UNITED NATIONS
SOUTH SUDAN

UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2025
Results and M&E Framework

STRATEGIC PRIORITY: TRANSPARENT, ACCOUNTABLE & INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE		
Revised-National Development Strategy Priorities 4.5.1. Political & Legitimate Governance 4.5.2. Economic Governance 4.5.3. Public Sector Reform 8.6.1 Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment 8.6.2. Youth Empowerment 8.6.4. Capacity Development	**SDG Targets** 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 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	**Agenda 2063 Goals** 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched 12: Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place 13: Peace Security and Stability is preserved 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Assumptions

- Peace agreement (R-ARCSS) holds and all stakeholders at regional, national, state and local level remain committed or can be persuaded to commit to the full range of peacebuilding interventions envisaged, including those national actors who are not currently signatories.
- Improvements in governance performance (including reduction in corruption, increased civic participation and access to justice) builds trust and commitment to the peace process
- Government is committed to honour its existing (and expand) international and regional human rights obligations including those related to reporting and implementation of treaty body recommendations
- Civil & political rights are protected & promoted for all, including the media or marginalised groups, with a robust open civic space wherein Government stakeholders value and promote inputs from civil society
- Political leadership for removal of legal & institutional bottlenecks related to discrimination & exclusion
- Gender-responsive budgeting is embraced by the Ministry of Finance and key Sector Ministries
- Duty-bearers at all levels embrace the role of (disaggregated) data for development, in particular for targeted support to those left behind or at risk of being left behind
- The political leadership is unwavering in its commitment to full implementation of anti-corruption measures

Common Assumptions

- The UNSDCF guiding principles (LNOB, HRBA, GEWE, Resilience, Sustainability & Accountability) are upheld by implementing partners
- Identified priorities remain relevant to the GoSS throughout the programme cycle or changes can be incorporated in a timely manner
- Staff turnover in key Government positions is kept to a minimum to enable strong, effective working relationships between UN and Government partners, plus capacity development initiatives to translate into sustained institutional-level positive change
- Existing skills gaps and absorptive capacities can be measurably improved within the timeframe of the UNSDCF
- Financing for development can be leveraged and new partnerships created across public and private spheres to increase available funds.
- UN Agencies have the minimum financial, technical and human resources requirements year-by-year to implement the UNSDCF

Risks
- High #s of youth not in education, training or decent employment contribute to political and social instability
- Resistance of coalition parties to collaborate across all governance functions
- Communal and politically motivated sub-national conflict creates access constraints

Common Risks
- Conflict in neighbouring countries spills over to South Sudan and disrupts UNSDCF implementation
- ODA flows decrease as a result of a COVID-19 induced global economic downturn, concerns regarding persistently high levels of corruption or diversions to other fragile states/countries in conflict such as Ukraine
- Conflict among political parties undermines full implementation of the peace agreement

Participating UN Entities: IFAD; IOM; UNDP (co-lead); UNESCO; UNFPA; UN-HABITAT; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNMISS (co-lead); UNODC; UN Women; WFP

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
Outcome 1: 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	Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index Score	Score 11/100 (Ranking 180/180) (2021)	Score 19/100 (Ranking 175/180) (2025)	Transparency International Corruptions Perception Index
	Africa SDG Index Overall Score	Score 32.4 (Ranking 52/52) (2020)	Score 40 (Ranking 47/52) (2025)	Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report
	# of civilian casualties, incidents and physical threats to civilians and areas of concentration for IDPs and refugees	3,000 (2020/21)	TBD (2025)	UNMISS Civilian Casualty Reports
	Pre-trial/unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population UNDP	57.13% (2021)	20% (2025)	Reporting from GoSS Prison Service
Output 1.1 The Government of South Sudan has enhanced capacities to develop a permanent constitution, implement effective devolution, and run free and fair elections, as	% of the Permanent Constitution Roadmap completed UNDP	Activities towards the first benchmark underway (2022)	25% (Benchmark 1 completed) (2023) 50% (Benchmarks 1 & 2 completed) (2024) 100% (All 4 Benchmarks completed) (2024)	Permanent Constitution-Making Roadmap; National Constitutional Review Commission Reports

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
per the provisions of the R-ARCSS, in partnership with civil society	Status of free and fair elections UNDP	No preparation (2022)	The election commission reconstituted; legal framework established; legal provisions enacted for electorate Code of Conduct (2023) Voters registration, voting, filing complaints and dispute resolution mechanism completed; Voters awareness-raising conducted; Political parties dialogue conducted (2024) The election process completed; Post election process completed (2025)	Government reports (parliamentary reports, government white papers); Reports from media, UN agencies, and CSOs; Election Observer Missions.
	# of CSOs engaged in consultation processes around the constitution and elections UNDP	10 (35% women or youth-led CSOs) (2022)	13 (>35% women or youth-led CSOs) (2023) 15 (>35% women or youth-led CSOs) (2024) 18 (>35% women or youth-led CSOs) (2025)	Government reports (parliamentary reports, government white papers); reports from CSO Forum and NGO Partnership
Output 1.2. The Government of South Sudan is better equipped to undertake judicial and security sector reforms, complete DDR processes, and deliver transitional justice in full compliance with the R-ARCSS, in partnership with civil society	Status of key judicial reforms UNMISS	Ad hoc Judicial Reform Commission (JRC) formed (chair and co-chair not appointed) (2021)	Ad hoc JRC operationalised (2023) JRC completes report (2024) Recommended Judicial Reforms are underway (2025)	RJMEC Reports, MoJ Reports; Ad hoc Judicial Reform Commission Report
	Status of security sector reform UNMISS	Strategic Security Assessment and Security Policy Framework completed (2022)	Revised Defence Policy and Operational Analysis under R-ARCSS completed (2023) White Paper on Defence and Security and Security Sector Reform Transformation Roadmap under R-ARCSS completed (2024)	RJMEC Reports; White Paper on Defence; Security and Security Sector Reform Transformation Roadmap

