
e  
market*



#### 4.1.4 Food System Lab Blogs

The IRC unit produced and published three blogs online, highlighting issues shrouded in a broken food system;

1. Visioning sustainable production and consumption of nutritious food in Mpigi [<https://healthyfoodafrica.eu/blog/visioning-sustainable-production-and-consumption-of-nutritious-food-in-Mpigi/>]
2. Community perception on the burden of malnutrition and child stunting in Mpigi District [<http://guideug.org/admin/uploads/Nutrition.pdf>]
3. Growing cities, new food safety challenges: Case of Mpigi [<http://guideug.org/newspage.php?id=32>]

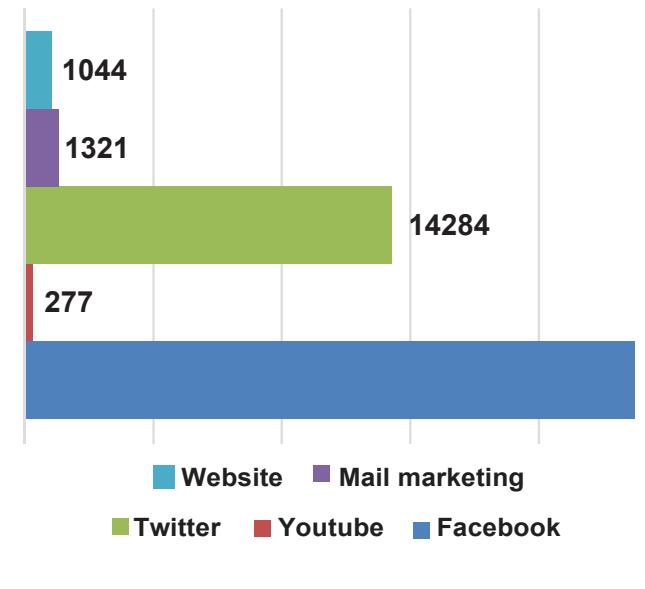


*Unhygienic handling of meat in some city abattoir. These findings feed into advocacy for addressing food safety challenges in Fort Portal City.*

#### 4.2 Information and Communication outcomes

##### 4.2.1 Online communication

With growing importance of digital communication, CEMA enhanced the use of internet to communicate our work. The following graphic table shows our audience reach from the use of social media and the website.



## 5.0 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

*Across CEMA programs, the gender dimension of our interventions applies to the larger group of beneficiaries and any attention paid to it does not make it exclusive to any particular program. As such, this section highlights selected areas where gender aspects are integrated.*



### 5.1 Enhancing gender equality in the coffee sector through men--engage

At the backdrop of a lucrative coffee sector lies serious gender concerns where women reportedly suffer various forms of domestic violence meted on them by men. Accordingly, there are ample literature and research pointing accusing fingers to men as perpetrators of gender-based violence.

At CEMA, we have learned from experience, while working with coffee farming communities that during peak seasons of coffee harvesting and marketing, there is reported escalation of GBV cases in the households. It's reported that violence on women and men arises from domestic disagreements on the control and use of coffee revenues. In patriarchal societies, men assume excessive power over control of resources negating the immense contribution of women and their right to equal treatment in accessing those resources.



*Men Engage GBV awareness meeting at Kabonera Peak Modern CoffeeFarmers' Cooperative Society*

Both issues of domestic violence and early marriages are associated to access and management of resources at household level.

In 2022, CEMA trained 10 men from Kabonera Peak Modern Coffee Farmers' Cooperative Society in mitigating gender-based violence amongst the coffee farming community while directly working with men, in what was called Men Engage. The Men Engage idea is CEMA's pragmatic response to GBV. It involves men working with men to bring awareness on GBV issues, persuade, negotiate and seek their commitment to the adoption of respectful and positive social and cultural norms with respect to gender equality. Men engage enrolls selected men from the community as role models and advocates against male orchestrated GBV.

Ronald Jjemba, the chairperson of Kabonera Role Model Men Engage Group asserts that household conflicts over money are the leading cause of GBV during the peak seasons of coffee harvesting and marketing. Through awareness rising and mediation of cases, more men are brought to the cognizance and appreciation of behavior change. GBV creates severe effects for the coffee sector. According to Ronald, GBV directly affects workforce productivity, reduces production volumes and consequently affects household revenues and the entire performance of the sector. It's often

asserted that societies that treat women badly are poorer and retrogressive.

