



Annual report 2025

Project name: *Men and Women together promoting social and gender transformation in their refugee and host communities towards a peaceful coexistence Project*

Reporting year: 2025

Region: West Nile

STRUCTURE

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ACCRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ALCs	Area Land Committees
CPS	Civil Peace Service
LCs	Local Councils
LECs	Local Environment Committees
LCCs	Local Council Courts
NF	National Female
NM	National Male
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RF	Refugee Female
RM	Refugee Male
RWCs	Refugee Welfare Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers

1. Summary of the status of the achievement of direct impacts:

Table 1: The key achievements include:

Strategy	Key achievements
Capacity building through training and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 (RM 12, RF 5, NM 20, NF 10) Peace Advocates trained and one (RF 1) mentored as Peace Advocate • 77 (NM 42, NF 10, MR 20 and FR 5) members of community-based service providers trained, including Area Land Committees (ALCs 21), Local Environment Committees (LEC 6), Local Council Courts (3), Local Council 1 and 2 Chairpersons (LCs 23) and Refugee Welfare Committee (RWC 25)1 Chairpersons • 24 awareness sessions conducted and reached out to 2,567 (RM 405, RF 465, NM 859 and NF 838) nationals and refugees; MACCO directly conducted 12 sessions and reached out to 1,784 (RM 249, RF 225, NM 695 and NF 615) community members while Peace Advocates conducted 12 sessions and reached out to 783 (RM 156, RF 240, NM 164, NF 223) individuals
Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 inter-community dialogues conducted and reached out to 1,412 (RM 369, RF 361, NM 432 and NF 250) community members
Conflict resolution through Mediation and negotiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81 cases managed: 43 being land conflicts. 9 conflicts related to crop destruction, 23 cases of destruction of natural resources and 6 GBV cases • 79 of the 81 cases peacefully resolved through mediation, two (2) of the cases were resolved through mediation sessions managed directly by MACCO and 77 of the cases were resolved through mediation sessions managed by the local structures. • 113 (NM 89 and NF 24) community members directly affected by the cases gained peace of mind. • 3 trauma healing sessions facilitated for high impact cases out of the 81 cases resolved and aided 13 (NM 8 and NF 5) affected persons to recover from stress due to impact of the conflicts
Monitoring. Evaluation / Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 joint monitoring field visits conducted, 21 review meetings conducted with Peace Advocates and 3 review meetings conducted with project staff

2. Changes in the project context relevant for the achievement of impact compared to the situation at the time of application or since the last report

Are there any relevant changes in the project context (see guiding questions¹)?

no – then go directly to bullet point 3.

yes – please comment accordingly.

¹ What clarifications or updates relevant to the specific project context were necessary for the context and conflict analysis compared to the application in the reporting period? Which regionally or locally given conditions that are important for achieving impact have changed?

To what extent have important conflict factors, challenges or peace needs changed for the project context (with regard to a follow-up project)?

What clarifications or updates relevant to the specific project context were necessary for the context and conflict analysis compared to the application in the reporting period? Which regionally or locally given conditions that are important for achieving impact have changed? To what extent have important conflict factors, challenges or peace needs changed for the project context (with regard to a follow-up project)?

Four major changes have been witnessed in the project implementation context

- a) 2026 is a year of active politics in Uganda involving Presidential and General elections. It is characterised by political campaigns and voting. Political choices under the multiparty dispensation and multiplicity of candidates sets a vital basis of political division and electoral violence.
- b) In 2023, Humanitarian assistance to refugees underwent 3rd phase of review (prioritisation). Humanitarian aid has been drastically reduced in Phase 3 of review of humanitarian assistance to refugees. The current phase of categorization prioritises most vulnerable persons that constitute only 13% of the population and new arrivals only. This renders the huge bulk of 87% of the refugees more vulnerable because the refugees do not have reliable livelihood means and are dependent on humanitarian aid. Conflict is expected to escalate among the refugees due to associated food insecurity.
- c) Budget support for assistance to members of the host community who offered land for settling refugees and block farming has been discontinued due to impact of global economic crises and withdrawal of US support to international aid (humanitarian aid). Termination of assistance to the nationals who offered land is increasingly raising discontent among the host communities.
- d) There is emerging mindset/attitude issue among nationals relating to refugees' livelihood interventions. There are claims among nationals that investments of refugees will revert to landowners following repatriation of the refugees. This is raising a disincentive among refugees to engage in long-term investments like construction of permanent structures including business units (shops) and tree growing. There is also growing claims among nationals that refugees are responsible for extinction of biodiversity in the settlements and surrounding areas due to indiscriminate destruction of forest resources. This is escalating conflicts linked to access and use of natural resources.

Are there any changes in terms of key actors in the context of the CPS measure?

Four major shifts occurred in the actors through transfers as follows:

- The Settlement Commandants of Bidibidi, Imvepi refugee settlements and Assistant Settlement Commandant in charge of Community Services in Imvepi were transferred out of the respective project areas. The Office of the Settlement Commandant is an entry point for all actions in the settlement. Meanwhile, the Community Services Department in the settlement is instrumental in mobilization of stakeholders in the settlement and alignment of programs.
- The Community Development Officer, Ariwa Sub-County was also transferred out of the project area. The Community Development Office is vital in mobilization of Sub-County based stakeholders.

The transfers affected established work relations with the respective structures in refugee settlements and Sub-County leadership. It called for rebuilding new relationships with the in-coming Officers.

It is also envisaged that many of the elected leaders may drop through the electoral process. This will in turn affect the established relationship with the elected leaders in the districts and Sub-Counties; and call for building new relationships with the in-coming elected leaders.

Targeted direct impact 2: Peaceful coexistence in the refugee and host communities

Local based structures (women, young people, older people, men) promote equitable distribution and access of the available natural resources for refugee and host communities, through awareness-raising, advocacy and working closely with the duty bearers (local authorities in the settlement and communities) towards a peaceful coexistence. *Reflection and, if necessary, reformulation of process indicators*

Process indicators for impact 2:

1. Local based structures (women, youth, elderly people, men) in the refugee and host communities are skilled and strengthened in the topics of sustainable and equitable distribution of natural resources, peace building and conflict management.

MACCO trained 47 (RM 12, RF 5, NM 20, NF 10) Peace Advocates and mentored another one (RF 1) Peace Advocate.