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
			SSR Transformation initiated in accordance with Roadmap (2025)	
	Status of the voluntary civilian disarmament strategy (VCDS) UNDP	Voluntary Civilian Disarmament Strategy completed by BCSSAC (2022)	Reintegration piloted in one county and assessment on disarmament completed (Lakes State) (2023) Reintegration begun in Wau and Juba, Stockpile electronic small arms management system completed, piloting of arms for livelihood underway (2024) 2000 ex-combatants reintegrated; 2000 youth engaged in arms for livelihood (2025)	BCSSAC reports; NDDRC Reports
	Status of transitional justice mechanisms (Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, CTRH); Hybrid Court for South Sudan, HCSS; Compensation and Reparations Authority, CRA) UNDP	CTRH, Public Consultations initiated; HCSS, No progress, CRA: No progress (2022)	CTRH, Public Consultation completed and reported submitted to MOJ; HCSS, judges, prosecutors, defence counsels and registrar nominated (2023) CTRH, 7 commissioners nominated and established, legislation completed; HCSS, judges, prosecutors, defence counsels and registrar approved by parliament and trained on transitional justice; CRA, Reparation Authority established (2024) CTRH, fully operational; HCSS, jurisdiction defined and fully functional; CRA, reparation fund established and received application from victims (2025)	RJMEC Reports; MoJ Reports; African Union Report

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
Output 1.3 The Government of South Sudan is resourced to operationalise legal and policy frameworks, systems and processes, including enforcement mechanisms, to protect housing, land and property rights, in accordance with the rule of law	Status of inclusive legal framework governing housing, land, and property UNMISS	Land Policy is undergoing consultations (2022)	Land Policy tabled and adopted by Parliament (2023) Land Act amended, Community Land Act and IDP Law passed by Parliament and adopted (2024) Implementing regulations issued and remaining laws (Town and Country Planning Act; Land Survey Act; Land Registration Act; Land Valuation and Property Mortgages Act; Land Information Act; Land Commission Act) passed by Parliament and adopted (2025)	Ministry of Justice gazetted laws/policies
	# of land commissions established and operational at national and state levels IOM	0 (2022)	2 (2023) 1 (2024) 1 (2025)	Ministry of Land reports
	# of land registries (within judiciary) established and in operation UNMISS	6 (2022)	7 (2023) 9 (2024) 10 (2025)	Judiciary of South Sudan records
	# of spatial strategic urban plans developed per year UN Habitat	1 (2022)	1 (2023) 1 (2024) 1 (2025)	Agency Progress Report
Output 1.4. The Legislative Assembly has the knowledge and skills to create and oversee legal frameworks aligned to international human rights norms and standards for effective, gender and youth responsive governance, in partnership with civil society	Proportion of bills tabled by MPs and passed that are gender and youth-responsive UNDP	0 (2022) (Legislative Assembly only reconstituted on 31 August 2021, committees assigned Feb 2022)	≥50% (2023) ≥75% (2024) ≥90% (2025)	Government Records (Ministry of Justice)
	Frequency of meetings of each key select committee (Public Accounts; Finance and Planning; Members Affairs, Ethics, and Integrity; Governance Assurance, Monitoring, Follow Up	0 (2022) (Legislative Assembly only reconstituted on	Twice a month (2023) Twice a month (2024) Twice a month (2025)	Government records; Agency Monitoring

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
	and Evaluation; Human Rights; Justice and Legal Affairs; Gender and Youth; Committee for Security and Defence) UNMISS	31 August 2021, committees assigned Feb 2022)		
	# of public consultations on legislation held by parliament, including by select committees UNMISS	0 (2022) (Legislative Assembly only reconstituted on 31 August 2021, committees assigned Feb 2022)	4 (2023) 6 (2024) 8 (2025)	Government records; Agency Monitoring Reports
	# of Youth related policy and legislative frameworks approved/endorsed UNFPA	0 (2021)	1 (2023) 2 (2024) 4 (2025)	Programme Annual Reports
Output 1.5. Relevant MDAs and LGAs have improved capacities to develop and operationalise systems and processes for transparent, effective, responsive public financial management	# of MDAs with improved legal and regulatory environment for tax administration and monitoring of illicit financial flow at all levels UNDP	4 (2022)	4 (2023) 8 (2024) 11 (2025)	Government records; agency monitoring
	# of relevant MDAs and LGAs scoring ≥2 on capacity indices for revenue collection, diversification, and management UNDP	1 (2022)	4 (2023) 8 (2024) 11(2025)	STMCs and CTMCs Reports (Accountability Frameworks)
	# of relevant MDAs and LGAs scoring ≥2 on capacity indices for budget preparation, execution, and accountability systems UNDP	0 (2022)	2 (2023) 6 (2024) 10 (2025)	STMCs and CTMCs Reports (Accountability Frameworks)
Output 1.6. The National Statistical System is strengthened to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data to inform decision-making and enable reporting at all levels of government	# of States producing annual statistical reports (cumulative)	0 (2022)	1 (2023) 2 (2024) 5 (2025)	State Statistical Yearbook
	# of sectors producing quarterly reports generated from routine data provide by NBS UNFPA	0 (2022)	4 (2023) 8 (2024) 10 (2025)	Sector quarterly reports
	% of SDG indicator profile data annually updated by NBS UNFPA	0% (2022)	25% (2023) 50% (2024) 75% (2025)	Updated SDG indicator profile databank

