REDEEM
INTERNATIONAL

2026
Impact Report

Summary

- 65,000 abuses prevented
- 1,250,000 people protected

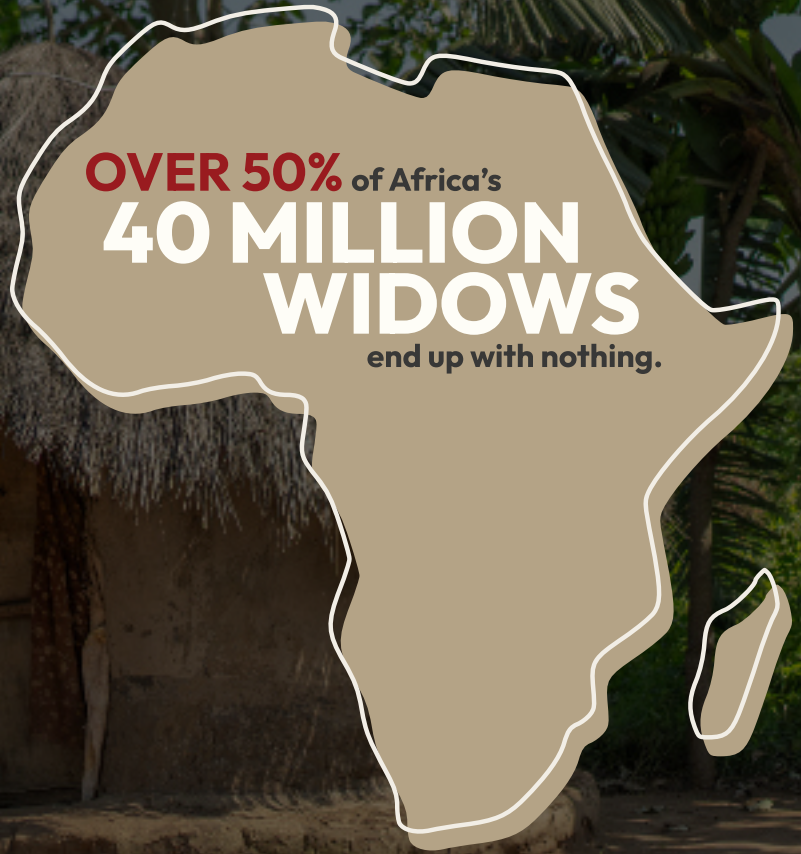


Redeem International's mission is to

protect the homes and land of the world's most vulnerable widows and orphans.

Africa is home to roughly 40 million widows across 49 countries. **The vast majority of these countries have passed laws protecting land owned by widowed women but are failing to enforce them.** As a result, land grabbing is rampant across the continent. Over 50% of widowed women end up with no assets following the death of their spouse.

Land grabbing victims lose their primary source of food, shelter, income, security, and capital. Even those who have not yet been victimized are impacted, as the credible threat of victimization discourages investment, limits productivity, and reinforces poverty cycles.



Agatha Remains on Her Land Protected by the Law

For nearly forty years, Agatha* depended on her land for survival. **But after her husband passed away, her stepsons and a local clan leader attempted to violently force her off her property.** She faced relentless harassment and threats for months, culminating in a stepson illegally building a hut on her land.

A local official referred Agatha's case to Redeem's Lira Intervention Team. **Partnering with local police, Redeem helped arrest three perpetrators, including the clan leader.** They were charged with domestic violence.

Today, Agatha's legal rights are fully restored. **Protected from further violence, she has gained long-term security and is free to peacefully farm and prosper on her land.**

**Name is a pseudonym.*



Our Theory of Change



Law Enforcement
leads to deterrence

Deterrence
leads to safety

Safety
leads to prosperity

While often blamed on culture, land grabbing is driven by the economic incentives of the offender. **When enforcement of land protection laws is rare, the rewards for stealing land are high and the risks of accountability are low**, making the crime both rational and common.

But when enforcement of those laws is **common and visible to potential offenders**, the rewards appear lower and risks appear higher. As a result, potential offenders elect to forgo the opportunity, preventing future abuses from occurring.

This deterrent impact creates the safety that land-owning widows need to prosper through secure investment in their homes, their land, and their families' futures.

Our intervention model centers on

supporting local law enforcement in individual land grabbing cases.

