



Visitor's Guide

Vision / Mission

FCM exists to communicate and demonstrate the gospel of Jesus Christ to unreached and under-equipped people groups in Uganda and South Sudan. Abaana's Hope is FCM's comprehensive Christian community in Northern Uganda designed to demonstrate the love of Jesus by providing aid for vulnerable children and families, training biblical leaders, and promoting Christ-centered church planting among the unreached.

WHY go on a short-term mission trip?

Short-term mission trips have come under scrutiny over the past decade, and rightfully so. We have all seen short-term mission trips that look more like vacations than mission opportunities. We've all seen "service projects" completed that should have been done by indigenous peoples instead of visiting outsiders. We've all seen short-term teams engage in manipulative evangelism that treats people like projects in a desire to tally numbers of "salvations" to report back to their churches. Short-term trips can, at times, be detrimental to indigenous people. FCM works hard to create mission trips that avoid these pitfalls. Here's how:

- 1) We send teams focused on relationships over tasks.** The most important thing short-term teams will do is develop relationships with both the indigenous people and with our full-time missionaries.
- 2) We send teams to support the work already being done by our missionaries.** FCM avoids creating new tasks for teams to accomplish. Instead, we utilize teams to accomplish the work our current missionaries are already in the process of doing. Teams bring energy and manpower to the field to help our full-time missionaries and our indigenous leaders with events, conferences, and other activities.
- 3) We send teams focused on discipleship.** FCM teams understand that God wants to work in their life as much as He wants to work in the lives of indigenous people. They see short-term trips as opportunities for their team members to grow in their faith. Don't be ashamed to say this short-term trip is for you, your sanctification, and your growth as a disciple.
- 4) We send teams focused on the gospel and sensitive to culture.** The goal of teams is not to westernize our African friends, nor is it to "change" or "fix" elements of their culture. Cultural traditions are rooted in each of us, and where the gospel doesn't conflict with traditions, we want to affirm local culture. Where the gospel does conflict with culture we want to lovingly and gently guide our friends to scripture. Also, teams should expect their own American cultural norms to be challenged where our own materialistic culture conflicts with the gospel.

Core Convictions

Another way we assure healthy short-term missions is by sending teams that align with our core convictions. FCM is a gospel-centered mission organization. We believe theology is important. We believe that the number one issue facing Africa is not poverty, disease, or war. We believe the number one issue is a lack of gospel clarity. There is a lot of doctrinal confusion in the African church, and we seek to provide clarity by grounding people in the Word of God. You can find our orthodox doctrinal beliefs here: <http://www.fourcorners.org/our-commitment>

Also, scripture has led us to some additional core convictions we believe to be vital in ministry among African people.

- 1) Racism- we reject racism in all its forms and cannot partner with individuals who hold racist beliefs.
- 2) Complementarianism- We believe that God has created both men and women in His image, and therefore, they are equally valuable and loved by God. We also believe that men and women were created with complementary roles and responsibilities in marriage, family life, and church leadership. We ask that all teams respect our biblical complementarian convictions.
- 3) Prosperity- We believe that salvation is spiritual in nature and that God did not die so that we could be wealthy, healthy, or successful. We believe the prosperity gospel is a false gospel, and we cannot partner with teams or churches that support this false idea.
- 4) Ecclesiology- We believe the local church is the primary means by which God establishes His Kingdom. Team members should be active members of their local church and should seek to build/support the local church in Africa.



Abaana's Hope

The Need for Hope

For over 24 years, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda waged a war in Northern Uganda that left nearly two million innocent civilians caught in the middle. The Ugandan Government's attempt to protect its citizens from this rebel militia largely failed, resulting in an entire generation deeply affected by violence. The Acholi tribe was the hardest hit. The rebel militia led by Joseph Kony resorted to abducting Acholi children and indoctrinating them into their ranks. It is estimated that more than 90% of the LRA's troops were abducted as children. Now the fighting has ceased, but the scars of war remain. This is the backdrop of FCM's work at Abaana's Hope in Northern Uganda. Many of our friends in Uganda have no concept of what love means or how it is demonstrated. Consequently, FCM's Board of Directors recognized a need to develop a community in Uganda, called Abaana's Hope that would communicate and demonstrate the gospel of Jesus Christ to this area ravaged by war.