STRATEGIC PRIORITY: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH & DIVERSIFICATION		
Revised-National Development Strategy Priorities: 4.5.2. Economic Governance (natural resource management) 5.4.2. Economic Diversification 8.6.1 Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment 8.6.2. Youth Empowerment 8.6.3 Environment	**SDG Targets:** 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**Agenda 2063 Goals:** 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens 4: Transformed Economies 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Assumptions

- Economic growth and the creation of training and employment opportunities builds trust and commitment to the peace process
- Political leadership for removal of legal & institutional bottlenecks related to discrimination & exclusion, including rights related to land, property and business ownership
- Barriers and discriminatory norms and practices that limit young women and men's participation in the labour market are addressed.
- Challenges in the enabling environment (including policy and infrastructure) and existing skills gaps of targeted groups can be measurably improved within the timeframe of the UNSDCF
- Government remains committed to a form of economic diversification which prioritises natural resource management and broader environmental sustainability concerns as well as job creation in particular for women, youth and other marginalised groups.
- The enabling environment can be sufficiently improved (including creation of appropriate national investment policies and strategies) to attract/facilitate investment flows, for expansion of industry, take-up of technology and innovation, growth of the green and blue economies
- Strong engagement, collaboration and interest from the private sector to invest in South Sudan and collaborate with the GOSS on development issues, using ethical practices which fully integrate sustainable development concerns, including human rights and protection of natural resources

Common Assumptions

- The UNSDCF guiding principles (LNOB, HRBA, GEWE, Resilience, Sustainability & Accountability) are upheld by implementing partners
- Identified priorities remain relevant to the GoSS throughout the programme cycle or changes can be incorporated in a timely manner

- Staff turnover in key Government positions is kept to a minimum to enable strong, effective working relationships between UN and Government partners, plus capacity development initiatives to translate into sustained institutional-level positive change
- Existing skills gaps and absorptive capacities can be measurably improved within the timeframe of the UNSDCF
- Financing for development can be leveraged and new partnerships created across public and private spheres to increase available funds.
- UN Agencies have the minimum financial, technical and human resources requirements year-by-year to implement the UNSDCF

Risks
- Conflict in neighbouring countries increases cost of food imports, cuts short growth of cross-border trade and improved regional integration
- Localised conflict limits population's access to agricultural land, livelihoods and markets negatively impacting food production and food security
- Persistent and increasing natural and/or climate change-induced disasters, including flooding and pest infestations negatively impact food production, food security and infrastructure development plans
- Pandemics & epidemics halt or counterbalance economic and social development gains
- Inflation continues to rise, with food prices and cost of social services out of the reach of most
- Global demand for oil reduces as part of greener growth/renewable energy initiatives, resulting in lower revenue for GoSS
- Fluctuations in the global oil market undermine macro-economic stability

Common Risks
- Conflict in neighbouring countries spills over to South Sudan and disrupts UNSDCF implementation
- ODA flows decrease as a result of a COVID-19 induced global economic downturn, concerns regarding persistently high levels of corruption or diversions to other fragile states/countries in conflict such as Ukraine
- Conflict among political parties undermines full implementation of the peace agreement

Participating UN Entities: FAO (co-lead); IFAD; ILO; IOM; ITC; UNDP (co-lead); UNESCO; UNFPA; UN-HABITAT; UNHCR; UNIDO; UNOPS; UN Women; WFP; WHO (co-lead)

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
Outcome 2. Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and contribute to more sustainable and inclusive economic development, with reduced dependence on oil, improved climate change adaptation and greater resilience to economic shocks	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) FAO	Moderate or Severe FIES 83.8%%; Severe FIES 61.2% (December 2021)	Moderate or Severe FIES 63.8%%; Severe FIES 41.2%	FSNMS
	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (non-oil revenue) UNDP	10% (2021)	25% (2025)	Budget and Budget Reporting (NRA and MoFP)
	Metric tonnes of cereal food produced net (crops) FAO	839,494 MT (2022)	900 000 MT	CSFAM
	Proportion of households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities WFP	13% (2022)	40%	IFAD Programme Impact Surveys; WFP Outcome monitoring

