



## General Information

<b>Fund</b>	MPTF_00249: Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd)					
<b>FMP Record</b>	MPTF_00249_00031: Women's empowerment in peace processes (EMPOW) data					
<b>MPTFO Project Id</b>						
<b>Start Date</b>	To be determined: the date on which the initial Tranche will be released to PRIO by the MPTF Office.					
<b>End Date</b>	15 Nov 2026					
<b>Applicants</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Contact Type</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>e-mail</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
	Active: 04-Feb-2025 5:31:00 AM	Project Manager	Louise Olsson	louise@prio.org	Research Director	
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<b>Description</b>	<p>In 2022, <a href="#">600 million women lived in areas affected by armed conflict</a>. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) <a href="#">recognizes</a> both women's disproportionate burden in war and support their agency for a gender transformative peace. <a href="#">Research</a> shows that to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (<a href="#">SDG 16</a>), which calls for peaceful and inclusive societies, we must also focus on <a href="#">SDG 5</a> which promotes <a href="#">women's empowerment</a>.</p> <p>A major obstacle to implementing WPS is the lack of nuanced, granular, and structured data on women's mobilization and gender reforms - from early embryonic phases of a peace process at the localized level to final, post-war reform outcomes at the macro level. Filling this gap can enable <a href="#">evidence-based decision-making, as called for by SDG 17</a>.</p> <p>In 2025, the 25th anniversary year of Resolution 1325, the <b>Women's Empowerment in Peace Processes (EMPOW) project</b> will address this data gap by creating <b>two interoperable datasets: EMPOW Agency and EMPOW Reform</b>. The objective is to generate and harmonize data on women's empowerment across all peace process phases – from pre-negotiations to post-war peacebuilding – and ensure compatibility with leading crisis data, such as the Uppsala Conflict Data Program. The project is a collaboration between <b>PRIO, Uppsala University, and the University of Denver</b>, combined covering historical trends and key international empowerment processes 1945-2025 (see also WAAR).</p> <p>The main audience for this project includes experts, decision-makers, activists, and professionals at both the local and global levels. Examples of how the project will be used include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Informing Gender-Transformative Peacebuilding:</b> The EMPOW Reform data will help donors and leaders design sustainable post-war recovery programs. It can also support organizations like UN Women in advancing WPS goals and gender integration efforts.</li> <li><b>Supporting Grassroots Initiatives:</b> The EMPOW Agency data will help donors and mediators recognize and support women-led efforts that are often overlooked. This can strengthen women's involvement in peacebuilding and help them work together in different roles.</li> </ol> <p>The project will share its findings open access and through workshops, forums, and dialogues with UN agencies, government donors, and local groups in conflict-affected countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Ethiopia, the Philippines, and Colombia.</p> <p>EMPOW leverage expertise in complex datasets to ensure credibility, interdisciplinary approaches, and stakeholder engagement, promoting active data use. <b>CRAF'd financing is of strategic importance</b> as funding for gender data initiatives has previously been critically inadequate. Financing this novel data will be central for <b>enhancing the rapid responsiveness and adaptability in effective resource mobilization for women's empowerment and security</b>.</p>					
<b>Universal Markers</b>	<b>Gender Equality Marker</b>	<b>Risk</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GEM3 - GEWE is the principal objective of the Key Activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low Risk</li> </ul>				

<b>Optional Markers</b>	<b>Fragile Context</b>		• Yes	
<b>Fund Specific Markers</b>	<b>Funding Window / Direct Cost</b>	<b>Funding Windows</b> • Window A: Critical datasets on complex risks, including datasets and initiatives that enable monitoring and evaluation.		
	<b>Call for Proposals / Round</b>	<b>2024</b> • Fourth Call for Proposals (Gender Data)		
<b>Geographical Scope</b>	<b>Geographical Scope</b>	<b>Name of the Region</b>	<b>Region(s)</b>	<b>Country</b>
	• Global/Interregional		• Oceania • Americas • Africa • Asia • Europe • Antarctica	
<b>Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners</b>	<b>UN Participating Organizations</b>	<b>Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other</b>	<b>New Entities</b>	<b>Implementing Partners</b>
			• PRIO - PRIO	Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver
<b>Programme and Project Cost</b>	<b>Participating Organization</b>	<b>Amount (in USD)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
	<b>Budget Requested</b>			
	PRIO	\$1,200,000.00	We request two tranches. The first in May 2025 of 600,000 to advance work for the first 9 months of the project. On March 1, 2026, of 600,000 to advance work for the final 9 months of the project, in line with 3.1.1 being completed and a critical time in completing the coding of 2.1.1.	
	<b>Total Budget Requested</b>	<b>\$1,200,000.00</b>		
	<b>Tranches</b>			
	Tranche 1		Tranche 2	
	PRIO (50%)	\$600,000.00	PRIO (50%)	\$600,000.00
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$600,000.00</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$600,000.00</b>
	<b>Other Sources (Parallel Funding)</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,200,000.00</b>		
<b>Thematic Keywords</b>				
<b>Programme Duration</b>	<b>Anticipated Start Date</b>	15-May-2025		
	<b>Duration (In months)</b>	18		
	<b>Anticipated End Date</b>	15-Nov-2026		

## Narratives

<b>Title</b>	<b>Text</b>
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Background and General Relevance

To realize SDG 16 on 'peaceful and inclusive societies, achieving SDG 5 on 'gender equality and empower all women and girls' is a necessary condition. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) provides a framework to address the ways in which wars exacerbate gender inequalities, while also recognizing the potential for women's mobilization in peace processes that challenge and transform gendered power dynamics. Hence, to realize SDG 16, UNSCR 1325 is key. And to effectively realize WPS, we urgently need more data.

Currently there is a lack of **granular and structured data** progressively capturing women's mobilization and gender reforms throughout a peace process lifespan. The available data are often in a piecemeal format, not fully interoperable with other leading crisis data, and not capturing long-term impact. This makes it difficult to systematically study how to create sustainable post-war empowerment trajectories. This **urgent data challenge** to WPS progress **can be addressed** by (1) compiling and systematizing UCDP/PRIO agreements data on reforms (3.1.1-3.1.5) and (2) coding women's mobilization (2.1.1.-2.1.5), (3) structuring the data around topics and phases of a peace process long-term. Thereby, we can detect and trace change from early embryonic phases at the localized level to final phase impact at the macro level post-war. Such data would align with the **Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus** by covering early agency instigation in crisis and humanitarian settings to peacebuilding and development post war, including demobilization.