Table 2: Peace Advocates trained by Sub-County, nationality/status and sex

Sub-County	Peace Advocates Trained						PeaceAdvocate s Mentored	Total
	Refugees			Nationals				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Ariwa	2	2	4	7	5	12	0	16
Odupi	7	2	9	4	3	7	0	16
Uriama	3	1	4	9	2	11	1	16
Total	12	5	17	20	10	30	1	48



Photos: Action planning in group work by Peace Advocates during the training at Ariwa (Left) and Präsentation of Action Plan by Peace Advocate during the training at Odupi sub county (Right)

The Peace Advocates gained adequate knowledge and skills to implement peace building initiatives. In particular, the Peace advocates now have basic knowledge and understanding of laws and policies relating to land, forest resources, wetlands and environment. They have also gained reasonable understanding of the principles of peace building, citizen rights and rights of refugees in Uganda. The knowledge and skills gained has enabled the Peace Advocates to gain confidence in implementing peace building initiatives in their communities. Two of the Peace Advocates (Duku Dickson of Imvepi Refugee Settlement and Yasin Ramandan of Uriama Sub-County) facilitated two awareness sessions organised by MACCO in Village 2 Zone 3 and Ofua 1. This was intended to test and demonstrate their ability to facilitate awareness sessions as part of peace building initiatives. The Peace Advocates independently conducted twelve (12) community level awareness sessions and reached out to 783 (RM 156, RF 240, NM 164, NF 223) community members.



Photo (Left): Yasin Ramandan, Peace Advocate Uriama Sub-County, facilitating awareness raising session at Ofua 1, Uriama Sub-County, Dec. 11th, 2025 (Right) Duku Dickson, Peace Advocate Odupi facilitating awareness session in Village 2, Zone 3, Imvepi Refugee Settlement, Dec. 9th,

Besides, the Peace Advocates are now working with local structures in resolving conflicts using peaceful approaches through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. The Peace Advocates guide the processes basing on the applicable laws and principles in the circumstance. They leverage on the knowledge they gained in the trainings and experience gained over time. By December 31st, 2025, the Peace Advocates working together with MACCO and other structures managed 81 cases, successfully resolved 79 of the cases and referred only two cases to the Police for further management. Independently, the Peace Advocates successfully facilitated and resolved 23 cases through mediation and negotiation. As detailed below, 13 (57%) of the cases are related to land disputes followed by 4 (17%) cases related to both natural resource use and crop destruction.

Table 3: Analysis of cases resolved by community based local structures (service providers)

Nature of Conflict	Ariwa	Odupi	Uriama	Total
Land conflict	2	5	6	13
Crop destruction	0	1	3	4
Destruction of natural resources	1	2	1	4
GBV	1	0	1	2
Total	4	8	11	23

In one case of significant impact, Asiku Majid, Peace Advocate from Ikafe Parish, Ariwa Sub-County mediated a land dispute between Ayago Clan and Mgbangi clan in Ikafe Parish, Ariwa Sub-County. The matter initially emerged as a land dispute between the family of Acema Ronald from Ayago Village and Adebo Mohamed from Mgbangi Village. The matter eventually escalated into inter-clan dispute to involve clansmen from the two clans. Following the mediation process, Adebo Mohamed and Acema Ronald peacefully reconciled over the matter on 19/7/2025 at Ayago village and the two clans peacefully settled the matter. In another case, Angudeyo Christine, a Peace Advocate from Awinga Parish in Ariwa Sub-County mediated a case of crop destruction between Aisha Ejoru and Aluma Nubi in Awinga Parish, Ariwa Sub-County. Following the mediation process, Aisha Ejoru and Aluma Nubi peacefully reconciled over the matter on November 27th, 2025, at Awinga parish. Similarly, in another case, Khemis Richard mediated a case of domestic violence (GBV) between Amani Gordwin and Blessing Ajonye in Uriama Sub-County. The spouses peacefully reconciled over the matter on 26/10/2025 at Ofua 1 Village, Block 1 in Uriama Sub-County. The peace advocates have become first points of reference for reporting conflict situations in their communities.

In addition, the Peace Advocates are now being integrated by other partners to facilitate protection programs related to land, natural resources, rights and peace. Following the capacity enhancement of the Peace Advocates under the CPS project and their meaningful contribution to peace efforts in their communities, 6 of the Peace Advocates have been integrated by other partners to work with as follows:

- a. Celina Lingo, a Peace Advocate from Ariwa Sub-County, Ombechi cluster was hired to work as a Trainer of Trainers (TOT) under the greening project implemented by World Vision in consortium with Care International and Catholic Relief Services. She also works as a para-social worker under a project implemented by ENABEL.
- b. Yada Amidu, Daniel Hassan and Celina Lingo Peace Advocates from Ariwa Sub-County were contracted by Yumbe District Union of Persons with Disability (PWDs) to conduct research on access and user rights of PWDs to land in Ariwa Sub County
- c. Candiru Zaitun a Peace Advocate from Ariwa Sub-County was integrated as an extension worker under a project implemented by World Vision.
- d. Duku Dickson and Awile Peter, Peace Advocates from Odupi Sub-County were integrated as community-based facilitators in their communities by International Rescue Committee and World Vision respectively.

2. The service delivery providers and duty bearers are conflict sensitive in their actions, through intensive training.

MACCO trained 77 (NM 42, NF 10, RM 20 and RF 5) community level service delivery providers on laws and policies relating to land, forest resources, wetlands and environment, citizen rights and rights of refugees, and the basic principles of peace building,

Table 4: Analysis of the service delivery providers who participated in the training:

CATEGORY	Nationals		Refugees		Total
	NM	NF	RM	RF	
ALC	15	6	0	0	21
LCC	4	2	0	0	6
LEC	2	1	0	0	3
LC1s	22	1	0	0	23
RWC	0	0	20	5	25
Total	42	10	20	5	77

The Service Delivery Providers gained deeper understanding of the basic laws and policies relating to land, forest resources, wetlands and environment. The training further enabled them to understand the basic principles of peace building, citizen rights and rights of refugees. The knowledge gained has enabled the service providers to deliver better their mandates and address issues encountered in their communities. By December 31st, 2025, the local structures working together with the Peace Advocates had managed and successfully resolved 55 cases through mediation. As tabled below 30 (55%) of the cases are land related followed by 19 (35%) cases related to natural resource use.

Table 5: Cases resolved by community-based structures (service providers)

Nature of Conflict	Local Council Courts	Elders	LECs/Environment	Total
	Mediation	Mediation	Mediation	
Land conflict	23	7	0	30
Crop destruction	3	1	1	5
Destruction of natural resources	15	1	3	19
GBV	0	4	0	4
Total	41	13	4	55

3. Local based structures (women, youth, elderly people, men) in the refugee and host communities are engaging in equitable and sustainable natural resource governance and management.

