



Leaders of Peace Programme

Baseline Study South Sudan

July, 2021



Table of Contents

Table of Contents	ii
List of Tables.....	iii
Abbreviations	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Map of LoP Programme States	vi
Executive Summary	vii
1.0 Introduction.....	11
1.1 Project Background.....	11
1.5 Purpose of the Baseline	12
1.4 Scope of Evaluation	12
2.0 Literature Review	13
2.1 South Sudan Context	13
2.2 South Sudan Gender Equality	14
2.3 Status on UNSCR 1325.....	16
2.4 Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on Women and Girls	17
3.0 Technical Approach and Methodology	19
3.1 Baseline Evaluation Design.....	19
3.2 Evaluation Method	19
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Strategy.....	20
3.4 Data Collection Tools	21
3.5 Researchers /Enumerators Field Training.....	21
3.6 Data Collection Process.....	22
3.7 Data Analysis and Reporting	22
3.8 Quality Assurance	22
3.9 Ethical Protocols	22
3.10 Baseline Study Challenges and Limitations	22
4.0 Baseline Findings	24
4.1 Introduction.....	24
4.2 Demographic Profile.....	24
4.3 Result Area 1	29
4.4 Result Area 2	46
4.5 General Challenges for CBOs Implementing WPs and GE	53
4.6 Opportunities for Capacity Building of CBOs/CSOs	54
4.7 Result Area 3	55
4.8 Conclusion.....	63
4.9 Recommendations.....	64
ANNEX I: Key Informants Interviewed.....	66

List Of Tables

Table 1: Women and Girls House Hold Survey Sample Distribution	20
Table 2: Key Informant Interviews Sample Size Distribution	21
Table 3: Focus Group Sample Size Distribution	21
Table 4: Respondents Age (N=457)	24
Table 5: Respondents Level of Education (N=382)	26
Table 6: Respondents Marital Status (N=382)	26
Table 7: Types of Violence (N=457)	29
Table 8: Types of Violence (N=1004)	29
Table 9: Types of Violence by Age Groups (N=1004)	31
Table 10: Perpetrators of Violence (N=1004)	32
Table 11: Knowledge and Awareness of Girls and Women Rights (N=459)	35
Table 12: Perceptions About Access to Legal Justice (N=401)	36
Table 13: Perceptions About Access to GBV Related Medical Services (N=433)	37
Table 14: Satisfaction with Access to GBV Services (N=421)	38
Table 15: Satisfaction with Access to GBV Services by Age Categories (N=421)	38
Table 16: Perceptions About Access to Counselling (N=318)	39
Table 17: CBOs Assessed in Central Equatoria.....	46
Table 18: CBOs Assessed in Eastern Equatoria	47
Table 19: CBOs Assessed in Lakes State	48
Table 20: CBOs Assessed in Unity State	50
Table 21: CBOs Assessed in Western Equatoria State.....	51
Table 22: CBOs Assessed in Western Equatoria State.....	54

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Disease Syndrome
AMA	Assistance Mission for Africa
APP	Action Plan for Peace
AU	African Union
BCSO	Blending Community Service Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEFM	Child Early and Forced Marriage
COPAD	Community Organization for Progress and Development
CVR	Revitalized Peace Agreement
CS	Civil Society
CSRf	Conflict Sensitive Resource Facility
EU	European Union
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGS	Federal Government state
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDI	Gender Development Index
GE	Gender Equality
HDI	Human Development Index
HNTPO	HealthNet TPO
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
IDP	Internally Displace Person
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Agency for Development
LoP	Leaders of Peace
KII	Key Informant Interviews
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services
NAP	National Action Plan
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Nongovernment Organization
OSC	One Stop Centre
ODK	Open Digital Kit
OHCHR	Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
PMEL	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan
RPA	Revitalized Peace Agreement
R-TGoNU	The Revitalization of the Transitional Government of National Unity
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nation Mission in South Sudan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSCC	South Sudan Council of Churches
VCT	Vocational Centre for Testing
WHO	World Health Organization
WPS	Women in Peace and Security

Acknowledgement

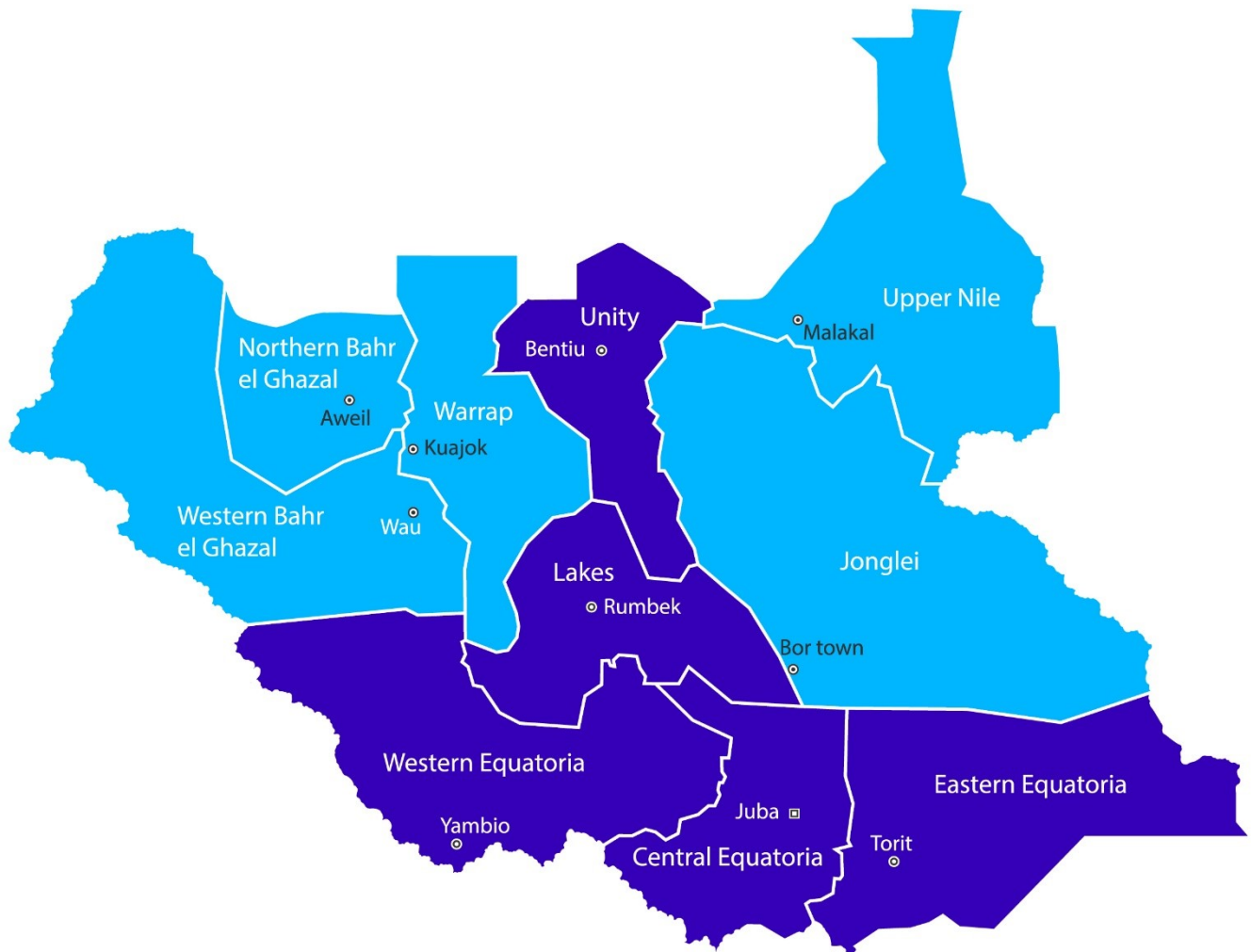
This baseline study was conducted by Independent Consultants from Trends Dynamiques Consulting (*TD Consulting*). The Report was written by the TD Consulting team Lead by Mulubi Asiligwa and Alphone Kazungu. Special thanks go to Hakim Bidong and Margaret Sinandugu for supporting the field work.

Thanks also go to all LoP partners for supporting the consultants in field key informants' mobilization and participating in the study. For plan international, special thanks go to Janine Bannwart (Consortium Coordinator-Plan Netherlands); Agnes Comfort (Consortium Coordinator, Plan International SSD); Van den Belt Karin (PMEL Officer, Plan International Netherlands); Justine Buga (PMEL Officer, Plan International SSD); and Anthony Onen (MEAL Specialist, Plan International SSD) for providing significant support during the baseline study process.

Special thanks also go to Henry Drabuga (Project Coordinator- Plan International SSD -Nimule Office); Juma Graham (Field Coordinator, Plan International -Torit Office); Peter Lemmy Noka Emmanuel (Program Officer/Operations – EVE Organization for Women Development); Boniface Duku Dickson (Project Manager, HealthNet TPO); and Laban Mutwiwa (Programs Coordinator, AMA) for supporting the consultants with field coordination and mobilization.

Plan International -South Sudan © 2021

Map of LoP Programme States



Executive Summary

Leaders of Peace (LoP) is a five-year programme under the Women, Peace, and Security (funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The grant instrument was provided under the Policy Framework for Strengthening Civil Society (2021-2025) approved in 2019. Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) grant instrument falls under the policy framework. The Leaders of Peace alliance is composed of Plan International (lead), HealthNet TPO (HNTPO), AMA (Assistance Mission for Africa), EVE, and PAX. The LoP project has three main outcome areas stated as follows:

Outcome 1: Improved implementation of policies and regulations on GBV and protection of W/G including psychosocial support and self-care;

Outcome 2: Changed attitudes and beliefs of civil society to facilitate inclusion of W/G and promote gender equality;

Outcome 3: Increased, effective participation of women and youth (W/Y) in leadership and peacebuilding.

Specifically, this baseline sought to: To establish the current implementation of policies and regulations on GBV and protection of women and girls including psychosocial support in proposed locations; Document Civil society (CS) and community-based organizations that advocates for the inclusion of women and girls as well as promote gender equality (GE); and establish the current level of participation of women and youths in leadership and peacebuilding. The baseline was conducted in five states: Unity, Lakes, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria. A descriptive cross-sectional design was adopted for the baseline combining both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. A total of 424 house hold survey was targeted. However, this was surpassed as 457 respondents participated in the baseline. The baseline targeted 90 Key Informant Interviews (KII), and achieved 77(86%) with 25 (32%) being female key informants; for Focus Group Discussion, 40 (8 for each region) were targeted and 37 (87%) was achieved, with 16 (46%) FGDs being female.

Key Finding Summaries

The summary of the LoP programme baseline outcome indicator findings are provided as follows:

Outcome 1.0.1: The baseline findings show that on average, 20% of women and girls feel safer and better protected in targeted locations against the project target of 35%.

Outcome 1.1.1: On Average, 1-2 advocacy campaigns/awareness mechanisms advanced by CSOs/CBOs and their networks focused on enhancing protection and psychosocial support capacity for SPUs, Chiefs, ABC courts, Council of Elders, but none on mental health advocacy

Outcome 1.2.1: Findings show that 23% (4 out of 22 traditional authorities demonstrated knowledge and changed attitude to implement GBV/ and W/G legislation and protection, and UNSC 1325 pillars. However, women's representation ranges between 10-15% at local levels, and 28% at State and National Levels.

Outcome 1.1.3: The findings show that 16.5% of women and girls (from respondents of the study) have access to Legal and medical Services, while 39% have access to counseling support Services. The counseling services reported were mainly provided by CSOs and CBOs in the study regions.

Outcome 1.1.4: The findings on the number of laws, policies, and strategies implemented to promote women's meaningful participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and

protect women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-) conflict situations. The findings show that implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325, Penal Code, Local Government (2009), Child Act (2008), Bill of Rights (Transitional Constitution), and National Gender Policy (2013) are all sporadic. There is a lack of political will, full adherence to the law, adequate resources, inadequate technical capacity, and unwillingness by patriarchal structures at national and local levels to meaningfully engage women.

Outcome 2.0.1: On the number of advocacy sessions by women and youth groups, men and boys on gender equality, the findings show that on average, 1-2 advocacy sessions had been conducted focusing on gender equality, youth and women participation in leadership, however, these advocacy platforms are heavily reliant on national CSOs /INGOs support to survive. Inadequate resources limit women and youth platforms from effectively engaging in advocacy on GE.

Outcome 2.1.1: The findings on the number of youth-led or women-led platforms established by communities show that in all the five states, there were on average 3- Youth-Led Platforms (1). *Activism on Gender equality*; (2). *Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Programs*; (3). *GBV response programmes*, and on average, 5- Women-Led Platforms (1). *Activism on Gender equality*; (2). *Women Equality Leadership Programs*; (3). *Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Programs*; (4). *Women Peace Committees*; (5). *GBV response programmes*.

Outcome 2.1.2: On formal and informal CSOs actively initiate advocacy actions to influence the WPS agenda, including linking and learning', the baseline findings revealed that on average, 3-4 advocacy initiatives had been initiated by formal and informal CSOs leaders promoting the inclusion of W/G and GE: Description of initiatives included: girls' access to education; women in leadership and politics; advocacy on the elimination of GBV; advocacy on the inclusion of W/G in development decision making.

Outcome 3.0.1: The baseline findings on the extent to which women and youth carry out leadership roles at various levels and influence the WPS agenda jointly with male counterparts show that 10- 15% of women participation in leadership positions influencing WPS agenda at state levels, while 28% women participation in leadership position influencing WPS agenda at National Level. Youth associations influence was limited to their CBOs programmes on activism on GE, youth leadership, and peacebuilding and reconciliation at grassroots levels.

Outcome 3.1.1: The findings on policy makers' active participation in influencing the WPS agenda, including linking and learning between all stakeholders revealed that the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare had taken the lead in the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 agenda. The extent of engagement by parliamentarians was limited, and mainly focused on support and financing NAP. However, financial resources allocated to NAP were inadequate and insufficient. At State levels, the Local State Councils were yet to be established, which has inhibited state policy markers' engagement on NAP on UNSCR 1325 on WPS.

Outcome 3.1.3: On actors at the international governmental level promoting and protecting civic space, baseline study established that UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNMISS, UNHCR, and Royal Embassy of Netherlands support the promotion and protection of civic space through resource mobilization and advocacy. Other support includes Inter-Agency Steering Committee /CSOs discussions, Humanitarian Actors Forum, UNSCR 1325 Status Report (CSO Report), Donors /CSOs Round Table Discussions, Peacebuilding Working Group Discussions, GBV Sector Working Groups (National/State Level), Girl Education Challenge Forums (Donor/CSOs) and establishment of UNMISS Protection and Communities Interaction Forum.

Outcome 3.1.4: None of the 18 CSO/CBO assessed had developed multi-annual WPS-related strategies. All the 18 CSOs/CBOs had programme related initiatives in WPS. However, the programmes were limited to currently funded work, and not strategies for future funding on WPS nor resource mobilization plans on the same. The baseline findings also revealed that out of the 8 out of the 18 CSOs/CBOs assessed had some form of consultation mechanisms through linkages with National CSOs, or being National CSOs themselves. CBOs had limited consultations focused mainly on the implementation of grassroots-level initiatives under MoUs established by national CSOs.

Conclusion

On GBV and the protection of women and girls, this study concludes that GBV is still very high and prevalent in all five states. There is a lack of government commitment to funding the GBV prevention and response framework has remained a significant barrier to the implementation of GBV policies and legal frameworks. Secondly, comprehensive laws addressing the rights of women lack organizational implementation structures, which culminates in limited protections for women and girls. On psychosocial support services, the states have not provided referral mechanisms for survivors to access psychosocial support services including counseling, shelters, food, legal services, and protection. The CSOs have stepped in to fill these gaps, however, due to the vast need for psychosocial support services needed, access to these services has remained largely insufficient, and sporadic particularly in remote areas. On access to legal services, all the five states have a weak justice system that is complicated by plural legal orders from both the civil courts and customary /traditional courts. The ABC courts lack understanding of legal jurisprudence around GBV, nor appreciate the character and degree of women's rights, and the need to confer protection of these rights, which has made access for survivors of GBV and gender crimes extremely difficult.

This baseline also concludes that the current level of participation of women and youths in leadership and peacebuilding is minimal, and tokenism at best. The men and elders do not regard women and youth as able to contribute in any meaningful way. Lack of political good will undermine the realization of women and youth participation in decision-making processes both at the National and grassroots levels

Recommendations for LoP Consortium Partners

1. Support and Capacity Building for ABC Courts particularly training on legal provisions for GBV and gender crimes
2. Conduct capacity strengthening and training CBOs/CSOs profiled under this baseline assessment on WPS, UNSCR 1325, GBV as a way of enhancing grassroots level interventions
3. Build institutional capacity of the formal legal system by training local leaders, prosecutors, judges, and security services on statutory law, and training women police and judges.
4. Prioritize psychosocial support programs for survivors of GBV and conflict-related gender crimes
5. Invest in specific programs targeting the unique needs of adolescent girls, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and the distribution of dignity kits, which provide feminine hygiene products and other necessary materials to women and girls of reproductive age.
6. Conduct public forums and awareness on negative effects of GBV, and gender equality including various forms of GBV, early/forced marriage, girl child education, women's health, and women's leadership as well as GBV mitigation and protection issues and response mechanisms.
7. There is a need to conduct capacity building for state actors, CSOs/CBOs, women and youth associations on GBV data collection, management, and sharing.
8. There is a need to enhance support for both state and non-state actors in promoting awareness of existing laws, legal rights, and remedies.
9. Provide support and mentorship support programmes and training to women parliamentary forums.
10. Support the training of paralegals, community health workers, GBV community-based support mechanisms, and counselors on psychosocial support services.
11. Provide training to community leaders and elders, and fathers/husbands on the importance of girls/women's rights and safety, and access to education.

12. Build the capacity of women groups, activists, and leaders to effectively advocate and champion for GE and inclusion of women and girls in decision-making processes, and socioeconomic development.
13. There is a need to establish gender desks in all police stations and units to support and encourage GBV survivors to report violence cases and incidences.

Recommendations for Policy Makers / Government

1. Establish a specific law that criminalized domestic violence, and rape within marriage since these two are not illegal under the current statutory framework
2. Review policies and legal frameworks through adequate legislation, to strengthen the protection of women and girls from violence. The existing contradictions between statutory and customary law that reinforces GBV as normative practices should be removed through legislation and enforcement mechanism
3. Provide government funding the GBV prevention and response framework through annual budgetary allocation to respective Ministries
4. Support gender equality through support programmes for girls' access to education
5. Provide an environment for conflict resolution, peacebuilding, social cohesion, and reconciliation
6. Provide support for socioeconomic development programmes targeting to eliminate poverty and suffering among the most marginalized remote communities.

Recommendations for INGOs, UN Agencies, and UNSCR 1325 Gatekeepers

1. Provide high-level advocacy and accountability pressure on national and state governments for the enforcement of statutory laws, international treaties and conventions, and human rights on gender equality, GBV prevention, protection, and response.
2. Provide linkages between state line ministries and CSOs/CBOs on collaboration opportunities for implementing GE and WPS programmes, including NAP on UNSCR 1325.
3. Provide technical support to CSOs and other actors working on UNSCR 1325 annual status report to ensure the report captures high-impact advocacy messages to the UN Security Council and member bodies.
4. Provide funding opportunities to LoP partners WPS, UNSCR 1325, and GBV programmes.
5. Provide technical support to peacebuilding working group, including convening

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Leaders of Peace (LoP) is a five-year programme under the Women, Peace, and Security (funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The grant instrument was provided under the Policy Framework for Strengthening Civil Society (2021-2025) approved in 2019. Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) grant instrument falls under the policy framework. The Leaders of Peace alliance is composed of Plan International (lead), HealthNet TPO (HNTPO), AMA (Assistance Mission for Africa), EVE, and PAX. The consortium has been granted a five-year Programme under this grant instrument running from January 2021 to December 2025 and is based on the (1) UNSCR 1325 and the nine resolutions that followed it, (2) the Theory of Change of the Dutch NAP 1325 (2016-2020) and (3) the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 5 and 16. In the light of this, the Consortium seeks to utilize this grant to re-emphasize the important role that young (women) play in peacebuilding in South Sudan, with a keen focus on the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. Under this Umbrella, it would be essential to use the grant to enhance the positive contribution of women- and youth groups, CSOs, HRD through lobby and advocacy towards sustainable peace and state-building, and have these efforts recognized, supported, and celebrated. Under the LoP programme, the consortium partners will focus on enhancing women and youth participation in peace and security through lobby and advocacy, providing resources and capacity building as well as changing discriminating social norms. The baseline was conducted in five states: Unity, Lakes, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria.

