

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): South Sudan	
Project Title: Women's Leadership and Political Participation During South Sudan's Transitional Period	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00140011	
PBF modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	project If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UN Women and UNDP	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): National Transformational Leadership Institute, South Sudan Women Coalition, and SSUEMOP The local CSOs are; Men4Women, EVE Organisation for Women Development, Lukluk Community Association for Development, National Press Club, Center for Inclusive Governance, Peace, and Justice, Women Progressive Organization, Recovery and Access to Commonly Best Optimism, Tukul Africa, Gender Observatory group. The government entities are; The women parliamentary Caucus, Ministry of peacebuilding, Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare, Ministry of parliamentary affairs, The transitional National Legislative Assembly, Political Parties Council	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 36 months+6 months NCE. New end date 30th June 2026	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: National (Juba) and Sub-national (Greater Pibor Administrative Area and Malakal)	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	

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¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

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Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UN Women: \$ 1,500,000

UNDP: \$ 1,500,000

Total: \$3,000,000

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): xxxx

PBF 1st tranche (40%):

UN Women: \$ 600,000

UNDP: \$ 600,000

Total: \$ 1,200,000

PBF 2nd tranche* (40%):

UN Women: \$ 600,000

UNFP: \$ 600,000

Total: \$ 1,200,000

PBF 3rd tranche* (20%):

UN Women: \$300,000

UNDP: \$ 300,000

Total: \$ 600,000

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): The main goal of the project is to tackle the barriers that keep women, especially young women, at the margins of decision-making, political leadership and participation as a means to build social cohesion and peace. The project is based on the understanding that extreme gender inequality in South Sudan is a root cause of the country's fragmentation, instability and is a critical variable in the cycle of violence. The assumption is that, addressing gender inequality in women's political participation will support nation-building and help to create positive peace and stability. The project will work to overcome structural barriers, such as pervasive intersubjective notions that women are merely domestic actors that are not well disposed to leadership. Target populations will include the most marginalized women, such as women in Pibor and Malakal, which will be connected to state and national levels of engagement to voice their concerns and influence policy. By connecting local, state and national constituents and institutions, a social cohesiveness, which is presently missing, is expected to develop. Furthermore, the inclusion of women, especially young women, in decision-making, political participation and peace processes will decrease their marginalization and presumably the societal and political disintegration resulting from their exclusion. The approach will be intergenerational. As this project will span South Sudan's election period, young women, who are not yet well integrated into political parties or government, need support to gain a foothold into these realms. Approximately 74% of South Sudan's population is under the age of 30, yet political parties and government are largely run by the country's elders with little participation of youth. Integration of young women, and youth overall, into party politics will be one of the central efforts. Lastly, the project seeks sustainable change that will help ensure women's political participation in the future. Young women also need support for entry to key peace processes which are ongoing in different areas of South Sudan such as Pibor and Malakal, two target areas of the project. Legislation for women's equal rights is an important goal of this project, which will ensure women's equal rights in all realms including the effective implementation of the 35% quota for women's political participation in the Revitalized Agreement of the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). This legislation is a foundational peace measure that is necessary for the ability of women to address all issues including ones thought traditionally to be in men's domain. Gender legislation will be promoted not as merely a women's issue but a society-wide one to be driven not only by women leaders but by their male counterparts as well. Essentially, like other forms of inequality, gender inequality is not merely women's problem, it is the whole nation's problem.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth

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organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth, and marginalized groups):

The in-country project consultation process prior to submission to the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) was comprehensive and inclusive, ensuring alignment with national priorities and stakeholder needs. The process began in October 2022 with consultations involving key national institutions such as the Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare, which provided guidance on gender-sensitive approaches, and the Ministry of Peacebuilding, the government entity responsible for coordinating Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) initiatives. These engagements ensured that the project design adhered to national frameworks and complemented ongoing peacebuilding efforts.

In November 2022, the academic and civil society actors played a significant role in shaping the project. The University of Juba – National Transformation Leadership Institute contributed expertise on leadership and governance, while organizations such as SSUDEMOP and the Coalition of Women of South Sudan, which comprises 50 member organizations, provided critical insights on women’s political participation and grassroots priorities. Additionally, the Women Parliamentarians Caucus was consulted to strategize on mobilizing male parliamentarians to champion gender equality, reinforcing the project’s advocacy component.

Broader stakeholder engagement was facilitated through consultations with civil society groups, including women and youth organizations, and marginalized communities. The Gender Observatory Group conducted direct community-level consultations in June 2025, ensuring that local voices informed project priorities. Furthermore, the Center for Inclusive Governance and Peacebuilding Justice (CIGPJ) convened a nationwide dialogue from November 19-21, 2025, on the status of the peace process, which provided valuable input for redesigning the project to better respond to emerging challenges and opportunities.