We have three strategic objectives in each individual case:

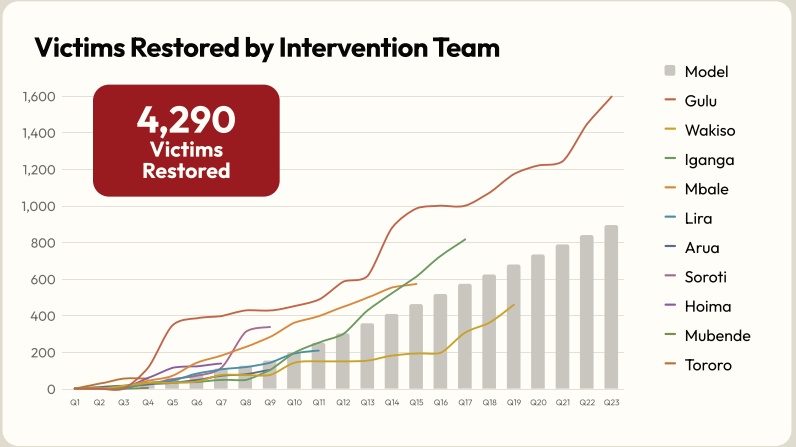
1. **Reduce** the perceived profitability of land grabbing by restoring the victim to her land.

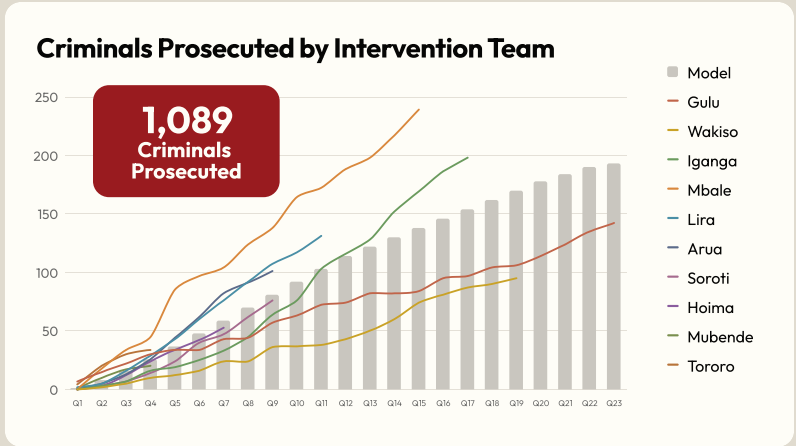
2. **Increase** the perceived risk of accountability by securing the arrest and prosecution of the offender.

3. **Amplify** the deterrent impact of each case by broadcasting its results to the community.

Individually, each case brings life-changing relief to a client. **Collectively, they deter future crimes, creating much-needed safety for entire populations.**

Since 2020, we have deployed ten Intervention Teams to strategic locations across Uganda. **Collectively, these teams have restored 4,290 land grabbing victims to their homes and secured the arrest and prosecution of 1,089 land grabbing offenders for their crimes.**





To test the validity of our theory of change and monitor the true impact of our work,

we conduct annual victimization rate studies in each of our project areas.

To obtain samples that are random, independent, and comparable, we use newly widowed women, defined as women in their first 12 months of widowhood, as a proxy for the vulnerable population. **Because deterrence takes time to manifest, these studies are conducted on a two-year look-back basis.**

