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AN ASSESSMENT REPORT ON RETURNEES IN THE AFFECTED SUB-COUNTIES OF BUNDIBUGYO DISTRICT



REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS RETURNEES AFFECTED BY THE TRIBAL CLASHES IN BUNDIBUGYO DISTRICT

This assessment report presents findings of the challenges faced by returnees who were affected by tribal conflicts and post elections in Bundibugyo district.

BACKGROUND

Bundibugyo District is home to mainly two tribes; the Bamba being dominant and the Bakonzo. The Bamba and Bakonzo broke away from Tooro kingdom in 1962 citing marginalization by the Tooro leadership. After a protracted armed struggle by the Rwenzururu Movement, the second UPC government (1980-1985) negotiated with the Rwenzururu fighters out of the war and recognized it as a Kingdom. After long negotiations, from 1981-1982, Charles Wesley Mumbere was installed as the King of the Bakonjo people by the government (1980-1985). This marked the end of the Rwenzururu war. In appreciation of his peace gesture, the Government of Uganda sent him to the US for further education but on the overthrow of Obote II regime, he was granted political asylum in the US. Mumbere was facilitated to return to Uganda by the NRM government that captured power in 1986 and was installed as King of Rwenzururu on 19 October, 2009.

Today, the Bamba argue that after that seceding from Tooro kingdom, they abandoned the Rwenzururu Movement but that Mumbere's father - Mukirania - instead pursued another personal agenda of creating a kingdom out of the movement. Thus the Bamba/Babwisi categorically rejected being under the jurisdiction of Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu. Three years after Mumbere's coronation, in August 2012, tension erupted between the Bakonzo, Basongora and Bamba/Babwisi in Kasese and Bundibugyo districts over the jurisdiction of his Rwenzururu Kingdom. On 30 June 2014, the Omudhingiya of Bwamba was installed as cultural leader of Bamba/Babwisi to counter the stand-off between the Bakonzo and Bamba/Babwisi. On July 5, 2014 Bakonjo armed groups carried out attacks on non-Bakonjo communities in Kasese, Ntoroko and Bundibugyo districts. The death toll was 90-odd people including civilians, police and army personnel.

On 26 February 2016, groups armed with pangas attacked and killed civilians, burnt houses, destroyed animals, destroyed crops, particularly Cocoa and looted property in Bundibugyo following a controversial declaration of a winner of the Bundibugyo LCV chairperson. Over 50 people are estimated to have been killed as a result of post-election violence and the two communities continue to point accusing fingers at each other. In addition, those affected moved from their homes to stay with relatives while others relocated to the camps (Bubukwanga camp being the most dominant), and different collection centers, schools and health centers. Bundibugyo has got 20 sub-counties and out of these, four sub-counties of Kirumya, Ngamba, Bubukwanga and Ntotoro were the most affected. Others affected but at a lower scale were Harugale, Busaru, Kasitu, Bukonzo, Hakitara. Despite all these, some people

have returned back to their communities and its against this back ground that an assessment was conducted to assess their living conditions.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The assessment was conducted from 14th - 27th July 2016 in the sub- counties of; Busaru, Kirumya, Ngamba, Ntotoro and Bubukwanga.

Table below shows the sub counties, parishes and the respondents:-

SUB COUNTY

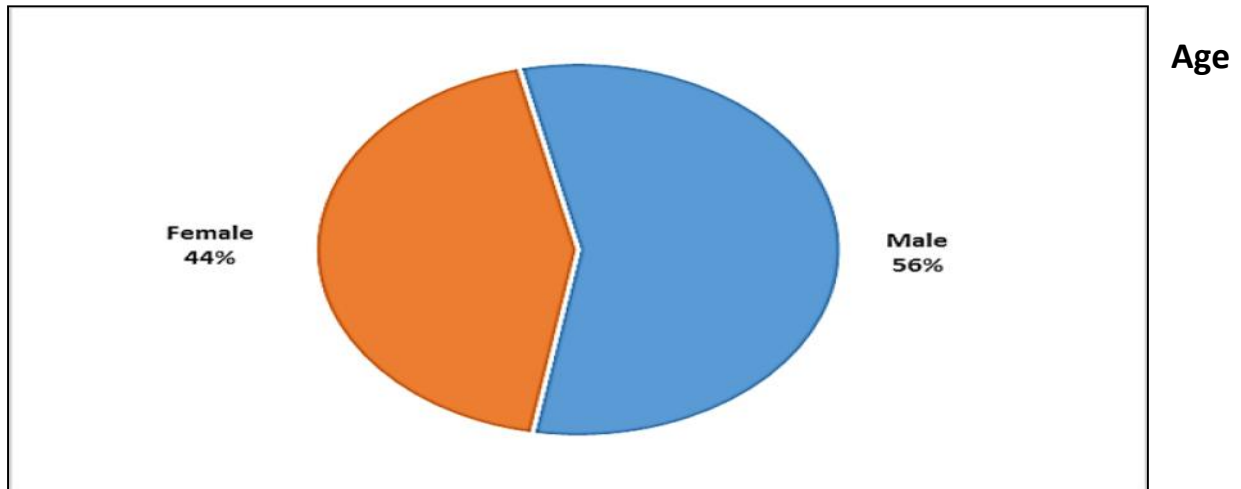
Sub county	Frequency	Valid Percent
Ntotoro	158	25.8
Bubukwanga	19	3.1
Busaru	140	22.9
Kirumya	222	36.3
Ngamba	73	11.9
Total	612	100.0