Under the CPS project, MACCO empowers community members in the host communities and refugees through awareness raising sessions. Overall, 24 awareness sessions were facilitated and reached out to 2,567 (RM 405, RF 465, NM 859 and NF 838) nationals and refugees; MACCO directly conducted 12 sessions and reached out to 1,784 (RM 249, RF 225, NM 695 and NF 615) community members while Peace Advocates conducted 12 sessions and reached out to 783 (RM 156, RF 240, NM 164, NF 223) individuals

Table 6: Breakdown by age, gender and nationality

Age	RM	RF	NM	NF	Total
0-17	57	13	39	14	123
18-35	130	126	331	287	874
36-59	53	73	269	262	657
Above 60	9	13	56	52	130
Total	249	225	695	615	1,784

The awareness raising sessions offered useful spaces for community empowerment. In the plenary sessions that followed, and the community members identified and raised key issues affecting them relating to land, other natural resources and access and user rights. The summary of the key issues raised is presented hereunder:

Table 7: Summary of issues raised during awareness sessions

Location	Issues raised
Ariwa. Bidibidi Zone 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land grabbing in Ariwa ○ Absence of police posts in China and Ombechi leading to high incidence of criminal cases ○ Unabated robbery cases in China and Ombechi
Odupi. Imvepi Zone 2 & 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Boundary issue between Naranga and Amia villages over ownership of Zone 3 refugee settlement – affecting service delivery ○ Illegal logging in Zone 3, in Imvepi ○ Tribal conflicts perpetuated by youth in Imvepi
Uriama Ofua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Absence of police posts in China and Ombechi leading to high incidence of criminal cases ○ Unabated robbery cases in China and Ombechi ○ Illegal logging (China)
Crosscutting the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land use agreement forms and guidelines not disseminated ○ Unwillingness of landlords to sign land use agreements ○ Delays in management of complaints related to land ○ Informalities in acquisition of land ○ High transport charges levied during land acquisition process ○ Unabated SGBV cases perpetuated on women who go gathering firewood ○ Structural coordination gaps making grassroots leaders ineffective

In addition, the Peace Advocates working together with the various community-based structures (service providers) are now engaged in monitoring key social service delivery points to document and help address issues affecting service delivery in the affected facilities. By December 31st 2025, three facilities (Ngaziku P/S, Tokuro P/S and Ombechi P/S) had been reached by the local based structures. The issues raised in the facilities ranged from land conflicts affecting service delivery to core service delivery issues as detailed below:

Table 8: Facilities monitored by Peace Advocates, issues raised and follow up action

Facility	Issues raised	Actions taken	Outcome
Ngaziku P/S	Land dispute	Mediation	Dispute resolved
Tokuro P/S	Land dispute	Mediation followed by awareness raising	Dispute resolved
Ombechi P/S	Accountability gaps	Dialogue	Pending

4. Local based structures (women, youth, elderly, men) in the refugee and host communities engage constructively and positively influence peaceful conflict management in their communities.

Following awareness sessions, MACCO creates spaces for community dialogues with the leaders. By December 31st, 2025, MACCO provided 9 platforms for engagement through inter-community dialogues and reached out to 1,412 individuals (RM 369, RF 361, NM 432, NF 250) as follows:

Table 9: Overall Attendance of inter community dialogues

Age	RM	RF	NM	NF	Total
<17	16	11	3	9	39
18-35	204	207	234	123	768
36-59	127	111	157	95	490
>60	22	32	38	23	115
Total	369	361	432	250	1,412

During the dialogues, the issues raised during the awareness sessions were read out to the leaders and validated by the community members. In addition, the community members also raised additional issues that had not been documented in the issues list. Overall, thirteen (13) key issues were raised during the spaces and were responded to as follows:

Table 10: Action matrix for issues raised by communities

Issues raised	Actions taken/Commitments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land use agreement forms/guidelines not disseminated 	MACCO requested to review existing land agreements, develop one standard format and deliver copies to LC 1s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unwillingness of landlords to sign land agreements ○ Multiple hire of the same land to different tenants ○ Imposters influencing land hire rates and multiple hire of land to different tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Landlords encouraged to sign formal land use agreements in all transactions ○ Specific dialogue with landlords ○ Awareness workshop for landlords
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delays in management of complaints related to land ○ Coordination gaps making grassroots leaders ineffective ○ High transport charges during land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ OPM and Sub-County leaders committed to hold coordination meeting for resolution of service gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SGBV cases perpetuated on women who go gathering firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communities were sensitized on case management and referral pathway
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land grabbing in Ariwa 	Landlords restrained from selling land without prior and adequate notice and remedy to Bonafide occupants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Absence of police posts in China and Ombechi leading to high incidence of criminal cases ○ Robbery cases in China and Ombechi 	Consultations ongoing on possibility of establishing Police Posts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Boarder dispute between Naranga and Amia over ownership of Zone 3 settlement 	Odupi Sub-County Chairman committed to follow up with the Sub-County Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Illegal logging in Zone 3 Imvepi and China in Ofua 	Communities called to monitor and report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tribal conflicts perpetuated by youth in Imvepi 	Communities called to co-exist peacefully, creating youth friendly activities, youth involvement in peacebuilding interventions

5. The communities (refugee and host) and duty bearers are working together to improve equitable service access and benefit sharing.

Peace Advocates documented conflict situations in **three** facilities (Tokuro P/S, Ngaziku P/S and Ombechi P/S) which impacted on access and utilization of services in the affected communities. The issues were addressed in collaboration with the communities directly affected.

In Tokuro P/S, teaching and learning was being affected by deteriorating relations over land for farming by teachers. Part of the school land was being claimed by one community member who for long intimidated the teachers over the land use. Peace Advocates in collaboration with local authorities and community members engaged the claimant of the school land through mediation and resolved the land dispute on October 1st, 2025. Meanwhile, the Peace Advocates and the community engaged the local authorities on the lack of safe and clean water for the school and the surrounding community. The school is now connected to a local piped water network.

Similarly, in Ngaziku P/S, the Peace Advocates received a report of land dispute in which two families were reclaiming part of the school land offered by their grandfather due to growing family size. The Peace Advocates flagged the matter for resolution. The community members working together with local

authorities including the District Senior Land Management Officer and Sub-County Chairperson of Uriama resolved the land dispute through two mediation meetings held on September 17th, 2025, and a follow up session held on September 30th, 2025, facilitated directly by MACCO. In the process, the two families withdrew their claims over the affected part of the school land and gave the land back to the school. Teaching and learning now continues normally in the two schools.