At the UN level, the UNMISS Gender Section was identified as a key stakeholder, and plans were made to share project focus areas and coordinate activities to maximize impact. A consultation was also held at the Project Management Team (PMT) in November 2022 under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) to discuss needs, priorities, and agree on strategies for optimal use of the PBF opportunity. This multi-layered consultation process ensured that the project is inclusive, context-specific, and aligned with both national and community-level priorities.

In addition, the African Union Solidarity Mission to South Sudan from November 17-18, 2025, on **“Homegrown Solutions, Women-Led Peace for South Sudan”** consulted with 100 women across various sectors, amplifying their voices in national dialogues on mediation, constitutional review, transitional justice, and the ratification of the Maputo Protocol. This mission, convened by the Office of the Special Envoy on WPS (OSE-WPS) in collaboration with the Mediation and Dialogue Unit (MDU), Women, Gender and Youth Directorate (WGYD), and the Gender, Peace and Security Programme (GPSP), reaffirmed the AU’s commitment to supporting gender-responsive peacebuilding. It provided a platform to assess progress on WPS implementation and renew partnerships with regional and international stakeholders to ensure an inclusive transition process.

In February 2025, consultation was also done with the Political Parties council to evaluate the extent to which fully registered political parties in South Sudan are complying with the 35% affirmative action quota for women’s representation, as stipulated in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). The consultation aimed to provide a critical reflection on party structures, leadership dynamics, policy frameworks, and the practical realities facing women in political spaces across the country

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In June 2025, a reflection workshop took place with women political leaders and aimed to critically assess the current state of women's leadership and participation in South Sudan's political and peacebuilding processes, especially in light of the extended transitional period and the implementation of the R-ARCSS. Key discussions revolved around the challenges of low grassroots representation, insufficient funding, systemic failures, and the critical underrepresentation of women in the security sector and peace negotiations. The workshop culminated in a series of concrete resolutions and actionable recommendations, emphasizing the urgent need for accelerated R-ARCSS implementation, enhanced capacity building, robust advocacy, and accountability from political parties to ensure women's full and meaningful inclusion.

The 5th Annual Women's conference that took place from October 30-31, 2025, discussed critical issues related to Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) in South Sudan. The consultations acknowledged progress made under the WPS agenda but raised serious concerns about the persistent removal and replacement of women leaders by men across all levels of government, as well as the limited appointment and promotion of women in executive, legislative, judicial, and organized forces, which undermines the 35% affirmative action quota for women's representation at national and state levels. Participants highlighted insecurity caused by armed conflicts and inter-communal violence, compounded by climate shocks such as floods that have displaced vulnerable populations, including women, girls, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Additional challenges identified included deepening poverty, currency depreciation, gender-based violence (GBV), high maternal mortality, illiteracy, cybercrimes, forced displacement, disrupted schooling, delayed salaries for civil servants, youth-related crimes, substance abuse, and manipulation of youth. Concerns were also raised about moral decline across generations and limited service delivery in health, education, and infrastructure, all of which threaten peace, security, and social rights. The conference concluded with strong recommendations urging the government to accelerate legislative reforms, allocate adequate resources to relevant ministries, and enforce gender-responsive laws. A communiqué was issued, outlining key demands and a call to action for advancing women's participation in peacebuilding and governance.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 3

Specify 100% and \$3 millions of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender

⁵ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

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equality and women's empowerment ⁶:

The project will carry out interventions that contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment and that will raise awareness of the link between gender inequality, conflict violence; and gender equality as a peace multiplier. Analysis will be conducted on gender inequality as a variable in conflict and on violence against women in politics. There is little data recorded in South Sudan on the impediments to women's leadership and political participation especially as it relates to violence women encounter in the political sphere. The data will help the project management understand the risk of harm that women could be exposed to as they seek an increased participation in politics. The analysis generated will guide a do no harm strategy to mitigate the risk of harm and protect participants and women leaders. By enhancing women's participation in politics, the project will expand opportunities for women to give voice to their perspectives; and to influence dialogues, debates, policies and processes critical to building and sustaining peace. At least 35% women representation within local peace committees and the Council of Traditional Authorities and Leaders (COTAL) will be targeted in line with R-ARCSS commitments. While the 35% quota is the minimum that the project aims to achieve, the project is expected to lay a foundation for more equitable participation of women and men in political processes.

Local, national, regional and international learning, consultations, and dialogues will have more than 35% women's representation. These are consultations and dialogues related to topics that address a range of issues including conflict, gender equality and women's empowerment. The idea is to have women lead and participate in all aspects politics, decision-making and governance. By challenging stereotypes of women the marginalization of women, especially young women, will be reduced and a more cohesive, and peaceful society will result. Overall, the project will support peace and the country's political, economic and social stability by securing more inclusive and democratic processes.