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
	# of policies and guidelines in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement UNDP	0 (2021)	3	Reports from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
Output 2.1 Relevant MDAs and LGAs have strengthened capacities to develop, operationalise and monitor market-oriented and gender-transformative policies, plans and programmes in support of decent work, sustainable economic growth, integration and diversification	Status of bills and policies developed in support of sustainable economic growth FAO	Seed Policy Framework Drafted; Fishery Bill (2022)	Seed Policy consultative review completed; Fishery Bill reviewed to align with international standards (2023) Seed Policy revised and regulatory framework developed; Fishery Bill revised and validated by stakeholders (2024) Provisional/Ministerial Seed Policy Bill tabled; Revised Fishery Bill ratified by Parliament (2025)	Seed Policy review Roadmap; Workshop/Validation meeting reports; Project progress reports; Fisheries law and relevant legal documents
	# of trade related reforms undertaken in support of implementation of AfCFTA, EAC customs and Common Market protocols UNDP	0 (2022)	5 (2023) 6 (2024) 7 (2025)	Reports from Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Investment, UN agencies
	Length of feeder and trunk roads constructed or rehabilitated and made accessible per annum UNOPS	0 (2022)	65 km (2023) 16 km (2024) 0 km (2025)	Agency progress reports
	Length of feeder and trunk roads maintained and made accessible per annum UNOPS	0 (2022)	306 km (2023) 0 km (2024) 0 km (2025)	Agency progress reports
	# of warehouses/aggregation centres constructed (cumulative) WFP	34 (2022)	42 (2023) 48 (2024) 50 (2025)	Agency progress reports; Cooperating Partners' reports
	% of community members providing Short-Term Wage Labour during infrastructure construction UNOPS	31.40% (2021)	35% (60% Female) (2023) 40% (60% Female) (2024) 45% (60% Female) (2025)	Agency progress reports

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
	% of sampled beneficiary community satisfied with access to functional infrastructure (boreholes, market sheds and health centres, roads, bridges) to improve their economic development UNOPS	2021: 44% (19% females)	50% (60% females) (2023) 55% (50% females) (2024) 60% (50% females) (2025)	Agency progress reports
Output 2.2. Public and private sector providers are strengthened to provide gender-transformative, market-oriented, quality models, products and services to food producers and traders, food producer organisations and MSMEs particularly those led by women, youth and vulnerable groups	# of people accessing start-up and financial services through MSEs supported by the UN, disaggregated by sex UNDP	9,192 (64% Female) (2022)	12,352 (63% Female) (2023) 13,572 (62% Female (2024) 14,000 (26% Female) (2025)	Reports from Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports reports, UN agencies
	# Of women and youth led MSEs that access interest free loans	60 (2021)	150 (2023) 200 (2024) 250 (2025)	Agency progress reports
	Proportion of cooperative members, producers, and agribusiness/agro-dealers reporting increased sales through the service provider platform created by agribusiness forums FAO	0 (2022)	> 40% (2023) > 45% (2024) > 50% (2025)	Agency progress reports; Cooperating Partners' reports
Output 2.3. Food producers and traders, in particular women, youth and their organisations, have enhanced adaptive capacities to increase productivity, add value to their products and access markets, with improved resilience to economic shocks	Proportion of small scale producers who sell through groups (organized entities) WFP	23% (2022)	30% (2023) 45% (2024) 60% (2025)	Agency progress reports; Cooperating Partners' reports
	Volume of food commodities sold by small-scale producer organizations WFP	1,200MT (2022)	1,500 MT (2023) 3,000 MT (2024) 5,000 MT (2025)	Reports of WFP & Partners
	Proportion of farmer groups/cooperatives who report improved access to markets and agricultural services with UN support WFP	0 (2022)	30% (2023) 40% (2024) 45% (2025)	Agency progress reports; Cooperating Partners' reports
	Hectares of arable land cleared for crops through food assistance for assets activities WFP	44,552 (2022)	50,000 (2023) 55,000 (2024) 60,000 (2025)	Agency progress reports; Cooperating Partners' reports

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
	Proportion of households (small scale producers) reporting an increase in production FAO	0 (2022)	30% (2023) 40% (2024) 45% (2025)	Agency progress reports; Cooperating Partners' reports
	Proportion of small-scale producers who have adopted improved climate resilient techniques and approaches FAO	0% (2022)	30% (2023) 45% (2024) 53% (2025)	Agency progress reports; Cooperating Partners' reports
	# of producers/HHs who have adopted environmentally sustainable value addition technologies and techniques meeting market and value chain requirements FAO	30,000 (2022)	40,000 (2023) 50,000 (2024) 65,000 (2024)	Agency progress reports Cooperating Partners' reports
Output 2.4. Women, youth and vulnerable groups are better equipped to establish and grow profitable MSMEs, with improved adaptive capacity and strengthened resilience to economic shocks	# of people benefitting from jobs and other livelihood opportunities with UN support, disaggregated by sex and IDP/Returnee status UNDP	9,192 (64% females); 0 IDP & Returnees (2022)	9,522 (63% Female); 500 IDP & Returnees (60% Female) (2023) 9,697 (62% Female; 500 IDP & Returnees (60% Female) (2024) 10,000 (60% Female); 500 IDP & Returnees (60% Female) (2025)	Reports from Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour, Contributing UN agencies
	Women and youth led MSEs reporting increased revenue (at least 50% women) UN Women	10% (2021)	20% (2023) 50% (2024) 50% (2025)	Agency progress reports
Output 2.5. Relevant MDAs, LGAs and communities have the knowledge and skills to co-create and implement policies, plans and programmes to ensure the sustainable management and conservation of South Sudan's natural resources	# of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources disaggregated by Gender IFAD	0 (2022)	27,659 (52 % Female) (2023) 59,854 (52% Female) (2024) 98,328 (52% Female) (2025)	Reports from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, UN agencies
	% of UN supported CBOs successfully implementing a Climate-sensitive Community Development Plans IFAD	0 (2022)	20% (2023) 40% (2024) 80% (2025)	Agency progress reports

