MID-TERM ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UPR RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Indicator	UPR Recommendations	Status of Implementation by Government of Uganda	Complementary Action by other Stakeholders/CSOs	Comment
Percentage increase of enrollment into primary and secondary school within refugee and host communities	Continue to make the necessary interventions to increase school enrolment (United Republic of Tanzania)	**Partially implemented** Education Response Plan (ERP) II for the period 2021/22 – 2024/25 addresses barriers of access (enrolment) to education by refugees and host communities. The government has increasingly coded schools in settlements to provide them with capitation grants. This has helped to increase access to education, as part of the durable solutions.	CSOs (WIU, and FCA, are working on the right to education for refugees and have supported more learners to enroll in schools in 2023 and 2024. CSOs have also supported inclusive learning in the settlements.	GOU should finalize the school fees policy that addresses imbalances between private and government schools to improve enrolment. GOU should monitor schools receiving capitation grants to avoid additional excessive charges that inhibit enrolment of learners.

		Through the Education Response Plan and the National Health Response Plan, several UNHCR funded schools and health facilities have been coded and integrated into the national system.		There is need to support the transitioning of existing schools into national systems as a durable solution. This should also apply to teachers
Numbers of schools established **Increase in the number of teachers**		**Partially Implemented** There are no new schools established. However, there was construction of ninety (90) school infrastructure (classrooms, office blocks, stance latrines and ICT libraries) in Madi-Okollo, Adjumani, Terego, Kamwenge, and Lamwo District Local Governments through the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) within the existing schools under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). This has enabled the number of enrollments of both locals and refugees in schools to go up. Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP) has planned to construct secondary schools across the country, including in refugee settlements and host communities. Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer Programme (UgIFT) has increased the teaching workforce by about 20% in the settlement.	ECW, ECHO, and Play Matters consortia and other CSOs have contributed towards classroom construction and renovations in refugee hosting districts. ECW, ECHO, and Play Matters consortia and other CSOs have contributed towards teacher salaries, Continuous Professional Development (CPD) and teacher accommodation for their welfare that has improved their welfare.	The current position of stakeholders and part of GOU commitment during the Global Refuge Forum (GRF) is to support the transitioning of existing schools into national systems as a durable solution and this also applies to teachers. There is need to establish at least one secondary school in each sub-county as per the government of Uganda policy that will be to observed the ever-increasing number of children in the nationals and refugee communities. Based on the second Education Response Plan (ERP II) for refugees and host

		DRDIP has also contributed towards the construction of teacher accommodation in the refugee hosting communities.	UNHCR partners have trained headteachers and data focal persons in primary and secondary schools of Imvepi, Rhino, Palabek, Kyaka II, Rwamwanja, Oruchinga and Nakivale on Education Management Information System (EMIS) enrollment, and this has led to an increased number of learners in EMIS in those locations.	communities in Uganda, there is still a need to increase the number of trained teachers by 41%. It is also important to provide mental health and psychosocial support and more accommodation for the welfare of teachers.
The percentage number of Children retained and completed school within refugee setting	Take further steps to improve retention and completion rate among learners in the primary and secondary education including by addressing barriers to education and factors contributing to drop out of children (Philippines)	**Partially implemented** The government provides capitation grants based on number of learners in a school which motivates schools to retain and enroll more learners even within the refugee hosting communities. The government has also supported co-curricular activities which encourages children to remain in school and study. According to the Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2022 – 2023, Education Response Plan Dashboard report (2022-23), overall gross enrolment is 55% (Early Childhood Development 43%, primary 95% and secondary 10%) for refugees.	CSOs have put in place school-based protection systems and structures such as provision of dignity kits, psychosocial support to ensure retention. Parents have supported school feeding interventions including gardens and in-kind food. Back-to-school campaigns have supported re-enrolment, retention, and infrastructure development	Advocacy efforts towards funding of Early Childhood Development (ECD) to accommodate children of teenage mothers, as they get back to school. Inadequate data from host community schools, low Education Management Information System (EMIS) enrollment in most schools emanating from mainly inaccessibility to EMIS portals by school headteachers, limited resources such as

			CSOs have mobilized and supported teenage mothers to return to school till completion of education within the refugee settlements. Accelerated Education Programmes have encouraged over-age learners and teenage mothers to complete school for both refugees and nationals.	equipment, internet connectivity, and capacities of schools to progressively promote learners from 2022 to 2023 within EMIS.
Number of primary and secondary schools built within the refugee hosting communities.	Build schools closer to indigenous communities to eliminate barriers for children travelling long distances to access education (Zambia)	**Not implemented** Not done Schools maintained the way they are	CSOs have provided 700 learners who travel long distances with bicycles under the World Bicycle Relief in 2024.	One secondary school should be established in each sub-county as per the government policy.
# **of policies on education being implemented.**	Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels (Timor-Leste)	**Partially Implemented** A new competence based thematic curriculum has been rolled out to improve the quality of learning in schools benefiting both refugees and nationals.	Provision of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) to teachers, procurement of supplies including textbooks to support learners.	The government, however, does not have funding to sustain the new curriculum. Appropriate resources should be allocated to the full implementation of the curriculum.

