




**Women's
International
Peace Centre**

Amplifying Women's Voice and Power

20 24 ANNUAL REPORT

A woman with long dark hair is smiling and looking towards the camera. She is wearing a traditional patterned dress with long puffed sleeves and a large feather headdress. A sash with the text 'Mrs Univer' is draped over her shoulder. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some structural elements and another person in the distance.

Driving women's transformational leadership and amplifying women's voice for gender-responsive peacebuilding in the 21st century



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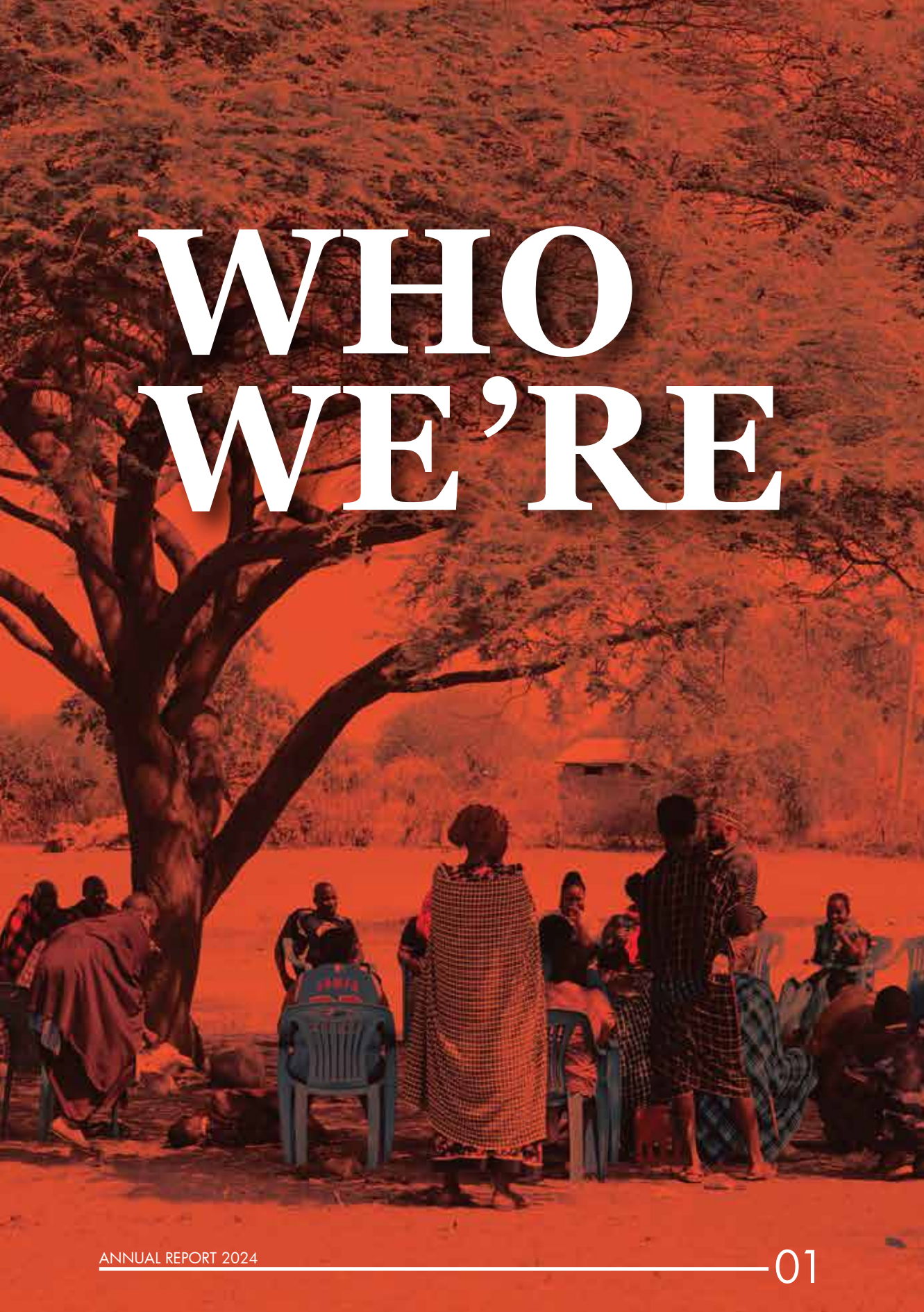
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WHO WE'RE



About Women's International Peace Centre

The Women's International Peace Centre (The Peace Centre) started in 1974 as Isis-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE), a global resource centre for women human rights defenders to document and disseminate women's own experiences, concerns, and ideas for ending gender inequality. In 1994, the Peace Centre moved from Geneva to Uganda, carving out the niche of Women, Peace, and Security. The Peace Centre uses its own homegrown WEAVE model to catalyse women's power for peace by integrating research, documentation, holistic healing, skills and movement building, and advocacy. Our work is mandated by the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

We work with women affected by conflict to nurture their dignity and self-esteem (power within, enhance their agency (power to), harness their collective agency (power with), and develop their influence (power over) to advocate for and effect meaningful change while addressing women's issues, which would often go unaddressed in conflict and post-conflict settings.