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
Output 2.6 Relevant MDAs, LGAs and communities are better equipped to establish and maintain inclusive, gender-responsive, early warning systems and disaster preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms	Status of early warning and disaster preparedness system, in UN supported areas FAO	7 (2022)	17 community and local level Disaster Risk Management (DRM) committees established (2023) 28 community and local level DRM committees established; committees disseminate weather information and trained for enhanced response capability (2024) 30 community and local level DRM committees established; committees disseminate weather information and training updated for enhanced response capability (2025)	Agency monitoring reports

STRATEGIC PRIORITY: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH PROTECTION OF THE MOST VULNERABLE		
Revised-National Development Strategy Priorities: 6.5.1. Education 6.5.2 Health 6.5.3 Social Protection 8.6.1 Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment 8.6.2. Youth Empowerment 8.6.4. Capacity Development	**SDG Targets:** 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	**Agenda 2063 Goals:** 1.: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Assumptions
- Government is committed to honour its existing (and expand) international and regional human rights obligations including those related to reporting and implementation of treaty body recommendations
- Political leadership for removal of legal & institutional bottlenecks related to discrimination & exclusion, including provision of inclusive services

- Barriers and discriminatory norms and practices that limit access to services are addressed.
- Gender-responsive budgeting is embraced by the Ministry of Finance and key sector ministries for social services and protection
- Communities, community leaders, women and youth are willing to contribute as agents of positive change, including to address sensitive issues, such as those related to harmful traditional practices
- Duty-bearers at all levels embrace the role of (disaggregated) data for development, in particular for targeted support to those left behind or at risk of being left behind
- Direct and indirect costs of education can be offset, enabling children of school-going age to enrol and regularly attend school.
- Life-long and age-appropriate learning will translate into jobs, livelihood opportunities and civic engagement

Common Assumptions
- The UNSDCF guiding principles (LNOB, HRBA, GEWE, Resilience, Sustainability & Accountability) are upheld by implementing partners
- Identified priorities remain relevant to the GoSS throughout the programme cycle or changes can be incorporated in a timely manner
- Staff turnover in key Government positions is kept to a minimum to enable strong, effective working relationships between UN and Government partners, plus capacity development initiatives to translate into sustained institutional-level positive change
- Existing skills gaps and absorptive capacities can be measurably improved within the timeframe of the UNSDCF
- Financing for development can be leveraged and new partnerships created across public and private spheres to increase available funds.
- UN Agencies have the minimum financial, technical and human resources requirements year-by-year to implement the UNSDCF

Risks
- High #s of youth not in education, training or decent employment contribute to political and social instability
- Localised conflict limits access to agricultural land, livelihoods and markets negatively impacting food production, food security and nutrition
- Persistent and increasing natural and/or climate change-induced disasters, including flooding and pest infestations negatively impact food production and infrastructure development plans
- Pandemics & epidemics (inc COVID-19 and Ebola) halt or counterbalance economic and social development gains (includes diversion of resources for delivery and expansion of core social services). Vulnerable people will be especially impacted as a result of low coverage of quality health services.
- Access to target locations and populations is interrupted by conflict and violence, seasonal rainfall or natural disasters
- Inflation continues to rise, with food prices and cost of social services out of the reach of most
- Population growth rate continues to outstrip multi-dimensional poverty reduction measures inc. coverage of quality services

Common Risks
- Conflict in neighbouring countries spills over to South Sudan and disrupts UNSDCF implementation
- ODA flows decrease as a result of a COVID-19 induced global economic downturn, concerns regarding persistently high levels of corruption or diversions to other fragile states/countries in conflict such as Ukraine
- Conflict among political parties undermines full implementation of the peace agreement

Participating UN Entities: ILO; IOM; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF (co-lead); UNIDO; UN-HABITAT; UNMISS; UNOPS; UN Women; WFP (co-lead); WHO

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
Outcome 3: Children, women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, enjoy improved coverage of inclusive, responsive, quality social services and social protection	% of total government spending on essential services (health, education and social protection) UNICEF	National 21% (Education 13%; Health 7%; Social and Humanitarian Affairs 1%) (2021/22)	2025 - National Level (Sector) 28% (Education 16%; Health 10%; Social and	Fiscal Year Budget Books

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
			Humanitarian Affairs 2%) (2025)	
	% of children under 5 years of age who are stunted UNICEF	31% (2020)	26% (2025)	National Health Survey
	% of children under five years of age who are wasted UNICEF	15% (2021)	12% (2025)	National Health Survey; Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Report (FSNMS)
	% of live births attended by skilled health personnel (home and facilities) UNFPA	19% (2021)	25% (2025)	Survey data / HMIS/DHIS2 (Administrative) Data
	% of confirmed malaria cases that received first-line antimalarial treatment at public sector health facilities UNICEF	72% (2021)	90% (2025)	HMIS and/or IDSR
	% of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods UNFPA	21% (2021)	31% (2025)	State of World Population South Sudan 2022, FP2030 Annual Report
	% of surviving infants who received three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine UNICEF	82% (2021)	90% (2025)	Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)
	# of new HIV infections per annum UNAIDS	14,000 (2010)	7,000 (2025)	MoH and South Sudan AIDS Commission HIV estimates
	% of Grade 4 students who achieve ≥50% in the National Learning Assessment UNICEF	Reading 53%; Mathematics 71% (2019)	Reading 80%; Mathematics 90% (2025)	Early Grade Reading Assessments (EGRA); Early Grade Mathematic Assessments (EGMA)
	Participation rate of youth and adults in non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months UNESCO	0.3% (6,579) (2018)	1.3% (36,000 learners/trainees) (2025)	EMIS