LoP Project Outcomes and Specific Indicators

The LoP project has three main outcome areas stated as follows:

Outcome 1: Improved implementation of policies and regulations on GBV and protection of W/G including psychosocial support and self-care

Outcome 2: Changed attitudes and beliefs of civil society to facilitate inclusion of W/G and promote gender equality

Outcome 3: Increased, effective participation of women and youth (W/Y) in leadership and peacebuilding.

Outcome 1: Improved implementation of policies and regulations on GBV and protection of W/G including psychosocial support and self-care.

- i. W/G feels safer and better protected in targeted locations.
- ii. Community-based support mechanisms (MHPSS) have effectively promoted and influenced the protection rights of women and girls.
- iii. Formal/traditional authorities demonstrate increased knowledge and changed attitudes to implement legislation against GBV and W/G protection.
- iv. W/G has access to and uses MHPSS and legal protection services, including case management.
- v. Formal/traditional authorities implement laws and policies against GBV and protect survivors.

Outcome 2: Changed attitudes and beliefs of civil society to facilitate inclusion of W/G and promote gender equality.

- i. W/Y groups, men and boys successfully advocate for gender equality, equal participation through W/Y-led platforms.

- ii. W/Y groups, men and boys advocate for gender equality, equal participation through W/Y-led platforms.
- iii. Formal and Informal CSOs actively initiate advocacy actions to influence the WPS agenda, including linking and learning.

Outcome 3: Increased, effective participation of women and youth (W/Y) in leadership and peacebuilding.

- i. W/Y carries out leadership roles at various levels and influences the WPS agenda jointly with male counterparts.
- ii. Active participation of policy makers in influencing the WPS agenda, including linking and learning between all stakeholders.
- iii. CSOs undertake (data-driven) lobby and advocacy to influence key actors and policy makers on WPS topics.
- iv. International governmental bodies (AU/EU), diplomats, and media lobby and advocate to widen civic space.
- v. CSOs developed and implemented their multi-annual WPS-related strategies.

1.5 Purpose of the Baseline

The baseline study was to establish benchmarks of the three major outcomes that are to be achieved in the Programme. These benchmarks are to be used throughout Programme monitoring and evaluation especially during the end line evaluation when the Programme comes to an end in 2025. Specifically, the baseline survey seeks to:

- i. To establish the current implementation of policies and regulations on GBV and protection of women and girls including psychosocial support in proposed locations.
- ii. Document Civil society (CS) and community-based organizations that advocates for the inclusion of women and girls as well as promote gender equality (GE)
- iii. Establish the current level of participation of women and youths in leadership and peacebuilding.

This baseline is deemed as significant to the programme monitoring and evaluation, indicator performance tracking, and for guiding partners in areas that require improvement, attention, documentation of lessons, and resolving of existing challenges to full adoption, implementation, and realization of UNSC1325 outcomes

1.4 Scope of Evaluation

The baseline study was conducted in five states: Unity, Lakes, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria. The survey will focus on the three outcome areas and respective specific benchmark indicators.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 South Sudan Context

South Sudan achieved independence from Sudan in 2011, after more than two decades of civil strife and war. According to Humanitarian Affairs, it is estimated that at least 1.5 million people have lost their lives in the civil conflict that lasted 22 years¹. Since independence, South Sudan has continued to experience perpetual internal conflict resulting in more death, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and refugees who fled to Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia. According to the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), on January 21, 2016, widespread human rights violations and abuses were committed in South Sudan by all parties to the conflict since December 2013, including hundreds of extra-judicial killings, enforced disappearances, sexual violence, forced recruitment and indiscriminate attacks against civilians². This situation led to internal displacement and accelerated the movement of South Sudanese to Uganda and Ethiopia. In 2017, spikes in armed conflict affected the Greater Equatoria region, Western Bahr Ghazal, Capital city Juba, and Upper Nile. During this period, the UN estimates that almost 2 million women and girls were at risk of GBV³. Conflict and displacement as well as drought, and poor governance have led to a deterioration of the economy and food crisis, which is worsened in 2018⁴. In 2017, parts of Unity State were declared to be in a state of famine, and by January 2018, UNICEF reported that 250,000 children were “at risk of imminent death” due to severe malnutrition⁵ and in February the UN declared that 5.1 million people, almost half of the population,⁶ were severely food insecure.

The Revitalization of the Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) that came into force on February 22 2020 has presented an opportunity to build peace, while reducing political tension and inter/intra-communal clashes⁷. Additionally, the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) continues to be the only vehicle through which peace and security will be established.⁸ However, lack of inclusion of diverse voices, including women from diverse communities in the peace process and their representation in the government, national ministries, and as state governors could have significant negative repercussions, particularly in articulating and addressing the violence borne by women and girls, access to resources, and social-economic development opportunities. Women’s involvement in these institutions falls short of the 35% quota required in the R-ARCSS. According to UNMISS strategic review (2020) and the outcomes Security Council, Informal Experts Group on Women Peace and Security (WPS) recommended both to the Security Council and to the government of South Sudan to ensure meaningful participation and leadership of diverse women; support women’s Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

¹ Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). 2018. “Humanitarian Needs Overview: South Sudan.” Pp. 2-4. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/South_Sudan_2018_Humanitarian_Needs_Overview.pdf

² https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/regularsessions/session34/documents/a_hrc_34_63_aev%20-final.docx

³ Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock, “Remarks at the launch of the 2018 South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan and 2018 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan.” OCHA. 1 Feb 2018, <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/under-secretary-general-humanitarian-affairs-and-emergency-relief-coordinator-14>

⁴ See UNFAO. “Crisis in South Sudan.” Viewed 24 April 2018. <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/crisis/south-sudan/intro/en/>.

⁵ UNICEF. 2018. “Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta H. Fore following two-day visit to conflict ravaged South Sudan.” 19 January 2018. https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/media_21087.html

⁶ Ibid

⁷ See: The formation and revitalization of transitional government of National Unity in South Sudan: Available at: <https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/the-formation-of-the-revitalized-transitional-government-of-national-unity-in-south-sudan/>

⁸ Working Group on Women, Peace and Security. Available at: <https://www.womenpeacesecurity.org/region/africa/eastern-africa/south-sudan/>

across the mandate, and provide and encourage meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls with disabilities in designing protection measures⁹.

According to the UNSC Panel of Experts on South Sudan in their report (S/2020/342)¹⁰, South Sudan is yet to operationalize the mobile court system that would adequately respond to cases of GBV nor has the government implemented chapter five of the Revitalized Peace Agreement (RPA), which provides for accountability and reconciliation mechanisms. Delays in the implementation of the Mobile Courts and Chapter Five of RPA mean that gender-sensitive approaches for women's inclusion in criminal justice institutions, reparations to victims of GBV, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) are yet to be realized. Additionally, meaningful consultation with women's groups in gender-sensitive community violence reduction (CVR) and Gender Equality programs are yet to be prioritized. They must also incorporate an intersectional gender analysis of the broader context and ensure that women, girls, the elderly, individuals, and persons with disabilities are meaningfully taken into account. In the most recent WPS South Sudan Status update to the UNSC by organization Assistance Mission for Africa (AMA) which is part of the LoP, consortium noted that intercommunal conflict and fighting among political actors have increased, especially over the past six months of 2020 in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Central Equatoria, and the Warrap States, as well as the Greater Pibor Administrative. Further, AMA noted that the situation in South Sudan has been complicated with flooding, locusts' invasion, and the COVID-19 pandemic, which has continued to strain resources and humanitarian access, which has resulted in more civilians being killed, while women and girls are increasingly targeted for sexual violence¹¹.

Implication on Outcome 1 of LoP Project

The lack of significant commitment on part of policy makers in South Sudan to articulate policy and legislation on GBV has made it difficult for provides accountability and justice for W/G. Traditional leaders who have the responsibility at local levels to facilitate access to justice most often than not have not been able to do their job effectively (either by deliberate omission, or ineffective capacity, and inefficient local justice systems). Local CSOs/CBOs have continued to struggle to provide reliable sustainable services to W/G due to inadequate capacity to support advocacy on WPS, GBV, accountability, and access to justice systems. Additionally, delays in the implementation of the Mobile Courts and Chapter Five of RPA mean that gender-sensitive approaches for women's inclusion in criminal justice institutions, reparations to victims of GBV, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) are yet to be realized. Implementation of outcome 1: Improved implementation of policies and regulations on GBV and protection of W/G including psychosocial support and self-care, will significantly contribute to the realization of justice and protection of W/G from GBV, and provide adequate access to MHPSS.

2.2 South Sudan Gender Equality

According to UNDP 2019 Human Development Index (HDI), South Sudan ranks 186/189, with no data is available for the Gender Inequality Index¹². The UNDP report further notes that gender inequality plays a significant role in the crisis, as women and girls are disproportionately affected by the effects of conflict compared to men. Even though girls and women have made major strides in access to education, health, and work, they have not yet gained gender equity. Inequality is mainly exacerbated by conflict,

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ See Letter dated 28 April 2020 from the Panel of Experts on South Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council Available at: <http://undocs.org/S/2020/342>

¹¹ See UN Security Council Briefing on South Sudan by Nyachangkuoth Rambang Tai; Available at: <https://www.womenpeacesecurity.org/peacebuilder-resource-un-security-council-briefing-south-sudan-nyachangkuoth-rambang-tai-09-2020/>

¹² <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

poor governance, and patriarchy, where all too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education, political representation, and labour market, which in turn loads negative consequences on their development capabilities and freedom of choice¹³. More so, in South Sudan, socio-cultural norms and practices put women and girls at risk of rape, psychological/physical abuse, denial of education, and economic opportunities.

According to the Leaders of Peace (LoP) project narrative, the magnitude of gender inequality in South Sudan is not well documented as collecting data is sensitive. However, studies indicate that some 65% of women and girls have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, the majority while under 18¹⁴. One of the major challenges imposed by conflict situations is the disruption of gender norms. On the positive end, women often take up traditionally male roles such as providing for the family, while on the negative end, there is the normalization of violence against women by men due to impunity, breakdown in rule of law, policing, and access to justice systems¹⁵.

Similarly, according to a study done by Plan International¹⁶, noted that in South Sudan, while all civilians face multiple forms of insecurity, adolescent girls are affected by the protracted crisis in ways that are different both from adolescent boys and from adult women, and in ways that are often overlooked. Further to this, harmful practices such as child marriage for dowry payment to a girl's family feed gender discrimination. Over 50% of girls are married before 18; 17% before 15 years¹⁷. The early burden imposed on girls diminishes development opportunities, access to education, and economic livelihoods. The study by Plan International¹⁸ also revealed that Adolescent girls face a constant threat of physical violence, with the most prevalent form being gender-based violence (GBV), and child early and forced marriage (CEFM) being the most commonly reported form of GBV. Additionally, 77% of the girls in the study reported that they did not have enough to eat. Food insecurity influences their capacity to lead healthy lives, concentrate in school, and often requires them to take on extra household labour, which in turn leads to school dropouts. The same study further highlighted that 26% of adolescent girls interviewed in South Sudan reported having considered ending their own lives at least once in the last twelve months and there is little to no evidence that there is any professional support for mental health issues. Adolescent girls have only sporadic access to a doctor or hospital for physical health needs and many find the costs of medicine or treatment prohibitive¹⁹. Similarly, in 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview indicated that in the first half of the 2017 conflict, 1,324 cases of sexual and gender-based violence had been reported, which provided insight into the aggression against women and girls that often goes unreported and unchecked.²⁰ In February 2017, the South Sudan Protection Cluster reported a staggering 61% increase in the number of cases of sexual or gender-based violence reported between 2015 and 2016.²¹

The UNICEF 2018²² study indicated that 72% of women (59% men) are illiterate. The large disparity in women/girls' illiteracy compared to men/boys exacerbates the discrimination women/girls face in decision-making power and processes, and access to social-economic development and livelihood resources. Considerably, women and girls have been bestowed the responsibility of household work, which, most often results in girls' school dropouts. A study that was conducted by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) in January 2020 on the gender roles in South Sudan Action Plan for Peace (APP) revealed that

13 Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). 2018. "Humanitarian Needs Overview: South Sudan." Pp. 2-4. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/South_Sudan_2018_Humanitarian_Needs_Overview.pdf

14 <https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/media/2071/file/UNICEF-South-Sudan-GBV-Briefing-Note-Dec-2019.pdf>

15 Ibid

16 Plan International 2018. Adolescent Girls in crisis: Voices from South Sudan. Available at: https://www.plan-international.jp/about/pdf/201901_s_sudan.pdf

17 <https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/what-we-do/protection>

18 Ibid

19 Ibid

20 OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, p. 4

21 South Sudan Protection Cluster, Protection Trends: South Sudan, 2015 – 2016, February 2017, p. 14.

22 Ibid

on productive roles, both men and women play a significant role. However, full-term employment is mainly secured by men because of the levels of education and as a result of cultural and gender norms that favour boy child education over the girl child. The majority of women are involved in casual labor such as office cleaning, tilling of land, and cooking services that secure them wages to complement the basic salary that is brought in by their husbands.²³ Reproductive roles refer to all non-paid domestic work done by either gender. The findings of this study revealed that women and young girls are mostly the ones with the responsibility for these types of reproductive roles (*household level including child rearing and care, food preparation, fetching water, fetching firewood, and house cleaning /hygiene*). As a result, women and girls remain disproportionately affected by poverty, discrimination, and exploitation since they do not engage effectively in economic activities that enhance sustainable livelihoods as compared to men²⁴. On access to land, property, and resources: Customary law continues to govern the use of land and other natural resources in South Sudan, with each ethnic group applying its laws relating to land and land rights within its territory. However, the challenge with customary rules is a lack of equitable access and distribution of that land to women and girls. This means that in most states, traditional practices and customary practices still restrict women and girls' access to land and property.

Implication on Outcome 2 of LoP Project

As highlighted in the literature above, women and girls in South Sudan remain disproportionately affected by poverty, discrimination, and exploitation with exacerbates gender equality disparities. Traditional practices and customary practices still restrict women and girls' access to land and property. Profiling and capacity building of CSOs/CBOs that implement gender equality (GE) under the LoP project will provide significant impetus towards establishing stronger civil society institutions that will promote women/girl's empowerment, equal access to resources, economic development, and in turn, help to promote behavior, attitudes, and beliefs of both CSOs /CBOs and the communities to facilitate inclusion of W/G and promote gender equality in South Sudan.

2.3 Status on UNSCR 1325

The UNSCR 1325 was established in 2000 to address how women and girls were differentially impacted by conflict and war. The resolution also recognizes the critical role that women can and already do play in peacebuilding efforts. Importantly, UNSCR 1325 affirms that peace and security efforts are more sustainable when women are equal partners in the prevention of violent conflict, the delivery of relief and recovery efforts, and the forging of lasting peace²⁵. To this end, the resolution implores all actors to increase in conflict resolution and peacebuilding should enhance the participation of women and additionally, incorporate gender perspectives in all peace and security efforts. UNSCR 1325's implementation has four basic pillars: participation, protection, prevention and relief, and recovery. Before UNSCR 1325, there were many other resolutions, treaties, conventions, statements, and reports on women, children, and armed conflict; the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and the prevention of armed conflict - all of which formed the basis for the United Nations Resolution on Women, Peace, and Security. These previous conventions, though not directly addressing women, became an integral part of the Women, Peace, and Security policy framework. Since then, six other resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security have been adopted: UNSCR 1820 (June 2008); UNSCR 1888 (September 2009); UNSCR 1889 (October 2009); UNSCR 1960 (December 2010); UNSCR 2061 (June 2013) and UNSCR 2122 (October 2013). The subsequent resolutions, among other things, address the issue of sexual or other violence against women in conflict, either when used systematically to achieve military or political ends or opportunistically arising from cultures of impunity. UNSCR 1889 calls for the establishment of

²³ See NCA 2020 South Sudan Gender Analysis Report, Pg v

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ UNSCR 1325: Available at: [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1325\(2000\)](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1325(2000))

global indicators on UNSCR 1325 and reiterates its mandate to increase women's participation. It also amplifies calls for mainstreaming gender perspectives in all decision-making processes, especially in the early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding²⁶.

Although UNSCR 1325 outlines women's participation in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and mediation efforts as an important pillar of its agenda, the findings of the NCA²⁷ study show that women remain grossly underrepresented in top-level decision making in terms of numerical numbers due to lack of implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP)²⁸ on UNSCR 1325, societal patriarchy, and low levels of education. Under the NAP, the government had developed several legal and policy documents at the national, state, and sector level, including the National Gender Policy (2013), the Local Government Act (2009), the Prison Act (2003), and the Child Act (2008); The Political Parties Act (2012), the National Elections Act (July 2012) and a National Election Commission. However, the lack of implementation of legal and policy frameworks rendered NAP 2015-2020 on UNSCR 1325 ineffective.

Implication on Outcome 3 of LoP Project

UNMISS strategic review (2020) and the outcomes Security Council Informal Experts Group on Women Peace and Security (WPS) recommended both to the Security Council and to the government of South Sudan to ensure meaningful participation and leadership of diverse women; support women's Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) across the mandate, and provide and encourage meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls with disabilities in designing protection measures. These recommendations have not been adopted nor implemented in a meaningful way, which has, in turn, inhibited the effectiveness of UNSCR 1325 four pillars: participation, protection, prevention and relief, and recovery. Women and girls are still inadequately represented in peace committees, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, protection, and participation in leadership opportunities in relief and recovery. The 35% gender representation quota is yet to be adopted. Outcome 3 of this project seeks to engage empower CSOs/CBOs to actively engage gatekeepers (AU/EU) diplomats, media, in enhancing lobby and advocacy towards South Sudan government, policy markets, and formal traditional authorities to fully implement UNSCR 1325 as articulated in National Action Plans. The project indicators will provide significant information and data on how to effectively support LoP partners realize the project outcomes.

2.4 Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on Women and Girls

In South Sudan, from 3 January 2020 to 10 April 2021, there have been 10,324 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 114 deaths, reported to WHO. The infection rate has continued to decline with only 19 cases being reported on April 10th, 2021. According to the project narrative report, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has brought about a global crisis that affects women, men, girls, and boys differently. Lock downs, joblessness, low income, other confinements related stress is contributing to some negative change in behavior of actor more so perpetrators. Under the COVID-19 period, coupled with South Sudan's history of violence, there has been an increase in the reporting of sexual and gender-based violence cases, particularly intimate partner violence perpetrated against women and girls, including children²⁹. Cases of rape, including gang rapes and intimate partner violence, have been reported to increase due to the vulnerability of the whole population due to COVID-19. The narrative report further anticipates that the restrictive measures, as well as the negative effects of the COVID-19

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Norwegian Church Aid Gender Analysis Report, 2020

²⁸ See: South Sudan National Action Plan 2015-2020 on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and Related Resolutions <https://Gnwp.Org/Wp-Content/Uploads/South-Sudan-Nap-2015-2020.Pdf>

²⁹ Project narrative Report, Pg. 65

situation, could place barriers for certain groups such as women, girls, and people with a fragile health situation to freely participate in the LoP programme. A study by FOKUS on the impact of COVID-19 on women in South Sudan notes that for women who work in markets to earn a living, curfew and movement restrictions imposed by the government exposed them to assault by security forces on their way home after the curfew³⁰. The culture of silence around domestic violence in South Sudan, compounded by weak access to justice has made the situation more dire for women and girls. Additionally, closure of schools increased the risk for girls' dropout from schools due to pregnancy / early and forced marriage. In poor families, the prospects of marrying off their daughters due to their inability to provide them with food have increased significantly, while other families will simply engage in early child marriage of their daughters to raise money for family upkeep. According to UNICEF South Sudan Health Demographic data³¹, child marriage in South Sudan stands at 52%, which could be exacerbated by COVID-19 strained family livelihood situations. Similarly, a report by Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRF) notes that in South Sudan the prevalence of COVID-19 has heightened the existing gender inequalities and the exclusion of women from decision making, which has been demonstrated and reflected in the male-dominated 15-member National Taskforce for COVID-19³². As such, women continue to be marginalized and have limited access to critical information on COVID-19, and livelihood resources even though they carry a disproportionate load in terms of caring for and supporting their families.

