



Annual Report

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1. Introduction

In fulfillment of contractual obligations, the Refugee Law Project (an outreach project of the School of Law, Makerere University) submits this annual progress report. The document outlines programmatic achievements, intervention outcomes, and budget performance relative to the annual work plan.

During the reporting cycle, the project underwent strategic review, including an Internal SWOT Analysis in March 2026 and the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the project which took place from March to July 2026. Insights from both processes will lead to adjustments in project implementation and strategy in Year 4 through consultation with the donor. Consultations with the donor is taking place with respect to notable revisions to planning, budgeting, or operational frameworks in Year 4.

2. Explanation of outcomes realized or not, including success factors or reasons of failure

The results of this project have been delivered under 5 outcome areas as below:

Outcome Area 1. Improved capacity of Uganda's rule of law stakeholders to effectively interact with complex refugee communities and hosts.

The goal for Outcome Area 1 remained unchanged, and the activities were implemented as planned in the annual work plan save for the dialogue with Judicial officers and the training of community leaders which were moved to Year 4. Rule of law activities were met or exceeded the targets in addressing the specific needs of the beneficiaries amidst challenges in accessing justice. The provision of legal aid through court representation and mobile courts enabled the quick dispensation of justice to the refugees and host communities. 854(93f,761m) persons benefited from direct court representation and through the mobile court sessions. Additional top-up funding in Year 3 expanded the reach of this outcome. The initial top-up in Year 2 addressed the needs of Sudanese refugees in Kiryandongo by assisting with translation, qualification equation, and professional accreditation. Following dialogues between refugee professionals and regulatory bodies to map out inclusion pathways, the Uganda National Teachers Union registered 12 refugee professional teachers, though resistance remained among bodies like the Uganda Law Council, Uganda Pharmaceutical Society, and Veterinary Board.

A second top-up in Year 3 delivered legal aid to urban refugees and facilitated reintegration for former inmates. To foster supportive environments for returning individuals, sensitization sessions reached 450 community members (235f, 215m) in Kiryandongo and Kampala. Through fostering community readiness, project sessions significantly advanced the successful reintegration of former inmates. In tandem with these efforts, 30 inmates (7f, 23m) were provided with essential psychosocial support prior to release. Establishing peer support groups proved challenging after prison personnel cited them as a potential safety risk to the communities. As a result, former inmates were followed up with on an individual basis. Additionally, key project strategies including capacity building for rule of law stakeholders and targeted advocacy that contributed significantly to exceeding project targets. Through targeted capacity building, 30 prosecutors (9f, 21m) and 70 prison officers (27f, 43m) gained key skills to address the specific needs of refugee and host populations. By partnering closely with OPM, UNHCR, local NGOs, and refugee-led organizations, the project amplified its impact across local justice systems. Furthermore, ground-level research through the Bridging the Justice Gap situational analysis directly shaped interventions, most notably driving the deployment of court interpreters to bridge language gaps and uphold fair trial rights. In addition, working with Refugee Welfare Councils to strengthen informal justice mechanisms and refer cases to formal courts has helped build trust and cooperation, ultimately increasing refugee access to formal justice. By fostering strong working relationships with local leaders and key partners, the project successfully delivered key results under this outcome. Intervention efforts raised awareness of rights and responsibilities within both refugee and host populations, reinforcing human rights and the rule of law. The project maintains this momentum by continuing to build coordinated partnerships that expand access to justice.

Outcome 2: Improved access, and uptake of professional and timely services for profound war-related, gendered harms, and SRHR needs of refugees and host

While the main goal for Outcome 2 stays the same, we revised the initial screening target from 15,000 down to 12,000 to better align with realistic expectations. Subsequently, we expanded the scope to include 1,200 Sudanese refugees, bringing the final screening target to 13,200. Collaborative

partnerships with OPM, UNHCR, local NGOs, refugee-led organizations, and key stakeholders significantly strengthened local SRHR interventions. Furthermore, insights from the *Healing in the Shadows* situational analysis guided targeted SRHR and SGBV initiatives, establishing a more holistic support system for survivors of sexual violence. These efforts expanded access to justice, healthcare, and psychosocial support across refugee and host communities. As a result, survivors now access integrated care through referral pathways addressing SGBV, HIV, and mental health needs. Strengthened local health facilities manage SGBV cases more effectively, while community-led structures drive local support networks. Grounded in evidence and local empowerment, the project catalyzed measurable progress in SRHR outcomes that empowered vulnerable groups to exercise their rights and support the vision of leaving no one behind.

Under medical rehabilitation and treatment referrals, key achievements include significantly enhanced access to services: 2,258 individuals were screened, 453 received medical rehabilitation, 519 benefited from counseling, and 805 were profiled for post-rehabilitation support. To strengthen local medical capacity, the project seconded 9 healthcare workers and trained 60 officers. Additionally, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) awareness reached 2,698 individuals, while 1,190 participated in community dialogues on preventing sexual violence. Strategic reflection sessions with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR engaged 96 participants. The project strengthened SRHR and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) responses, increased service uptake across refugee and host communities.

Outcome area 3. Enhanced Mental Health and Livelihood for refugees and host communities to reduce dependency on UNHCR and OPM relief items, broaden and diversity household incomes, reduce poverty-induced vulnerabilities, economic crimes, and mental illnesses, and enable refugees and host communities to contribute to national development.

Project results contributed directly to three core outcomes: enabling refugees and host populations to reduce distress and build coping skills, supporting community integration, and empowering vulnerable groups to speak up on local issues. To address the continuous arrival of Sudanese refugees in Kiryandongo and Kampala, the project adapted its approach and scaled up targets. Grounded in the *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda* study, Outcome 3 MHPSS interventions were strengthened to improve overall well-being. Key achievements included: targeted MHPSS Interventions that involved conducting a rapid psychosocial assessment for Sudanese refugees and trained frontline workers to manage mental health needs effectively; policy & advocacy intervention through hosting a national dialogue on mental health in forced migration, driving critical conversations and policy shifts; staff care that institutionalized distress sessions to protect staff from vicarious and secondary trauma; expanded reach that raised the psychoeducation target from 1,800 to 2,374 participants; and language & integration that utilised top-up funding to open four English for Adults centers across Kiryandongo host communities and Kampala (Kawempe and Entebbe) to facilitate Sudanese refugee integration.

During this reporting period, the project expanded its livelihood initiatives by reinforcing established Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) within psychosocial support groups and Voluntary Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), while also establishing new groups and scaling up agricultural production for sustainable food security. As a result, refugee and host communities benefited from more responsive MHPSS and livelihood support, bolstering resilience against displacement challenges. Grounded in evidence, these interventions drove inclusive mental health care and prioritized the well-being of vulnerable groups. Overall, 6,611 individuals (3,797f, 2,814m; including 1574 (729F, 845m) accessed MHPSS support, 3,444 individuals (2,066f, 1,378m) participated in on-farm and off-farm livelihood activities, and 1,740 individuals (1,049f, 691m) benefited from the English for Adults program. Through these interventions, the project recorded an increase in refugees and host community members seeking MHPSS services, which has reduced mental health stigma while improving coping mechanisms, communication skills, and confidence in accessing care. Additionally, 187 refugees secured employment, while others launched small businesses or resumed their education after acquiring English language skills. Moving forward, the project envisages leveraging collaborative partnerships with key stakeholders and community-based structures to promote accessible, community-led psychosocial support.

Outcome 4: Peaceful co-existence promoted in and around refugee hosting areas by engaging youth on Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding.

Under Outcome 4, the project made significant strides in fostering peaceful coexistence across refugee-hosting areas. Building on core activities, Year 3 expanded its scope to include newly arrived Sudanese refugees, cross-border peace initiatives, and community healing and reconciliation events.

Through 3 intergenerational dialogues engaging youth, elders, and leaders, the project created a collaborative platform to address peacebuilding, transitional justice, and social cohesion. Complementary community sensitization sessions amplified these messages, strengthening refugee-host relationships and laying the groundwork for sustainable peace. Cross-border engagement also advanced significantly: following recommendations from the Uganda–South Sudan peace and security meeting in Torit, South Sudan, flagship Peace Prayers were hosted in December 2025, bringing together local leaders from both sides of the Lamwo border.

Supplementary top-up funding further expanded these efforts by supporting additional intergenerational dialogues inclusive of Sudanese refugees, school peace initiatives in Kawempe and Entebbe, and community peace sessions. Crucially, community reconciliation and healing ceremonies provided vital dialogue platforms for Nuer and Sudanese groups in Kiryandongo following the July 2025 clashes. These open dialogues brought key operational partners including OPM and UNHCR in one space in order to collectively de-escalate local tensions especially in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. Additionally, 30 Peace Committee members were trained in mediation, strengthening community-level dispute resolution, early warning networks, and peace information sharing.

Outcome 5: Increased influence in refugee-related policies by regional & international stakeholders.

The outcomes and outputs achieved directly advance the overarching goal of expanding stakeholder engagement, influencing refugee-related policies, and strengthening coordination across key partners. These efforts ensured responsiveness to emerging policy trends while maintaining alignment with global frameworks, driving coherent and consistent policy advocacy.

Strategic engagements with district officials, as well as religious and cultural institutions, were fully met. Additionally, advocacy was amplified through key international commemorations, radio and TV talk shows, and published press statements. Evidence-based practice, which were grounded in three situational analysis studies (*Bridging the Justice Gap*, *Healing in the Shadows*, and *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda*), was central to shaping these interventions. These studies highlighted critical challenges which included language barriers in accessing justice, complex mental health and livelihood needs, and SRHR gaps related to sexual violence that informed the development of tailored interventions and informed policy shifts.

Regional and international collaboration was further strengthened by hosting the 7th South-South Institute in May, which elevated policy dialogue and cross-border cooperation.

Advocacy and campaign outreach were actively amplified through the development and wide distribution of tailored Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials. To foster local awareness, 1,400 community posters covering mediation, domestic violence prevention, and defilement response were distributed across target locations. Public engagement was further enhanced through 1,800 promotional T-shirts and flyers, while media visibility was secured via 3 newspaper press statements and 2 featured TV talk show appearances commemorating World Refugee Day and the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture.

3. Indicators, achieved results

NL Result Framework	Result area	Result indicator	Target Value	Realized
Security and Rule of Law	2. Rule of Law and people-centred justice	Description how the activity contributes to the result area, Rule of Law and people-centered justice		

			4,515(2,416f, 2,099m) community members reached: Refugees-2,653(1509f, 1,144m) Hosts-1,862(907f, 955m) Nationalities SSD: 2,351(1,320f, 1,031m) SD:285(187f,98m) Tanzanian: 2(00f,02m) Chinese:1(00f,01m) Kenyan: 6(02f,04m) Rwandan:2(00f,02m) Nigerian: 2(00f,02m) Ethiopians:4(00f,04m)
	Output Indicator 1.2: Number of refugees and hosts reached through community dialogue sessions	3600(2052f,1548m) Refugees 2,340(1334f,1006m) Hosts 1,260(718f,542m)	573(77f,496m) clients; Refugees: 152(20f,132m) Hosts: 421(57f,364m) Nationalities SSD:97(11f,87m) SD:26(07f,19m) Congolese:20(02f,18m) Ethiopia:01(00f,01m) Burundi:04(00f,04m) Rwanda:02(00f,02m) Eritrea:02(00f,02m)
	Output Indicator 1.5: Number of clients represented in court	330(75f, 255m) Refugees 225(49f, 176m) Hosts 105(26f, 79m)	3 sessions conducted benefitting 281 (16f,265m) clients; Refugees - 86(00f, 86m) Hosts – 195(16f,179m) Nationalities SSD:77(00f,77m) SD:09(00f,09m)
	Output Indicator 1.6: Number of refugees and hosts directly represented during the mobile court	3 sessions to benefit 150(71f, 79m) refugees 97(46f,51m) Hosts 53(25f,28m)	1,710(966f,744m) clients; Refugees-1,192(752f,440m) Hosts-518(214f,304m) Nationalities SSD:902(615f,291m) SD:117(58f,70m) Congolese:143(68f,77m) Kenyans:13(11f,02m) Hosts: 518(214f,304m)
	Output Indicator 1.7: Number of refugees and hosts participating in mediations	150 mediation sessions benefiting 1040(520f,520m)) Refugees:676(338f,338m) Hosts:364(182f, 182m)	

Sexual and Reproductive Health \and Rights		1.b. Promote good quality, gender-transformative, comprehensive sexuality education that encourages healthy sexual behavior, that reaches all youth (in and out of school)	1.b.1 # of young people reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception	
		Output indicator 2.2: Number of Refugees and Hosts Identified and referred for medical Rehabilitation (including treatment)	Identify (1308(787f,511 m,9d) refugees and hosts and refer them for medical rehabilitation Refugees: SD:180(116f,61 m,3d), SSD: 715(425f,285m, 5d). Hosts:413(246f, 165m,1d)	506(292f,211m,3d) clients identified and referred Refugees - 456(273f,177m,3d) SD-274(154f,115m,3d and children-2f) SSD-178(117f,60m and child-1m) DRC-3(1f,2m) BUR-1f Hosts:50(19f, 34m)
		Output indicator 2.8: Number of refugees and hosts who received information & participated in awareness raising on SRHR	6 sessions reaching 1800(810f,990m) Refugees- 1260(567f,693m) Hosts - 540(243f,297m)	2,698 (1,853f, 845m) reached with information of SRHR: Sudan - 617 (362f, 255) SSD - 1,227(884f, 343m) Hosts - 838(520f, 318m) Others - 16(10f, 6m)
		Output indicator 2.11: Number of refugees and hosts who participated from community dialogues on SRHR issues and the prevention of violence against women and girls	3 Strategic community dialogues on SRHR and prevention of violence against women and girls benefitting 480(158f,322m) Refugees 336(111f,225m) Hosts 144(48f,96m)	1,193 (783f, 410m) participated in 6 community dialogues: Sudanese - 352(192f, 160m) SSD - 520(396f, 124m) Hosts - 316(187f, 129m) Others - 5f

	3. Peacebuilding, peacemaking and inclusive governance	Description how the activity contributes to the result area, Peacebuilding, peacemaking and inclusive governance		
		Output indicator 4.11: Number of community members reached during community reconciliation and healing ceremonies	Peace Film festivals SD Refugees: 180 (90f,90m) SSD Refugees: 180 (90f, 90m) Nationals: 240 (120f, 120m) Other reconciliation and healing ceremonies SD Refugees: 30 (12f, 18m) SSD Refugees: 30 (12f, 18m) Nationals: 40 (26f, 14m)	Activity Status: Peace Film Festivals were not conducted during Year 3. No budget was allocated for Peace Film Festival activities in the Year 3 financial plan, resulting in zero implemented events or associated progress data for this reporting period. 2 community reconciliation dialogues were held: • A community dialogue with Sudanese reaching 74 (24f, 50m) refugees • A community dialogue with the Nuer reaching 120 Refugees; 110 (42f, 68m) refugees and 10 (3f, 7m) Nationals
		Output indicator 4.13: Number of refugees and hosts engaged at the biennial IATJ events	90(45f,45m) SSD18(9f,9m) Hosts 45(22f,23m) International 27(14f,13m)	On-going Due to a change in methodology in having book publication, this activity will take place - in Year 4 with a book publication
		Output Indicator 4.17: Number of SD refugee leaders trained in mediation and peacebuilding skills	30 leaders to be trained	1 training conducted in Kampala benefiting 15 (8f, 7m) Sudanese refugee leaders with a 2 nd training conducted in Kiryandongo benefiting 15 (7f, 8m) leaders.
Mental Health and Psychosocial wellbeing	RF Migration output indicator 1.1.3			
		Output indicator 3.1: Number of refugees and hosts provided with MHPSS services	4557 (2640f, 1917m) SSD 3242 (1857f, 1383m) SD 249 (146f, 103m) National 1066 (637f, 429m)	6611 (3,797f, 2814m) SSD 3153 (1893f, 1260m) SD 2185 (1311f, 874m) Nationals 1081 (648f, 432m) Other nationalities 192 (95f, 97m)

				Among these 1574 (729F, 845m) are children
		Output indicator 3.2: Number of refugees and host communities enrolled into EFA programmes	1592 (1088f, 504m) SSD 1051 (724f, 327m) SD 365 (247f, 118m) Hosts 176 (117f, 59m)	1740 (1049f, 691m) SSD 635 (499f, 136m) SD 896 (468f, 428m) Nationals 207 (165f, 42m) Other nationalities 2F BUR
		Output indicator 3.4: Number of youths trained in livelihood & advocacy skills	243 (144f, 99) SSD 89 (37f, 52m) SD 12 (7f, 5m) Nationals 142 (100f, 42m)	293 (170f, 123m) SSD 218 (142f, 88m) SD 38 (22f, 16m) Nationals 35 (17f, 18m) Other nationalities 2 (1Som, 1 DRC) 30 youth (12f, 18m) have been identified and assessed to attend a poultry training
In Year 3, the livelihood component continued to expand, strengthening the capacity of refugees and host communities through targeted initiatives such as: i. Training beneficiaries on Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) and identifying potential buyers; and ii. Direct Market Linkages: Physically connecting beneficiaries with potential buyers and commercial markets. Following these programmatic adjustments, key progress against the revised performance indicators was recorded as indicated below:				
		Agri business Market Linkages	24 groups trained and linked to potential markets and buyers	24 groups supported, benefiting 720 refugees SSD 504 (302f, 202m) Nationals 216 (130f, 86m)
		Number of poultry sites identified and handed for the construction of poultry units.	One poultry site	1 group has been identified to attend the poultry training in Lamwo. A poultry site has been identified for this purpose benefiting 30 refugee youth SSD 30 (18f, 12m)
		Number of refugee and host groups trained on VSLA methodology	56 groups trained on VSLA methodology benefiting 1680 refugees and hosts	30 VSLA groups supported; 15 old ones and 15 new ones benefiting 900 refugees and nationals. To expand financial inclusion, Year 4 activities will focus on training and supporting an additional 30 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), as outlined in the project plan.