PARISH /VILLAGE

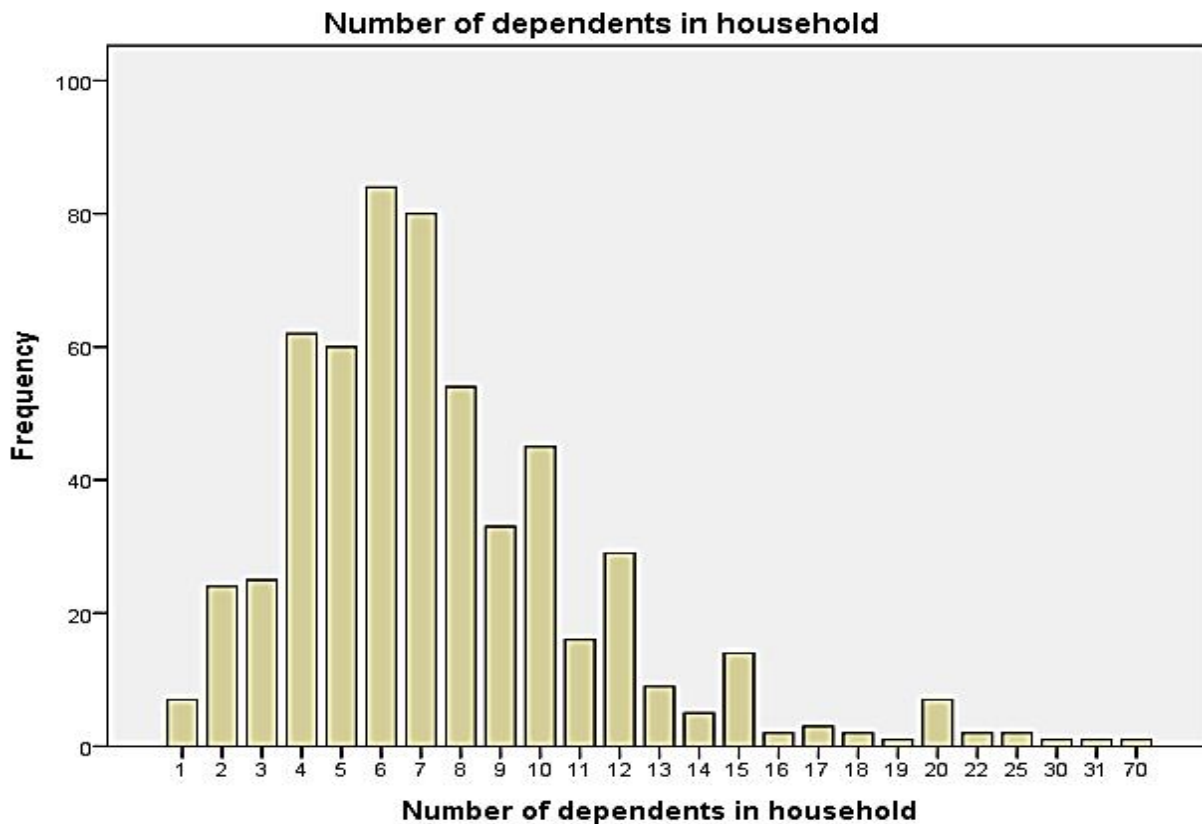
Sub county	Frequency	Percent
Ntotoro	107	17.6
Bundibweru	76	12.5
Ngamba	71	11.7
Kirindi	70	11.5
Kinyante	52	8.6
Nyakiro	36	5.9
Kirumya / Bundimulangia	30	4.9
Bundibuturo	29	4.8
Katumba	27	4.4
Buhundu II	26	4.3
Bundibeghendia	18	3.0
Kasulenge	17	2.8
Mampongia / Bundimbali II	9	1.5
Kinyankindye	8	1.3
Bubukwanga	5	.8
Bundimukeleluwa / Kanyansiri	5	.8
Bugando valley	4	.7
Busendwa / Kanyanserere	4	.7
Butukuku	3	.5
Hahau	3	.5
Bughelema	3	.5
Bundimbali I	2	.3
Ntome	1	.2
Kakuka	1	.2
Bundikeki	1	.2
Total	608	100

GENDER OF RESPONDENTS

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	346	56.4
Female	268	43.6
Total	614	100



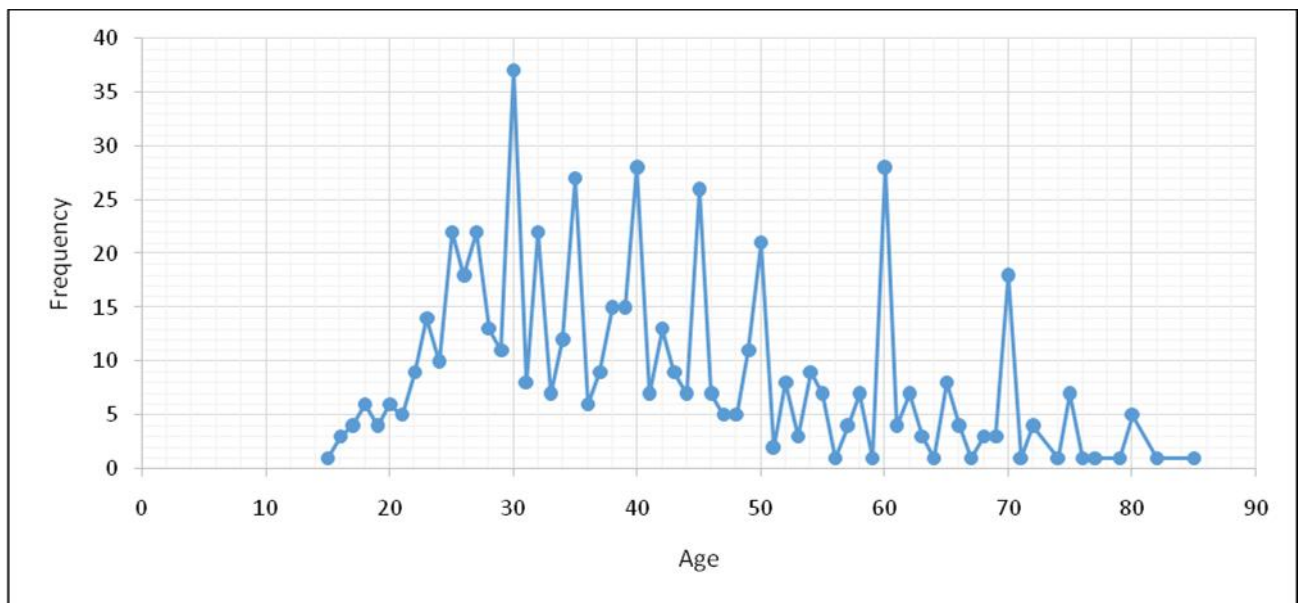
Dependants averaged 15.52 per respondent. The highest number of dependants per respondent was 70 people.



