

Menya Balonde

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PROJECT OFFICER

DISASTER

MANAGEMENT

Ummah Child

Foundation

Mbale

Uganda

East Africa

2011

1.0 Background and Historical Perspective of Landslides in Bulambuli

Bulambuli District was carved out of Sironko District in 2010. Part of the district falls within the Mount Elgon volcanics which are known for its environmental sensitivity. In 2010 landslides devastated the parts of Sisiyi and Buluganya killing 26 people. It is also said without confirmation that some four people were swept down by fast moving waters making the number of the dead 30. It should be noted that landslides continue to manifest even up to recently.

Landslides are not a new phenomenon in Bulambuli. A survey carried out in 2010 on landslides in Sironko indicated that they occur mostly in

11 sub-counties then. These included Zesui, Buginyanya, Bumasifwa, Buluganya, Masila, Bulago, Buyobo, Buwalasi, Butandiga, Busulani and Sisiyi. Zesui was the most hit by landslides then. Documentary evidence reveals that the occurrences were most pronounced between 1992 and 2001. however the landslides occurred in 2011

1. Name of Humanitarian Programme

The name of the humanitarian programme handled by Ummah Child Foundation (UCF) is **emergency response to landslide disaster in Bulambuli district**. The targeted attention was to restore harmony by mitigating the effects of the landslide disaster.

1.1 Nature of UCF

UCF is a muslim faith based non profit organization and it was established on muslim principles of serving the entire community regardless of some ones faith or ethnic origin, in 2010 and the same time UCF is an affiliate of UGANDA MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL which is a governing body of the muslims in Uganda. It is basically a coordinating or networking agency of beneficiary development groups, governmental and non-governmental development agencies. The shared mission is to promote sustainable livelihoods for socio-economically disadvantaged children, youth, women, older persons and people with

disabilities. Disaster management and above all to offer DAAWA in the community.

UCF head office is located in Mbale the heartland of Bugisu sub-region. Bugisu sub-region is made up of five districts namely Mbale, Sironko, Bulambuli, Manafwa and Bududa, all inhabited by a people called the Bagisu. These are vulnerable to landslides given the fact that there are high settlements, characterized by land fragmentation located in the slopes of Mount Elgon.

1.2 Staffing of UCF

UCF is well staffed with competent human resource cutting across the board. Its management structure runs across the three levels of management. ie top, middle and bottom level of management. UCF is run by a fully Board of Governors at policy level and it made of the chairperson, vice chairperson, treasurer/finance officer and four (4) members.

The policy implementation organ is made up of the executive director, project officer, project administrative assistant, and project secretary, office messenger. and DAAWA Officer

2. Date

The date defining the activity in which UCF was 2011 in Bulambuli district.

3. Disaster to which the project was responding

UCF was responding to the landslide disaster in Bulambuli district.

It will be observed that since Bugisu sub-region and Bulambuli district in particular is located in the slopes of Mount Elgon, it is vulnerable to landslides. These have in the past and to date continue to have far reaching effects upon local communities. Human and economic resources alike have been destroyed due displacement and unprecedented death and loss of property arising from landslide disasters.

4. Size of the population served (Beneficiaries)

With regard to population attended to, it is not very clear since many Faith Based Organizations and non- Faith Based Organizations, CBOs, central and local government authorities all took part alongside UCF. It is however important to note from our available records that about six hundred (600) people from two (2) villages were served and benefited accordingly from our meager relief support services and goods. It will be noted that we took part in relocating and resettling landslide victims and aiding them to cope with the challenges of the new life in the aftermath of the landslide disaster.

5. Budget Estimate

The budget of UCF was Uganda Shillings 10,500,000= (Ten Million, Five hundred Thousand shillings only). This approximately US Dollars \$3,000=. This though meager, it went a long way in supplementing the efforts of other partners and thus coming to the aid of the landslide victims in Bulambuli district. and also we managed to get 80,800,000 Uganda Shillings and the equivalent in us dollars was 29,926\$ and below is the break down.