Targeted direct impact 3: Programme-wide activities related to capacity development, lessons learnt and knowledge management

Through training, exchange events and capacity building processes (in the thematic areas of gender transformation, civil conflict management, internal organizational development, de-colonialized partnerships), the partner organisations of the programme are connected and strengthened in approaches of the CPS, thus improving their work in local communities.

Reflection and, if necessary, reformulation of process indicators

Process indicators for impact 3:

1. Partner organisations teach local peace structures methods of civil conflict resolution and gender sensitivity and design their measures to be conflict- and gender-sensitive.

During the reporting period, CPS project staff trained forty-seven (47) Peace Advocates in land administration, natural resource governance and peace building and one (RF 1) mentored as Peace Advocate. Prior to the training, a manual was developed by MACCO and approved by EIRENE. The content of the manual was developed with reference to the legal provisions from the Constitution and relevant laws applicable to the natural resources commonly interacted with in the affected areas to deliver the training. The training session were facilitated using participant centered approaches including, participant-led group discussions, experience sharing, question and answer sessions experiential learning which are effective in knowledge transfer and skills development for the participants.

Similarly, seventy-seven (77) members of Area Land Committees, Local Council Courts, Local Environment Committees, Local Councils and Refugee Welfare Councils were trained in land administration, natural resource governance and peace building. The trainings equipped the local peace structures with valuable skills and knowledge to resolve and mediate minor land related conflicts in their localities.

Additionally, the CPS project staff conducted twenty-one (21) review and mentorship sessions for 48 Peace Advocates. In the review and mentorship sessions the performance of the Peace Advocates was reviewed for reflection, skill enhancement, and moral support, tailored technical guidance was given for improvement in administering community peace building activities.

Following the CPS project staff recruitment in June 2025, MACCO (partner) staffing composition changed from entirely male to 38% female based (3 out of 8 MACCO staff are now female). This demonstrates a shift in institutional standing with positive bearing on fairness, diversity and compliance with requirements for gender inclusion.

2. Local CPS Partner organisations enrich and inspire each other through national thematic exchange meetings, lessons learnt and best practices and thereby improve their working approaches and strategies.

MACCO CPS project staff participated in three (3) online coordination meetings jointly held among all the four partners and two MACCO staff participated in one (1) coordination meeting with I Can South Sudan. In the coordination engagement with I Can South Sudan, MACCO was inspired by the use of music in peace work and has embraced the strategy to strengthen MACCO's proposal for open forum theatre approach. Meanwhile, the national coordination and reflections platforms exposed MACCO to various strategies for engaging women and youth, and the communities generally. Notably through model couple approach and youth forums being used at ACFODE. These are approaches not yet fully

comprehended to the team at MACCO. MACCO intends to facilitate learning exchange visit to ACFODE to learn more on use of these approaches.

MACCO also hosted a team from JESE (Project Coordinator, Project Officer, Project Assistant and one support staff) in an exchange/ learning visit to two project sub counties of Ariwa and Uriama. This was aimed at learning from one another and sharing the different approaches, strategies and methodologies employed to promote peaceful co-existence within and between refugees and host communities. In this exchange learning visit of JESE, MACCO learned the importance of incorporating livelihood in peace building and possible livelihood options. MACCO intends to facilitate learning exchange visit to JESE to learn more on application and integration of the livelihood approaches.

3. The partner organisations regularly document their experiences and approaches in a coherent and efficient monitoring system, assess their effectiveness and adapt them as needed.

By December 31st, 2025, MACCO organised 2 joint monitoring field visits with the Board and other duty bearers. The project staff facilitated 21 in-field review meetings with Peace Advocates and 4 Project Staff review meetings. In addition, the management facilitated 2 Board oversight meetings. The field monitoring visits and reflection meetings were intended to review project implementation, document key project outcomes and adapt new learnings to improve project implementation and performance. The key programmatic challenges, learnings and actions taken include:

Table 11: Action Matrix for Learnings from Field Monitoring

Area of learning	Action taken
Wide Project Area, thin distribution of Peace Advocates, and communities are underserved	<p>This finding is being reviewed for integration in the Annual Plan 2026 with possible options for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruiting more Peace Advocates • Reducing project coverage
Visibility of the project and the partners	<p>Visibility materials were produced with messages on the project, access and user rights and peace building. The materials are 1 Pull-up banner, 2 Tear drops, 71 T/Shirts, 20 Corporate Shirts, 6 visibility Jackets and 6 Back bags. The visibility materials now communicate conspicuously about the project and the partners without having to necessarily talk about the project.</p> 
Partner (MACCO) participation in settlement level coordination meetings and activities and international events	<p>MACCO participated in three of the coordination meetings and 16 days of Activism</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">MACCO Logo</p> <p><i>Photo: Project Officer in MACCO-CPS T/Shirt during 16 days of Activism in Imvepi Base Camp</i></p>

Missing project files at OPM, district and Sub-County LGs.	Project files were submitted to all relevant offices – Settlement Commandants at OPM in the settlement, District Offices with RDC, LC 5 Chairman and CAO and Sub-County Offices with LC III Chaiman and Sub-County Chief. As a result, MACCO has been profiled among the organizations operating in the settlements in refugee response, MACCO is now being involved in activities of sector working groups and MACCO easily received recommendation from Settlement Commandant Bidibidi for MoU with OPM – refugee services.
Operating guidelines for Peace Advocates	Terms of reference (ToRs) developed for Peace Advocates. Roles and mandate of Peace Advocates are now clearly defined and understood by the Peace Advocates and other stakeholders. This has eased role conflicts and enabled Peace Advocates to collaborate well with other service providers

The partner organisations strengthened by organisational consulting develop new cooperation and financing opportunities.

- No new partnership and funding opportunity gained during the year

4. Reflection of the assumptions on causal relationships²

4.1 Assumption on the targeted direct impact 2: Peaceful coexistence in the refugee and host communities

1. We assume that through further training of the staff of the partner organisation by a civil peace worker, common approaches to non-violent conflict management will emerge and the peacebuilding work of the partners will be improved.