Starting in the 25th anniversary year of Resolution 1325, Women's Empowerment in peace processes (EMPOW) in combination with Women's Activities in Armed Rebellion (WAAR), will provide scientific-based data that support the realization of WPS and Agenda 2030. **A collaboration between PRIO, Uppsala University, and the University of Denver will produce and refine three interoperable datasets: WAAR, EMPOW Reform, and EMPOW Agency.** Combined, these will provide structured data on women's roles in military mobilization and empowerment from 1945 onwards, gender reforms from 1975 onwards, and women's participation in peace processes from 1989 onwards, on a range of **topical and quality indicators** to capture nuanced forms of agency and reforms with a country-year granularity. Hence, this collaboration **broadens the historical scope and provide insights into decisive international empowerment processes.**

**The project team has demonstrated expertise in developing and handling complex datasets**, such as on WPS, political violence, ceasefires, and DDR. We have **sustained collaborations** with the [UCDP data environment](#) and the [Violence and Early Warning System \(VIEWS\)](#), including VIEWS People in Need, funded by CRAF'd. EMPOW will benefit from UCDP's in-depth knowledge of coding and handling complex data on peace and conflict, as well as VIEWS' cutting-edge expertise in Machine Learning, applying active learning to extract information on violence from large [text corpora](#) and data [infrastructure and modelling](#).

The team **collaborates with a diverse consortium of partners which enhances credibility and interdisciplinary approaches and enable us to target a suite of diverse users and stakeholders.** For ex. we collaborate with the [Georgetown Institute for Women Peace and Security](#) on the [WPS index](#), University of Michigan on the [Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict data](#), the [ARC Center of Excellence on Eliminating Violence against Women](#) at Monash University, the [PEACE DIVIDENDS project](#) at the University of Essex, and organize the [PRIO Gender Research Group](#). Scholars and experts of gender, peace, and conflict will be a key user group as our refined data will open new research avenues.

Finally, the team has substantive experience of engaging with policymakers and practitioners, such as with UN Women, UN DPPA, and UNIDIR. PRIO hosts the [Gender Peace and Security Centre](#) and we have substantive networks with NGOs in a large set of conflict-affected countries, such as in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Ethiopia, the Philippines, and Colombia. Building on these experiences, the datasets and the dissemination can be developed in dialogue involving key stakeholders and users in a series of online forums. Through these networks, we ensure that we prioritize the interests of populations in vulnerable situations to leave no-one behind in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda.

Theory of Change

**For EMPOW** to respond to the challenges detailed in the application, we identify the following assumptions and theory of change.

**PRIO assumes:**

- That staff at PRIO and Uppsala University who are working on this project will remain at their respective institutions to deliver the proposed activities.
- That access will be granted to secondary datasets necessary to produce project outputs.
- That the required infrastructure for developing and maintaining the machine-learning component of the project will be available.
- That access will be granted to international stakeholders and local civil society organizations to discuss the data.
- That the EMPOW and WAAR teams will maintain regular communication and ensure the integration of activities and outputs.
- That PRIO's and Uppsala University's operational capacity and financial stability will remain strong.
- That key stakeholders will access and utilize the data to inform program design and implementation through effective knowledge integration.
- That donor countries will continue working toward gender equality, ensuring that PRIO can sustain future fundraising efforts for this project.

If these assumptions remain in place, then the logical framework of this project would be:

**IF EMPOW** collects, codes, and compiles data on gender provisions into the EMPOW Reform dataset **THROUGH** (3.1.1) systematizing data by phase, topic, and quality (3.1.2.) conducting consultations and pilots, and coding implementation and impact data and making long-term data (1975-2025) on gender reforms in peace processes interoperable with UCDP conflict data (3.1.3-3.1.4), **THEN** the *outcome* (3.) of long-term institutionalization of gender reforms in peace agreements, preventing post-conflict declines in women's rights can be achieved.

**AND IF** EMPOW collects, pre-processes, and structures data into the EMPOW Agency dataset **THROUGH** (2.1.1) manually coding of cases to create training data for machine-learning models, (2.1.2.) consulting with local CSOs and experts, and (2.1.3-2.1.4) making long-term data (1989-2025) on women's participation in peace processes interoperable with UCDP conflict data, **THEN** the (2.) *outcome* of increased representation of women in peace negotiations and post-war governance due to evidence-based advocacy can be achieved.

**AND IF** EMPOW Reform and Agency datasets are made interoperable and validated (1.1.3) and made interoperability with the WAAR dataset (1.1.2) **THROUGH** (1.1.1.) regular online meetings between the EMPOW and WAAR teams, compiling and harmonizing data, and (1.1.2) conducting pilots and case-narrative analyses, **THEN** (1.) policymakers, donors, and NGOs can use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively.

**THEN** improved inclusive, science-based, and gender-sensitive policymaking, along with strengthened local capacity to reduce gender-based violence, improve sexual and reproductive health, enhance gender sensitive demobilization processes, and expand access to girls' education would be possible in the *long-term (outcome)*.

Overall, the *impact* would **THEN** be greater resilience and more targeted, timely, and effective support for gender equality when and where it matters most in pursuit of Agenda 2030 and Women, Peace and Security.

**EMPOW's high-quality systematic design will allow for global comparisons and case-studies, enabling detection of trends and lessons learned (for WAAR, see annex). Data collection** utilizes publicly open sources, i.e. news and other media outlets, and policy reports by civil society organizations, donors, and international organizations. Consultations and pilots involve experts and CSOs. The reliance on a variety of sources will ensure that other languages (translated) beyond English will be covered and assist in maintaining an even level of granularity. EMPOW Reform uses iterative frameworks and distinguish between different types of gender provisions, including magnitude and quality. EMPOW Agency draws on the expertise and technology from the in-house VIEWS project to detect and code mobilization of women. The active learning method includes machine learning and **human-in-loop approach, an iterative approach** which allows us to constantly check and retrain the machine to **ensure high-quality data outputs**. Machine-coded data will be validated against humanly coded data iteratively until predictive accuracy cannot be further improved. We will follow established practices on **validation and verification**. For the manual coding of EMPOW Reform, inter-coder reliability checks are applied.

**In terms of models, algorithms, and AI solutions**, EMPOW will rely on state-of-the-art Deep Learning techniques to scrape large corpora of text which enables the provision of high quality, timely, accurate, detailed data. In an iterative framework, active learning employs coupled machine-human interactions while retaining human agency and oversight. This process minimizes the amount of data that are required and reduces human labour, while ensuring consistently high predictive accuracy. The human oversight and reliance on human experts and scholars of gender and peace and conflict dynamics ensure that **potential biases from the algorithm are minimized and enhances fairness and transparency**. By disaggregating by types of agency and gender provisions, the data will allow for **intersectional analysis** of gendered roles and needs in the post-conflict phase. For example, gender provisions can relate to rural women's access to land, or the rights of women belonging to minority or indigenous groups. **In terms of ongoing methods for evaluation and methods adaptation**, information sources will be continuously assessed to ensure reliability. The accuracy of the automatic data collection will be tested on humanly coded data by computing state-of-the-art quantitative metrics, such as Average Precision. Wherever possible, we will include uncertainty estimates.