³⁰ See <https://www.fokuskvinner.r>

³¹ UNICEF global databases, 2018
other nationally representative su

³² <https://www.csrf-southsudan.or>

3.0 Technical Approach and Methodology

3.1 Baseline Evaluation Design

A descriptive cross-sectional design was adopted for the baseline. A descriptive design was important in this case as it allowed the researcher to collect both quantitative and qualitative data to gather benchmark project indicators, while the pre-post approach enabled the researchers to set monitoring benchmarks upon which successive evaluations including mid line and end line will be compared. Since the baseline sets the formative stage of programme evaluation, the findings are not used in a cross-sectional comparative analysis manner at this stage. The descriptive cross-sectional design enabled the researchers to examine the status of institutional capacities of Civil society organizations and community-based organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Gatekeepers/international agencies including the Norwegian Embassy, and UNDP on their role in the implementation of UNSCR 1325, gender equality programmes, and women and girls' participation in peacebuilding, reconstruction, conflict resolution.

3.2 Evaluation Method

A participatory mixed methodology approach that combined qualitative and quantitative methods was adopted for this baseline study. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods provided the advantage of triangulating data and findings to ensure non-quantitative issues ordinarily treated as outliers were not excluded. Qualitative data has been used to provide meaning, reasons, explanations behind specific quantitative figures. Triangulated data has therefore been used to enhance the usability of findings, by making it easier to draw inferences, correlate, and establish associations and relationships between programme interventions, targets, and outcomes.

The following are methodologies used in the baseline:

- i **Household Survey (HHS)**
A household survey was conducted using semi-structured questionnaires, with the majority of the questions being closed-ended. The HHS targeted women and girls in all the LoP project regions. The questionnaires were administered by the enumerators using the Open Digital Kit (ODK) platform on loaded smartphones. The purpose of targeting girls and women for HHS was informed by the fact that they are disproportionately by gender-based violence, and were the main targets for gender equality under the LoP programme. Secondly, HHS was essential for profiling the safety and security status of women and girls, including other WPS areas such as protection, prevention and response to violence and conflict, and participation in leadership as provided for in UNSCR 1325 pillars.
- ii **Key Informant Interviews (KII)**
The KIIs were guided by a standardized open-ended questionnaire. The essence allowed for non-standardized follow-up questions for answers provided by key respondents. The purpose of using KIIs was to allow for targeting of stakeholders with relevant information on the LoP programme, and situational analysis of South Sudan WPS, NAP on UNSCR 1325, and other factors that affected women and girls in WPS, including recommendations for consideration during the project implementation.
- iii **Focus group discussions (FGDs)**
Focus group discussions were essential for helping mobilize groups of stakeholders with common perspectives, experiences, challenges, views on LoP programme qualitative indicator

areas. FGDs were also important since they allowed for members of the groups to support answers provided by other members, elaborate on examples, and exchange common awareness and knowledge, and common recommendations that would be agreeable to the majority on project implementation modalities.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Strategy

Sample Size Determination

The sample size was computed using Cochran's formula³³. This is because Cochran's formula is considered especially appropriate in situations with large populations (above 1,000), where a study sample has to be drawn. The Cochran formula is:

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

Where:

e is the desired level of precision (i.e., the margin of error),

p is the (estimated) proportion of the population that has the attribute in question,

q is 1 - *p*.

The *z*-value is found in a *Z* table (which is 1.96)

Since we did not have adequate information on the target populations sizes within the different regions, we adopted Cochran's formula that assumes that half of the target population had desired study characteristics. This approach provided us maximum variability. So, *p* = 0.5; with the desired confidence level of 95%, and at least 5 percent (plus or minus precision). A 95 % confidence gave us *Z* values of 1.96, per the normal tables. The computation was done as follows:

$$((1.96)^2 (0.5) (0.5)) / (0.05)^2 = 384 \text{ (as our sample size for households)}$$

The sample size of 385 households provided us with the confidence levels we need for the baseline. We adjusted the sample size by 10% to compensate for the non-response rate, which increased the final sample size to 424. The targeted sample was achieved and surpassed as 457 respondents participated in the baseline. The baseline targeted 90 Key Informant Interviews (KII), and achieved 77(86%) with 25 (32%) being female key informants; for Focus Group Discussion, 40 (8 for each region) were targeted and 37 (87%) was achieved, with 16 (46%) FGDs being female.

The summary is provided as follows:

Table 1: Women and Girls House Hold Survey Sample Distribution

State	Target	Achieved
Central Equatorial State	85	82 (18%)
Eastern Equatorial State	85	90 (20%)
Lake State	85	72 (16%)
Unity State	85	107 (23%)
Western Equatorial State	84	106 (23%)
Total	424	457 (100%)

³³ established for calculating sample sizes for larger populations

Table 2: Key Informant Interviews Sample Size Distribution

State	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Western Equatoria	6	4	10
Eastern Equatoria	10	5	15
Central Equatoria	15	9	18
Unity State	10	5	15
Lake State	11	2	15
Total	52	25	77

Table 3: Focus Group Sample Size Distribution

State	Target	Achieved
Central Equatorial State	8	8
Eastern Equatorial State	8	8
Lake State	8	5
Unity State	8	6
Western Equatorial State	8	8
Total	40	35

Sampling Strategy

For household's W/G survey supported sample size was distributed in a representative manner to ensure target groups are adequately covered and represented. A random sampling strategy was used to ensure that each household had an equal chance of being selected. For key informants and Focus Group Discussions, a purposive sampling technique was used. This was to ensure that only respondents with significant information were targeted and sampled. This was done as a way of enhancing the reliability and validity of the findings.

3.4 Data Collection Tools

Mobile Digital Platform (ODK) was used to collect household surveys and CSOs/CBOs surveys in all five regions. For KIIs and FGDs, an interview guide was used for each target informant and group (s). Secondary data was collected from literature sources including LoP Project Narrative Proposal, UNSC 1325 Resolution status report on South Sudan, Project Logical Indicator Result Framework, South Sudan National Action Plan (2015-2020) on UNSCR1325, UNSC March 2020 Briefing on South Sudan, Human Rights Council Report on South Sudan, 2020, and Plan International Adolescent Girls in Crisis: Voices from South Sudan Report

3.5 Researchers /Enumerators Field Training

With the help of each local partner from each region, 20 enumerators (4 for Unity, 4 for Lakes, 4 for W/Equatoria, 4 for E/Equatoria. 4 for C/Equatoria) were recruited and trained for 2 days before the data collection process commenced. The training included data collection process, tools and translation, testing and piloting, research ethics, Plan International Code of Conduct, and Child Safeguarding and protection.

3.6 Data Collection Process

The enumerators were responsible for the household survey of W/G. The enumerators were supervised by one of our national associates to ensure proper and adequate processes are followed, and daily targets were achieved. All KIIs and FGDs were conducted by the Lead Field Manager and an associate. The national associate was responsible for translate and back translate between English and Arabic/ local languages.

3.7 Data Analysis and Reporting

Before analysis was conducted, data cleaning was done to ensure all errors, missing data, wrong entries are cleaned. In cases where they were duplicates submitted, this was noted and corrected. There were no cases of outliers noted as most of the data was within the required central tendency distribution of the 25th and 75th percentile. For cases of missing data, names, spellings, etc., consultations were made with field teams and mobilizers, who provided the clarifications and necessary corrections.

3.8 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance protocols deployed included constant supervision of data collection, spot checks by the supervisors on the location's enumerators were collecting data. The lead field consultant conducted all high-level interviews. This was important in ensuring high-level quality in interview discussion and documentation. Secondly, all data collected was cleaned and checked for consistency, reliability, validity, and uniformity.

3.9 Ethical Protocols

Training of our field teams included ethical protocols such as neutrality, confidentiality, data integrity, and participation of stakeholders. Additionally, anti-sexual harassment and anti-GBV guidelines were used. Interaction with children was guided by the following: treating children with respect regardless of race, colour, gender, disability, language, religion, or other ethnic or social origins; ensuring that girls under the study were a safe and protective environment during interviewing, all girls were interviewed in the presence of an adult (e.g., a parent/guardian); on photographs- no photographs of children or baseline respondents were taken without consent or explanation on utilization of the photos.

3.10 Baseline Study Challenges and Limitations

The following the baseline study challenges experienced, and limitations on the utilization of the study:

- i. **COVID-19:** - Challenges associated with COVID-19 limited some of the interviews to virtual spaces as a way of minimizing physical contact. Field teams had to purchase additional masks and sanitizers to ensure every member they interviewed (physically) was well masked and was sanitized as per MoH and WHO guidelines.
- ii. **Delays in Data submission:** Apart from the Central Equatoria region, all the other states have challenges with access to the internet. This affected synchronous data transmission. Data had to be saved, and smartphones moved to locations with adequate internet access, before data was transmitted to our server.

- iii. **Respondents Mobilization:** Respondent's mobilization was a challenge at the start of the study. However, this improved as the study moved from one state to the next, which enabled us to meet the study target numbers.
- iv. **Study Finding Limitations:** - These findings are for the five study states. Findings may only be generalized to other states with similar characteristics.
- v. **Biases:** - Quotes and citations made in this report represent the views of the key informants that might be biased due to their perception and experiences. However, to mitigate on the effect of these biases, multiple sources of data, including secondary materials, and survey data has been used to collaborate the findings and citations. Secondly, Social desirability bias could have also informed some of the responses we have documented in the baseline findings. This bias could have involved respondents answering the baseline questions in a way that they thought would lead to their responses being accepted and liked. To minimize this bias questions to key informants and focus discussion groups were rephrased, or linked to their previous responses to confirm the true position on specific questions. This was also done for socially sensitive questions like women leadership, early child marriage etc. This allowed the respondents to project their own feelings onto others and still provide honest, representative answers.

4.0 Baseline Findings

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the baseline study findings. Respondents demographic profile is presented first, followed by findings for each outcome area: Findings on specific objective 1 include GBV prevalence in study regions, safety and protection for women and girls, access to legal, mental health, and psychosocial support, and current policies and regulations on GBV and protection of women and girls, and their implementation status. Findings on specific objective 2 includes the profile of Civil society (CS) and community-based organizations that advocate for the inclusion of women and girls as well as promote gender equality (GE) in the study regions, and attitudes and beliefs among men and boys on GBV. Findings on specific objective 3 include the current level of participation of women and youths in leadership and peacebuilding. At the end of the chapter, the study conclusion and recommendations are provided.

4.2 Demographic Profile

The baseline survey targeted women and girls. The demographic profile of survey respondents included age, education levels, and marital status. These findings are summarized as follows:

4.2.1 Respondents Age

Based on the study survey, overall, 15% (67) of the respondents aged 10-12 years (adolescents), 38% (173) were young adults (13-18 years); and 47% (217) were adults (18 years and above). Analysis by state shows that respondents from Central Equatoria were composed of 12% girls aged 10-12 years; 37% girls aged 13-18 years, and 51% women and girls aged 18 years and above. For Eastern Equatoria respondents were composed of 13% girls aged 10-12 years; 38% girls aged 13-18 years, and 49% women and girls aged 18 years and above. For Lake state respondents were composed of 17% girls aged 10-12 years; 39% girls aged 13-18 years, and 44% women and girls aged 18 years and above. For Unity state, respondents were composed of 24% girls aged 10-12 years; 33% girls aged 13-18 years, and 43% women and girls aged 18 years and above. For Western Equatoria respondents were composed of 7% girls aged 10-12 years; 43% girls aged 13-18 years, and 50% women and girls aged 18 years and above as summarized in Table 4 and Figure 1:

Table 4: Respondents Age (N=457)

State	10-12 years (Adolescent)	13-18 Years (young Adults)	Above 18 Years (Adults)	Total
Central Equatorial State	10 (12%)	30 (37%)	42 (51%)	82
Eastern Equatorial State	12 (13%)	34 (38%)	44 (49%)	90
Lake State	12 (17%)	28 (39%)	32 (44%)	72
Unity State	26 (24%)	35 (33%)	46 (43%)	107
Western Equatorial State	7 (7%)	46 (43%)	53 (50%)	106
Total	67 (15%)	173 (38%)	217 (47%)	457

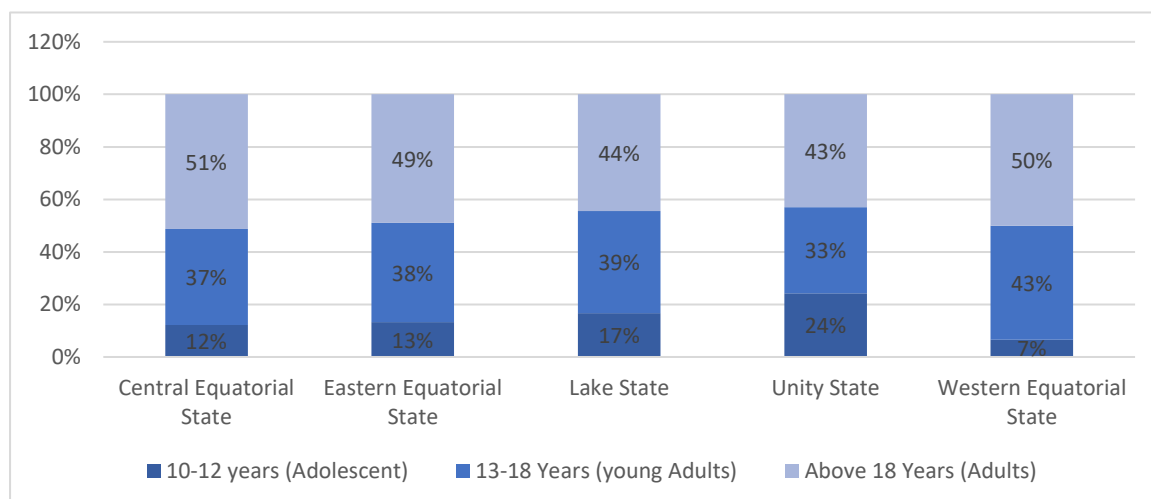


Figure 1: Respondents Age Percentage Distribution by State

4.2.2 Respondents Level of Education (N=382)

Out of the 457 respondents, 382 indicated they had some form of formal education, while 75 did not have any formal education. Overall, 26% (121) were still in primary schools, 11% (49) having completed primary school, 21% (94) having dropped out of school; 10% (45) currently enrolled in secondary schools; 7% (33) having completed secondary school; 8% (35) having dropped out of secondary schools, and 1% (5) having university-level education.

When percentage distribution is examined per state, in Central Equatoria, 17% (14) were currently in primary school, 11% (9) had completed primary schools; 16% (13) had dropped out of primary schools; 17% (14) were enrolled in secondary schools; 10% (9) had completed for secondary education; 10% (8) had dropped out of secondary schools, while none of the respondents interviewed in Central Equatoria had university-level education.

In Eastern Equatoria, 29% (26) were currently in primary school, 9% (8) had completed primary schools; 14% (13) had dropped out of primary schools; 13% (12) were enrolled in secondary schools; 4% (4) had completed for secondary education; 13% (12) had dropped out of secondary schools, 2% (2) had university-level education.

For Lake state, 22% (16) were currently in primary school, 6% (4) had completed primary schools; 21% (15) had dropped out of primary schools; 3% (2) were enrolled in secondary schools; 3% (2) had completed for secondary education; 7% (5) had dropped out of secondary schools, 3% (2) had university-level education.

For Unity state, 48% (51) were currently in primary school, 6% (6) had completed primary schools; 26% (28) had dropped out of primary schools; 2% (2) were enrolled in secondary schools; 1% (1) had completed for secondary education, while none of the respondents surveyed in Unity state had a university education.

For Western Equatoria, 13% (14) were currently in primary school, 21% (22) had completed primary schools; 24% (25) had dropped out of primary schools; 14% (15) were enrolled in secondary schools; 16% (17) had completed for secondary education; 9% (10) had dropped out of secondary schools, 1% (1) had university-level education as summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Respondents Level of Education (N=382)

State	Primary (currently in school)	Primary (Completed)	Primary (Dropped out)	Secondary (currently in school)	Secondary (Completed)	Secondary (Dropped Out)	University Level
C/Equatorial State	14 (17%)	9 (11%)	13 (16%)	14 (17%)	9 (10%)	8 (10%)	0 (0%)
E/Equatorial State	26 (29%)	8 (9%)	13 (14%)	12 (13%)	4 (4%)	12 (13%)	2 (2%)
Lake State	16 (22%)	4 (6%)	15 (21%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	5 (7%)	2 (3%)
Unity State	51 (48%)	6 (6%)	28 (26%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
W/Equatorial State	14 (13%)	22 (21%)	25 (24%)	15 (14%)	17 (16%)	10 (9%)	1 (1%)
Total	121(26%)	49 (11%)	94 (21%)	45 (10%)	33 (7%)	35 (8%)	5 (1%)

4.2.3 Respondents Marital Status

Respondents' marital status was grouped into five categories: young not married, single adults, married, divorced, and widow (er). When respondents were asked to indicate their marital status, overall aggregate across all regions, 36% (136) were young and unmarried, 18% (58) were single unmarried adults, 37% (142) were married adults, 5% (20) were divorced, and 4% (16) widows (ers). The finding further shows 10% (38) of respondents were married children (13-18 years); within this category of married children, Central Equatoria had the highest number of married children (14%), followed by Western Equatoria (12%); Lakes (11%); Unity (7%), and Eastern Equatoria (6%). The findings also show that 1% (4) of children respondents who had been married were already divorced before they got to 18 years, which compounds the challenges of early and forced marriage, where children are divorced even before they are mature enough to understand marriage. The summary of marital status by age categories across all the five states is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Respondents Marital Status (N=382)

Marital Status	Age	Central Equatorial State	Eastern Equatorial State	Lake State	Unity State	Western Equatorial State	Grand Total
Young not Married	10-12 years (Adolescent)	10 (15%)	12 (16%)	7 (13%)	21 (26%)	6 (6%)	56 (15%)
	13-18 Years (young Adults)	16 (24%)	24 (31%)	5 (9%)	19 (24%)	16 (15%)	80 (21%)
Single Adult	10-12 years (Adolescent)	(0%)	(0%)	6 (11%)	(0%)	1 (1%)	7 (2%)
	13-18 Years (young Adults)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	14 (26%)	6 (7%)	16 (15%)	39 (10%)
	Above 18 Years (Adults)	9 (14%)	7(9%)	(0%)	2 (3%)	4 (4%)	22 (6%)
Married	13-18 Years (young Adults)	9 (14%)	5 (6%)	6 (11%)	6 (7%)	12 (12%)	38 (10%)
	Above 18 Years (Adults)	14 (21%)	21 (27%)	13 (27%)	23 (28%)	33 (31%)	104 (27%)
Divorced	13-18 Years (young Adults)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	(0%)	(0%)	2 (2%)	4 (1%)
	Above 18 Years (Adults)	2 (3%)	3 (4%)	1 (2%)	1 (1%)	9 (9%)	16 (4%)
Widow(er)	13-18 Years (young Adults)	1 (1%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	1(0%)

	Above 18 Years (Adults)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	3 (4%)	5 (5%)	15 (4%)
Grand Total		67	77	53	81	104	382

This study sought to examine the ages at which respondents who indicated they are married, were committed to marriage. The findings show that Western Equatoria had the highest number of girls, 77% were married when they were below 18 years old or younger, followed by Central Equatorial and Unity State at (58%), Lake State at (51%), and Eastern Equatoria at 49% as summarized in Figure 2. Early child marriages, as evidenced by these findings are rampant in South Sudan, and have served to extend GBV, since the girls are too young to know their rights, and how to appropriate these rights. Secondly, these early child marriages were also linked to the likelihood of birth complications for these girls as their bodies are immature to carry and deliver a child.