To diminish barriers for women's inclusion, the project will raise awareness through government, political parties, media, CSOs and opportunities for women's participation will be created. Awareness will also be raised regarding gender inequality as a conflict driver and as a concern for all citizens. Furthermore, there will be direct technical support to women leaders, women government representatives, candidates, CSOs and women-led organizations to strengthen their capacities and support their participation in a broad spectrum of policy issues. The support will consist of training regarding political processes, peacebuilding, the country's policy priorities, law, advocacy, budgeting and establishing a Gender Equality Fund. A Women's Peace and Security Advisor will be seconded from UN Women to the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare. Furthermore, women leaders, women organizations, and CSOs will be assisted through training for political participation including electoral processes and gender sensitive analysis to address gender inequality as a driver of conflict and instability. The aim is to lessen South Sudan's fragility, and build social cohesion by securing more inclusive and democratic processes through the strengthening of women's presence and authority in political spheres. Advocacy will be undertaken to pass the Gender Equality Affirmative Action Bill 2022 for women's representation and women will be encouraged to launch awareness campaigns for issues other than gender so that they are not confined to just 'women' issues.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

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Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one) 8: 2.2

This project contributes to the SDCF/UNDAF outcomes and the SDGs.

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: This project contributes to the Outcome **1 of UNSDCF** : Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and participate in more transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance that protects and promotes human rights, enables the consolidation of peace, establishes the rule of law and ensures access to justice for all.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 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.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target: 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

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels

Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Type of submission: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (6 months and new end date): June 30, 2026 Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/> Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXXX
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⁸ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

- (1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
- (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
- (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

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Brief justification for amendment: *Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

The proposed no-cost extension until June 30, 2026, is essential to ensure the successful achievement of the project evaluation and other program objectives amid evolving national political dynamics and governance processes. The anticipated national elections in December 2026 present a strategic window to advance women's political participation and influence. Extending the project timeline will enable alignment with the electoral cycle, ensuring grassroots women's constituencies are effectively mobilized and supported throughout pre-election and post-election phases. Additionally, the ongoing constitution-making process and consultations are critical for shaping governance frameworks that safeguard women's rights and representation. Extra time will allow for sustained engagement with stakeholders and advocacy to integrate gender-responsive provisions into the final constitutional framework. Furthermore, strengthening linkages between grassroots women and state or national political processes requires deliberate, phased interventions. The extension will facilitate deeper capacity-building, coordination, and dialogue to amplify women's voices in policy and decision-making spaces. Lastly, several bills vital to advancing women's political participation remain pending. Continued advocacy and technical engagement with government stakeholders are necessary to secure their passage and implementation, and the extended timeframe will provide the opportunity to influence these legislative processes effectively.

Additionally, the Fund Transfer Request was submitted to Headquarter on 26 September when the second tranche was 75% spent. The remaining 25% of available resources were used to support implementation of critical activities from October to mid-November. By mid-November, available funds were depleted, necessitating a pause in project activities pending release of the final tranche of funds.

Although funds were ultimately released towards the end of December, a no-cost extension is necessary because the delay in disbursement significantly compressed the implementation timeline, leaving insufficient time to complete planned activities within the original project period. The extension will allow for proper execution of outstanding deliverables, ensure quality results, and maintain alignment with project objectives without compromising standards due to rushed implementation.

Despite the request for a no-cost-extension, the project attained the following achievements and impacts;

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The project strengthened the leadership skills, advocacy, and technical capacities of 213 young women through focused training in public speaking, negotiation, strategic communication, and media engagement, enabling them to advocate effectively in their communities and media spaces, sparking conversations that challenge traditional norms. For example, in Malakal such advocacy led to greater representation of women in leadership through the appointment of a woman to the role of Director General of the Ministry of Gender.

Leadership readiness among 113 young women was boosted through intergenerational dialogue sessions, where they connected with seasoned female leaders. This mentorship fostered personal and professional growth, inspiring them to take active roles in leadership. In Juba University, three young women successfully ran for positions in student unions where one became as a general secretary for the Club amplifying women's voices in decision-making spaces.

The connections between women leaders and their constituencies has been strengthened. The project supported 35 members of the WPC to visit their constituencies and discuss key issues relating to Participation of Women in Political process and election. This is important because strengthening the connection between women leaders and their constituencies directly addresses one of the biggest barriers to women's political participation: lack of visibility and trust at the grassroots level. When women leaders engage with their communities, the Constituents see women leaders as approachable and responsive, which increases confidence in their leadership and representation. The constituency visit feedback led to the revitalisation of the Women's Union in February 2025, this is because women consulted during the visit constantly mentioned lack of unified network where women can have their voices heard.

Communities in Malakal, Pibor, and Juba engaged in conversations that are contributing to shifting how people view women in leadership this conversation involved the HeforShe campaign where a group of 80 men took active role to engage men in a conversation that focus on positive masculinity, these include supporting women to take leadership position even at the traditional hierarchy that was assumed for men. The 23 radio talk shows in Malakal and Juba gave women parliamentarians a platform to challenge outdated beliefs and misinformation, gradually breaking down resistance and building trust in women's political roles. This was evidenced through appointment of a young female MP to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly representing Greater Pibor Administrative Area.