There is emerging commitment to peaceful resolution of conflicts. MACCO’s appreciation for non-violent approaches to conflict resolution was further deepened following the trainings and interaction under CPS. The civil and non-violent approaches have been integrated in the wider Coalition programming and cascaded to the local authorities and communities in the project areas. In turn, the local authorities and communities are now positively embracing the non-violent approaches to conflict resolution. For example, in Ayago, the communities peacefully negotiated one inter-clan land conflict between Ayago clan and Mgbangi clan. In Village 16, Zone 2 of Imvepi Refugee Settlement, the Peace Advocates and local based structures peacefully resolved one case of crop destruction between Batali Isaac and Sunday Betty. Involved were the RWC1 Chairman of village 16, Zone 2, LC2 Chairman of Likido Parish, LC 1 Chairman of Likido Village, Secretary for Environment of Village 16 and a Peace Advocate (Awile Peter). In the case, the crops destroyed was assessed and decision was reached to compensate Batali Isaac (complainant) in cash worth 50,000 Ugx and 2 basins of cassava flour and Sunday Betty (accused) willingly accepted the resolution



Photo: Local Service Providers inspecting garden following a case of crop destruction in Village 16, Zone 2 of Imvepi Refugee Settlement

² Please reflect on and evaluate the extent to which the assumptions mentioned in the proposal have been confirmed during the reporting period and/or which adjustments are considered necessary (if necessary with the help of the process indicators).

2. We assume that the skills local based structures get enable them to engage confidently on natural resource governance and peace building.

The local structures have demonstrated confidence in managing issues relating to natural resource governance. As illustrated in Table 3, Page 4, and Table 5, Page 6, the local based structures have mediated successfully 66 cases related to natural resource governance; 49 (64%) of the cases being land related and 19 (25%) of them being other natural resources, notably forest resources. In addition, the local based structures working together with the communities, have identified and raised high impact cases that they could not manage themselves including a case of land grabbing in Karunga Village Ariwa Sub-County, and cases of illegal logging in Zone 3 Imvepi refugee settlement in Odupi Sub-County and China in Ofua refugee settlement in Uriama Sub-County. These actions demonstrate the ability of the local structures together with the communities to engage on matters of natural resource governance.

3. We assume that the sensitization on conflict will encourage the service delivery providers and duty bearers to improve their actions and address their target groups more fairly.

MACCO facilitated 21 engagement spaces (12 awareness raising sessions, 9 dialogues) and documented 13 key service delivery issues that are driving conflicts in the communities. These platforms were attended by the local leaders and local based structures who listened to the matters as they were being raised and responded to them. From the interactions, there are emerging commitments to address the identified service delivery gaps and improve on the service delivery mechanisms.

For example, in the matter of miscarriage of justice (biases) in the local courts in Odupi and Imvepi Refugee Settlement, community members (nationals and refugees) complained that if a case is raised before the RWCs involving a national and a refugee, the RWCs will tend to bias the argument in favour of the refugee. Similarly, if a case is raised before an LC Court involving a national and a refugee the LCs will tend to bias the argument in favour of the national. The RWC III Chairman Imvepi and LC III Chairman Odupi have committed to zero tolerance to discrimination on the basis of nationality saying, *'the refugees and nationals are one people'*. They have guided on referral of cases being mismanaged and pledged to act as appropriate. Similarly, in the matter of coordination gaps in service delivery, which is making grassroots leaders ineffective, delays in management of cases related to land and high transport charges during land acquisition process, OPM Imvepi refugee settlement and Sub-County leaders in Odupi Sub-County committed to hold a coordination meeting in order to address identified service gaps. Meanwhile, the matter of absence of police posts in China and Ombechi leading to high incidence of criminal cases including robberies has triggered consultations for possibility of establishing Police Posts in the affected areas. These examples demonstrate commitment of the duty bearers to improve their actions and address their target groups more fairly

4. We assume that peaceful conflict management through Local based structures in the refugee and host communities will lead to a peaceful coexistence.

As illustrated in Table 5, Pg 6 above, the local based structures have peacefully and successfully resolved 77 cases without any appeals. The acceptance of the decisions of the local based structures in the various cases demonstrates the satisfaction with the decisions. The cessation of conflicts after the resolution of the cases in turn demonstrates the communities' acceptance to live in harmony after the resolution of the cases.

The local leaders and peace advocates have observed increasing peaceful co-existence among the host communities and refugees. During project wide monitoring 2 out of 12 respondents interacted with from Ariwa Sub County reported reduced disputes over land, and other natural resources. Andrug Mansur, an opinion leader who is also a landlord from Ariwa Sub County said *"I used to receive and struggle to resolve about 6 cases of land complaints in every 2 weeks in 2024 but now, with MACCO's initiatives (awareness) cases have reduced. In 2 weeks, I averagely resolve 2 cases of land complaints.* Communities now discuss and negotiate emerging issues peacefully.

5. We assume that the refugee and host communities will have sustainable and fairer access to the natural resources due to the local based structures engagement.

Following the inception of CPS program and various engagements, it has been observed that host communities have started to appreciate supporting the refugees to freely access land for cultivation and forest resources. While responding to outcry of the refugees on the phasing of humanitarian aid, Anguyo Henry Thomas, RWC3 Zone 5 Bidi bidi refugee settlement, said: *“UNCHR has confirmed that there is going to be high budget shortfall by next year (2026). The refugees will receive a quarter of what they have been receiving now (2025) (saying) currently the nationals are greatly supporting to improve the livelihood of the refugees and requested for the nationals to support the refugees with more land for cultivation.”*

On another note, Habib Salim a landlord in Uriama, Ewatu ti Village, Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement area confirmed willingly offering land for refugees saying: *“I have offered 6 hectares of land for settlement of refugees and land for farming, this is helping to increase food production for communities. Meanwhile Ojobile Joseph from Yoro Village in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement area said “Since 16th August 2016, I offered approximately 30 hectares of land for settlement of refugees because we did not have social services and infrastructures. This forced me to give land for settlement of refugees, we advised the refugees to unite and work together to mitigate conflicts“* The self confessions and confirmation from the RWC III Chairman Zone 5 Bidibidi resonates to the assertion that with more engagements, the refugees and host communities may have a fairer and sustainable access to land and other natural resources

4.2 Assumption on the targeted direct impact 3: Programme-wide activities related to capacity development, lessons learnt and knowledge management

1. We assume that the trainings and activities in non-violent conflict transformation and GBV prevention led by our partner organisations will allow local peace structures/target groups to understand more their place and contribution in improving peaceful coexistence in their communities.

There are emerging feelings and reports of positive transformation in knowledge and practices among the local peace structures and target groups in the community activities. In an interview with Betty Pamela from Ofua 2 Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement during a recent field monitoring, Pamela, reported that *“... ignorance has reduced among the refugees, (saying) we used to go and collect grass and fire wood without permission from the land owners. We would be chased and accused of stealing and depleting their land. ... The communities need a lot of education on land matters. Now we consult the landlord for permission to access the natural resources and they give us access“*.