**To ensure responsible use of data and analytics**, Ethics Reviews and Data Management Plans will be conducted. EMPOW Reform uses macro-level data with limited issues related to respondent confidentiality or risks to participant or researcher safety. In consultations and pilots, the safety of participants will be considered. EMPOW Agency collects or uses no personal data, and the algorithms will not rely on any individual data. We will aim to maximize users' safety and ensure human agency, by 1) informing users about the use of algorithms, 2) making relevant code accessible and transparent through Github.

**Finally, as regards interoperable and open data standards**, EMPOW will be Open Access and standard identifiers in the field will be used to facilitate merging with other existing data sources. This includes four levels: country ID, armed conflict ID, conflict actor ID and peace agreement ID. In order to ensure open access and data sustainability, the data will be made available in standard formats, such as .dta, .xlsx, and .csv. As UCDP already provides an API, we will explore if it is possible to expand their API to include EMPOW data. We will explore whether integration with other platforms, such as HDX, is feasible. We will use standard convention for metadata, and codebook and background documents will be compiled and published. **Active efforts to maximize the use of historical and current data** entail that **metadata** will detail how the datasets have been made interoperable and provide codes for merging. A **limitation addressed** is that data for contemporary peace processes are more detailed compared to historical data. This requires careful analysis of trends over time and that compatibility is assisted by being linked to the UCDP conflict identifiers.

Alignment with and Commitment to  
CRAF'd Principles

The project is dedicated to leveraging data responsibly to support women in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Our approach ensures alignment with CRAF'd principles through the following commitments:

**1. Prioritizing populations in vulnerable situations.** We focus on ensuring that women in fragile and conflict-affected areas are not left behind, aligning with the *2030 Agenda* and *Our Common Agenda*. Our data informs donors on identifying overlooked grassroots partners, fostering cross-sector collaboration, and determining when reform programs should be initiated for sustainable post-war recovery. To achieve this, we will:

- Strengthen local capacity by collaborating with women-led grassroots organizations within our pre-existing networks, ensuring the data is used in contextually relevant ways.
- Prioritize expert analysis by leveraging our team's extensive field experience across various contexts, including Colombia, the Philippines, Uganda, and Nepal.

**2. Commitment to responsible data use.** We will uphold principles of quality, fairness, transparency, and privacy in data collection and analysis. To follow these principles, we will:

- Utilize human-in-the-loop approach to ensure transparency, reduce errors, and improve fairness while maximizing efficiency.
- Conduct an ethical assessment and write data management plans. These adhere to strict ethical standards in data collection and analysis, safeguarding all involved.

**3. Ensuring sustainability and sharing responsibility.** The project integrates dialogue with key stakeholders, including grassroots organizations, donors, and academic institutions, ensuring long-term ownership and collective responsibility for data use and impact. To achieve this, we will:

- Engage stakeholders through expert consultations, workshops, and communication strategies, including policy briefs and social media dissemination.
- Place a strong emphasis on data validation. Manual coding includes inter-coder reliability checks, while AI-driven components employ Deep Learning techniques to enhance accuracy and minimize bias.

**4. Advancing open access and interoperability.** We provide open access to datasets and findings using interoperable standards, reinforcing CRAF'd's commitment to knowledge-sharing while ensuring responsible data dissemination. To achieve this, we will:

- Use standard formats for all data, ensuring data is interoperable with other leading conflict datasets.
- Make all data available through a pedagogical dashboard solution, where users can visualize and/or download data targeted for their specific needs.

**5. Diversifying funding.** The project team has demonstrated experience in funding acquisition and incorporate diverse funding strategies, including grants from international donor cycle. To achieve this, we will:

- Apply to the Research Councils in Norway and Sweden, and to the EU.
- Seek to form partnerships with research institutions globally, ensuring long-term sustainability

By building on UCDP's coding, EMPOW and WAAR are interoperable with leading open-access datasets on violence and related UCDP datasets. There are to date over 60 datasets derived from UCDP used in the global crisis data universe.

#### **Interoperability and standardization**

To ensure **interoperability and maximize synergies**, EMPOW and WAAR adopt:

- Standard unit identifiers provided by UCDP.
- Country identifiers compatible with social science datasets (e.g., Correlates of War country IDs).

These identifiers facilitate **seamless harmonization** of EMPOW into other major datasets on peace and conflict dynamics. Furthermore, they ensure EMPOW adheres to state-of-the-art systematic and definitional standards for coding armed conflict.

#### **Integration with conflict prediction models (VIEWS)**

By aligning with these standards, EMPOW data at the country-year level can be integrated into VIEWS models to analyze:

- How women's participation influences the expected risk and intensity of armed conflict.
- The impact of specific gender reforms on conflict dynamics.

#### **Alignment with global data initiatives**

As a core conflict data provider for organizations such as the UN (UNDP, FAO) and the World Bank, UCDP's integration into World Development Indicators ensures that EMPOW and WAAR datasets align with:

- The CRAF'd ecosystem and global crisis initiatives, such as VIEWS-PIN,
- Leading gender data sources, such as SVAC data and ACLED's Political Violence Targeting Women data.

We will also seek exchange with UN Women on Transformative Outcomes project and Action Aid's Kente threads: Weaving Leadership project.

#### **Stakeholder engagement and applications**

EMPOW and WAAR datasets are being developed with a focus on stakeholder inclusivity and practical use cases. Some key collaborations could include:

- UN Women – Supporting the Peace Processes Monitor with granular agency data and long-term data on gender-transformative reforms.
- UNIDIR's Gender and Disarmament Program – Exploring how women's mobilization in armed groups relates to gender provisions, DDR programs, and long-term empowerment.
- Exchange with Norwegian People's Aid, a humanitarian organization with partners in more than 30 countries, on context relevant data analysis.
- Enter into dialogue with The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation on the relevance of the data in support to peacebuilding.

Consultations to ensure that these datasets can benefit a wide range of users could include:

- Grassroots women's organizations with limited resources, such as those operating in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Ethiopia, the Philippines, and Colombia.
- State actors, donors, and international organizations such as UN Women, UN DPPA, UNIDIR, UNDP, OCHA, the EU, AU, and OSCE.

#### **Impact on peace processes**

To support impacted populations in fragile, crisis-affected settings, the trends, examples, and analysis of the EMPOW data enables:

- Early identification of overlooked grassroots partners in peace processes for donor engagement.
- Better understanding of women's political agency, encouraging proactive participation in negotiations.
- Guidelines for cross-sector engagement between women in the military and civil society.
- Insights on optimal timing for reform programs in peace processes to ensure long-term positive outcomes.

#### **Data accessibility and visualization**

To enhance usability, EMPOW data will be coded at the yearly level and made easily accessible through user-friendly dashboards. These dashboards will:

- Allow stakeholders to analyze trends and patterns over time.
- Provide possibility for real-time analytics for understanding and supporting ongoing peace processes.
- Enable users to track changes, assess impacts, and make data-driven decisions.

By presenting complex data in an intuitive, visual format, these analytics will:

- Support evidence-based resource mobilization for gender-sensitive policies.