AGE OF RESPONDENTS

Age	Frequency	Valid Percent
15	1	.2
16	3	.5
17	4	.7
18	6	1.0
19	4	.7
20	6	1.0
21	5	.8
22	9	1.5
23	14	2.4
24	10	1.7
25	22	3.7
26	18	3.1
27	22	3.7
28	13	2.2
29	11	1.9
30	37	6.3
31	8	1.4
32	22	3.7
33	7	1.2
34	12	2.0
35	27	4.6
36	6	1.0
37	9	1.5
38	15	2.5
39	15	2.5
40	28	4.7
41	7	1.2
42	13	2.2
43	9	1.5
44	7	1.2
45	26	4.4
46	7	1.2
47	5	.8
48	5	.8
49	11	1.9
50	21	3.6
51	2	.3
52	8	1.4
53	3	.5
54	9	1.5
55	7	1.2
56	1	.2
57	4	.7
58	7	1.2
59	1	.2
60	28	4.7
61	4	.7
62	7	1.2
63	3	.5
64	1	.2
65	8	1.4

66	4	.7
67	1	.2
68	3	.5
69	3	.5
70	18	3.1
71	1	.2
72	4	.7
74	1	.2
75	7	1.2
76	1	.2
77	1	.2
79	1	.2
80	5	.8
82	1	.2
85	1	.2



NB. Previous area of residence compared with current place of residence (see table in Excel to explain where people have moved from and where they have gone)

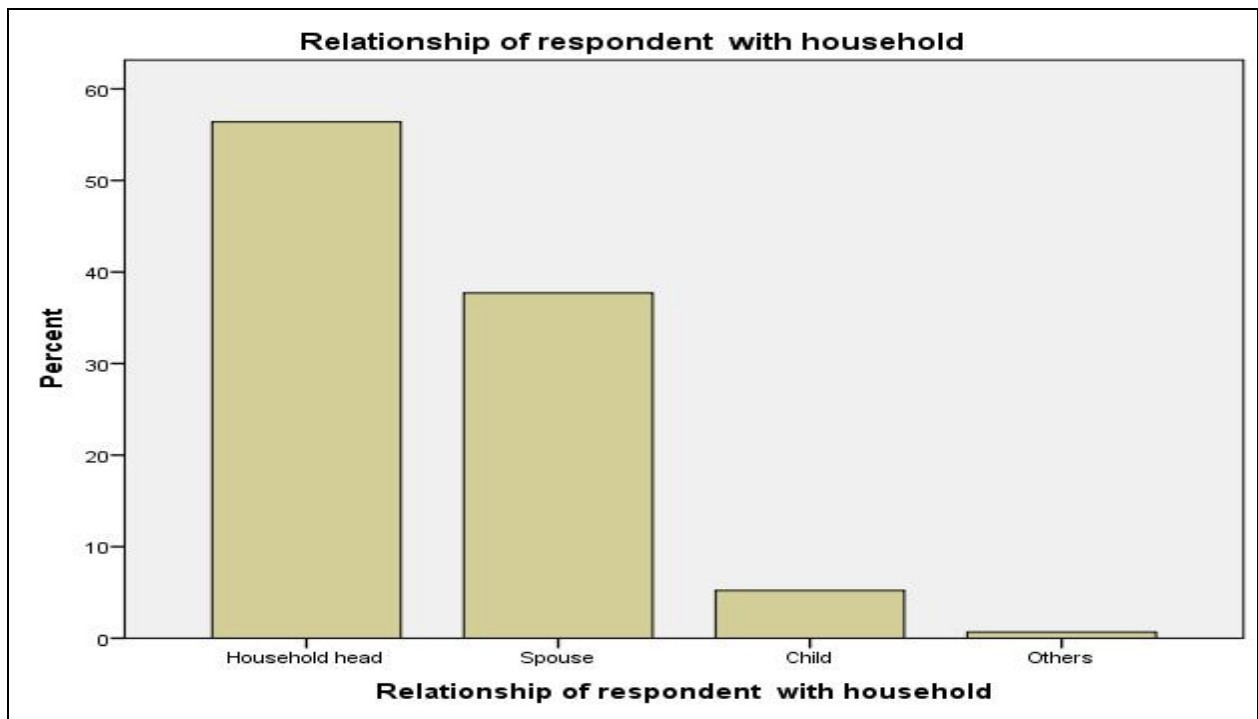
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD

Number of people in household	Frequency	Percent
1	5	0.9
2	7	1.2
3	21	3.6
4	42	7.2
5	58	10
6	76	13.1
7	85	14.6
8	84	14.4

9	46	7.9
10	55	9.5
11	19	3.3
12	27	4.6
13	11	1.9
14	7	1.2
15	14	2.4
16	3	0.5
17	2	0.3
18	3	0.5
19	1	0.2
20	6	1
21	1	0.2
22	1	0.2
23	1	0.2
24	1	0.2
25	2	0.3
27	2	0.3
30	1	0.2
32	1	0.2
Total	582	100

RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT WITH HOUSEHOLD

Relationship	Frequency	Percent
Household head	335	56.4
Spouse	224	37.7
Child	31	5.2
Others	4	.7
Total	594	100.0



NB. Majority of the respondents were household heads

The targeted groups were household head, spouse and children of the returnees only.



A volunteer assessing the returnee

Education

The operation of schools in the affected areas was interrupted by the conflict for some time but they have started re-opening whereas other schools have not resumed due to different circumstances like Landslides a case in point like Bundiwelume primary school



Bundiwelume primary school now closed because of landslides

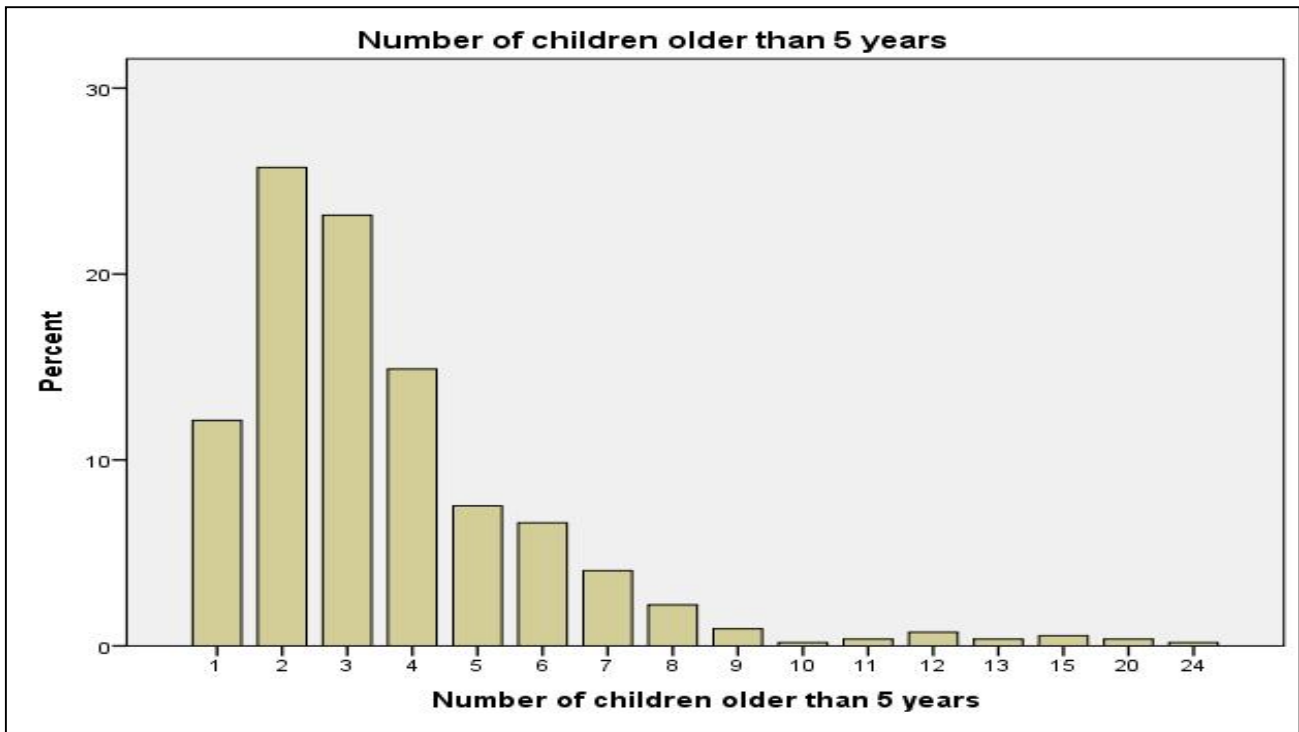
And other schools which were destroyed in the conflict were as follows;

- Gods Mercy Nursery And Primary School(Private) In Busaru Sub-County
- Graben Nursery And Primary School(Private) In Ntotoro Subcounty
- Semuliki Day Care Nursery And Primary School(Private)
- Gods Care Nursery And Primary School(Private)
- Hahau c.o.u nursery and primary school (private) Ntotoro subcounty.

The movement of the school going age of returnees in the affected area is easy unlike a few villages where people have not returned like Matonga II ,Bundimukererwa III in Ntotoro subcounty to mention a few.