Impact

Abaana's Hope is making a positive impact on the community by providing opportunities for employment, clean water, medical care, education, and a safe place for widows to live and children to play. Abaana's Hope has witnessed the reality that the gospel alone has the power to change every aspect of society.

Ministries

Living Stones Church:

The greatest impact Abaana's Hope has on the community is through Living Stones Church. Every Sunday and through weekly discipleship classes, people are taught about the love of Christ and what it means to be a follower of Jesus.

Living Stones Pastor Training Center (PTC):

The PTC at Abaana's Hope is equipping and entrusting leaders to plant and strengthen gospel-centered, bible-saturated, African-led churches amongst unreached and under-equipped people groups.

Living Stones Christian School:

Living Stones Christian School (LSCS) at Abaana's Hope is a groundbreaking experiment in African education. A quality education is simply an impossible dream to poor, rural Ugandans. LSCS is making that impossible dream a reality. Using an integrated Christian curriculum designed especially for Ugandan children, LSCS is providing a top-quality education for its students. The typical Ugandan student is taught using rote memory techniques that fail to equip students to think for themselves and solve complicated problems. Our teachers are trained to equip students to see the world through a Christian worldview, teaching each student how to think instead of what to think.

Agriculture and Construction:

Abaana's Hope has a farm that grows crops, raises livestock, and provides breakfast and lunch for our school children and employees. This project is utilized to teach the community and the children improved, more productive agriculture techniques and will provide hands-on training and experience.

Medical Clinic:

Healthcare is unavailable in many parts of Uganda and where it does exist, it is often expensive. As a result, many Ugandans do not receive proper health care. Our medical clinic provides outpatient services, health education, and immunizations for Abaana's Hope employees, Living Stones Christian School students, Women's Refuge Center beneficiaries, and our CDP children.

Child Development Program (CDP):

The CDP at Abaana's Hope is designed to assist vulnerable children in realizing the love Jesus Christ has for them and empowering them to see their full potential in Christ. The program is designed to give the children a solid biblical foundation to make a positive change in their homes and to equip them to lead the next generation. Sponsors provide a scholarship that will provide for the child's spiritual, educational, and physical needs.

About your trip:

Travel Medication

- **Vaccines:** All team members need to consult the following website as well as their family doctor to ensure they have all appropriate vaccines prior to leaving for Uganda. <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/destinationUganda.aspx>. Some of these vaccines must be administered weeks before leaving so **DO NOT** leave this until the last minute. **Yellow fever vaccine is required.**
- **Malaria-preventative medication is required** unless a doctor provides written notice that you should not take it for medical reasons. There are several types of malaria medications that you can take. Please discuss the options with your physician and ask him/her to explain the side effects. Some malaria medications do have minor side effects that you should be aware of when making your decision.
- Please consult your doctor for recommendations on any other type of medication he/she might recommend.

Travel Documents

- You will need a **current United States passport** (allow at least 3 months to get your passport). If you have a passport, the expiration date must extend 6 months past your trip return date.
- As of October 27, 2021, an **E-visa is required for entry**. Visas **will not** be issued upon arrival. Prior to departure, you must apply for your visa online. You will be sent a QR code to present at the airport prior to departure from the states. We will send instructions for e-visa. It is critical that you apply for a regular tourist visa. Never select that you are here to work. You will upload your passport, yellow fever card, and COVID-19 vaccination proof. Other information is required. It is included in the instructions.

Packing

- **You will need to pack all your personal items in one 50-pound bag that will be checked and one carry-on.** You may also bring along one personal item (purse, laptop case, or backpack) on the plane. Most team members will also be given an additional 50-lb. bag or tote to bring that contains supplies for Abaana's Hope and the missionaries.
- **Please pack everything you will need for 2 full days and nights in your carry-on luggage.** A carry-on is much easier to put on and off your vehicle for the first night in the country where you will stay at a guesthouse in Entebbe. Also, pack all of your valuable items in your carry-on because it will be with you at all times.

See packing list below.