	Facilitate the mainstreaming of gender considerations in peacebuilding and policymaking.
Sustainability	<p>We will conduct <b>continuous data validation during the project period to maintain long-term quality post-publication</b>, including validating machine-coded data against human-coded data. This means that we will expand and <b>update the material to</b> cover the 80-year period for WAAR, up to a 50-year period for EMPOW Reform and 35 years for EMPOW Agency. Sustainability is aided by the connection to UCDP and <a href="#">PRIO</a>'s commitment to providing high quality open access data long-term. By building on UCDPs coding, EMPOW and WAAR are interoperable with leading datasets on violence and derivative UCDP datasets, by now numbering over 60 in the global crisis data universe. Post-CRAF'd funding cycle, we aim to obtain additional funds to continue updating the data, ideally annually.</p> <p>To <b>ensure accessibility for the ecosystem</b>, the datasets will remain available open access online over an extended time period through DPCR/PRIO homepages (for WAAR, see annex). The data will be presented in formats suitable both for researchers and practitioners through the dashboard solution. Ensuring data quality post-CRAF'd funding, codebooks and documentation of the coding process will be pedagogically formed to be easily adopted by others. Lessons learnt during the coding process, incl. inter-coded reliability issues, will be made available to inform future updates.</p> <p>In the consortium team, there is also support <b>beyond the project's initial funding cycle</b>, including seeking partnerships with UCDP, to make EMPOW datasets available in PRIO/Uppsala data repositories over time. Research homepages lend themselves well to sustainably making the data accessible to a wide range of users. In this respect, sustainability is supported by EMPOW/WAAR building on the long-term work of the research teams, including access to in-house technical support from VIEWS and the Peace Science Infrastructure project at PRIO, and UCDP at Uppsala University. Sustainability is further enhanced by the proven ability of the research team to generate funding. We plan for future annual updates by seeking additional funding from sources in the Research Councils of Norway and Sweden, and funders specifically supporting data and infrastructure, to diversify funding beyond CRAF'd. This improves the project's sustainability and mitigate financial risks and opens up for analysis and refinement of the research questions; and in extension the ability to further expand the scope of the EMPOW data.</p>
Scalability	<p><b>We will form high-quality systematic designs for EMPOW that enable both global comparisons and case-studies, including detection of time trends and variation across form, topics, and areas.</b> Creating a priority of regions, we will begin with coding conflicts on the African continent, the region with the highest number of <a href="#">armed conflicts since 1989</a>. Thereafter, we aim to apply the design to all other regions to establish global datasets (at a minimum of 75%). The datasets are designed from the outset to be scalable to global scope, conditional on available time and resources. No further investment in infrastructure is required. Scalability is further enabled by EMPOW/WAAR using methodology and coding that ensure inter-operability with leading Open Access datasets on violence, armed conflict, humanitarian crisis, peace processes, development, and democracy, in addition to data on gender equality. Through pilots, coding strategies and case-narratives, we will also <b>form additional partnerships with NGOs and stakeholders</b> to inform design, dissemination, and usability. Consultations and dialogue with experts from women organizations, donors, and international organizations will also limit the risk of biases in interpreting data in a specific geographical context. Thereby we ensure that EMPOW/WAAR contributes to local capacity and integrated expert analysis in the field. We here draw on our extensive international networks.</p> <p>Combined, these efforts make EMPOW/WAAR scalable and enhance its ability to raise awareness about potential biases and alternative explanations for empowerment outcomes. These steps also support <b>future scaling of automation technologies, accommodate increasing data inflows, and enable real-time analytics.</b></p> <p>Notably, the novel machine learning approach to participation data-EMPOW Agency-focuses on detecting and tracing local participation and negotiation. The initial phase involves coding 4–6 cases to develop the design and validate the ML models, with the long-term goal of achieving global coverage. Additionally, the data have the potential for expansion, allowing for more fine-grained information and an extended time series covering longer periods.</p> <p>It is also possible to extend EMPOW Reform data further back in time, though the presence of gender provisions in peace agreements prior to 1975 is limited. Moreover, data quality—particularly regarding implementation of peace agreements—tends to decline in the period before 1975.</p>

Innovation	<p>EMPOW and WAAR will <b>improve efficiency, effectiveness, and scalability. This is needed because</b> existing data is NOT a) detailed enough on women's participation, especially at the local level and in non-state armed groups, b) interoperable across the full lifespan of a peace process, c) designed to cover long-term gender equality outcomes. These are systematic challenges that EMPOW and WAAR will overcome by generating new data and making existing models compatible across process phase and reform topics. Hence, EMPOW allows stakeholders and users to <b>analyse data of real-time</b> importance for policy processes and improve collective capabilities to identify actions that can result in long-term empowerment. Through using <b>visualization tools</b>, such as maps, trend briefs and case-narratives, EMPOW allows for easy access and understanding of how the data can be used in an analysis and scientifically based knowledge. Thereby, <b>the EMPOW data universe helps to improve the speed and flexibility of gender-responsive resource mobilization. It supports the development of new strategies to tackle emerging challenges related to WPS and the SDGs on gender equality and women's empowerment which are key to realize Our Common Agenda.</b> EMPOW and WAAR <b>make use of innovative advanced methodologies in gender data like</b> human-in-the-loop active learning <b>to ensure cutting-edge data</b> collection, curation, and systematizing. These methods will <b>enable us to design novel approaches to tackle longstanding challenges in gender data. By integrating active learning</b> to extract information from <b>large text corpora (e.g., FACTIVA) we can minimize the time and resources spent collecting and maintain the data, while also ensuring high accuracy.</b> EMPOW makes the study of gender transformative reforms more effective by enabling analysis on short, medium, and long-term effects and impact. EMPOW and WAAR combined will, in an innovative manner, also provide data on three intertwined international normative processes; WAAR on women, military recruitment, and militarization from 1945 onwards; EMPOW Reform on gender reform from the 1975 International Women's Year onwards, the period where we see increasing pressure for gender mainstreaming. Lastly, the EMPOW Agency provides novel data on participation from 1989 onwards, when women working for peace take a prominent position eventually resulting in the adoption of UNSCR 1325 in 2000.</p>
Cost Effectiveness	<p>The main cost for the project is human labour, in terms of researchers and research assistant. As project owner, PRIO applies a procedure for reporting the usage of project time and project budgets in line with the requirements of the Research Council of Norway, including alignment with nonprofit principles standards based on which the direct and indirect costs have been calculated. PRIO undergoes a yearly external audit to verify compliance with these standards.</p> <p>Using innovative tools, such as automation and machine learning, will lead to cost-saving. Through the collaboration between PRIO and Uppsala University, we can utilize economies of scale and synergies, while also maximizing project output and outreach by being integrated into existing PRIO/UCDP production environments for quality assurance, storing and disseminating data and results, including in-house technical support from VIEWS and the Peace Science Infrastructure project at PRIO. Uppsala University co-finances part of its own indirect costs. Combined, this means that the open-source foundational datasets will help reduce redundancy and foster ecosystem-wide collaboration by making leading datasets interoperable in the ecosystem.</p> <p>To ensure cost effective use of the project funds, we will complete work plans on the distribution of labour within the project teams and structure of implementation, including detailed time plans for project milestones and deliverables, to ensure effective use of resources and avoid duplication between EMPOW and WAAR. To ensure a consistent approach throughout, we will hold regular project meetings. Coordination includes developing the data management plans, ethical assessments, and data storage issues.</p> <p>Finally, we will complete consultation and dissemination plans, including workshops and dialog forums in line with our emphasis on broad stakeholder engagement. We plan for consultations and workshops to launch the project, including a visit to the UN in NY (August/September and March/April) to discuss collaboration with UN Women, DPPA, and the DPO. We also plan for consultations in relation to case-narratives and pilots, most of which will be carried out online to reach a range of stakeholders and to limit the environmental impact. In terms of dissemination, EMPOW and WAAR can draw on in-house expertise on data presentation and on communication which also decreases the cost for sustaining the datasets over longer time periods.</p>