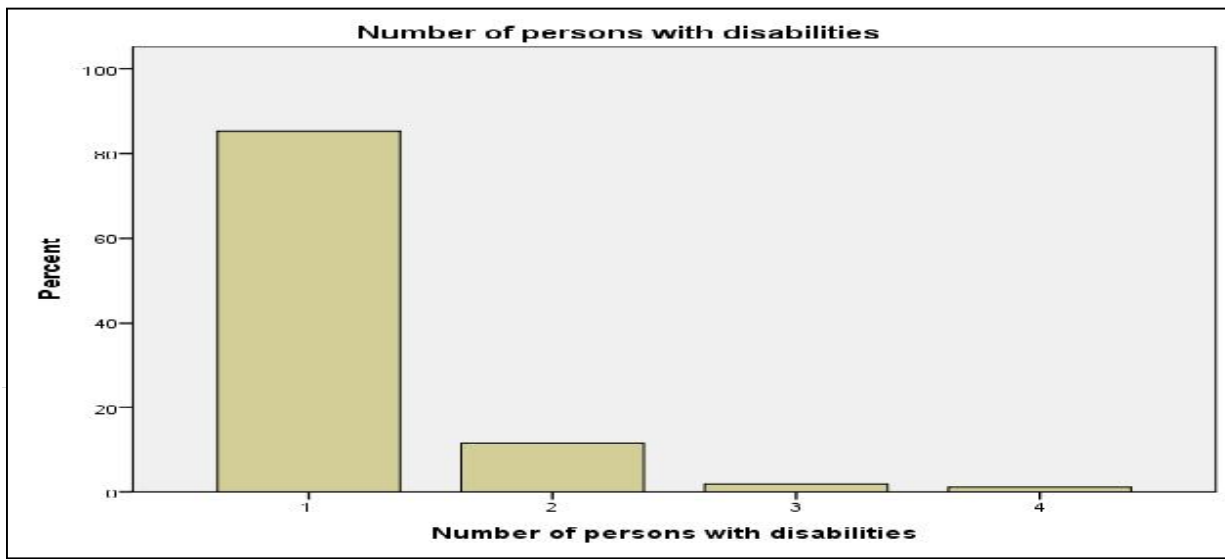
NUMBER OF CHILDREN OLDER THAN 5 YEARS

Number of children	Frequency	Percent
1	66	12.1
2	140	25.7
3	126	23.2
4	81	14.9
5	41	7.5
6	36	6.6
7	22	4.0
8	12	2.2
9	5	.9
10	1	.2
11	2	.4
12	4	.7
13	2	.4
15	3	.6
20	2	.4
24	1	.2
Total	544	100.0



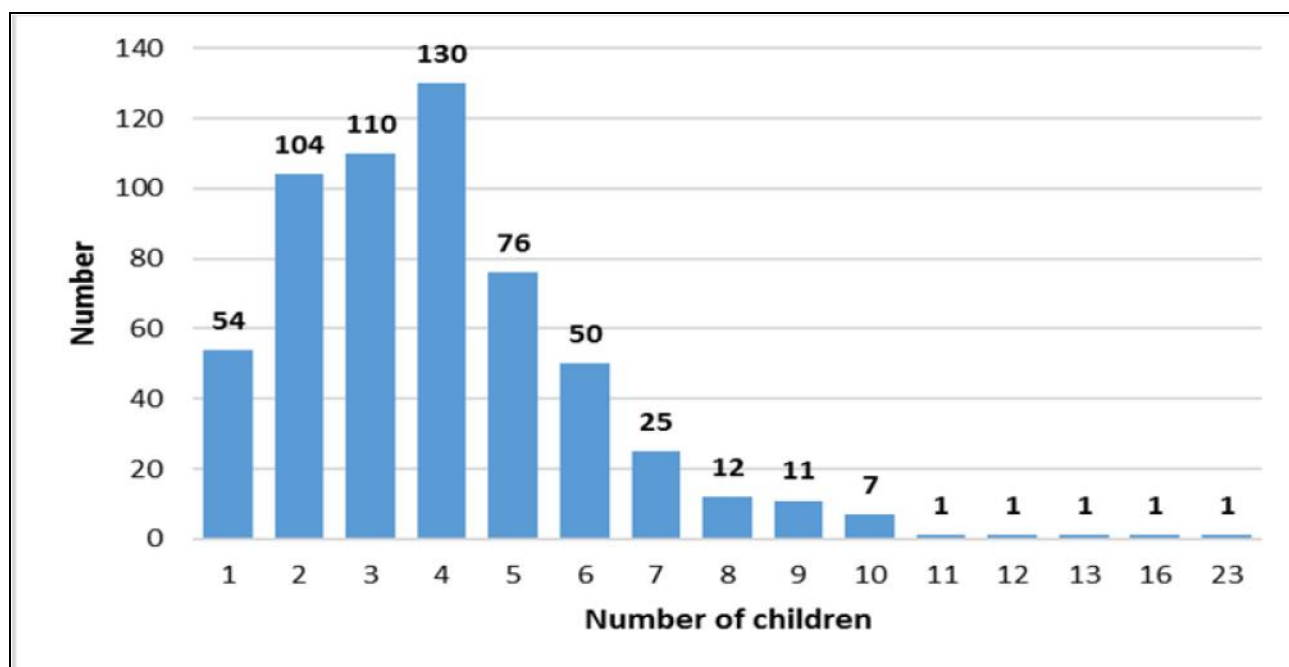
NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Number of disabled persons	Frequency	Percent
1	139	85.3
2	19	11.7
3	3	1.8
4	2	1.2
Total	163	100.0



NUMBER OF CHILDREN GOING TO SCHOOL BEFORE DISPLACEMENT

Number of children	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	54	9.2
2	104	17.8
3	110	18.8
4	130	22.3
5	76	13.0
6	50	8.6
7	25	4.3
8	12	2.1
9	11	1.9
10	7	1.2
11	1	.2
12	1	.2
13	1	.2
16	1	.2
23	1	.2
Total	584	100.0