				SSD 630 (378f, 252m) Host 270 (162f, 108m)
		Number of refugees and hosts engaged in food production and household resilience using group integrated approach	56 groups engaged in food production	56 groups have been trained in post-harvest handling, local organic fertilizers, and basic agronomical practices benefiting 1680 refugees and hosts SSD 1176 (706f, 470m) SD 60, (36f, 24m) Nationals 504 (302f, 202m)
		Number of refugees and host youth skills developed through liquid and bar soap making and branding.	6 groups trained in bar soap and liquid soap making	11 groups have been trained in bar soap and liquid soap making, benefiting 248 youth SSD 218 (130f, 88m) SD 30 (18f, 12m).

IATI Obligation

The Refugee Law Project (RLP) remains fully compliant with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) transparency guidelines set by the Government of the Netherlands. Project activity data for Years 1 and 2 has been successfully published on the IATI platform and is publicly accessible via the METIS dashboard.

Following the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands' (EKN) approval of this annual report, RLP will publish the Year 3 activity data. To ensure accurate, timely, and compliant reporting, this update will be executed by the Programme Manager and Acting Finance Manager, with technical support from the Grants and M&E Officer.

Summary of performance

While not standard indicators under the NL Strategy Results Framework, the metrics below contribute directly to its strategic goals. The subsequent sections outline summary results and performance tables for each Outcome Area. Summaries of performance of outputs under each Outcome Area are articulated below:

Outcome Area 1. Improved capacity of Uganda's rule of law stakeholders to effectively interact with complex refugee communities and hosts

Under **Output Indicator 1.2** while 3600 participants for the community dialogues were targeted and the intervention reached 4,515 beneficiaries higher than the target by 915. This is attributed to the fact that 2 community dialogues in Kiryandongo were conducted in schools and the turn up was high for the dialogues. The discussions focused on teenage pregnancies, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and understanding the nature of crimes in Uganda which topics were highly demanded for by the schools. **Output indicator 1.3** successfully conducted capacity-building trainings for key institutional stakeholders, benefiting 30 officers from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and 70 Uganda Prisons Service officers on refugee rights and protection. Participants are actively applying this knowledge to improve service delivery for refugees and host communities. Additionally, 99 out of a targeted 135 community leaders were trained. The final training session for the remaining 36 leaders in Lamwo was postponed following the suspension of Refugee Welfare Council elections due to Lamwo being designated a high-risk district during the Ebola outbreak; this session has been rescheduled for Year 4. Similarly, the planned dialogue with judicial officers could not take place due to court scheduling conflicts and will also be conducted in Year 4. Under Outcome 1, the project met or exceeded key targets across core legal aid services, ensuring equal treatment, prompt access to justice, and reduced pre-trial detention for both refugees and host communities.

Under **Output Indicator 1.5** direct court representation reached 854(93f,761m) clients (exceeding the target of 330 by 243), while under Output indicator 1.6 mobile court representation supported 281

clients (exceeding the target of 150 by 131). Under the Output Indicator 1.7 Alternative Dispute Resolution saw strong engagement, with 1,710 participants taking part in mediation sessions (surpassing the 1,060 target by 650) and under Output Indicator 1.8 2,489 individuals received legal advice (exceeding the target of 1,040 by 1,449). Pre-release and community reintegration efforts met all planned benchmarks, supporting 30(7f,23m) inmates through pre-release sessions, maintaining support group engagements for 21 former inmates, and reaching 450 community members to prepare local populations for successful reintegration.

With stakeholder engagements, **Output Indicator 1.4** envisaged roundtable engagements with 30 officers, but only 28 participated in the roundtable with 2 officers unable to participate due to urgent office engagements that demanded their time. A dialogue convened with Sudanese professionals (Output Indicator 1.11) benefited 31 (9f,22m) professionals who included doctors, engineers, teachers and accountants. A follow-on roundtable with Ugandan professional bodies Output Indicator 1.12) brought together 30 (14f,16m) individuals for discussions on opportunities and bottle-necks to the engagement of professionals from other countries in Uganda.

In engagements with professionals, **Output Indicator 1.13 and 1.14** each targeted support for 20 professionals to translate and equate their academic documents as well as engage in accreditation processes and practice in Uganda. For translation, 25 individuals were supported as planned while 12 individuals benefited from the discussions on equation and accreditation. With more Sudanese lawyers expressing interest in practicing in Uganda, the standpoint of Uganda Law Council for instance made further discussions hard given the Common Law background Uganda has verses the Islamic law that many of the lawyers are trained in.

A regional conference on forced migration and access to justice was successfully convened and held with a total of 130 participants engaging both online (45 participants) and physically (85 participants). Under **Output Indicator 1.15**, 30 inmates were supported with pre-release preparatory sessions, meeting the set target of 30 inmates. 21 individuals were targeted for support group engagement (Output Indicator 1.17) and upon their release, the discussions continued while 450(235f,215m) were reached during the community sensitization to prepare them to receive former inmates under **Output Indicator 1.16**.

The project has shown strong progress in promoting peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities. Out of the 20 beneficiaries interviewed during M&E visits in December 2025, 12 (5f and 7m) reported that the support from RLP, particularly through legal aid and mediation, had significantly improved relationships within their communities. Trainings and engagements (with) conducted for both state and non-state actors such as immigration, police judiciary, and local councils have equipped them with knowledge on refugee rights and conflict resolution as evidenced by six beneficiaries (3f,3m) who acknowledged the prompt and effective responses to their legal concerns at police and courts.

Under this outcome area, the project has met target and exceeded expectations in some Output areas like court representation, mobile court sessions, and mediation, contributing to access to justice through legal empowerment, providing legal representation and ensuring both refugees and their hosts receive equal treatment.

Observations on Legal Support for Refugees and Host Communities (Direct & Mobile Court Interventions)

This observation reports on the indicator tracking the *Number of individuals whose sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases were settled through the Rule of Law justice system (SAMDD)*. This indicator synthesises the results of **Output Indicator 1.5 (Number of clients represented in court)** and **Output Indicator 1.6 (Number of refugees and host community members directly represented during mobile courts)**.

Over the course of the project, 854 individuals received legal representation. Within this group, SGBV case coverage is 390 individuals reached across 208 distinct SGBV cases.

A breakdown of the 390 SGBV beneficiaries reveals the following: **Refugee Community: 150** beneficiaries (40 female, 110 male); and **Host Community: 240** beneficiaries (52 female, 188 male)

NATURE OF SGBV OFFENCE	NO. OF CASES	NO OF INDIVIDUALS WHO BENEFITED
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1. Defilement	51	51
2. Attempted defilement	10	10
3. Aggravated Defilement	06	06
4. Rape	04	04
5. Trafficking in persons/children	09	09
6. Threatening Violence	30	66
7. Doing Grievous Harm	17	52
8. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	36	65
9. Insulting modesty of a woman	09	09
10. Common (Simple) Assault	09	55
11. Domestic Violence	27	63
TOTAL	208	390

Observations on Legal Court Representation vs. Mediation Dynamics

Disparity in Figures:

- Court Representation: Host community members (421) vs. Refugees (152).
- Mediation / Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Refugees (1,192) vs. Host community members (518).

Key Factors Explaining Higher Court Representation in Host Communities

- Pre-Court Informal Resolution: Disputes involving refugees are frequently settled early through community leaders, paralegals, or police-level mediation, preventing cases from advancing to formal court.
- Language & Communication Barriers: Difficulties in communicating with formal legal authorities lead refugees to rely on more accessible, community-based paralegal assistance and localised dispute resolution.
- Financial & Logistical Constraints: Host community members generally reside closer to formal justice institutions, avoiding the steep transportation and follow-up costs that often prevent refugee families from attending repeated court sessions.
- Dispute Type & Land Ownership: Host communities deal with a higher volume of land and property disputes, which inherently require formal civil or criminal litigation. Refugees operate under different settlement land-use frameworks, resulting in fewer land-related formal court cases.

Key Factors Explaining Higher Mediation Numbers Among Refugees

- Institutional Reach & RWC Mobilisation: Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs) operate closer to residents and leverage built-in trust to mobilise disputing parties far more efficiently than the more dispersed host community Local Councils.
- Community Cohesion & Peaceful Coexistence: Well-organised community structures encourage mediation as a practical, culturally valued tool to preserve social harmony and peaceful cohabitation in dense settlement settings.
- Resource-Based Dispute Nature: Most refugee disputes stem from sharing localised, limited resources (water access points, land allocations, food distribution) that lend themselves naturally to dialogue rather than legal action.
- Prohibitive Formal Justice Costs: High travel expenses (e.g., up to UGX 40,000 for a round trip to formal institutions like Adjumani Town) make court processes financially unfeasible, driving reliance on free local options.
- Local Paralegal Presence: Readily accessible paralegals stationed directly inside settlements provide an immediate, trusted first step for dispute assistance without requiring travel.
- Influence of Elders: Respected traditional leaders and elders actively intervene to restore relationships and promote community-level consensus before conflicts escalate to formal channels.

Outcome 2: Improved access and uptake of professional and timely services for profound war-related, gendered harms, and SRHR needs of refugees and host

For **Output Indicator 2.1**, the target was 3,300 individuals (both refugees and hosts) screened and the actual achieved for the duration of the project Year 3 is 2,860 (1,892f, 931m, 37d) screened.

Under **Output Indicator 2.2**, which focuses on the identification and referral of clients for medical rehabilitation, the project identified and supported 506 clients (292f, 211m, including 3 persons with disabilities) against a target of 1,308. Variance in overall participant reach was primarily driven by higher-than-budgeted individual medical costs, reflecting the complex health needs of clients during the reporting period.

Output Indicator 2.3 targeted 1,308 individuals for individual and household preparatory counseling. For this output indicator, 506(292f, 211m, 3d) benefited from the individual and household counseling support in preparation for the rehabilitation.

Output Indicator 2.4 still related to rehabilitation targeted 1,308 for post-rehabilitation profiling and documentation, and successfully profiled and documented 506(317f, 292f, 202m, 211m, 3d) clients.

Output Indicator 2.5 aimed at placing and supporting skilled medical doctors in Government hospitals to respond to cases of war-related harm referred by the project. 9 medical workers were identified and placed at the partner hospitals and the support to clients continues. To further strengthen skills and knowledge of medical personnel, RLP trained 60 medical officers from Kampala, Gulu, Lamwo, Kiryandongo and Adjumani over two days in Gulu. The project also engaged with 30 medical students of Gulu University Medical School on clinical management of war related harms based on RLP's work for over 10 years.

400 copies of the SRSD User-Guide were printed and disseminated (**Output Indicator 2.6**) to partners, participants who were trained and during conferences. In addition, the project disseminated 9,389 copies of IEC materials inclusive of posters, factsheets and the referral pathways (**Output Indicator 2.9**) where the project surpassed the target of 2,000 IECs planned for dissemination within the reporting period. Additionally, RLP's production of IEC materials experienced initial delays due to iterative content simplification and rigorous multi-language translation processes. To enhance durability and field utility, production standards were upgraded from standard A5 posters to larger, all-weather designs as a direct response to field lessons showing smaller hand-sized materials were quickly damaged or discarded. With design and translation finalised across four target languages (Acoli, Arabic, Dinka, and Nuer), RLP will print and distribute materials across four target languages to communities in Year 4. To accommodate the higher unit costs of these enhanced materials while maintaining budget compliance, total production target quantities will be formally realigned downward going forward.

Under **Output Indicator 2.8** on sensitization and awareness raising on SRHR, the project planned to conduct 6 sessions benefiting 1,800 refugees and hosts. The actual achievement was 2,698(1,853f, 845m) individuals reached through the 8 sessions conducted. The project noted the fewer men were in attendance which corresponds with the feedback from questions and answer sessions where participants reported that men viewed SRHR conversations as a topic that links to women's responsibility. The project learnt that this view is underscored by cultural practices that hold families with bigger numbers of children in high regard. The project plans to focus on reaching out to individual men, cultural and opinion leaders with information on SRHR.

Output Indicator 2.10 targeted 480 refugees and hosts through 3 community dialogues on the prevention of sexual violence against women and girls. The actual achieved under this output indicator is 1,190(783f, 410m) individuals reached through 6 community dialogue sessions.

Output Indicator 2.11 was about the number of OPM and UNHCR partners who participated in strategic reflections targeting 60 participants. The project successfully convened 3 roundtable meetings that brought together 96(49f, 47m) participants.

As part of the functional archive established (**Output Indicator 2.12**), the project documented 16 stories for inclusion in the archive as part of advocacy and sharing of learning.

Outcome area 3. Enhanced Mental Health and Livelihood for refugees and host communities to reduce dependency on UNHCR and OPM relief items, broaden and diversify household incomes, reduce poverty-induced vulnerabilities, economic crimes, and mental illnesses, and enable refugees and host communities to contribute to national development.

Under **Output indicator 3.1:** Number of refugees and hosts provided with MHPSS services. This output targeted 4,557 beneficiaries (2,640f, 1,917m) among refugees and host communities to provide quality and timely Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). Interventions included integrated psycho-medical and legal aid clinics, trauma-informed therapies such as Community-Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for mental health conditions, psychoeducation sessions to raise community awareness, child-friendly spaces fostering safe emotional expression and coping skills, and peer psychosocial support groups integrated with livelihood activities. Through the joint psycho-medical and legal aid clinics, the Refugee Law Project (RLP) collaborated with key partners to deliver medical, psychosocial, and legal services directly within target communities. Operating over two-day sessions, this multi-sectoral model enabled vulnerable refugees and hosts to access essential services close to home while significantly strengthening inter-agency referral pathways.

Under this output, the project reached 6,611 beneficiaries (3,797f, 2,814m), including 1,574 children (729f, 845m), surpassing the overall target of 5,461. This overachievement was primarily driven by intensifying activities at Child-Friendly Spaces in response to high demand following an influx of new Sudanese refugees, reaching nearly triple the targeted number of children (1,574 vs. 551). Additionally, target figures were exceeded across key specialized services: psycho-medical and legal aid clinics reached 1,603 beneficiaries (1,103f, 500m) against a target of 450, while trauma-focused counseling supported 1,012 individuals (666f, 346m) against a target of 900.

The project successfully aligned implementation with the IASC MHPSS pyramid model by prioritizing broad-based community interventions such as psychoeducation (3,093 beneficiaries), psycho-medical clinics (1,603 beneficiaries), and child-friendly spaces (1,574 children) in order to build community resilience and mitigate acute distress. In turn, strengthened foundational layers reduced demand for high-level specialized care, enabled clinical staff to dedicate sufficient time and resources to clients requiring intensive trauma-focused therapy.