## SDG Targets

Target	Description
<b>Main Goals</b>	
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>	
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Target	Description
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
<b>Secondary Goals</b>	
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build ef...</b>	
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

## SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
C160701	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
C050101	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
C050501	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
C050a01	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
C050a02	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

## Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Total
	TARGE T_5.1	TARGE T_5.2	TARGE T_5.5	TARGE T_5.a	TARGE T_16.7	TARGE T_17.9	TARGET _17.16	TARGET _17.17	TARGE T_10.2	TARGET _17.18	
PRIO	5	5	5	15	5	5	30	20	5	5	100
<b>Total contribution by target</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Project contribution to SDG by target</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

## List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Document Date	Classification	Featured	Status	Modified By	Modified On
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<a href="#">250325 Overall Budget 2025 PRIQ 27 GOC CRAFd.xlsx</a>	Other Docs	Project		25-Mar-2025	Internal	No	Draft	louise@p rio.org	25-Mar-2025 9:06:38 AM
<a href="#">EMPOW WAAR Budget until 2027.xlsx</a>	Other Docs	Project		21-Feb-2025	Internal	No	Draft	louise@p rio.org	21-Feb-2025 1:04:04 PM
<a href="#">Description and Narrative sections EMPOW_Feb 10.pdf</a>	Other Docs	Project Narrative	Description and Narrative	10-Feb-2025	Internal	No	Draft	louise@p rio.org	10-Feb-2025 2:58:05 PM

## Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description
1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively.		Our focus is on ensuring that women in fragile and conflict-affected settings are not left behind, fostering inclusive mediation and post-conflict development in alignment with the 2030 Agenda and Our Common Agenda.
	1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.	Three open access datasets that are interoperable with leading dataset in the crisis universe. Coded by peace process phase and year to be interoperable with UCDP coding.

Outcome	Output	Description			
<b>Activities</b>					
<b>Title</b>		<b>Description</b>	<b>Lead Participating Organization</b>	<b>Participating Organization</b>	<b>Other Organizations</b>
1.1.1 Regular online meetings between the EMPOW and WAAR teams		(a) Conduct quarterly meetings throughout the project period to ensure that the three datasets interoperable and each other and with UCDP; through (b) Dialogue on dataset structures and coding decisions as part of bi-monthly meetings; (c) Consultations with staff at the UCDP.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University  Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver
1.1.2. Conduct joint EMPOW/WAAR pilots and joint outreach		(a) Conduct pilots to explore the dynamics of women's inclusion in military wings and the (potential) relationship to inclusion of gender provisions in peace agreements and long-term impact; (b) Conduct one joint seminar.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University  Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver
1.1.3. Secure meetings and coordinate with UN and Non-UN agencies to strengthen data usage and explore long-term funding		(a) Explore an MOU with UN Women on data exchange and support; (b) Engage with UNIDIR; (c) Trips to NY, Geneva, and Brussels to engage with stakeholders; (d) Engage with the Norwegian and Swedish Ministries for Foreign Affairs and NORAD/SIDA to promote data use and support; (e) Conduct meetings with non-UN agencies, including CSOs.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University

Outcome	Output	Description
	1.1.4. Validation of datasets and feedback mechanisms for EMPOW Agency and EMPOW Reform consistency and interoperability (for WAAR, see also annex).	<p>(a) Presentations of EMPOW dataset design and drafts at Research Group at PRIO (including VIEWS representatives); (b) Presentation of EMPOW dataset design and drafts at the research seminar at Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University (including UCDP representatives); (c) Consultation with experts at the University of Essex, the Center on Eliminating Violence Against Women at Monash University; (d) Consultations with donors, such as UN Women, UNIDIR, UN DPPA, and CSOs, including women's organizations from conflict areas.</p>
	1.1.5. Dissemination and user engagement	<p>(a) Write and disseminate at least three data briefs (one on Agency, one on Reforms, one on WAAR/EMPOW); (b) Conduct an online project launch event in 2025 and a closing event in 2027 at the project's conclusion involving potential users and stakeholders; (c) Utilize social media dissemination (such as LinkedIn), write at least two posts for popular research dissemination platforms (such as The Global Observatory), and publish regular updates in newsletters (such as the PRIO GPS Center Newsletter); (d) Arrange two online webinars on how to utilize the datasets.</p>
2. Increased representation of women in peace negotiations and post-war governance due to evidence-based advocacy.		25 years after the adoption of UNSCR 1325, women remain much underrepresented in peace negotiations. Simultaneously, we have strong indications that women are mobilized for peace in various forms in a majority of conflict areas. To capture the scale and forms this takes, we need to utilize modern methodologies, such as machine learning. This granular data improves our understanding of women's agency as we can detect and trace mobilization from early embryonic phases at the localized level to post-war governance. This enables forming targeted policies and tools globally and for specific contexts.
	2.1 Open access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW Agency dataset on women's mobilization and agency for peace.	Sustainable, well-maintained and actionable dataset developed beyond project life cycle on forms and degree of women's mobilization for peace. Coded by peace process phase and year to be interoperable with EMPOW Reform and in line with UCDP coding.