		Government has phased out the Grade III and IV teachers and requiring all teachers to be graduates in a 10 years period from its inception. Uganda National Examination Board (UNEB) is offering services to translate documents for qualifications attained in foreign countries to facilitate placement in the right grade.	Introduced innovations like ICT (Information and Communication Technology), play-based learning and career guidance and counseling as well support to co-curricular activities to schools for the locals and refugees.	Enact an inclusive and special needs education policy in Uganda. Raise awareness on the availability of services to translate academic qualifications. The government should allocate sufficient resources to the education sector, so that aspects such as school inspection is improved.
# of safe spaces for girls established in learning institutions **# of girls enrolled and participating in education**	Promote the participation of girls in all levels of education, especially in rural areas, including by ensuring that schools are a safe space for girls (Latvia)	Teacher recruitment ensures a 50% female, which promotes girls' enrolment and safety of the girl child. Senior women and men teacher training and retraining to address issues affecting girls. Government has rolled out the 2020 revised guidelines for the prevention and management of teenage pregnancy in school setting in Uganda where girls found pregnant at school are on retained or continue at school and re-entry after pregnancy.	CSOs have set up school-based clubs and safe spaces aimed at promoting the participation of girls in education and leadership in schools. Promoted Menstrual hygiene management within the education space (changing rooms and MHM kits and training on MHM)	There is a need to increase scholarships for secondary education and university for girls. The student loan scheme should be extended to refugees. The government should finalize the School Health Policy to guide operations of sick bays and Menstrual Hygiene Management.
	Continue its efforts to protect	**This is partially implemented.**	CSOs and Faith led Organizations have	Need to strengthen systems for the implementation of

The number of representations, the number of laws passed by parliament that enhance women empowerment, Children, and persons with disabilities rights. **# Number of facilities established to cater for people with disabilities.** **Percentage increase in budget allocations for PWDs.**	the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Algeria)	The Government of Uganda has put in place a number of legal and policy frameworks to promote, protect and uphold the rights of Persons with Disabilities including children and women for examples; the National policy on Peron's with Disability (PWD) 2023, the revised guideline for the national special grand for PWD 2022, The Uganda country refugee response plan 2022-2025, Kampala capital city child protection ordinances 2022, Disability summit commitments 2022, the 2nd world disability Sumit 2022-statement of the Hon prime minister of Uganda. The government formulated the Education Response Plan II for the period 2021/22 - 2024/25. Parliament passed the Succession Amendment Act 2022 that promotes property rights of women and children and gender equality. In December 2022, the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MoGLSD) launched the braille version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, making Uganda the thirteenth (13th) country globally to have a braille version of the	promoted and enhanced Education for Children with Disabilities by collaborating with educational institutions and local communities to enhance access to quality education for children with disabilities through integration and mainstreaming. CSOs have promoted Economic Empowerment of Girls and Women with Disabilities by supporting initiatives that empower them. CSOs have advocated for Reproductive Health Rights by raising awareness about sexual and reproductive health, training on making of reusable menstrual sanitary pads, distribution of the menstrual sanitary pads ensuring access to healthcare services and advocating for their right to make informed choices.	existing policies and legal frameworks related to women, children, and persons with disabilities and establishing a robust monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with these policies and track progress. The government should grant mandate and re-open the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Uganda to support in monitoring, documentation and report on the rights of refugee children and women with disabilities. The government needs to establish an inclusive budgeting system that prioritize resources to increase the participation of women, children, and persons with disabilities.