Output indicator 3.2 refers to the number of refugees and host communities enrolled into EFA programmes. Under this indicator, RLP originally targeted enrolling 1,592 learners (1,088f, 504m) into the English for Adults (EFA) programme. Through supplementary top-up funding, RLP established four additional learning centers one in Kawempe, one in Entebbe, and two within the host community in Kiryandongo which enabled the project to exceed its target and reach 1,740 learners (1,049f, 691m). Notably, host community enrollment increased from 176 to 207 learners, demonstrating growing host interest in the EFA programme and further strengthening social cohesion and integration between refugees and host communities.

Output indicator 3.3: Number of learners that were enrolled into EFA were oriented and equipped with scholastic materials to start learning. Correspondingly, all 1,740 enrolled learners (1,049f, 691m) were oriented and provided with scholastic materials to support their regular attendance in EFA classes.

Output indicator 3.4: Number of youths trained in livelihood & advocacy skills. A total of 293 participants (170f, 123m) received training in livelihoods and advocacy skills. As part of this initiative, 15 youth (5f, 10m) in Adjumani participated in a specialized Mobile Phone Video Documentation workshop. Designed to build local capacity using readily available technology, the training equipped young refugees to capture, produce, and share visual stories directly from their communities without requiring expensive or specialized equipment. The curriculum covered core digital storytelling techniques, including basic filming, framing, audio capture, simple editing, and ethical storytelling. This intervention plays a crucial role in shifting narrative power back to refugee communities. Rather than relying on external actors to tell their stories, participants are now empowered to document their lived realities, highlight local challenges, and showcase community resilience from an insider perspective in order to also foster authenticity, dignity, and self-advocacy.

To strengthen economic self-reliance, 10 youth (4f, 6m) were enrolled in a one-year vocational skills program at Bake for Life College. The majority selected ICT (5), while others pursued Hairdressing (3) and Electrical Installation (2). Additionally, 10 youth (4f, 6m) completed training in Basic Video Advocacy, and 258 youth (152f, 106m) were trained in liquid and bar soap production. By offering diverse vocational and technical pathways, these livelihood interventions continue to enhance the agency, efficacy, and economic independence of both young refugees and vulnerable host community members.

Output indicator 3.5: Number of working Innovation Centers established in Adjumani.

During this reporting period, the ICT team successfully established the Adjumani Innovation Centre which is an inclusive hub designed to foster learning, creativity, and co-creation among refugee and host community youth. The Centre provides access to digital tools, knowledge, and practical skills development, fulfilling a key demand among young people for modern ICT access. By bringing refugees and host community members together to collaborate on technology-driven projects, ideation sessions, and skills training, the Centre breaks down social barriers, builds mutual trust, and nurtures a culture of community-led innovation. This initiative plays a vital role in fostering dialogue, breaking down barriers, enhancing mutual understanding and joint problem-solving, individual agency, social cohesion, and peaceful coexistence, directly supporting Objective 3 to strengthen resilience, self-reliance, and sustainable development.

In Year III, the RLP Innovation Centres across Kiryandongo, Gulu, and Adjumani drove digital inclusion, economic mobility, and enterprise development across 693 total service touchpoints. Digital literacy interventions graduated 60 participants (51.7% female / 31 f, 29 m), comprising 78.3% refugees (47 total: 26 South Sudanese, 21 Sudanese) and 21.7% host community members (13 Ugandans), with female enrollment expanding from 40% to 60% across three intakes. Hub infrastructure supported 280 academic research sessions, 243 employment searches, and 170 targeted higher-education scholarship applications (120 refugees: 33 f/87 m; 50 host community: 18 f/32 m) across programs including WUSC, Mastercard Foundation/Makerere, James Aryam Foundation, and ASU. Crucially, 10% of digital graduates (6 total) transitioned into high-value formal employment earning UGX 1.2M/month with life and dependent insurance with 2 refugees employed at GiveDirectly, 3 host youth at BRAC Uganda, and 1 host youth at Seed Effect Uganda. Additionally, hardware support preserved national examination eligibility for 7 secondary students (85.7% male / 6 boys, 1 girl). At the institutional level, RLP's incubator supported Kiryandongo Video Advocates (KVA) to transition into a registered CBO, leveraging Centre assets to secure UGX 149M (~USD 30,000) from the World Bank/PSFU to upskill 100 female entrepreneurs, EUR 2,800 from ASKnet/ROG Foundation for disability inclusion media, and hosting digital skilling partnerships with CEFORD Uganda (20 refugee youth) and the NRC POWER Project.

Output indicator 3.6: Number of Independent Media persons trained on refugee rights and protection. During the reporting period, 25 journalists (7f, 18m) from 13 media outlets participated in a specialized training on refugee rights and protection in Gulu, successfully achieving the project target. To ensure strong local reach and engagement, RLP partnered with the Northern Uganda Media Club (NUMEC), an independent media development organization that mobilized its network for the event. Participating outlets included Radio Pacis, Capital FM, Vision Group, Daily Express, The Co-operator, Daily Monitor, Albertine Journal, NBS TV, Favor FM, Uganda Radio Network, Mega FM, and Radio Oyengyeng.

Given the central role media practitioners play in shaping public discourse and policy conversations, the training aimed to address critical gaps in reporting on displaced populations. By deepening participants' understanding of national, regional, and international legal frameworks alongside the lived realities of refugees, the session equipped journalists to produce accurate, ethical, and sensitive coverage of refugee vulnerabilities and rights across major prints, broadcast, and digital news platforms while reducing sensationalism and harmful stereotypes.

Output indicator 3.7: Number of people participating in community film screenings.

Across the four project locations (Adjumani, Lamwo, Kiryandongo, and Kampala), RLP facilitated 28 community film screenings, reaching a total of 2,678 participants (1,448f, 1,230m). Delivered through a youth-led model, the sessions were organized by local video advocate teams previously trained by RLP: Rendezvous Youth Group (Kampala), Kiryandongo Video Advocates, Lamwo Video Team, and Video Advocates Adjumani. These film screenings provide safe, accessible platforms for refugees and host community members to engage in constructive dialogue. By blending visual storytelling with guided discussions, participants explored critical themes such as mental health, environmental protection, and refugee livelihoods. Placing youth at the center of facilitating these sessions empowered them so that they were able to lead community conversations, build self-confidence, and foster peer-to-peer learning which made it possible to ensure that community issues are aired out and addressed through authentic, local leadership.

Output indicator 3.8: Number of Videos of project objectives documented. The target for the year was 1 video and this has been achieved. A dedicated video documentary focusing on access to protection

services for persons with disabilities was produced. Designed to serve both as a demonstration of project impact and as a high-level advocacy tool, the documentary highlights key project achievements while amplifying the specific rights, barriers, and lived experiences of refugees and vulnerable hosts living with disabilities.

Output indicator 3.9: Number of Sudanese refugees whose psychosocial needs are identified through a rapid psychosocial assessment. A targeted MHPSS assessment was conducted involving 103 Sudanese refugees (63 adults and 40 children) across Kampala and Kiryandongo. Among the respondents, 88 were identified as requiring immediate psychosocial support. The findings highlight severe psychological distress across the surveyed population. Over half of the respondents reported experiencing symptoms of depression that included persistent low mood, sleep disturbances, fatigue, and loss of interest several days a week, alongside widespread anxiety and excessive worrying. Among children, primary indicators of distress included nightmares, anger outbursts, and social withdrawal. These challenges were largely driven by displacement-related stress (41%), war trauma, pre-existing medical conditions, and severe poverty. While 86% of respondents expressed a strong desire to access Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, only 27% were aware of available services, and just 29% had ever attempted to access care. These insights directly guided project implementation during the period, prompting RLP to intensify critical targeted interventions, including combined psychomedical and legal aid clinics, structured psychoeducation, trauma-informed counseling, and child-friendly spaces.

Output indicator 3.10: Number of frontline workers and community structures trained in basic psychosocial skills, and identification of persons with MHPSS needs. In response to the growing influx of Sudanese refugees and the high MHPSS needs identified during assessments done, RLP conducted capacity-building sessions for frontline workers to expand emergency psychosocial support for new arrivals. Exceeding the original target of 25 participants, RLP successfully trained 37 frontline workers (30f, 7m) in Psychological First Aid (PFA), identification and management of common mental health conditions (including depression, anxiety, and PTSD), and self-care strategies to mitigate vicarious trauma. Trainees represented a broad multi-sectoral cohort, including RLP staff, MHPSS partner organizations, medical professionals, and child protection and GBV actors. This target was exceeded due to strong inter-agency collaboration, effective mobilization, and high demand for mental health skills among partner organizations.

Output indicator 3.11: Number of stakeholders participating in the Annual National Mental Health Dialogue to advocate for mental health needs of refugees. On 13th May 2026, RLP convened a national dialogue titled “Positioning Children’s Mental Health at the Centre of Service Delivery and Policy Conversations.” Held during Mental Health Awareness Month to maximize national advocacy leverage, the event brought together 43 key stakeholders (15f, 28m) to address the growing MHPSS needs of refugee and host community children. Important note here is that the 4th National Mental Health Conference 2026: No specific policy actions on children’s mental health resulted from this conference; the proceedings focused broadly on multidisciplinary collaboration among health professionals to enhance professionalism and advance overall Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services. Additionally, the REHOPE Strategy does not contain specific policy provisions or targeted frameworks addressing children’s mental health. Despite rapid assessment findings showing high rates of psychological distress among displaced children, including nightmares, emotional dysregulation, and social withdrawal, dedicated pediatric MHPSS interventions remain severely limited. The dialogue revealed a critical policy gap: existing national frameworks governing child and adolescent mental health do not adequately accommodate displacement-specific challenges. To bridge this gap, RLP is partnering with the Ministry of Health to audit existing frameworks, identify structural deficits, and drive evidence-based advocacy to realign national policy with the realities of forced displacement. RLP will sustain this national engagement and discourse throughout the remainder of the project period.

Output indicator 3.12: Number of staff receiving quarterly support supervision sessions to enhance professional development in delivering quality Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services. To ensure the delivery of high-quality MHPSS services, RLP facilitated support supervision and destress sessions for 45 MHPSS practitioners (27f, 18m). Demonstrating a commitment to system-wide quality of care, 14 of these participants were staff from key partner organizations within the local referral network. Extending supervision to external actors ensures that clients referred by RLP receive consistent, high-standard psychosocial support across all service points. This initiative has significantly

strengthened inter-agency collaboration and referral linkages with key partners, including TPO, LWF, Whitaker Peace & Development Initiative, Panyadoli Health Centre, Kiryandongo Hospital, and AHA.

Outcome 4: Peaceful co-existence promoted in and around refugee hosting areas by engaging youth on Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding

In **Output Indicator 4.1**, While the project originally targeted 150 community members, a total of 583 individuals (280f, 303m) were reached across three strategic platforms in Madi-Opei, Lamwo: a cross-border peace dialogue, interfaith peace prayers, and a community dialogue. This significantly exceeded the overall target by 433 participants, comprising 532 host community members (255f, 277m) and 51 refugees (25f, 26m). The lower representation of refugee participants was due to mobilization challenges among leadership in South Sudan, which led to lower-than-expected cross-border turnout despite prior commitments made by leaders in Torit during Year 2. Nevertheless, M&E field findings from Lamwo District highlight the critical role these dialogues play in enhancing border security and mitigating conflict along the Uganda–South Sudan border. Community members and local leadership reported a tangible decline in cross-border crimes especially in relation to cattle rustling and sporadic violence, resulting into strengthened local communities’ stability because of improved inter-community relations and reduced tensions.

To broaden project sensitization efforts beyond core target communities (**Output Indicator 4.2**), RLP facilitated three strategic radio talk shows across regional stations: Kiryandongo FM, Arua/Aulogo FM (Adjumani), and Mighty Fire FM (Kitgum). The broadcasts reached an estimated 1,000 listeners, providing a platform for wide-scale public awareness and engagement. The talk shows fostered direct audience participation, generating 12 direct community interactions (5 text messages and 7 live phone calls) during the live broadcasts.

Performance on **Output Indicator 4.3** that aimed to train 60 policymakers on Transitional Justice (TJ) frameworks and guidelines exceeded targets, achieving a total of 82 trained policymakers (49f, 33m). The cohort comprised 60 local government officials and community policymakers (27f, 33m) from Kiryandongo, Adjumani, and Lamwo, alongside 22 newly elected female Members of Parliament. Expanding training to both local leaders and national parliamentarians demonstrates significant strategic outreach, positioning Transitional Justice principles at core policy levels across host and national institutions.

Under **Output Indicator 4.4**, which aimed to reach 120 individuals through inter-generational dialogues on emerging post-conflict issues, the project significantly over-performed by reaching 582 participants (273f, 309m). This total comprised 460 refugees (116f, 344m) and 122 host community members (53f, 69m). The substantial increase in reach especially among refugee populations was driven by an adaptive conflict response. RLP facilitated six targeted dialogues (one in Lamwo, two in Adjumani, and three in Kiryandongo) specifically organized for Nuer and newly arrived Sudanese communities following localized community clashes, effectively mitigating tensions and promoting inter-generational dialogue.

Under **Output Indicator 4.5**, which targeted the establishment of 9 peace clubs across refugee and host secondary schools, steady progress has been made. To date, 6 schools have been identified and 5 peace clubs successfully established: one in Entebbe, one in Kawempe, two in Lamwo, and active peacebuilding engagements ongoing across two schools in Adjumani. To fulfill the remaining indicator targets, the project plans to onboard 3 additional identified schools in Kampala, further expanding refugee youth-focused peacebuilding and conflict mitigation initiatives across secondary institutions.

Performance on **Output Indicator 4.6** which targeted 450 active peace club participants (225 refugees, 225 host community members) exceeded expectations, documenting 473 active participants (232f, 241m) across six participating secondary schools. The demographic composition included 320 refugees and 153 host youth. This over-performance highlights a strong appetite for peacebuilding initiatives among young people, demonstrating how joint refugee-host peace clubs successfully foster side-by-side engagement, dialogue, and mutual understanding in integrated learning environments.

Performance on **Output Indicator 4.7** which targeted reaching 300 students through school debates achieved a total reach of 120 students (39 refugees, 85 host community members) during an inter-school debate in Kiryandongo commemorating International Peace Day. The target of 300 students was not fully realized due to external operational delays and academic calendar constraints. Mandatory quiet periods during the October–December national examinations and school examinations term limited

students' extracurricular activities, while subsequent delays to the start of the school term following the January 2026 general elections in Uganda further compressed academic schedules, limiting debate activities to internal club preparations. Despite these timing constraints, school peace clubs continue to serve as vital, inclusive platforms where youth from diverse background engage in structured reflection, dialogue, and collaborative activities such as debates and Music, Dance, and Drama (MDD) in order to nurture peacebuilding skills. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) visits and qualitative stakeholder feedback highlight, for instance, significant positive behavior change at Ofua Secondary School. Teachers in the school reported a marked reduction in bullying, ethnic discrimination, and general school-based conflict, noting that learners are increasingly embracing core values of unity, mutual respect, and shared identity as a direct outcome of peacebuilding interventions.

Under **Output Indicators 4.8 and 4.9** which targeted the establishment of 3 functional Transitional Justice (TJ) working groups in the West Nile region and 60 active members, respectively, the project exceeded performance targets. In addition to sustaining active engagement across the 3 district-level TJ working groups in Adjumani, Lamwo, and Kiryandongo, the project extended support to a fourth multi-district platform: the Greater Northern Uganda Transitional Justice Working Group. Across these 4 operational bodies, a total of 116 active members (38f, 78m) participated in periodic working group meetings to advance regional TJ priorities and policy.

Under **Output Indicator 4.10**, which targeted capturing views from 60 relevant Transitional Justice (TJ) stakeholders on national reconciliation and the implementation of the National TJ Policy, the project achieved strategic, high-level policy engagements through two key advocacy forums. First, RLP participated in a national policy dialogue co-convened with National TJ actors and supported by the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), engaging 30 stakeholders (21f, 9m) from the First Parliamentary Counsel. This session reviewed the draft National TJ Bill, allowing practitioners to submit concrete technical proposals to strengthen the legislation. Second, RLP co-hosted a specialized stakeholder dialogue with HURIPED on the topic, "*Beyond 'Balaalo' – Recentering Transitional Justice as a sustainable basis for Reconstituting the Ugandan State*" as a critical Transitional Justice issue in Northern Uganda. The Public Lecture at HURIPED was attended by over 150 participants. Together, these forums mobilized strategic stakeholders across national legislative, academic, and civil society sectors to directly shape national reconciliation discourse and legislative reform.