The Peace Centre works with partners in conflict-affected settings and with regional institutions in Africa and Asia to ensure that women not only powerfully contribute to peace-building processes and outcomes, but also transform these spaces to be more gender inclusive and responsive. In 2023, our countries of focus were Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. Each of these countries presented unique contexts and challenges that required sustained engagement and customised interventions



MISSION

To ignite women's leadership, amplify their voices and deepen their impact in creating peace

VISION

A world where women live in and influence peace



OUR VALUES

Boldness, Innovation, Consistency

Intentional Wellbeing

OVERALL GOAL OVER THE 5 YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

Women's meaningful engagement in transformative peace processes



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

Our strategic objectives for 2024 were designed to address the underlying causes of conflict and inequality by integrating feminist and intersectional principles into our peacebuilding efforts. These included:

- 1 Increasing women's participation in peace processes at all levels, with a focus on negotiation, mediation, and political decision-making.
2. Influencing national, regional, and global policies to reflect gender equality, social justice, and inclusive governance.
3. Strengthening cross-sectoral partnerships to drive collective advocacy and sustainable peace outcomes.
4. Through this approach, we ensured that our work addressed community needs while also influencing national, continental and international conversations.

MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Sandra Adong Oder
Executive Director

Women's International Peace Centre



In 2024, the Women's International Peace Centre ('the Peace Centre') continued to advance its mission of igniting women's leadership, amplifying their voices, and deepening their activism in peacebuilding across conflict-affected regions in Africa.

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This year, our work spanned Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, where the realities of conflict, political instability, and shrinking civic spaces continued to threaten the rights, dignity, and safety of women and girls. Yet, even amid these challenges, women remained resolute.

In Burundi, where civic space remained tightly restricted, our collaboration with local partners sustained women's organising and engagement on peace and security in politically repressive environments.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, we provided technical and advocacy support during a pivotal political moment, contributing to the launch of the third National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and witnessing the historic appointment of the country's first female Prime Minister. Despite continued violence in the eastern provinces and the withdrawal of MONUSCO, women gained ground in peace and governance processes.

In South Sudan, as the country prepared for long-delayed elections under the Revitalised Agreement, we facilitated women's participation in political dialogues, supported inclusive constitutional processes, and convened national and regional forums to ensure women's priorities were not sidelined. We also contributed to the launch of the FemWise South Sudan chapter, enhancing the country's institutional framework for women's mediation.

In Sudan, as the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) escalated into a full-blown humanitarian catastrophe—displacing millions, collapsing health systems, and deepening hunger—we supported Sudanese women through regional advocacy platforms. These included the high-level conference on Sudan's peace process, held in Kampala, where women leaders directly engaged with the AU High-Level Panel and the AU Special Envoy on Women, Peace, and Security, helping to shape continental responses.

In Uganda, we played a central role in the pre-election period. Through initiatives such as the Women's

Situation Room and the Ugandans for Peace Activity, we supported civic engagement, non-violent campaigns, and community-based healing. We also facilitated the launch of Local Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security in five districts, supporting grassroots implementation of Uganda's National Action Plan III.

Throughout the year, we built strategic partnerships with local governments, regional bodies, feminist organisations, and grassroots networks. We formalised 11 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local governments in Uganda, thereby embedding collaboration and accountability into peacebuilding efforts. Our continued investment in women peace mediators, youth leaders, and feminist institutions positioned communities to lead peace processes from the ground up.

In addition, we expanded our regional engagement by signing MOUs with 10 civil society partners across the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and Tanzania. We provided them with small grants to support community-led responses to climate change-related crises. These grants enabled grassroots women and youth groups to implement climate resilience interventions. By linking climate justice to peacebuilding, the Peace Centre reinforced the understanding that environmental degradation is not only a development issue but a structural threat to peace, security, and gender equality in the region.

Our advocacy strengthened national and regional policy frameworks, supported institutional accountability for gender-based violence, and expanded inclusive coalitions for peace and justice.

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These milestones were only possible through the steadfast commitment of our partners. I extend my deep appreciation to our Board, our community activists, women leaders, youth peacebuilders, local and national governments, civil society organisations, and development partners. Your collaboration, trust, and shared commitment to feminist peacebuilding have deepened our collective impact.