The activities provided a platform for psychosocial support and healing; participants openly shared their traumatic situations. Participants were guided to stay peaceful, report cases of harm to concerned authorities and seek redress timely.

2. We assume that CPS local and international organisations as well as other peace actors in Uganda will strengthen, inspire and enrich each other through networking and coalitions within the CPS programme and that parallel actions and conflicting approaches will be reduced as a result.

- a. **Exchange Visits:** The CPS project enabled cross learning and adoption of good practices through exchange visits. MACCO hosted JESE for exchange visit with focus on understanding roles of Peace Advocates and MACCO ‘s approaches used for community engagement. In turn, MACCO appreciated JESE’s approach for inspiring local structures to voluntarily be formed in to SACCOs for livelihood activities, improved social cohesion and continued information sharing on peace work
- b. **Online coordination meetings:** Three online coordination meetings were held and facilitated by the CPS Project Coordinator. Partners received strategic guidance on implementation of initiatives, shared learnings and mapped out changing conflict contexts as a result of new emerging conflict

drivers like the nationwide strike by teachers in 2025 the disrupted learning forcing school based CPS activities to slow down; and the electoral processes affecting local participation in CPS activities because communities preferred attending the highly monetised political activities for immediate gains, The online coordination meetings facilitated understanding of the new conflict issues, empowered partners to devise early detection and development of response mechanisms. Generally, the coordination meetings built a sense of participation, ownership and leadership in peace work among the partners and strengthened sense of belonging/inclusion as partners were engaged in meeting management on rotational basis.

Capacity building programs: MACCO staff were strengthened and inspired by training in conflict and trauma sensitivity and outcome harvesting. The staff gained a sense of conflict sensitivity and applied outcome mapping techniques in the peace work. During subsequent field activities MACCO staff followed on actions, behaviours and relationship traits of communities and individuals. The staff also integrated intentional activities that fostered inclusion, demonstrated respect, built confidence and leadership among the groups engaged by the staff. Meanwhile, an introductory training in systemic approaches to conflict analysis and the planning session helped the partners to identify key conflict drivers and the loops to respond to the 2026 CPS project annual plan and peace work.

3. We assume that through the support of the CPS coordinator (a regular monitoring and review of the lessons learned and good practices) will improve their peace work through the integration of new approaches and increase the effectiveness of our actions.

Direct physical visit: The CPS Project Coordinator engaged MACCO in one (1) direct physical field monitoring, interacted with the project participants and assessed level of empowerment and changes caused by MACCO peace work. The CPS Coordinator interacted with the settlement leadership who valued the work of CPS; and recommended for integrated peacebuilding and livelihood programming. Partners shared learnings on the wide geographical scope, code of conduct and behaviour of strategic partners that must reflect peace than violence, roles of women in peace building and focus on building strategic partners to be confident and assertive in managing conflict situations.

Technical Procurement and Financial oversights facilitated adherence to procurement practices and processes especially for procurements exceeding the threshold of Ugx 2,000,000= which came clearly during the procurement of the project car; and her regular monitoring and oversight support provided on financial transaction and reports greatly enabled working within the CPS policy framework.

4. We assume that strengthening the institutional structures will allow the organisation to access direct funding from national and international donors and that linking development and peace work can better address the needs of the population.

The CPS project has exposed MACCO to peace work, increased her experience and knowledge. This has strategically placed MACCO to independently or in consortiums, lead implementation of future peace work and lobby for more direct funding.

5. Results and innovations: coordination, complementarity and synergies³

MACCO leveraged efforts using established structures: MACCO worked closely with OPM, LG leaders and Police. MACCO used the Office of the Settlement Commandants in the settlements and Sub-County leaders in the host communities as entry points for all actions in the settlements and host communities. The Community Services Department in the Settlements and Sub-Counties have specifically been instrumental in mobilization of stakeholders and aligning MACCO programs with running activities in the settlements and Sub-Counties. This ensured successful implementation of all project activities within the host communities and in the settlements

³ What kind of concrete coordination and cooperation with other actors has there been? What synergies have you observed? Have there been any important changes (with an impact on the project and the achievement of the effects)?

The Community Development Officers were also instrumental during the identification and selection process of the local-based structures, both the Peace Advocates and service providers. The Community Development Officers of the three project sub counties were consulted and engaged for identification of the participants. This ensured involvement of the local authorities and subsequent ownership over the selection outcomes leading to the high- level of cooperation between the local based structures and the local authorities and commitment to CPS activities.

6. Brief description of the operational project implementation⁴

MACCO in partnership with EIRENE and financial support from the German Government (BMZ) under the Civil Peace Service program implemented the first year of the *Men and women together promoting social and gender transformation in their refugewe and host communities towards a peaceful coexistence* project in three sub coubties of Uriama and Odupi (Terego district) and Ariwa (Yumbe district) from April to December 2025. In the reporting period , MACCO conducted a number of activities as follows:

1. Trained 48 women, youth and men as peace advocates in land administration and environmental management

The project commenced with training Peace Advocates in land administration, natural resources governance and environment management. In June 2025, MACCO conducted two-day capacity building trainings (per sub county) for 47 (RM:11, RF:5, NM: 21, NF:10) out of 48 targeted women, youth and male advocates designated as Peace Advocates.



Group photo during training of Peace Advocates training at Ariwa Sub- County

The training was designed to prepare the Peace Advocates to address community issues related to land and natural resources. The Community Development Officers of the three project sub counties were involved in the identification of the participants to ensure ownership over the selection outcomes and guarantee sustainability.

2. Trained 48 women, youth and men as peace advocates in peace building and conflict management

In September 2025, MACCO re-trained the Peace Advocates in peace building and conflict management. Forty-five (45: RM 11, RF 6, NM 18, NF 10) out of 48 targeted Peace Advocates attended the training. This equipped the Peace Advocates with knowledge and skills to address and mediate minor cases in their communities.



Photo: Group work presentation (up) during Peace Advocates training at Uriama Sub County in Ariwa Sub-County



Photo: Training of Peace Advocates in Peace Building / Conflcit Management by Psychosocial Counselor in Uriama Sub-County

⁴ Please describe the most important goal-oriented activities implemented in the project to achieve the results

3. Conducted 12 community level awareness raising sessions in land administration, natural resources governance and peace building.

