



Caring for the Future

PEACE TRANSITIONAL HOME

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

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ACRONYMS

BOD:	Board of Directors
CFPO:	Child and family Protection officer
CFPU:	Child and family Protection unit
IGAS:	Income Generating Activities
NCF:	Nebo Children's Fund
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
PSWO:	Probation and Social Welfare Office
PTH:	Peace Transitional Home

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dear Stakeholders, PTH has grown through leaps and bounds. We are grateful to God for the ability he has given us to support the less privileged. We also thank everyone who has stood by us to fill the huge void in these children's lives. We thank the caretakers and all the people who work in the home and everyone who came to welcome and adopt these children. As we enter a new decade, we look forward to your support.

God bless you.



Mrs. Juliet Nassolo Kavuma



MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Friends and Supporters, 2022 was an exciting and pivotal year for Peace Transitional Home (PTH) as we strengthened our commitment to vulnerable children and their families. The PTH team is strong and effective, as it promotes a coordinated and compassionate response to child abuse. PTH also continues to promote keeping children in their families and helping them from there as well as making sure that they have the basic needs they need and coherently have Educational achievement(s).



As a Director, we have doubled our efforts to ensure that each of us at PTH provides the highest quality care for the children and the families we support. We were able to accommodate more children in need of temporary care as conditions in their homes improved. Most importantly, this report highlights the tireless work of all of PTH's supporters and friends who have assisted in ensuring the needs of children and their families are met thereby changing their vulnerability status. If ever there was a year to focus on supporting more children in families and helping families become self-sufficient, this was the year. Some of our major accomplishments over the past year include: -

- 1. 70 orphans, children and young people received education, food, clothing, medical care and shelter.*
- 2. Raised USD 27,808,8 equivalent to 101,502,220 Ugandan Shillings in 2022, this money was used to meet the needs of children, youth and families.*
- 3. Strengthening their agricultural efforts to get more food and adopt new farming strategies*

Thank you for joining us in this important work. If you have not yet subscribed to our newsletter, we encourage you to do so and or like our “Peace Transitional Home” Facebook page, visit us or volunteer with us and tell someone about us. If you have not joined PTH yet, now is the time to do it and get a chance to make a difference in the world, wherever you are.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Nkinzi Aidah Rodah'.

Nkinzi Aidah Rodah

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF PEACE TRANSITIONAL HOME

1.1 Introduction

This report gives a review of Peace Transitional Home (PTH) activities implemented in the year 2022, achievements, challenges encountered during implementation, recommendations, lessons learnt, recommendations, conclusion and appreciation. PTH is an NGO officially registered by number. MIA/NB/2013/11/3391 and also operates an approved Children's Home file. No MGLDS/AC/159 whose vision is "Ensuring the appropriate welfare and education of disadvantaged children" and with a mission of accepting, acknowledging, collecting, supporting, caring and providing for the needs of abandoned, rejected, stranded, abused, abandoned and destitute children in any part of Uganda. —The organization was founded in July 2013 based on my work as a social worker, love for children, 6 years' experience working in an orphanage and also a call from God to serve vulnerable children.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 Main Objective of Peace Transitional Home

PTH aims to serve children in various forms such as orphans, abused, abandoned and destitute by supporting vulnerable families with the aim of creating better family in which children can thrive.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives of Peace Transitional Home

- To provide shelter, medical care, education, food and clothing for children and young people.
- To raise and nurture these children with parental love and care in harmony with the biblical and Christian principles of love and compassion.
- To facilitate and support these children to be placed in the care of Foster parents and properly adopted.
- To empower families to support their children.
- To train, educate and enable these children to have good knowledge, values and craft skills.

1.3 Accomplishment and Impact of Different PTH Projects and Activities

The table below presents activities and projects carried out in 2022 as well as their achievements and significant impacts on the lives of vulnerable children and their families.

Table 1:Accomplishment and Impact of Different PTH Projects and Activities

Activity and projects	Accomplishments	Significant Change
Activities:		
• Shelter	• Provided shelter to 40 beneficiaries	• Housing for the children improved and they had what they would refer to as a home.
• Medical	• 32 children received medical treatment	• Improved health status of children particularly those whose guardians would not at all afford treatment costs. • Increased community awareness and ownership of PTH interventions in the area.
• Education	• 5 beneficiaries received education.	• Parents/Guardians increased parent-teacher contacts in case of child sickness improving child care responsibilities between home and school.
• Home Visits	• 6 homes were visited to find out the living conditions of our children.	• It kept and improved relationship between PTH, children and the parents.
• Christmas Party Celebrations	• 28 individuals attended Christmas celebrations organized by PTH	• Children accommodated at Peace Transitional Home received a special meal on that day which they would have found hard to get.
• Follow-ups	• 26 follow-ups were carried out to find out how our children were coping with life.	• It kept a good relationship between PTH, children and the parents.
• Re-unification	• 10 Children were reunited with their loved ones	• Joy was restored in the families the children were re-united.
Projects:		
• Farming	• We carried out 40 farming projects	• Food supplements were ascertained and nutrition was improved for the home
• Family Support	• 15 families were supported	• Improved living conditions for the families.
• Women Empowerment	• 2 women were empowered for self-sustainability	• These women learnt that it was possible to care for their families without relying on third parties for assistance.
• Art and Craft	• 15 children attained art and craft training	• Well trained peer educator who will handle young people with rights based approach • The skills will provide young people with marketable skills to enable them have gainful employment

1.4 Funding of Activities and Projects

PTH is grateful for the support that all our stakeholder's gave us and sincerely, we carried out the different activities and projects to some extent as a result of the support. Coherently, for any form

of support towards the organization's activities or projects, PTH requests and allows any State(s), Organization(s) or Individual(s) to make a big difference in the lives of vulnerable children and their families by finding the following information in **1.4.2.1** and **1.4.2.2** below very helpful in the due course.

1.4.2 How to Support PTH Activities and Projects

Supporting the work of PTH can be achieved in various ways for example; you can pray for the organization(PTH), donate money, donate items, or volunteer directly. More to that, one can volunteer by participating in activities on the organization's website or in one's respective country using essential skills such as contributing to PTH website improvement, raising funds, revising our documents and many more.

For financial assistance, anybody can support PTH directly or through our partners in the United States that exempts your contributions to tax.

1.4.2.1 Our local address

Organization: Peace Transitional Home
Location: Kalagala, Luwero District -Uganda
Postal Address: P.O. Box 75870 Clock Tower Kampala (U)
Telephone: +256 782-690 -526 | +256 702 690 526
Landline: +256 392 613 252
Website: www.peacetransitional.org
Email: peacetransitionalhome@gmail.com

1.4.2.2 Partner Details: Nebo Children's Fund (USA)

If you are in any outside countries, Gifts for Peace Transitional Home are tax-deductible and are processed through our friends at Nebo Children's Fund. Peace Transitional Home Gifts origination from outside Uganda are exempted from tax and It is also worth noting that 100% of your donations in any form will fully (100%) go to the orphanage. See summary details below;

Organization: Nebo Children's Fund
Address: 215N200E, Lindon, UT USA B4042
Telephone: 1(801) 472-0999
Website: <http://nebochildren.org>
Email: nebochildren@gmail.com

CHAPTER TWO: PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT AND BASIC CARE

2.1 Child Protection and Legal Support

2.1.1 Children served

We are pleased to report that in 2022, we managed to serve 70 children of which 30% were females and 70% boys. In addition to that, it is worth noting that, of these children, 25 were admitted in 2022 through the Offices of Probation and Social Welfare in the districts of; Luwero, Kampala, Wakiso and Gomba. The total number of children accommodated was 40 thus leaving the remaining portion of 30 children to be cared for in their families. The logic behind this action was that home is the best place for children to grow up.