As we look to 2025, the Peace Centre remains committed to scaling feminist approaches, nurturing bold leadership, and creating space for women and youth to reclaim power, influence policy, and transform systems of violence and exclusion. Peace will only be sustainable when it is inclusive and rooted in justice, and we are proud to be part of that transformation.



OUR WORK IN 2024

PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER OUTCOMES

OUTCOME 1:

Peace-building processes include women and effectively incorporate feminist principles to achieve sustainable peace.

This year, the Peace Centre contributed to enhancing women's participation in peace processes. We developed targeted initiatives to ensure women's representation in peace negotiations and decision-making spaces. Through capacity-strengthening programs, we equipped women with essential skills in negotiation, mediation, and advocacy, empowering them to engage effectively in peacebuilding activities. The Peace Centre led robust efforts to integrate women into peace and political processes. This included planning meetings,

leadership training, advocacy, and strategic engagements with political institutions in South Sudan, DRC, and Sudan



Key Achievements:

Amplifying Women's and Youth Voices in Regional and Global Peace Processes

The Peace Centre supported over 30 women peacebuilders and civil society leaders from South Sudan, Sudan, DRC, Burundi, and Uganda to participate in regional and international platforms including the High-Level Political Forum, CSW68, the Africa Forum on WomenPeace and Security, and the Summit of the Future. These platforms provided vital spaces for women to share their lived experiences, shape policy, and influence continental and global peacebuilding agendas.

In addition, three grassroots women-led organizations from the DRC and South Sudan participated in the Consultative Meeting on Women's Participation in Regional Peace and Dialogue Processes, hosted by the African Union and UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region. Their contributions influenced diplomatic engagements with senior leaders such as the AU Panel of the Wise and Kenya's Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs, ensuring that grassroots priorities informed the Luanda and Nairobi Peace Processes

Further, the Peace Centre enabled women and youth from South Sudan, Burundi, and the DRC to actively participate in the High-Level Forum on Women's Participation in the Luanda and Nairobi Peace Processes,

culminating in a jointly adopted communiqué outlining gender-inclusive peace demands. Notably, Nene Bintu Irangi from the DRC contributed critical insights on the structural and political barriers to women's participation.

In South Sudan, we also facilitated the participation of women and youth in a high-level visit by the AU Panel of the Wise, where they directly engaged the African Diplomatic Corps to advocate for the extension of the Revitalized Agreement and call for inclusive oversight and youth representation in peace processes.

By supporting partners to engage in strategic WPS dialogues, The Peace Centre contributed to stronger alignment with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region's (ICGLR) Regional Action Plan. These engagements enabled local actors to shape the implementation of regional commitments, reinforcing the importance of integrating grassroots perspectives in peacebuilding.

Institutionalizing Women's Leadership through the FemWise-Africa Chapter in South Sudan

As part of efforts to strengthen women's formal leadership in peacebuilding, The Peace Centre supported the official launch of the FemWise-Africa, South Sudan Chapter on 31 July 2024. This milestone followed two years of groundwork, including a strategic workshop (2022) and mediation training (2023). In 2024, a five-day training was co-organised on early warning, mediation, and conflict prevention, equipping FemWise members to support election-related peace efforts.

We also facilitated national advocacy that



secured government endorsement and formal integration of the Chapter under the Ministry of Gender creating a recognized institutional platform for women mediators to influence national peace and security processes.

As a result, South Sudan now has a formal structure under FemWise-Africa to support women mediators in conflict prevention, with members prepared and institutionally empowered to engage in election-related peace processes and broader national reconciliation.

Building a Skilled Cadre of Women Peace Mediators

In Uganda and South Sudan, The Peace Centre trained 79 women from Amuria, Kampala, and Wau on mediation, conflict resolution, early warning, advocacy, and self-care. These mediators went on to play active roles in dialogues, with many engaging in regional forums such as the National WPS Conference in Juba and the Africa Peace and Environment Summit. One participant was recognized for innovation at a peace hackathon in Wau, and another appointed Deputy Secretary General of the Youth Peace Forum in Western Bahr el Ghazal State. The trainings boosted the confidence, leadership, and visibility of grassroots women peacebuilders, enabling them to take on influential roles at local, national, and regional levels.



In addition, in Uganda, over 559 women participated in community dialogues in Orungo, Naguru, and Wau, focusing on political participation, peacebuilding, and conflict transformation ahead of upcoming elections. These dialogues were platforms for deliberation which helped build consensus on key advocacy messages and support the formation of local women-led networks that continue to engage in political and peace processes.