Under **Output Indicator 4.11**, which targeted reaching 200 participants through community reconciliation and healing ceremonies, the project achieved a total reach of 194 participants across two targeted inter-community dialogues. Following violent inter-communal clashes between Nuer and Sudanese groups in Kiryandongo in July 2025, RLP facilitated two strategic peace initiatives: a Sudanese community dialogue reaching 74 refugee participants (24f, 50m) and a Nuer community dialogue engaging 120 participants (110 South Sudanese refugees and 10 host community members). These reconciliation and healing ceremonies demonstrated significant potential to foster dialogue, restore social cohesion, and drive community-led peace processes—key prerequisites for long-term peaceful coexistence.

Under **Output Indicators 4.12 and 4.13** which respectively target the organization of the biennial International Assembly on Transitional Justice (IATJ) and the engagement of 360 participants, a strategic methodological adjustment was introduced. To maximize long-term policy impact, the Institute is being integrated with a comprehensive book project that will be formally published and launched during the event. Consequently, book development and editorial activities are currently ongoing, with the IATJ conference and publication launch rescheduled for Year IV with the launch of the book.

Output Indicator 4.14 focused on conducting consultations with key stakeholders to inform the development of a needs assessment report. This activity was completed during Year II of the project and the findings were integrated into project planning and guided strategic and effective stakeholders outreach and ongoing engagement most especially with Sudanese refugees in both Kiryandongo refugee settlement and Kampala.

Indicators **4.15, 4.16 & 4.17**: Peace Committee Formation & Refugee Leadership Capacity Building made the following progress. **Output 4.15** (Peace Committee Formation): Target was achieved. 3 Peace Committees formed & trained in Entebbe (1), Kawempe (1), and Kiryandongo (1) with membership of 30 total members (13f, 17m). **Output 4.16** (Conflict Resolution Meetings) achieved its target of conducting 9 meetings across target locations (6 in Kiryandongo across Clusters L, A, N, and G; 2 in

Entebbe; 1 in Kawempe). These meetings reached 182 total participants (141f, 41m) who were engaged in localized dispute resolution. **Output 4.17** that targeted leadership training achieved its target. 15 Sudanese refugee leaders (8f, 7m) trained in formal mediation and peacebuilding methodologies.

Outcome 5. Increased influence in refugee-related policies by regional & international stakeholders

Output indicator 5.1 engagements in international and national commemorative days as strategic platforms to promote refugee protection, human rights, gender equality, health, and social cohesion among refugees and host communities were conducted. These commemorative events benefitted refugees and hosts. The number of people during these days included World Refugee Day 3724 (1,112f, 500m), the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict 2123(1,692f, 431m) , International Women's Day (2,770f, 1488m), World AIDS Day (2,226f, 1,515m), Human Rights Day (1,797f, 1,770m), and the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture (1,304f, 726m), the project reached thousands of participants with advocacy messages, public education, and policy dialogue.

Output indicator 5.2 Refugees and hosts were reached with Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials through targeted community engagement sessions. A community dialogue held at Panyadoli Self Help Secondary School benefitted 1,368 students and teachers (695f and 673m), including 960 refugees (460f , 500m) and 408 host community members (235f and 173m). In addition, 1,400 IEC materials on mediation, domestic violence, and defilement were distributed to refugees of different nationalities, including South Sudanese, Sudanese, Congolese, Kenyan, Ethiopian, and Rwandan refugees, as well as Ugandan host community members, ensuring that each participant received at least one factsheet. In addition, 350 walk-in clients were provided with factsheets, contributing to increased awareness of legal rights, protection mechanisms, and available support services among refugees and host communities.

Output indicator 5.3 strengthened public awareness and advocacy on refugee-related issues through strategic media engagement. To elevate public dialogue on key displacement dynamics, the programme executed a strategic media and advocacy campaign comprising two live television talk shows and three published newspaper supplements. These platforms provided high-visibility channels to highlight pressing issues impacting refugee and host communities, focusing specifically on access to justice, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), peaceful coexistence, protection mechanisms, and social inclusion.

Output indicator 5.4. The engagement with the district leaders led to an understanding of the implementation of the Refugee and Host Community Empowerment strategy. Building on initial national-level consultations, the project convened 26 district leaders (8f, 18m) for roundtable policy discussions on the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (REHOPE) framework. The session provided a vital platform for alignment between national and local governance actors regarding resource allocation strategies. Crucially, leaders recommended adjusting the current REHOPE assistance ratio from the existing 70/30 refugee-to-host community support model to a balanced 50/50 allocation split. Stakeholders emphasized that equalizing resource distribution would address key drivers of local friction and significantly enhance peaceful coexistence between refugee and host populations.

Output indicator 5.5: Number of cultural and faith-based leaders participating in regional dialogues 20 (5f, 15m): Convened under the theme “Cultural Identity and Integration: Fostering Cohesion Between Refugees and Host Communities to Promote Peaceful Coexistence,” the dialogue provided a structured space to explore core peacebuilding dimensions. Key discussions focused on truth-telling and the documentation of lived experiences, symbolic and material reparations, traditional and restorative justice practices, and critical institutional reforms. The process successfully deepened trust, mutual understanding, and collective healing across participating communities. By highlighting that durable peace relies on inclusive participation, transparent dialogue, and mutual respect, the engagement re-anchored community cohesion efforts. Furthermore, stakeholders explicitly recognized the strategic influence of cultural and faith-based leaders as indispensable catalysts for driving reconciliation and sustaining long-term peaceful coexistence.

Output indicator 5.6: Number of Medical Practitioners participating in Annual National Conference of Coalition of Refugee-Hosts Health Services. RLP co-supported the 5th National Mental Health Conference in strategic partnership with the Ministry of Health (Department of Mental Health and

Control of Substance Abuse) and the National MHPSS Working Group. Anchored on the theme “Professionalism in Mental Health: The Multidisciplinary,” the three-day conference convened 202 key stakeholders (121f, 81m), drawing robust multi-sectoral representation from psychiatrists, psychiatric officers, medical personnel, counselors, social workers, researchers, academia, civil society, and development partners. RLP demonstrated strategic leadership and institutional commitment by serving as a co-convenor for the National Mental Health Conference through its key membership in the National MHPSS Working Group, collaborating directly with the Ministry of Health (Division of Mental Health and Control of Substance Abuse). To ensure robust event execution and high-level technical participation, RLP provided direct budgetary sponsorship that fully funded the attendance of 13 MHPSS staff specialists. This strategic institutional involvement directly contributed to exceeding the set annual target for national MHPSS engagement and policy dialogue.

The conference addressed a critical national priority: recent national population data indicates that nearly one in four Ugandans (24% of adults and 22.9% of children) experience mental health conditions, yet fewer than 10% receive psychological treatment. Over the three days, participants critically examined persistent policy gaps, widespread stigma, and severe resource limitations, emphasizing the urgent need for multidisciplinary collaboration, professional standards, and scaled-up mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) service delivery nationwide.

Output indicator 5.7: Participation in the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) Conference in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (2025) significantly expanded the Refugee Law Project’s global research footprint and cross-institutional network. The conference facilitated new strategic collaborations with international researchers, policy experts, and displacement-focused institutions. Notably, these partnerships directly enriched the development of the Terms of Reference for Political Economy Analysis of Uganda’s Open-Door Refugee Policy that RLP will undertake with OPM in Year 4 that seeks to provide critical evidence to advance innovative, sustainable pathways for migration and displacement governance across national and regional policy frameworks within the evolving donor, regional and national landscape.

Output indicator 5.8 Convened from 19–21 May 2026, the 7th Sexual Violence Institute (SSI) successfully concluded with a total of 98 participants engaged across physical and virtual platforms. In-person attendance comprised 77 participants (21f, 56m), including 28 survivors, 27 representatives from partner institutions, and 22 RLP staff (7f, 15m). An additional 21 staff members (9f, 12m) participated online. The Institute significantly strengthened staff capacity, deepening their technical knowledge, core skills, and practical methodologies for meaningfully engaging men and boys to promote Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) across humanitarian and refugee settings.

RLP demonstrated strong financial stewardship in managing staff participation for the National Mental Health Conference by deploying targeted cost-efficiency measures across a total delegation of 22 staff members (17 Kampala-based, 5 field-based). To minimize operational overheads, RLP leveraged its institutional affiliation with Makerere University to negotiate discounted per-person rates, restricting local staff expenses solely to essential venue facilities and daily meals. Furthermore, RLP implemented a blended attendance model that transitioned upcountry field staff to virtual participation via online conferencing that eliminated costs associated with travels, accomodation, and per diem allowances. In this way, RLP maximised technical representation while maintaining strict alignment with budgetary parameters.

The Table for each Outcome Area nonstandard EKN indicators are presented below:

Result indicators	Target Value	Realized
Outcome Area 1. Improved capacity of Uganda's rule of law stakeholders to effectively interact with complex refugee communities and hosts		
Output Indicator 1.3: Number of rule of law actors trained on refugee rights and protection, CRRF, ReHOPE, ADR & key psychosocial skills:	Refugees: Community Leaders- 135 (55f,80m)	99(49f&50m) community leaders trained 86Refugees(44f&42m) 13Hosts(5f&8m) Nationalities SSD:62(33f&29m) SD:20(10f&10m)

		Congolese:3(00f&3m) Kenyans:01(01f&00m) Hosts: ODPPs-20(10f,10m), Prison Officers 75(19f&56m), Judicial officers-45(11f,34m) 127(49f&78m) persons trained with the following breakdown: - ODPP: 30 (9f&21m) trained - Prison officers: 70(27f&43m) trained
Output Indicator 1.4: Number of rule of law actors participating in the round table workshop	30(15f, 15m - all nationals) Immigration Officers, 15(8f, 7m) Judicial officers	28 (18f&10m) immigration officers participated in the roundtable workshop Roundtable with judiciary could not be conducted due to busy schedules of the officers
Output Indicator 1.8: Number of refugees and hosts receiving legal advice	1040(520f,520m) Refugees676(338f,338m) Hosts 364(182f,182m)	2,489(1,431f&1,058m): Refugees - 2,108(1,315f&793m) Hosts – 381(116f&265m) Nationalities SSD:1,710(1,120f&590m) SD:321(157f&164m) Congolese:59(30f&29m) Kenya:18(08f&10m) Hosts: 381(116f&265m)
Output Indicator 1.9: Number of Regional conferences on forced migration and access to justice convened	1 conference benefitting 40(20f,20m) Refugees 8(4f,4m) Hosts 32(16f,16m)	Conference conducted with 130(60f,70m) participants in attendance. 85(35f&50m) attended physically while 45(25f,20m) attended online on Zoom Refugees 18(8f,10m) Hosts 112(52f,60m)
Output Indicator 1.10: Number of access to justice studies conducted for refugees and hosts in and around refugee hosting districts of operation	1 Conflict and stability and related studies conducted	1 study conducted titled “ <i>Bridging the Justice Gap</i> ” which has contributed to enhancing justice for refugees and hosts especially in light of the informal structures that have benefited from training on understanding the Justice systems. They have supported the referral process within the communities.
Output Indicator 1.11: Number of SD Refugee Professionals reached through dialogues	1 dialogue benefitting 40(20f,20m) SD refugees	A meeting held with 31(9f&22m) professionals inclusive of doctors, engineers, teachers and accountants among others
Output Indicator 1.12: Number of stakeholders from professional bodies participating in the round table engagements	1 roundtable with professional bodies benefitting 30(15f,15m) hosts	Roundtable conducted with 30(14f&16m) participants
Output Indicator 1.13: Number of SD refugee professionals supported to translate and equate their academic documents from Arabic to English	10(5f,5m) SD-professional academics documents equated from Arabic to English	25(22f,03m) Sudanese professionals supported with translation of academic documents The process of the equation is ongoing with the National Council for Higher Education for 6(5f,1m) Sudanese professionals.

Output Indicator 1.14: Number of SD refugee professionals connected to appropriate bodies for accreditation and practice	10(5f,5m) Sudanese supported with accreditation to professional bodies	12(7f,5m) professionals supported with accreditation to professional bodies. These were professional teachers
Output Indicator 1.15: Number of Inmates structured pre-release preparation sessions	30 Inmates	30(7f&23m) inmates supported: Refugees – 10(3f,7m) Hosts – 6(2f,4m) Nationalities SSD:10(3f&7m) SD: 01m Congolese: 06m
Output Indicator 1.16: Target Communities are sensitized and prepared to receive former inmates	200	450(235f&215m): Refugees – 185(91f&94m) Hosts – 265(144f&121m) Nationalities SSD:06(01f&05m) SD: 177(90f&87m) Congolese:02(00f&2m) Hosts:265(144f&121m)
Output Indicator 1.17: Functional peer support groups established for formerly incarcerated persons	16	21(5f&16m) former inmates supported follow ups. Refugees – 08(0f&08m) Hosts – 13(5f&08m) Nationalities Sudanese: 01m Congolese:06m Rwandan:01m
Outcome 2. Improved access and uptake of professional and timely services for profound war-related, gendered harms, and SRHR needs of refugees and host		
Output indicator 2.1: Refugees and Hosts screened for experiences of violence	3300(1,973f,1,314m, 13d) Refugees 2280(1447f,833m) Hosts 1020(481f,539m) screened	2,860 (1,892f, 931m, 37d) screened Refugees- 2,498(1,702f, 767m, 29d) Hosts- 362(190f,164m,8d) Sudanese - 1,100(655f,445m) SSD - 1,393(1,044f,320m,29d) DRC 4(2f,2m) BUR 1f
Output indicator 2.3: Number of Refugees and Hosts who received individual & Household preparatory counselling & follow-up visits	Identify 1308(787f,511m,9d) refugees and hosts and refer them for medical rehabilitation SD:180(116f,61m,3 D), SSD: 715(425f,285m,5D). Hosts:413(246f,165 m,1D)	506(292f,211m,3d) clients identified and referred Refugees 453(273f,177m,3d) Sudanese 272(154f,115m,3d and 2f children) SSD- 177(117f,60m and 1m child) DRC- 3(1f,2m) BUR- 1f 50 hosts(19f,31m)
Output indicator 2.4: Number of Refugees and Host post rehabilitated, documented and profiled	1308(787f,511m,9d) refugees & host SD:180(116f,61m,3 D), SSD: 715(425f,285m,5D).	506(292f, 211m,3d) clients identified and referred Refugees 453(273f,177m,3d)

	Hosts:413(246f,165m,1D)	Sudanese 272(154f,115m,3d and 2f children) SSD- 177(117f,60m and 1m child) DRC- 3(1f,2m) BUR- 1f 50 hosts(19f,31m)
Output indicator 2.5: Number of skilled medical doctors supported and placed in government hospitals	9 medical workers recruited to support	9 medical workers recruited and supported
Output indicator 2.6: Number of revised copies of the User-Guide designed and printed during project period	3,000 additional copies of Screen-Refer-Support-Document model printed and disseminated	400 copies of the SRSD model
Output indicator 2.9: Number of IEC and SRHR-specific resources including factsheets, referral pathways designed, printed, translated and disseminated in and around refugee settlements	2,000 IECs	480 IECs comprising of factsheets, referral pathways and posters disseminated during stakeholder and community engagements 3 posters on menstruation and early pregnancy developed and translated into Acholi, Arabic, Dinka, Nuer
Output indicator 2.12: Number of OPM and UNHCR partners participated in strategic reflection roundtable meetings on strengthening SRHR in and around refugee hosting areas	3 OPM and UNHCR participate in Strategic reflection roundtable meeting benefiting 60 people	96(49f, 47m) participated in the 3 roundtables convened at the District level
Output indicator 2.13: Number of functional archives containing detailed but deducted testimonies of war-survivors established	1	16 stories documented for finalization for inclusion in the archive Meeting with 18(02f,16m) staff on the progress and next steps towards inputting Dutch impacts in the Archive and the NMPDC International Museum Day held in Jinja brought together 20 key guests (14f,6m) signed the visitors' book, and over 500 attendees attended overall
Outcome area 3. Enhanced Mental Health and Livelihood for refugees and host communities to reduce dependency on UNHCR and OPM relief items, broaden and diversity household incomes, reduce poverty-induced vulnerabilities, economic crimes, and mental illnesses, and enable refugees and host communities to contribute to national development.		
Output indicator 3.1: Number of refugees and hosts provided with MHPSS services	4557 (2640f, 1917m) SSD 3242 (1857f, 1383m) SD 249 (146f, 103m) National 1066 (637f, 429m)	6611 (3,797f, 2814m) SSD 3153 (1893f, 1260m) SD 2185 (1311f, 874m) Hosts 1081 (648f, 432m) Other nationalities 192 (95f, 97m) Among these 1574 (729F, 845m) are children