Budget DONATION FROM UGANDA MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL

	Item	Cost in Uganda Shillings	Cost in US Dollars
1	Food supplies	3,500,000=	US Dollar \$1,000=
2	Domestic utensils	3,500,000=	US Dollar \$1,000=
3	Transport and other expenses	3,500,000=	US Dollar \$1,000=
4	Total	10,500,000=	US Dollar \$3,000=

BUDGET DONATION FROM WELL WISHERS AND COPERATE BODIES

BUDGET ESTIMATES (FOOD, NON-FOOD, AND WATER INTERVENTION)				
EXPENDITURE				
Food				
Distribution of maize to centres	10	300,000	3,000,000	1,111
Distribution of beans, jerrycans and aqua tabs ¹⁰	10	300,000	3,000,000	\$ 1,111
Loading and off loading items	900	1,000	900,000	\$ 333
Facilitation to staff distributing items	10	100,000	1,000,000	\$ 370

			7,900,000	\$ 2,926
Water and sanitation				
Water containers (20lt Jerrycans) Pcs	3,000	5,000	15,000,000	\$ 5,556
Training Community Health workers	10	50,000	500,000	\$ 185
Support to community health workers (50)	16	1,000,000	16,000,000	\$ 5,926
Visits by water engineer(facilitation)	1	800,000	800,000	\$ 296
Lorry hire for transporting Jerry cans pcs	1	1,600,000	1,600,000	\$ 593
Storage of jerry cans before distribution	4	100,000	400,000	\$ 148
Procure and distribute 3000 bars of soap	3,000	3,000	9,000,000	\$ 3,333
Procure and distribute 1500 mosquito nets	1,000	8,000	8,000,000	\$ 2,963
Facilitate the district to carry out water quality testing	100	40,000	4,000,000	\$ 1,481
Facilitate the mosques and churches to carry out treatment of water sources	100	40,000	4,000,000	\$ 1,481
			59,300,000	\$ 21,963
Programme Coordination & Implementation				
Administration Coordination travel costs	3	350,000	1,050,000	\$ 389
Vehicle hire for coordination	3	750,000	2,250,000	\$ 833
Monitoring by Religious leaders from churches and mosques	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$ 370
Report production & communication	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	\$ 556
Audit Contribution	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$ 370
			6,800,000	\$ 2,519
			13,600,000	\$ 5,037
Total expenditure			80,800,000	\$

				29,926
Notes ;				
(i) Exchange rate applied =1us\$:UGX 2700				
(ii) The budget is based on assumption of 3000 households as area of intervention				
(iii) Training of trainers focuses on training 5 health workers @ sub-county parish				
(iv) The cost of food, aqua tabs and transportation to Mbale-Bulambuli is not reflected in this budget.				

6. Source of Funding

The sources of funding were raised from individuals from different parts of Uganda. Well-wishers, good Samaritans and organizations like Uganda Muslim Supreme Council gave us a donation were approached and they made donations in terms of finances and material support. For instance, old clothes, new clothes, food items, medicines and domestic utensils were realized, it should be noted that US Dollars \$32,926 were both in cash and bank cheques.as donations

7. Role Played by UCF as a Faith Based Organization

- UCF worked alongside other Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations to relocate and evacuate the landslide victims.
- Coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders on ground to benefits the landslide victims.
- Mobilizing Volunteers willing to attend disaster training
- Organizing the Space for an emergency shelter for the landslide victims.
- A large parking lot to serve as a Point of distribution (POD)
- Working with other partner organizations to write proposals to raise financial support, some supplies and donations.