After preparing the local based structures (Peace Advocates) MACCO then embarked on addressing the core peace needs of the communities starting with community sensitization on land administration, natural resource governance and peace building. MACCO conducted 12 awareness raising sessions (4 per sub county), reached out to 1,784 individuals (RM 249, RF 225, NM 695, NF 6150 and documented 13 key community issues. The sessions empowered the refugees and host communities on access and user rights to natural resources including land, forest resources, minerals and the relevant laws. The Peace Advocates conducted 12 other awareness sessions and reached to and reached 783 (RM 156, RF 240, NM 164, NF 223) community members.



Photos (Left): Chairman RWC 3, Zone 5 Ariwa giving remarks during the 1st awareness raising session at Karunga village, Ariwa Sub-County. (Right) Chairman LC 3 Uriama giving remarks during the 1st awareness raising session at Edrayo trading centre, Uriama Sub-County

4. Trained 77 members of Area local service providers on their roles and conflict mitigation

On commencing community sensitisation, MACCO conducted 2 days training for 77 members of Area Land Committee members, (ALCs) Local Council (LC) Courts, Local Environment Committees (LECs), Local Councils and Refugee Welfare Council (RWC) 1 Chairpersons between 1st and 10th September 2025. The training was initially planned for 50 participants but due to overwhelming demand from the settlements and sub-county leadership, the number of participants was raised to 84 (28 per sub county). The refugee and Sub-County leaders argued that most of the committees had not received trainings in land administration. Therefore, the number of the participants was revised to 84, i.e. 28 per Sub County. However 77 members turned up for the training.

The training enhanced the capacity of the local based service providers to effectively administer justice in land and promote transparency in natural resource governance. The local structures are now confidently managing conflicts related to land and natural resources in their communities and have successfully resolved 55 cases over the project implementation period. In the latest case, the RWC1 Chairman of village 16, Zone 2, in Imvepi refugee settlement together with the LC 2 Chairman of Likido Parish, the LC 1 Chairman of Likido Village, Secretary for environment of Village 16 and Likido Village and a Peace Advocate (Awile Peter) from Zone 2 have resolved a case of crop destruction between Batali Isaac and Sunday Betty of Village 16, Zone 2, Imvepi Refugee Settlement.

5. Conducted 9 inter-community dialogues

Under the CPS project, MACCO provided spaces quarterly for communities to engage their leaders over resource issues that affect the communities. Due to late start of the project implementation, the 1st set of community dialogues was conducted in Quarter 2. Thus, a total of six (6) community dialogues were conducted in Quarter 2 and three (3) dialogues were conducted in Quarter 3.



Photo: A landlady raising issues during dialogue

The dialogues were moderated by the project team using participatory community engagement model which facilitated mutual dialogue among the participants; this enabled the communities to develop local solutions to the issues. Key among the issues in the last dialogue was the refusal of landlords to sign land agreements and multiple hire of the same piece of land to different users. In the dialogue process key district and Sub-County leaders and refugee agencies (OPM, RWC 3's) participated to respond to the issues raised

As a result of these dialogues, a number of issues raised by the communities have been clarified. This has inspired the local structures to participate more actively in local governance and are now more actively monitoring and reporting resource driven issues/conflicts to the peace advocates and local leaders



Photo (L): Chairman LC 1 giving remarks during the Inter community dialogue at Chinya village, Ofua 1, Uriama Sub County. (R) Chairman LC3, Odupi Sub County responding to resource driven issues raised during inter community dialogue

6. Supported 3 mediation sessions

Following the awareness sessions and dialogues, Peace Advocates flagged two high impact conflict cases in Ngaziku P/S in Terego and Tokuro P/S in Yumbe. On verification and consensus building for mediation, MACCO facilitated three mediation sessions to resolve the conflicts in the two Schools.

In the case of Ngaziku P/S, the grant-children of Oresto Enzoa and Lerino (landlords who freely offered land for the school) were reclaiming approximately 5 hectares of the school land offered by their grant-parents since 1969; The matter affected relations between school administrators, teachers and the agrieved families leading to threats on the lives of the teachers generating fears in the teachers. Meanwhile in the case of Tokuro P/S, teaching and learning was being affected by deteriorating relations over land for farming by teachers. Part of the school land was being claimed by one community member who for long intimidated the teachers over the land use.

The Peace Advocates in collaboration with local authorities and community members engaged the claimants of the school lands through mediation. MACCO supported the processes with involvement of local authorities (LCs, District Land Officers and Area Councilors) and the disputes were resolved successfully. The aggrieved families withdrew their claims over the affected school lands and gave the land back to the school. Teaching and learning now continues normally in the two schools.

7. Facilitate trauma healing and psychosocial support sessions

Trauma healing sessions were scheduled after every successful resolution of high impact conflicts. This was intended to enable the affected persons recover from the shocks due to the negative impacts of the conflicts and enable them live peacefully in and with the communities. By December 31st, 2025, MACCO facilitated three trauma healing sessions for the individuals affected by the conflicts in Ngaziku P/S, Tokuro P/S and one woman (Ejoru Aisha) in Awinga Parish, Ariwa Sub-County. The trauma healing sessions were facilitated with support of external counsellors. The trauma healing sessions reached out to

13 (NM 8 and NF 5) affected individuals. Meanwhile, the Peace Advocates administered psychosocial aid in all the 81 cases managed under the project.

8. Installed one Officeline and reconstructed MACCO Website for feedback

MACCO procured one Officeline No. 0791602083 to aid field level communication and reporting. The line is recharged monthly to facilitate communication with the local based structures and community members. The Officeline has enabled the staff to receive issues from the field and follow up or clarify the issues in the field while working in Office. Besides, MACCO Website (www.macco.or.ug) was reconstructed to facilitate online reporting and project visibility. The reconstructed website has come with 5 organizational Email addresses: info@macco.or.ug; director@macco.or.ug; programs@macco.or.ug; finance@macco.or.ug and procurement@macco.or.ug It also has the Coalition social media Hashtags configured to it. These will ensure the project and Coalition visibility online.

9. Facilitated community based peace initiatives

Alongside the pre-planned activities (awareness sessions, inter-community dialogues and conflict resolution through ADR) implemented directly by MACCO, Peace Advocates were facilitated monthly to plan and implement activities at community level. The activities of the Peace Advocates were reviewed monthly in the subsequent planning and review meetings at Sub-County/settlement level. By December 31st, 2025, Peace Advocates conducted 12 awareness sessions and reached out to 783 (RM 156, RF 240, NM 164, NF 223) individuals. In addition, they independently mediated 23 cases and worked with local service providers to resolve 55 other cases. The support to the Peace Advocates was designed as part of the sustainability strategy, to ensure that the local based structures run peace initiatives independently at community level. This prepares them for peace work long after the project end. The achievements scored in the community level peace initiatives demonstrates that Peace Advocates gained reasonable competence to implement peace work in their communities.