The project supported and advocated for meaningful inclusion of women and marginalised groups in peace process and negotiation, 15 women directly involved in a major South Sudan peace dialogue in Addis Ababa, moving from community peace dialogue to regional peace negotiation. This marks a crucial breakthrough, as their voices now contribute directly to high-level decision-making around peacebuilding

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The project engaged 302 participants from the ministry of Gender, parliamentary affairs, CSOs, and WPC in targeted advocacy and sensitization on the Gender equality affirmative action bill, Women empowering bill and the equality fund Bill. Legislative bodies at national and regional levels have become increasingly responsive, demonstrating enhanced commitment to championing gender-responsive laws. The formation of the Gender Equality Forum led by the Ministry of Gender, child, and social welfare have been instrumental in reviewing and pushing forward gender-related bills, including those on affirmative action and women's empowerment. The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare has worked on bills aligned with international frameworks (CEDAW, UNSCR 1325), showing legislative willingness to institutionalize gender equality.

The establishment of the Gender Equality Forum as a dedicated platform for reflection and accountability has reinforced national capacity toward women's meaningful participation in political processes. It has promoted critical policy dialogues, through the appointment of Gender focal person for each ministry at the state level, Quarterly reflection workshop and supported timely reporting on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) commitments

The project has supported the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare to oversee the implementation of gender equality legislation. It strengthened the legal and institutional framework supporting women's political participation.

It is worth noting that, the proposed update to the project activities and interventions are based on four key areas;

- a) Findings from the joint project monitoring mission where the following issues were identified:

Awareness and sensitization activities: While awareness and sensitization efforts appear to be well implemented by CSO partners with appropriate technical backstopping from UNDP, current monitoring indicates very limited tangible results in terms of women's access to decision-making positions or effective political participation. In light of this, additional awareness activities are not recommended under the extension. Instead, the project will foster inclusive dialogue on engaging political actors, CSOs, and government representatives to commit to concrete actions and develop mechanisms for monitoring commitments to gender equality in political spaces.

Gender equality forums: The establishment of gender equality forums is a notable achievement. However, at present, there is limited visible evidence of concrete outcomes or impact generated through these platforms. Therefore, to address this, the project will allocate a dedicated



resources toward the follow-up and implementation of forum resolutions, to ensure that these spaces translate into actionable change.

Local–state–national linkages: The project was designed to include a component on connecting grassroots constituencies to state and national levels. Given the current political dynamics, few constituencies were reached by the parliamentarians. In the extension period, the project will place stronger emphasis on this pillar beyond convening women in Juba for conferences or workshops. In particular, exploring avenues on how grassroots women’s voices are systematically linked to National MPs and decision-makers in Juba to generate a genuine bottom-up push for reconciliation and inclusion.

Cohesion among women across political and social divides: persistent challenge to women’s political participation is the lack of unity among women themselves. This is an issue consistently raised by government officials, academics, and CSO actors alike since the start of the project. In this extension period, the project seeks to strengthen the inclusion of sustained (no one-off event) and confidential dialogue processes aimed at building trust and cohesion among women. These efforts will be explicitly linked to women’s meaningful participation in ongoing political and peace dialogues, ensuring a united seat at the table.

Peacebuilding impact at subnational level: While there has been difficulty of demonstrating national-level peace impact due to the ongoing conflict, the project remains inherently a peacebuilding intervention. In this extension period, the project will strengthen follow-up in Malakal and Pibor with women occupying decision-making or leadership roles, with a clearer focus on how they can actively contribute to community-level peace, conflict mitigation, and reconciliation.

b) The African Union Solidarity Mission to South Sudan from November 17-18, 2025, on “*Homegrown Solutions, Women-Led Peace for South Sudan*” consulted with 100 women across various sectors, amplifying their voices in national dialogues on mediation, constitutional review, transitional justice, and the ratification of the Maputo Protocol.

The following were some of the recommendations that the project will consider in the extension period;

Develop a comprehensive capacity-building program for women leaders and candidates covering both soft skills (leadership, advocacy, communication) and technical skills (manifesto development, legal frameworks, campaign management, resource mobilization, media literacy).

Introduce structured mentorship programs pairing emerging women leaders with experienced politicians and civil society professionals. Facilitate women-led peace dialogues, solidarity, and reconciliation processes, including engagement between national and grassroots women leaders.

Mobilize women’s networks to act as messengers of peace in communities and ensure collaboration across regions during elections

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Work with traditional and faith-based leaders to promote women's participation and challenge discriminatory cultural practices.

c) The annual women conference discussed critical issues related to Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) in South Sudan; these were some of the recommendations.

Form strong alliances among women and conduct joint campaigns to present a unified voice against the possibility of returning to war. Challenge power imbalances to ensure women's full participation in constitution-making, elections, and peace processes.

Profile Women Leaders: Launch an initiative to document the skills and professional experiences of women leaders and create a comprehensive database.

Organize Training Sessions: Provide training in leadership, digital literacy, and digital safety for women, girls, and women with disabilities.