		Constitution, The Audio-visual version of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2022. The budget for the programs of Person's with Disability (PWDs) was enhanced from 9.6 billion to 16.6 billion in the FY 2022/2023, and 2656 of PWDs will benefit from the program.	Through the Child protection working group, the CSOs have developed the action to include children with Disability Data on the Refugee Response Plan (RRP).	
Right to Employment	Continue to provide integrated services to all refugee communities living in the country (Mozambique).	Despite the favorable policy environment, which grants refugees the right to work, empirical evidence shows that refugees have worse employment outcomes than nationals. UNHCR reports that, only 29 percent of refugees in Uganda are actively working.	The refugees with qualifications face restrictions and structural discrimination in employment to public service and are only employed in CSOs, academia and the private sector like trained refugee teachers teaching in primary and secondary schools and those who can speak English employed as class room assistants playing a key role in overcoming children's language difficulties and supporting teachers to handle very large classes of an average of pupil to teacher ratio being 1:85, with ratios as high as 1:130	Equating academic documents and access to work permits/employment is unclear to government and or private sector as well as the refugees and thus calls for awareness raising and advocacy on these fundamental aspects. The government should prioritise the extension of civic education on the rights of employment for refugees to the public.

			in lower primary classes as per UNHCR report. 20.3% of refugees are employed as community-based facilitators, hygiene promoters, language interpreters, paralegals and parasocial workers by CSOs. Education focused CSOs have engaged UNESCO under the UNESCO Qualifications Passport (UQP), institutions of learning and National Council for Higher Education and negotiated a process for equating refugee documents to improve employment access and education.	
Right to Health		Government through Ministry of Health formulated several policies and plans in compliance with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework to ensure equitable and well-coordinated access to health services for refugees and host communities through decentralized health systems and enhanced coordination mechanisms at district and	UNHCR and partners also ensured that transit and reception centers have functional health outposts to provide new arrivals and asylum seekers with health and nutrition services at no cost.	The government needs to set up additional facilities and upgrade the existing ones since health facilities are inadequate within refugee settlements and hosting communities.

		subdistrict levels for refugee-inclusive health service delivery thus the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP 2019-2024) aligning the Uganda National Health Policy and the Health Sector Development Plan. Government in partnership with development partners has over the years undertaken measures to better the health care for refugees, and host communities. These include construction, upgrading and availability of drugs in the health centers, immunization and registration of refugee children, conducting of community health outreaches, training of village health teams in various villages to support communities with managing minor medical needs. Through Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP), Kyegegwa General Hospital got infrastructure uplift since it provides health care to the host community and refugees around Kyaka II refugee settlement, constructed Mombasa health center in Kyangwali refugee settlement in Kikuube district, Panyadoli Health Center IV in Kiryandongo, Palabek HCIII that supports refugees and hosting communities.	UNHCR, UNFPA and LWF have supported health staff and provided medical supplies and equipment, health facilitators conducted outreach in hard to-reach communities hence ensuring everyone in the settlements and communities had access to health and nutrition services. UNHCR with its partners, CSOs and Faith actors (COU) have conducted awareness raising on sexual and reproductive health, training on making of reusable menstrual sanitary pads, distribution of the menstrual sanitary pads ensuring access to healthcare services and advocating for Sexual Reproductive Health rights (SRHR) rights to make informed choices.	The government should increase budget allocation for the health sector within the Abuja declaration of 15% of the national budget to strengthen healthcare service delivery to vulnerable groups and in line with the health sector development plan funding targets.

Right to information and communication		The Uganda Communications Commission issued a directive to the Mobile Network Operators, that SIM cards can be issued to refugees who present a valid Refugee Registration document issued by the Office of the Prime Minister, serving as a valid refugee ID card. In the absence of a valid refugee ID card, consideration can be given to an Attestation Letter issued by the Office of the Prime Minister This enabled the majority of refugees to legally access SIM cards and ease communication with families and also with UNHCR through the refugee helpline since Communication is a fundamental part of humanitarian response and is essential in ensuring accountability, transparency and operational effectiveness**.** https://www.unhcr.org/africa/news/news-releases/unhcr-welcomes-uganda-communications-commission-directive-improve-refugees	Humanitarian NGOs, CSOs and Refugee led networks in Uganda conducted advocacy engagements and dialogues with the government agencies on refugee rights to information and communication in terms of acquisitions and registration of mobile numbers for refugees from local to national levels.	There is need for policy reforms such that other Mobile Telecom companies like Airtel Uganda adhere to the directive from UCC and start issuing SIM Cards to refugees living in Uganda
Registration of refugees and right to movement		Office of the Prime Minister through the department of refugee management in partnership with UNHCR and its implementing partners been working tirelessly to ensure that profiling and registration of refugees and asylum seekers including children is carried out promptly and at least 80 percent of	NGOs like LWF have worked jointly with government during the registration of new arrivals at reception centers by providing sanitary materials, protection, food, water, and	Government should expedite the registration process of refugees since it is lengthy and cumbersome and should be completed within at least three months of arrival into the country.