2.1.2 Children admitted by PTH in 2022

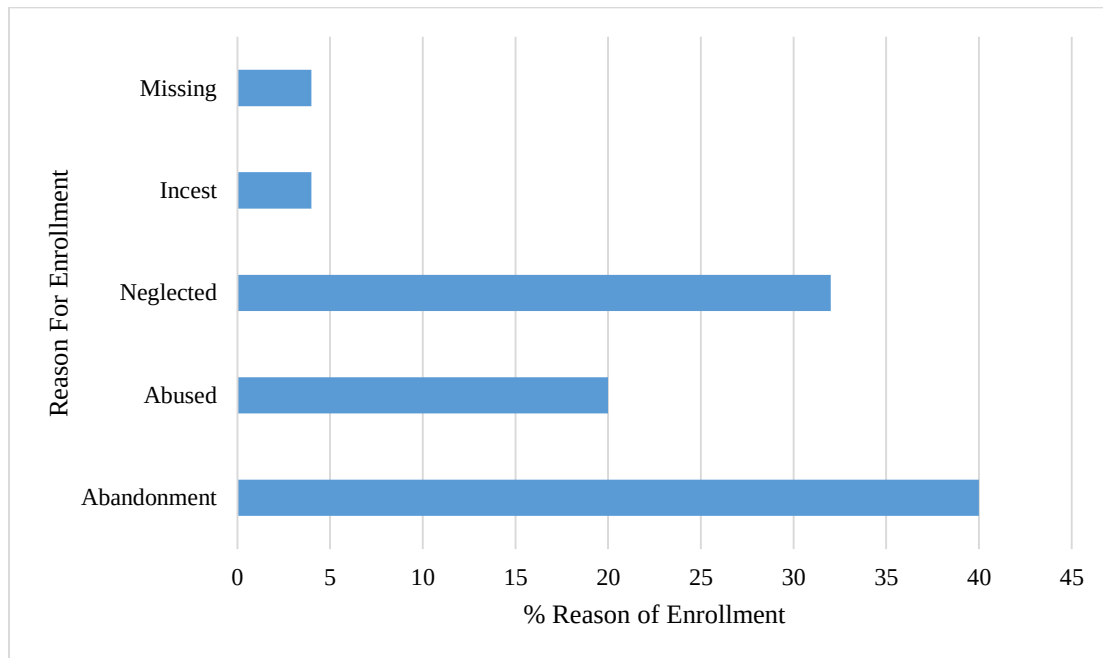
A total of 25 children (9 Female and 16 Males) were admitted by PTH from 4 districts of Luwero, Wakiso, Kampala and Gomba through the Child and Family Protection Unit and, Probation and Social Welfare Officer(s) of the said districts. The victims were a result of neglect, abuse, incest, desertion or abandonment. Refer to summary statistics in the table below;

Table 2: Children on the Program by Reason For Enrollment

S/No	Reason for enrollment	Frequency	Valid Percentage
1	Abandonment	10	40
2	Abused	5	20
3	Neglected	8	32
4	Incest	1	4
5	Missing	1	4
	Total	25	100

Visualizing the statistics in the above table, it can clearly be deduced from the bar graph below that, children who enrolled as a result of abandonment were the majority scoring at 10 children thus constituting 40%. These were followed by the neglected ones being 8 children at 32%. Those abused were half of the abandoned ones being 5 children with only 20%. It should also be observed from the below diagram that, those who were as a result of Incest equaled with the children enrolled as a result of missing all being 1 child each thus claiming 4% independently.

Figure 1: Children on the Program by %Reason For Enrollment



The above children in discussion had two categories based on their places of residence and it was revealed that, 70% percent resided in the community whereas only 30% were sheltered by PTH as shown in the bar graph below;

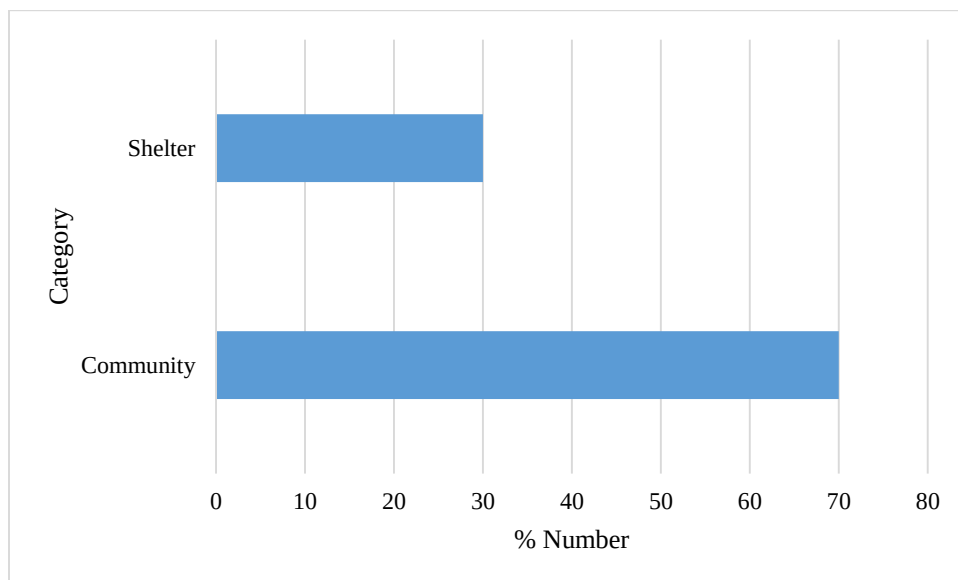


Figure 2: PTH Sponsored children by places of residence

2.2 Overview for Some of Our Beneficiaries

Case 1: Seruwu Bashir

- We received Bashir on April 27, 2022. He was brought to the Peace Transitional Home by the Gomba District Probation and Welfare officer.
- Bashir was severely malnourished, had abnormal eyes, and had numerous scar marks around his body from torture.
- He was abandoned by his biological parents to his stepmother and as a result, the child could go for some days without food.
- With the help of our donors, Bashir was admitted to Mulago Hospital (Mwana Mugimu) for about one month to seek medical rehabilitation and afterwards, he was offered eye surgery to correct his vision.



Figure 3: Bashir on Arrival





Figure 4: Current Photo

Case 2: Tusiime Phillip

- Philip was estimated to be 3 years old with cerebral palsy; he was found abandoned in the garden near a swamp. A good Samaritan who was digging heard him crying and offered to take him to Luwero police station.
- He was referred to the Peaceful Transitional Home by the Luwero County Probation and Welfare Officer.
- The minor was seriously ill with cough, flu and malaria and on this basis, immediate admission for treatment was considered that enabled him receive treatment and thereafter, he recovered.
- Coherently, Phillip was taken to Katalemwa Cheshire Home for rehabilitation and examination proceeded by a physiotherapist who diagnosed him with cerebral palsy.
- To register good improvement in his health, we were advised to exercise regularly with him as well as buy a CP chair and stand for a little improvement.



Figure 5: Phillip on Arrival



Figure 6: Phillip's Current photo

Case 3: Babirye Joselyn Nalwanga & Nakato Jovia Katana(Twins)

On August 22, 2022, we got Babirye and Nakato through Kampala Central Welfare and Probation Department after being abandoned by their father in a rented house in Kawaala Zone 1, Rubaga Division, Kampala. This was after the demise of their mother.



Figure 7: Babirye and Nakato



Case 4: Moses Muwanguzi(Baby)

- Moses, born a premature (7 months), wrapped in one bed sheet and put in a box was abandoned at the garbage pit by strangers in the wee hours of the night.
- To make it worse, it rained heavily on him that night before it came to his bright day in the morning where he was discovered and rescued.
- He was there after taken to Nakaseke hospital but on the negative side, the oxygen machine had broken down.
- This resulted in him being transferred to Kiwoko Hospital, where he was admitted to the intensive care unit for a period of one month.
- After his release, he contracted pneumonia for some days and was readmitted to Mulago hospital for two weeks.