10. Coordination, Reporting and Accountability

MACCO procured one project vehicle (Lamdcruiser, Reg. No. UAM127M) and two Motorcycles (Honda XL 125 Reg. No. UMA630AS and UMA720ED) to facilitate field level operations. The vehicle and the two motorcycles have greatly eased project implementation. In addition, MACCO procured basic equipment (5 Laptop computers, 1 Printer, Camrea and accessories) to facilitate office operations. The equipment have greatly facilitated documentation, reporting and accountability processes both physical and online.

11. Finances:

Were there any deviations/special features on the expenditure side compared to the financing plan or other special features?⁵

no

yes – please comment accordingly

Overall, Ugx 410,000 was incurred above five (5) item budget lines as follows:

Activity/Item	Budget	Actula	Variance	Remarks
Conduct project wide monitoring, evaluation and reviews				
Transport refunds to participants	1000,000	1,150,000	150,000	Peace Needs Assessment was conducted instead of the normal monitoring. This was in preparation for the Annual Review / Planning meeting 2026 held at Kazi, Munyonyo. So, per diems and safari day allowances were paid to staff instead of transport reimbursement. Hence, an additional Ugx 150,000= was required.

⁵ What deviations/exceedances have occurred? And how are these to be justified?

An explanation of an exceedance of the individual estimates approved in the financing plan by 20% is mandatory.

Refreshments	100,000	190,000	90,000	More participants were targeted for the needs assessment. This required more refreshments. Hence an additional allocation of Ugx 90,000=
Airtime and data for Coordination	30,000	50,000	20000	More participants and categories of respondents were targeted during the needs assessment, this necessitated involving more staff for mobilization and therefore an additional 20,000= for airtime
Awareness raising on access and user rights to natural resources				
Airtime and data for Coordination	150,000	180,000	30,000	Quarter 3 was a period of active politics. This necessitated a more consultations and more intensive mobilization. Hence more allocation for airtime.
Per diem to MACCO Staff	1,800,000	1,920,000	120,000	The budget provided for staff upkeep in the form of per diem only while in Ariwa, Yumbe district. No provision was made for staff safari day allowances while in the two project areas of Odupi and Uriama in Terego. Ugx 120,000= was paid to staff while in the two project areas the first time before adjusting to local contribution

However, the overall activity expenditures were within the budget lines. Similarly,

12. Conclusions and need for action⁶

The project was successfully implemented with 74% achievement in activities and 109% reach to the target beneficiaries. Fifteen (15) various interventions/actions were planned with an overall target of 58 Activities. Twelve (12) Actions were implemented with 43 actions implemented successfully representing 74% success rate as detailed below:

Performance areas / Actions	Activities		Beneficiaries	
	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Reached
Training Peace Advocates in land laws / rights	1	1	48	47
Training Peace Advocates in peace building	1	1	48	45
Awareness raising on access and user rights	9	12	1,350	2,567
Capacity building for local service providers	1	1	50	77
Provide spaces for inter-community dialogues	9	9	1,350	1,412
Support conflict resolution spaces	9	3	600	113
Facilitate trauma healing sessions	9	3	600	13
Establish feedback mechanisms	3	2	-	-
Facilitate community-based peace initiatives	9	7	48	48
Project wide monitoring evaluation / reviews	2	2	20	14
Project evaluation - Consultant	1	0	0	0
Project documentary	1	0	0	0
Project wide implementation evaluation	1	0	0	0
Refence study	1	1		175
Stakeholder engagement meeting	1	1	25	18
Totals	58	43	4139	4529
Performance (Percentage %)		74		109

⁶ What learning experiences have you had, and how can you use them?

What adjustments do you consider necessary in the further design of the project?

Key challenges, actions taken and recommendations

- **High bank charges.** A new Account is being considered to be opened with Centenary Bank
- **Increasing community needs for livelihood support due to the changing context of humanitarian response.** The global economic crisis has led to reduction of humanitarian assistance to refugees and host communities under Uganda's refugee response framework. This has increased vulnerability of the refugees and contributes to the increasing conflicts among refugees and host communities. Livelihood options are being considered for integration in the peace work. The effort to integrate livelihood options is also affected by budget constraints.
- **Safari day allowances were not provided for staff while in Odupi and Uriama project areas in Terego.** Safari day allowances will be integrated in the new budget.

Annexes

Table: Breakdown of cases managed by category and local structures responsible

Nature of Conflict	Local Council Courts	Elders	Environment	Psychosocial support given
	Mediation	Mediation	Mediation	
Land conflict	23	7	0	43
Crop destruction	3	1	1	9
Destruction of natural resources	15	1	3	23
GBV	0	4	0	6
Total	41	13	4	81

Table: Breakdown of service delivery providers by Sub-County:

CATEGORY	ARIWA				ODUPI				URIAMA				Total
	NM	NF	RM	RF	NM	NF	RM	RF	NM	NF	RM	RF	
ALCs	7	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	21
LCCs	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
LECs	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
LCIs	8	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	23
RWCs	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	5	1	25
Total	16	3	10	0	14	1	5	4	12	6	5	1	77

**NB: ALC: Area Land Committee, LCC: Local Council Court, LEC: Local Environment Committee
LCIs: Local Council Is, RWC: Refugee Welfare Committees**

Table: Activity Dates and Location for Awareness raising Sessions

	Q1 Activity Location	Q2 Activity Location	Q3 Activity Location
Odupi	Village 16, zone 2, 29/7/2025	Munduze trading centre, 19/9/2025	Village 19 Supiri, 4/11/2025, Village 2, zone 3, 9/12/2025
Ariwa	Karunga trading centre, 23/7/2025	Okubani trading centre, 18/9/2025	Tokuro community, 5/11/2025 Awinga community, 10/12/2025
Uriama	Edrayo training centre, 25/7/2025	Mengo trading Centre, 17/9/2025	Lower Maraju, 30/10/2025 Ofua 1, 11/12/2025

Table: Activity Dates and Location for Inter Community Dialogues

Sub County	Qr.2 Activity Location / Date	Qr.3 Activity Location / Date
Odupi	Village 5, zone 3 (8/8/2025) Village 14, zone 2 (24/9/2025)	Village 9, zone 3 (11/11/2025)
Ariwa	Ombechi village (13/8/2025) Ayivu village (25/9/2025)	Karunga (12/11/2025)
Uriama	Ofua 1 (11/8/2025) Ofua 3 centre (26/9/2025)	Ofua 4 (13/11/2025)