Push for structural reforms in political parties to ensure women have an equal opportunity to rise to leadership positions, including adopting gender quotas. **Political parties and institutions should adopt and implement gender-sensitive policies and strategies that empower women.** This includes ensuring gender quotas, supporting women candidates, and promoting gender equality at all levels of political structures

d) The Gender Equality Forum, the key resolutions were;

Increase the number of women in the state parliament and allocated specific seat non-negotiable in all the government employment to support women during the election to campaign

Conduct specific workshop for women with disability to enhance their political participation.

Develop a clear strategy for women in parliament to collectively address specific, high-impact issues related to gender equality and representation.

Advocate for specific mechanisms to enforce the 35% quota within all relevant political and governance structures.

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in


TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

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PROJECT SIGNATURES

TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

PROJECT SIGNATURES

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹</p> <p>Name of Representative: Delphine Serumaga</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>03/02/2026 Name of Agency UN Women Date & Seal: February 2026</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: Hon. Pia Philip Michael</p> <p>Ministry of Peacebuilding</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Title Undersecretary, Ministry of Peacebuilding Date & Seal: 4 February 2026</p> 
<p>Recipient Organization(s)²</p> <p>Name of Representative: Dr. Mohamed Abchir Aouale</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Name of Agency: UNDP Date & Seal: 15 February 2026</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>for Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Date & Seal 15 Feb 2026</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative: Anita Kiki Gbeho</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Title: DSRSG/RC/HC Date & Seal: 11/02/2026</p> 	

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¹ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.
² Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.

Background

South Sudan is in a period of transition after the signing of the peace agreement in 2018. The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan offers a pathway to peace and stability. It includes a 35% quota

state leadership as there is only one woman governor out of 10 and there are no chief administrators out of the 3 administrative areas in South Sudan. One political party (SPLM/IO) had successfully appointed women to key positions, such as Ministry of Defence and the only State woman Governor across the country. However, women appointed are often used as tokens without full decision-making authority.

The exclusion from political participation and leadership, whether on the basis of gender discrimination, age, ethnic affiliations or center-periphery dynamics, is a critical example of the conflict-prone fragmentation in South Sudan. The country is yet to consolidate its nation-state and still largely acts as a region as the states and localities are not sufficiently connected to the capital. This results in a core-periphery dynamic and resentment from citizens throughout the country who feel at

associated with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and women are significantly more likely to score within the PTSD range than men.³ PTSD and childhood trauma may lead to self-hate, lack of compassion for oneself and performance anxiety.⁴ Women and girls are likely to internalize the

ideas contribute to the high prevalence of violence experienced, especially by young women, and they add to the difficulties women encounter in their attempts to break out of the confines placed on them by society.⁸ Patriarchal ideas that assume the inferiority of women are deeply ingrained in South Sudanese society and are embraced by both men and women.

In this very young country, the profile of its leaders is decidedly older. This phenomenon is rooted in a practice founded on ideas of wise elders that does not fully recognize the value of young leadership. Thus young women

Women suffer disproportionate consequences of conflict and other crises

predominantly Murle and was established by their rebellion and the subsequent peace agreement in 2018 that provided for the administrative area and their separation from Jonglei state.

Pibor does not yet have their government structures fully in place and it is not fully demarcated, a process that has caused tension with neighboring counties. Its formation is a victory to the rebel movement but its future is precarious as it is tied to the outcomes of the rivalry between the between the SPLM and SPLM/IO.

They have long lingering issues with Jonglei, the state, that need to be addressed. Pibor requires the leadership of women to navigate the relationship with Jonglei state which has good representation by women. Furthermore, the ethnic divisions within the Greater Pibor Area require urgent and long-term interventions. The divisions among the Dinka, Murle and Lou Nuer manifests in violent cattle raids, rape, child abductions and fighting. In the last 2 years, the area has been insecure and has been hit with floods and fighting. The inaccessible roads to Juba are causing high prices for commodities and a weakening of trade in the local markets. Overall insecurity whether due to natural disasters or violent conflict inhibit income generating activities and heighten levels of vulnerability of women and their families.

GPAA has a long history of political marginalization and violent conflict that has required constant

The Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) 2021-2024 contains specific commitments to mainstream gender in all development policies and programmes, empowering women (alongside youth) as drivers of peace, growth and nation building. Several legislative gaps are now being addressed in the preparation for the Permanent Constitution-making Process (PCP) with Anti-GBV and Affirmative Action Laws in the pipeline. More resources will be required to ensure the National Gender Policy is fully implemented and a comprehensive whole-of-society approach adopted to empower women and girls going forward.

South Sudan is also in the process of developing an Affirmative Action /Gender Equality Bill that will contribute to the implementation of gender provisions such as the 35% affirmative action, once passed into law, hopefully, later this year. This Bill has undergone a participatory process including the

consolidation of a socially cohesive nation-state will not be achieved unless women are fully participating in governance and are able to effectively carryout their roles.