		refugees of 17 years and above have been issued with identity cards. National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) facilitated child protection through issuance of NIRA Birth Registration Certificates to children aged less than 5 years across six refugee settlements and host communities of Kyangwali, Rwamwanja, Lobule, Rhino Camp, Ayilo, Pagirinya.	security to the Persons of Concern and sensitized them on case referral pathways (Child protection and SGBV), available services, child protection policy, hygiene and sanitation practices and registration process.	Registration of Refugee-led organizations is limited by the NGO Act that only makes provisions for registration of national, regional or international NGOs, yet they do not fall within any of those categories, there is need for the NGO Bureau to simplify registration for Refugee Led Organizations in Uganda. The government of Uganda should decentralize the system of applying and issuing of Conventional Travel Documents (CTDs) and work permits for refugees towards a more accessible system by establishing regional offices. The government should finalize accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Access to justice		Government has increase recruitment and deployment of judicial officers. There has been appointment of the chief magistrate in Kamwenge (2023) and Grade 1 Magistrate-Lamwo (2022) to ensure that Justice is administered in a timely manner without delay. There has been establishment of some new police posts (Madi Okollo Ofua 4 police post in Rhino Camp which is 80% completed, Imvepi in Terego that fasten investigation of crimes and offences, interview suspects, make arrests and give evidence. The government is in the process of establishing the JLOS house (Justice Law and Order Sector) which is at 54% completion to coordinate and improve access to justice nationwide. A justice center has been established in Yumbe district to provide legal aid to refugees and host communities. There has been establishment of forensic labs in Gulu and Mbarara to preserve and store evidence, collection, transportation, analysis, and provide advisory services in GBV related cases in courts in a timely manner.	NGOs have facilitated District Link Committee Meetings that has helped to improve the administration of justice in the refugee hosting districts. CSOs have contributed through facilitating capacity enhancement of justice actors in Medical-Legal Management of SGBV cases and survivors within refugee and host communities. NGOs have contributed through facilitating legal aid clinics and mobile court sessions in collaboration with justice centers Justice Law and Order Sector (Governance and Security Program) targeting both refugees and host communities. UNHCR and its implementing partners have conducted awareness campaigns and	There is need for increased funding for social services, alternative care, and integration of unaccompanied children into the local community/settlement structures. Fast track the enactment process of the National Legal Aid Bill 2020 to enable access to justice for the poor, vulnerable and indigent including refugees in Uganda. Strengthen the multidimensional capacity of JLOS Institutions like the Police, Directorate of Public prosecution, and Uganda Law Reform Commission including increased budget appropriation and allocation, and more court infrastructure. Fast track the process of enacting the Sexual Offences Bill that is comprehensive to address sexual and gender-based violence abuses.

			sensitizations in refugee hosting districts on human rights, access to justice and gender justice. CSOs have supported the training of Clerical Officers in interpretation skills with focus on SGBV cases to improve access to justice for refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda. CSOs have engaged and held advocacy meetings with Parliament for the enactment of the National Legal Aid bill and Sexual Offences bill.	
Continued implementation of refugee policy aimed at empowering refugees socially and economically	Continue to implement Uganda's Refugee policy aimed at empowering refugees and grant a wide range of socio-economic rights, aimed at making refugees	**Partially implemented** Uganda has a progressive approach to refugees, anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations. This legal framework provides refugees with freedom of movement, the right to work, establish a business, own property, and to access national services, including primary and secondary education and the national health system.	NGOs have provided comprehensive skill development aimed to equip refugees with knowledge, and resources necessary for self-employment and active participation in economic activities and initiatives like vocational trainings Village	There is need for increase access to livelihood activities, in particular in sustainable agriculture and whenever possible through joint ventures of host and refugee communities; increased focus on environment-related initiatives, notably tree planting and reforestation;