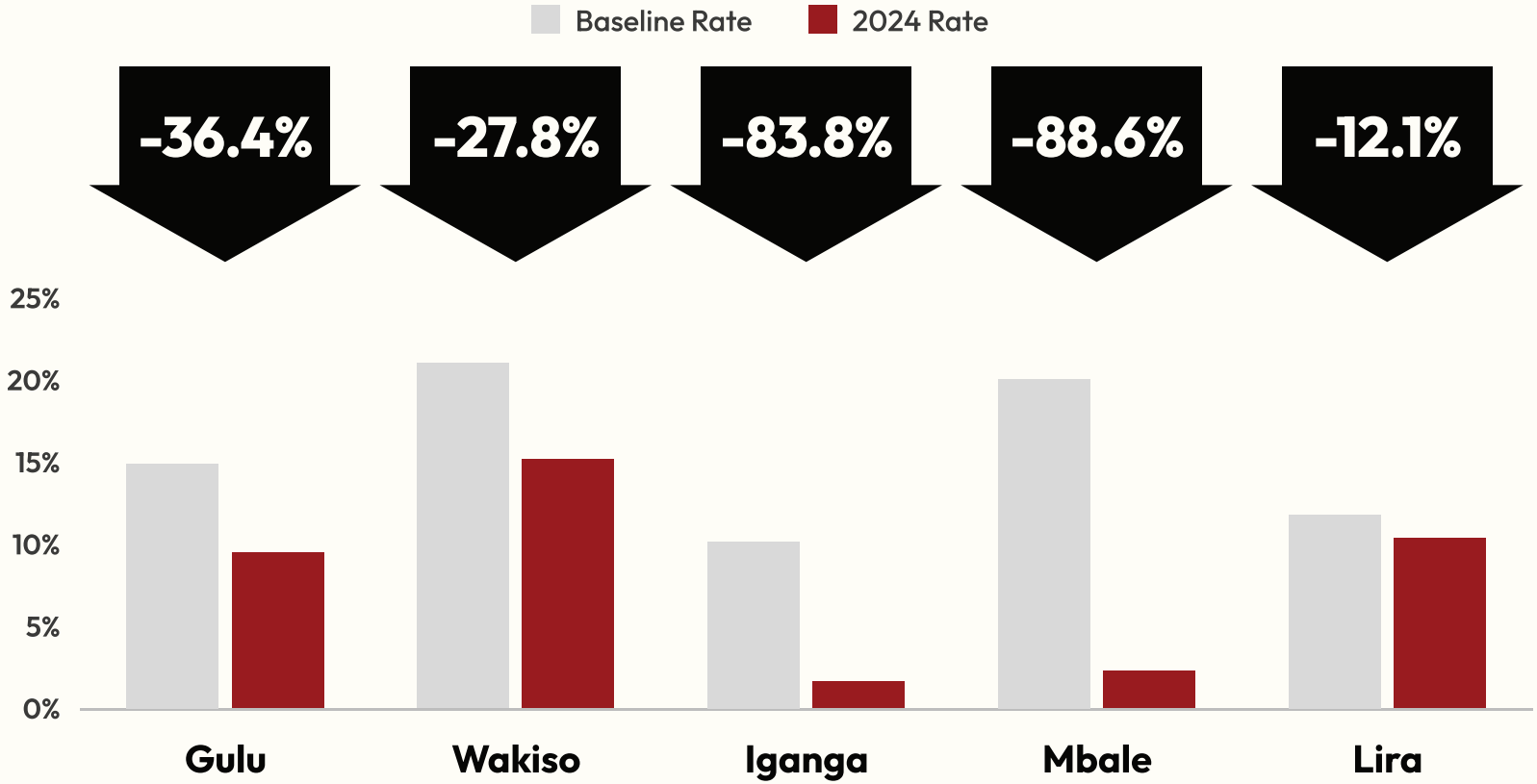
The latest round of studies, which began in January 2026, surveyed 3,113 women widowed in 2024 about the first 12 months of their widowhood.

These studies revealed that, as of the end of 2024, victimization rates had decreased from baseline in every project area that had completed a full year of program implementation.



Redeem M&E staff conducting an annual study.