Stakeholder Matrix

Stakeholder	Power and Interest	Role, capacities for peace	Importance
Women and women youth groups	High interest + Low power	Role and capacity remains inadequate. We need to bring group forward so they play more. Women and girls face inadequate opportunities to participate in the decision-making processes. Women encounter several obstacles, which arise from cultural and social norms that relegate women and girls to a lower societal caste.	High as they are the primary targets of the project
Women parliamentarians (both national and state Caucasus)	High interest + High power	Play critical role in advocating for increased participation of women and girls at state structures. Advocacy roles are high. However, they are party based and politically divided. If they are mentored and capacitated, they play key role in effective participation of women in peace processes.	High importance as they are the primary targets of the project and have power at the state level. They can influence decisions.
CSOs and women-led organizations	High interest + Medium power	CSOs and WLOs play a significant role in advocacy and evidence-based push for inclusiveness and fair	

	+medium power	shifting the environment in which women engage and lead. The country needs to shift its view of women and come to expect women to lead in all areas. There is improvement but women still struggle against stereotypes of women as merely homemakers, followers, unskilled and lacking the intellectual capacity to lead.	that needs to occur and they are asking for more training in gender responsive reporting.
Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare	High interest + medium power	The Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare is key to ensure women are adequately represented and participating at various levels. This ministry also has a key role in initiating bills and policies enhancing	

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	High interest and medium power	Critical in ensuring women are participating in political processes such as elections. Their impactful contribution however depends on the political will of the ruling party	Plays important role for the enhanced participation of women in the political processes including peace building issues.
Upper and lower houses(Parliament)	Low interest + High power	Critical and powerful in legislation, policies and bills process. However, often they are politically divided. The gender agenda is lost as they are politically divided due to regional, ethnic dynamics	Important in setting the scene in terms of laws, bills, policies enabling

The project is also aligned to

<p>Building Peace through Promoting Inclusive Peace and Participatory Transitional Justice</p>	<p>PBF (\$ 2,969,796)</p>	<p>Strengthening capacities of institutions for transitional justice</p>	<p>on the work of this pillar as well as use the infrastructures at the national and local created by the Pillar (PaCC) This project strengthens institutions to ensure accountability through truth, healing, and reconciliation. The</p>
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outlined in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). While UNMISS focuses on facilitating political dialogue, supporting governance reforms, and preparing for credible elections, the project ensures that women are meaningfully represented and equipped to participate in these processes. By advocating for the implementation of the 35% quota for women, building leadership capacity, and creating

and CSOs. Secondly, there will be direct technical support to women leaders, women government representatives, candidates, CSOs and women-led organizations to strengthen their capacities and support their participation. Thirdly, gender equality will be promoted as a critical peace issue for the whole society and that is to be promoted not only by women. Technical support will consist of resources to help decrease the local-state-national fragmentation and help women gain skills to navigate the difficult conflict terrain. They will be trained on how to manage conflict and build bridges and support policy that will increase peace, gender equity and the inclusion of all women including young women in spheres of decision-making. The assistance will be delivered impartially, and equitably, keeping in mind political rivalries and the sensitive conflict context. Political candidacies will not be funded. Instead, support will consist of training regarding political processes, peacebuilding, law, advocacy for political participation and inclusion and for the work needed to be done to establish a Gender Equality Fund. The project will not finance the Gender Equality Fund itself.

gender inequality is a destabilizing factor that intensifies

2) Civil society engagement can help connect national, state and community level in an effort to

mobilization, and media literacy. Combining these skill sets, women leaders will be better positioned to articulate their vision, navigate complex political processes, and run competitive campaigns. Such holistic preparation not only empowers individual candidates

UN Women will utilize the existing VAWE training materials to avoid duplication

Output 1.2. Increased opportunities and spaces for women leaders to engage with their constituencies, thereby strengthening accountability and linkages between center and periphery

Activities

1.2.1 *Organize exchange forums between women parliamentarians and young women, CSOs, local leaders and the wider community.*

There will be a series of forums held that are intergenerational and give young women the opportunity to set the agendas and lead. The topics of discussion will vary but they will most likely be tied to the upcoming peace and conflict issues, the elections or other issues that arise from community contexts. The forums will give women representatives and women leaders from communities the opportunity to engage constituencies, work on issues of inclusion in the elections, discrimination, GBV, conflict, local economy and other matters that arise at the time. the opportunity. In Malakal and Pibor, the issues relating to the conflict will most likely be the focus.

More resources will be dedicated to this activity to include a component on connecting grassroots constituencies to state and national levels. In the extension period, the project will place stronger emphasis on this pillar beyond convening women in Juba for conferences or workshops. The Women parliamentarian caucus will visit their constituencies.

1.2.2 *Conduct an assessment on violence against women in politics and other barriers faced by young women and women.*

Data will be collected on violence against women in politics and other impediments to political participation. The assessment will inform what protection measures are needed for the project participants and generally for women and young women in politics.