	self-reliant (South Sudan)	In addition, Uganda has integrated refugees into its national development plans as a strategic approach and durable solution to promoting self-reliance for refugees and GoU has adopted the Jobs and Livelihood Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP), 2020 –2025 to address social economic rights of refugees. Besides Uganda has long been a global leader in its approach to refugee and host community peaceful coexistence and local settlement of refugees among host communities. Refugees and their hosts use the same health centers, and the children attend the same schools. In refugee settlements, refugees are provided with modest plots of land for housing and small-scale cultivation. The government of Uganda through Office of the Prime Minister launched the Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA)II 2022- 2027 which aims to achieve self-reliance and local settlement for refugees as well as promote social development in the refugee-hosting areas as a durable solution to the refugees' problems while protecting national and local interests. The STA has six pillars inclusive; land management, sustainable livelihoods, peaceful co-existence, governance and rule of	Savings and Loan Association (VSLAS), cash grants, and agricultural support. The efforts of humanitarian, and development partners, along with the exceptional hospitality of the Ugandan communities has brought vital and substantial support across all sectors and this has led to child enrolment rates in primary education increasing to 95% and 395 Child Protection Committees with over 3,555 community members supporting case identification, monitoring, and raising awareness in settlements. Survivors from 4,239 GBV incidents were provided with appropriate multi-sectoral support, ranging from psycho-social support and medical services to legal assistance and livelihood support.	ensure quality education by putting sufficient infrastructure in place, including temporary structures, and a double-shift system in a timely manner wherever required. Need to continue integration of basic services for refugees into government systems and enhance the capacity of the Government to ensure successful integration, including through development actors. Continue to support strong coordination with/between OPM and line ministries, notably local government; and ensure all activities benefit primarily the most vulnerable, through targeted assistance, including cash-based, and improved outreach activities including in the education and health sectors.

		law, environmental protection, community infrastructure and access to social services. http://urrms.opm.go.ug/		
The percentage increase in budget allocation to enhance protection and elimination of child labour	Allocate resources for child protection and the elimination of child labour, with special attention on refugee children (Ecuador)	**Partially implemented** Budget allocations for child protection under the Sustainable Development Strategy as a whole, over the years, has been less than 1%. The overall GoU resource envelope shows a decreasing trend share in the national budget oscillating at between 0.01% and 0.02. The government adopted a new National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor 2020/2021- 2024/2025, The national child labour policy focuses on the elimination of child labour in the country. Kampala Capital City Child Protection Ordinance 2022 was passed to prohibit the employment of children on hazardous works including activities such as working in rock quarries, restaurants, collecting and selling of scraps and domestic work.	LWF and other NGOS have enhanced capacity of child protection committees across the settlements with knowledge on community-based child protection to enhance their community mobilization skills and case management in the community with a bid of strengthening protection of children within the community, addressed key child protection concerns, strengthened prevention and response to abuse against children.	There is need for more sensitization of the child protection legal frameworks and capacity building of the law enforcers for full implementation. Despite Uganda's conducive and inclusive child protection environment with a dedicated Child Policy, the capacity of the national Child Protection system is limited and needs to be enhanced. Need for more resource allocation due to the limited financial and human resources including Child Protection expertise to support child-friendly procedures. Lack of adequate alternative care and psychosocial support as well as limited birth registration.

				Need for sensitization on the budgetary allocation for child protection by members of Parliament. More advocacy work on child protection with the MGLSD (Youth and Child Affairs) and community-based services department/probation officers and labour units to improve the rights of children in Uganda. Need to strengthen stakeholder collaboration in eliminating child labour from the Ministries at the national level to the departments at the district level.
Number of policies put in place to tackle child marriage **Number children supported wit skills**	Eradicate child marriage and take concrete measures to combat discrimination and violence based on gender, including sexual violence (Costa Rica	**Partially Implemented** The government has developed the National Strategy to End Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy (NSCM&TP) 2021/2022–2026/2027 to address child marriage and teenage pregnancy comprehensively. This aims to end harmful practices and protect girls from violence, raising awareness, improving access to education, and enhancing legal frameworks to prevent child marriage and teenage pregnancy. It recognizes the heightened risks	The CSOs and faith leaders held consultative meetings to develop and revise the national strategy to end child marriages and teenage pregnancies in Uganda. CSOs contributed to the formulation of the National Strategy to end Child	Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and implementation are crucial to achieving lasting impact by both the government and CSOs. Continuous advocacy by CSOs on the implementation and enforcement of the existing