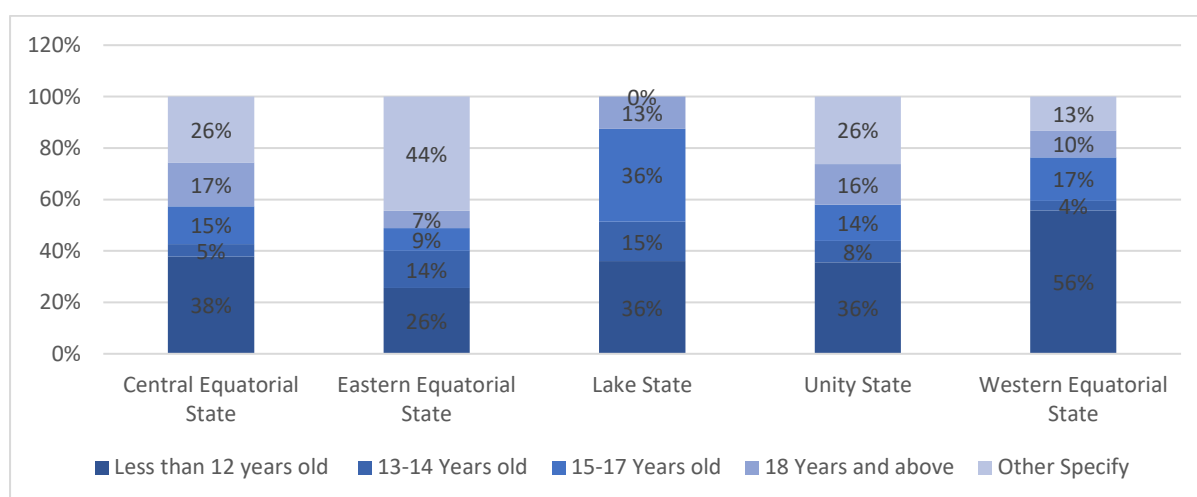


Figure 2: Respondents Age Percentage Distribution by State

On average, 34% of respondents indicated that were married off because their parents wanted dowry, 23% were married in arranged early marriages, 19% got married to escape poverty as summarized in Figure 3.

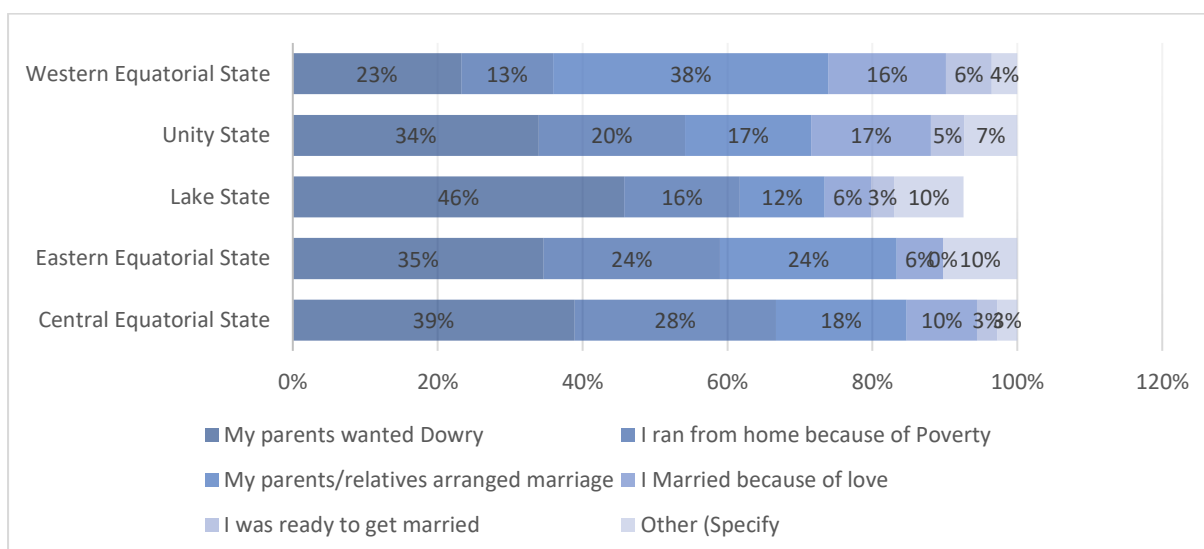


Figure 3: Reason for Getting Married

Early child marriage is deeply rooted in gender inequality and harmful practices. This study confirms that South Sudan is one of the countries with deeply entrenched cultural practices such as child marriage. In Most instances, child marriage is fuelled by extreme poverty, where girls are married very young to allow their family to collect dowry. This is further complicated by low levels of education among the girls, and lack of knowledge about the human rights of children has exacerbated the situation as highlighted by HealthNet TPO Director:

“The culture dictates what a man and a woman can do in the society...unfortunately, it is so biased against the women...man is supposed to supersede the woman.... illiteracy has also been perpetuated by discriminatory cultural norms favouring boys and men at the expense of women and girls...”

HealthNet TPO Director

“When a girl is forcefully married, she may not continue with her education and the man will use her as a production machine, so her future will be based on child production only. I will advise parents to understand the importance of educating a girl child and risks associated to early marriage...”

Community Women FDG Member, Yambio

“The early and force marriages are crimes against young girls. In this community specially Mandari and Dinka, they do it as an agreement between the two families. If the two families agreed and the girl has also agreed to be married by a man against her choice because her parents wanted the cows to sustain the life of her parents and the other brothers and sisters within their house hold, the government will not get a room to intervene. Because the girl has agreed, nothing can be done by NGOs, government or traditional Chiefs...”

Community GBV Cluster Leader, Terekeka, Central Equatoria

4.3 Result Area 1

Result Area 1: Improved implementation of policies and regulations on GBV and protection of W/G including psychosocial support and self-care

Outcome 1.0.1 Level of W/G feeling Safe and Protected in Targeted Locations

This baseline study sought to examine the level of women and girls who feel safe and protected in their areas. To do this, we asked both women and girls whether they felt safe in their current locations. On average, (20%) indicated they felt safe, while (80%) indicated they do not feel safe. The perception of safety was based on a simple “Yes” and “No” response. The findings by each state show that Central Equatoria and the Lakes States had (24%) of women and girls who indicated they were safe respectively, followed by Eastern Equatoria (16%); Unity State (9%), and Western Equatoria (15%) as summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Feeling of Safety and Protection (N=457)

State	Yes	No	Total
Central Equatorial State	20 (24%)	62 (76%)	82
Eastern Equatorial State	14 (16%)	76 (84%)	90
Lake State	17 (24%)	55 (76%)	72
Unity State	10 (9%)	97 (91%)	107
Western Equatorial State	16 (15%)	90 (85%)	106
Total/Average %	77(20%)	380 (80%)	457

The women and girls were asked if they had experienced any form of violence, or if they knew of a woman or a girl who had experience violence, the majority (80%) indicated they had experienced the violence or heard of other women/girls who have experienced violence, with only (20%) indicating they feel safe. The findings show that on average, physical violence was the most prevalent at 51% (includes beatings, slapping, hitting) followed by insults and verbal abuses at (34%), rape (6%); being kicked out of home, and denial of food, clothing, and shelter at 3% respectively as indicated in Table 8. When all forms of physical violence experienced by respondents are examined by each state, Central Equatoria and Lakes had the highest prevalence (55%), followed by Western Equatoria 53%; Eastern Equatoria (52%), and Unity (45%).

Table 8: Types of Violence (N=1004)

State	Central Equatorial State	Eastern Equatorial State	Lake State	Unity State	Western Equatorial State	Grand Total
Insults and Verbal Abuses	59 (33%)	62 (26%)	56 (40%)	86 (40%)	82 (35%)	345 (34%)
Physical Beating by family members	36 (20%)	60 (26%)	32 (23%)	55 (26%)	39 (17%)	222 (22%)
Physical Beating by Husband/boyfriend	18 (10%)	24 (10%)	27 (19%)	24 (11%)	31 (13%)	124 (12%)
Slapping	37 (21%)	34 (15%)	19 (13%)	14 (7%)	44 (19%)	148 (15%)
Being hit with a fist	8 (4%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	10 (4%)	24 (2%)
Rape	11 (6%)	26 (11%)	5 (4%)	16 (7%)	6 (3%)	64 (6%)

Being kick out of home with nowhere to go	2 (1%)	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	20 (9%)	28 (3%)
Denial of Food/shelter /clothing	6 (3%)	15 (6%)	2 (1%)	10 (5%)	2 (1%)	35 (3%)

When the types of violence were examined by age groups across all the five states, verbal insults were the main form of violence for women and girls aged 10-12 years at (5%). Among this age group, Lakes and Unity had the highest prevalence at (9%) respectively. The same age group had a combined physical beating (by family, husband, hitting, and slapping) of (5%), with unity state leading with (9%) prevalence.

“Women and girls do not feel safe and protected in this region because of the fear that they will be raped...this happened recently in this month of May, where a woman was raped while she went to fetch firewood in the forest...which has created fear among women in this community...”

Boys FGD Member, Yambio, Western Equatoria

“There is no safety and protection for women and girls, there are many cases of forced marriages that happen in the community and this makes the young girls to have that spirit of fear that they might be married away to men who are not of their interest. This happens as a result of poverty where parents are using their daughters as source of money not minding of their education...”

Female FGD Member, Yambio, Western Equatoria

“Women are not safe, they are rape cases happening in the other villages by the cattle keepers...they target women who go to the forest to fetch firewood, making the environment not safe for women and girls...”

Female FGD Member, Terekeka, Central Equatoria

For respondents aged 13-18 years, physical beating (by family, husband, hitting, and slapping) had a combined prevalence of (21%), with Western Equatoria having a higher prevalence of (22%), Lakes (21%); Eastern Equatoria (20%); Central Equatoria (19%) and Unity (17%). Similarly, insults and verbal abuse had a high prevalence of (14%), with Lakes and Unity states having higher prevalence at (16%) and (15%) respectively. For respondents aged 18 years and above, physical beating (by family, husband, hitting, and slapping) had a combined prevalence of (26%), with Lakes and Central Equatoria having the highest prevalence of (29%), Western Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria having a prevalence of (26%), and Unity (19%). Similarly, insults and verbal abuse had a high prevalence of (15%), with Western Equatoria and Lakes having higher prevalence at (20%) and (16%) respectively as highlighted in Table 9. Based on this finding, the majority of women and girls do not feel safe or protected from GBV and gender-related violence. This finding was collaborated by discussion from FGDs as follows:

Table 9: Types of Violence by Age Groups (N=1004)

Age	Types of Violence by Age Group (N=1004)	Central Equatorial State	Eastern Equatorial State	Lake State	Unity State	Western Equatorial State	Grand Total
10-12 years (Adolescent)	Insults and Verbal Abuses	8 (4%)	4 (2%)	15 (9%)	18 (9%)	7 (3%)	52 (5%)
	Physical Beating by family members	6 (3%)	12 (5%)	4 (2%)	8 (4%)	4 (2%)	34 (3%)
	Physical Beating by Husband/boyfriend	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	4 (2%)	6 (3%)	0 (0%)	12 (1%)
	Slapping	3 (2%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (2%)	6 (2%)	15 (1%)
	Being hit with a fist	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	2 (0%)	3 (0%)
	Rape	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	5 (3%)	3 (1%)	12 (1%)
	Being kick out of home with nowhere to go	1 (1%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
	Denial of Food/shelter/clothing	1 (1%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	6 (1%)
	Other (Specify	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
13-18 Years (young Adults)	Insults and Verbal Abuses	25 (14%)	32 (14%)	26(16 %)	29(15%)	29 (12%)	141(14 %)
	Physical Beating by family members	12 (7%)	19 (8%)	11 (7%)	21(11%)	18 (8%)	81 (8%)
	Physical Beating by Husband/boyfriend	5 (3%)	15 (7%)	15 (9%)	6 (3%)	15 (6%)	56 (6%)
	Slapping	17 (9%)	12 (5%)	8 (5%)	4 (2%)	13 (6%)	54 (5%)
	Being hit with a fist	3 (2%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	5 (2%)	11 (1%)
	Rape	5 (3%)	14 (6%)	0 (0%)	5 (3%)	1 (0%)	25 (2%)
	Being kick out of home with nowhere to go	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	18 (8%)	22 (2%)
	Denial of Food/shelter/clothing	3 (2%)	8 (3%)	1 (1%)	5 (3%)	2 (1%)	19 (2%)
	Other (Specify	0 (0)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Above 18 Years (Adults)	Insults and Verbal Abuses	26 (14%)	26 (11%)	22(14 %)	32(16%)	46 (20%)	152(15 %)
	Physical Beating by family members	18 (10%)	25 (11%)	26(16 %)	19(10%)	18 (8%)	106(11 %)
	Physical Beating by Husband/boyfriend	11 (6%)	9 (4%)	10 (6%)	11 (6%)	15 (6%)	56 (6%)
	Slapping	17 (10%)	21 (10%)	11 (7%)	5 (3%)	25 (11%)	79 (8%)

Being hit with a fist	5 (3%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	10 (1%)
Rape	5 (3%)	10 (4%)	4 (3%)	6 (3%)	2 (1%)	27 (3%)
Being kick out of home with nowhere to go	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	4 (0%)
Denial of Food/shelter/clot hing	2 (1%)	6 (3%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (1%)
Other (Specify	3 (2%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	10 (1%)

"Women and girls do not feel safe because of violence happening in the communities like raping, killing, this happened two weeks ago, when a woman was raped in the forest by unknown men wearing facemasks and she could not identify them... women are only safe if they are staying within the town

Boys FGD Member- Boys Student Group, Nimule, Central Equatoria

"Women and girls are not safe at all, they are considered inferior in the community...even a small boy is respected more than a big woman, the reason is that...one day a woman or girl will be taken/married off by someone else... boy will remain in his community to protect it, people are ignorant on the issue of GBV..."

Female FGD Member, Ganyiel, Unity

"Girls are not safe; they are been forced to get married by their fathers who see them as source of wealth and this prevents them from completing their education career. The region is not safe for the women and girls because of poverty...Cows are the only source of wealth, and woman are used as a tool of trade through of cows in bride price..."

Female FGD Member- Girl Student Group, Yirol East, Lakes

The baseline findings show that on average, most perpetrators of violence were fathers (28%), followed by husbands (27 %); close relatives and family friends (9%) respectively, Teachers (8%), and local authorities (5%) as summarized in Table 10. Wife beating was notable to be prevalent as a way of enforcing male respect and wife discipline. As long as these attitudes continue to persist, curbing violence against women and girls will be a challenge.

Table 10: Perpetrators of Violence (N=1004)

State	Father	Husband	Brother	Close relative	Family Friend	Teachers	Local Authorities
Central Equatorial State	11 (31%)	4 (11%)	3 (8%)	7 (19%)	4 (11%)	4 (11%)	1 (3%)
Eastern Equatorial State	19 (30%)	12 (19%)	2 (3%)	9 (14%)	0 (0%)	10 (16%)	3 (5%)
Lake State	19 (34%)	15 (27%)	1 (2%)	5 (9%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	3 (5%)
Unity State	3 (13%)	7 (30%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	6 (26%)	0 (0%)
Western Equatorial State	34 (25%)	46 (34%)	12 (9%)	7 (5%)	23 (17%)	5 (4%)	9 (7%)
Grand Total	86(28%)	84(27%)	18 (6%)	28 (9%)	29(9%)	26 (8%)	16 (5%)

When respondents who had experienced violence were asked whether they had reported the cases, overall, (59%) had not reported the cases, while 41% had reported the cases. Analysis by the state shows that Central and Eastern Equatoria had the highest cases of violence not reported at (68%) and (67%) respectively, followed by Western Equatoria (61%); Unity (58%); and Lakes (34%). Lakes was the only state with higher reporting rates of (66%).

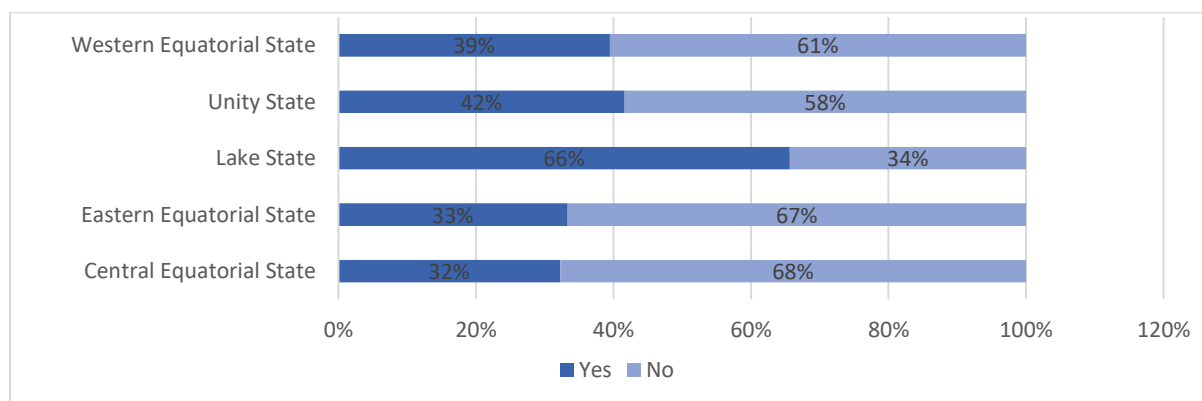


Figure 4: Reporting of Cases of Violence

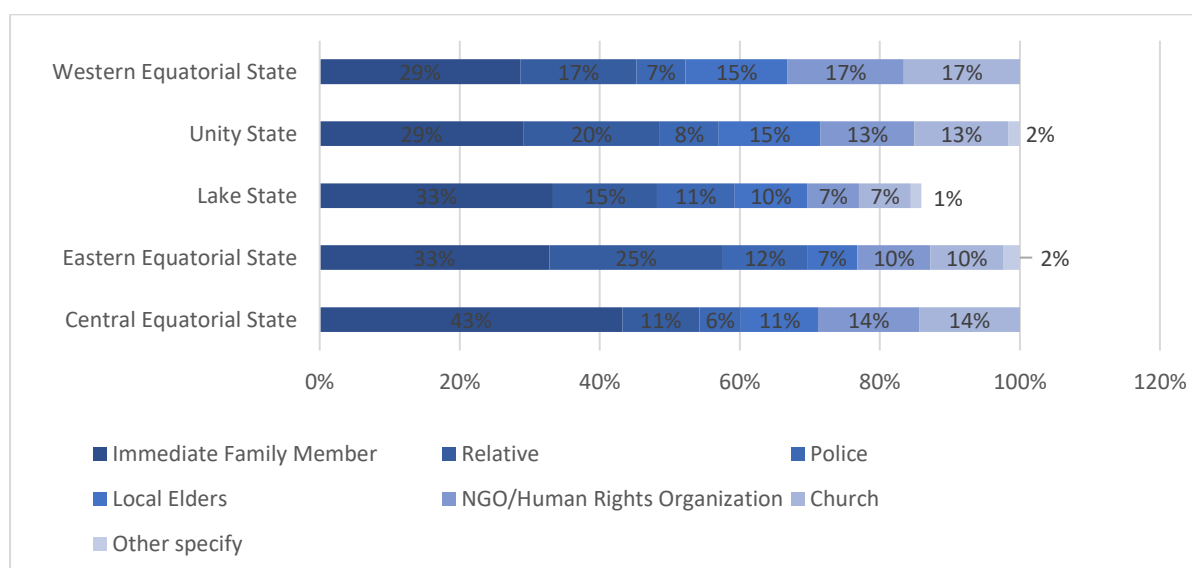


Figure 5: Reporting of Cases by State Analysis

“Our culture has normalized violence against women such that when a woman is abused, it is treated like a normal case. Women themselves do not treat abuse seriously as they think it is normal for a man to beat (Discipline a woman). Lack of proper implementation of GBV laws is another reason perpetuating GBV. Traditional and local authorities do not seem to care much about GBV in the community with many cases handled in the traditional way thus disadvantaging the women...”