Packing Check List:

- Durable water bottle
- Hat
- Sunglasses
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Deodorant
- Soap/body wash
- Shampoo/Conditioner
- Razors
- Brush/comb
- Sunscreen
- Glasses/contacts/solution
- Hand sanitizer/wet wipes
- Feminine products
- Insect repellent
- Malaria medicine
- Personal medications
- Watch
- Bible and pens
- Journal
- Passport
- Camera and charger/batteries
- Electrical adapter and converter
- Snacks
- Flavor packets for water
- Travel pillow

Dress Code

Dressing “like an American” can be offensive to many Ugandans. For that reason, all visitors to Abaana’s Hope are asked to follow these standards:

Women:

- Women are expected to dress modestly. Here dressing modestly for women means wearing skirts and/or dresses. Your skirt or dress should always cover your knees even when sitting.
- It is considered immodest for women to show their shoulders or back.
 - If wearing a tank top, the straps should be thick rather than the thin spaghetti straps. While some women may wear spaghetti straps at home or in the garden, and a few may disregard this norm, it is generally looked down upon. To avoid causing offense, dresses that expose the back or have thin straps should be paired with a cover-up, light jacket, or even a shirt over top.
- When traveling to or within cities like Gulu, Kampala, or while on safari, the dress code is more modern, and it is acceptable for women to wear pants in these settings
 - If you want to wear leggings/yoga pants on the Safari, please wear them with a long shirt that covers your bottom.
- Shorts are only acceptable when relaxing behind the walls of the missionary compound.
- Do not wear shirts that reveal your midriff.
- Women may want to bring biker shorts or spanks to wear under their skirt to prevent chaffing.

Men:

- There are also dress expectations for men. Men are expected to wear pants; this is the normal daily attire for adult men. It is generally considered inappropriate for adult men to attend church or work in shorts. Typically, shorts are worn at home or by young boys, not by adult men in public settings.
- However, around the missionary compound, to town, or on safari men are free to wear shorts
- Most any type of shirt is acceptable for men
 - Example: Polo shirts, T shirts, dress shirts, casual shirts are all fine

Additional things to keep in mind when choosing clothes to pack:

- You may leave your clothes behind as a donation, but they should be left with the missionaries. **Please do not give anything away to anyone. All donations must be distributed through our church.** Please respect this rule.
- Most people bring their worst clothes when traveling to Africa, thinking they should dress in “grunge” style. This can be offensive or confusing to Ugandans, because they dress in their best clothes whenever

they attend a meeting, go to work, a church service. You don't need to bring formal attire, but clothes that appear dirty or with holes or stains will stand out and may be puzzling to the locals. Aim for clean, neat, and presentable clothing.

Safety

- When you arrive to AH someone will give you a tour and after that you are free to move around the AH property. **However**, if you plan to **leave** the property, do not go alone and ALWAYS inform one of the missionaries or FCM staff about where you're going and what you are doing. For everyone's safety please respect this rule.
- Always sleep under a mosquito net (these will be provided for you).
- Avoid loud flashy jewelry.
- Do not take children anywhere without permission even if they look desperate.
- There are many stray dogs and cats in the area. These are **not domesticated house pets**. Do not pet them or pick them up.
- Try to avoid flaunting or revealing money while in public.
- Only use authorized modes of transportation.
- There may be many things that seem weird or that you don't understand. Our request is that you try to be discreet when asking for clarity. Do not shout across the room or announce it in front of everyone. Do not assume that people around you cannot understand what you are saying. Many local people who don't speak English fluently can still understand it, so don't assume they can't follow what you're saying. Asking questions is good, helpful, and welcomed, but please read the room and use discernment about when it is appropriate to ask.

Food and Water Safety

- All the tap water from faucets at Abaana's Hope comes from our production well and is safe to drink.
- When you visit other people's homes, if you see the missionary eating or drinking freely, you may also eat and drink without concern. There is no need to publicly ask if it is okay, as that could be seen as offensive to the host. If you personally prefer not to drink water from someone else's home or feel uncomfortable doing it, that is completely fine. To stay safe and avoid causing offense, always carry your own water bottle so you can drink from it when needed.
- When you are visiting someone's home and do not want to eat the food served to you, please handle it discreetly. It is considered offensive to refuse the food outright. We are not saying you must eat everything, but if you see the missionary eating it, it is appropriate to at least try some or eat a small portion.
- Of course, the food here is different from what you are used to in America, and it can sometimes upset people's stomachs. We recommend traveling with medicine like Pepto-Bismol and anti-diarrheal medication. We are not saying this to cause fear, but so that you are prepared in case you experience mild stomach discomfort. For dinner, you will be eating American style food. At the guest house (which is where you will be staying) the meals you will eat are not local food, but if you choose to eat at the AH kitchen you will typically have beans and posho. And when visiting other people homes, you will of course be served local food.
- When not on the AH campus it is not advised to drink water from a faucet even when showering or brushing your teeth. This applies to the guesthouse in Entebbe or when on safari. These locations will provide bottled water in your rooms for drinking and brushing teeth.