Promoting Peaceful Political Engagement Across Communities

Through cultural leader dialogues, media trainings, and political actor engagements across 46 districts in Uganda, The Peace Centre reached 511 participants with messaging on non-violence and civic responsibility. These forums produced a signed peace cloth and a joint communiqué pledging peaceful conduct before, during, and after elections. Emphasis was placed on healing past political violence and promoting voting and dialogue as tools for democratic participation. These engagements fostered a culture of peace and dialogue, with political, traditional, and community leaders committing to prevent election-related violence and build trust within communities.

Amplifying Regional Solidarity and Advocacy for Inclusive Peace

Throughout 2024, The Peace Centre facilitated the participation of grassroots women and youth leaders in key strategic spaces. In Addis Ababa, youth-generated policy insights from the Goma Forum were presented to shape the revitalization of the Great Lakes Peace and Cooperation Framework. In April, women leaders delivered a strategic statement to the UN Security Council through the UN Special Envoy, elevating local priorities on peace and security. In October, during the UNSC Open Debate on WPS, The Peace Centre amplified urgent calls for greater accountability, financing, and representation of women in peace negotiations. These interventions

ensured that local realities and feminist priorities from conflict affected communities shaped regional frameworks and global peace discourse, reinforcing women's agency and influence in decision making processes.

Building a More Inclusive Women's Rights Movement in Uganda

In collaboration with feminist and Women's Rights Organisations—Freedom and Roam Uganda, FOWODE, MEMPROW, NUWODU, and NAWOU The Peace Centre expanded Uganda's women's movement to include marginalized voices: young women, women with disabilities, and LGBTQ+ persons. These efforts not only enriched the national advocacy space but ensured that intersectionality became central to the women's rights agenda in Uganda. This led to broader coalitions and stronger advocacy outcomes, with greater representation of marginalised voices in public and policy dialogues.



Advancing Climate Justice through Grassroots Partnerships

Through the Women at the Centre of Climate Justice project, The Peace Centre supported 11 grassroots women-led organisations across Uganda, DRC, and Tanzania with small grants, technical assistance, and mentorship to respond to climate change crises while centering women at the forefront of climate action. These partner organisations led community-level climate resilience actions such as reforestation, sustainable agriculture, water protection, and early warning systems. Collectively, these partners reached more than 7,500 women and 5,800 men and youth, equipping them with the knowledge and tools to respond to the climate crisis while advancing women's leadership.

The impact was tangible. In Uganda, partners established over 8000 tree seedlings in schools and communities, trained women's groups in the construction of energy-saving stoves, and created income opportunities through stove sales. In Tanzania, partners set up 100,000 native and fruit tree nurseries, distributed household seedlings, and introduced waste management systems, including the distribution of over 15 public waste bins and the formation of an Environmental Committee that now enforces by-laws on keeping the environment clean. In DRC, partners mobilised women, including displaced and pygmy communities to transform

agricultural waste into eco-briquettes, with women producing up to over 1000 briquettes daily, dramatically reducing household fuel costs and deforestation. Others led plastic waste collection campaigns along Lake Kivu, reducing pollution and protecting fish biodiversity while improving women's livelihoods.

Beyond environmental restoration, the project fostered economic empowerment and social cohesion. In Namayingo, Uganda, women's groups are now earning income from stove construction; in South Kivu, briquette-making groups are generating over 107,000 Congolese Francs weekly; and in Tanzania, women and youth are shaping local climate policies through dialogues and documentation of gendered climate vulnerabilities. Wellness and self-care initiatives also ensured that women leaders and staff had the resilience to sustain their advocacy and community work.

By resourcing grassroots organisations, The Peace Centre enabled women to turn climate vulnerabilities into opportunities for leadership, livelihood, and environmental stewardship. These interventions are building climate-resilient communities, amplifying women's voices in decision-making, and advancing feminist climate justice across East and Central Africa.



OUTCOME 2:

Transform policies, systems and structures to achieve equitable, just, inclusive peace.

The Peace Centre worked to influence policy reforms that promote social justice and gender equality. We engaged in strategic advocacy and collaborating with civil society organizations, we addressed systemic inequalities and contributed to the adoption of gender-responsive peacebuilding policies.

Key Achievements:

Driving Quota Reforms for Women's Representation in Peace and Political Processes

At the continental level, The Peace Centre led the development of a Draft Policy Outline proposing a 30% minimum quota for women's participation in all AU-led peace and election observation missions. The draft, presented to the AU Office of the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security and the Peace and Security Council, outlined concrete mechanisms to institutionalize women's representation continentally.