NB. Number of female children going to school before displacement

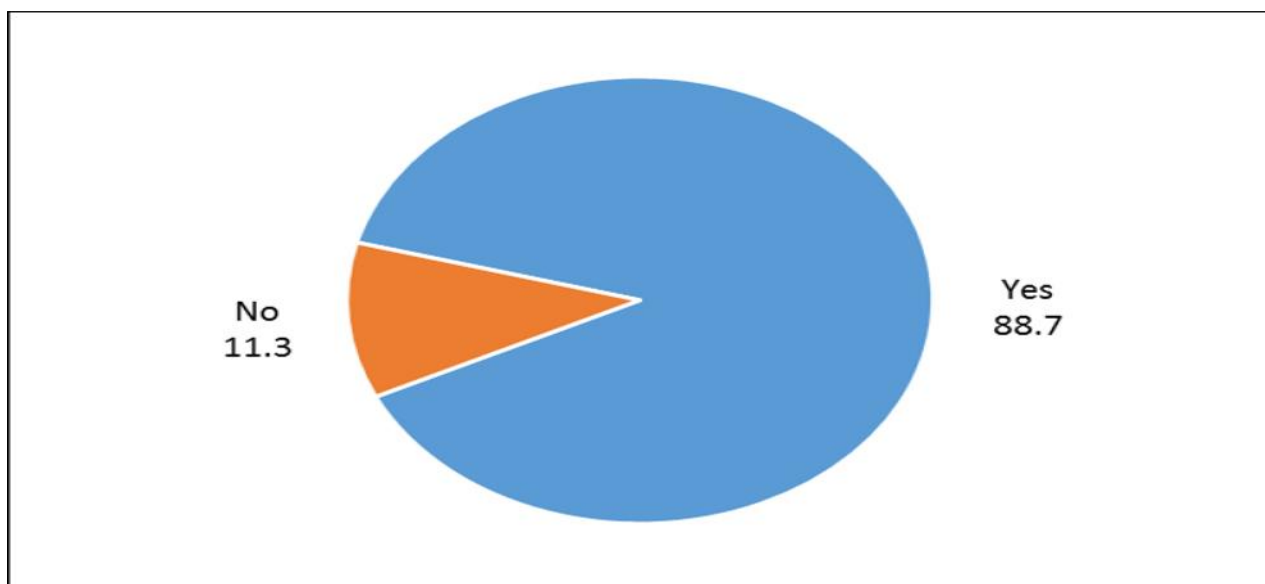
- 499 female children were going to school before the displacement, while the males were 85.
- After displacement, 579 children were going to school. Of these, 490 were females while males were 89.

REASONS FOR CHILDREN NOT GOING TO SCHOOL

Reason	Frequency	Valid Percent
Low income	27	61.4
children still young	7	15.9
Other reasons	9	20.5
Children too old to go to school	1	2.3
TOTAL	44	100

IS IT SAFE FOR CHILDREN TO WALK TO SCHOOL ?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	511	88.7
No	65	11.3
Total	576	100.0



Number of schools destroyed

- 93% mentioned one school being destroyed, while 7% mentioned one school was destroyed.

Are closest schools functional

- 92.5% said their closest schools were functional, while 7.5 said the closest schools were not functional.

Do closest schools have sanitation facilities ?

- 80.9% said the schools had sanitation facilities, while 19.1% said they did not.

POPULATION OF STUDENTS IN THE CLOSEST SCHOOL

Number of students	Frequency	Percent
0	1	2.9
80	1	2.9
95	1	2.9
100	2	5.9
103	1	2.9
120	2	5.9
130	4	11.8
150	1	2.9
178	1	2.9
200	2	5.9
210	1	2.9
213	2	5.9
300	6	17.6
312	1	2.9
350	2	5.9
400	2	5.9
607	1	2.9
625	1	2.9
716	1	2.9
800	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

HEALTH

The health centers in the affected area are all functional except some of the villages are far away to the health center like Bundigweku village to Bundumulhangya HC II and Hahau village to Bubukwanga HC III where by these people spend around 5 hours to reach the health center. They also noted lack of some essential medicine for treatment of Malaria and especially people living with HIV who have been greatly affected.

NEAREST HEALTH CENTRE

Health Centre	Frequency	Percent
Mantoroba	110	18%
Ngamba	103	17%
Bundimulangia	66	11%
Busaru	56	9%
Bundibugyo HC 4	54	9%
Kayenje	41	7%

Bubukwanga	38	6%
Kikyo	31	5%
Kyamukumpe	17	3%
Kirumya	15	2%
Ntome	13	2%
Bundimulyakya	13	2%
Kanyamwelima	12	2%
Bundimasoli	9	1.5%
Bupomboli	9	1.5%
Bulyambwa	6	1.0%
Bukagama	6	1.0%
Namugongo	2	0.3%
Harugale	2	0.3%
Kitungeji	1	0.2%
Bundimulobi	1	0.2%
Bulama	1	0.2%
TOTAL	606	100%

DISTANCE TO NEAREST HEALTH CENTRE

Kilometres	Frequency	Percent
0.5	28	5%
0.1	10	2%
1	62	10%
1.2	1	0%
1.5	48	8%
2	109	18%
2.5	10	2%
3	120	20%
3.5	3	0%
4	80	13%
4.5	8	1%
5	36	6%
6	41	7%
7	8	1%
8	17	3%
9	1	0%
10	10	2%
10.5	1	0%
12	2	0%
13	1	0%
15	1	0%
16	1	0%

20	2	0%
24	5	1%
40	1	0%
Total	606	100.0

HEALTH CENTRE OPERATIONAL OR NOT

Health Centre	Yes	No	Total
Bubukwanga	37	1	38
Kyamukumpe	16	-	16
Ntome	11	-	11
Mantoroba	103	-	103
Ngamba	99	-	99
Kikyo	30	-	30
Busaru	55	1	56
Bulyambwa	6	-	6
Kayenje	37	3	40
Bundibugyo HC 4	54	-	54
Bundimulangia	61	-	61
Bundimasoli	9	-	9
Kitungeji	1	-	1
Bupomboli	9	-	9
Namugongo	2	-	2
Harugale	2	-	2
Bundimulyakya	12	-	12
Kanyamwelima	12	-	12
Kirumya	15	-	15
Bundimulobi	1	-	1
Bulama	1	-	1
Bukagama	6	-	6
	580	5	585

Therefore the reasons for non-functionality of health units were due to staffing levels, limited level of drug stocks and insecurity has highly affected the turn up of patients attendance and health workers.