Community GBV Cluster Leader, Ganyiel Block 3, Unity State

Outcome 1.1.1 Existence of community-based support mechanisms.

Community-based mechanisms for providing GBV and psychosocial support services are minimal, insufficient, while in other areas, there are no structural /organized mechanisms for offering these services to survivors. In Yambio, Child Transit Centre, and Catholic Medical Mission Board (CMMB) offer these services. Community workers, CSOs, and CBOs do refer survivors to these centers for care and treatment.

“There is a place where victims of GBV can take shelter for at least 3 months...The place is called Child Transit Center and located in Yambio center. The Centre is run by Catholic medical Mission Board (CMMB) in collaboration with UNICEF and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare. But the place can only accommodate few people compared to the need in the community”

MHPSS Officer, Yambio

In Nimule, Eastern Equatoria, the only place survivors can go for psychosocial support services is the Special protection Unit (SPU) which only offers temporary short-term accommodation for victims. The SPU was built by Steward Women but run by the government. Support for Peace and Education Development Program (SPEDP) -CSO offers psychosocial support services such as cash support for victims to survivors, but this is not constant support as they rely on donor funding. There are no shelters in Nimule that can handle survivors for longer periods. Other mechanisms are the chief's place and voluntary support services that are not structured.

In Terekeka, Central Equatoria, there are no community-based shelters or safehouses for girls and women GBV survivors. HealthNet TPO in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender and social welfare has established a gender desk, where survivors go for health checks, mental health evaluations, etc. However, the survivors, have no other place to go but to return home where violence occurred, or if married, the woman can go back to her parent's home until the issue is resolved. The Ministry of Gender has established a social hall at the prison. but the hall is not dedicated to GBV survivors, but for everyone else.

In Ganyiel, Unity State, there are no community shelters, nor safe houses for protecting survivors of GBV. Community health workers, community GBV cluster leaders usually refer GBV cases to national CSOs such as Unidor, Nonviolent Peaceforce, Hope Rehabilitation, or local CSOs and CBOs. In remote areas where there are no CBOs or CSOs, the cases are referred to the local chiefs, the council of elders, and to ABC courts, which are not effective mechanisms of dealing with GBV cases.

In Yirol East in Lakes State, there are no community shelters or structured community mechanisms. In most instances, the community relies on trained caseworkers who document the cases and try linking the survivors to CBOs /CSOs that could offer help, and in some instances, lodge cases with the ABC courts and the police. Youth Associations like Ciec offer youth with GBV awareness to be able to know how to handle GBV incidences, and how to seek help when gender-related violence occurs. However, due to limited financial resources, capacity, and representation at the elders' councils and ABC courts, the youth group mechanisms are limited in their scope and effectiveness in responding to GBV cases

Outcome 1.1.2 Community groups' knowledge level and use of available PSS services and legal protection/GBV services.

Findings show that 23% (4 out of 22 traditional authorities demonstrated knowledge and changed attitude to implement GBV/ and W/G legislation and protection, and UNSC 1325 pillars. However,

women's representation ranges between 10-15% at local levels, and 28% at State and National Levels. There is a general lack of awareness as less than 10% of women know they have a right, under South Sudan Constitution, and protections under the international human rights conventions, to equitable access to basic education, food, clothing, shelter, and health care. Additionally, stigmatization of GBV survivors cumbered with the pressure exerted from their families, inadequate training of police, and justice stakeholders make it difficult for GBV survivors to know their rights, or access them.

As noted earlier, the weak justice system is complicated by plural legal orders from both the civil courts and customary /traditional courts, with preference tilted significantly towards the Customary ABC courts, which lack understanding of legal jurisprudence around GBV, nor appreciate the character and degree of women rights, and the need to confer protection of these rights. Adjudication of GBV cases is based on an individualized legal cultural structure, where local leaders are considered social experts in settling such cases. Various discussions with stakeholders in the sector of women peace and security revealed that the Customary practices among other things violate international human rights and the rights of women and girls in South Sudan. The grossest violations of women and girls' rights are founded on the premise that reconciliation and community harmony, and preservation of family units triumph over their rights to safety, peace, and protection, and triumph over justice. Additionally, Customary ABC courts are largely male, profoundly mirror the ingrained patriarchal customs of subjugation and disrespect towards women. As such, the ABC courts' inclination towards negotiated and restorative settlements instead of punitive action, exposes women and girls' reoccurrence of violence, since the perpetrators are not held accountable in an appropriate manner as prescribed in law.

1.1.3 W/G have access to and use MHPSS and legal protection services, including case management

Girls and Women Awareness of their Rights

This baseline survey sought to examine whether women and girls were had adequate knowledge concerning their rights to protection. On average, (59%) of respondents indicated they were aware of their right to protection from abuse and violence, (11%) were aware of their right to food, (7%) right to shelter and clothing, (6%) right to education, (7%) right to decent work, (10%) right to health care as summarized in Table 11. The least experienced rights in Central Equatoria are rights to shelter (2%), rights to education (4%), and health care and decent work (5%). In Eastern Equatoria, least experienced rights are rights to education (5%) and decent work (5%); Lakes State, right to shelter and food (1%) and right to food (4%); In Unity, the right to decent work (7%) and education (8%), while in Western Equatoria, rights to health care (4%), and right to decent work (5%).

Table 11: Knowledge and Awareness of Girls and Women Rights (N=459)

State	Right to protection from abuse/ violence	Right to adequate food	Right to shelter and clothing	Right to education	Right to decent work	Right to health care	Other specify	Total
Central Equatorial State	56 (66%)	14 (16%)	2 (2%)	3 (4%)	4 (5%)	4 (5%)	1 (1%)	84
Eastern Equatorial State	30 (34%)	11 (13%)	6 (7%)	4 (5%)	4 (5%)	18 (21%)	14 (16%)	87
Lake State	50 (60%)	3 (4%)	1 (1%)	4 (5%)	9 (11%)	7 (8%)	5 (6%)	79

Unity State	63 (54%)	7 (6%)	12 (10%)	10 (8%)	8 (7%)	12 (10%)	6 (5%)	118
Western Equatorial State	71 (62%)	18 (16%)	9 (8%)	8 (7%)	6 (5%)	5 (4%)	0 (0%)	117
Grand Total	270 (59%)	53 (11%)	30 (7%)	29 (6%)	31 (7%)	46 (10%)	0 (0%)	459

W/G Access to, and use of Legal Justice

As indicated in the previous section, access to justice is convoluted by the plural justice system (civil courts and ABC community courts). When respondents were asked to indicate their perception of access to justice (57%) indicated having received (or other women/girls they know) legal advice from paralegals/lawyers. However, we treated this finding as an outlier as the score was very high compared other access to justice categories that range between 6% to 11%. Ten percent (10%) of respondents had access to case filling and representation in formal/traditional courts, and (8%) have access to out of court compensation/ settlement. One of the challenges that compounds women and girls' access to justice is explicit exposure to trauma, and cultural biases that trivialize GBV. In some cases, police arrest the survivors instead of the perpetrators, forcing them to demonstrate how they were raped, and why they "tempted or seduced their perpetrators", which makes it difficult for women and girls to subject themselves to re-traumatization. The humiliation and re-traumatization of GBV survivors create an environment of aloofness and prevents reporting to feeble law enforcement organs, which further denies survivors access to justice, and the situation does not accord GBV the seriousness it deserves.

Table 12: Perceptions About Access to Legal Justice (N=401)

State	Legal advice from a lawyer/ paralegal	Filling the case in Government Court	Representation in government Court	Representation in traditional Court	Out of Court Settlement and Compensation	Other (Specify)	Total
Central Equatorial State	43 (58%)	12 (16%)	4 (5%)	4 (5%)	7 (9%)	4 (5%)	74
Eastern Equatorial State	23 (52%)	6 (14%)	5 (11%)	5 (11%)	0 (0%)	5 (11%)	44
Lake State	33 (44%)	6 (8%)	15 (20%)	12 (16%)	8 (11%)	1 (1%)	75
Unity State	67 (63%)	8 (8%)	9 (8%)	10 (9%)	8 (8%)	4 (4%)	106
Western Equatorial State	64 (63%)	9 (9%)	7 (7%)	8 (8%)	11 (11%)	3 (3%)	102
Grand Total	230 (57%)	41 (10%)	40 (10%)	39 (10%)	34 (8%)	17 (4%)	401

“The ABC courts are constituted of the local leadership (Chiefs and the council members) who are mostly illiterate. They lack the capacity, knowledge and legal acumen needed to properly interpretate the law, and ascribe proper punishment to perpetrators of gender crimes. Secondly, the ABC courts lack understanding on the importance of gender equality, women and girl protection and GBV. In almost all instances, they rely on traditional archaic patriarchal mechanisms to render judgements that lead to gross miscarriage of justice. Perpetrators walk free after paying few cows, or receiving few lashes. This cannot be called access to justice...”

Community Support Officer, SPEDP-Nimule, Eastern Equatoria

W/G Access to, and use of GBV Related Medical Care

Access to medical health and support services for GBV survivors is still a major challenge in South Sudan. These baseline findings show that on average across all the study regions, (35%) of respondents indicated that have access to medical services for injuries incurred during violence, (19%) had access to treatment for sexually transmitted disease, and exposure to HIV assessment respectively; (22%) Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) for HIV; (2%) had access to mental health assessment and management (available to them at CSOs/CBOs, and healthcare centers), and (2%) had access to reproductive health care. Reproductive and Mental health was the least available services in all 5 states. Reproductive health services were not available for respondents in Central and Eastern Equatoria, while in Lakes, Unity, and Western Equatoria, only (2%), (4%), and (1%) respectively could access the service. Similarly, Mental health assessment and management are not available for respondents in Central and Eastern Equatoria, while only (7%), (2%), and (2%) could access mental health services in Lakes, Unity, and Western Equatoria respectively a summarized in Table 13.

Table 13: Perceptions About Access to GBV Related Medical Services (N=433)

State	Central Equatorial State	Eastern Equatorial State	Lake State	Unity State	Western Equatorial State	Grand Total
Treatment for physical injuries	28(36%)	22 (26%)	32 (39%)	44 (46%)	31 (33%)	151 (35%)
HIV Exposure Assessment	16 (21%)	20 (22%)	9 (11%)	17 (18%)	20 (22%)	82 (19%)
Sexual Transmitted Disease Treatment	18 (23%)	17 (19%)	22 (27%)	7 (7%)	18 (20%)	82 (19%)
Voluntary Counselling & Testing (VCT) for HIV	15 (19%)	29 (33%)	10 (12%)	21 (22%)	20 (22%)	95 (22%)
Mental health assessment and management	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (7%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	10 (2%)
Reproductive health care	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	4 (4%)	1 (1%)	7 (2%)
Total	77	89	81	95	91	433

“GBV psychosocial support services offered are inadequate, not accessible in all regions, and to survivors. Secondly, the community attitude towards these services is not good. Community members regard GBV as a normal disciplinary issue that should remain domestic, therefore, there is no need to seek support services. These attitudes inhibit effectiveness of the few services that might be available. There is need for community sensitization on this...”

Member, Greater Dor Youth Association, Ganyiel, Unity

The government developed One Stop Centres (OSC) in partnership with UNHCR that were intended to support women, children, and men affected with GBV. Currently, there is only 9 OSC (1 in Malualkon in Aweil State, Rumbek Hospital, Malakal Hospital, Wau Hospital, Torit Hospital, Yambio Hospital, Kapoeta Hospital, Bor Hospital, and Akobo Hospital). The challenge with these OSCs is that they lack adequate supplies, and are not adequate to cover the large prevalence of GBV cases. Secondly, the OSC is expensive as survivors are required to pay 74 SSP for laboratory tests, which most survivors cannot afford. Laboratory examination required as a legal document required the medical examiner to use Form 8 (GBV examination Form), however, this document is often unavailable, and in other instances, Police ask survivors to pay money to obtain the form, which makes access to medical GBV services largely inaccessible to many. Additionally, the majority of the population in the five study regions travel on average, for more than 5KMs (equivalent to one-hour walking distance) to access a health center/unit. The inadequate and unequal distribution of health care facilities has continued to expose survivors to further risk of harm, as some have to travel through regions with a major presence of rebel armed actors.

When respondents who had reported GBV cases were asked whether they were satisfied with the services received, overall, (80%) were indicated they were dissatisfied with the support services they received, with only (12%) indicating they were satisfied. When the satisfaction of GBV and psychosocial services were examined per region, central Equatoria respondents had a (9%) satisfaction rate, Eastern Equatoria (9%); Lakes (25%), and Unity State (9%). Poor security, lack of adequate courts, poor health facilities delay access to justice, health care, and psychosocial support services were some of the reasons that were provided for high levels of dissatisfaction.

Table 14: Satisfaction with Access to GBV Services (N=421)

State	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Satisfied	Other specify	Total
Central Equatorial State	68 (84%)	3 (4%)	7 (9%)	3 (4%)	81
Eastern Equatorial State	52 (74%)	1 (1%)	6 (9%)	11 (16%)	70
Lake State	49 (64%)	2 (3%)	19 (25%)	6 (8%)	76
Unity State	80 (86%)	1 (1%)	8 (9%)	4 (4%)	93
Western Equatorial State	87 (86%)	(0%)	12 (12%)	2 (2%)	101
Grand Total	336 (80%)	7 (2%)	52 (12%)	26 (6%)	421

Out of the (80%) of respondents who indicated they were dissatisfied with access to GBV services, (10%) of those dissatisfied were aged 10-12 years, (28%) were aged 13-18 years, and (42%) were aged 18 years and above. Conversely, respondents who indicated they were satisfied with the access to GBV services included (3%) of respondents aged 10-12 years; (10%) aged 13-18 years; and (3%) of respondents aged 18 years and above as summarized in Table 15.

Table 15: Satisfaction with Access to GBV Services by Age Categories (N=421)

Age	Rating	Central Equatorial State	Eastern Equatorial State	Lakes State	Unity State	Western Equatorial State	Grand Total
10-12 years (Adolescent)	Dissatisfied	8 (10%)	4 (6%)	6 (8%)	15 (16%)	7 (7%)	40 (10%)

	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	1 (1%)	(0%)	1 (0%)
	Satisfied	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	7 (9%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	12 (3%)
	Other specify	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	(0%)	(0%)	3 (0%)
13-18 Years (young Adults)	Dissatisfied	23 (28%)	20 (29%)	17 (22%)	28 (30%)	30 (30%)	118 (28%)
	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	2 (3%)	(0%)	1 (1%)	(0%)	(0%)	3 (1%)
	Satisfied	8 (10%)	4 (6%)	6 (8%)	15 (16%)	7 (7%)	40 (10%)
	Other specify	1 (1%)	4 (6%)	1 (1%)	3 (3%)	2 (2%)	11 (3%)
Above 18 Years (Adults)	Dissatisfied	37 (46%)	28 (40%)	26 (34%)	37 (40%)	50 (50%)	178 (42%)
	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	(0%)	(0%)	3 (0%)
	Satisfied	3 (4%)	2 (3%)	3 (4%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	11 (3%)
	Other specify	1 (1%)	6 (9%)	4 (5%)	1 (1%)	(0%)	12 (3%)
Grand Total		81	70	76	93	101	421

W/G Access to, and use of Counselling and Psychosocial Support

The case for access to counseling and psychosocial support services was not different as compared to health and legal services. The findings on access counseling services show that overall, (39%) of respondents from all the five regions had access to trauma counseling, (34%) mental health counseling, (12%) group counseling; (3%) received family counseling and material support respectively, (4%) received livelihood economic and financial support, (1%) traditional healing support. Compared to other states, respondents from Central Equatoria, which was represented by the Terekeka region, did not receive any family counseling, material support, peer support group support nor access to traditional healing as summarized in Table 16. The challenge of fewer counseling services was attributed to an inadequate number of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and counselors. Years of conflict had inhibited human capital development in specialist skill areas such as counseling, which creates a significant barrier for GBV counseling support services.

Table 16: Perceptions About Access to Counselling (N=318)

State	Central Equatorial State	Eastern Equatorial State	Lake State	Unity State	Western Equatorial State	Grand Total
Trauma Counselling	22 (39%)	24 (41%)	19 (35%)	30 (43%)	28 (35%)	123 (39%)
Mental Health assessment and counselling	25 (44%)	21 (36%)	15 (27%)	17 (25%)	31 (39%)	109 (34%)
Group Counselling	10 (18%)	2 (3%)	5 (9%)	6 (9%)	14 (18%)	37 (12%)
Family Counselling	(0%)	1 (2%)	3 (5%)	3 (4%)	2 (3%)	9 (3%)
Material support (clothing, food)	(0%)	2 (3%)	5 (9%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	10 (3%)

Livelihoods/economic/financial support	(0%)	2 (3%)	5 (9%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	13 (4%)
Traditional healing	(0%)	4 (7%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	4 (1%)
Peer Support group/women talk	(0%)	2 (3%)	3 (5%)	6 (9%)	1 (1%)	12 (4%)
Other (Specify)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	1 (1%)	(0%)	1 (0%)
Total	57	58	55	69	79	318

Box1: Example of Humanitarian Efforts to Strengthen Counselling Services in South Sudan

I have been trained in MHPSS and a component on PM plus (PM plus is Individual Psychological Help for Adults Impaired by Distress in Communities Exposed to Conflict). I have a certificate from HealthNet TPO. I have been taught the following: (1). Seek consent from the victim /survivor on whether she/he needs help; (ii). Assess the needs of the victim so as to prioritize them. If the victim is injured, I help them to get Form 8, which they fill to allow her get treatment from the hospital. (iii). After treatment and medication, I schedule follow up checks for continuous monitoring and assessment. If i realize that the victim needs more help i refer them to the special protection unit (More of a legal unit) where victims are usually given short term shelter and accommodation (3-4 days). (iv). I continue doing my follow up checks until the victim is fully recovered.

MHPSS Focal Person Nimule/Malakia village, Eastern Equatoria

The main challenge we face in offering GBV services is cases where the survivor needs counselling and material support such as food or shelters, which we cannot afford due to lack of financial resources...In other cases, survivors refuse to accept counselling services for fear of retribution from their husbands. Some women survivors would rather suffer domestic violence quietly, than infuriate their partners by seeking external help in form of counselling... Another barrier is related to the training of community health workers on mental health...I would appreciate we could get training to handle complex cases

MHPSS Officer, Yambio

"Survivors have no access to counselling services in our community. This is not because they do not want counselling, but because they are no counselling services available...that is why when women have problems in their families, they have nowhere to go but to run at the chief's family where they feel safe and protected..."

Girls FGD Member, Yambio, Western Equatoria

"We have very many traumatized people and because of lack of counselling support services in place... the number of people who are mentally disordered have increased and no one is taking care of them. There is no counselling center in this place.

Registered Nurse, Terekeka, Central Equatoria

When respondents were asked where they normally go to access psychosocial support services, overall, (42%) indicated they support from other women houses/shelters, (38%) from local NGOs/CBOs, (14%) from the local churches, and (5%) get support from community workers. When we examined places respondents get the highest form of psychosocial services by State, (61%) of respondents from Western Equatoria get support from local NGOs/CBOs; (40%) from Unity indicated local church; (47%) from Lakes State and Eastern Equatoria indicated women homes at (56%) and (44%) respectively as summarized in Figure 6.