This complemented national-level work in South Sudan, where over 121 women leaders and activists engaged in strategic dialogues to push for implementation of the 35% quota in political structures and constitutional reform processes. These efforts culminated in actionable advocacy strategies and joint recommendations on ensuring women's inclusion in party and state leadership.

These policy-level interventions advanced gender-responsive governance both at the national and continental level, creating new avenues for women's political participation and institutional accountability.

Transforming WPS Policy and Institutional Frameworks Across the Region

In 2024, The Peace Centre played a central role in transforming policy and institutional responses to women's peace and security. In the DRC, we supported the launch of the Third National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and facilitated the establishment of a Ministry of Justice register for SGBV cases. In South Sudan, we offered technical assistance and advocacy that contributed to the country's ratification of the Maputo Protocol, advancing regional legal alignment on gender rights.

In Uganda, our support enabled five districts to develop and launch Local

Action Plans (LAPs) on WPS, further localising NAP III implementation.

Additionally, during ICGLR-GIZ consultations, grassroots women shaped a joint roadmap for the Luanda and Nairobi peace processes. This led to the appointment of two women mediators at the March 2025 SADC-EAC summit showcasing real policy influence.

Through direct engagement and technical support, The Peace Centre contributed to gender-responsive legal reform and the institutionalisation of WPS frameworks from grassroots to regional levels.

Advancing Transitional Justice and Survivor Advocacy in the DRC

In South Kivu, the Peace Centre worked with Associations of mass crime victims to advocate for their inclusion in transitional justice processes. Beginning with community-led consultations, verified victim lists from North Kivu and Ituri were submitted to national ministries.

Four associations were legally registered with our support, and the annual Katogota massacre commemoration was used to elevate victim voices leading to the selection of two women survivors to participate in national-level reparations dialogues in Kinshasa.

Today, survivors are now recognized as agents in transitional justice, with legally registered associations and direct representation in national reparations processes—pushing for rights-based accountability in the DRC.

Institutionalising Local Peacebuilding in Uganda

In collaboration with CEWERU, The Peace Centre established and trained the Arua District Peace Committee (DPC) comprising 30 members (17 women, 13 men, 8 youth). The committee developed a one-year action plan focused on community conflict resolution, inter-ethnic dialogue, and youth



Key Lobby And Advocacy Engagements In 2024



peacebuilding. The DPC now functions as a district-level structure for peacebuilding, able to receive early warning information, resolve local conflicts, and coordinate sustainable peace interventions across Arua District

The Peace Centre’s global and regional lobby and advocacy initiatives targeted the EAC Sectoral Council on Peace and Security, the AU Peace and Security Council, the Gender is My Agenda Campaign (GIMAC), and the United Nations Security Council, among other key stakeholders.

Such spaces provided the Peace Centre and partners from Burundi, the DRC, and South Sudan an opportunity to engage with policymakers and contribute to discussions, drafting policy briefs and outcome documents, jointly organising advocacy engagement meetings, and learning exchanges that contributed to the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. Some of the key outcomes, results and progress due to the lobby and advocacy initiatives included:

Regional Engagements

01

40th GIMAC Pre-Summit CSO’s Consultative meeting, youth advocacy training in February 2024, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



02

The 6th GIMAC REC’s engagement meeting in Accra, Ghana.



03

Joint ECOSOCC & Peace Centre CSO meeting on the state of peace and security in Africa and regional learning and networking exchange in April 2024, Lusaka, Zambia

04

5th Africa Forum on Women, Peace, and Security, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

05

The East African Youth Symposium, Arusha, Tanzania



06

High level with African union peace and security council and the women of South Sudan

Global Engagements

01

68th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68)

Co-organised and facilitated three high-level side events at CSW68, which brought together diverse voices and generated a collective outcome statement:

i. Feminist Perspectives on Socio-Economic Post-conflict Recovery and Peacebuilding, which focused on advocating for feminist approaches to poverty, gender-responsive economic policies, and inclusive solutions grounded in the lived experiences of women.

ii. Intersectionality, Wellbeing, and Enterprise: Advancing Gender Equality in Uganda

iii. Progressive Taxation and Feminist Financing Mechanisms to Address Inequality and the Root Causes of Conflict

The space elevated women's movement to international prominence, fostering invaluable exchanges of knowieuge and strategies, examined the role of intersectionality in addressing women's challenges within socio-economic context, explored policy and legislative barriers to gender equality and devised advocacy strategies witin the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The shared experiences in partners spaces organised by OXFAM and CORDAID informed advocacy efforts with regional and international policymakers throughout the year.