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
	% of the population using at least basic drinking water services UNICEF	2% (2020)	10% (2025)	NHHS
	% of the population using at least basic sanitation services UNICEF	10% (2020)	20% (2025)	NHHS
Output 3.1 Relevant MDAs and LGAs are capacitated to develop, operationalise and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies, systems and programmes for improved delivery and take up of inclusive, responsive and quality health and nutrition services	% of health facilities with a functioning cold chain UNICEF	65% (881 of 1,350) (2021)	75% (1,013 of 1,350) (2023) 84% (1,138 of 1,350) (2024) 90% (1,220 of 1,350) (2025)	Cold Chain Inventory Reports/Programme Reports
	% of facilities that offer BEmONC facilities (PHCCs) that provide all 7 signal functions UNICEF	39% (2021)	42% (2023) 46% (2024) 50% (2025)	Programme Reports
	% of PLHIV who are on treatment UNAIDS	23% (2021)	50% (2023) 60% (2024) 70% (2025)	HIV Estimates (MOH and UNAIDS
	% of HIV-positive women who received ART during pregnancy and/or labour and delivery UNAIDS	44% (2021)	55% (2023) 60% (2024) 70% (2025)	MOH GF Annual Reports (HIV estimates (MOH, South Sudan AIDS Commission and UNAIDS)
	% of TB cases, all forms successfully treated among all TB cases registered during a specified period UNDP	83% (2022)	85% (2023) 85% (2024) 85% (2025)	MOH GF Annual Reports South Sudan Global AIDS Program Report
	Status of a pre-service training curriculum for nutrition for health and nutrition workers UNICEF	No approved training module on nutrition in pre-service curriculum (2022)	Training needs assessment on nutrition for pre-service curriculum completed (2023) Draft training module (based on the training needs assessment) on nutrition for pre-service curriculum is developed (2024) Approved training module on nutrition in pre-service curriculum (2025)	Pre-service training curriculum
	# of young people (15-24 years) utilizing the package of sexual and reproductive health services (ANC,	ANC - 35,291; HIV- 25,255; Family planning - 14,759;	ANC - 38,820; HIV - 27,781; Family planning - 16,235; Deliveries - 12,698 (2023)	DHIS2/ MIS (service data)

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
	family planning, HIV, Deliveries) disaggregated by type of services	Deliveries - 11,544 (2021)	ANC - 42,349; HIV- 30,306; Family planning - 17,711; Deliveries- 13,853 (2024) ANC - 45,878; HIV - 32,832; Family planning - 19,187; deliveries- 15,007 (2024)	
	% of children aged 6-59 months with MAM who are admitted for treatment WFP	64% (2021)	66% (2023) 68% (2024) 70% (2025)	NIS
Output 3.2 Relevant MDAs and LGAs are capacitated to develop, operationalise and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies, and programmes for improved quality WASH systems and adoption of safe, hygienic practices	# of people (including host communities, IDPs and refugees) who access and use safe drinking water with minimum quality and quantity UNICEF	817,000 (49% Female) (2021)	1,745,630 (52% Female) (2023) 1,745,630 (52% Female) (2024) 1,768,912 (52% Female) (2025)	Programme Reports
	# of health facilities with functional WASH facilities UNICEF	90 (2021)	116 (2023) 232 (2024) 348 (2025)	Programme Reports
	# of people (including host communities, IDPs, refugees) who access and use adequate sanitation with minimum quality and quantity UNICEF	303,500 (49% Female) (2021)	850,022 (49% Female) (2023) 890,088 (48% Female) (2024) 904,443 (48% Female) (2025)	Programme Reports
Output 3.3 Relevant MDAs, LGAs and institutions are capacitated to develop, operationalise and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes for increased provision and take-up of inclusive, equitable, quality and market-oriented (formal and non-formal) education and life-long learning opportunities	Gross Enrolment Rate for learners at pre-primary, primary and secondary school UNICEF	Pre-primary 8.1%; Primary 61.8%; Secondary 7.9% (2021)	Pre-primary 9%; Primary 65%; Secondary 9% (2023) Pre-primary 15%; Primary 70%; Secondary 12% (2024) Pre-primary 20%; Primary 75%; Secondary 15% (2025)	MOGEI EMIS
	# of out of school youth (men and women) enrolled in Technical Vocational Institutions p.a. disaggregated by gender UNESCO	6759 (39% Female) (2021)	10,000 (45% Female) (2023) 14,000 (46% Female) (2024) 12,000 (50% Female (2025)	Enrolment records at TVET centres; EMIS report
	# of State Governments who are implementing Out of School Youth CSE programming	3 states (2021)	4 (2023) 6(2024) 10 (2025)	Ministry of Youth and Sports Annual Report