- As an appreciation, PTH would like to thank all of our friends who have been with us in prayer, paying medical bills and others.



Figure 8: Moses in ICU



2.3 Feeding of Accommodated Children

Children housed during the year 2022 were all given 3 meals a day and in the right quantity. About 40% of our food came from our garden(s), which was a huge relief and thus, recognitions go to everyone who supported the feeding task. However, we still have to improve the quality of the dishes prepared because sometimes it takes children a long time to change their menu because of

the lack of means to provide for the best. Below are images taken during meal time to depict how our beneficiaries have some of their meals.



Figure 9:Our beneficiaries having their Meal times with a PTH care taker

2.4 Reunion

At PTH, we believe that the family should be the first source of response before a child is brought to us for respite care. However, sometimes it is difficult for these children to stay with their families due to different circumstances. Here are some of the children who were reunited with their families in 2022.

Case 1: Mwebaza Maria

2-year-old Maria was referred by the Old Kampala Police Station on June 23, 2022 to the Peace Transitional Home for protection and custody. The minor was picked up from her parents' house by a stranger and abandoned her in Mengo-Lubaga division. A good Samaritan who helped Maria said that she came to her place of work with a man who wanted to buy chips and in the due process, the suspect disappeared with his phone thus abandoning Maria. The Victim's father searched everywhere for his daughter to no avail until he reported the incidence to the Old Kampala Police Station where he learned that the child a one Maria had been moved to the Peace Transitional Home. Father to Maria was quoted saying that *“he was glad seeing her daughter again”*. Not only did he say so but his happiness was demonstrated in the photos below.



Figure 10: Maria on Arrival at PTH



Figure 11: Maria's reunion with the Father

Case 2: Akello Faith

We are grateful that Faith reunited with her family after spending a long time searching for them. She was taken to the Old Kampala Police Station as an abandoned child where a case was reported and it was later discovered that her mother was mentally ill and had been taken to Butabika for treatment. Faith was reunited with her mother and uncle on August 13, 2022 after confirming from Butabika Medical report that the mother had recovered. Therefore, we are thrilled to announce that she is currently staying with her mother and family as a whole.



Figure 12: Faith at the police station with the hawker who picked her after she was abandoned



Figure 13: Photo of Faith



Figure 14: Faith re-union with the Mother and Uncle

Case 3: Tracing of Kusiima Vanessa and Kuteesa Vianney family

2-year-old Vanessa and 4-month-old Vianney were referred to the Peace Transitional Home by the central police station for protection and custody because their mother was mentally ill. She often walked with them through the streets of Kampala. This led to her referral to Butabika hospital for further management and later on discharged. We are pleased to announce that the mother is in good health and reunited with her children.



Figure 15: Mother on one of Kampala Streets



Figure 16: Vianney



Figure 17: Care taker carrying Vanessa



Figure 18: Vanessa(L) and Vianney(R) on arrival at PTH

Case 4: Lujja Joshua

We took in Joshua in November 2022 as a victim of child abuse. He was physically tortured by his aunt (sister to his mother). His body was full of wounds and scars, malnourished, and always locked in a latrine on a daily. The child was then placed in the care of the grandmother.



Figure 19: Joshua



Figure 20: Joshua and grandmother in the middle

2.5 Transferring children over 4 years old to SOS Children's Village Kakiri.

This year, we transferred 7 children over 4 years of age when after completely failing to find their families. Furthermore, some of them never got the chance to be adopted while others were fortunate to be adopted but failed due to the new adoption law requiring them to stay in the country for a period of one year upon adoption. Below is a pictorial representation detailing children over 4 years being transferred to SOS Children's Village Kakiri.



Figure 21: children being Transferred

2.5.1 Stories of children transferred to SOS children's Village Kakiri

Once again, at Peace Transition Home, we believe that families should be the first to respond before a child is brought to us for respite care. However, sometimes it is difficult for these children to stay with the families due to different circumstances.

Case 1: Katuhangane Mathias

7 years Mathias was found moving alone along Namirembe road in search of his mother who had disappeared from him. They traveled from the far west of Uganda in search of young boy's father. Unable to find his father, the mother decided to disappear from her son, leaving him to wander in the streets of Kampala and happened on February 10, 2020. Below in the photos is Mathias in mention.



Case 2: Mwesigwa Ezra

Ezra estimated to be 1 ½ years old, was found abandoned on November 30, 2019 on the school compound in Lungujja Kitunzi Zone Rubaga Division after an end of year party. The school principal noticed that a child was left alone and took the responsibility of providing custody for him overnight with hopes that someone would pick him up the next day which did not happen.

Likewise, at the Peace Transitional Home, efforts to reunite with loved ones were futile and Ezra had no chance of being adopted by any family. The pictures below are for Ezra.



Figure 22:Ezra

Case 3: Ssenyonga Daudi George

David was rescued from his mentally ill mother at Wandegaya Police junction near traffic lights and, the mother was taken to Butabika hospital for mental rehabilitation. Much as David was some how old to give us some information regarding his relatives, It was not of help as it urned out futile when we could not locate them(relatives). He was placed under our care on May 15, 2014 for respite care. The victim's mother fled Butabika hospital in February 2016 to an unknown location. The fact that he was is older than our age limit at PTH, we moved him to SOS Children's Village for quality care and education. See David below in the photos.



Figure 23:David

Case 4: Kukiriza Lydia.

Lydia was found abandoned in the New Taxi Park on 15th November 2019. A concerned business woman saw a little girl of about 1 ½ years traversing alone amidst many taxis who handed her to authority for further management and thereafter, she was referred to PHT. Efforts to trace for her relatives were ineffective. Since she was healthy and ready to start school, our team transferred her to SOS Children's village. See below for Lydia's photos



Figure 24: Lydia

Case 5: Muwanguzi Glory

Glory was abandoned on the porch in Kitezi Kizingiza village on April 30, 2019 shortly after he was born. A woman believed to be his mother was arrested but later released on bail by police. While in police custody, the alleged mother stated that she was not interested in taking care of the innocent child. In addition, the baby did not have the opportunity to be adopted, so on that basis, the management of PTH decided to move him to SOS Children's Village for further care. Below in the photos is Glory.



Figure 25: Glory

Case 6: Suubi Miriam

Suubi was found abandoned near Nakasero Market on September 10, 2016 by unidentified people where she spent a day and a night. She was then picked by a good Samaritan who reported the matter to the authorities and she was subsequently transferred to the PHT for further management. All efforts to find her relatives were fruitless and as of now, Suubi has been transferred to the SOS Children's Village. Below are photos of Suubi.



Figure 26: Suubi

2.6 Education

This year, we only had 2 children enrolled in kindergarten and the other 5 children were commuting from the orphanage to study on a daily during school days. In addition to that, 15 teenage mothers joined our job training program. It should be acknowledged that pertaining this achievement, credit goes to our sponsors for their endless support. Below are two cases to testify the fruits of support from our donors.

Case 1:

David's case is a true testimony to this in that, he was able to attend boarding school despite his slow academic performance. This is because he changed schools several times and spent a whole year out of school trying to find a good Samaritan to pay his tuition. Further to that, the Covid-19 pandemic greatly affected many activities and academics too was not exceptional. He was perceived a good student with many talents at school for example, being a comedian as well as a football player. These attributes made him famous at school and to PTH as well. Below is David in photos.



Figure 27:David

Case 2:

This year, 15 teenage mothers joined our job training program. We started with arts and crafts but wish to expand it to other skills like; catering, art and design, hairdressing, styling and sewing. We are looking for **USD 17,000(Seventeen Thousand United States Dollars)** to kick start other skills that are pending implementation. On average, training costs range from USD 1,000(One Thousand United States Dollars) to \$1,500(One Thousand and Five Hundred United States Dollars) yearly per person. However, this has proved difficult to get sponsors for the program thus, frustrating teenagers who would have benefited from the program to better their lives. We therefore request all individuals to join us in this program to help more teen mothers to learn childcare skills and reduce the number of children abandoned daily. Below are photos of mothers attending our PTH skills training program.