02

High Level Political Forum

Supported 2 partners from South Sudan to participate in the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) at the United Nations in New York under the theme 'Reinforcing the 2020 Agenda for Sustainable Development and eradicating poverty in times for multiple crises: The effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative Solutions. The partners presented CSO's recommendations on the Voluntary

National Review (VNR) process in South Sudan on behalf of

the Major Groups on SDGs and emphasized the need for Government to implement the Maputo Protocol alongside the Revitalized Agreement to enhance women's leadership ent sexual & gender-based violence. Recommendation was incorporated in the outcome document

03

Summit of the Future

Supported one partner from the DRC to participate in the Summit of the Future, where Heads of State and Government adopted the Pact for the Future, fulfilling recommendations from the seventy-fifth commemorations of the UN, which the Secretary-General concretised in the 'Our Common Agenda' report. The partner also participated as a speaker at the African Civil Society Dialogue on the Pact for the

Future: Empowering Youth, Amplifying Voices of African Citizenry, and Strengthening International Peace and Security, organized in partnership with ECOSOC, which reflected on the situation in DRC in relation to the implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture and the Pact for the Future.

04

Annual UN Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security

Participated in the annual UNSC open debate on women, peace and security and its related events in October 2024. Discussions revolved around the 25 years of UNSC Resolution 1325 on WPS and highlighted the widening gap between the WPS normative framework and its on-ground implementation, thus underscoring the urgent need for renewed vigour in implementing the WPS framework.

Some of the recommendations included the need for commitments to women's participation in mediation efforts, enhanced funding to support the WPS agenda, the need for strict accountability mechanisms to counter conflict-related sexual violence and the need to revitalize tools for conflict prevention and adding women peacebuilders' perspectives to Security Council discussions and processes. Regional engagements:



Our Reach in Numbers

Number of Women trained	6263
Radio talk shows conducted	10

Webinars conducted

4 webinars were convened.

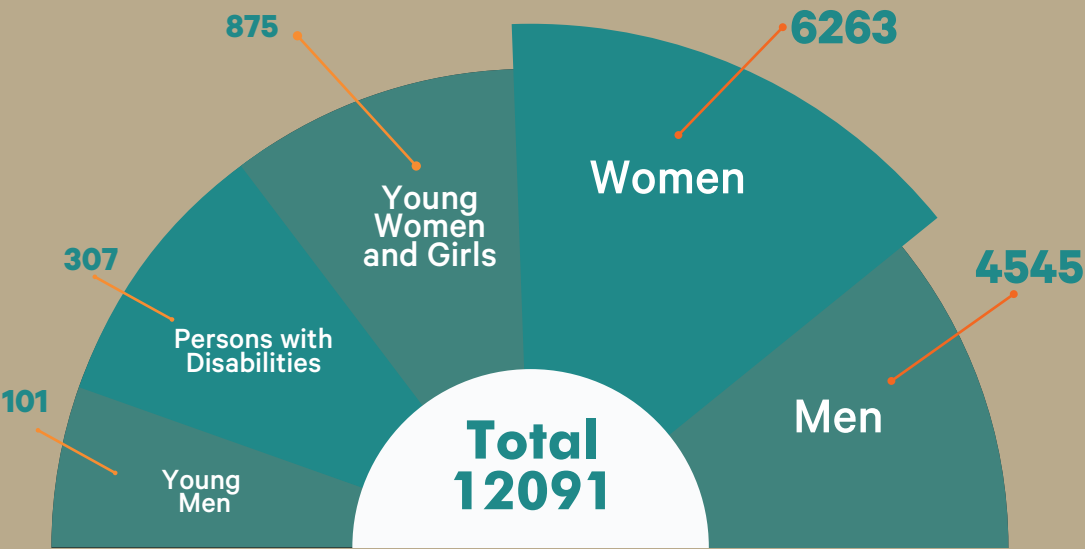
- Wellbeing in feminist activism
- Pre-CSW Webinar on Feminist Perspectives on Socio-Economic Post-conflict Recovery and Peacebuilding
- Pre-consultation meeting on GIMAC on peace education as a driver for continental peace and security
- Centering Women's Leadership in Peace Processes in Africa.