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
	UNFPA			
	# of education policies, frameworks, bills, plans for the ministries of education (MoGEI and MoHEST) developed UNESCO	0 (2021)	1 (2023) 2 (2024) 3 (2025)	EMIS
	# of schools with functional WASH facilities UNICEF	0 (2021)	150 (2023) 300 (2024) 450 (2025)	EMIS reports
	# of boys and girls receiving school feeding assistance WFP	526,511 (26% Female)	599,200 (49% Female) (2023) 629,960 (49% Female) (2024) 661,296 (49% Female) (2025)	Country Programme Reports
3.4 Relevant MDAs and LGAs capacitated to develop, operationalise and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes for improved social protection services for the most vulnerable and marginalised	Public spending on social protection from domestic resources as a proportion of the national budget UNICEF	1% (FY2021/2022)	1% (2023) 1% (2024) 2% (2025)	MoFP Budget Book
	# of beneficiaries reached with social safety net programmes UNOPS	0 (2022)	40,000 (2023) 90,000 (2024) 110,000 (2025)	Project MIS and reports
3.5 Mechanisms established and supported to enable public and private service-providers, including CSOs, to share knowledge and coordinate provision of quality health, nutrition, WASH, education and social protection services	# of WASH sector coordination mechanisms in place UNICEF	1 (2021)	11 (national and state) (2023) 11 (2024) 11 (2025)	ToRs
	# of health sector coordination bodies that are functional and include civil society participation WHO	3 (2021) (HDPG, HSWG, HSGTWG)	4 (HDPG, HSWG, HS Gender; RH Coordination Forum) (2023) 4 (HDPG, HSWG, HS Gender; RH Coordination Forum (2024) 4 (HDPG, HSWG, HS Gender; RH Coordination Forum) (2025)	MoH reports; UNCT reports; coordination meeting minutes
	Existence of a functional PPP for health service delivery WHO	No (2021)	No (2023) Yes (2024) Yes (2025)	Programme reports; MOH reports
	Existence of a coordinated mechanism for getting routine,	No (2021)	Yes (2023) Yes (2024)	Programme reports; MOH reports

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
	patient /client satisfaction modalities for the provision health services, including family planning, gender-based violence and harmful practices		Yes (2025)	
	# of knowledge products produced on provision of quality, health, nutrition, WASH, education and social protection services	0 (2021)	4 (2023) 8 cumulative (2024) 12 cumulative (2025)	Programme reports; UNCF reports

STRATEGIC PRIORITY: WOMEN & YOUTH EMPOWERMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		
Revised-National Development Strategy Priorities: 4.5.1. Political & Legitimate Governance 8.6.1 Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment 8.6.2. Youth Empowerment	**SDG Targets:** 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 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 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation 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 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. 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 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	**Agenda 2063 Goals:** 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Assumptions

- Peace agreement (R-ARCSS) holds and stakeholders at regional, national, state and local level remain committed or can be persuaded to commit to the full range of peacebuilding interventions envisaged
- Government is committed to honour its existing (and expand) international and regional human rights obligations including those related to reporting and implementation of treaty body recommendations
- Civil, social, cultural & political rights are protected and promoted for all, including the media or marginalised groups, with a robust open civic space wherein Government stakeholders value and promote inputs from civil society
- Political leadership for removal of legal & institutional bottlenecks related to discrimination & exclusion
- Gender-responsive budgeting is embraced by the Ministry of Finance and key Sector Ministries
- Improvements in GEWE can be achieved by challenging negative gender norms and related gender stereotypes, removing structural barriers, expanding work opportunities and removing discrimination in the legal framework
- Political leaders acknowledge and take action to eliminate harmful traditional practices
- Communities, community leaders, women and youth are responsive and willing to contribute to positive change, including to address sensitive issues, such as SGBV, CRSV and those related to harmful traditional practices

Common Assumptions

- The UNSDCF guiding principles (LNOB, HRBA, GEWE, Resilience, Sustainability & Accountability) are upheld by implementing partners
- Identified priorities remain relevant to the GoSS throughout the programme cycle or changes can be incorporated in a timely manner
- Staff turnover in key Government positions is kept to a minimum to enable strong, effective working relationships between UN and Government partners, plus capacity development initiatives to translate into sustained institutional-level positive change

- Existing skills gaps and absorptive capacities can be measurably improved within the timeframe of the UNSDCF
- Financing for development can be leveraged and new partnerships created across public and private spheres to increase available funds.
- UN Agencies have the minimum financial, technical and human resources requirements year-by-year to implement the UNSDCF

Risks
- Access to target locations and populations is interrupted by conflict and violence, seasonal rainfall or natural disasters
- High Adolescent Birth Rates persist, serving as a significant obstacle to women and girls' access to education, training and decent employment opportunities plus broader political, economic and social empowerment
- SGBV increases in backlash to women and youth empowerment

Common Risks
- Conflict in neighbouring countries spills over to South Sudan and disrupts UNSDCF implementation
- ODA flows decrease as a result of a COVID-19 induced global economic downturn, concerns regarding persistently high levels of corruption or diversions to other fragile states/countries in conflict such as Ukraine
- Conflict among political parties undermines full implementation of the peace agreement

Participating UN Entities: IFAD; ILO; IOM; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA (co-lead); UN-HABITAT; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNMISS; UN Women (co-lead)

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
Outcome 4: Women, youth plus vulnerable groups are empowered to demand and exercise their political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights	Status of legal and policy frameworks to promote and enforce equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, age, and disability UNDP	The Anti-GBV Bill drafted; Family Law in design phase; National Youth Policy awaits being tabled at Council of Ministers; Financial Inclusion Policy drafting underway; Phase II of the National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security drafted underway (2021)	The Anti GBV Law enacted; Family Law enacted; the National Youth Policy adopted; NAP Phase II adopted with financing mechanism (2025)	Anti-GBV Law; Family Law; National Youth Policy; Financial Inclusion Policy; Phase II of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
	# of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the previous 12 months reporting GBV UNFPA	3,195 by current or former intimate partner; 3,905 by non-intimate partner) (2021)	3,674 by current or former intimate partner; 4,490 by non-intimate partner) (2025)	GBVIMS database
	% of reported conflict related sexual violence cases that were prosecuted by judicial authorities where compensation was awarded to CRSV survivors. UNMISS	Of 194 survivors of CRSV UN documented and verified, 21% reported the incident to the authorities, 8% cases were investigated, 4 cases were prosecuted where compensation was awarded to survivors (2021)	30 % increase of survivors of CRSV reporting incidents to authorities. 15 % CRSV cases investigated and prosecuted (2023) 36% increase of survivors of CRSV reporting incidents to	SSHRC Report of UNMISS office of Senior Women Protection Advisor