Outcome	Output	Description																									
	<p><b>Activities</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 142 711 241">Title</th> <th data-bbox="711 142 906 241">Description</th> <th data-bbox="906 142 1040 241">Lead Participating Organization</th> <th data-bbox="1040 142 1170 241">Participating Organization</th> <th data-bbox="1170 142 1328 241">Other Organizations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 241 711 667">2.1.1 Manually code cases to create training data for machine-learning models and apply to data</td> <td data-bbox="711 241 906 667">(a) Develop structure and codebook, and identify data sources; (b) Data acquisition, pre-processing and structuring; (c) Manually code 3-4 cases to create training data for the ML Models; (d) Conduct iterative Training and Active Learning Models validation; (e) Apply to data (1089-2025) by regional priority.</td> <td data-bbox="906 241 1040 667">PRIO - PRIO</td> <td data-bbox="1040 241 1170 667"></td> <td data-bbox="1170 241 1328 667">Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 667 711 1115">2.1.2. Consult with stakeholders, and users, including local CSOs and experts</td> <td data-bbox="711 667 906 1115">(a) Conduct four online dialogues and consultations with UN Women, International NGOs (such as the Norwegian People's Aid) and grass root women's organizations in a select number of conflict areas on design and data; (b) Hold three dialogues with a varied set of users to ensure usability and applications of EMPOW.</td> <td data-bbox="906 667 1040 1115">PRIO - PRIO</td> <td data-bbox="1040 667 1170 1115"></td> <td data-bbox="1170 667 1328 1115">Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1115 711 1360">2.1.3. Make long-term data (1989-2025) on women's participation in peace processes interoperable with UCDP conflict data</td> <td data-bbox="711 1115 906 1360">(a) Consultations with UCDP at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research in Uppsala University</td> <td data-bbox="906 1115 1040 1360">PRIO - PRIO</td> <td data-bbox="1040 1115 1170 1360"></td> <td data-bbox="1170 1115 1328 1360">Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1360 711 1612">2.1.4. Launch of well-maintained, and actionable EMPOW Agency dataset sustainable beyond project life cycle.</td> <td data-bbox="711 1360 906 1612">(a) Conduct dashboard development and UI integration, and (b) consult with users; (c) Publish dataset, code book, and briefs on trends at PRIO and Uppsala University home pages.</td> <td data-bbox="906 1360 1040 1612">PRIO - PRIO</td> <td data-bbox="1040 1360 1170 1612"></td> <td data-bbox="1170 1360 1328 1612">Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	2.1.1 Manually code cases to create training data for machine-learning models and apply to data	(a) Develop structure and codebook, and identify data sources; (b) Data acquisition, pre-processing and structuring; (c) Manually code 3-4 cases to create training data for the ML Models; (d) Conduct iterative Training and Active Learning Models validation; (e) Apply to data (1089-2025) by regional priority.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University	2.1.2. Consult with stakeholders, and users, including local CSOs and experts	(a) Conduct four online dialogues and consultations with UN Women, International NGOs (such as the Norwegian People's Aid) and grass root women's organizations in a select number of conflict areas on design and data; (b) Hold three dialogues with a varied set of users to ensure usability and applications of EMPOW.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University	2.1.3. Make long-term data (1989-2025) on women's participation in peace processes interoperable with UCDP conflict data	(a) Consultations with UCDP at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research in Uppsala University	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University	2.1.4. Launch of well-maintained, and actionable EMPOW Agency dataset sustainable beyond project life cycle.	(a) Conduct dashboard development and UI integration, and (b) consult with users; (c) Publish dataset, code book, and briefs on trends at PRIO and Uppsala University home pages.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University	
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<p><b>3. Long-term institutionalization of gender reforms in peace agreements, preventing post-conflict declines in women's rights.</b></p>		<p>Post-war periods often see a decline in women's rights in the longer term. A key challenge appears to be related to institutionalization of women's rights in a peace process. The EMPOW Reform dataset captures inclusion, implementation and impact of gender reforms. This improves our understanding of how to enable and enforce institutionalization and realization of women's rights in line with WPS and to create a more gender equal and sustainable peace.</p>																									
	<p><b>3.1. Open access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW Reform dataset on type and quality of gender transformative reforms.</b></p>	<p>Sustainable, well-maintained and actionable dataset developed beyond project life cycle on gender provisions by type and quality, including implementation degree and impact. Coded by peace process phase and year to be interoperable with EMPOW Agency and in line with UCDP coding.</p>																									

Outcome	Output	Description			
	<b>Activities</b>				
	<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Lead Participating Organization</b>	<b>Participating Organization</b>	<b>Other Organizations</b>
	3.1.1 Create design and collect and systematize data on gender provisions by phase, topic, and quality.	(a) Create design; (b) Code new data, and compile and synchronize emerging and existing gender provision datasets at UCDP/PRIO; (c) Harmonize and systematize data on provisions by peace process phases, topic, and quality.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University
	3.1.2. Consult with stakeholders, and users, including local CSOs and experts and to conduct pilots and write case-narratives.	(a) Conduct four online dialogues and consultations with UN Women, International CSOs (such as the Norwegian People's Aid) and grass root women's organizations in a select number of conflict areas; (b) conduct two pilots on the connection between integration, implementation and impact of gender provisions with expert and CSO input on design and data; (c) Hold three dialogues with a varied set of users to ensure usability and applications of EMPOW.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University
	3.1.3. Code implementation and impact data (1975-2025) on gender reforms in peace processes and make it interoperable with UCDP conflict data.	(a) Code data on implementation and impact; (b) Consultations with UCDP staff at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University
	3.1.4. Launch of well-maintained, and actionable EMPOW Reform dataset sustainable beyond project life cycle.	(a) Prepare pedagogical webpage and conduct dashboard development and UI integration; (b) consult with users; (c) Publish dataset, code book, case-narratives, and briefs on trends at PRIO and Uppsala University home pages.	PRIO - PRIO		Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University

## Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.												

## Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Project partners involved in the implementation of the project.		This indicator aims to measure the number project partners ('participating organizations' and 'implementing partners') involved in the implementation of the project.	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	3	2027	<p><b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively.</p> <p><b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.</p>

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Project partners from fragile and/or crisis-affected settings.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the number project partners specifically from fragile and/or crisis affected setting directly (participating organizations) and indirectly (implementing partners) involved in the management of the project.	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	2027	0	
Downloads and/or users of project outputs.		This indicator aims to measure the use and dissemination of project outputs by tracking the number of downloads and/or users of the project outputs.	Surveys, interviews, internal statistics.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2026	500	2030	<p><b>Outcome</b>: 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively.</p> <p><b>Output</b>: 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.</p>

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Downloads and/or users of project outputs from stakeholders in fragile and/or crisis-affected settings.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the use and dissemination of project outputs by tracking the number of downloads and/or users specifically in fragile and/or crisis-affected settings.	Surveys, interviews, internal statistics.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	250	2027	
Datasets provided by the project.		This indicator aims to measure the provision and dissemination of datasets by the project to stakeholders.	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	3	2027	<p><b>Outcome :</b> 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively.</p> <p><b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.</p>