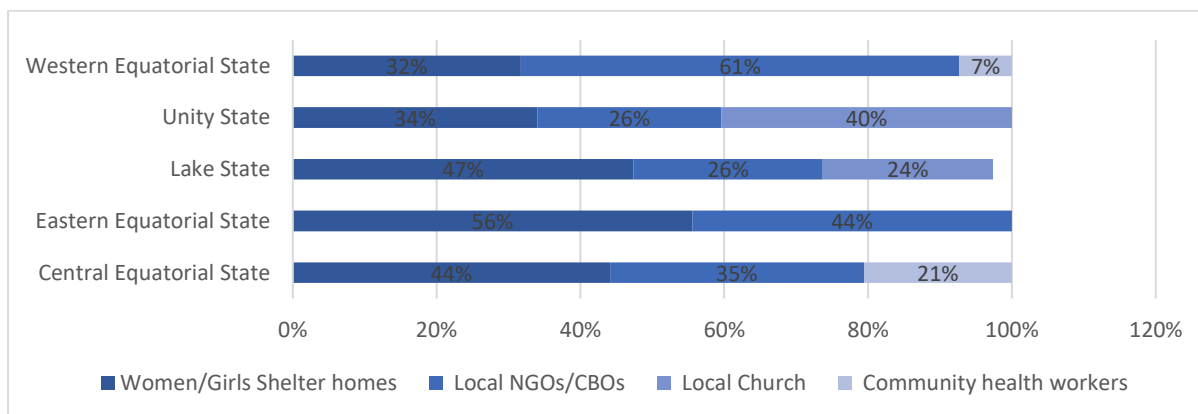


Figure 6: Places to Access Psychosocial Support Services

Outcome 1.1.4: Formal /Traditional Authorities Implementing of GBV Policies and Legal Frameworks and UNSCR 1325.

Formal Authorities: South Sudan is a party to four Geneva conventions of 1949, and additional Protocols II and III of the Geneva Conventions, and domesticated these conventions into law³⁴. Additionally, the Transitional Constitution of 2011, and the Penal Code of 2008 provide mechanisms for enforcing protections from GBV. However, the provisions within the legal frameworks are hardly implemented. The following is the summary of Penal Code Provisions and implementation status:

Section	Offense /Legal Provision	Punishment	Implementation Status
Law: Penal Code Act, 2008			
247	Rape	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or both imprisonment and a fine	Rape is still prevalent in South Sudan, with perpetrators hardly getting punished as per the law
223	Assault	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with a fine or with both	Assault of women and children is prevalent, considered as part of disciplining them
273	Kidnapping or Abducting a Woman to Compel her Marriage, etc	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with a fine or with both	Rebel activities of violence and abduction of women, rape, sexual abuse are still prevalent. Mechanisms for holding militia and rebels accountable are largely ineffective as they still control some regions and communities
259	Female Genital Mutilation	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or with a fine or with both	A study by UNICEF 2015 noted that 1% of South Sudan (15-49y years) had undergone FGM, while in Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile, the prevalence of FGM is 86.6%, with no evidence of processions on the same
The Child Act, 2008			

³⁴ Geneva Conventions Act of 2012.

	Child Abuse / Exploitation /sexual violence	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or with a fine or with both, and may be liable to pay such compensation to the child as the Court deems fit and just.”	Early child marriage, physical and emotional violence is still prevalent
The Transitional Constitution of 2011			
	The Bill of Rights - guarantees equality and equity between women and men.	As provided for in Penal Code	Gender Equality is not realized. Women and girls do not enjoy equal rights to education, property, work. Article 33 states: “Ethnic and cultural communities shall have the right to freely enjoy and develop their particular cultures”. This article renders equality clauses meaningless

Additionally, the transitional government of 2011, Article 31 states that all levels of government shall promote public health, establish, rehabilitate and develop basic medical and diagnostic institutions and provide free primary health care and emergency services to all. However, lack of funding by the government has inhibited full realization of the constitutional provision to safeguard health due to lack of adequate facilities, poor or lack of equipment, and unskilled health sector human resources.

The Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare (MGCSW) developed policies and guidelines, including Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV prevention and response. The National Gender Policy that went into effect in 2013 was also designed to serve as a framework and guideline for mainstreaming principles of gender equality. The policy was to enhance the empowerment of women in the national development process with the ultimate goal of making gender equality an integral part of all laws, policies, programs, and activities of all government institutions, the private sector, and civil society. However, the lack of government commitment to funding the GBV prevention and response framework has remained a significant barrier to the implementation of GBV policies and legal frameworks.

Box2: Child Act, 2008

Section 26(1): “Every female child has a right to be protected from sexual abuse and exploitation and gender-based violence, including rape, incest, early and forced marriage, female circumcision and female genital mutilation.”

Section 26 (2)(b): “Every female child has the following rights— (a) the right of equal participation on a non-discriminatory basis as partners with a male child in social, economic and political activities; (b) equal rights to succession and inheritance to property and reasonable provision out of the estate of a deceased parent without discrimination; and (c) the right to develop their full potential and skills through equal access to education and training.”

Secondly, comprehensive laws addressing the rights of women lack organizational implementation structures, which culminates in limited protections for women and girls.

The National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (2015-2020), the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) on Ending Child Marriages in South Sudan (2017-2030); Girls Education Strategy (2018-2022); the Joint Programme on GBV (2017-2020) and the One-Stop Centres (OSC) for Integrated GBV Services are some of the policy frameworks in place to help prevent and respond to GBV. However, due to a poor /weak legal and policy operationalization framework, these policies remain effective only on paper. Other gaps in South Sudan legal framework include:

- ✓ The absence of specific law on domestic violence
- ✓ Rape within marriage is not illegal under the current statutory framework
- ✓ There exist contradictions between statutory and customary law that reinforces GBV as normative practices.

Traditional Authorities: For traditional authorities, the findings show that 23% (4 out of 22 traditional authorities demonstrated knowledge and changed attitude to implement GBV/ and W/G legislation and protection, and UNSCR 1325 pillars. However, women's representation ranges between 10-15% at local levels, and 28% at State and National Levels. Discussions with policy markers confirmed the challenges as discussed above as noted by an officer in the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare:

The customary ABC courts that were created as alternative justice systems for local remote communities have been ineffective, and to a large extent, continued to perpetuate impunity on violence against women and girls one of the GBV Cluster Leaders in Yirol:

“The other problem we have in fighting GBV is the customary courts (ABC). The elders who usually handle cases are a huge stumbling blocks to elimination of GBV...The elders are mostly illiterate and only rely on their long held traditional ways of solving cases...most of the time, punishment prescribed to perpetrators is payment of a cow to the family of the victim instead of issuing stringent punitive measures to deter the crime. Another problem we face here is inaccessibility of some areas. Most cases happen in far off Payams with no roads...By the time they get to Yirol hospital that time is usually elapsed and this has an effect on effectiveness of treatment. We also do not have legal service providers...”

Project manager and coordinator (Women Aid Vision)

“Lack of education for girls in particular, is linked to limited knowledge, and awareness of their rights, and what girls/women should expect from the government among other things, which perpetuates discriminatory gender norms in South Sudan. The other challenge faced by women and girls is lack of inclusion in decision making processes in the community or at the family level. You find that women and girls are usually pushed to the side when it comes to decision making processes and thus, forced to live by the decisions made by the male counterparts which obviously does not favor them...”

Director, HealthNet TPO- Juba

“We have the laws but due to our cultural practices enhance and influence most forms of violence such as domestic violence, marital rape, early child marriages, forced marriages and beating of women. Cultural practises are valued more here in South Sudan than the law that criminalizes come of these practises. Poverty has made families to look at girls as commodities for wealth...and the Child Act has not been enforced to protect the young girls...”

County Commissioner, Unity State

"We have several laws guided by our constitution that are supposed to protect women and girls from violence such as the Child Act, 2008 which gives equal prominence of girls and boys including protection from violence. We also have the Local Government Act, 2009. We also have the bill of rights under the Constitution which also talks about right to protection. We also have the gender policy that can be applied... Our problem is not the laws but the political will to implement these laws and policies. For example, there are so many guns in the hands of civilians that are used to further violence and conflict. Why has the government stop disarming the civilians? Its all about commitment and political will...unless we get this right, GBV and other forms of violence will not stop..."

Gender Officer, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Lakes State

"The problem with the traditional authorities is that they are mainly comprised of elders who have never gone to school and still rely on old wisdom and traditional ways of doing things...Unfortunately the traditional way of doing things has always been against the protection rights of women and girls. The elders themselves are supporting early and forced marriages and the so-called disciplining of women. As it stands, they cannot be relied upon to come up with laws and regulations that protect women and girls. They lack an appreciation of gender equality and an understanding of the harmful effects of violence against women and girls and as such would need training in those areas to increase their capacity.

Gender Officer, Yirol West

Formal and traditional authorities lack adequate knowledge on psychosocial impact of GBV. They lack knowledge on referral pathways and therefore cannot create awareness within the community. Access to justice is mostly curtailed due to corruption in all levels of the judiciary. To address these challenges, we need to give adequate training to the local leadership on the importance of access to justice, health, psychosocial support to all survivors. We need to strengthen their knowledge on referral pathways so that they are able to refer cases appropriately when required. We also need to train them on lobbying and advocacy so that they can lobby at the national levels for the application of the rule of law..."

LoP Coordinator, Nimule, Eastern Equatoria

We need to look at the ABC courts at see how they can be supported to understand issues such as GBV prevention, protection and response so that they can take the lead in ensuring that women and girls are protected from abuse. Secondly, we need to support women led organizations to ensure they purely deal with women matters because they are the voice of the voiceless women in the community..."

Director, PAX



Unit 1: Introduction to English (Lesson 1: English is a global language)

1. What is the purpose of this lesson? (Write your answer in the space below.)

2. What are the main points of the lesson? (Write your answer in the space below.)

3. What are the main points of the lesson? (Write your answer in the space below.)

Section	Topic	Notes
A	MAKING A CALL (GREETING, WORKING)	1. Greeting: Hello/Hi/Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening. 2. Making a call: Hello/Hi/Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening. 3. Working: Hello/Hi/Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening.
B	IDENTIFYING KEYWORDS AND RELATE MEANING FROM CALLING	1. Identifying keywords: Hello/Hi/Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening. 2. Relate meaning from calling: Hello/Hi/Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening.

4. What are the main points of the lesson? (Write your answer in the space below.)

5. What are the main points of the lesson? (Write your answer in the space below.)

4.4 Result Area 2

Result Area 2: Changed attitudes and beliefs of civil society to facilitate inclusion of W/G and promote gender equality

This baseline survey sought to profile and document Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) that advocate for the inclusion of women and girls as well as promote gender equality (GE). The baseline targeted to profile 20 CSOs/CBOs, however, (18) CBOs /CSOs were mapped during the baseline study: Central Equatoria (4); Western Equatoria (4); Eastern Equatoria (4); Lakes (3); and Unity (3).

Profile of W/G CBOs in WPS and Gender Equality in Central Equatoria

For Central Equatoria, all the four CBOs were assessed were in Terekeka District. Episcopal Church of South Sudan is implementing gender equality and leadership programmes; Ser-Num CBO is implementing the following programmes: Activism on Gender equality; Women Equality Leadership Programmes; Women Peace Committees, and SGBV. Trust Action Youth Association (TAYA) CBO is implementing: Activism on Gender equality; Women Equality Leadership and peacebuilding and reconciliation programmes as summarized in Table 11. When it comes to employee's distribution within the CSOs in Central Equatoria, Episcopal Church South Sudan (ECS) had 13 employees (10 female); Ser-Num CBO had 10 employees (4 female); TAYA had 5 employees (1 female) and Terekeka Youth Association had 5 employees (1 female). Out of the four (4), CBOs assessed in Central Equatoria, two (2) were youth associations (*Trust Action Youth Association (TAYA), and Terekeka Youth Association*). Discussion with the youth associations indicated that they did not have any youth platforms other than the programmes they are running within the associations. On the other hand, ECS was the only women organization profiled in Central Equatoria. The ECS women platforms were the same as their programme areas as summarized in Table 17.

Table 17: CBOs Assessed in Central Equatoria

State	District	CBO_CS0	Programmes/Platforms
Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Episcopal Church of South Sudan	- Women Equality Leadership Programs
		Ser-Num Organization	- Activism on Gender equality - Women Equality Leadership Programmes - Women Peace Committees - Women Against SGBV
		Trust Action Youth Association (TAYA)	- Activism on Gender equality - Women Equality Leadership Programs - W/ in Peacebuilding & Reconciliation
		Terekeka Youth Association	- Activism on Gender equality - Youth Equality Leadership Programs - Regional Youth Councils

Available Gaps in Central Equatoria State

Existing Gaps (either absent or inadequate) in WPS programmes in Central Equatoria include:

- Women and Girls /Men and Boys leadership mentorship platforms and programmes
- Women and Health Programmes
- Support for women in Politics
- Anti-FGM/Child Early /Forced Marriage
- Teenage Pregnancy Support Programmes
- Inadequate/unavailable youth forums and platforms for championing sexual health and reproductive rights
- Inadequate / lack of youth and women councils for advocacy and championing for women and youth rights for gender equality, representation, and participation in local, state, and national leadership forums/debates, and decisions.

The support given to survivors of GBV in our community is not adequate. We do not have proper trained PSS officers nor do we have proper referral mechanisms or centers. The only support available to survivors is from the county social workers who lack proper training. However, lately, they have been receiving support from Redcross and HealthNet TPO...but more capacity strengthening both for CSOs, local government, and community structures in needed.

FSL Manager, - Trust Action Youth Association – Terekeka, Central Equatoria

Profile of W/G CBOs in WPS and Gender Equality in Eastern Equatoria

For Eastern Equatoria, the three CBOs assessed were in Nimule and Torit Districts. Support for Peace and Education Development CBO is implementing women equality leadership programme in Nimule. ITWAK women organization is implementing women equality leadership programs, women in politics, women in Conflict, GBV in Torit, while OMUK CBO is implementing activism on Gender equality, Women Equality Leadership Programs, Women in Conflict, Peacebuilding & Reconciliation, and Women Peace Committees in Torit as summarized in Table 12. When it comes to employee distribution within the CSOs in Eastern Equatoria, Support for peace and Education development had 37 employees (17 female); ITWAK CBO had 9 employees (5 female); OMUK had 10 employees (6 female). Out of the four (4), CBOs assessed in Eastern Equatoria, there were no youth associations profiles. Two (2) of four CBOs profiled (ITWAK Women Organization and OMUK) were women-led organizations profiled in Central Equatoria. The women platforms were the same as their programme areas as summarized in Table 18.

Table 18: CBOs Assessed in Eastern Equatoria

State	District	CBO_CSO	Programmes/Platforms
Eastern Equatoria	Nimule	Support for peace and Education development	- Women Equality Leadership Programs
	Torit	ITWAK Women Organization	- Women Equality Leadership Programs - Women in Politics - Women in Conflict - Women Against SGBV
	Torit	OMUK	- Activism on Gender equality - Women Equality Leadership Programs - Women in Conflict - W/ in Peacebuilding & Reconciliation - Women Peace Committees

	Torit	Union of People with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Equality - People with Disabilities Programmes
--	--------------	-----------------------------------	--

Available Gaps in Eastern Equatoria State

Existing Gaps (either absent or inadequate) in WPS programmes in Eastern Equatoria include:

- Adolescent Girls/Boys Mentorship
- Support for women in Politics
- Anti-FGM/Child Early /Forced Marriage
- Teenage Pregnancy Support Programmes
- Food Security and Livelihoods.
- Inadequate/unavailable youth forums and platforms for championing sexual health and reproductive rights
- Inadequate / lack of youth and women councils for advocacy and championing for women and youth rights for gender equality, representation, and participation in local, state, and national leadership forums/debates, and decisions.

We do not really have a definite community-based system to deal with GBV and gender crimes. The chiefs usually handle some of the cases, and refers others to the special prevention unit (SPU) for support services such as accommodation and food to survivors. The only issue with the SPU is that it has one male office as only employee. Women sometimes shy away from the services as they feel uncomfortable dealing with a man..."

Community Support Officer -SPEDP, Nimule, Eastern Equatoria

Profile of W/G CBOs in WPS and Gender Equality in Lakes State

For Lakes State, the three CBOs assessed were in Yirol East District. Agency for agriculture and rural empowerment CBO is implementing Activism on Gender equality, Women Equality Leadership Programs, Regional Women Councils, Women in Politics, Women in Conflict, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, and Women Peace Committees. Ciec youth association CBO is implementing Activism on Gender equality and Women Equality Leadership Programs in Yirol East. Rural Development Initiative (RDI) CBO is implementing Activism on Gender Equality, Peacebuilding, and Reconciliation, Women Peace Committees as summarized in Table 13. When it comes to employee distribution within the CSOs in Lakes State, Agency for agriculture and rural empowerment had 5 employees (2 female); the Ciec youth association CBO had 32 employees (24 female), while Rural Development Initiative (RDI) had 15 employees (8 female). Only the Ciec youth association was profiled in the youth category, with no women lead organization profiled in the region. Ciec youth platforms were similar to the programme area of their work as indicated in Table 19.

Table 19: CBOs Assessed in Lakes State

State	District	CBO_CS0	Programmes/Platforms
Lakes States	Yirol East	Agency for agriculture and rural empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activism on Gender equality - Women Equality Leadership Programs - Regional Women Councils - Women in Politics - Women in Conflict - W/ in Peacebuilding & Reconciliation - Women Peace Committees

		Ciec youth association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activism on Gender equality - Women Equality Leadership Programs
		Rural Development Initiative (RDI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activism on Gender equality - W/ in Peacebuilding & Reconciliation - Women Peace Committees

Available Gaps in Lakes State

Existing Gaps (either absent or inadequate) in WPS programmes in Lakes State include:

- Women and Girls Economic Empowerment Programmes
- Women and Health Programmes / Teenage Pregnancy Support Programmes.
- Adolescent Girls/Boys Mentorship
- Support for Women in politics
- Inadequate/unavailable youth forums and platforms for championing sexual health and reproductive rights
- Inadequate / lack of youth and women councils for advocacy and championing for women and youth rights for gender equality, representation, and participation in local, state, and national leadership forums/debates, and decisions.

"We need to have more awareness creation programs in this community. The cattle keepers and elders must particularly be targeted since they are the major obstacles to gender equality. Men and boys also need to be brought in...They hold the power and they are the ones who need to change their attitudes towards women and girls. Gender equality should also be taught at all levels in schools so that children can absorb the concept from an early age. On child and women safeguarding, the government should discourage local authorities from handling GBV cases since they are criminal cases which do not fall under their mandate. All laws and regulations towards protection of women and girls need to be implemented fully."

Information Officer, Ciec Youth Association- Yirol East, Lakes

Profile of W/G CBOs in WPS and Gender Equality in Unity State

In Unity State, the three CBOs assessed were in Ganyiel and Panyijiar Districts. In Ganyiel, Greater Dor youth Association CBO is implementing Women Equality Leadership Programs, while Paloach Pinny Youth Organization is implementing Gender Equality programmes. In Panyijiar, Beam of Hope is implementing Gender Equality, Women Leadership Programs, Conflict, Women Peace Committees, and GBV Programmes as summarized in Table 14. For employee gender distribution in Unity State was as follows: Greater Dor youth Association had 9 employees (4 female); Paloach Pinny Youth Organization had 27 employees (11 female), and Beam of Hope had 17 employees (15 female).

Out of the three (3), CBOs assessed in Unity, two (2) were youth lead associations (*Greater Dor youth Association and Paloach Pinny Youth Organization*), while Beam of Hope (BOM) was the only women lead organization profiled. The youth and women association platforms were the same as their programme areas as summarized in Table 20.

Table 20: CBOs Assessed in Unity State

State	District	CBO_CS0	Programmes/Platforms
Unity State	Ganyiel	Greater Dor youth Association	- Women Equality Leadership Programs
		Paloach Pinny Youth Organization	- Activism on Gender equality
		Beam of Hope (BOM)	- Gender equality - Women Leadership Programs - Women in Conflict - Women Peace Committees - GBV Programmes

Available Gaps in Unity State

Existing Gaps (either absent or inadequate) in WPS programmes in Unity State include:

- Girls Education Challenge Programmes
- Women and Health Programmes / Teenage Pregnancy Support Programmes.
- Adolescent Girls/Boys Mentorship
- Support for Women in politics
- Inadequate/unavailable youth forums and platforms for championing sexual health and reproductive rights
- Inadequate / lack of youth and women councils for advocacy and championing for women and youth rights for gender equality, representation, and participation in local, state, and national leadership forums/debates, and decisions.