- Providing guidance and counseling services to the landslide victims. however, UCF worked with other faith based organizations like mosques and churches in the following ways-
- Mobilization of mosque management committees in the affected areas of Bulambuli District
- Consultation meetings with the IMAMS were conducted
- Religious leaders participated in the distribution of humanitarian items to the affected people and at one time we used mosques and churches as a distribution centres
- The mosques mobilized funds for this activity during Friday Jumma prayers sermons
- The leader of the muslims (KHADI) was brought on board and this helped us in terms of getting friendly environment during the sensitization period. it should be noted that under the umbrella of all faiths in Uganda called inter-religious council of Uganda, we decided to also engage with church organisations in this way-
- Through regular meetings between UCF, MOSQUES and CHURCHES it helped all parties to forge a way forward on how to respond to the disaster landslides in Bulambuli District
- We encouraged church priests to sensitise people about the landslides
- Counseling and guidance services were provided to the landslide victims

8. Mobilization

In mobilizing the fore-mentioned stakeholders that came to the aid of landslide victims in Bulambuli district, UCF employed a number of methods of persuasion. Apart from reaching out to corporate organization through radios reports about the landslide disaster showing the gravity of the matter, we also used the following approaches and strategies;

- House to house mobilization campaign
- Use of the mass media particularly local F.M Radio station in Bugisu sub-region and beyond.
- Faith-based organizations approach service delivery along a “continuum of religiosity,” ranging from “faith-saturated” (or pervasively-sectarian) to “secular-oriented. Interestingly, but not surprising, the more sectarian an organization is, the more likely it is to approach service holistically, namely, because these UCF is concerned with meeting both the temporal and spiritual needs of people.
- Basing the design of a major program on religious values is one way of community mobilization used by UCF
- Use of religious teachings in staff training to eventually reach out to the targeted communities

- Use of religious teachings to encourage clients and or other stakeholders to make changes in their behavior,
- Urge clients to make a personal religious commitment in their lives in the wake of landslide disasters.
- Faith-based organizations are often trusted by the communities where they reside, typically because of their longstanding histories and involvement in the local community. UCF has always thrived on this leverage to mobilize local communities in case of a disaster.
- FBOs have earned “moral capital” through FBO leaders who lead wider community development efforts and through FBO members, who may be dedicated community activists. UCF has time and again exploited its moral capital to undertake community mobilization.
- More fundamentally, faith-based organizations have gained the trust of distressed communities. As a result, faith-based organizations and UCF in particular has become an important community anchors over the years—a place where residents can get help for any number of needs and hence a community mobilization tool.

9. Specific Services Provided

The premise that social services are more effective when they contain a faith component, at least for a significant number of people, has been the subject of conflicting research. Some argue that social services will be more effective with a faith component—that faith-based organizations will change the values and behavior of the disadvantaged while meeting their physical needs.

Faith-based organizations and UCF in this case is uniquely situated to provide critical links to local faith communities in humanitarian contexts, facilitating rapid response to disaster and reinforcing resilience of local communities for peace building and recovery.

UCF as an FBO has much to contribute in offering positive and deeply embedded language about human dignity, human relationships and their meaning in shaping the human rights discourse.

Whereas there were many services generally provided by all FBOs and other stakeholders to save the landslide victims in Bulambuli district, UCF was limited to the following;

- Relocating and resettling the landslide victims
- Providing first aid services particularly to those injured. This was however under the guidance of technical and medical personnel like nurses

- Supporting other stakeholders especially government to provide supplies like medicines and food items
- Providing free counseling services to those directly and indirectly affected by the landslide disaster.

10. Advantages of Working Through FBOs

UCF is and remains a fully-fledged FBO in Uganda. Over the years of its existence and in the process of performing humanitarian duties, it can attest to the following advantages;

FBOs have unique strengths and resources—some of which may overlap with those of their secular counterparts, while others do not. Among the strengths and resources that FBOs bring to the task of community development:

- (1) UCF is generally trusted by the local communities, particularly in distressed areas;
- (2) UCF has the opportunity to create and provide community leadership;
- (3) UCF can access human and financial capital in the form of volunteers and donations;
- (4) UCF is community and cultural anchored in areas where it has long been located and operating;
- (5) UCF is typically more readily holistic in nature; and
- (6) UCF is driven by a higher calling
- (7) UCF has been able build networks with other sister organizations, both private and government. Hence, a sense of shared identity and

priorities providing a shortcut to effective partnerships with local communities has been enhanced.