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Datasets provided with granularity at the sub-national level or below (spatial resolution).		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	3	2027	
	Datasets provided with at least monthly granularity, (temporal resolution).		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	0	2027	
	Datasets provided that are disaggregated by sex, age, disability, etc. (at least one).		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	3	2027	
	Datasets provided with open access.		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	3	2027	
	Datasets provided in non-proprietary formats,	E.g., csv, json, xml, txt, sql (not dta, spss or similar proprietary file formats).	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	3	2027	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Analytics products provided by the project.		This indicator aims to measure the provision and dissemination of analytics products by the project to stakeholders.	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	5	0	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.
	Analytics products that are leveraged for action frameworks, including for anticipatory action.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the provision of analytics products that are action frameworks or part thereof (linking analysis to policy / programming recommendations).	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	5	2027	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Analytics products that allow comparison by sex, age, disability, etc. (at least one).		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	5	2027	
	Analytics products with open access.		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	5	2027	
	Analytics products provided with open source code.		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	5	2027	
External reports and other tangible products that feature data or analytics from the project.		This indicator aims to measure external reports and other tangible products that feature data or analytics from the project.	Internal tracking.	Other	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	30	2030	<p><b>Outcome</b>: 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively.</p> <p><b>Output</b>: 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.</p>

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
People in fragile and crisis-affected settings benefitting from earlier, faster, more targeted and dignified assistance as a result of project outputs.		This indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs have contributed to supporting people in fragile and crisis-affected settings earlier, faster, and in a more targeted and dignified way.	Surveys, reports, other documents, assessments, statistics etc.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	20000000	2030	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Stakeholders that use project outputs to support crisis action.		This indicator aims to measure the extent to which entities use project outputs for crisis action, including for programming, decision-making, and resource allocation.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	50	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.
	Stakeholders that use project outputs for crisis anticipation,	This indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs are used by entities specifically for crisis anticipation, including for programming, decision-making, and resource allocation.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	50	2027	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Stakeholders that use project outputs for crisis prevention.	This indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs are used by entities specifically for crisis prevention, including for programming, decision-making, and resource allocation.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	50	2027	
	Stakeholders that use project outputs for crisis response.	This indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs are used by entities specifically for crisis response, including for programming, decision-making, and resource allocation.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	50	2027	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Multilateral funding instruments and other entities that use project outputs to facilitate funding decisions .		This indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project results are used by multilateral funding instruments and other entities to inform funding decisions. The indicator focuses on the use of project outputs, such as data, evidence, and analysis, to support the decision-making processes of funding instruments and other entities involved in crisis action.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/ emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Investment	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	30	2030	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Funding allocated for crisis action with the support of project outputs.		This indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs are used to facilitate funding decisions related to crisis action. The indicator focuses on the amount of funding allocated to crisis action that can be directly / indirectly attributed to the use of project outputs, such as data, evidence, and analysis, in decision-making processes.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/ emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Investment	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	30 mil	0	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Funding allocated for crisis action specifically in fragile settings.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs are used to facilitate funding decisions related to crisis action specifically in fragile contexts. The indicator focuses on the amount of funding allocated to crisis action that can be directly / indirectly attributed to the use of project outputs, such as data, evidence, and analysis, in decision-making processes.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/ emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Investment	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	30000000	2027	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Knowledge and capacity building Initiatives conducted as part of the project.		This indicator aims to measure the provision of knowledge and capacity building initiatives by the project to stakeholders. The indicator reflects the extent to which the project has supported the development of skills, knowledge, and expertise related to the project's goals and objectives.	Internal tracking.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	6	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Participants in knowledge and capacity initiatives as part of this project.		This indicator aims to measure the number of individuals who have participated in knowledge and capacity building initiatives provided by the project. The indicator reflects the extent to which the project has engaged stakeholders in the development of skills, knowledge, and expertise related to the project's goals and objectives.	Surveys, registration statistics.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	150	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.
	Non-male participants in knowledge and capacity initiatives as part of this project.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the number of non-male individuals who have participated in knowledge and capacity building initiatives provided by the project.	Surveys, registration statistics.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	100	2027	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Participants from fragile and crisis-affected settings in knowledge and capacity initiatives as part of this project.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the number of individuals from fragile and crisis affected settings who have participated in knowledge and capacity building initiatives provided by the project.	Surveys, registration statistics.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	85	2027	
	Non-male participants from fragile and crisis-affected settings in knowledge and capacity initiatives as part of this project.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the number of non-male individuals from fragile and crisis affected settings who have participated in knowledge and capacity building initiatives provided by the project.	Surveys, registration statistics.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	60	2027	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Publications produced as part of this project.		This indicator aims to measure the number and quality of publications produced by the project, which may include scientific reports, best practices, guidelines, and other types of knowledge products. The indicator reflects the extent to which the project has generated new knowledge, shared best practices, and disseminated findings related to the project's goals and objectives.	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	10	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Understanding of the datasets / analytical tools by the key stakeholders.		This indicator aims to measure the level of comfortability and technical understanding of the datasets or analytical tool provided as part of the project.	Surveys, interviews, internal statistics.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Percentage	0	2025	80	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.

## Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Number of discreet times the EMPOW Agency dataset was downloaded				Other	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	25	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 2. Increased representation of women in peace negotiations and post-war governance due to evidence-based advocacy. <b>Output:</b> 2.1 Open access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW Agency dataset on women's mobilization and agency for peace.
No components available.												
Number of discreet times the EMPOW Reform dataset was downloaded				Other	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	25	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 3. Long-term institutionalization of gender reforms in peace agreements, preventing post-conflict declines in women's rights. <b>Output:</b> 3.1. Open access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW Reform dataset on type and quality of gender transformative reforms.

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No components available.												
Number of events (workshops, conferences, briefings) where the dataset or findings were presented				Other	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	20	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.
No components available.												

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Number of user feedback submissions received to improve the dataset and related products				Other	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	10	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.
No components available.												

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Joint EMPOW/WAAR project meetings and events				Other	At closure	Others	Number	0	2025	10	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.
No components available.												

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Number of innovative tools on machine learning and applications used for data mining				Other	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	1	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 2. Increased representation of women in peace negotiations and post-war governance due to evidence-based advocacy. <b>Output:</b> 2.1 Open access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW Agency dataset on women's mobilization and agency for peace.
No components available.												

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Number of policies reformed / decisions made/ actions taken				Policy	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	5	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.
No components available.												

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Number of innovative visualization tools, such as dashboards used in the project				Other	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	1	2027	<b>Outcome</b> : 1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively. <b>Output:</b> 1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.
No components available.												
Number of project website visits				Other	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	300	2027	
No components available.												

## Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Data disruption or loss	• Operational	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Bi-monthly data backups in safe data storage system, safety measures including firewalls, PRIO IT support and oversight.	PRIO, Uppsala University, University of Denver
Lack of reliable information sources to code data, including granularity issues		Medium	Unlikely	Major	Rely on alternative open-access and reliable sources, such as text already annotated from UCDP-coding system, humanitarian reports, NGO reports.	PRIO, Uppsala University, University of Denver

Licence disruption or issues preventing access to FACTIVA (medium, possible, moderate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational</li> </ul>	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Use text already annotated and available through existing dataset such as UCDP, datasets on mass mobilisations or civil society movements, and replication datasets from academic studies.	PRIO, Uppsala University, University of Denver
Obstacles in engaging with policymakers and stake-holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational</li> </ul>	Low	Unlikely	Major	Leverage existing PRIO, Uppsala University, University of Denver's network of UN agencies, governmental and non-governmental decision-makers and other stakeholders; disseminate the results of the project widely through podcasts, guest lectures, and blogposts to maximise stakeholder engagement even if obstacles to a direct involvement with policy-makers arise	PRIO, Uppsala University, University of Denver
Political sensitivities and contentions leading to misuse of data/results or targeting of stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational</li> <li>Political</li> <li>Social and Environmental</li> <li>Financial</li> </ul>	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Active dissemination and information strategies to promote constructive narratives, and active stakeholder engagement to mitigate risks	PRIO, Uppsala University, University of Denver
Shortfall of complementary funding to update/complete datasets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial</li> <li>Operational</li> </ul>	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Active application strategy and collaboration with members in our diverse consortium of partners and key stakeholder engagement on use and applications to identify funding opportunities.	PRIO, Uppsala University, University of Denver

## Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	PRIO (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	\$397,900.00	\$397,900.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		\$0.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		\$0.00
4. Contractual services		\$0.00
5. Travel	\$17,661.00	\$17,661.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$545,700.00	\$545,700.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$160,234.00	\$160,234.00
<b>Project Costs Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,121,495.00</b>	<b>\$1,121,495.00</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs	\$78,504.65	\$78,504.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,199,999.65</b>	<b>\$1,199,999.65</b>

## Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2025

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	PRIO (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	2025	The main costs in the EMPOW project are salary costs for staff at PRIO for coding and producing the datasets and engaging with stakeholders and users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 researchers, part time throughout the project period</li> <li>- 1 data scientist, part time throughout the project period</li> <li>- 1 Research assistant throughout the project period.</li> </ul>	\$198,950.00	\$198,950.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2025			\$0.00

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	PRIO (7%) *	Total
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2025			\$0.00
4. Contractual services	2025			\$0.00
5. Travel	2025	Travel for key stakeholder engagement, most likely to meet those at the UNHQ in NY, such as UN Women and DPPA, and including CSOs active in relation to the UN in NY.	\$8,830.00	\$8,830.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2025	- University of Denver: \$200,000 - See the full project document in the annex for details. - Uppsala University: \$72850 - Uppsala University contributes 2 researchers for coding and merging of EMPOW Reform and for ensuring interoperability between EMPOW Reform/Agency and UCDP.	\$272,850.00	\$272,850.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2025	As an independent non-profit research organization without basic/governmental support for its infrastructure, PRIO needs to budget the full cost of its projects. This post includes shared costs at organization level, including finance, administration and other infrastructure costs as well as office costs, IT support etc.	\$80,117.00	\$80,117.00
<b>Project Costs Sub Total</b>			<b>\$560,747.00</b>	<b>\$560,747.00</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs			\$39,252.29	\$39,252.29
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$599,999.29</b>	<b>\$599,999.29</b>

## Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2026

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	PRIO (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	2026	The main costs in the EMPOW project are salary costs for staff at PRIO for coding and producing the datasets and engaging with stakeholders and users: - 4 researchers, part time throughout the project period - 1 data scientist, part time throughout the project period - 1 Research assistant throughout the project period.	\$198,950.00	\$198,950.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2026			\$0.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2026			\$0.00
4. Contractual services	2026			\$0.00
5. Travel	2026	Travel for key stakeholder engagement, most likely to meet those at the UNHQ in Geneva, such as UNIDIR, and including CSOs active in relation to the UN.	\$8,831.00	\$8,831.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2026	- University of Denver: \$200,000 - See the full project document in the annex for details. - Uppsala University: \$72850 - Uppsala University contributes 2 researchers for coding and merging of EMPOW Reform and for ensuring interoperability between EMPOW Reform/Agency and UCDP.	\$272,850.00	\$272,850.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2026	As an independent non-profit research organization without basic/governmental support for its infrastructure, PRIO needs to budget the full cost of its projects. As an independent non-profit research organization without basic/governmental support for its infrastructure, PRIO needs to budget the full cost of its projects. This post includes shared costs at organization level, including finance, administration and other infrastructure costs as well as office costs, IT support etc.	\$80,117.00	\$80,117.00
<b>Project Costs Sub Total</b>			<b>\$560,748.00</b>	<b>\$560,748.00</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs			\$39,252.36	\$39,252.36
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$600,000.36</b>	<b>\$600,000.36</b>

## Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche		Total
Tranche 1	PRIO (50%)	\$600,000.00
Tranche 2	PRIO (50%)	\$600,000.00

Tranche		Total
		\$1,200,000.00

## Programme Outcome Costs

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame							
				2025				2026			
				2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1. Policymakers, donors, and NGOs use EMPOW/WAAR data to design inclusive peacebuilding programs and allocate resources effectively.											
		1.1. Open Access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW and WAAR datasets on women's mobilization in war and for peace and on gender transformative reforms throughout a conflict cycle.									
		1.1.1 Regular online meetings between the EMPOW and WAAR teams	PRIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		1.1.2. Conduct joint EMPOW/WAAR pilots and joint outreach	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		1.1.3. Secure meetings and coordinate with UN and Non-UN agencies to strengthen data usage and explore long-term funding	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		1.1.4. Validation of datasets and feedback mechanisms for EMPOW Agency and EMPOW Reform consistency and interoperability (for WAAR, see also annex).	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		1.1.5. Dissemination and user engagement	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2. Increased representation of women in peace negotiations and post-war governance due to evidence-based advocacy.											
		2.1 Open access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW Agency dataset on women's mobilization and agency for peace.									
		2.1.1 Manually code cases to create training data for machine-learning models and apply to data	PRIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		2.1.2. Consult with stakeholders, and users, including local CSOs and experts	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		2.1.3. Make long-term data (1989-2025) on women's participation in peace processes interoperable with UCDP conflict data	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		2.1.4. Launch of well-maintained, and actionable EMPOW Agency dataset sustainable beyond project life cycle.	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3. Long-term institutionalization of gender reforms in peace agreements, preventing post-conflict declines in women's rights.											
		3.1. Open access, interoperable, and user friendly EMPOW Reform dataset on type and quality of gender transformative reforms.									
		3.1.1 Create design and collect and systematize data on gender provisions by phase, topic, and quality.	PRIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		3.1.2. Consult with stakeholders, and users, including local CSOs and experts and to conduct pilots and write case-narratives.	PRIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		3.1.3. Code implementation and impact data (1975-2025) on gender reforms in peace processes and make it interoperable with UCDP conflict data.	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		3.1.4. Launch of well-maintained, and actionable EMPOW Reform dataset sustainable beyond project life cycle.	PRIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

## Signatures

**PRIO: PRIO (Digital)**

Dr Henrik Urdal

urdal@prio.org

**SIGNATURE:**



**DATE:**

April 16, 2025