Number of people reached through awareness and sensitizations on harmful practices		of gender-based violence, low educational attainment, and high levels of unpaid labor associated with child marriage and teenage pregnancy. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of protecting girls from sexual violence and promoting their rights. In partnership with the United Nations and the European Union, the Government of Uganda is implementing the **Spotlight Initiative,** a program aimed to eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including harmful practices against women and girls where community sensitizations have been done in Kyegegwa; Kyaka II settlements and host communities. Government has launched The Global Programme to End Child Marriage in Uganda now in its second phase of implementation, focused on accelerating efforts to end child marriage. The achievements of this global program include engaging over 6.3 million adolescent girls in life skills and sexuality education and involving more than 16 million community members. Government is implementing the Youth Livelihood Project under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development that	Marriage through submission of inputs and key proposals that was adopted. The CSOs have used different platforms to raise awareness about the harmful effects of child marriage and gender-based violence. Through advocacy campaigns, social media, sermons, workshops, and community engagement, it educates congregants and the wider public. CSOs have contributed through facilitating the formulation of the child protection bylaws in Kyegegwa District. The CSOs have provided safe spaces for survivors of violence, including sexual violence, mental health, Livelihood support. These spaces offer emotional support, legal guidance,	laws that prohibits child marriage and SGBV.

		targets young people who have dropped out of school Government is implementing both the Universal Primary Education and Universal Secondary Education Programmes aimed at provision of universal education to both boys and girls that reduce child marriage.	and referrals. It collaborates with health centers and legal aid organizations to ensure survivors receive appropriate care.	
# of laws or policies passed, implemented targeting the vulnerable groups of women, children and PWD	Continue its efforts to create appropriate legislative and institutional mechanisms for the vulnerable group of women, children and persons with disabilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	**Partially Implemented** Parliament passed the Succession (Amendment) ACT, 2022 to provide for gender equality in accordance with Articles 21 and 33 of the Constitution of Uganda. The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2020; the Equal Opportunities Commissions Act, 2007; are still in force to cater for the rights of PWDs. Hereunder the National Council for Persons with disabilities is created. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development revised national policy on persons with disabilities, 2023 which provides for prioritization of PWDs in areas of economic empowerment, protection of PWDs from abuse, neglect and exploitation, access to goods, services, and facilities, among others.	CSOs submitted contributions during the processes of amending the Succession (Amendment) ACT 2022 on the percentage of property allocated to women and children in a legal marriage. Humanitarian CSOs have managed and maintained women safe spaces, protection houses, youth centers aimed at enhancing and improving their wellbeing. CSOs have constructed and repaired shelters for persons with specific needs to promote dignified living to them.	A more proactive National Children Authority that is visible in juvenile justice, children protection against violence and exploitation is needed. (nca.go.ug) There is need to popularize, disseminate, and create awareness, sensitization and enforcement of the laws and policies.

# of remand homes increased to improve juvenile justice **# of juveniles supported to access justice** **# of JLOS actors trained on juvenile justice process.**	Continue efforts to strengthen the justice system, including juvenile justice, and take measures to reduce prison overcrowding (Qatar)	**Partially implemented** The number of remand homes in Uganda have not increased since the last review in 2022. However, there has been establishment of 18 new high court circuits to increase access to justice to all including refugees. GoU have trained Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) judicial officers including magistrates in juvenile justice and juvenile case management including diversion. GoU provided legal aid and social counselling services to 2,614 child offenders (2,312 boys and 302 girls). GoU through the Justice Law and Order Sector expeditiously disposed of huge number of criminal cases in the different refugee settlements up to 1,987 cases. The government through the JLOS reduced prisons populations by invoking Plea bargain sessions, non-custodial sentences like community service and custodial sentence orders for juveniles and judiciary case backlog reduction strategy. The Judicial Officer to population ratio has therefore improved to 1: 70,203 in 2023 from 1: 81,724 in 2022 and 1: 114,362 in 2020.	Civil society organizations have supported the transportation of Juveniles from remand homes to courts, trainings for key justice actors in handling juvenile matters, District Chain Linked Committees detention facility inspections to ascertain the status and condition of inmates and ensure that juveniles are not detained with adults. CSOs have facilitated mobile court sessions that expeditiously disposed of criminal cases thus decongesting the prisons.	The government needs to establish new remand homes in all the magisterial areas in Uganda. Government should remove the mandate for remand homes from the Ministry of Gender and place it under the Ministry of Justice since the latter oversees all other detaining authorities like prisons and the police. Fast track the enactment of the National Legal Aid Bill into Law to enable access to justice for the poor, vulnerable and indigent including refugees in Uganda.