Photography

This is a topic that needs you to use wisdom and discernment.

- Constant photography is distracting when trying to develop relationships because the people feel as if they need to be guarded or they want to show-off.
 - Some people may be offended or angry with you if you take their photo especially if you do not know them, they are dresses indecently or they breast feeding their child for example.

- Others may not care at all if you take their photo, the best way to know is to ask that person “Can I take your photo?” and let them tell you yes or no.
- Owning a camera is uncommon for the average Ugandan and can be seen as a symbol of wealth so just be mindful. It is okay to use your camera but ask yourself, “Is this an appropriate time to take a photo? If I were in America, would I mind someone photographing me in this situation?” Taking photos is not wrong but try to do so discreetly when possible so it is not distracting.
- You are not supposed to take pictures of the bridge at Karuma Falls (on the way from Kampala to Gulu). The military has the right to confiscate your camera because of the security risks.
- Do not take pictures of any police or military or security guards or any of the checkpoints along the road.

Cultural Awareness:

Ugandan time: No one is in a hurry (except for the giant tour buses that drive from Kampala to Gulu) and you must learn not to be. If you have an appointment with someone, be patient and do not expect them to be on time. Remember, spending time in relationship with someone is much more important than any task or appointment.

Greetings: It is very important that you greet everyone. You should not start talking to someone without first shaking their hand and greeting them.

This is an example of a typical Ugandan greeting:

Person 1: “Good Morning”

Person 2: “Good Morning”

Person 1: “How are you?”

Person 2: “I am fine. How are you?”

Person 1: “I am fine. How is home?”

Person 2: “Home is good”

Person 1: “Thank you. That’s good.”

Person 2: “How’s your home”

Person 1: “Home is good”

Person 2: “Thank you”

Person 1: “Thank you”

This is just an example, but we share it because it is important to understand that Ugandans highly value greetings. Greetings are often long and repetitive, with people repeating the same phrases back and forth multiple times. This can feel unusual or frustrating for Americans, but not participating in these greetings is offensive and rude. Failing to greet properly will hinder your relationships and ability to communicate and demonstrate the gospel.

- Local people greet with “**Apwoyo**” (pronounced *Ah-foy-oh or Afoyo*), meaning both “thank you” and a greeting.
 - Don’t worry if you mispronounce it, people will understand what you mean, and it will be positively received to try and use the local language.
 - If “Apwoyo” is hard, greeting in English is fine, but never skip greeting. Most people understand basic English greetings like “How are you?” or “Good morning.”
 - If there’s a language barrier, a short greeting in English is sufficient; they will not be offended.
- **Passing someone nearby:** If you are walking and pass by someone close enough to touch, stop, shake their hand, and greet them.

- **Passing someone at a distance:** If people are farther away but can still see you, wave and greet them. You can say “Apwoyo” (the local greeting) or “Good morning” loudly enough for them to hear. This is sufficient for people who are not close enough for a handshake.
- **Entering a room or gathering:** If you enter a room or area where people are already gathered or seated, it is very important to greet every person present before taking your seat.
- **Responsibility for greeting:** The responsibility to greet always falls on the person entering the group. Once you have greeted those already present, you do not need to get up again to greet people who arrive after you. New arrivals are responsible for greeting the group. In some situations, especially if you arrive late and a conversation or activity is already in progress (like a Bible study), it is appropriate to simply say, “I greet all of you,” wave and then take your seat so as not to interrupt.
- **Men:** When men greet men, they often greet each other with a specific handshake that you can be taught when you arrive. It is okay to shake someone’s hand normally just follow what the other person does.
- **Woman:** When women greet other women, they often hug each other especially if they are friends or excited to see you, they often do a double hug meaning they hug you on the right side then the left side again. It’s okay not to hug and just shake their hand, just look for the cue of how they want to greet you.
- If someone offers their wrist instead of their hand to greet you, it usually means their hands are dirty or they’ve just washed them and don’t want to get them dirty again before eating. It’s a subtle way of indicating they don’t want you to touch their hand. So, greet them with their wrist instead.