WASH

In the communities assessed, some areas have tap water and others don't. Those who don't have access to taps, use streams as shown below. Approximately 40% have access to tap water and 60% use streams with a challenge of water containers for storage.

MAIN SOURCE OF WATER:

Source	Number	Percentage
Stream / river	340	56%
Tap / piped water	261	43%
Borehole	11	2%
Total	612	100

DISTANCE TO MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

Distance (Kms)	Frequency	Valid Percent
0.1	120	20.1
0.3	4	.7
0.4	1	.2
0.5	121	20.3
1	143	24.0
1.5	47	7.9
2	69	11.6
2.5	4	.7
3	50	8.4
4	13	2.2
5	14	2.3
6	3	0.5
8	3	0.5
10	1	0.2
12	1	0.2
15	1	0.2
24	1	0.2
Total	596	100

EXISTANCE OF WATER CONTAINER AT HOUSE

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	328	54.3
No	276	45.7
Total	604	100

SATISFACTION WITH WATER QUALITY

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	326	53.7
Yes	281	46.3
Total	607	100

EXISTENCE OF LATRINE IN HOUSEHOLD

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	553	90.2

No	60	9.8
Total	613	100

TYPE OF LATRINE IN HOUSEHOLD

Type	Frequency	Percent
Pit latrine	350	63.1
Temporary	205	36.9
Total	555	100.0

HANDWASHING FACILITIES

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	425	70%
Yes	179	30%
Total	604	100.0

BATHING SHELTER

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	417	68.8
No	189	31.2
Total	606	100.0

DRYING RACK

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	317	52.6
Yes	286	47.4
Total	603	100.0



Pictures showing the people of Nyankiro village fetching water and bathing in the streams at the same time defecating on the stream banks.

The assessment carried out indicated the majority of the families do not have complete pit latrines, completely no hand washing facility, no drying rack and a few bathing shelter and this was as a result of landslides..



A pit latrine of one of the assessed homes in Kirumya sub-county

FOOD SECURITY

The main source of livelihood in the assessed sub counties is cocoa production and business. The main assets are –land with few people owning permanent houses. Most areas assessed have a challenge of land slides, pests and diseases which affects production in their homes.

Before the conflict, 95% of the returnees had animals and currently its 5% of the returnees with animals. The returnees –have no stocked food in their homes, they get food for a day mainly from the market

The frequency of meals for children to feed/eat is 1-2 times a day and the nutrition status of children is average although some few children are malnourished.



A malnourished child standing before the mother

SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD BEFORE AND AFTER DISPLACEMENT

Source of livelihood	Before	After
Agriculture	531	372
Casual labour	98	176
Business	178	59
Loans	20	15
Other support (NGOs etc)	-	32

ASSETS BEFORE AND AFTER DISPLACEMENT

Assets owned	Before	After
Land	459	445
Business stock	16	-
House(s)	186	161
Livestock	163	12
Others	95	33

HAVING LAND FOR CULTIVATION

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	406	66.9

No	201	33.1
Total	607	100.0

STATUS OF THE LAND (READY FOR CULTIVATION OR NOT)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	263	64%
No	147	36%
Total	410	100%

WHY?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Already in use for agriculture	75	50.3
Landslides	51	38.4
No income / Money	21	11.4
Total	147	100.0

STATUS OF THE AVAILABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Response	Frequency	Percent
Not available	330	60.8
Available but with limitations	169	31.1
Available	44	8.1
TOTAL	543	100.0

MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO AGRICULTURE IN THE COMMUNITY

Constraint	Number of responses	Percentage
Landslides	230	29.3%
Pests and diseases	178	22.7%
Poor / Infertile soils	129	16.4%
Lack of agricultural inputs	75	9.6%
Thieves	69	8.8%
Drought	57	7.3%
Poverty	26	3.3%
Others	21	2.7%
TOTAL	785	100%

NUMBER OF ANIMALS OWNED BEFORE DISPLACEMENT

Number of animals owned	Frequency	Valid Percent
0	2	.4
1	9	1.6

2	11	2.0
3	12	2.1
4	21	3.7
5	28	5.0
6	28	5.0
7	43	7.6
8	15	2.7
9	28	5.0
10	46	8.2
11	18	3.2
12	36	6.4
13	25	4.4
14	30	5.3
15	23	4.1
16	14	2.5
17	12	2.1
18	12	2.1
19	14	2.5
20	19	3.4
21	11	2.0
22	9	1.6
23	6	1.1
24	6	1.1
25	9	1.6
26	6	1.1
27	4	.7
28	3	.5
29	3	.5
30	3	.5
31	2	.4
32	1	.2
33	2	.4
34	3	.5
35	5	.9
36	4	.7
37	3	.5
38	2	.4
39	3	.5
40	5	.9
41	2	.4
43	1	.2
45	1	.2
46	1	.2
47	1	.2
48	2	.4
49	1	.2
50	1	.2
51	1	.2
53	3	.5