		A justice center has been established in Yumbe district to provide legal aid to refugees and host communities.		
# of cases on GBV legally handled or received intervention **% increase in the number of GBV victims accessing justice** **# of awareness sessions conducted** **number of protection facilities setup in the refugee settlements - e.g. safe spaces,**	Improve access to justice for victims of gender-based violence (Germany)	**Partially implemented** 2,280 GBV cases were handled during the period from 2022 – 2023 in refugee settlements as reported by UNHCR The government has made efforts to improve the Court systems through the increased recruitment and deployment of Judicial Officers to ensure that Justice is administered in a timely manner without delay even to the refugee hosting districts and communities. The government is in the process of establishing the JLOS house which is at 54% completion to coordinate and improve access to justice nationwide. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is supporting the running of the GBV shelters in the 13 districts. Government disseminated the Male Engagement Strategy and GBV Action Plan to Local governments and other stakeholders.	CSOs have contributed through facilitating capacity enhancement of justice actors in Medical-Legal Management of SGBV cases and survivors. NGOs have contributed through facilitating legal aid clinics in collaboration with Justice Center, Uganda Law Society and LDC Uganda targeting both refugees and host communities. CSOs have conducted awareness campaigns and sensitizations in refugee hosting districts. Humanitarian CSOs have managed and maintained women safe spaces, protection houses, youth centers aimed at enhancing	Need for increased funding for social services, alternative care, and integration of unaccompanied children into the local community and settlement structures The government should continue to enhance the capacity of the Justice Law and Order Sector to respond, charge, and prosecute GBV cases under the Domestic Violence Act 2012. Strengthen the multidimensional capacity of JLOS Institutions like the Police, Directorate of Public prosecution, and Uganda Law Reform Commission including increased budget appropriation and allocation, and more court infrastructure. Need to fast track the enactment of the Marriage bill,

		There has been establishment of forensic labs in Gulu and Mbarara to preserve and store evidence, collection, transportation, analysis, and provide advisory services in GBV cases. GoU has conducted several trainings of judicial officers on management of GBV cases in Uganda. GoU continues to implement the Domestic Violence Act 2010 and the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009 to respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. GoU adopted the National Plan of Action for Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Violence against children 2019 – 2030.	and improving their wellbeing. CSOs supported the training of Clerical Officers in interpretation skills with focus on SGBV cases to CSOs have engaged and held advocacy meetings with Parliament for the enactment of the Sexual Offences Bill into Law. UNHCR developed its 5-year inter-agency GBV strategy to coordinate interventions by the various stakeholders to respond to SGBV issues.	Witness protection bill, Sexual offences bill and finalize the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
# of SGBV cases handled and responded to **# of policies on SGBV developed** **# of functional referral pathway system in place**	Strengthen systems to assist survivors of sexual violence, especially girls and young women, and facilitate their access to medical, economic, legal and psychosocial services (Mexico)	**Partially implemented.** 14,693 sex-related cases registered in 2022 were registered and handled to respond to SGBV by Uganda police. The Ministry of Health in Uganda (MOH) has developed National Plan of Action for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Violence Against Children to strengthen the health sector's response to SGBV and violence against children by enhancing medical, legal, and psychosocial services for survivors.	CSOs In collaboration with the National Union of Women with Disabilities Uganda, and development partners received support for the Spotlight Initiative Programme aimed at eliminating violence against women and girls through comprehensive programming such as improving laws and	Need to strengthen systems for the implementation of existing policies and legal frameworks related to women, children, and persons with disabilities and establishing a robust monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with these policies and track progress.

to support GBV cases		The government has developed the Uganda country Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2022-2025 which focuses on generating longer-term attitude and behavior changes related to gender roles, norms, and GBV. Government of Uganda has developed the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sector in Refugee Response and government is implementing the Inter Agency Standing Committee guidelines on Gender Based Violence. GoU updated training guidelines for health care providers on the management of gender-based violence. The government has developed the National GBV database as a tool that service providers and those consolidating data use to facilitate the safe and ethical collection, storage, analysis and sharing of reported GBV incident data. The government through MOH has established consolidated guidelines for the prevention and treatment of HIV and Aids in Uganda 2022.	policies, promoting gender-equitable social norms, and strengthening essential services for survivors. UNFPA and other CSOs have continued to support data collection for GBV prevention and response. CSOs have conducted various disseminations of the GBV referral pathways. CSOs have created one stop centers where all partners responding to GBV cases of survivors and provide comprehensive case management in refugee settlements. CSOs have formulated the guidelines that supports care for child survivors. The CSOs and faith leaders have continued using SASA! Girl shine, GLOW, GALS, Girls not Brides, male engagement Methodologies	Establish more Government safe spaces where survivors can access help and have shelter.