Publications produced

6 publications produced, including Policy briefs, a report and a wellness tool. These are;

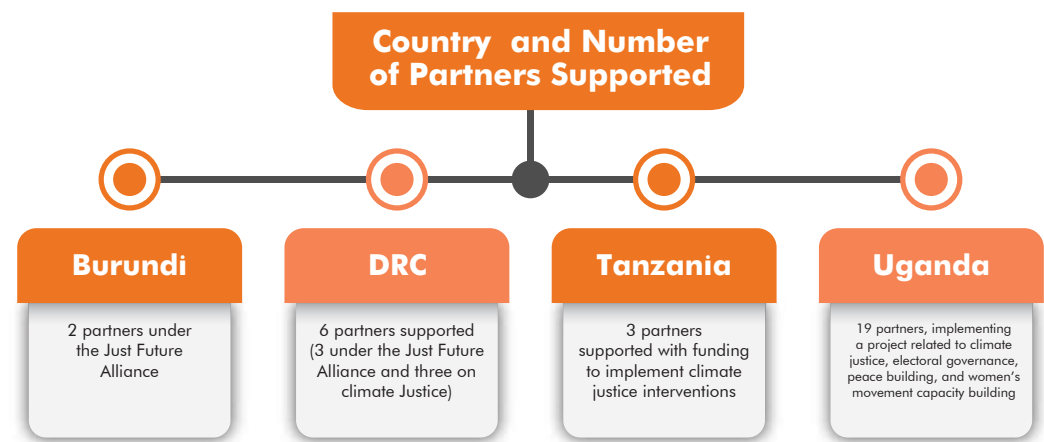
- Policy brief: Joint ECOSOCC and Women's International Peace Centre CSO Meeting on the State of Peace and Security in Africa and Regional Learning and Networking Exchange
- Policy brief on feminist peacebuilding; Feminist Perspectives on socio-economic, post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding
- Policy brief: The Implications of MONUSCO Mandate Renewal and Transition on the Implementation of the WPS Agenda in the DRC
- Universal Periodic Review- Civil Society shadow report
- Wellbeing in feminist activism: a tool for managing burnout
- Report on strengthening women's participation in conflict prevention in South Sudan.

Number of direct beneficiaries reached in 2024



Partners supported:

Thirty partners were supported with technical and financial assistance to implement projects in Burundi, the DRC, Tanzania, and Uganda.



Strategic partnerships and collaborations

Strategic partnerships played a crucial role in achieving programmatic success in 2024. Through alliances such as the Just Future consortium and AU ECOSOCC, the Peace Centre expanded its influence across the region.

Highlights

- Hosted over 55 civil society partners in a regional learning exchange with AU ECOSOCC.
- Co-created policy recommendations presented to AU bodies, including the Peace and Security Council.
- Worked with Women’s Situation Room Uganda to implement peace initiatives in over 46 districts.
- Our collaborations bridged grassroots and global levels, ensuring our advocacy was both evidence-based and inclusive.



Challenges and lessons learned

The Peace Centre navigated numerous challenges in 2024, including

Shrinking civic space that restricted CSO operations.

Insecurity, political and economic instability affected partner operations in South Sudan and the DRC.

Lessons learned:

Embracing Flexibility and Local Ownership: Ensuring adaptability in programming combined with empowering local communities to take ownership is vital for sustaining lasting peacebuilding outcomes.

Building partner and beneficiary Capacity: Investing in strengthening skills and knowledge at the grassroots and national level is fundamental to achieving long-term and meaningful change.

Power of Collective Advocacy: One of the most valuable lessons is that collaboration among civil society organizations, partners, and the affected targeted audience amplifies advocacy impact. By uniting efforts, stakeholders create a more inclusive, coordinated approach that elevated women, youth and survivors' voices across decision-making

platforms, enhancing both visibility and credibility, this led to significant policy influence and concrete commitments from key decision-makers.

Importance of Continuous Follow-Up and Feedback: Maintaining momentum in advocacy requires ongoing follow-up and structured feedback channels. Regular engagement with partners, women, youth and survivors ensured their sustained participation and offered critical insights that refined advocacy strategies to meet their changing needs. This responsive approach strengthened trust, boosted advocacy effectiveness, and enriched the intervention's overall impact.

Connecting Local Actions to National, regional Impact: Another key learning is that linking local-level advocacy to national, regional policymaking creates a powerful feedback loop for driving meaningful reforms. i.e. Strong community engagement, especially in massacre-affected areas, laid the groundwork for influencing high-level policy discussions. Including local representatives in national advocacy ensured that survivors' lived experiences directly shaped decisions,

enhancing the legitimacy and reach of advocacy efforts at every level.

Centering Advocacy Around Survivors: Placing survivors at the core of advocacy leads to more responsive and impactful reparation processes. Actively involving survivors in identifying concerns, crafting advocacy messages, and policy dialogues not only empowered them but also ensured the advocacy remained deeply connected to real needs and experiences, increasing credibility and relevance.

Strategic Government Engagement: Collaborating closely with key government agencies like Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development, Ministry of internal Affairs, African Union Peace and Security Council, 1325 UN Security Council Resolution Secretariat in DRC, South Sudan, Burundi and Uganda and individuals figures at provincial, national level and regional levels proved critical for advancing advocacy goals. i.e. Support from influential leaders, such as the Minister of Human Rights and the First Lady, was instrumental in securing political backing, moving policy

discussions forward, and facilitating the enactment of important laws and reforms. This highlights the essential role of strategic government partnerships in achieving legislative and institutional change.