Output indicator 3.2: Number of refugees and host communities enrolled into EFA programmes	1592 (1088f, 504m) SSD 1051 (724f, 327m) SD 365 (247f, 118m) Hosts 176 (117f, 59m)	1740 (1049f, 691m) SSD 635 (499f, 136m) SD 896 (468f, 428m) Nationals 207 (165f, 42m) Other nationalities 2F BUR
Output indicator 3.3: Number of refugees and hosts oriented and equipped with scholastic materials to start learning	1410 (998f, 412m) SSD (671f, 274m) SD (227f, 97m) Nationals (100f, 41m)	1740 (1049f, 691m) SSD 635 (499f, 136m) SD 896 (468f, 428m) Nationals 207 (165f, 42m) Other nationalities 2F BUR
Output indicator 3.4: Number of youth trained in livelihood & advocacy skills	Video skills: 45(14f,31m), 29(9f,20m) refugees, 16(5f,11m)	293 (170f, 123m) SSD 218 (142f, 88m) SD 38 (22f, 16m) Nationals 35 (17f, 18m) Other nationalities 2 (1Som, 1 DRC) 30 youth (12f, 18m) have been identified and assessed to attend a poultry training
Output indicator 3.5: Number of working Innovation Centre's established in Adjumani	1 Centre in Adjumani field office	1 innovation Center established
Output indicator 3.6: Number of Independent Media persons trained on refugee rights and protection	20(9f,10m,1D) Refugees 4(1f,2m,1d) Hosts 16(8f,8m)	25 media personnel trained 7F and 18M
Output indicator 3.7: Number of people participating in community film screenings	1200 (860f,540m) Refugees 840 (462f378m). Hosts 360 (198f,162m)	2,678 participants (1,448f, 1,230m)
Output indicator 3.8: Number of Videos of project objectives documented	1 video produced	One video has been developed
Output indicator 3.9: Number of Sudanese refugees whose psychosocial needs were identified through a rapid psychosocial assessment	1 rapid assessment conducted	Assessment conducted involving 103 (63 adults and 40 children) Sudanese refugees
Output indicator 3.10: Number of frontline workers and community structures trained in basic psychosocial skills	25 (15f,10m)	37 (30f, 7m) frontline workers trained
Output indicator 3.11: Number of stakeholders participating in Annual national mental health dialogue to advocate for mental health needs of refugees	1 Annual dialogue	A dialogue was held on a theme prioritizing children; <i>Positioning Children's Mental Health at the Centre of Service Delivery and Policy Conversations</i> . 43 stakeholders (15f, 28m).
Output indicator 3.13: Number of staff whose psychosocial wellbeing is strengthened	20 (08f,12m)	45 (27F, 18M) MHPSS staff
Outcome 4. Peaceful co-existence promoted in and around refugee hosting areas by engaging youth on Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding		
Output indicator 4.1: Number of community members reached during community dialogues	150(69f,81m)	803 (413f, 390m) reached through a cross-border community peace dialogue, peace prayers and a host community dialogue

	Refugees 90(41f,49m), Hosts 60(28f,81m)	Refugees – 533(249f,284m); SD-352 (150f,202m) SSD-181(99f,82m) Nationals - 270(164f,106m)
Output indicator 4.2: Number of community members reached during sensitization on peaceful co-existence	200(80f,120m) 100R(40f,60m) 100H(40f,60m)	3 Radio talk shows organized and conducted within Kitgum, Adjumani and Kiryandongo. A community sensitization with 120 (74f,46m) Sudanese was conducted in Kiryandongo
Output indicator 4.3: Number of policymakers in the project sites trained on Transitional Justice Frameworks and guidelines	60(33f,27m) all hosts	A total of 93 (40f,53m) participants comprising of 69 policymakers and local government officials from Kiryandongo, Adjumani and Lamwo were trained in peacebuilding and Transitional Justice alongside 22 (22f,00m) newly elected female members of Parliament were also trained on Transitional Justice ahead of their Swearing-In.
Output indicator 4.4: Number of youth and older persons reached during the inter-generations dialogue on post-conflict emerging issues	120(80f,40m) Refugees 60(40f,20m) Hosts 60(40f,20m)	891(417f, 474m) participants were engaged through 6 inter-generational dialogues across the project areas Refugees – 460 (116f, 344m), Nationals – 122 (53f, 69m)
Output indicator 4.5: Number of peace clubs established and functional in refugee and host secondary schools	9 Peace Clubs	6 new schools identified and being engaged – 1 in Entebbe, 1 in Kawempe and 2 in Adjumani and another 2 in Lamwo with ongoing engagements
Output indicator 4.6: Number of participants active in peace clubs in secondary schools	450(226f,224m) 225R(113f,112m) 225H(113F,112m)	473 (232f, 241m) participants participated actively in peace clubs Refugees – 320-by COO and gender Hosts - 153- by gender 30 (12f,18m) patrons engaged through mentorship to support the clubs
Output indicator 4.7: Number of school-going children engaged in school debates	2 Debates 300(150f,150m) Refugees 150(75f,75m) Hosts 150(75f,75m)	Interschool debates organised saw 121 (90f,31m) students engaged in 3 debate sessions; SSD - 40(31f,09m) National - 81 (59f,22m)
Output indicator 4.8: Number of established and functional Transitional Justice working groups established in West Nile region	3 meetings with 60(36f,24m) hosts	4 Transitional Justice Group meetings were held in Kiryandongo, Adjumani, Kitgum and Gulu with 116 (38f, 78m) participants

Output indicator 4.9: Number of active members of the Transitional Justice working groups	60 members of the TJ working group	116 (38f, 78m) participants across the three established groups (24f, 44m) Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Kitgum/Lamwo and a fourth group being strengthened
Output indicator 4.10: Number of relevant Transitional Justice stakeholders providing their views on national reconciliation and the implementation of TJ policies	1 TJ stakeholders' engagement on national reconciliation	2 TJ engagements held; 1 in partnership with ICTJ, CVT and ASF to engage with First Parliamentary Council on the TJ Bill reaching 20 (14f, 6m) participants. In collaboration with HURIPEC, the project organized public lecture, “‘Beyond Balaalo’: Recentering Transitional Justice as a Sustainable Basis for Reconstituting the Ugandan State”, which was attended by 150 participants. The Institute of African Transitional Justice (IATJ) methodology revised and to centre on the publication of a book, with its launch serving as the IATJ event rescheduled for the Year 4.
Output indicator 4.12: Number of Institute for African Transitional Justice (IATJ) organised every two years (Biennial events)	1 Biennial IATJ Events	On-going; the Institute of African Transitional Justice (IATJ) methodology revised and to centre on the publication of a book, with its launch serving as the IATJ event rescheduled for the Year 4.
Output indicator 4.15: Number of Peace Committees established and provided with resources	1 peace committee to be formed	3 Peace Committees identified, trained and formed in the 3 locations of Entebbe, Kawempe and Kiryandongo with 30 (13f, 17m) members
Output indicator 4.16: Number of Peace Committee meetings conducted to resolve conflicts	12 meetings conducted	8 meetings of Peace Committee members to resolve conflict were held; 6 across clusters L, A, N and G in Kiryandongo; 1 meeting in Entebbe and 1 in Kawempe
Outcome 5. Increased influence in refugee-related policies by regional & international stakeholders		
Output indicator 5.1: Number of refugees and hosts reached during the commemorative events	900(500f,400m) Refugees 585(322f,263m) Hosts 315(178f,137m)	Total no. per event, World Refugee Day 3724 (1,112f, 500m), Elimination of Sexual Violence Day (1,692f, 431m) International Womens Day (2,770f, 1488m), World AIDS Day (2,226f, 1,515m), Human Rights Day (1,797f, 1,770m), Support to victims of torture (1,304f, 726m)
Output indicator 5.2: Number of refugees and host reached with IEC materials	1500(750f,750m) Refugees 975(488f,487m) Hosts 525(262f,263m)	Refugees and hosts were reached during different sessions with IEC materials: -Community Dialogue at Panyadoli Self Help Secondary School: 1,368 (695F, 673M) 960R (460F, 500M) and 408H (235F, 173M) students and teachers benefited. -1,400 IECs on Mediation, Domestic Violence and Defilement were distributed. On nationality, 20 (20F, 10M) Sudanese; 915 (434F, 481M) South Sudanese; 07 (02F, 05M) DRC; 03 (02F, 01M) Kenyans; 04 (02F, 02M) Ethiopia; 01 (00F, 01M); Rwandan and 408H (235F, 173M)

		Ugandans were effectively given at least one copy of the factsheet on Mediation, Domestic Violence and Defilement 350 walk-in clients received factsheets
Output indicator 5.3: Number of media engagements on refugee issues conducted	19 (3 TV talk shows, 4 newspaper supplements, 12 radio talk shows)	2 TV talk shows and 3 Newspaper supplements
Output indicator 5.4: Number of district leaders attending annual round-table discussions	20 (12f, 8m) all hosts	26 (8f, 18m) district leaders engaged in a roundtable discussion
Output indicator 5.5: Number of cultural and faith-based leaders participating in regional dialogues	20 (5f, 15m)	20 (5f, 15m):
Output indicator 5.6: Number of Medical Practitioners participating in Annual National Conference of Coalition of Refugee-Hosts Health Services	1 session	National Mental Health Conference was supported, bringing together 202 (121f, 81m) relevant stakeholders including MHPSS partners, psychiatrists, Psychiatric Officers, Counsellors, academicians, researchers, government and NGOS, and development partners.
Output indicator 5.7: Number of Staff participating in the International Association for the study of Forced Migration	At least 1 research network established/strengthened through IASFM participation	1 research network strengthened (through RLP's engagement with IASFM and partner states on innovative pathways for sustainable migration and displacement action) 2 IGAD Regional Advocacy Meetings: the project contributed to advancing regional displacement policy through participation in two strategic IGAD meetings, one on protection roundtable yielding Member State recommendations, and a Ministerial Stock-Take assessing service delivery under the IGAD Support Platform, yielding IGAD Ministerial Communique
Output indicator 5.8: Number of staff whose capacity to address issues of men and boys is enhanced in the 6th & 7th South-South Institute	1 session	7th SSI concluded between the 19th to 21st May, 2026 benefiting 77 (21f, 56m)-28 (survivors), 27 representatives from partner institutions, in addition to 22 staff who were physically present and another 21 staff registering online participation.

4. Targets: Annual Plan, Revised and Reported

A review of reported results against the original Annual Plan identifies some variances. The table below reconciles the original Annual Plan targets, reported targets, and corrected/revised targets, providing a clear basis for distinguishing approved adjustments from reporting discrepancies and establishing the targets against which performance should be assessed.

Indicator	Annual plan targets	Reported targets	Staff responsible for explanation	Response
1.4	35	30	Susan Alupo	Judicial & Immigration Dialogue Target Performance (Year III)

				- Target Overview: Planned target of 35 total participants (15 Judiciary officers, 20 Immigration officers). - Immigration Officer Engagement: Exceeded target with 30 Immigration officers participating in the dialogue (150% of the planned indicator). - Judiciary Officer Engagement: The planned dialogue with 15 Judiciary officers was not conducted during Year III due to scheduling/implementation shifts. - Next Steps: The Judiciary dialogue component (15 officers) has been officially rolled over for execution in Year IV.
2.9	1800	480	Solomy Awiidi	Adjusted Target: The official target for this metric is 2,000 participants.
3.1	5461	4557	Mary Kampogo	Correct Indicator Target is 5,461. Correction Note: The previously reported figure of 4,557 was identified as an entry error and has been officially adjusted.
3.2	1492	1592	Mary Kampogo	Correct Indicator Target is 1,492 in strict alignment with the Results Framework. Correction Note: The previous figure of 1,592 is a clerical error and has been officially updated.
3.3	1492	1410	Mary Kampogo	Correct Indicator Target is 1,492 as established in the project framework. Correction Note: The previously referenced figure of 1,410 has been identified as a discrepancy and updated accordingly.
3.4	45 (450?)	243	Mary Kampogo	Correct Output Target is 45 in accordance with the project Results Framework. Correction Note: The official framework benchmark has been aligned to ensure accurate progress tracking.
4.3	90	60	Solomy Awiidi	Revised Target: 60 participants (33 females, 27 males) — <i>Host community targeting</i>. Actual Year III Results (Overachieved): 91 participants (49 females, 42 males), detailed as follows: 69 Policy Makers & Local Government Officials (27 females, 42 males) across Kiryandongo, Adjumani, and Lamwo trained in Peacebuilding and Transitional Justice.

				22 Female Members of Parliament (22 females, 0 males) — newly elected MPs trained on Transitional Justice principles prior to their official swearing-in.
4.15	2	1	Solomy Awiidi	Peace Committees Formation & Composition Update Target: 4 Peace Committees formed. Progress Achieved: Target fully met (1 final committee identified and trained in Year 3, joining 3 committees established at the end of Year 2 across Kampala, Entebbe, and Kiryandongo). Committee Membership & Structure Breakdown • Entebbe: 6 Committee Members • Kawempe (Kampala): 7 Committee Members • Kiryandongo (Cluster B, C, G, N): 8 Committee Members • Kiryandongo (Cluster MR, J, I, P): 7 Committee Members
5.4	25	20	Susan Alupo	• Correct Indicator Target: Realigned to 20 to match the approved Results Framework and financial budget allocations. • Correction Note: The previous figure of 25 identified as a clerical error and has been officially revised down to 20.

5. Interventions Contributions to Cross-Cutting Contributions (Climate Change & Unintended Effects)

- Climate-Sensitive Livelihood Interventions:
 - Trained 56 joint groups (approx. 1,680 refugees and host community members) in post-harvest handling, local organic fertilizer usage, and sustainable agronomic practices to boost long-term household food security and climate resilience.
 - Supported climate-resilient livelihood models, including livestock rearing, sustainable agriculture, and household kitchen gardening for income generation.
- Environmental Awareness & Social Cohesion:
 - Utilised community film screenings as a platform to foster discussions on environmental protection, mental health, and sustainable livelihoods.
 - Facilitated joint refugee-host community groups, which enhanced social cohesion and enabled shared land-access arrangements for farming.
- Unintended Effects & Contextual Challenges:
 - Unintended Effects: No negative unintended consequences resulted directly from project implementation during the reporting period.
 - Contextual Pressures: New refugee influxes intensified competition over scarce local resources (land, water, food aid, and jobs).

- Mitigation Measures: Tensions were proactively managed through targeted mediation, inclusive community dialogues, and peace-building sensitization.

6. Analysis of the activity's progress

The analytical grading of overall performance across each outcome area was established through a structured desk review of available secondary project documentation, including routine monitoring data, baseline/endline assessments, and verified partner reporting.

Outcome Area 1. Improved capacity of Uganda's rule of law stakeholders to effectively interact with complex refugee communities and hosts

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Percentage of the targeted refugees and hosts that report co-existing harmoniously

Rule of law interventions demonstrated significant success in strengthening social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities, achieving an overall performance rate of 75.2% (with 3,800 out of \$5,052 beneficiaries reached). District-level disaggregation revealed strong localized impact, with Adjumani recording the highest positive rating at 87.9% (815 / 927), followed by Kiryandongo at 82.3% (2,198 / 2,672), Kampala at 77.9% (53/ 68), and Lamwo at 53.0% (734/1,385).

Beneficiaries attributed these improvements to RLP's integrated service delivery model which combines combining legal awareness, mobile legal aid, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)/mediation, and formal legal representation. These multi-layered interventions created safe spaces to resolve domestic and inter-community disputes, address sensitive land and security concerns, and strengthen local referral pathways. Crucially, the deliberate involvement of local justice actors, traditional leaders, and administrative authorities served as a cornerstone for institutional confidence and trust-building, sustainable dispute resolution, and community-led reconciliation. Community dialogues enhanced beneficiaries' understanding of their rights, addressed domestic and community disputes, strengthened referral pathways, and promoted local reconciliation through the involvement of cultural and community leaders.