### 5.3 Equitable access and control over production and household resources

From the sustainable family farming program, we registered overall increase in the number of households reporting joint decision making over household resources and joint planning and decision making over production resources. This can be attributed to the trainings in joint household and awareness raising on radio. In addition, the programme registered equally registered an increase in the number of household reporting absence to Gender Based Violence.

This can be attributed to the sensitization on the triggers of GBV on radio, men engage activities, training of media personalities to create awareness on GBV risk identification, mitigation and response, timely referral of GBV cases to other partners along the GBV referral pathway.

### 5.4 Addressing Child Malnutrition linked to Gender Based Violence

In Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the men engage model was used to promote optimal health and nutrition practices for pregnant, lactating mothers and their babies. During routine nutrition education and counselling sessions, CEMA Nutrition Team encourages mothers to freely share information on non-health issues that are contributing to poor response of their children to Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSP).

While probing a mother whose child was taking exceptionally time longer on program than



*Ronald Jjemba, the chairperson of Kabonera Role Model Men Engage Group*

recommended, it was discovered that the mother of the child was staying with an abusive alcoholic husband who was not proving food for the family. The mother narrated her ordeal.

"My husband chose alcohol over us, he is always drunk and never home, night after night I am physically and emotionally abused. I toil alone

to provide for all household needs and providing enough food for the children is a constant struggle.

This was a hurtful confession from a mother whose child is a beneficiary of the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) services in Kaborogota, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. Raising children

single-handedly is not a very easy task for women, worse if they have to endure abusive relationships.

In order to address this nasty issue, the nutrition team visited the couple's home to address the issue head-on while engaging the husband directly. Care was taken not to further destabilize the home but rather used choice words in a way that do not escalate tension in the family. After two consecutive mediation sessions with the couple, the KRC team realized that despite the couple's struggles, the couple still wanted to move on without conflict. The husband accepted to be more accountable to his family and together with the wife engage in food production at home utilizing the small land they have. The father sensitized and accepted to take part in the feeding of the child during meal times. He accepted to restrain from excessive alcohol intake which would enable him have more productive time for his family. The husband and wife were thankful for the services CEMA provides through its staffs to see their families happier. For behavior change to take place on the part of the husband, CEMA staff continued to visit the family regularly for monitoring and support.



*CEMA Nutrition Staff during one the home visits to TSFP clients*

## 6.0 2024 HIGHLIGHTS

### 6.1 CEMA subscribes to the 13 Principles for food systems transformation

CEMA signed a declaration to adopt the 13 principles for food system transformation. These principles provide a unifying factor of CEMA's focus on food systems, agroecology and the environment through robust collaboration with relevant actors. In a related development, CEMA was able to influence Mpigi District Local Government to adopt the Collaborative Framework for Food Systems Transformation.



### 6.2 CEMA Institutional Strengthening

With funding from WPHF and support from UN Women, CEMA trained nine (9) of her staff in M&E and information management systems and financial management. Under this project, CEMA also procured 5 computers for financial and administrative records management and 1 projector to facilitate institutional communication and learning. A computer software for use by CEMA in Information Management Systems (IMS) was also developed and installed.



### Closure of the 2017--2022 strategic planning period

Our five-year strategic plan 2017- 2022 came to a close at the end of 2024. The process to develop a new strategic plan commenced with review of the old plan and wide stakeholder consultations on their views into the new plan. The development of the 5-year strategic plan (2023-2027) will be concluded in January 2023.



Stakeholder consultations during CEMA strategic planning for the period 2023-2027.

### **6.3 Commemoration of the International Youth Day 2024**

The International Youth Day was celebrated on the 12th August 2022. In Fort Portal, the celebrations were held at Kicwamba Technical College, organized by CEMA, the Youth Innovation Hub, Y-Factor, Ile DePaix, the Youth Councils of Kabarole District and Fort Portal City and supported by GOAL under the Young Africa Works; Markets for Youth Program. In Northern Uganda, the Day was commemorated in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement, under the auspices of European Union funded peace programme.



The theme of the 2024 International Youth Day underscored the role of young people in transforming the currently troubled Food System, and sought their ingenuity and innovation to fix its deficiencies.