Figure 28: Teenage mothers attending our PTH skills training program

2.6.1 Education Fund

We are seeking **USD 57,027(Fifty-Seven Thousand and Twenty-Seven United States Dollars)** to support 70 children (both sheltered and community categories) and 15 teenage mothers in 2023. If the amount raised exceeds educational needs of children and teenage mothers, any surplus in excess will be carried forward to their 2024 education fund. It is worth noting that, when these vulnerable children do not go to school, they lose the meaning of life. Thus, the donations that will

be contributed will fully (100%) go to directly support the educational needs of these children (i.e. children who do not have a sponsor to meet their educational needs or who are single-sponsored children).

2.7 Health

It was not easy to maintain the health and liveliness of children. Management had to travel a long distance of 40 kilometers to see a pediatrician. Peace Transition Home needs a nurse on site to improve children's health, to ensure that their medical problems are treated quickly, and to closely monitor sick children. Coherently, care takers; Sarah Nakanyangi, Jajja Nalugo and director Christine Namukwanya played an imperative role in ensuring that the children's health needs were met.

Unfortunately, we are far from the Capital City(Kampala) where most of the services can easily be got, transportation remains another challenge for us and transport means remains an impediment for the organization. It should be noted that in most cases, we use the director's car and in an event she is not available, we hire or use public transport and to some extent seek Boda-Boda transport services.

The latter means of transport has proved very risky to our staff and the beneficiaries. For example, in 2019 we lost a care taker to a Boda-Boda accident. This scenario happened when our staff member a one Ainembabazi Sincere(RIP) was taking a child for treatment in Kampala but unfortunately, the Boda-Boda she was traveling on collided with a taxi and she died instantly. Compensating the family as well as covering all funeral expenses became very difficult and expensive. Thus, this year 2023, we seek to raise **USD 68,493(Sixty-Eight Thousand and Four Hundred and Ninety-Three United States Dollars)** to buy a van for the organization and call upon all well-wishers to support the cause.

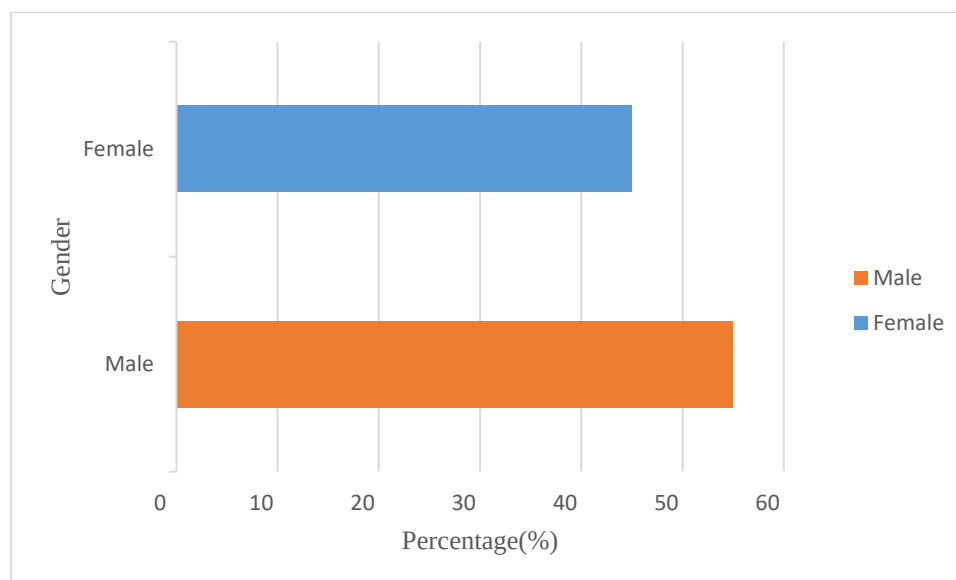
Table 3: Children that fell sick in 2022

SN	Gender	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	Male	22	55
2	Female	18	45
	Total	40	100.0

From the above table, A total of 40 children fell sick in 2022. However, we clearly see that 22 males that fell sick were more than their 18 female counterparts with respective percentages being

55% and 45% respectively. The big ratio is as a result of the big number of boys admitted than the girls. The above statistics can diagrammatically be illustrated below;

Figure 29: Children that fell sick by gender proportions

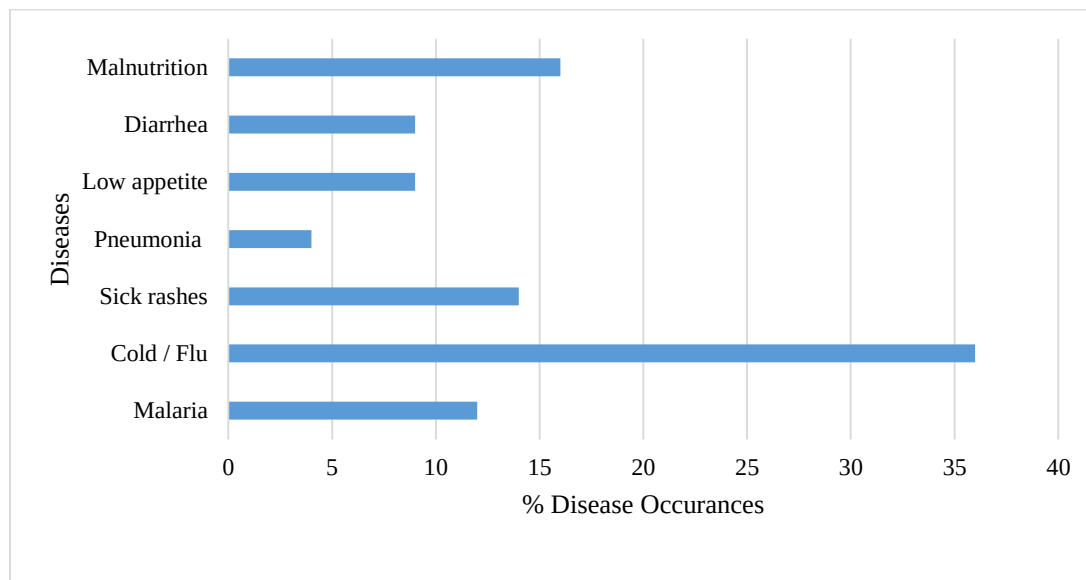


2.7.2 Diseases by Incidence

S/No	Disease	Incidence of Disease	Valid Percent
1	Malaria	11	12
2	Cold / Flu	32	36
3	Sick rashes	13	14
4	Pneumonia	4	4
5	Low appetite	8	9
6	Diarrhea	8	9
7	Malnutrition	14	16
	Total	90	100

Based on the above statistics for disease by incidence, we observe that most children suffered from cold/flu being at 32(36%). This was followed by malnutrition at 14(16%); Skin related diseases at 13(14%); and malaria at 11(12%). Those that were reported to have low appetite and diarrhea were found to be 8 (9%) each. Pneumonia was not common as other diseases since we only registered 4 cases apportioning it only 4%. Diagrammatically, the above incidences can be visualized as below as their bars put forward the findings;

Figure 30: Disease Incidences



2.6 Celebrations

The children's Christmas party was held at our place (orphanage). Thanks to our generous donors, we were able to raise USD2,425(Two Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-Five United States Dollars) for our Christmas party for our children and caretakers. We are looking forward to the upcoming 2023 to host a Christmas party for over 500 children in our community who have not had the opportunity to celebrate with their families. For children accommodated at Peace Transitional Home, on Christmas day they received a special meal otherwise, otherwise without you, these young people would not have a chance to be happy. Thank you so much for bringing smiles to these wonderful children. See below for some photos of our children enjoying Christmas as they await to cut their cake.