Victimization Rate Change

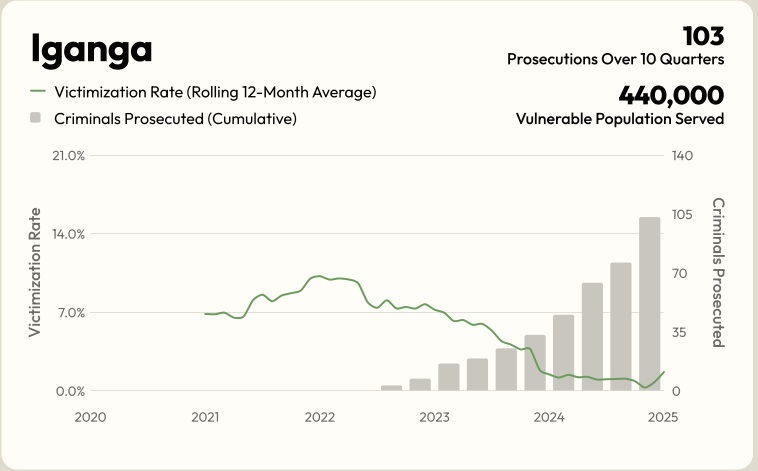


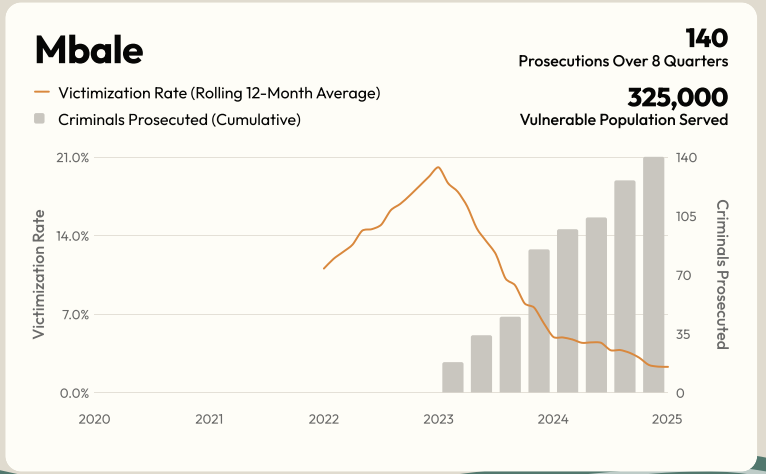
The data revealed

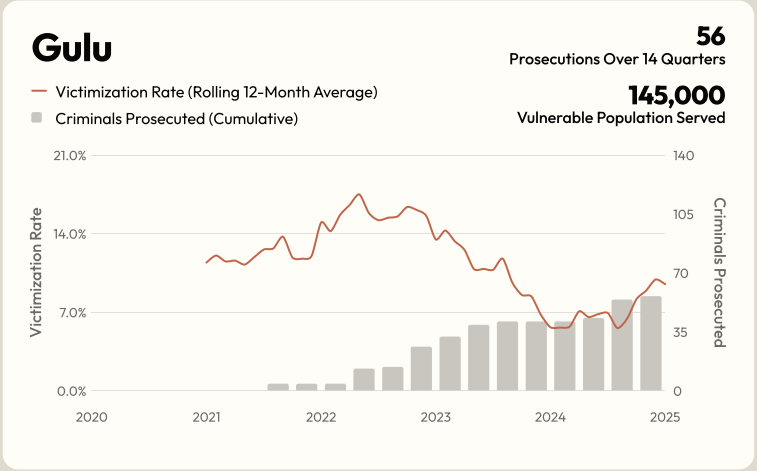
a strong correlation between our casework outputs and victimization rate declines.

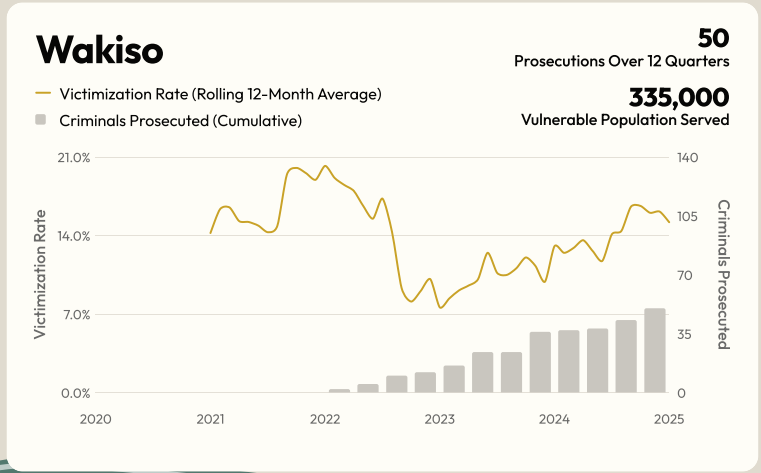
As the number of land grabbing prosecutions increased, land grabbing victimization rates decreased. Moreover, as predicted by the literature on deterrence, the rate of the reduction reflected the intensity of the treatment. In Mbale and Iganga, where the ratio of prosecutions to victimizations was highest, the decreases were dramatic.

The effect was similar but less pronounced in Gulu, where moderate casework results were achieved. And in Wakiso, where the team never achieved similar casework results relative to their project area's population, we saw less meaningful change.









Our implementation and measurement methodologies create a natural experiment.

While ethical considerations prevent us from conducting a randomized controlled trial, **the staggered deployment of our teams and multiple rounds of measurement prior to deployment allow us to observe the same pattern replicating at different times and in different locations.**