Personal pronouns:

The words “he” and “she” do not exist in Acholi. There is a single, genderless word that is used to refer to both males and females in Acholi. Do not be offended if you are a male and someone says “she” to you (and vice versa). They try very hard to say the proper pronoun, but the terms do not translate for them, and it is hard for them to remember. Please do not constantly correct them.

Silence/Conversation:

- Ugandans do not fear silence the way Americans often do. If there is a pause in a conversation, Americans tend to feel the need to fill it constantly. Try to be aware of this and avoid doing it, as it is an American habit, not a universal one. Sitting in silence with someone here is not uncommon or uncomfortable for Ugandans. Do not feel like you have to make conversation all the time.
- Whether you realize it or not, we Americans generally respond very quickly—often almost immediately after the other person finishes speaking. Pauses are usually less than half a second, and sometimes we even start talking while the other person is still finishing. This is normal for us, and we interpret it as enthusiasm and interest in what the person is saying but Ugandans do not interpret it positively. In this culture, people often pause for a few seconds or longer after someone speaks before responding. This pause is a sign of **respect and thoughtfulness**. Conversation also often involves more turn-taking cues, like body language or tone, to indicate when it’s appropriate to speak. It’s important for us to be mindful of this. If we jump in too quickly, we can be seen as **rude, arrogant, or impatient**. Make sure the person you’re talking to has completely finished before you respond and give them enough time to reply to what you’ve said. If you don’t, you might unknowingly offend them. They probably won’t tell you outright that you’ve cut them off, or that they think you’re rude so that why we have to be aware of this and try to avoid doing it.

Sitting on the ground: It is common for women to sit on the ground while men use chairs, so you should expect this. This is not something to rebel against. However, it is usually acceptable for an older woman—especially a foreigner—to sit in a chair if one is available. Do not assume a chair will always be provided, especially in the community. People may not have many chairs, or sometimes only one or two, so it’s respectful to let the men use them. In most cases, you should be prepared to sit on the ground.

- Women should **not sit cross-legged** (sometimes called “criss-cross applesauce” or “Indian style”). This is considered inappropriate and offensive. Instead, women should sit with both legs **straight**

out in front of them or **folded to the side**, leaning on one hand if needed. Make sure your skirt still covers your legs from the knee upwards when you sit.

Spanking: Harsh spanking is a common practice in Uganda. Do not interfere with a parent disciplining their child.

Alcohol: Alcohol consumption will be completely prohibited while on an FCM-sanctioned trip. Alcohol is a very sensitive topic for many local people. In the community, it is viewed as something Christians do not partake in. Many Ugandans suffer from severe alcoholism. Please respect this. You are to abstain from all alcohol consumption and purchase.

Relationships: People do not casually date here, especially not in the village, you might find it in town but it's rare. If you talk about having a "boyfriend" or "girlfriend," people may automatically assume you are in a sexual relationship. Most people do not date in the way Americans do. They may court with permission from their parents or elders or most likely proceed directly into marriage. There is very little in-between—people are usually either single or married. If you are not married, it's best to simply say you are single. Do not tease children about liking someone and avoid encouraging flirting or close relationships between individual boys and girls. It is acceptable for women to befriend men but be mindful of how much time you spend together and the nature of the relationship.

Other Important Cultural Things:

- Do not be offended if Ugandans do not look you in the eyes (especially Ugandan children). They also often speak very softly and quietly. This is normal and can sometimes be hard for Americans to get used to, so expect it and do your best to adapt.
- Ugandans consider being overweight as a positive status symbol and a sign that a person is well-off and healthy. Some Ugandans may remark about your weight or even call you "fat." This is not an insult, so please do not be offended.
- If you ask someone a question, they will likely answer "yes" by a simple eyebrow raise. This is normal and is the equivalent of a head nod in America.
- Many Ugandans will not answer questions that have them decide or indicate a preference for something because they are afraid to disappoint you.
- The phrase "that's okay or its okay" means "yes" to a Ugandan. For example: If you ask someone "Can I help you?" and they respond, "it's okay" They are meaning "Yes, I want you to help me." This is confusing for Americans because to us "it's okay" means "I'm fine, you don't need to help me." So, in order to not cause confusion a clear yes or no will suffice. For example: "Yes, you can help me" or "No, I do not need help."
- Many Ugandans hold hands, especially when walking. Do not be alarmed when you see men holding hands or women holding hands. This is normal and a sign of friendship. Someone may even want to hold your hand, try to embrace it.
- Kids will often yell Mzungu or Munu at you, it just means white person.
- Never step over a plate or saucepan of food that might be sitting on the ground--walk around it. It is considered bad manners to step over the food and people might not want to eat it after you've stepped over it.