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
			authorities. 20 % CRSV cases investigated and prosecuted (2024) 42% increase of survivors of CRSV reporting incidents to authorities. 25 % CRSV cases investigated and prosecuted (2025)	
	% of women aged 20–24 years who were married before age 18 WHO	40% (2021)	35% (2025)	HMIS database
	% of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and b) state assemblies UN Women	32% (2021)	35% (2025)	GEWE Analysis; Database of the Cabinet/ Parliamentary Committee on Gender and Human Rights
	# of national state institutions which engage adolescents and youth in decision-making UNFPA	21 (2022)	20 (2023) 40 (2024) 50 (2025)	Agency Annual Programme Reports; Government Consultation Records
	# of States and Administrative Areas (AA) with functional multi-sectoral youth coordination mechanisms, including youth led CSOs that advocate for increased investments in marginalised adolescents and youth	8 States	10 states (2023) 10 states & 3 AA (2024) 10 States & 3 AA (2025)	Agency Annual Programme Reports
Output 4.1. Civil society, political groupings and movements, particularly those that are representing women, youth and vulnerable groups, have enhanced knowledge and skills to meaningfully engage in a rights-based approach to decision-making across peace and governance structures, systems and processes	# of reports submitted to international treaty bodies on time and according to agreed standards UNMISS	UPR submitted (2021)	2 (UPR; CEDAW) (2023) ≥3 (UPR Mid-Term Report; CEDAW; VNR (2024) ≥4 (CEDAW; CRC; UPR; CAT) (2025)	Government reports on/for: UPR; CEDAW; VNR; CRC; CAT
	# of CSOs contributing to national and shadow reporting to international treaty bodies UNMISS	2 CSOs reports submitted to respective international reporting processes (2021)	≥4 (UPR; CEDAW; CRC; CAT) (2023) ≥4 (UPR; CEDAW; CRC; CAT) (2024)	CSOs reports for UPR; CEDAW; CRC; CAT

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
			≥4 (UPR; CEDAW; CRC; CAT) (2025)	
	# of position papers on the status of South Sudanese women, girls and youth presented at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), UPR and other platforms. UN Women	2 (2022)	≥2 (2023) ≥3 (2024) ≥5 (2025)	CSO position papers
	# of women and youth organizations capacitated to advance GEWE policy and legal frameworks by participating in and influencing the national and state level political and governance processes and forum UN Women	17 (2022)	19 (2023) 20 (2024) 33 (2025)	AFP partners annual reports
	Existence of a functional national youth coalition on youth, peace and security UNFPA	No (2022)	Yes (2023) Yes (2024) Yes (2025)	Programme Annual Reports
Output 4.2. Women, youth and vulnerable groups have enhanced understanding of their human rights, how to hold duty-bearers to account and how best to seek redress if these rights are violated.	# of women, youth and other vulnerable groups who report having higher understanding of their human rights UN Women	0 (2022)	3,000 Female (1,500 women & 1,500 youth); 1,000 Male (500 men & 500 youth) (2023) 3,500 Female (1,750 women & 1,750 youth); 1,500 Male (750 men & 750 youth) (2024) 4,000 Female (2,000 women & 2,000 youth); 2,000 Male (1,000 men & 1,000 youth) (2025)	AFP annual reports
	# of national and sub-national platforms for civil society to dialogue around human rights concerns. UNMISS	National coordination platform yet to be established (2021)	10 (2023) 10 (2024) 10 (2025)	HRD monitoring report

RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & REPORTING UN ENTITY	BASELINE	TARGET(S)	SOURCE/MOV
Output 4.3. Women, youth and vulnerable groups have improved capacities to assume transformational leadership roles in the public and private sector	% of women position supported by the UN to contest for elective positions UN Women	16% (these are appointments in the executive at national level) (2021)	35% (2023) 35% (2024) 35% (2025)	AFP reports; Government reports
	% of women who secure positions in national and state governments UN Women	25% (2022)	35% (2023) 35% (2024) 35% (2025)	AFP reports; Government reports
	% of firms with female and youth participation in ownership UN Women	1.9% (2017)	23% (2023) 25% (2024) 34.8% (2025)	Country Gender Profile 2017; AFP progress reports
	# women and youth-led newly established enterprises per year UN Women	0 (2022)	500 (350 youth including 175 females; 150 women) (2023) 500 (350 youth including 175 females; 150 women) (2024) 500 (350 youth including 175 females; 150 women) (2025)	Agency Reports
Output 4.4. Opinion leaders alongside community structures are capacitated to promote positive social norms and values, including for the elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women, youth, children and vulnerable groups	# of community engagement platforms established to promote positive social norms on GEWE (cumulative) UNICEF	30 (2022)	60 (2023) 120 (2024) 160 (2025)	AFP progress reports
	# of opinion leaders reporting community level actions to promote positive social norms (cumulative) UNFPA	85 (2022)	125 (2023) 207 (2024) 329 (2025)	AFP progress reports