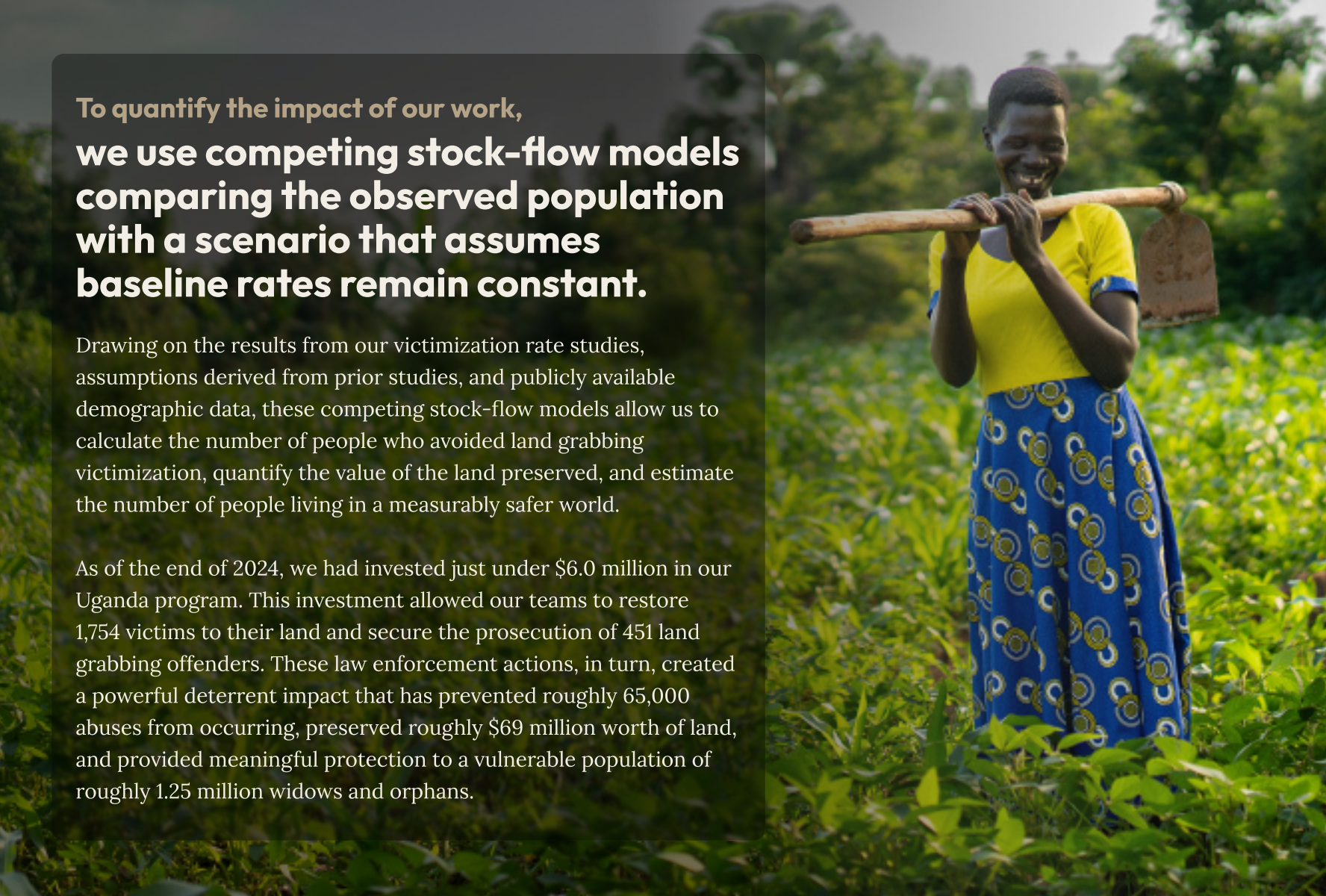
Victimization rates were rising by an average of 14.7% year over year in the year prior to deployment. **Following team deployment, that trend reversed, declining from baseline by an average of 36.9% in the first year and 58.9% in the second.** That this reversal occurred independently across multiple project areas at different times strengthens our confidence that the change is not the result of broader environmental factors.

To quantify the impact of our work,

we use competing stock-flow models comparing the observed population with a scenario that assumes baseline rates remain constant.

Drawing on the results from our victimization rate studies, assumptions derived from prior studies, and publicly available demographic data, these competing stock-flow models allow us to calculate the number of people who avoided land grabbing victimization, quantify the value of the land preserved, and estimate the number of people living in a measurably safer world.

As of the end of 2024, we had invested just under $6.0 million in our Uganda program. This investment allowed our teams to restore 1,754 victims to their land and secure the prosecution of 451 land grabbing offenders. These law enforcement actions, in turn, created a powerful deterrent impact that has prevented roughly 65,000 abuses from occurring, preserved roughly $69 million worth of land, and provided meaningful protection to a vulnerable population of roughly 1.25 million widows and orphans.





An Investment of $6.0 Million Produced

65,000
Abuses Prevented

Less than $92 per abuse prevented

1.25 MILLION
People Protected

Less than $5 per person protected

$69 MILLION
In Land Preserved

$11+ preserved per dollar invested



REDEEM
INTERNATIONAL

She is strong.
Together, we make her safe.

PO Box 2991
Merrifield, VA 22116
EIN: 35-2674436

Give Today

www.redeeminternational.org