Figure 31: Christmas Day Celebration at PTH

2.7 Staffing, Organization and Stakeholders

2.7.1 Recruitment and Training

It takes considerable time and resources to recruit and train new employees yet some work for short periods of time and quit due to low wages not enough to support their families. It is also demanding to care for these children for example, it is never easy to stay in the hospital with a sick child for more than a month, working 24hours a day without resting which indeed few people can be committed to this job with little pay. A total amount of USD 1,019(One Thousand and Nineteen United States Dollars) is required for monthly salary payments thus, we call upon

everyone to contribute towards increasing PTH staffs' monthly salary so that we help this young generation to see the future.

2.7.2 Volunteers

Without the presence and service of volunteers, PTH would experience a huge void. Volunteers helped in various ways; they provided material support to the children, raised funds for PTH's work, and cared for the emotional needs of these children. Many things at PTH would have gone undetected by management, but with the presence of volunteers, management could learn many things that help with decision-making. In short, volunteers served as a sharp eye for PTH management. We managed to get some volunteers to help in many ways. They were involved in a number of children's activities and made sure that the children's well-being was taken into account. We are so grateful to everyone who took the time and came to volunteer with us in 2022, without their help the lives of these beautiful children and their families would not register such big impact.



Figure 32: Photo of Sherri Doeblar (Volunteer) with one of the beneficiary

2.7.3 Home visits

Home visits were conducted in different homes of all the children reunited with their families in 2022 to see how they were doing and those we help in the community. The findings were not the

best as we found out that most of these families needed autonomy in caring for their children in order to be able to meet basic needs for example; sugar, soap, clothing, shoes, school fees, and more.

There were also other families that lacked water in their areas and reservoirs to collect and preserve rainwater during the rainy seasons in order to help the children that had to walk long distances to get water. This prevents them from going to school. Not only that but, other families did not have pit latrines to improve hygiene and prevent children from getting sick.

Therefore, this year (2023), we plan to raise USD 18,493(Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-Three United States Dollars) to provide clean water and build latrines for families in need. We therefore call everyone to be part of it, tell your church or a friend.

2.7.4 Stakeholders

Peace Transitional Home performs her duties in close coordination with her partners and some of them include: Nebo Children's Fund (USA), The Word Living Assembly Church (Kampala) and Individuals for example; Susan Dyer, Kristin Carlson and Sara Kennedy. We are much humbled and look forward to working with you on more projects and activities.



Figure 33: Photos of the word living assembly church Kampala

In addition to the above, we also registered several visitors and we are grateful for sparing time for PTH. It should be noted that through these visits, some of the children were adopted for example

Kwagala Duncan was adopted at an age 4 months by an American family. See Photo below regarding Duncan.



Figure 34: Kwagala Duncan was adopted by a US family at around 4 months old

2.8 Gifts

Peace Transitional Home accepts gifts for our children or any other support directed towards our work. In relation to that, PTH received various gifts from some of our Donors and the children's faces were brightened. Thanks to everyone who reached out to these little ones. Below are some of the gifts and moments the infants had.



Figure 35: Christmas gifts from our friend Mr. Ryan Wesley



Figure 36: Clothes Donated by Ms. Susan Dyer



CHAPTER THREE: PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

3.1 Family Support

The fact is, we have many vulnerable children and their families need support that ranges from basic things; like food, education, clothes, shoes, books, providing clean water, improved pit latrines so as to improve the living standards of children and their families. This remains one of the main goals of PTH. Although families get water from wells, it is not fit to drink and therefore, families are forced to boil water but due to low education and limited resources, families decide to drink water directly from the water tanks or jerry cans. Drinking this unboiled water exposes them to many water-borne diseases such as typhoid, cholera, dysentery and related diseases. So we have to provide water purifiers for these families but sometimes we give up because we cannot do much due to lack of funds.

3.2 Bible Distribution Exercise

Our Christian faith leads us to believe that each person is created in God's image and deserves to live to the fullest. In all of our work, we see children being hindered from reaching their full potential. We see injustice, inequality, corruption and disaster affecting children's lives and futures in all contexts. We embody our experiences of the unconditional love of Jesus Christ in our work. We are called to be witnesses and reflect God's unconditional love.

Our call as a Christian Humanitarian Organization to serve the most vulnerable children exposes our staff to some of the most challenging political and physical environments in community. It is in these places that we seek to see lives transformed by Jesus Christ as He works through our lives, actions, words, and signs. We believe that through hope, recovery and renewal is possible even in the most difficult places which is why we work through relief, development and advocacy approaches in a context where the most vulnerable children struggle to survive. In 2023, PTH will ensure that every family receives at least one Bible to quench their spiritual thirst.

3.2 Safe Project

Children's Home Project dubbed as Safe project, aims to ensure that the PTH facility is safe for both children due to rampant kidnappings of children, child sacrifices, and also safe guarding the property. We look forward to make this place to be a comfortable place for our children and guests. Therefore, much is being done to ensure safety in this place. For example;

- **Fence Construction and House Renovation**

This activity is still ongoing and only 30% of the fence has been completed. We still have a long way to go to provide children's safety. This will ensure that there are no cases of criminals breaking into children's home to harm them or steal property. Other construction work done at PTH is tiling and painting one classroom, staff room and administrators house as well as renovating the children's bathroom by installing a new toilet seat, tilling the floor and walls because water had seeped inside the walls. Refer to the photos below;



Figure 37: Construction and House Renovation

3.3 Water Life Project

We have two hand-dug shallow wells where we pump water every day in addition to rainwater that we collect during the rainy season. But in dry seasons, our work has to stop because of the lack of water. We also have to walk a long way to get water to carry out activities of the children's house. When it comes to our farming projects of; passion fruits, piggery they are all affected since they are no exceptional. In 2023, we seek to raise money for better water sources. A total of **USD9,016(Nine Thousand and Sixteen United States Dollars)** will be required to implement this project and therefore call for funders to support PTH achieve the goal for our children.



Figure 38: Hand-dug shallow wells as our source of water

3.4 Farming Project

Our farming project is about making sure that the PTH has adequate food to supplement the food budget for things like rice that we do not grow. A lot of efforts have been put into planting and maintaining the gardens so as register a good harvest from the farm. The crops we grow are: beans, corn, tomatoes, matooke (green bananas), cassava, sweet potatoes, and passion fruits. This has been achieved with the help of farm workers. As a result, this has greatly reduced the cost of food at home and also ensured a balanced nutritional supply for the children. See below for some of PTH crops grown;





Figure 39: PTH crops grown and some harvests

3.5 Piggery Project

The year 2022 did not favor our piggery project due to high costs of feeds. This as a result forced management to reduce on the population of the animals by 28 pigs unconditionally, thereby selling them at a giveaway price. Below are our piggery project illustrations;



CHAPTER FOUR: FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Administration

The Director (Ms. Aidah) with a dedicated team of staff worked to see that the lives of the vulnerable children and families are taken care of. The departments that were involved in executing the work were the Social Welfare and Community Affairs Department headed by the Administrator MS. Christine Namukwaya; the Finance and Administration Department headed by Ms. Nakito Grace and the Projects Department which was overseen by the Project Manager who also doubles as a Board member a one Mr. Yusuf Kibuye.

The coordination of those core departments of PTH was achieved through holding meetings where issues regarding the organization's performance as well as the work plan would be articulated upon for respective departments to take action with immediate effect.