54	1	.2
55	3	.5
56	1	.2
57	1	.2
58	2	.4
60	1	.2
63	1	.2
65	1	.2
66	1	.2
73	1	.2
85	1	.2
Total	564	100.0

NUMBER OF ANIMALS AFTER DISPLACEMENT

Number of animals	Frequency	Percent
0	461	81.3
1	29	5.1
2	27	4.8
3	14	2.5
4	11	1.9
5	8	1.4
6	7	1.2
7	3	.5
9	2	.4
10	3	.5
14	1	.2
50	1	.2
Total	567	100.0

FOOD STOCKS IN THE HOUSE AT THE MOMENT

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	491	83.1
Yes	100	16.9
Total	591	100.0

DAYS STOCKS WILL LAST

Number of days stocks will last	Frequency	Percent
1	50	52.8

2	9	8.5
3	7	6.6
4	4	3.8
5	4	3.8
7	12	11.3
10	1	.9
14	6	5.7
30	3	2.8
60	4	3.8
Total	100	100.0

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD EARNING AN INCOME

Number of income-earners	Frequency	Percent
1	141	25.7
2	311	56.8
3	56	10.2
4	18	3.3
5	9	1.6
6	6	1.1
7	3	.5
8	1	.2
10	2	.4
15	1	.2
Total	548	100.0

MOST IMPOTANT LIVELILHOOD SOURCE IN LAST 30 DAYS

Source of livelihood	Frequency	Percent
Casual labour	158	26.7
Agriculture	350	59.1
Business	49	8.3
Savings	8	1.4
Support from relatives/NGO's	27	4.6
Total	592	100.0

FREQUENCY OF MEALS FOR CHILDREN

Frequency of meals	Frequency	Percent
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0	6	1.0
1-2	542	88.9
2-4	60	9.8
Over 4	2	.3
Total	610	100.0

OBSERVED STATUS OF CHILDREN IN TERMS OF NUTRITION

Status of children	Frequency	Percent
Good	370	65.4
Somehow good / Fair	115	20.3
Bad	80	14.1
others	1	.2
Total	566	100.0

SAFE OR NOT TO RETURN HOME

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	114	91.9
No	10	8.1
Total	124	100.0

HOW DO YOU FEEL MOVING WITHIN THE AREA

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Easy	468	78%
Restricted	131	22%
Total	599	100%

ANY CHILDREN FROM HOUSEHOLD SEPARATED DUE TO DISPLACEMENT

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	106	86.2%
Yes	17	13.8%
Total	123	100.0%

NB. One person mentioned 3 children separated, 2 people mentioned four children and one person mentioned six children separated during data collection.

MAJOR HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Basic need	Frequency	Percentage
Household items	523	43.7%
Food	458	38.3%
Clothes	114	9.5%
Shelter	76	6.4%
Medical care	25	2.1%
TOTAL	1196	100.0%

ANY KILLINGS REGISTERED IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	528	86.8
Yes	80	13.2
Total	608	100.0

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED

Number of those killed	Frequency	Percent
1	63	79.7
2	7	8.9
3	5	6.3
4	4	5.1
Total	79	100.0

ANY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN HOUSEHOLD

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	580	95.1
Yes	30	4.9
Total	610	100.0
Type of violence experienced	Frequency	Percent
Family Separation	19	63.3
Inter tribalism	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0

WAS HOUSE BURNED DOWN DUE TO CLASHES ?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	478	79.1
Yes	126	20.9
Total	604	100.0

TYPE OF HOUSE BEFORE CLASHES

Type of house	Frequency	Percent
Semi-permanent	100	78.1
Permanent	12	10.9
Temporary	14	10.9
Total	126	100.0

TYPE OF HOUSE AFTER CLASHES

Type of house	Frequency	Percent
Semi-permanent	368	83.1
permanent	48	10.8
Temporary	26	5.9
Hosted by the neighbour	1	.2
Total	443	100.0

PROTECTION

Majority of the returnees move freely unlike a few people who have some fear because of rumors by some people of being killed and some threats are still common.

The major needs of the returnees in general basing on research data above and observation are as follows;

- Food
- Household items/utensils
- Mosquito nets
- Tools (panga, hoes etc) Note: Need support for the tools especially to support them in farming and construction of Toilets and Houses
- Iron sheets
- Beddings
- Clothes
- Medical care

- Support in Construction of Pit latrines and Bath shelters
- Intensify security at all levels
- Peace building Committees at village level

CHALLENGES MET

We could move long distances from one village to another and even crossing rivers/streams which was hard for some of the volunteers. At times rain could disrupt us while in the field.



Volunteers sloping down in the hills of Buhundu parish



Volunteers crossing the river

- The people have no inputs for cultivation .
- In most areas assessed, landslide is rampant.
- They have no stocked food in their homes.
- The water quality especially those using streams is very poor
- The over dependence rate in most families is high.
- Most of the latrines and bathing shelters are in bad condition
- Most of the houses that were not burnt were broke into.
- Some people are traumatized

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Initiate peace building initiatives and strengthen the security situation especially to areas that people have not returned in Bubukwanga
- Support the affected communities with food supplies and security to enable them access their gardens.
- Restocking and increasing the medical supplies to the health facilities in the area.

- Establish a mechanism to enable continuity in the education system.
- Increase in the sanitation facilities
- Provide household items and beddings.
- Provide food for the returnees.
- Extend and upgrade the gravity flow scheme(GFS) to areas with no clean water points
- Provide psycho-social support to the returnees.
- Provide farm equipments and inputs.
- Provide iron sheets and tarpaulins for shelter.
- Provide clothes to the returnees.

Compiled

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