- Do not tease people in public until you are secure in your relationship with them. If they have approved it is okay with them, then it is acceptable. Do not be too familiar with people in general, especially at first, until you have felt out the situation and are confident others are also interacting freely. Also, sarcasm is lost on most Ugandans. It is best to avoid it until you are sure you know that person and they will understand.
- If someone tells you that you look “smart,” they are telling you that you look nice or sharp.
- It is common for women to breastfeed their children openly and without covering themselves. Please do not stare, react, or draw attention to it. This is completely normal here and is not considered inappropriate.

Giving: You will see “need” everywhere you look, but we ask that you **do not give anything away on your own**. If you feel the Lord is leading you to help in some way, please **consult the missionaries first**. They may have more information about the person and can help discern whether their story is accurate. Some may already be receiving assistance from the church, or their intentions may not be genuine.

If it is appropriate to help in the way you desire, then we can arrange an appropriate time and way to help without it being very public. But our goal is for you to **build genuine relationships** with children and adults, so please be careful. Some people may come with **ulterior motives**, knowing that team members bring supplies and gifts. Focus on **sharing the love of Christ**—this is the gift that will truly impact lives.

Other FAQ’s

Where is Uganda? Situated in East Africa surrounded by Kenya, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Rwanda. Kampala is the capital city of Uganda. It has a population of 1,659,600 and a density of 24,422.6 people per square mile (2011 estimate).

Where is Gulu? Gulu is a city in Northern Uganda. It is the commercial and administrative center of Gulu District and is located approximately 200 miles (320 km), by road, north of Kampala.

What is the climate like in Gulu? The table below displays average monthly climate indicators in GULU based on 8 years of historical weather readings:

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| Average Temperature | 79 | 83 | 81 | 77 | 77 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 77 | 76 | 77 | 80 |
| Average Max. Temperature | 87 | 92 | 89 | 84 | 84 | 81 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 82 | 84 | 87 |
| Average Min. Temperature | 64 | 68 | 68 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 64 | 65 | 66 |
| Season | Dry | Dry | Rain | Rain | Rain | Dry | Dry | Dry | Rain | Rain | Rain | Dry |

What is the official language of Uganda? The official language is English. Luganda and Swahili are also commonly spoken in some parts of the country. Acholi is the main language in Gulu.

What time is it in Gulu? Gulu is 7 to 9 hours ahead depending on your time zone and daylight savings.
<http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/>

What is the currency and exchange rate? The Ugandan Shilling (UGX) is the local currency. \$1 US dollar is approximately 3710 Ugandan Shillings. This rate fluctuates quite a bit even on a daily basis.

Will I have phone and Internet access? Your cell phone will work in Kampala, but the rates will be extremely high. Check with your service provider before deciding to use your personal cell while in Uganda. The ministry will have a Ugandan cell phone that you are welcome to use to call home. The guest house and missionary homes have Internet/wifi access so you can send/receive emails and updates, but the connection is not capable of large amounts of surfing or downloading.

What will our housing be like? Most visitors will be staying at the Four Corners Guesthouse at Abaana's Hope. Interns will be staying in the home of a missionary family or the FC Guesthouse.

Is United States cash accepted? No. One of the missionary families will exchange your money for you from US dollars into shillings. PLEASE bring \$100 bills that are crisp and printed since 2013. These are the only bills that will be acceptable at the prime rate. If you do not wish to spend that much money, you may bring smaller bills, but your exchange rate will be much lower.

How will I get around in Uganda? Large groups will be transported by bus or van to and from the airport in Entebbe and for the trip to Gulu unless your team chooses the option of flying MAF. The Four Corners missionaries have personal vehicles for transporting around individuals and small groups in Gulu.