4.1.1 Organizational Structure

PTH is built on a hierarchical structure when it comes to duty execution and reporting just as illustrated in the figure below;

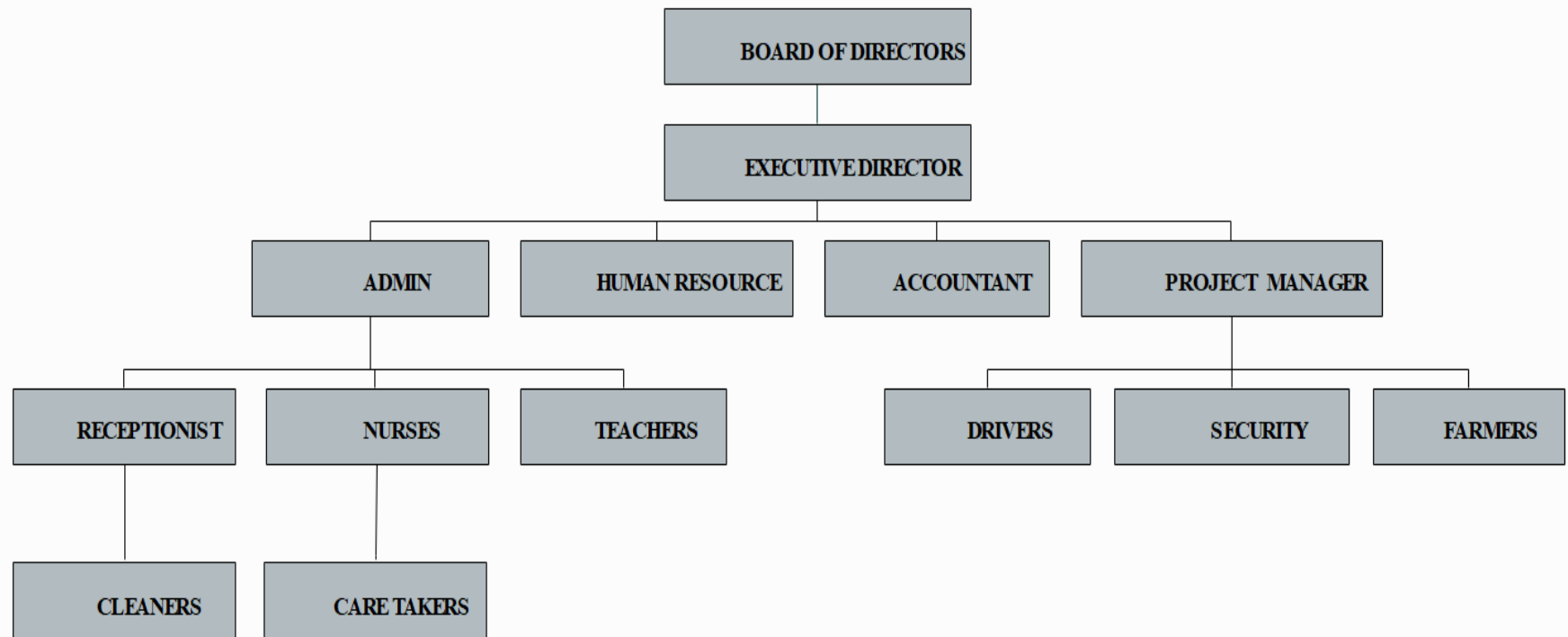


Figure 40: PEACE TRANSITIONAL HOME ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

4.2 Finances

Table 4: Finances

S/No	Source of Income	Contribution(UGX)	Contribution(%)
1	Nebo Children's fund	73,267,143.5	72.18
2	Hand in Hand für Hilfe vor Ort	15,315,400	15.09
3	The Living Word Assembly	1,500,000	1.48
4	Other donations	3,739,776.5	3.68
5	Projects	7,680,000	7.57
TOTAL AMOUNT		101,502,320	100.00

From the above Summary table regarding Finances, a total funding for the year 2022 was **UGX 101,502,320**. As has always been, much of our funding came through our partners. Nebo Children's Fund where individual donors and some churches sent their funding to reach PTH played the biggest role. It should be acknowledged that, this was a great enabler towards the needs of the children since the biggest portion of it was meant for the Children's direct expenses.

Nebo Children's Fund emerged out with the highest contribution of **UGX 73,267,143.5** towards the cause accordingly scoring a percentage contribution of 72%. This was followed by Hand in Hand für Hilfe vor Ort with **UGX 15,315,400** at 15% contribution. The rest of finances came from projects, Other donations and The Living Word Assembly registering **UGX 7,680,000**, **UGX 3,739,776.5** and **UGX 1,500,000** thus, having contributions of 7.57%, 3.68% and 1.48% respectively. Diagrammatically, this is visualized in the figure below;

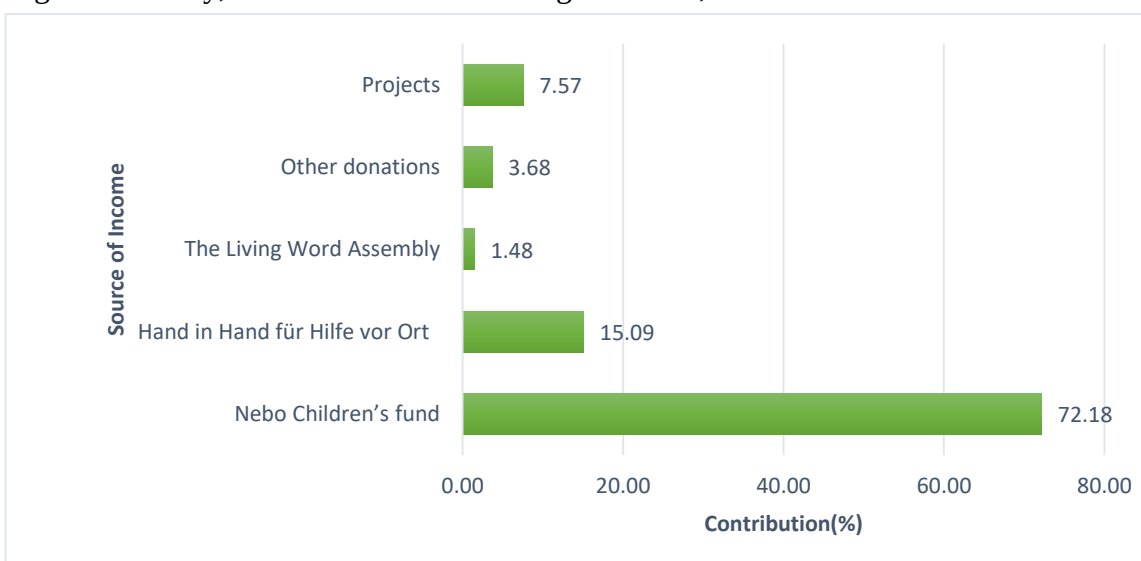


Figure 41:Contribution(%) by different sources of income

4.3 Expenditures

Table 5: Expenditures

S/No	Expenditure	Amount (UGX)	Percentage Expenditure
1	Feeding	34,259,500.00	33
2	Vehicle fuel	4,640,000.00	4
3	Farming	4,787,600.00	5
4	Repair and Maintenance	11,274,800.00	11
5	Medical care	5,149,200.00	5
6	Bedding, clothes, toiletries and scholastic	1,100,000.00	1
7	Firewood	1,250,000.00	1
8	Community Support and Development	1,840,000.00	2
9	Salaries	25,395,000.00	25
10	Administration expenses	5,602,300.00	5
11	Education	1,800,000.00	2
12	Power and Lighting	1,025,100.00	1
13	Property, plant & equipment	2,630,000.00	3
14	Other Expenses	2,588,820.00	3
	Total	103,342,320.00	100

Visualizing the above expenses in the figure below, it clearly indicates that feeding was apportioned the largest amount of funds (33%) because these infants need to feed well on a balanced diet to attain proper growth as well as to mitigate shortcomings that may result from poor dietary.