More social capital was created and maintained with faith-based approaches. Social capital, the ties that bind communities together, are best created by faith based organizations (UCF) because faith gives meaning to community service and good will, and it leverages philanthropy and volunteerism in good measure.

Faith-based approaches by UCF emphasized close personal relationships. Over time, the professionalization of social service delivery has created a degree of clinical distance between provider and client.

Faith-based organizations (UCF) has become adept at using faith as a tool to achieve meaningful secular results, and these are the outcomes that all stakeholders have become fixated on today

It should be noted that the biggest advantage of working through FBO is that it becomes more easier to mobilise the community to respond the disaster in place by using the evangelical approach of the faith (DAAWA)

11. Challenges of Working Through FBOs

The potential strengths and resources, outlined above, that faith-based organizations bring to community development may not always be

actualized. For example, despite the claim that faith-based services are distinctive in their holistic or personal approach, some scholars argue that congregations are actually more likely to engage in “fleeting contact, if any at all, with needy people.

Like any other FBO, UCF faces a number of challenges in the process of executing its noble mandate especially in landslide disaster prone areas like Bulambuli district. These are logistical, non-logistical, natural and man-made as enlisted below;

- Delayed funding from those that pledge to support the UCF activities in the field
- Difficult in reaching out to the landslide victims given the poor terrain, topography and existing road infrastructure.
- The poor mentality that FBO can only provide preachings other than humanitarian response.

Reference is hereby made below illustrating the extent of damage caused by landslide disaster in Sisiyi village in Bulambuli district



Note that it is not only a challenge to relocate communities of this kind but also a serious challenge to reach out to them for evacuation.

Additionally, there are substantive obstacles that local officials face when partnering with faith-based organizations—obstacles unique to FBOs like UCF. These challenges, which local officials of UCF will have to overcome or at least manage, can among others include:

- Religious proselytizing in the delivery of services, a past lack of engagement by local government officials that are key development partners

- Low organizational human resource and economic capacity of UCF. It's an FBO that is quite recent and new to community development activities. It nevertheless embraced the challenge to a finish.
- Competition for funding with more experienced secular organizations like Foundation for the development of needy communities (FDNC), Bugisu Civil Society Network (BUCINET) ETC.
- Negative community perceptions if FBO services are targeted to congregants over non-congregants. UCF is Muslim founded working in pre-dominantly Christian society.
- Unwillingness by some FBOs (UCF in this case) to compromise with local governments for fear of compromising its Islamic values and standards.

CONCLUSION

UCF and other FBO actors can in future increase program effectiveness, address fragmentation of humanitarian assistance, and build capacities and relationships of trust that will endure in

post-crisis environments, simply by coordinating international aid with local community leaders, Religious leaders like the IMAMS of mosques and priests of Churches who in most societies, are trusted by their followers because of the evangelical approach applied

The insights of these leaders, especially local religious leaders, can assist in identifying those most in need and how best to protect. Investing in these leaders can enhance their moral authority for post-crisis peace-building.

Appendix 1 Aftermath of landslide in Bulambuli district. Locals providing emergency response before the arrival of UCF and other stakeholders



Appendix 2 **Aftermath of landslide in Bulambuli district. UCF in the background with the locals on ground**



Appendix 3 Aftermath of landslide in Bulambuli district. UCF with the locals on ground making interventions to mitigate the effects of the landslide in Bulambuli



Appendix 4 Aftermath of landslide in Bulambuli district. UCF and other stakeholders like the Red Cross Society of Uganda