"We do not have enough resources and capacity for effective programming on GBV and gender equality issues. Beam of Hope has been trained by AMA to understand UNSCR 1325 pillars and how to help implement them: (i). On participation of women in peacebuilding- We want our husbands to be trained so they can understand the rights of women and girls; (ii). On protection of women and girls from violence- The Chiefs, police, women and youth leaders should be trained on effective community protection mechanisms; (iii). On prevention of conflict and violence -Conflict prevention and mitigation should target the youth, including providing them with alternative livelihoods; (iv). On Relief and Recovery -The vulnerable women and girls who have suffered from GBV related cases should be supported with livelihood assistance such as economic and income generating activities, and not just food and clothes..."

Chair Lady, Beam of Hope, Ganyiel, Unity

Profile of W/G CBOs in WPS and Gender Equality in Western Equatoria

In Western Equatoria State, four CBOs were assessed in Yambio Districts. Adeesa Support Group CBO is implementing programmes in Women Empowerment, Women Equality Leadership, Women Peace Committees, and GBV programmes; Blending Community Service organization (BCSO) was only implementing gender equality programmes, while Community organization for Progress and Democracy (COPAD) is implementing Activism on Gender Equality, Women Equality Leadership Programs, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, Women Peace Committees, and GBV, while Self-help women development organization is implementing Gender Equality, Women in Politics, Women in Conflict, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, Women Peace Committees, and GBV as summarized in Table 15. Gender distribution for CBOs assessed in Western Equatoria was indicated as follows: Adeesa Support Group organization had 5 employees (3 female); Blending Community Service organization (BCSO) had

11 employees (4 female); Community organization for Progress and Democracy (COPAD) had 8 employees (4 female), and Self-help women development organization had 13 employees (9 female).

Self-help women development organization is the only women-led organization profiled in the region, using their area of programming as platforms for women participation. There were no youth associations or platforms profiled as they were not available in the area of the study as summarized in Table 21.

Table 21: CBOs Assessed in Western Equatoria State

State	District	CBO_CS0	Program/Platforms
Western Equatoria	Yambio	Adeesa Support Group organization	- Women Empowerment Programmes - Women Equality Leadership Programs - Women Peace Committees - GBV
	Yambio	Blending Community Service organization (BCSO)	- Gender equality
	Yambio	Community organization for Progress and Democracy (COPAD)	- Activism on Gender equality - Women Equality Leadership Programs - Peacebuilding and Reconciliation - Women Peace Committees - GBV
	Yambio	Self-help women development organization	- Gender equality - Women in Politics - Women in Conflict - Peacebuilding and Reconciliation - Women Peace Committees - GBV

Available Gaps in Western Equatoria State

Existing Gaps (either absent or inadequate) in WPS programmes in Western Equatoria State include:

- Women and Girls /Men and Boys leadership mentorship platforms and programmes
- Women and Health Programmes / Teenage Pregnancy Support Programmes
- Adolescent Girls/Boys Mentorship
- Support for Women in politics
- Youth and women and peacebuilding,
- Inadequate/unavailable youth forums and platforms for championing sexual health and reproductive rights
- Inadequate / lack of youth and women councils for advocacy and championing for women and youth rights for gender equality, representation, and participation in local, state, and national leadership forums/debates, and decisions.

Currently, most of the youth have no capacity to advocate for gender equality because they have never been engaged in trainings on women right and child protection as well. What should be done is to give trainings; a training that should include traditional local chiefs, elderly people, women leaders, young girls and local authority in order to know the right of women and young girls on how the law should protect them from being humiliated in our society..."

Executive Director, Self Help Women Development Organization, Yambio, W/Equatoria

Outcome: 2.1.1 W/Y groups, men and boys advocate for gender equality, equal participation through W/Y-led platforms

This baseline study examined whether men and boys had mechanisms for advocacy on gender equality. Discussions with men and boys FGDs across all five regions revealed that there are no structures mechanisms for advocacy being used by men and boys. There have been sporadic efforts by various INGOs and CSOs in the LoP programme regions, where some men and boys have been trained. However, this study could not establish the extent to which the men/boys were trained, and the resultant effect of the training and capacity building on advocacy for gender equality. Discussions with men and boys FGD groups also revealed a lack of understanding on what male advocacy on gender equality looks like, and what they would be required to do. The patriarchal and heavily masculine nature in South Sudan communities make it difficult to enroll men and boys for a woman and girls' course, and this is perceived to be unmasculine. Some of the documented discussions that show the nature of confusion on men and boys gender equality advocates are highlighted as follows:

"No, this is not a good idea because men... are the main perpetrators of violence, so when they spearhead gender equality advocacy, they might not be able to expose their bad attitudes, and behavior, so women must lead of the advocacy programme".

Male FGD Member, Yambio, Western Equatoria

"To me it is not right...women need to be given the opportunity to find ways to protect themselves... so when women are the champions of gender equality, men will start respecting them, and cases of violence can be reduced in the communities

Male FGD Member, Torit, Eastern Equatoria

"I agree that the men /boys should be the champions in this project...in our community, women are rarely respected, but when the men put as champions, some serious action taken against anyone who commit violence against women, so the men will stop or reduce their bad attitudes towards women and girls..."

Male FGD Member, Ganyiel, Unity

This is not a good idea, to me the women should be champions as well, because women always speak the truth...they will be understood better than the men...women can handle the issues affecting women much better than men..."

Male FGD Member, Ganyiel, Unity

Proposed Men /Boys Advocacy Approaches

Based on the baseline findings on men/ boys' perceptions on championing gender equality, the following advocacy approaches are proposed:

1. Establish Youth Peer Education Networks: - These networks should be used to training youth peer groups on the importance of girls and women in the society
2. Institutionalize Male Champions in Schools: - Male clubs championing gender equality should be established in all primary and secondary schools, including competitions in sports, drama, and festivals championing gender equality
3. Mobilize Male Gender Equality Activists: - These male activists should not only act as role models, but actively involved in championing and advocating for women and girls' rights, and equality
4. Adolescent Girls/Boys Mentorship programmes should be established at the community level to provide training and awareness on sexual and reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS, STDs, etc.
5. Establish Alternative Rights of Passage for boys that do not perpetuate violence against women for one to feel or be perceived as a "real man".

Outcome 2.1.2: Formal and Informal CSOs actively initiate advocacy actions to influence the WPS agenda, including linking and learning.

On average, 3-4 advocacy initiatives had been initiated by formal and informal CSOs leaders promoting the inclusion of W/G and GE: Description of initiatives included: girls' access to education; women in leadership and politics; advocacy on the elimination of GBV; advocacy on the inclusion of W/G in development decision making. The number of times CSOs /CBOs had created meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention and peace- and state-building and protecting women and girls were not established at baseline. At grassroots levels, W/G and youth participation ranges from 10-15%. However, the extent to which the W/G ideas are adopted into decision-making, or influence the WPS agenda could not be established. There was no track record among the CSOs examined to show decisions adopted by policymakers on WPS emanating from the grassroots levels. Secondly, there was no specific agenda established that influenced state or national debate or movement on GE and W/G protection as driven by CSOs/CBOs assessed.

4.5 General Challenges for CBOs Implementing WPs and GE

CBOs and CSOs in the five states that participated in this assessment included the following:

1. **The Absence of the Rule of Law and Culture of Impunity:** - In implementing GBV, GE, and WPS programmes, lack of adequate laws and enforcement mechanisms have provided leeway for unchecked impunity on the prevalence of GBV, and lack of accountability for government entities and lack of frameworks for engaging women /girls participation in GE and WPS programmes.
2. **Inconsistencies between Statutory and Customary Laws:** - Despite clear provisions in the penal code on prescribed punishment for GBV perpetrators, and other gender-related crimes, South Sudan largely defers to the customary courts that lack structure, legal knowledge, training, and are inconsistent in their prescription of penalties, defeats efforts being done by CBOs and CSOs in GBV, GE and WPS. This situation results in a lack of access to justice for GBV survivors, a lack of enforcement mechanisms for women /girls/youth participation, and inclusion in economic development, leadership and governance programmes.
3. **Weak Civil Society Capacity:** - Majority of CSOs lack adequate capacity to engage in technical aspects of GBV, GE, and WPS programming, including training and awareness creating of communities, resource mobilization, in addition to high levels of illiteracy that inhibits recruitment of competent human resource
4. **Inadequate Youth and Women Leadership Training and Mentorship:** - Youth and women leadership training and mentorship programmes are inadequate, and where they exist, they lack adequate structures, guidelines, and financial support mechanisms.
5. **Lack of Effective Reporting Systems for GBV:** Inadequate data reporting and collection mechanisms hinders the effectiveness of prevention and response interventions.
6. **Little to no implementation research relating to GBV and land and property rights:** Despite limited research in all regions on GBV, the existing study findings have not been implemented, which frustrates the work CBOs and CSOs programmes.
7. **Exclusion of, or inadequate inclusion of Women and Youth in Decision Making:** underrepresentation of women and youth in GE decisions making processes inhibits the effectiveness of initiatives targeting to empower women and youth.

4.6 Opportunities for Capacity Building of CBOs/CSOs

This baseline study sought to examine the capacity gaps and opportunities available for strengthening the CBOs and CSOs. The following is the profile of specific capacity building areas requested by the surveyed CBOs/CSOs:

Table 22: CBOs Assessed in Western Equatoria State

State	District	Capacity strengthening areas
Central Equatoria	Terekeka CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment and training of female staff - Training on Gender Equality & Mainstreaming - Advocacy on Gender Equality - Resource Mobilization (Funds)
Eastern Equatoria	Nimule CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Gender Mainstreaming - Training on Gender Equality - Resource Mobilization (Funds)
	Torit CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Gender Equality - Advocacy on Gender Equality
Lakes States	Yirol East CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment and training of female staff - Advocacy on Gender Equality - Resource Mobilization (Funds) - Training on Gender Equality - Positive Masculinity
Unity State	Ganyiel CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Gender Equality
	Panyijiar CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment and training of female staff - Advocacy on Gender Equality & Mainstreaming - Training on Gender Equality - Resource Mobilization (Funds)
Western Equatoria	Yambio CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Gender Equality - Training on Gender Mainstreaming - Resource Mobilization (Funds) - Recruitment and training of female staff - Positive Masculinity

4.7 Result Area 3

Result Area: 3: Increased and effective participation of W/Y in leadership and Peace building

Outcome 3.0.1: W/Y carry out leadership roles at various levels and influence the WPS agenda jointly with male counterparts.

The participation of women and youths in leadership and peacebuilding is anchored in the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan 2011, and various policies established to enhance and operationalize frameworks for participation including The UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan (2015-2020), the National Gender Policy (2013), the Local Government Act (2009), the Political Parties Act (2012), the National Elections Act (July 2012) were adopted as a mechanism of bringing women and youth to the decision-making table, and have adequate representation in leadership, governance, and peacebuilding. However, the lack of implementation of legal and policy frameworks rendered NAP 2015-2020 on UNSCR 1325 ineffective. Although UNSCR 1325 outlines women's participation in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and mediation efforts as an important pillar of its agenda, discussions with CSOs, Gatekeepers, policymakers, and women organizations show that women remain grossly underrepresented in top-level decision making in terms of numerical numbers due to lack of implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP). As a result, women and girls, and the youth are still inadequately represented in peace committees, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, protection, and participation in leadership opportunities in relief and recovery.

In South Sudan, women made up only 15% of delegates in negotiations that led to the 2015 peace agreement, and 25% during the 2018 negotiations³⁵. While this represents has increased from the 4% representation in peace negotiations in 2011, it is still insufficient. Transitional Constitution that provides for 25 percent women's representation in government institutions. However, affirmative action amendments made provision for 35% women representation. The work of women Members of Parliament is constrained by several factors. First, lack of political goodwill undermines the realization of women and youth participation in decision-making processes both at the National and grassroots levels. Currently, South Sudan has 550 lawmakers appointed by presidential decree, out of which 116 (28%) are women. The appointments violated the 35% women representation from a different gender. Out of the cabinet of 35 Ministers, 10 (28%) were women, while out of 10 current State governors, 1(10%) was a woman. The vast majority of female cabinet ministers, deputy ministers share familial, ethnic, and affinities to the ruling elite, and therefore, their appointment is not necessarily designed to bring about steering change and women inclusion and transformation on gender issues, but rather calculated political tactics to appeal to the international community for the continuous support of the government. Thus, the 35% gender quota has been reduced to tokenism and used for rewarding loyalists, friends, family members, and the well-connected elite political class.

This baseline study sought to examine to what extent the CBOs/CSOs were conversant with UNSC 1325, The findings show that all the 18 CBOs/CSOs were aware of the UNSCR 1325, but few were adequately knowledgeable on all the four pillars, and how the NAP on UNSCR 1325 had been operationalized. When it comes to the assessment of CBOs/CSOs implementation of individual components of UNSCR 1325, 14 (83%) had from time to time implemented programmes in women and youth participation on peacebuilding, prevention of conflict programmes – particularly awareness forums, and protection of women, children and youth from violence and GBV. Only 3 (17%) CBOs/CSOs

³⁵ Born to Lead Recommendations on increasing women's participation in South Sudan's peace process

(Support for peace and Education development programme, Community Organisation for Progress and Democracy (COPAD), and Self-help women development organization) had implemented all the four pillars.

When CBOs/CSOs were asked to indicate their organizations top three advocacy priority areas in women peace and security programming, the following was profiled:

1. Advocacy on women participation in higher levels of peace negotiations
2. Advocacy for full implementation of women participation in local decision making, including state and local councils
3. Advocacy for full implementation of NAP on conflict prevention, protection, and recovery

Of the 18 CBOs/CSOs profiled, 3 (*Ser-Num- Terekeka; TAYA-Terekeka, and Ciec Youth Association -Yirol East*) indicated that they did not have adequate capacity to train or offer capacity building to other CBOs on WPS, particularly women participation in leadership and peacebuilding. All the 18 CBOs/CSOs depended entirely on donor funding, with minimal support from local and state governments. Local CSOs/CBOs are relying on high-level advocacy platforms provided by WPS / UNSCR 1325 gatekeepers to help influence /pressure the government of South Sudan (National and State) to respect and fully implement international protection frameworks, Treaties, and Conventions. Discussions with Gatekeepers revealed that current advocacy efforts include funding of NAP and UNSCR 1325 four pillars, round table discussions with government ministries, and pushing for diplomacy approaches between government and rebel /opposition actors as noted by Gender representative from the Royal Embassy of Netherlands:

"...to achieve the 35% quota on women participation, a down-up approach is required rather than the top-down approach ... we need to enhance sensitization campaigns from the community level where we can lobby for women inclusion from the community leadership and work our way up to the national level..."

Director, HealthNet TPO, Juba

"...The reason for non-achievement of the 35% gender quota for women is the current political environment where everyone is trying to grab the piece of cake, especially men...positions that are supposed to be allocated to the women is taken by the men...There is also need for awareness creation on NAP targeting State actors charged with mandate to implement policies on women inclusion and participation in leadership ..."

Director, AMA- Juba

The South Sudan Development Plan (2011-13) had been developed to enhance youth engagement and participation in peacebuilding. The plan included the creation of a youth volunteer corps; increasing youth employment, including through vocational training and livelihoods; establishment of a national youth policy; youth participation in public affairs; building a national identity among youth that respects ethnic and cultural diversity; a national youth voluntary corps reaching every Payam. However, discussions with youth leaders in the survey regions revealed that these policy plans have not been implemented. Youth are hardly involved in decision-making processes. Decision-making processes are regarded as the solemn responsibility of the cultural elders, Payam leaders, Church or religious leaders, and government leaders at national, state, and local levels, who are not youth.

Box 3: UNSCR 1325

The four pillars of UNSCR 1325 (2000) call for:

1. the full **Participation** of women in the maintenance of international peace and security – at all levels and stages;
2. **Protection** of women and girls from conflict-related sexual and gender based violence (SGBV);
3. **Prevention** of conflict and of conflict-related sexual violence; and
4. gender-sensitive **relief and recovery** measures.

Source: United Nations Security Council. Resolution 1325, S/RES/1325 (31 October 2000). Retrieved 1 September 2019, from <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WPS%20SRES1325%20.pdf>

“...The culture places more positive emphasis on men than women. Men dominate all public committees from peace forums, reconciliation committees, development committees, traditional councils, ABC courts, with most representation being 2 to 3 slots given to women and youth, which is less than 20%...”

Female Youth Leader, Terekeka, Central Equatoria

“The war and conflict environment in South Sudan is not conducive for interventions that advocate for the plight of women and girls in the community...illiteracy has also perpetuated discriminatory cultural norms that favour boys and men at the expense of women and girls. Without education women cannot make it to influential positions in society or effectively participate in decision making processes...”

Executive Director- AMA, Juba- Central Equatoria

“...The current peace agreement had made provision for 25% women representation peace talk and peacebuilding. This was elevated to 35% during the enable women have adequate representation in leadership, and decision making at national and grassroots levels. However, this is yet to be realized...”

Gender Programme Officer, PAX-Juba

“Our culture is so punitive against the women and youth in society. It is the culture that dictates what a man can do and what women and youth, particularly girls can do. The men and elders do not regard women and youth as able to contribute in any meaningful way. Women and youth get a paltry 10-15% representation in all important decision making, if we are lucky, they get 20% representation...”

Female Youth Leader, Terekeka, Central Equatoria

"...At the policy level South Sudan had developed the NAP which ended last year but at the moment the ministry is trying to have discussions on the same to try to have a review going forward. One of the reasons for failure to implement the NAP was because it was not costed, which made it difficult to mobilize resources. There was also lack of ownership. Most of the NAP activities were implemented by the UN Agencies and donors and their local partners. We have a "WPS Agenda Working Group" that is chaired by Norway and Sweden...we are considering implementing the recommendations made from review of NAP done by CSOs..."

Gender Representatives, Royal Embassy of Netherlands, Juba

Before CSO status report on UNSCR 1325 tabled at the UN or it is prepared, the local actors should consult with all other agencies including UNDP to contribute to the content. UN council committees are very high-level advocacy platforms. The report should include well-crafted advocacy briefs, and we are ready to support CSOs and other actors working on the next UNSCR 1325 South Sudan Status report..."

Programme Advisor & Peacebuilding Portfolio Manager, UNDP-Juba

"...One of the ways we provide high-level advocacy is through direct funding with the partners we provide capacity strengthening of the civil society and the local authorities on most of the UNSCR 1325 pillars. We provide capacity strengthening for access to justice and rule of law programmes with the aim of strengthening the promotion of women's rights and human rights through equal participation in decision making... we also offer diplomacy and online meeting with ministers from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Gender..."

Gender Representatives, Royal Embassy of Netherlands, Juba

Other Prevailing Challenges on Participation and Representation

The following are the challenges and barriers for women /youth effective participation in leadership and peacebuilding:

1. Lack of understanding of the role of local councils, parliament, and peacebuilding frameworks
2. Male domination in communities and parliament
3. Prevailing insecurity and conflict disrupt normal established structures of engagement, movement, and livelihoods
4. Lack of sustainable funding for women and youth support programmes.
5. High levels of illiteracy among women and girls
6. Customary laws relied upon for decision making in communities are contrived to elevate men at the expense of women contribution.

Recommendations on Women Participation and Representation

The following recommendations are proposed for enhancing women participation in leadership and peacebuilding:

1. Investment in girl's education to reduce levels of women illiteracy
2. Amplify examples of women's leadership in peacebuilding at the Payam, state, and national levels. This will enhance mentorship and positive role modelling of women leadership
3. Establishment, training, and capacity building of women councils at local and national levels
4. Training and capacity building of traditional leaders on the importance of women's representation and participation in decision-making processes.

5. Support and capacity building of current women leaders in different spaces including church councils, parliament, state councils
6. Investment in positive masculinity programmes to deconstruct negative norms, attitudes, and behaviours on discrimination of women
7. Support re-writing of National frameworks and legal frameworks in local languages that makes it easier for training, for women /youth to understand inherent rights accorded to them by law.
8. Technical support in the operationalization of gender mainstreaming across all government ministries and departments.