Outcome Indicator 1.2: Percentage of the targeted Uganda's rule of law actors responding effectively to the Justice needs refugees and hosts

Interventions targeting formal justice actors achieved an overall performance rating of 100% (100/100), with all trained duty-bearers actively applying refugee protection principles within their respective jurisdictions. This maximum achievement rate was consistently maintained across all operational districts: Kampala (43 / 43), Lamwo (27/27), Kiryandongo (25/25), and Adjumani (17/17).

Post-training assessments and monitoring revealed significant institutional behavioral shifts. Key justice actors applied refugee protection principles in daily handling case management, strictly adhered to legal procedures and standards, improved coordination among justice institutions, and streamlined inter-agency referral pathways to relevant service providers for prompt, equitable case resolution as well as protection. Furthermore, prisons officers demonstrated greater awareness of refugee protection standards and increased sensitivity to the specific needs of refugees in detention and increased compliance with international protection standards and enhanced sensitivity toward refugees in detention, which directly contributed to a more responsive and strengthened rights-based justice delivery and institutional accountability in the targeted locations.

Outcome Indicator 1.3: Percentage of the targeted refugees and hosts that report utilizing services of rule of law stakeholders

Overall, 80.9% (3,651/4,515) of the refugees and host community members sensitized through community dialogues reported utilizing services provided by rule of law stakeholders. District-level analysis showed that Lamwo recorded the highest percentage of respondents reporting service utilization at 95.1% (865/910), followed by Kampala at 91.2% (83/91), Kiryandongo at 83.6% (2,017/2,413), and Adjumani at 57.6% (686/1,192). Community dialogues successfully increased awareness of available justice services and encouraged beneficiaries with legal needs to seek assistance. Beneficiaries particularly valued legal aid, mediation and referrals, while expressing satisfaction with

the professionalism of service providers and the support received from local leaders, despite occasional delays within the formal justice system.

Objective 2: To improve access and uptake of professional and timely service for profound war-related, gendered and sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) harms experienced by refugees and host communities

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Percentage of household members that report improved recovery from war related gendered harms

75.6% (1,808/2,393) of the beneficiaries and household members reached through psychosocial and medical support interventions reported improved emotional, psychological, and physical functionality. District performance was highest in Kampala at 100.0% (53/53), followed by Adjumani at 98.0% (542/553), Kiryandongo at 70.1% (696/993), and Lamwo at 65.1% (517/794). Beyond physical healing, holistic recovery interventions proved vital in helping survivors reclaim their lives. By pairing medical rehabilitation with continuous psychosocial counseling, the program successfully restored a sense of dignity, emotional stability, and self-worth among participants. For individuals who had endured severe physical trauma including obstetric fistula, reproductive health complications, and war-related injuries this integrated care model was transformative. Ultimately, survivors reported not only a surge in personal confidence and social functioning, but also a profound strengthening of family relationships that paved the way for meaningful, lasting reintegration into their communities.

Outcome Indicator 2.2: Percentage of household members that report participation in livelihood activities after recovery from war related gendered harms

A total of 286 out of 404 beneficiaries and household members (70.8%) who recovered from war-related gendered harms reported participating in income-generating or livelihood activities. The reported participation demonstrates that recovery support enabled beneficiaries to re-engage in productive economic activities and begin rebuilding their livelihoods. Beneficiaries reported participating in activities such as small-scale businesses, agriculture, livestock rearing, and vocational trades, which enhanced household income, promoted self-reliance, and strengthened their ability to meet basic household needs. District performance was highest in Adjumani at 91.4% (64/70), followed by Kampala at 44.0% (11/25), Lamwo at 64.9% (74/114), and Kiryandongo at 70.2% (137/195). Over the past year, recovery interventions expanded beyond physical and emotional healing to target long-term household resilience and economic stability. By actively engaging in vocational training, survivors successfully established local micro-enterprises including tailoring and poultry farming and adopted household kitchen gardening initiatives. Supported by strategic partnerships with organizations such as the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and ZOA, participants formed survivor-led savings and livelihood groups while securing direct employment opportunities. This multi-faceted approach significantly boosted household incomes and improved food security, ultimately reducing external dependency and fostering stronger, more cohesive family dynamics.

RLP is currently finalising a strategic action plan to realign planned activities across Years 4 and 5. Directly informed by key findings and recommendations from the Mid-Term Review (MTR) and a comprehensive SWOT analysis, this framework optimises intervention strategies for maximum impact. Targets will also be significantly reduced. The finalised action plan will be separately and formally submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for review and consideration.

Outcome Indicator 2.3: Percentage of household members that report improved participation in social functions

During this reporting period, 415 of the 415 beneficiaries and household members who reported increased participation in family, community, cultural and social functions demonstrated improved social reintegration, representing an overall performance of 100%. District participation remained consistently high, with Kampala at 100% (16/16), Kiryandongo at 100% (87/87), Adjumani at 100% (247/247), and Lamwo at 100% (65/65). The project's medical rehabilitation and psychosocial interventions restored beneficiaries' confidence and dignity, enabling many previously isolated survivors to attend community meetings, churches, burials, ceremonies and schools, contest for community leadership positions, rebuild family relationships, form new friendships through English for Adults classes, and actively participate in community life without fear of stigma or discrimination.

Outcome Indicator 2.4: Girls and boys aged 15-24yr who know how to prevent pregnancy using modern contraceptives

This year, 1,565 of the 3,056 girls and boys aged 15–24 years reached through SRHR awareness and education sessions demonstrated knowledge of modern contraceptive methods, representing an overall knowledge level of 51.2%. District performance was highest in Kiryandongo at 100% (1,170/1,170), followed by Kampala at 42.9% (320/746), and Adjumani at 30.3% (124/409). With respect to Lamwo the performance are as follows: Total Reach: 731 youth aged 15–24 years reached with SRH awareness and education in Lamwo of which refugees comprised 710 South Sudanese (557 females, 153 males) and host community comprised 21 members (9 females, 12 males). In terms of impact we have 124 participants who demonstrated knowledge of modern contraceptive methods for pregnancy prevention of which we had refugees comprising 123 individuals (75 females, 48 males) and host Community comprising 1 individual (1 female). Core topics covered included modern contraceptive methods, family planning, STI/HIV prevention, adolescent health, menstrual hygiene, and dispelling common misconceptions. Barriers addressed included challenging conservative cultural/religious norms, myths about contraceptive-induced infertility, and the stigma that family planning is solely a female responsibility. Key Approaches & Outcomes included use of interactive discussions, peer engagement, IEC materials, and direct links to health services, resulting in new peer group formations and increased healthcare-seeking behavior among youth.

Qualitative findings showed that awareness sessions, peer dialogues, and community engagement successfully dispelled myths surrounding contraception, improved young people's attitudes toward modern contraceptives, increased access to youth-friendly SRHR services, strengthened knowledge of available service points, and encouraged informed decision-making, with beneficiaries reporting reduced stigma, greater peer-to-peer information sharing, and a decline in teenage pregnancies in some schools.

Objective 3: Enhanced Mental Health and Livelihood for refugees and host communities to reduce dependency on UNHCR and OPM relief items, broaden and diversify household incomes, reduce poverty-induced vulnerabilities, economic crimes, and mental illnesses, and enable refugees and host communities to contribute to national development

Outcome Indicator 3.1: Percentage of refugees and hosts that report reduced distress and improved coping skills

This year, 4,517 of the 6,611 refugees and host community members reached through mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions reported reduced emotional distress and improved coping skills, representing an overall improvement rate of 68.3%. District performance was highest in Kampala at 74.3% (642/864), followed by Adjumani at 69.7% (1,691/2,427), Lamwo at 67.1% (949/1,414), and Kiryandongo at 64.8% (1,235/1,906). This performance demonstrates that counselling, psychoeducation, trauma-focused therapies, peer support groups, child-friendly spaces and referrals effectively reduced emotional distress and strengthened beneficiaries' resilience. Beneficiaries reported improved stress management, restored hope, stronger family and peer relationships, reduced stigma, and increased use of positive coping mechanisms such as seeking social support, practicing relaxation techniques and participating in peer support groups, which enhanced their emotional wellbeing and daily functioning.

Outcome Indicator 3.2: Percentage of refugees and hosts that report effective integration into their communities

Secondary data analysis for Year 3 revealed that 3,814 of the 6,009 refugees and host community members were reached through English for Adults (EFA), livelihoods and community integration interventions reported effective integration into their communities, representing an overall performance of 63.5%. District performance was highest in Kiryandongo at 69.3% (1,474/2,128), followed by Adjumani at 64.9% (1,209/1,863), Lamwo at 57.8% (897/1,551), and Kampala at 50.1% (234/467). These findings demonstrate that the project strengthened refugees' and hosts' integration by improving English communication skills, increasing access to employment and social services, and promoting joint refugee-host livelihood groups and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). Beneficiaries reported improved communication, greater participation in business and community activities, stronger social acceptance, reduced isolation, and enhanced collaboration between refugees and host

communities through joint farming, trading, and community events, thereby fostering social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

Outcome Indicator 3.3: Percentage of refugees and hosts able to amplify issues within their communities

All 207 refugees and host community members empowered through community film screenings, innovation centres and video advocacy training reported increased confidence and capacity to amplify community issues, representing an overall performance of 100% (207/207). The project empowered young people and community members to become advocates for issues affecting their communities by equipping them with communication, advocacy and leadership skills. Qualitative findings showed that beneficiaries confidently facilitated community film screenings, led discussions on mental health, environmental protection and refugee livelihoods, engaged community leaders, and promoted peer-to-peer learning. As a result, participants reported greater confidence in expressing community concerns, advocating for their rights, reducing stigma surrounding mental health, and mobilising community action on issues affecting refugees and host communities.

Outcome 4: Peaceful co-existence promoted in and around refugee hosting areas by engaging youth on Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding

Outcome Indicator 4.1: Percentage of actors that report reduced cross-border crime and conflict due to improved trust and working relations between refugees and hosts, and the rule of law actors

All 65 (100%) actors engaged in cross-border peacebuilding, dialogue, trust-building, and conflict prevention interventions including 26 women and 39 men comprising Peace Committee members, Transitional Justice Working Group members, and refugee leaders reported a reduction in incidences of cross-border crime, violence, and conflict within their communities. This positive outcome was attributed to strengthened community-based conflict prevention mechanisms, regular dialogue and peace committee meetings, and increased awareness of peaceful coexistence among refugee and host communities. Respondents also highlighted improved collaboration between community leadership structures and humanitarian actors in identifying and addressing emerging security concerns and social cohesion challenges within the refugee settlements.

Despite these positive outcomes, isolated incidents of tension were reported among urban refugees, Sudanese refugees, other refugee groups, and host communities in Palabek and Kiryandongo Refugee Settlements. These tensions were primarily driven by competition over scarce resources, including food assistance, land, access to water, and livelihood opportunities, as well as cultural differences and communication barriers. In response, Peace Committees, Transitional Justice Working Groups, refugee leaders, and humanitarian partners intensified mediation efforts, community sensitization, and inclusive dialogue sessions to promote peaceful coexistence, strengthen mutual understanding, and prevent the escalation of disputes, particularly among youth and other vulnerable groups within the settlements.

Outcome Indicator 4.2: Evidence of reduced intergenerational conflicts and tensions.

During the reporting period, intergenerational transitional justice (TJ) and peacebuilding interventions contributed significantly to reducing intergenerational conflicts and tensions across the target communities in Kiryandongo, Adjumani, and Lamwo districts. A total of 891 participants (417f and 474m) participated in structured intergenerational dialogue sessions that created safe and inclusive spaces for youth and elders to openly discuss the causes of misunderstandings, mistrust, and conflict affecting relationships within their families and communities.

The dialogue sessions enabled participants to candidly examine perceptions and stereotypes held by both generations. For example, some elders expressed concerns that young people were increasingly unwilling to engage in productive work, were affected by substance abuse, relied excessively on mobile phones, and remained dependent on older family members. In turn, young people shared concerns about limited opportunities, exclusion from community decision-making processes, inadequate support, and communication barriers with older generations. Facilitated discussions helped participants better understand the social, economic, and cultural factors influencing these perspectives, fostering empathy, mutual understanding, and greater appreciation of each generation's experiences and contributions.

The interventions also promoted collaborative problem-solving by bringing youth and elders together to identify practical solutions to shared community challenges, including family disputes, land-related conflicts, unemployment, and other social concerns. Through joint dialogue and reflection, participants

developed stronger relationships built on trust, respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining peace within their communities. Community members reported improved communication between generations, reduced mistrust and negative stereotypes, and increased confidence in resolving disagreements through dialogue rather than confrontation.

Evidence from the dialogue sessions further demonstrated positive shifts in attitudes and behaviour that support peaceful coexistence. Elders showed greater willingness to involve young people in community discussions and decision-making processes, while youth demonstrated increased respect for community leadership, cultural values, and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. These changes strengthened intergenerational cooperation, promoted mutual respect, and enhanced social cohesion, providing clear evidence that the TJ and peacebuilding interventions contributed to reducing intergenerational conflicts and tensions within the target communities.

Outcome Indicator 4.3: Percentage of refugees and hosts that report conflicts in schools and forging solutions to address them.

During the reporting period, a total of 121 (90f, 31m) refugee and host community learners participated in the inter-school debate in Kiryandongo. The debates provided a platform for learners to develop empathy, mutual respect, and non-violent communication skills, leading to improved interactions among students from diverse backgrounds. Overall, 33% (40/121) of participants reported the existence of school-related conflicts and participated in identifying solutions to address them, while the majority (67%) did not report experiencing or observing school-related conflicts. This suggests that school-based peacebuilding and conflict prevention interventions have contributed to reducing the prevalence of conflicts within learning environments. Where conflicts were identified, learners, teachers, and school leaders used dialogue, mediation, and collaborative problem-solving approaches to address them constructively.

School-based peacebuilding and conflict resolution interventions further strengthened relationships among refugee and host community learners, teachers, and parents by creating safe spaces for dialogue, inclusion, and joint action. Through inter-school debates, peace clubs, peer mediation initiatives, mentorship of peace club teachers, and intercultural activities, learners openly discussed issues such as bullying, discrimination, language barriers, and competition over limited school resources. These platforms encouraged students to work together in identifying practical solutions and fostered greater understanding and peaceful coexistence across diverse groups.

Teachers who participated in mentorship and capacity-building sessions in Kiryandongo, Adjumani, and Lamwo also reported noticeable reductions in fights, verbal abuse, and discriminatory behaviour within schools. They adopted more positive, conflict-sensitive classroom management approaches, which strengthened trust between teachers and learners while reducing reliance on harsh disciplinary practices. Schools established and strengthened peace clubs, child protection systems, and student-led campaigns promoting tolerance, inclusion, and peaceful coexistence. Collective initiatives, including debates, cultural exchange activities, school improvement campaigns, and joint mediation efforts, helped reduce tensions, improve student behaviour, increase attendance and participation, and strengthen social cohesion between refugee and host community learners.

Outcome 5: Increased influence in refugee-related policies by regional & international stakeholders

Outcome Indicator 5.1: Percentage of refugees and hosts seeking services following information obtained

In Year 3, the project made substantial progress in increasing the uptake of services among refugees and host community members through targeted information and awareness sessions delivered across Refugee Law Project (RLP) English for Adults (EFA) learning centres. A total of 2,706 participants attended information sessions on the availability of RLP services and referral pathways. Of these, 1,840 participants subsequently sought services after receiving the information, representing an overall service uptake rate of 68.0%.

The findings demonstrate that the information sessions effectively increased awareness of available services and motivated participants to seek appropriate support. Referrals were highest for Access to Justice services (60%), reflecting the significant legal protection needs within refugee and host communities. The majority of legal referrals related to Refugee Status Determination (RSD), marriage

affidavits, legal advice on gender-based violence (GBV) cases, and legal guidance on livelihood-related matters.

Livelihood services accounted for 21% of referrals. This increased demand is largely attributed to reductions in food and cash assistance by the World Food Programme, which compelled many refugees to seek sustainable livelihood opportunities. The expansion of RLP's livelihoods programming under the Dutch-funded project also increased community awareness of available economic empowerment support, contributing to higher uptake.

Referrals to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services constituted 19% of all referrals, underscoring the continuing psychological impact of conflict, forced displacement, and post-flight experiences. Many refugees and host community members sought counselling and psychosocial support to address trauma, emotional distress, and other mental health challenges.