1.2.3 *Prepare young women for intergenerational engagement with elder leaders and for political participation.*

Barriers to political participation are intersectional thus training sessions will be held for young women to prepare them to effectively participate in political processes. The training will be informed by the assessment conducted on violence against women in political participation and other barriers.

This activity will focus on introducing structured mentorship programs pairing emerging women leaders with experienced politicians and civil society professionals.

This approach emphasizes the importance of equipping young women with the skills, confidence, and networks necessary for meaningful intergenerational engagement and active political participation. It is assumed that the emerging women leaders can be paired with experienced politicians and civil society professionals who provide guidance, share knowledge, and offer practical insights into leadership and governance. Such mentorship fosters mutual learning, builds trust across generations, and helps young women navigate

Women are not well represented among political party candidates and not within political parties. The elections are scheduled for 2024. There is urgency in lobbying for women,

Young women have great challenges in joining political parties and being promoted to party leadership positions. Youth tend to work through civil society networks but are not well incorporated into political parties. As the country is getting closer to holding elections, supporting young women membership and candidacy in political parties is an urgent priority. Thus, this project will educate women on the content of the Political Parties Act and advocate for their inclusion in political parties as vehicles to their candidacy and eventual election to decision-making positions. UNDP and UN Women are already involved in the review of the Political Parties Act which is ongoing and thus we are privy to the requirements for women in order to get their way to active political party politics. This will include awareness raising and lobbying. Women who have received leadership training will be supported in this effort and

and widely accepted. These leaders can help dismantle discriminatory practices by endorsing inclusive interpretations of cultural and religious principles, thereby reducing resistance to change. Moreover, critics have highlighted that excluding faith-based institutions from conflict resolution and peacebuilding undermines the effectiveness of interventions, as these institutions often play a central role in mediating disputes and fostering social cohesion.

2.1.3 Train media practitioners to portray women candidates positively and fairly through radio, print and social media.

UN Women has previously worked closely with media on gender responsive and gender sensitive media. This is key to shifting the environment in which women engage and lead. The country needs to shift its view of women and come to expect women to participate and lead in all areas. Media is key to the shift that needs to occur and they are asking for more training in gender responsive reporting. Media will also be trained on gender inequality as a

Forum to monitor adherence to the provisions of the relevant laws and regional and international commitments on gender and the measures adopted.)

The country needs better monitoring mechanisms to highlight successes and most importantly to address gaps. The support for this process will entail connection the Ministry to the states in this process. Presently a lot of data is missing from the state and local level. This project aims to improve this situation.

The project will support the implementation of the key resolutions and recommendations derived from the Gender Equality Forum as well as the Reflective Workshop on women political participation during the extended political transition. The project will focus on recommendations aimed to reinforce capacity of the Ministry of gender to monitor and report on WPS agenda, support strategic consultations with political leaders to fast-track key policy

The project will support capacity building of state level ministry of gender in reporting and monitoring progress of WPS agenda as well as create a ToT group within the Ministry to sustain these efforts.

- 3.2.3 *Support coordination with the Cluster of Gender and Youth Affairs on WPS issues.*
The cluster of Gender and Youth Affairs plays key importance on WPS issues for inclusive and engendered programming. It plays strategic leadership in advocacy, defining priorities, planning, implementing and monitoring of gender and youth affairs. It endorses draft bills, policies and strategies before they are presented to the cabinet or parliament for debates and approval. Thus, technical and resource support will be provided to the cluster for coordinating system wide activities through organizing work planning and progress reviews.

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

c) Project targeting

inclusive governance, peace and justice, Men4Women		Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, UNAIDS, World bank, African development Bank			Specialist and officer
Recipient Organization: UNDP	60.2 million	Sweden, KOICA, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, EU, FCDO, Global Fund for HIV/Aids; FCDO, EU, PBF,	Central Equatoria (Juba); Lakes State (Rumbek; Jonglei (Bor); Eastern Equatoria (Torit); Western Equatoria (Yambio); Upper Nile (Malakal); Unity (Bentiu); Warrap (Kwajok) Western Bhar El Ghazal (Wau); Northern Bhar El Ghazal (Aweil	UNDP 227 staff and 13	Project Manager; Peacebuilding Analyst, Reintegration specialist, Gender Analyst, M&E Specialist, Psychosocial Support Specialist - Two Peace and Community Cohesion Analyst
Implementing partners: Women Progressive Organization, Recovery and Access to Commonly Best Optimism, Tukul Africa Coalition of Women of South Sudan (46 members), 32 other CSOs working at grassroots level, Ministries of Gender Child and Social Welfare; Youth, Sports and Culture, Peacebuilding, Cabinets affairs, Justice, Federal Affairs, Local Government, Judiciary, Peace and Reconciliation Commission,					

b) Project management and coordination

arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

This project will be implemented by UN Women and UNDP. The two agencies will coordinate with relevant ministries, UN agencies, UNMISS

remain central even if the broader peace process stalls.