Outcome 3.1.2: CSOs undertake (data-driven) lobby and advocacy to influence key actors and policymakers on WPS topics

This baseline study sought to examine the number of peace-building initiatives led by W/Y groups in the LoP project regions. The findings established that: (1). Activism on Gender equality, (2). Women Equality Leadership Programs - Regional Women Councils; (3). Women in Politics; (4). Women in Conflict; (5). W/ in Peacebuilding & Reconciliation and (6). Women Peace Committees. Advocacy programmes are driven around programmes CSO/CBOs are running in each state as indicated in Tables 17-21. On the number of CSOs that use evidence for their lobby and advocacy interventions, 8 out of the 18 CSOs/CBOs assessed (*Support for peace and Education development; OMUK; Agency for agriculture and rural empowerment; Rural Development Initiative (RDI); Beam of Hope (BOM); Adeesa Support Group organization; Community organization for Progress and Democracy (COPAD); Self-help women development organization*) had some form of structured data collection -data-driven research work for Lobbying WPS topics.

Outcome 3.1.3: International governmental bodies (AU/EU), diplomats, and media lobby and advocate to widen civic space

On actors at the international governmental level promoting and protecting civic space, baseline study established that UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, UNMISS, UNHCR, and Royal Embassy of Netherlands support the promotion and protection of civic space through resource mobilization and advocacy. Other support includes Inter-Agency Steering Committee /CSOs discussions, Humanitarian Actors Forum, UNSCR 1325 Status Report (CSO Report), Donors /CSOs Round Table Discussions, Peacebuilding Working Group Discussions, GBV Sector Working Groups (National/State Level), Girl Education Challenge Forums (Donor/CSOs) and establishment of UNMISS Protection and Communities Interaction Forum.

Recently, UNDP has established the peacebuilding working group, to try and consolidate and synergize working relations and collaborations among different actors. However, UNDP convenes at the national level, and not at the CBO levels. LoP partners have also established working and collaborative linkages with CBOs in the five states, however, these linkages translate to constant and consistent capacity building of grassroots level CBOs in resource mobilization, WPS, and UNSCR 1325 programming, gender equality, including the provision of tools and guidelines for effective programming. This should be prioritized under the LoP programme.

Outcome 3.1.4: CSOs developed and implemented their multi-annual WPS-related strategies

All the 18 CSOs/CBOs assessed under this baseline study were implementing programmes related to WPS. However, the programmes were limited to currently funded work and not strategies for future funding on WPS nor resource mobilization plans on the same. The baseline findings also revealed that out of the 8 out of the 18 CSOs/CBOs assessed (*Support for peace and Education development; OMUK;*

Agency for agriculture and rural empowerment; Rural Development Initiative (RDI); Beam of Hope (BOM); Adeesa Support Group organization; Community organization for Progress and Democracy (COPAD); Self-help women development organization) had some form of consultation mechanisms through linkages with National CSOs, or being National CSOs themselves. CBOs had limited consultations focused mainly on the implementation of grassroots-level initiatives under MoUs established by national CSOs.

Coordination mechanisms

The baseline study also sought to examine available coordination mechanisms for CSOs and CBOs in the five study regions in South Sudan. Discussions with civil society leaders revealed the existence of CSO/CBO coordination mechanisms, however, structurally, the structures lack effectiveness at state and district levels. The South Sudan NGO Consortium helps to coordinate all CSOs/CBOs' work in South Sudan; however, the role is limited to membership profiling of programmes, areas /location of project implementations, and offering interlinkages with similar like-minded actors in these regions. At the national level, the national level CSOs that operate from Central Equatoria have linkages to various coordination mechanisms such as the inter-agency round table discussions on humanitarian funding (chaired by OCHA), the Humanitarian Country team, also chaired by OCHA; WASH cluster steering committees that bring together INGOs such as Oxfam, CARE, Concern, etc.; the GBV Sexual and reproductive health, and GBV cluster steering committees chaired by UNFPA and bringing together INGOs, and national CSOs, etc. However, the state and district level CBOs are heavily reliant on linkages to the national level NGOs and support partners and implementing partners in the remote and hard to reach places, but lack a seat at the table for most of the decisions that are made at the national level steering committees and group networking, synergies, and collaborations. The GBV Cluster groups have been established at national and grassroots levels, which has enabled CBOs to start engaging in the collaboration framework. However, this engagement and collaboration is still nascent and sporadic, on a need basis. The GBV cluster leaders, Community health workers are largely supported by national-level CSOs.

On Cross-Border Conflict Mitigation and Peacebuilding Mechanisms

All the five regions under the LoP programme baseline study have been affected by cross-border conflict fueled by ethnic conflict, disagreements, retaliatory attacks, and to a large extent, politically instigated. In Lakes and Unity, cattle rustling and raids have fueled cross-community border conflicts as compared to Central, Western and Eastern Equatoria that have been affected mostly by opposition rebels and government military conflicts, that spill into the community. In Lakes and Unity, discussions with community leaders revealed that community connections, coordination, and conflict coordination have revolved around grazing lands, youth cattle raids, and peace committees around the settlement of community differences. Traditionally, tribal chiefs on both sides of the border would send representatives to meet and discuss the availability of grass, movement of rains, and the harvest. However, cycles of raids and retaliatory counter-raids between communities sow the seeds of resentment that allow armed youth to be mobilized rapidly by political leaders. In recent times, CSOs and other humanitarian actors have provided training and support to traditional elders, chiefs, and peace committees to lead community-based conflict resolution. These mechanisms have mixed results due to challenges of ethnic affiliation, poverty that drives cattle rustling, raids, rape, and abuse, which in turn, instigates retaliatory attacks, and the cycle goes on. Efforts by state and non-state actors, particularly the Ministry of Gender, and WPS humanitarian actors have continued to provide technical support and capacity training to local chiefs, traditional leaders, youth, and women peace committees, to offer negotiation and reconciliation support. The adoption and implementation of UNSCR 1325 by most of the LoP consortium partners have continued to bring women and girls to the center of community

conflict resolution mechanisms particularly, prevention, protection, response, and recovery. However, high levels of illiteracy among women, culture violence, and poverty have continued to undermine these local conflict resolution and mitigation mechanisms across the five LoP programme implementation states.



4.8 Conclusion

The purpose of this baseline survey was to establish the current implementation of policies and regulations on GBV and protection of women and girls including psychosocial support in proposed locations; to document Civil society (CS) and community-based organizations that advocates for the inclusion of women and girls as well as promote gender equality (GE); and to establish the current level of participation of women and youths in leadership and peacebuilding. On GBV and the protection of women and girls, this study concludes that GBV is still very high and prevalent in all five states. There is a lack of government commitment to funding the GBV prevention and response framework has remained a significant barrier to the implementation of GBV policies and legal frameworks. Secondly, comprehensive laws addressing the rights of women lack organizational implementation structures, which culminates in limited protections for women and girls. On psychosocial support services, the states have not provided referral mechanisms for survivors to access psychosocial support services including counseling, shelters, food, legal services, and protection. The CSOs have stepped in to fill these gaps, however, due to the vast need for psychosocial support services needed, access to these services has remained largely insufficient, and sporadic particularly in remote areas. On access to legal services, all the five states have a weak justice system that is complicated by plural legal orders from both the civil courts and customary /traditional courts. The ABC courts lack understanding of legal jurisprudence around GBV, nor appreciate the character and degree of women's rights, and the need to confer protection of these rights, which has made access for survivors of GBV and gender crimes extremely difficult.

The eighteen (18) Civil society (CS) and community-based organizations that were profiled under this baseline are all advocating for the inclusion of women and girls as well as promote gender equality (GE). However, only three of the CSOs have a national structure, and adequate capacity to implement UNSCR 1325 pillars under the NAP, and also GE initiatives. However, the majority (14) of the CBOs have significant capacity gaps that require strengthening. This includes Women and Girls /Men and Boys leadership mentorship platforms and programmes, Women and Health Programmes, Support for women in Politics, Anti-FGM/Child Early /Forced Marriage, Teenage Pregnancy Support Programmes, Girls Education Challenge Programmes. Additionally, to fully actualize and effectively implement gender equality (GE) and inclusion of women and girls in decision making and socio-economic development, the CBOs will require support in enhancing additional staff recruitment and training on gender equality and mainstreaming advocacy on gender equality, and resource mobilization (Funds).

This baseline has also established that the current level of participation of women and youths in leadership and peacebuilding is minimal, and tokenism at best. The men and elders do not regard women and youth as able to contribute in any meaningful way. In all the five states, women and youth get a paltry 10-15% representation in all important decision making, if we are lucky, they get 20% representation. Transitional Constitution that provides for 25 percent women's representation in government institutions. However, affirmative action amendments made provision for 35% women representation. However, the 35% gender quota has not been realized, but rather been reduced to tokenism, and used for rewarding loyalists, friends, family members, and the well-connected elite political class. Lack of political goodwill undermine the realization of women and youth participation in decision-making processes both at the National and grassroots levels

4.9 Recommendations

4.9.2 Recommendations for LoP Consortium Partners

1. Support and Capacity Building for ABC Courts particularly training on legal provisions for GBV and gender crimes
2. Conduct capacity strengthening and training CBOs/CSOs profiled under this baseline assessment on WPS, UNSCR 1325, GBV as a way of enhancing grassroots level interventions
3. Build institutional capacity of the formal legal system by training local leaders, prosecutors, judges, and security services on statutory law, and training women police and judges.
4. Prioritize psychosocial support programs for survivors of GBV and conflict-related gender crimes
5. Invest in specific programs targeting the unique needs of adolescent girls, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and the distribution of dignity kits, which provide feminine hygiene products and other necessary materials to women and girls of reproductive age.
6. Conduct public forums and awareness on negative effects of GBV, and gender equality including various forms of GBV, early/forced marriage, girl child education, women's health, and women's leadership as well as GBV mitigation and protection issues and response mechanisms.
7. There is a need to conduct capacity building for state actors, CSOs/CBOs, women and youth associations on GBV data collection, management, and sharing.
8. There is a need to enhance support for both state and non-state actors in promoting awareness of existing laws, legal rights, and remedies.
9. Provide support and mentorship support programmes and training to women parliamentarian forums.
10. Support the training of paralegals, community health workers, GBV community-based support mechanisms, and counselors on psychosocial support services.
11. Provide training to community leaders and elders, and fathers/husbands on the importance of girls/women's rights and safety, and access to education.
12. Build the capacity of women groups, activists, and leaders to effectively advocate and champion for GE and inclusion of women and girls in decision-making processes, and socioeconomic development
13. There is a need to establish gender desks in all police stations and units to support and encourage GBV survivors to report violence cases and incidences.

4.9.2 Recommendations for Policy Makers /Government

1. Establish a specific law that criminalized domestic violence, and rape within marriage since these two are not illegal under the current statutory framework
2. Review policies and legal frameworks through adequate legislation, to strengthen the protection of women and girls from violence. The existing contradictions between statutory and customary law that reinforces GBV as normative practices should be removed through legislation and enforcement mechanism
3. Provide government funding the GBV prevention and response framework through annual budgetary allocation to respective Ministries
4. Support gender equality through support programmes for girls' access to education
5. Provide an environment for conflict resolution, peacebuilding, social cohesion, and reconciliation
6. Provide support for socio-economic development programmes targeting to eliminate poverty and suffering among the most marginalized remote communities.

4.9.3 Recommendations for INGOs, UN Agencies, and UNSCR 1325 Gatekeepers

1. P Provide high-level advocacy and accountability pressure on national and state governments for the enforcement of statutory laws, international treaties and conventions, and human rights on gender equality, GBV prevention, protection, and response.
2. Provide linkages between state line ministries and CSOs/CBOs on collaboration opportunities for implementing GE and WPS programmes, including NAP on UNSCR 1325.
3. Provide technical support to CSOs and other actors working on UNSCR 1325 annual status report to ensure the report captures high-impact advocacy messages to the UN Security Council and member bodies.
4. Provide funding opportunities to LoP partners WPS, UNSCR 1325, and GBV programmes.
5. Provide technical support to peacebuilding working group, including convening

Annex I: Key Informants Interviewed

LOP FORMAL TRADITIONAL LEADERS KIIS INTERVIEWED

	Date	Name Interviewee	Title	Region	District	Location	Gender
1	05/05/2021	Emanuel Dodo	Head Chief	W/Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	Male
2	05/05/2021	Zerpha Philip Caanyzo	Head Chief	W/Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	Female
3	05/05/2021	James Edward	Chairperson of Youth	W/Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	Male
4	06/05/2021	James Khalil Atiati	Chief	W/Equatoria	Yambio	Gangareamilia	Male
5	06/05/2021	Koma James Aliku	Chief	E/Equatoria	Nimule	Boma	Male
6	12/05/2021	William Alira	Head Chief	E/Equatoria	Torit	Nimule	Male
7	12/05/2021	Magret Oliver	Chief	E/Equatoria	Torit	Moli	Female
8	13/05/2021	Mary Yar Thok	Chief	E/Equatoria	Torit	Nimule	Female
9	19/05/2021	Angelo Gabriel Luko	Sub Chief (Act Director, Terekeka County)	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
10	19/05/2021	Vinansio Modi Wani	Paramount Chief	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
11	19/05/2021	Inyansio Ithak Benjamin	Sub Chief	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
12	29/05/2021	Sarah Nyanien Thot	Chairlady	Unity state	Panyijiar	Ganyliel	Female
13	29/05/2021	David Dhiak Maker	Police officer	Unity state	Panyijiar	Ganyliel	Male
14	29/05/2021	Gabrial Thaduel Kuol	Deputy Chief	Unity state	Panyijiar	Ganyliel	Male
15	30/05/2021	Simon Gatdiet Puk	Policy Maker	Unity state	Panyijiar	Ganyliel	Male
16	31/05/2021	Gatgueng Dhuom Dgoar	Policymaker (ROSS)	Unity state	Panyijiar	Ganyliel	Male
17	31/05/2021	Machiek Majack Nhiem	Chief, Pakarow Payam	Lakes States	Yirol East	Nyang	Male
18	04/06/2021	Achol Buoch Ngong	Chief, Machuor	Lakes States	Yirol East	Nyang	Male
19	04/06/2021	John Mayor Mathiang	Chief, Pakarow, Majot	Lakes States	Yirol East	Nyang	Male
20	04/05/2021	Joseph Alok Beny	Chief, Tinagau Payam	Lakes States	Yirol East	Nyang	Male
21	30/05/2021	Martha Nyayola Dual	Women Leader	Unity state	Panyijiar	Ganyliel	Female
22	08/06/2021	Johnson Malual	County Commissioner,	Lakes States	Yirol East	Nyang	Male

CSOs AND SBOs KIIS INTERVIEWED

	Name Interviewee	Organization	Title	Region	District	Location	Gender
23	Margret William	Adeesa Support group organization	Executive Director	W/Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	Female
24	Grace William Bakata	Self-help women development organization.	Executive Director	W/Equatoria	Yambio	kabash	Female
25	Gama James	War Child Holland	Project Officer, War Child Holland	E/Equatoria	Nimule	Nimule	Male
26	Patrick Ali Malou	Ser. Num	Admin	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
27	Regina Nyatony Malual	Beam Of Hope	Chair Lady	Unity State	Panyijiar County	Ganyiel	Female
28	John Juba Acinbai	Rural Development Initiative	Executive Director	Lake's state	Yirol East	Nyang	Male
29	Sylvester Ruati	COPAD	Executive Director	W/Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	Male
30	Justine Woduapai	Blending community	Executive Director	W/Equatoria	Yambio	Yambio	Male
31	Onyango Galbine	STEWARDS WOMEN	Field manager	E/Equatoria	Nimule	Malakia	Male
32	James Augustine Taban	SPEDP	Community officer	E/Equatoria	Nimule	Malakia	Male
33	Clementina Itwari	OMUK Women Organization	Executive Director	E/Equatoria	Torit	Torit	Female
34	Davidica Ikai	ITWAK Women Organization	Executive Director	E/Equatoria	Torit	Torit	Female
35	Alfredo Alor Arika	Trust Youth Association	FSL Officer	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
36	Emmanuel Loku	Terekeka Youth Association	Chairman	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
37	Gathuok Peter Kuol	Greater Dor Youth Association	Member	Unity	Ganyiel	Block 3	Male
38	Lino Kiir Par	Paloachpiiny Youth Association	Executive Director	Unity	Ganyiel	Block 3	Male
39	Alfahayo Mayor	CIEC Youth Association	Information officer	Lakes	Yirol east	Nyang	Male
40	Amou Lep	Gender and Child Care Initiative	Executive Director	Lakes	Yirol East	Nyang	Male

CBMS AND MHPSS LEADER KII INTERVIEWED

	Name Interviewee	Title	Region	District	Location	Gender
41	Carlos Machot Mading	Registered Nurse	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
42	Charles Bapny	PFP	W/Equatoria	Yambio		Male
43	Igamah Vitale	PFP	E/Equatoria	Nimule		Male
44	Bayoa Betty Santos	PFP	E/Equatoria	Nimule	Nimule	Male
45	Dr. Augustino Awan	Director Terekeka Hospital	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
46	Jackline Jenario	Support worker	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Female
47	Kiden Rose Yakata	Support Worker	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Female
48	Gabriel Manyang Machok	MHPSS Focal point person	Unity	Ganyiel	Block 3	Male
49	Dr. John Mabior Malong	MHPSS focal/Doctor with CUAMM	Lakes	Yirol East	Nyang	Male

COMMUNITY GBV CLUSTER LEADER KIIS INTERVIEWED

	Name Interviewee	Title	Region	District	Location	Gender
50	Agness Dudu Abraham	Capt Police	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Female
51	Martin Larbik Awur	Director, Directorate of Gender (policy Maker)	C/Equatoria	Terekeka	Terekeka	Male
52	Mike Bertini	GBV prevention officer	Eastern	Torit	Torit	Male
53	Rebecca Nyachot	Cluster leader/	Unity	Ganyiel	Ganyiel	Female
54	Ann Opiyo	Project manager WAV and Cluster leader	Lakes	Yirol East		Female

LOP PARTNER KII INTERVIEWED

	Name Interviewee	Title	Organization	Region
55	Joyce Sadia	Senior Programme Assistance M&E	EVE	Juba
56	Henry Dragba	Project coordinator	Plan International	Nimule
57	Laban Robert	M&E manager	HealthNet TPO	Terekeka
58	Wany Abraham	EPI Officer	HealthNet TPO	Terekeka
59	Nayng John	Caseworker	AMA	Ganyiel
60	Gok Matut Gas	Camp leader	AMA	Ganyiel
61	Alfred Abolich	Field officer	AMA	Yirol East
62	Elizabeth Atong	Gender program officer	PAX	Juba

LOP YOUTH LEADER KII INTERVIEWED

	Name Interviewee	Title	Region	District	Gender
63	Grace Kejed Habibo	Youth Leader	Eastern Equatoria	Torit	Female
64	Hadia Lucia	Youth leader	Western Equatoria	Yambio	Female
65	Edema William	Youth leader	Eastern Equatoria	Nimule	Male
66	Ruda Kenyi	Youth leader	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Female
67	Emmanuel Loku	Youth leader	Central Equatoria	Terekeka	Male
68	Kuong Geng Both	Youth leader	Unity	Ganyiel	Male
69	Rebecca Nyachot	Youth leader	Unity	Ganyiel	Female
70	Mabior Bor	Youth leader	Lakes	Yirol East	Male
71	Regina Agum	Youth leader	Lakes	Yirol East	Female

Partner Organizations Directors Interviewed

	Name	Organization	Position
72	Emmanuel Ira	PAX	Country Director
73	James Ninrew Dong	AMA	Country Director
74	Jitendra Panda	HealthNet TPO	Country Director

UNSCR 1325 Gate Keepers and Donor

	Name	Organization	Position
75	Judy Wakahiu	UNDP	Program Advisor and manager - Peacebuilding portfolio
76	Margaret Mathiang	UNDP	Gender Analyst UNDP
77	Roselyne Gama	Embassy of Netherlands office	Advisor Gender Department