To achieve the objectives of helping these needy children, we require a dedicated team of workers to serve the children unconditionally and this calls for remuneration in form of salary on a monthly basis and accordingly, this calls for salary to be processed making it rank second on the disbursements at 25% followed by Repair and Maintenance at 11% to ensure a safe home for these young ones.

As for the other expense categories, they did not require much money just because, some of them were donations and it would not be logical to spend a lot of money on them when we already had them. Some of these included; Clothes, beddings and more. As observed in the figure below, most of them only consumed 1% or 2% or 3% of the budget.

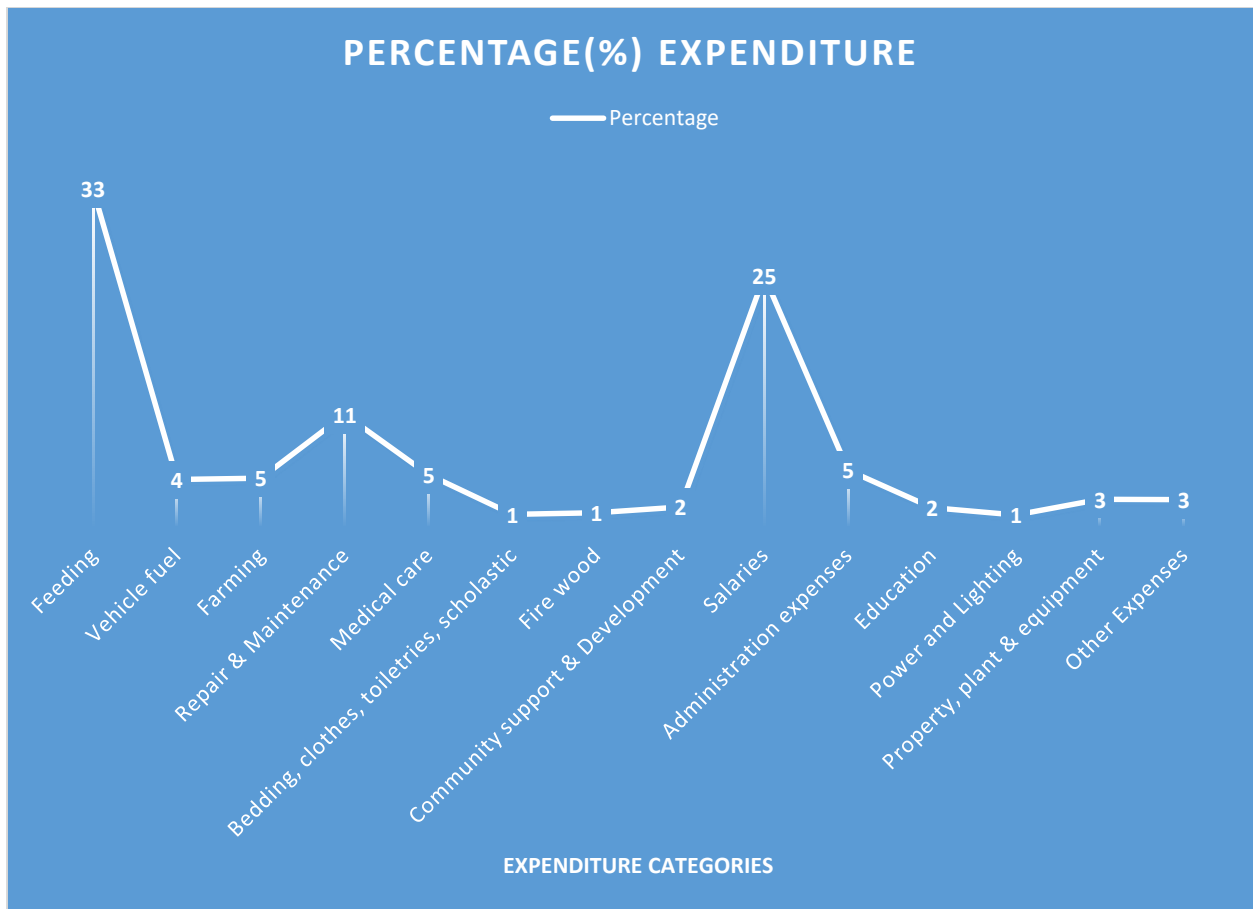


Figure 42: Percentage(%) Expenditure Curve

CHAPTER FIVE: ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

5.1 Advocacy

5.1.1 Fundraising

Fundraising was done both countrywide and internationally. Some people who come to volunteer ended up sponsoring some children or some of PTH projects. Letters and emails of appeal were sent out and they brought in a great deal of funds that really helped PTH to carry out her activities.

5.1.2 Community sensitization

Public awareness campaigns were organized informally due to insufficient funds to carry them out. These activities were conducted in the areas where we had the opportunity to reach and the issues covered included children's rights and responsibilities, the community's obligations and responsibilities towards children, legal frameworks for child care, and others. Participants included some community leaders and beneficiaries so as to spread the agenda to their constituents while advocating for children's rights.

5.2 Capacity Building

5.2.1 Collaborations

PTH participated in network meetings such as the Luwero District NGO Forum, Kalagala- Sub-County, MGLSD meeting, Ekisa trainings. In addition to that, we also had visits from the Probation Officer, Assistant Probation Officer and Luwero district Child and Family Protection Unit. These collaborations were so imperative in our career builds towards children care and help.



Figure 43: Photo after a visit with Probation Officer Luwero District

5.2.2 Trainings

Some of our employees were trained as way of building their skills capacity and PTH as a whole. These trainings included: Special needs intended for children with learning problem or disability, Record Management, Nutrition and Food Handling, Sustainable Agriculture Skills among others. It should be noted that, without this knowledge, supporting children with special needs (For example, the case of a child called Phillip who was diagnosed with cerebral palsy) at PTH would be difficult.

On record, most of these children came to PTH to seek temporary accommodation, but the government did not have a place for them to resettle. Our organization tried to find homes for children with special needs to integrate them but they were denied admission because they could not afford it. After a while, we realized that God wanted these children to be with us at PTH. They do not have to be separately due of their condition because it is not their fault. Henceforth, we decided to do whatever it takes to support them along with others, and it would not have been possible without your generous support accorded to PTH. We are indebted for that and may the Almighty God Bless you all.

On the other hand, some of these trainings like agriculture training was seen as a means of equipping the employees with better practical farming skills as a means of enhancing improved and better yields for both PTH and their individual agricultural projects. This is crucial in light of the fact that there is need for PTH to plan towards increased self-sufficiency, through food security.

CHAPTER SIX: CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS, LESSONS LEARNT CONCLUSION AND APPRECIATION

6.1 Challenges

- The major challenge facing the PTH is lack of adequate funds to finance the education project in that there is an acute lack of finances to deal with school fees for the children to study. Most of their school fees was not paid on time thus, affecting their academic results. Undeniably, schools increased fees by almost 50% compared to what was previously paid.
- In addition, we had a number of children who attended vocational training and the cost of the apprenticeship was too high. Not only that, there was also an acute lack of modern and adequate tools and tool kits, and this has seen the quality of the training in some institutions where our beneficiaries train not being up to the required standard. The student to machine/tool ratio is unacceptably high and this means that the student's average annual hours on a machine was below the average recommended time. Further still, at the time of completion, our beneficiaries have gone without start up kits, due to the fact that the available funds cannot cater for the total number of graduands.
- There is a challenge for the beneficiaries who have graduated from the training centers under the project to be enrolled for upgrading courses; this is mainly attributed to the fact that most of the beneficiaries are of low academic qualifications (most of them did not complete primary level education), and as such they are not readily acceptable in institutions of higher learning
- The year under review saw fewer activities on community sensitization and awareness campaigns yet, there is a need to promote the respect of the children rights and also sensitize the local community on their role in the support of Orphans and Vulnerable children. This explains (to some degree) the low and lukewarm support received from the community towards the activities of the project.
- Parents/guardians do not attend meetings held at home. They miss important communications leading to misinterpretation. Not only that but to some extent parents/guardians changed the phone contact and location thus making it difficult to access them. Related to that, there is minimal success in tracking down or tracing the families of missing or abandoned children due to the high costs involved for the organization.
- Most parents/guardians of children who are supported in the community do not want to take on the responsibility of raising children by meeting the needs of the school and making sure

that the children attend school at all times. The school needs are a contribution that PTH requires parents/guardians to provide to a child supported by the community but they still do not comply even though the organization has paid the child's tuition on time. It is very important to see that these parents/guardians are involved in their children's lives.