Beyond this, three main paths could unfold.

First, if parties decide to withdraw from the agreement altogether, or second, if certain chapters fail to be implemented, the project will

Block/delay the delivery of project due to COVID-19/ or other health emergencies	Low	building is at the center of the work in this project. The project will adopt approved preventive protocols such as use of facemasks, handwashing and sanitization and practicing of
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which will measure also measure parliamentarians engagement. The survey will be compared to the findings from the monitoring system to see if there is a gap in women parliamentarians perceptions of their political engagement and the reality as measured through the monitoring system.

UN Women and UNDP will develop a joint M&E framework that defines the indicators, level of disaggregation, roles and responsibilities for collecting, analyzing and reporting data. The project will make use of a variety of means of verification. This includes activity documentation, including activity reports, attendance lists, photos, and audio-visual documentation. Further, connected to training and exchange activities, evaluation forms and pre-post surveys will be used to measure event outputs. The project will conduct a baseline and endline survey to track the level of participation of women in politics at the beginning and end

Baseline and end-line survey	At the beginning and end of the project	UN Women & UNDP	USD 10,000
Indicator monitoring- track data against results indicator /analyze progress	After 12 Months	UN Women & UNDP	USD 10,000
Annual review and reporting	After 12 Months	UN Women & UNDP	USD 10,000
Joint End of project evaluation	End of Project	UN Women & UNDP	USD 65,000

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question		Yes	No	Comment
Planning				
1.	Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		Partners (as indicated in page 1 of the proposal) to support implementation have been identified, further consultations will be held once resources are received.
2.	Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		x	Staff who will implement the project are all on board
3.	Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline			All project sites have been identified
4.	Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	x		Completed
5.	Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	x		Analysis was done as part of the preparation of the proposal. More analysis will be done on need basis
6.	Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		x	Committee will be established at beginning of the project who will also support selection
7.	Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		Completed Ministry of Peacebuilding and Ministry of Gender, Child and Welfare
8.	Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		Done
9.	What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender				
10.	Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	x		yes

11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?		x	yes
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?		x	yes
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justification for GEWE allocations?		x	yes

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
0. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	x		YES. The financial reports explain all the budgetary processes and expenses incurred under the project
1. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	x		The Procurement Unit, The Program Manager, as well as Operations manager ensure that the standards are adhered to
2. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	x		The budget has taken into consideration existing challenges within the target geographical area including remoteness and number of target beneficiaries
3. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	x		
4. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	x		If local expertise is not available, use of international staff will be an option of a last resort.
5. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken	x		

to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.			
6. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.	x		No vehicles purchased under the project.
7. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	x		Each implementing agency will take advantage of existing staffing, infrastructure, contacts and other social capital for successful execution of the project.

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording)

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting

Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

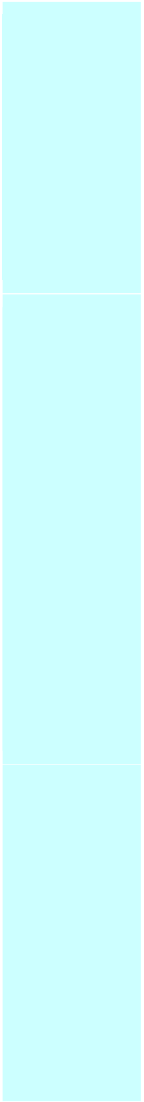
Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

The Results Framework will be updated during the inception phase to reflect baseline data collected.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Enhanced quality and quantity of women participation in decision making, in particular in the National and State Parliament.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: % of Women parliamentarians that reported participation in gender responsive policy dialogue, review and design</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 70%</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>

				<p>and quality of the engagement will inform the level of engagement measure.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Women, especially young women are capacitated to work effectively in government and political parties</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: # of training manual developed on gender sensitive legislation including gender responsive budgeting # of women who attended capacity building initiative</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD 200</p>			

	<p>Target: TBD 150</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: # of state level Parliamentary Caucuses trained and mentored on policy and gender-sensitive legislation</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>		



Outcome 2: Positive shift in perceptions and attitudes regarding women capacity to lead and make decisions in politics and peacebuilding.

(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)

(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)

Outcome Indicator 2a
% Parliamentarians and Women

Organizations (WROs), media, community influencers, male allies, and political leaders to create an enabling environment for

in political and
peacebuilding decision
making (townhalls,
meetings, dialogues,
forums, consultations)

for requests and
recommendations to be shared
with decision-makers centered
on policies and issues of priority.

Baseline:

Target:

		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>	
<p>Outcome 3: Gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive laws, policies and practices in acted and in use</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: # of gender-inclusive laws, amendments and policies that are passed.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>	

Output 3.1 Passing
and implementation of
a Gender Equality
Affirmative Action Bill

Output 3.2 Increased financial and technical resources in support of gender equality and

		Target:		
		Output Indicator 3.3.3		
		Baseline: Target:		