Looking ahead: strategic priorities for 2025

In 2025, the Peace Centre will build on our successes by focusing on scaling programmes to promote women's leadership in peacebuilding processes, promoting peaceful elections, supporting transitional justice and truth-telling mechanisms in line with community needs, and enhancing digital peacebuilding strategies for early warning systems.

As 2025 marks 25 years since the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, we will continue to co-create sustainable peace rooted in justice, dignity, and equality.



OUR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE



Report of the independent auditor to the members of Women's International Peace Center

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Women's International Peace Center ("the Organisation") are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

What we have audited

The Organisation's financial statements comprise:

- statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2024;
- statement of fund balance as at 31 December 2024;
- statement of changes in accumulated fund for the year then ended;
- statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("the IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Uganda, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared to assist the Organisation in complying with its reporting requirements. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the Organisation and should not be distributed to or used by other parties other than the Organisation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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The firm is licensed and regulated by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Uganda, ICPAU No. AF0004



Report of the independent auditor to the members of Women's International Peace Center (continued)

Other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



Report of the independent auditor to the members of Women's International Peace Center (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CPA Clive Mayombwe - P0349.


Certified Public Accountants
Kampala

1 September 2025


CPA Clive Mayombwe

Women's International Peace Center
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Statement of income and expenditure

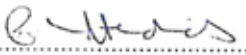
	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD
Grant income	3	4,095,578	1,626,202
Other income	4	<u>99,628</u>	<u>48,631</u>
Total income		<u>4,195,206</u>	<u>1,674,833</u>
Expenditure			
Peace building processes include women and incorporate feminist perspectives	5.1	2,086,130	398,445
Transforming policies, systems and structures to achieve equitable, just and inclusive peace	5.2	664,314	445,861
Institutional development	5.3	<u>1,012,871</u>	<u>719,694</u>
Total expenditure		<u>3,763,315</u>	<u>1,564,000</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>431,891</u>	<u>110,833</u>

Women's International Peace Center
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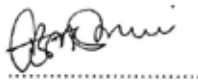
Statement of fund balance

	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	<u>256,732</u>	<u>245,511</u>
Current assets			
Receivables	7	<u>24,007</u>	<u>26,472</u>
Cash in hand and at bank	8	<u>697,774</u>	<u>295,507</u>
Total current assets		<u>721,781</u>	<u>321,979</u>
Total assets		<u>978,513</u>	<u>567,490</u>
Funds and liabilities			
Capital fund		<u>256,732</u>	<u>245,511</u>
Accumulated surplus		<u>702,423</u>	<u>270,532</u>
Accumulated fund		<u>959,155</u>	<u>516,043</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables	9	<u>19,358</u>	<u>51,447</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>978,513</u>	<u>567,490</u>

The financial statements on pages 16 to 25 were approved by the Board of Directors on22/7/2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Board Chairperson



Board Treasurer



Executive Director

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Statement of changes in accumulated fund

	Capital fund USD	Accumulated surplus USD	Total USD
Year ended 31 December 2023			
At 1 January 2023	104,081	159,699	263,780
Surplus for the year	-	110,833	110,833
Additions (note 6)	168,113	-	168,113
Write-off of lost accessories	(556)	-	(556)
Depreciation charge (note 6)	(26,127)	-	(26,127)
At 31 December 2023	245,511	270,532	516,043
Year ended 31 December 2024			
At 1 January 2024	245,511	270,532	516,043
Surplus for the year	-	431,891	431,891
Additions (note 6)	37,956	-	37,956
Depreciation charge (note 6)	(26,735)	-	(26,735)
At 31 December 2024	256,732	702,423	959,155

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Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD
Operating activities			
Surplus for the year		431,891	110,833
Purchase of property and equipment	6	37,956	168,113
Gain on disposal of computers and accessories		-	(865)
Working capital changes:			
Receivables		2,465	20,568
Payables		(32,089)	(33,781)
Net cash generated from operating activities		440,223	264,868
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(37,956)	(168,113)
Proceeds from disposal of computers and accessories		-	865
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(37,956)	(167,248)
Net increase in cash at bank and in hand			
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		402,267	97,620
Cash at bank and in hand at start of year		295,507	197,887
Cash at bank and in hand at end of year	8	697,774	295,507

OUR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



Ambasáid na hÉireann
Embassy of Ireland



Government
of Canada





**Women's
International
Peace Centre**

Amplifying Women's Voice and Power

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