BELOW IS THE BUDGET OF UMMAH CHILD FOUNDATION
PROJECTED ESTIMATES OF 2015/2016-2016/2017

CODE	ITEM DETAILS	PROJECTED ESTIMATES 2015/2016	PROJECTED ESTIMATES 2016/2017
213002	Burial Expenses	3,675,000	3,858,750
225001	Legal Expenses	10,500,000	11,025,000
211103	Audit Expenses	5,250,000	5,512,500
263201	Bank Charges	5,250,000	5,512,500
221002	Conference and Seminars	10,500,000	11,025,000
221007		2,100,000	2,205,000

221007	Office library, publication, photography	5,250,000	551,250
223005	Electricity	10,500,000	1,323,000
223006	Water	2,100,000	1,323,000
213001	Medical expenses	525,000	4,410,000
224003	Cleaning materials	1,260,000	2,756,250
224000	Disaster management	21,000,000	22,050,000
221009	Entertainment	2,625,000	3,307,500
221003	Staff training	21,000,000	4,410,000
228006	Office repairs	3,150,000	3,307,000
211103	Project monitoring	3,125,177	3,281,436
133329	6% Co-funding scholarships	5,060,507	5,313,532
133204		5,184,682	5,443,916
221001	Public Relations	2,100,000	2,205,000
263204	DAAWAH Activities	73,500,000	77,175,000
211108	Walking Allowance	11,340,000	11,907,000
263204	10% Remittance to volunteers	5,040,000	5,292,000
	TOTAL	183,995,365	193,195,133

BELOW IS THE REPORT ON WHAT WE CARRIED OUT IN BULAMBULI

Activity Reporting

Project Title: “Emergency response in Bulambuli Landslides”

District, Country: Bulambuli , Uganda

No. and Title of Activity : 1. **Activity 1:**Emergency Response In Bulambuli Landslides

Reported by: Menya Balonde Muhamad – Program Officer

Reported when: 2011

Title of the activity:

2. Giving of emergency support to affected communities of Bulambuli Landslides.

Place and Date Completed:

Bulambuli– October 2011

Background

Bulambuli District was carved out of Sironko District in 2010. Part of the district falls within the Mount Elgon volcanics which are known for its environmental sensitivity. In 2010 landslides devastated the parts of Sisiyi and Buluganya killing 26 people. It is also said without confirmation that some four people were swept down by fast moving waters making the number of the dead 30. It should be noted that landslides continue to manifest even up to recently.

As a response to the landslides, Ummah Child Foundation visited Bulambuli to offer support to affected people.

Beneficiaries

Overall, the total number of beneficiaries were 600 from two villages, these included 375 women and 225 men representing gender and with 415 children and 185 adults.

The table below shows the beneficiaries in gender and in percentage

No	Gender	Figure	Percentage (%)
1.	Male	225	37.5
2.	Female	375	62.5
Total		600	100

Table 2. shows the beneficiaries in years

No.	Age	Figure	Percentage (%)
1.	Adults	185	30.8
2.	Children	415	69.2
Total		600	100

The total budget spent on this activity was Uganda Shillings 91,300,000/= (ninety one million three hundred thousand shillings only). This though was not enough according to the demands and the need of services by the victims, thus Ummah Child Foundation partnered with other stakeholders to ensure that every victim at least gets the service

Table 3. BELOW IS THE BUDGET

DONATION FROM UGANDA MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL IN 2011

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(iv) The cost of food, aqua tabs and transportation to Mbale-Bulambuli is not reflected in this budget.				

The overall objective

- To offer material and kind support to the affected communities, sub counties of Bulambuli landslides

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Challenges and modifications

- Lack of enough financial support since the organization doesn't have a suitable donor.
- Over expectation from the victims in such for permanent support.
- Unwillingness from the well-wishers during fundraising drive

Recommendations

- Ummah Child Foundation should mobilize timely funds or get potential donor to facilitate its activities

Results:

Ummah Child Foundation has built linkages with the communities it serves, this is because of its timely responses, support it offers whenever there is need and the same time the community realised the importance of FAITH BASED ORGANISATION IN HUMANITARIAN AID