- Furthermore, staff turnover has proved an obstacle to consistent implementation of the PTH projects and activities. Employees that have been trained in various areas end up leaving in search for better payment and yet, it is very difficult to recruit employees who have prior knowledge in child care and can work in our environment with available budgeted salary. This continues to weigh negatively on the project implementation efforts to ensure consistent transparency and honesty in accountability and management.
- The number of vulnerable children in need is increasing yet we have limited human and financial resources to care for them for example; at our home alone, it requires a great deal of time to wash children's clothes because they have to be washed by hand due to lack of technology like a washing machine to facilitate the process. If PTH had adequate resources to procure a washing machine, the would be time taken in washing task execution could be channeled to other productive activities and in the end, registering efficiency at work.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- To consolidate the success of the project, there is need to build the capacities of PTH especially regarding skills training and income generation. This could be done through support with modern training and tool kits, refresher training for instructors, provision of training grants and income generating activities management.
- Similarly, supporting more graduating children with start-up kits will help reduce the dependence of the beneficiaries on the uncertain job market and instead enable them create their own jobs.
- PTH management should liaise with well-wishers' to mobilize funds that can support eligible beneficiaries to attain required standards in the learning structure to enable them to be enrolled for higher academic achievements.
- There is need to mobilize funds attributed to facilitate activities on community sensitization and awareness campaigns. When this is achieved, it will promote the respect of the children rights and also sensitize the local community on their role in the support of Orphans and Vulnerable children.

- The need to boost the follow up exercises is crucial if the achievements of the PTH are to be evaluated. In this regard, PTH needs to be encouraged to open and maintain up to date data banks detailing basic information like place of abode, next of kin and contact address.
- There is urgent need to encouraged Parents/guardians to ensure that they are involved in their children's lives as the first source of reference and that, the organization will only be involved as a secondary facilitator in the event of failure.
- A revised enhanced salary scale should be thought to ensure experienced employees who have prior knowledge in child care can render their services unconditionally for longer periods of time with PTH. When this is addressed, project implementation efforts will be improved to ensure consistent transparency and honesty in accountability and management.
- Fundraising campaigns should be prioritized to raise funds that can address the inability to care for more and more vulnerable children and, to some extent use the money to buy needed items or tools deemed necessary to facilitate the work of caregivers.

6.3 Lessons Learnt

- Involving the stakeholders in the planning process creates a sense of ownership of the projects; as such, they are more likely to contribute to their sustainability.
- Sharing the projects goals and objectives with stakeholders helps them to appreciate the organization's support and the need for them to make their own contribution towards community development needs.
- There is still limited knowledge among the community on the Child protection and their rights. Thus training parents in parenting skills will reduce the number of children abandoned.
- The direct involvement of staffs in all activities and has enhanced their knowledge and skills in establishing their own projects at home.

6.4 Conclusion and Appreciation

As highlighted above, most of the planned activities for the year 2022 were implemented and the projects undertaken by PTH continue to positively change the lives of the neediest children as they access education, health and others. The increase in beneficiaries (number) is an indication of the vital roles that the organization is extending to vulnerable children in the community. During next

year (2023), PTH will mainly focus on collaboration with the stakeholders to improving the quality of services provided by the projects and therefore, PTH would like to extend its sincere appreciation to all those who contributed to the achievements realized during this quarter. Special recognition goes to our partners and donors. We greatly appreciate the support provided to us. To all we say thank you and look forward to your continued support.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Stakeholders that Supported PTH in 2022

S/No	International Donors	Local Donors
1	Susan Dyer	The Word Living Assembly Church
2	Sara Kennedy	Educate Club Gayaza High School
3	Amber Flynn	Stanbic Bank (Mayengo Christine)
4	Kristin Carlson	Stanbic Bank (Winnie Nakisikwe)
5	Mayhem Mission	Rachel Ninsiima
6	Janice Adcock	Nakiyinjji Annet
7	Tyler Prevatte	Joshua Byaruhanga Jaguar
8	Rachel Hansen	Shamsa Bukuru
9	Carolyn Geraghty	Mutebi Gerald
10	Racheal Miller	Christine Wagaba
11	Sherri Doeblor	Kayemba Andrew
12	Periklis Zavridis	Nagujja Maria
13	Ryan Wesley	Namuddu Margaret
14	Konstantin Vepitantsex	Buwaye Rose
15	Mirissa Coke	Alice Mayanja
16	Martha Waller	ADRA–Uganda (Hospital to Home Program)
17	Ashley Miller	Supreme Medical Centre
18	Joshua Auer	Coral
19	Alexios Pantolidis	Josh Kagudde
20	Lisa Anderson	Nusurah
21	Christina Anderson	Anyango Josephine
22	Cheryl Lacy	Nanteza Judith
23	Cathy Carter	Nakyonyi Lydia
24	Lon Rovin	Nakafeero Flavia
25	Felix Okafor	Namagembe Justine
26	Pame & Cody Cameron	Akello Julie
27		Juliet Kavuma
28		Yusufu Kibuye Zziwa

Appendix 2: Board of Directors 2022

S/No	Name	Designation
1	Ms. Nkinzi Aidah Rodah	Executive Director
2	Mrs. Juliet Nassolo Kavuma	Chairperson Board of Directors
3	Mr. Kibuye Yusufu Zziwa	Project Manager
4	Ms. Nakitto Grace	Treasurer
5	Mr. Bunnya Musa Senteza	Member
6	Ms. Namigadde Joyce	Member
7	Mr. George Tebadenke	Member

Appendix 3: PTH Management Committee

S/No	Name	Designation
1	Ms. Nkinzi Aidah	Director
2	Ms. Namukwaya Christine	Administrator
3	Mr. Kalebu Joseph	Social Worker
4	Ms. Annet Kisa	Accountant
5	Mr. Malinga Robert	Information Technology
6	Ms. Annet Nalubwama	Cook
7	Ms. Nalugo Petulonia	Cook
8	Ms. Nanono Faridah	Care taker
9	Ms. Tusinobusigye Suzan	Care taker
10	Ms. Nakanwagi Sarah	Care taker
11	Ms. Nakimuli Linda	Laundry
12	Ms. Namutebi Zowena	Laundry
13	Ms. Naggayi Victoria	Care taker
14	Ms. Neumbe Christine	Care Taker
15	Ms. Namakula Masitulah	Care taker
16	Ms. Nadunga Anna	Care taker
17	Mr. Magoma Denis	Farm Manager
18	Mr. Kasamba Wilfred	Farm worker
19	Mr. Okweda Steven	Farm worker
20	Mr. Talemwa George	Farm Worker

Appendix 4: Ongoing projects

1. Tiling veranda's for both children's home / outside class room



2. Painting inside and outside the sick bay



3. Electricity wiring inside the class room, sick bay, staff bed rooms, guest room and around the gate



4. Toilet fitting inside the sick bay, staff bed room and the guest room



5. Equipping the children's class room with
 - Tables
 - Chairs
 - Television set and speakers
 - Book shelf
 - Swings / slides for the play ground
6. Equipping the sick bay with
 - Beds
 - Medicine storage cupboard
7. Maintenances around the children's house



Appendix 5: Photo Gallery