Outcome Indicator 5.2: Evidence of increased influence in refugee-related policies

During Year 3, Refugee Law Project (RLP) continued to strengthen its influence on refugee-related policies through evidence-based research, strategic advocacy, and sustained engagement with government, humanitarian actors, academia, and regional policy platforms. Building on research generated over the project period, RLP successfully translated evidence into policy dialogue and practice, contributing to more responsive refugee protection and management frameworks at national and regional levels.

RLP's research continued to inform policy discussions on access to justice, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and refugee livelihoods. Findings from studies such as *Bridging the Justice Gap*, *healing in the Shadows*, and *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda* highlighted systemic barriers affecting refugees, including language barriers in accessing justice, inadequate support for male survivors of sexual violence, and the need for integrated mental health and livelihood programming. These findings informed advocacy engagements with government institutions, development partners, and humanitarian actors, resulting in improved programming and influencing policy discussions on more inclusive refugee services.

RLP's policy influencing was further demonstrated through its contribution to national policy development processes. During consultations convened by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, RLP provided technical input into the development of Uganda's National Migration Policy, which was approved in 2025. The policy envisages strengthening Uganda's framework for managing internal, regional, and international migration while reinforcing provisions for the protection and management of refugees and asylum seekers. In addition, RLP continued to contribute to the review of the Draft Refugee Policy, providing evidence to address emerging refugee protection challenges not adequately covered under the existing Refugees Act and Regulations. RLP also continued to advocate, through the Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET), for the enactment of the National Legal Aid Policy to expand access to justice for vulnerable and indigent populations, including refugees.

At the regional level, RLP expanded its policy influence through active participation in regional and international policy platforms. The 8th South-South Institute (SSI) and regional conferences on forced migration brought together researchers, policymakers, practitioners, and humanitarian actors to exchange evidence and promote policy learning on refugee protection and durable solutions. Notably, discussions during the 8th Regional Conference on Forced Migration contributed to a growing shift in humanitarian practice by promoting integrated approaches that combine mental health and psychosocial support with livelihood programming to provide more holistic responses to the needs of refugees and host communities. RLP also participated in the 2025 International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) Conference in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where it contributed to regional and international dialogue sessions on innovative pathways for sustainable migration and displacement and durable solutions for forcefully displaced persons, further strengthening its engagement in regional policy discourse.

Throughout the reporting period, RLP continued to amplify refugee voices through strategic communication and public engagement. The organisation commemorated key international days, including World Refugee Day, Human Rights Day, International Women's Day, World AIDS Day, and the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, reaching approximately 900 individuals (500 women and 400 men) through advocacy events. RLP also produced and disseminated policy briefs, fact sheets, infographics, documentaries, media stories, and social media campaigns to

communicate research findings and policy recommendations. Through 19 media engagements, including television talk shows, radio programmes, newspaper supplements, and documentary productions, RLP increased public awareness and stimulated dialogue and meaningful conversations on refugee protection, inclusion, and social cohesion.

Outcome Indicator 5.3: Evidence of research networks established and strengthened through participation in the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration

Strategic engagement at the 2025 International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) Conference in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, significantly expanded the Refugee Law Project's (RLP) global research network and forged key partnerships with researchers, policymakers, and institutions. These collaborations directly improved the development of the Terms of Reference and framework for carrying out the Political Economy Analysis of Uganda's Open-Door Refugee Policy, a study that seeks to generate evidence to assist the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Development Partners in enhancing national refugee response frameworks and advancing durable solutions for both refugees and host communities in Uganda.

Moving from partnership building to operational execution during the reporting period, RLP advanced the study by initiating the research approval process, initiated preliminary processes for securing required political buy-in from the Office of the Prime Minister which is key to ethical and operational clearances, and engaging key decision-makers, including the Permanent Secretary and the Commissioner for Refugees in the OPM. These efforts demonstrate how relationships established through IASFM have evolved beyond knowledge sharing into actionable, evidence-based research and high-level policy dialogue designed to strengthen forced migration policy in Uganda and the wider region. Participation at two IGAD Regional Advocacy meetings: RLP participated in two high-level IGAD meetings in Nairobi to advance regional displacement policy: a) Protection Roundtable from which emerged actionable policy recommendations for Member States and b) Ministerial Stock-Take: that evaluated displacement trends and service delivery frameworks under the IGAD Support Platform, from which emerged the Ministerial Communique for Member States.

Outcome Indicator 5.4: Percentage of staff addressing issues of men and boys

During Year 3, the Refugee Law Project (RLP) continued to advance institutional capacity to integrate men and boys' issues into core programming. A key milestone was the 7th South-South Institute (SSI), which equipped 43 staff members (25% of the total 174 workforce) with specialized knowledge and technical skills. While SSI built a vital foundation, institutionalizing gender-transformative approaches across the entire organization remains an ongoing process. To complement formal training, RLP has successfully leveraged internal peer support and mentorship networks among staff, creating continuous learning avenues. Furthermore, strategic partnerships including the ongoing collaboration with Sonke Gender Justice have strengthened RLP's technical capacity. Together with continuous mentorship, these initiatives position RLP to establish fully consistent, gender-responsive programming across all operational areas.

7. Risk Management

Challenges faced	Mitigations/Actions identified and acted on	Opportunities identified
Operational costs increased during the second half of Year 3 due to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East specifically involving Iran on the one hand, and the USA, Israel and between Russia and Ukraine which drove up global fuel prices. Consequently, logistics, field travel, and overall program implementation would incur higher operating expenditures than originally projected.	Adaptive Strategy: Reduced non-essential staff travel to field offices to contain rising fuel expenses within Year 3 operational budgets. Projected Impact: The reduction in field-level monitoring and direct engagement is expected to create operational lags in Year 4 existing project funds remain fully committed to planned activities.	• Cost-Containment Measures: Engage main fuel vendors to explore possibility of securing competitive, fixed-rate fuel pricing. • Contextual Monitoring & Governance: Continuously monitor regional security and stability dynamics, maintaining close coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). • Adaptive Programming: On needs basis, request programmatic budget flexibility from EKN to respond to urgent field-level realities.

Regional Context & Forced Displacement: Heightened geopolitical instability and violence across neighboring countries especially the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan resulting into a sustained influx of new refugee arrivals into Uganda. Inter-Community Conflict & Social Cohesion Risks: Tensions between incoming Sudanese refugees and the established Nuer refugee communities in Kiryandongo escalates into open violent clashes in the Refugee Settlement.	To de-escalated community tensions and realise joint engagements on peaceful coexistence, social cohesion, and conflict resolution, RLP undertook the following: a) strengthening stakeholder coordination through partnering with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR, and key humanitarian actors to convene project-funded peace dialogues; and strengthening community-led peacebuilding initiatives by leveraging Sudanese Peace Committee members and local Nuer community leaders to conduct targeted, separate community consultations.	• Access to Justice & Protection: Scale up legal aid interventions and systematic screening for experiences of violence, particularly targeting individuals with war-related injuries. • Language & Integration: Expand enrollment in English for Adults (EFA) classes to support the socio-linguistic integration of newly arrived refugees. • Social Cohesion: Intensify community-level dialogues and peacebuilding events to foster local reconciliation and psychosocial healing.
Operational Environment & Regulatory Constraints: This follows the broad suspension of NGOs in January 2026, key RLP partner organizations including the African Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) and the Human Rights Network for Journalists Uganda (HRNJ-Uganda) were forced to halt activities. Diminished policy advocacy and governance programming: The suspensions of civil society organizations in January 2026 fostered widespread atmosphere of hesitation and operational caution across the sector, dampening momentum for governance advocacy and human rights policy engagements. Transitional Justice (TJ) Momentum: Political will to advance accountability, justice, and national reconciliation has visibly declined, leaving high-level TJ advocacy in a state of	Adaptive Implementation & Absorptive Capacity: Following the suspension of partner operations, RLP directly absorbed critical service delivery and capacity-building activities including providing sole training to journalists and absorbing direct client cases previously referred to HRNJ-Uganda and ACTV. Strategic Transitional Justice (TJ) Engagement through partnering with Apolitical, Policy, and the WFK Foundation to train 32 newly elected female Members of Parliament (MPs) where strategic dialogue on national Transitional Justice frameworks with incoming lawmakers. Also, digital copies of the TJ Compendium were disseminated to the newly elected female MPs to encourage MPs to view their legislative mandate	• Strategic Interest & Multi-Stakeholder Momentum: Sustained interest in Transitional Justice (TJ) across legislative, cultural, and political spheres supported by active survivor networks and practitioners presents a critical opportunity to adapt advocacy models amidst funding and civic space constraints. • Legislative Entry Points for Policy Advocacy: The newly elected Parliament offers a timely platform to orient new MPs on national TJ priorities, advocate for the pending TJ Bill, and advance the implementation roadmap for the National TJ Policy. • Institutional Readiness & Technical Expertise: RLP maintains the internal capacity, technical knowledge, and specialized skillset required to continue delivering high-impact training and direct service provision.

stagnant policy landscape rather than constructive progress on national TJ frameworks. Social Cohesion Risks: Escalating political polarization across the country has fostered heightened societal intolerance which additional challenges to community-level peacebuilding and dialogue efforts and further underscore the vital need for sustained peacebuilding, rights protection, and civic space preservation	through a broader, national reconciliation lens rather than solely local constituency priorities.	
Staff turnover	Agile Human Resource Strategy through leveraging RLP's redundancy policy to recall and reassign qualified former personnel, significantly expediting onboarding and circumventing lengthy recruitment cycles. Institutional Knowledge Management & Succession Planning through the use of the formal Trainee Scheme recognized in RLP's Organogram and HR Manual to facilitate on-the-job capacity building and ensure smooth operational transitions during staff turnover. Interim Operational Continuity through maintaining program delivery through temporary internal coverage by existing staff while recruitment for critical vacant positions remains ongoing.	● Institutional Succession Planning through leveraging RLP's Staff-in-Training Policy to ensure operational continuity and facilitate seamless knowledge transfer when key personnel exit. Proactive Workforce Planning through conducting conduct HR-mandated feasibility assessments for trainees to address emerging capacity gaps and enable the recruitment of a new cohort to sustain timely project implementation.

The programme risks were identified by the project and the Embassy at the start of the project and has been updated with updates highlighted yellow with this Interim Report.

8. Monitoring & Evaluation

During the reporting period, RLP executed three core Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) initiatives to track progress, strengthen data quality controls, and enhance institutional performance management:

1. Field Supervision & On-Site Quality Assurance: Senior leadership led by the Deputy Director Programmes, Programme Coordinator, Grants M&E Officer, and Research Coordinator

conducted comprehensive field monitoring and support supervision visits across project sites in Kiryandongo, Adjumani, and Lamwo.

2. Cumulative Project Review & Alignment: RLP convened a comprehensive multi-year review meeting bringing together thematic leads, field coordinators, and executive leadership. The exercise evaluated progress against Year 3 objectives, reviewed cumulative outcomes across the 3-year implementation cycle, and facilitated structured inductions for staff transitioning into new roles.
3. SRHR-EP III Data Systems Architecture & Field Training: Led by Documentation Assistants under the supervision of the Grants M&E Officer, RLP modernized its M&E infrastructure for the SRHR-EP III project through the following initiatives:
 - a. Tool Engineering: Built a customized, offline MS Access database aligned with the consolidated results framework (covering original and top-up grants) alongside an Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT).
 - b. Capacity Building: To operationalize the new data management infrastructure, RLP executed a hybrid capacity-building strategy. Initial virtual orientations were delivered via Zoom across four thematic program pillars (Access to Justice, MHPSS, Gender & Sexuality, and Conflict, Transitional Justice & Peacebuilding). These were followed by extensive, hands-on field trainings for 42 project staff across Lamwo, Adjumani, and Kiryandongo. On-site technical support was provided to staff through conducting field-based troubleshooting and real-time user testing of the MS Access tool across operational sites. Furthermore, structured feedback from frontline field staff was gathered in order to identify system bottlenecks and user experience challenges. This resulted in the implementation of the iterative tool modifications, improving system usability, data entry efficiency, and field-level adoption. This rollout successfully built field-level capacity to utilize the offline MS Access system for accurate, timely data capture and donor reporting.
 - c. Data Quality Assurance & Auditing: Field teams were trained on data protection principles, traceability, and Dutch SRHR-EP III disaggregation standards (gender and nationality). Furthermore, an audit of 2023–2026 sampled reports was conducted, correcting historical data inconsistencies to ensure strict alignment with donor verification requirements.
4. Data Quality Assurance & Institutional Impact: To ensure compliance with international reporting standards, RLP reinforced capacity in data governance and protection principles, emphasizing data authenticity, accuracy, reliability, and the systematic tracking of Means of Verification (MoVs). Teams received tailored guidance on Results-Based Reporting aligned with Dutch SRHR-EP III standard indicators, with particular focus on mandatory data disaggregation by gender and nationality. Furthermore, a rigorous Data Quality Assurance (DQA) exercise was conducted through sampled verification of 2023–2026 project reports, during which staff were guided in correcting historical data discrepancies to align with the core results framework.

9. Mid Term Review Highlights

Outcome 1: The Mid-Term Review (MTR) highlighted RLP’s mobile court model which is driven by community engagement as highly effective in accelerating case disposition, decongesting remand facilities, and fostering peaceful coexistence within refugee and host communities. To build on these achievements, the MTR recommended advocating for the institutionalization of mobile courts and community interpreter systems within local government budgets to secure long-term sustainability. In strategic alignment with these recommendations, RLP is expanding its Access to Justice model to address post-justice outcomes. By establishing an integrated post-release reintegration framework that will seek to bridge RLP’s Access to Justice and Livelihoods interventions, RLP will equip ex-inmates with vocational training linkages and seed capital in order to facilitate and support their economic self-reliance and sustainable community reintegration.

Outcome 2: While the Mid-Term Review (MTR) commended RLP’s achievements in advancing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) awareness, it highlighted the critical need for deeper, targeted engagement with men and boys. To bridge this gap, the MTR recommended equipping male community leaders as SRHR champions and establishing peer support networks tailored for male survivors in refugee settings to model positive masculinities and lead community-level GBV

prevention. In direct response, RLP is developing and piloting a targeted Masculinities Transformation Curriculum designed to challenge harmful social and gender norms. To ensure institutional rigor and long-term impact, RLP is collaborating with Sonke Gender Justice to strengthen organizational expertise and embed positive masculinities frameworks across its broader protection and M&E architectures.

Outcome 3: The Mid-Term Review (MTR) showed that there was a clear link between mental health interventions and economic empowerment under Outcome 3. Notably, 86% of beneficiaries reported that combining Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) activities with psychosocial support significantly reduced trauma symptoms while building business acumen. Beyond individual well-being, MHPSS interventions fostered community resilience and social cohesion, while the English for Adults initiative improved communication, access to public services, and local integration.

To build on these positive findings, the MTR recommended formalising integrated service pathways that link together mental health support, vocational skills training, and financial literacy. In response, RLP is institutionalising these integrated pathways across its programming while expanding its policy footprint through its continuing advocacy for the integration of MHPSS into national health policy frameworks, with a dedicated focus on child mental health protections.

Outcome 4: Under Outcome 4, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) validated the effectiveness of RLP's sustained community dialogues and peace events in fostering peaceful coexistence between displaced populations and host communities. Impact metrics revealed that 73% of beneficiaries experienced improved inter-community relations, while 51% reported a measurable decrease in local conflict incidents.

To consolidate these gains, the MTR recommended that RLP intensifies dialogue frequencies from quarterly to monthly in high-tension areas where feasible in order to sustain community healing activities and also increase youth representation across intergenerational peace platforms and local peace committees. In response, RLP is incorporating these recommendations into its Year 4 workplan that seeks to scale up dialogue cycles in key conflict communities and launch innovative sports-for-peace initiatives to mobilise youth as active drivers of social cohesion and conflict resolution.

Outcome 5: Under Outcome 5, the Year 3 situational analysis provided the baseline context needed to tailor programming across key thematic areas, resulting in three comprehensive reports focusing on Access to Justice, SRHR and Masculinities, and Livelihoods and Mental Health. Findings from both the MTR and internal SWOT analysis highlighted RLP's unique positioning: directly integrating empirical research into humanitarian service provision to close evidence gaps and elevate national policy dialogue.

To sustain this competitive advantage, the MTR recommended formalising RLP's research architecture through a dedicated Policy Research Unit and an Annual Research Agenda. In response, RLP is advancing several strategic initiatives: positioning the National Memory and Peace Documentation Centre (NMPDC) as a primary research and learning hub, commenced the process of undertaking a Political Economy Analysis (PEA) of Uganda's refugee policy, and developing an enhanced strategic communication to translate research evidence into impactful policy advocacy tool.