As CEMA, the message of the International Youth Day addressed two strategic elements of our mission; promoting youth engagement in fulfilling and dignified work and influencing system change for food security and nutrition for all.

### **6.4 The annual African CITY FOOD month campaign**

On 29th July 2022, CEMA joined Health Food Africa and Hivos to participate in the African City Food Month campaign webinar, that focused on the Multiplicities of entry points into urban food governance through the lenses of "Food Sensitive Urban Planning" and the "City Food Systems".

The annual event is organized by ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability), a global network working with numerous local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development. The African City Food Month campaign highlights diverse, innovative and evolving African urban food systems. During the event, CEMA presented the operations of the Fort Portal Food System Lab to the global audience.

## **6.5 The Networks for Peace, Multi-Country Peace Conference, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 21st – 22nd September, 2022**

CEMA was represented at the Multi-Country Peace Conference in Yaoundé, Cameroon by the Executive Director, Mr. Abas Ruhweza and the Program Officer,

Ms. Claire Nansubuga. The conference is an annual meeting of the Network for peace project involving Minority Rights Group International and national partners from Uganda, Kenya and Cameroon.

The project works to build a formidable conflict early warning infrastructure, constituting of local communities, peace ambassadors (community resource persons), civil society, media, security

agencies and respective duty bears. The multi-stakeholder arrangement of early warning uses evidence-based information generated through the online reporting system (<https://rwenzoriconflictprevention.info/>). The conference discussed identity-based conflicts in the three countries and reflected on the opportunities and challenges to peace building with intention to generate ideas and consensus for collective action.



## Financial Statements

### An overview of financials

	Dec--22	UGX
<b>GRANT INCOME</b>		
DAP		-
USAID	592,320,000	
UN WOMEN	153,483,224	
HIVOS		-
HEALTH FOOD AFRICA	315,503,750	
ATB TRUST FUND	830,253,754	
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	286,729,301	
DW FOUNDATION	271,287,736	
CARE INTERNATIONAL	84,569,674	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,534,147,439</b>	
<b>OTHER INCOMES</b>		
Rental Income		
Consultancy	13,296,300	
CEMA Farm		
Interest Income	1,138,490	
Other Income	16,494,189	
Revaluation Gain		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,928,979</b>	

### Statement of income and expenditure

	Note	Dec-- 2022
<b>INCOME</b>		UGX
Grant income	2	2,534,147,439
Other incomes	3	30,928,979
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>2,565,076,418</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Administrative expenses	4	480,568,472
Direct Programme expenditure	5	2,000,979,875
Depreciation	6	8,929,887
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>2,490,478,234</b>
<b>Surplus</b>		<b>7,459,8184</b>

## Human Resources

### The Board of Directors

No.	Name	Position
1.	Ms. Hawa Karungi	Chairperson, Board of Directors
2.	Ms. Lynda Aliija	Secretary, Board of Directors
3.	Ms. Banura Caroline	Treasurer, Board of Directors
4.	Mr. Abas Ruhweza	Member
5.	Mr. Ismail Ruhweza	Member

### The staff

1.	Abas Ruhweza	Executive Director
2.	Claire Nansubuga	Director of Programs
3.	Rita Kabagabu	Director, Finance and Administration

4.	Andrew Aheebwa	Director, Monitoring and Evaluation
5.	Kansiime Diana	Human Resource and PSEA Focal Person
6.	Edith Tushabe	Accountant
7.	Mwesige Michael	Resource Mobilisation Coordinator
8.	Lawrence Karamagi	Communications Officer
9.	Sarah Kankunda	Field Coordinator – Kyaka II
10.	Doreen Komujuni	Field Coordinator – Rwamwanja
11.	John Byaruhanga	Coordinator – Kyangwali
12.	Grace Nakanya	Administrative Assistant
13.	Mugume John	Driver
14.	Swaleh Mayanja	Driver
15.	Aisha Ageno	Welfare Officer
16.	Agaba Jonathan	WASH Officer

## OUR PARTNERS IN 2022



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<i>Facebook</i>	<a href="https://facebook.com/cema">https://facebook.com/cema</a>
<i>Twitter/X</i>	<a href="https://twitter.com/@cema_uganda">@cema_uganda</a>
<i>Youtube</i>	<a href="https://youtube.com/@Centre4EnvironmentandMigration">https://youtube.com/@Centre4EnvironmentandMigration</a>