			of GBV prevention and response.	
# of protection policies put in place **# of relevant actors trained** **# of trainings and sensitizations conducted**	Take measures to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and children, including domestic violence, harmful practices, and child labor, and promote the full enjoyment of the right to education (Italy)	**Partially implemented** The government enacted the National Equal Opportunities Policy, the Equal Opportunities Strategic Plan 2019/2020-2020/2024. The government has also increased the number of women in elective offices and executive positions, women currently hold 34% of seats in the parliament ranking 48th out of 187 countries worldwide (inter-parliamentary union 2022). Government has rolled out the 2020 revised guidelines for the prevention and management of teenage pregnancy in school setting in Uganda. Dissemination of the National Child Policy implementation plan 2020-2025 was conducted by government. The government has also enhanced the capacities of the duty bearers in the districts on the effective response to child labour. Government launched the National Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health and Adolescent Health (RMNACH) 2022/23 – 2026/27.	The CSOs adopted the Parish Development Model as an entry point to reach the local communities on sensitizations of SGBV and child labour. The CSOs reached 123,789 community members, including children, religious and cultural leaders and community influencers with social and behavior change (SBC) interventions to address social norms and gender inequalities that drive VAC, child marriage and FGM. Through Progress version four, a UNHCR case management tool for refugee children, UNHCR tracked 10,462 children as being children at risk. Of these, 86% are under the child labour category,	Need to strengthen systems for the implementation of existing policies and legal frameworks related to child labour. Prioritize bridging the gap between legislation and strengthening accountability mechanisms. Ensure adequate funding resources and operationalizing the national plan, action plan on preventing violence against women and national policy framework. Prioritize inter agency and interministerial joint planning and cooperation to address violence against children.

			followed by 8% who are child-parents.	
# of policies put in place on child protection **# of trainings and sensitizations of the community on labour laws** **# of actors supported and trained on the implementation of labour laws**	Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective elimination of child labour, especially in hazardous work (Montenegro)	**Partially implemented** The government launched the national child focused agenda 2022-2026 designed to produce evidence of value for policy-makers, practitioners, donors and researchers working to promote children's rights and well-being in Uganda and enable evidenced based programing. In 2022, the government also reviewed the National action plan on elimination of child labour in the National child labour policy 2006. Government secured convictions for crime related to child trafficking for labour purposes, approved child labour inspection checklist and released results for a 2021 baseline survey in rice and sugar cane areas in Eastern Uganda. With support from UNICEF, the government finalized the national parenting manual for training the parents on parenting skills. Government formulated the Kampala Capital City Child Protection Ordinance 2022 that was passed to prohibit the employment of	The civil society organization through child protection working group conducted a survey in 2023 on the prevalence of child labour in relation to food reduction and prioritization in the refugee settlements in Uganda. The civil society organization also conducted capacity building trainings of partners in the identification and support of children who experienced child labour. The CSOs continue to complement government efforts in responding to child labour through raising awareness and sensitization. Through Progress version four a UNHCR case management tool for the	There is need to strengthen systems for the implementation of existing policies and legal frameworks related to child labour. Ensure adequate funding resources and operationalizing the national action plan on preventing violence against women and national policy framework. Prioritize inter agency and interministerial joint planning and cooperation to address violence against children.

		children on hazardous works including activities such as working in rock quarries, restaurants, collecting and selling of scraps and domestic work.	refugee children, UNHCR was able to track the cases of child labour and mitigation response. CSOs has empowered more than 50,000 caregivers with parenting skills to identify risks and respond to violence against children (VAC).	

CONTRIBUTING ORGANISATIONS:

1. Lutheran World Federation (LWF),
2. Windle international Uganda (WIU),
3. Finn Church Aid (FCA),
4. Refugee Law Project (RLP),
5. International Refugee Rights Initiatives (IRRI),
6. Association of Evangelicals in Africa Commission on Relief and Development (ARDC),
7. Trans Psychosocial Organization (TPO),
8. Children of the World Foundation (COW- Foundation),
9. People for Peace and Defense for Rights (PPDR),
10. Darfur Network for Human Rights (DNFHR)
11. Church Of Uganda (COU),
12. African Women and Youth Action for Development (AWYAD),
13. Youth and Women Aflame Uganda (YAWAU),

14. Kandaakiat organization for women empowerment,
15. Refugee Led Network (RELON),
16. Urban Refugee Rights Program (URRP),
17. World Vision International (WVI).

Contact:

Jacky Ruth Akello, Lutheran World Federation: jacky.akello@lutheranworld.org

The Lutheran World Federation Uganda Program, Kampala Office, P.O. Box 5827, Plot 1401, Gaba Road, Nsambya, Kampala, Uganda, lwf.uganda@lutheranworld.org