10. Internal SWOT Analysis

The Internal SWOT analysis highlighted the need for RLP to strengthen its organisational systems, accountability, and operational efficiency across all offices. This includes professionalizing HR systems, prioritizing staff wellbeing, and enhancing governance effectiveness. By addressing these foundational elements, RLP can strengthen its institutional capacity, improve programme oversight and quality assurance, and responsiveness to external environments and, ultimately, delivering better outcomes for refugees and host communities that it serves.

To realise the objectives outlined in the Internal SWOT, RLP is consolidating its thematic programmes into three coherent pillars and integrating cross-cutting issues like Gender and Sexuality. The organisation will also strengthen its focus on research, data-driven decision-making, and policy influencing, and positioning itself as a national and regional authority on refugee governance subject-matter. This will enable RLP to promote dialogue for collaboration and effectively support policy reforms.

Based on additional recommendations of the Internal SWOT Analysis on some key areas, RLP will prioritise three critical operational drivers to optimize service delivery:

- a. Modernizing M&E Infrastructure: Transitioning toward robust, data-driven monitoring frameworks to strengthen performance tracking and learning.
- b. Enhancing Operational Agility: Cultivating cross-team collaboration and administrative flexibility to respond dynamically to changing field conditions across target settlements.
- c. Tailored Vulnerability Support: Scaling specialized protection and socio-economic support mechanisms specifically for vulnerable adolescents.

Focusing on these priorities will reinforce institutional cohesion, elevate RLP's influence in the national refugee response landscape, and ensure the long-term sustainability of its humanitarian and development interventions

[Elaborate on possible changes you will see, especially in case of serious deviations]

Adaptive Management & Programmatic Refinements: During Years 2 and 3, RLP executed targeted implementation adjustments to respond to emerging field realities and optimize project reach, while remaining fully aligned with core project outcomes.

To ensure maximum responsiveness and operational efficiency, RLP initiated a comprehensive review of project indicators for Years 4 and 5, excluding non-negotiable Netherlands Indicators. This strategic realignment is directly informed by the Mid-Term Review (MTR) findings, a rigorous SWOT analysis, and the evolving needs of targeted forced migrants and host communities. Systematically anchored in RLP's 8-point Evaluation Criteria Framework, the revised matrix prioritizes core performance thresholds, long-term sustainability, strategic stakeholder engagement with OPM and UNHCR, value for money (VfM), knowledge generation, and high-level policy influence. While maintaining overall continuity, this process optimizes interventions by scaling high-impact activities, proposes introducing innovative pilots such as 100-week cash programming, and applying realistic downward target revisions to complex areas like war-harm repair and rehabilitation.

To ensure rigorous portfolio optimization across all 5 Outcome Areas, RLP will systematically apply four distinct decision categories to guide programmatic adjustments: Keep interventions that remain strategically vital and continue as designed; Scale high-impact initiatives where increased investment, geographic expansion, beneficiary reach, frequency, or staffing will yield greater strategic value; Reduce interventions that warrant continued implementation but at a lower operational footprint or resource allocation; and Remove interventions that are no longer sufficiently strategic, effective, feasible, or cost-effective.

Detailed proposals outlining the specific changes in approach across all 5 Outcome Areas will be submitted separately for review and consideration and agreement by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. This standalone submission will provide full technical and budgetary justifications for each intervention categorized under the Keep, Scale, Reduce, and Remove decision parameters.

Going forward and based on the Internal SWOT Analysis, RLP, for instance, envisages the following programmatic pivots:

- a. RLP strengthening and expanding its strategic partnership with Bake for Life Institute in Tororo to deliver skills-building opportunities for Sudanese youth
- b. Expansion of the Peace Clubs framework beyond original project sites into schools across Entebbe and Kawempe.
- c. Upstream Policy Advocacy with Parliament: To secure sustained political commitment for transitional justice, RLP envisages initiating strategic briefings with newly elected Members of Parliament in order to advocate for the operationalisation of the National Transitional Justice Policy and the advancement and enactment of the Transitional Justice Bill.

Integrated Community & Child Protection Interventions to include children of host communities: In response to high community-level trauma, RLP envisages expanding Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) beyond their initial focus on EFA learners' children into open community hubs in order to provide broader access to specialized Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services. This expansion will enable children from host communities to access specialized Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and other related services alongside refugee children, thereby strengthening local child protection systems and promoting social cohesion from an early age.

11. Lessons Learned

Internal Lessons

During the implementation period, several critical internal insights emerged:

- a. **Local Ownership & Multi-Stakeholder Synergies:** Engaging local leadership proved indispensable for community buy-in and effective field implementation of interventions. Furthermore, structured coordination with government institutions, UN bodies, and civil society partners maximised cross-sectoral synergies, avoids duplications and aligned service delivery.
- b. **Responsive Programming via Flexible Financing:** Strategic flexibility within the grant framework which was supplemented by top-up funding enabled RLP to rapidly adapt to the scale of needs that emerged with the Sudanese refugee influx in both urban centers and Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement contexts. This enabled the seamless scale-up of language training (EFA), health screening, and emergency livelihood support interventions.
- c. **Optimizing Legal Reach & Gateway Interventions:** While stationary legal clinics remain critical, mobile legal aid proved vital for reaching underserved, remote clients requiring urgent representation. Moreover, legal advice sessions and community dialogues served as effective entry points, opening avenues for holistic care, including mediation, legal representation, and specialized referrals.
- d. **Strengthening Social Cohesion Through Integrated Livelihoods:** Deliberately pairing host community members and refugees within joint psychosocial and livelihood groups helped contribute to systematically tackling social barriers. This integrating approach not only fostered peaceful coexistence but also unlocked joint land-access arrangements for agricultural production.
- e. **Institutional Capacity Building as an Enabler:** Investments in capacity building for key duty-bearers (judicial officers, immigration officials, prisons officers, healthcare personnel, and local administrators) directly improved frontline service quality, streamlining access to formal protection and justice mechanisms for project participants.

[Elaborate on possible internal lessons (By you) and externally (from the context/beneficiaries)]

- a. **Community Leadership as an Enabler of Ownership:** Building and maintaining strong relationships with refugee leaders and informal community structures proved vital to project effectiveness. Active community leadership involvement expanded program reach, fostered deep community ownership, and reinforced the overall sustainability of field-level outcomes.
- b. **Conflict Sensitivity through Continuous Feedback Loops:** RLP's commitment to conflict-sensitive project management relies on iterative dialogue with project beneficiaries. Deliberate and regular engagements with interventions beneficiaries with respect to the impact of implementation on them enabled RLP team to dynamically pivot engagement timing and methodologies to fit beneficiary realities. For instance, after urban Sudanese refugees in Kampala highlighted scheduling conflicts with Friday religious practices, RLP adapted its timeline and began to prioritise alternative weekdays and concluding any Friday engagements well before prayer times. This culturally responsive adjustment strengthened community trust, bolstered participation rates, and demonstrated the practical value of beneficiary-led adaptive management.

Additional Lessons Learned

- I. **How does the activity contribute to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights and what has been learned in this regard?**

Key Achievements & Impact of the activity on sexual and reproductive health rights

- **Increased Engagement:** Project interventions delivered accessible, culturally appropriate, and community-driven Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) information. This significantly boosted participation across both refugee and host communities.
- **Safe Spaces for Dialogue:** Project organised and conducted community dialogues that offered safe, inclusive forums for participants to discuss sensitive SRHR concerns, challenge harmful socio-cultural norms, share experiences, and identify practical local solutions.

- **Overcoming Access Barriers:** The project brought information and services closer to geographically and socially isolated communities such as Lutugu in Palabek Refugee Settlement (Lamwo District). This promoted equitable access and meaningful participation.
- **Enhanced Service Utilisation:** Project interventions improved access to accurate SRHR information, raised Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention awareness, and encouraged service utilisation through localised dialogues and information sessions.
- **Social Cohesion:** Project interventions jointly engaged refugee and host communities in order to mutual understanding and a shared responsibility for addressing local SRHR challenges.

Key Lessons Learned & Recommendations

- **Leveraging Local Leadership:** Involving cultural, opinion, and religious leaders provided critical contextual insight, ensured culturally appropriate messaging, bridged cultural divides, and reduced stigma surrounding SRHR topics.
- **Shift from One-Off Sessions to Continuous Engagement:** Single awareness sessions are insufficient for sustained behavior change. Continuous, long-term engagement is essential to build trust, reinforce knowledge, and dismantle deeply entrenched harmful norms.
- **Future Programming Priorities:** Future interventions should prioritise recurring community dialogues, strengthen referral pathways to clinical SRHR services, and ensure deliberate, meaningful inclusion of adolescents, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable demographics.

II. What has been learned from this activity with regards to Support for Regional Refugee Responses?

Key Insights & Regional Strategy

- **Evidence-Based Insights:** Regional-level engagements offer critical, data-driven understanding of the complex drivers behind mobility, serving as a foundation for coordinated regional responses.
- **System-Wide & Durable Solutions:** Achieving lasting, durable solutions for displaced populations requires the systematic inclusion of refugees within both humanitarian and development planning frameworks at national and regional tiers.
- **Shared Responsibility with Origin States:** As Africa's largest refugee-hosting nation, Uganda benefits significantly from direct collaboration with source countries (such as South Sudan, Sudan, and the DRC) to foster joint accountability and address root causes.
- **Institutional Advocacy:** Key regional bodies including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union (AU) continue to play an indispensable role in advocating for policy frameworks and regional peace-building initiatives.

III. To what extent has the investment in locally-led sustainable development led to better Security and Rule of Law outcomes – and what are concrete and feasible ways to do it?

Key Achievements & Impact

- **Community-Centered Justice & Security:** RLP's interventions placed refugees, host communities, and rule-of-law actors at the center of interventions. As a result, community dialogues reached 2,413 participants in Year 3, creating safe platforms to address land disputes, domestic violence, defilement, and theft directly alongside Police, OPM, and justice actors.
- **Institutionalising the Mobile Court Model:** The project's interventions converted theoretical access to justice into a practical reality. RLP's pioneering work with mobile courts and plea bargaining provided an explicit blueprint for the Constitution (Operation of Mobile Courts) (Practice) Directions, 2026 issued by the Chief Justice of Uganda, placing RLP as a primary reference point for refugee-hosting environments.
- **Locally Sustainable Capacity Building:** Project interventions supported SDG 16 by building long-term institutional capacity. Specialised training for prison officers, community interpreters, and paralegals. This created an enduring local ecosystem that is able to navigate complex legal rights, language barriers, and referral pathways independently.
- **Proactive Conflict Mediation:** Project interventions provided targeted mediation for high-demand disputes (such as land, domestic violence, assault, and neighbor conflicts); this

approach enabled grievances to be resolved before they escalated into formal criminal proceedings or violence.

Strategic Recommendations to Sustain & Deepen Outcomes

- Consolidate Local Governance & Cadres: Maintain periodic refresher training, simple referral protocols, and active coordination platforms for paralegals, interpreters, community leaders, and prison officers alongside Police, Courts, Prisons, OPM, and UNHCR.
- Target High-Demand Dispute Mediation: Focus mediation efforts on land and domestic disputes while establishing strict, immediate referral pathways to the formal justice system for grave or violent offenses.
- Utilise Dialogues as Early-Warning Systems: Systematically document, analyse, and escalate recurring dialogue trends to relevant authorities before localised tensions develop into broader conflict.
- Maintain Periodic Mobile Courts: Retain the mobile court mechanism to bridge lingering geographical and procedural barriers to justice for remote populations.

IV. In what ways has the integration of Sudanese refugees (since the 2024 top-up) challenged or validated the project's original "whole-of-society" approach, particularly regarding inter-communal tensions?

Key Achievements & Operational Impact

- Validation of Whole-of-Society Approach: The integration of Sudanese refugees validated the whole-of-society model, demonstrating that meaningful engagement requires working through internal community representatives while reinforcing links with host communities and local authorities.
- Empowerment of Community Leadership: Identifying, training, and mentoring Sudanese leaders and Peace Committee members in refugee law, human rights, conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and Transitional Justice created a crucial entry point for community engagement, driving local ownership and trust.
- Effective Local Conflict Mediation: Trained leaders and Peace Committees served as active, trusted mediators within their communities, connecting directly with Local Council leaders and the Police to proactively diffuse emerging tensions.
- Promoting Peaceful Coexistence: Joint activities which included community dialogues, peace prayers, and reconciliation events deepened mutual cultural understanding, fostered tolerance, and built more cordial relationships between host communities and refugee populations.

Key Lessons Learned & Strategic Recommendations

- Bridging Cultural & Social Divides: A whole-of-society approach is indispensable when navigating diverse cultural backgrounds and potential inter-group friction.
- Integrated Governance Networks: Linking internal refugee structures directly with host-community and government systems creates a durable framework for early conflict prevention, peaceful coexistence, and long-term social cohesion.

V. How has the "English for Adults" intervention specifically enhanced the agency of refugees to participate in community-level Transitional Justice (and peacebuilding dialogues)?

Key Achievements & Programmatic Impact

- Enhanced Agency & Self-Expression: English communication skills enable refugees to articulate grievances, share testimonies, and actively participate in peace dialogues and local decision-making.
- Expanded Information Access: Improved proficiency allows learners to independently engage with media (radio, TV, print, social media) and institutional resources from RLP and local government, significantly reducing reliance on interpreters.
- Leadership Development: Classroom debates and public speaking activities build confidence, driving higher participation among women and youth in refugee committees and civic platforms.

- Social Inclusion & Inter-Community Trust: Language acquisition breaks down barriers between refugees, host communities, local authorities, and service providers, fostering mutual trust and collaboration.
- Curriculum Integration of TJ & Peacebuilding: Through embedding Transitional Justice (TJ) and human rights concepts across all five curriculum levels, learners gain a deep understanding of accountability, reconciliation, and rights.

Core Strategic Value

- Language as an Enabler: The intervention proves that language skills act as a vital catalyst for refugee agency and civic empowerment.
- Information Multipliers: EFA graduates function as key liaisons between RLP and their communities, contributing directly to early warning mechanisms, referral pathways, and grassroots conflict resolution.

And to what extent has the promotion of social cohesion/peaceful co-existence enabled pathways to self-reliance?

Key Achievements & Impact

- Local Economic Cooperation: Enhanced trust between refugees and host communities has driven joint economic activities, which included farming, small business ventures, savings groups, and casual employment.
- Expanded Market Access: Reduced discrimination enables refugees to navigate local marketplaces and serve host-community customers more effectively.
- Access to Productive Assets: Leadership integration (via Refugee Welfare Councils and civic groups) and English for Adults (EFA) training have enabled refugees to forge and amplify social networks to negotiate land access from hosts for agricultural production.
- Social Capital & Mutual Safety Nets: Trust-based relationships have established informal support systems that provide access to emergency financial aid, business referrals, childcare, emotional support, and knowledge sharing.
- Resource Stability & Joint Initiatives: De-escalated tensions over shared resources (land, water, services) have created a stable environment for long-term investments, such as joint farmer groups, VSLAs, and cooperatives that reduce reliance on aid.

Core Strategic Lesson

- Cohesion as an Enabler, Not a Standalone Solution: Social cohesion lays the essential foundation of trust, social capital, and stability. However, to convert these social gains into sustained self-reliance, interventions must simultaneously provide capital access, technical skills training, market linkages, and formal financial inclusion.

12. Integrity

No cases of Code of Conduct violations or Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) were reported during the implementation period. This demonstrates that RLP remains committed to institutional integrity.

To proactively sustain high standards of ethical conduct, the HR-led session was organized to facilitate an institution-wide reflection and capacity refresher session in March 2026. This exercise re-engaged staff across project locations on RLP's core Code of Conduct, SEAH prevention frameworks and procedures for reporting safeguarding risks and/or cases as well as the grievance mechanisms in place in order to reinforce survivor-centred safeguards and highlight the fact that RLP has zero tolerance for misconduct across all field-level operations.

13. Annual Financial Report

The complete annual financial report is attached to this final narrative report. Prepared in alignment with the budget architecture agreed upon at the start of the programme, the report presents expenditure against approved main budget lines. A comprehensive budget plan is included, providing variance explanations for any operational deviations incurred during implementation. Additionally, RLP confirms that zero interest was generated on the grant funds received throughout the reporting period.