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**IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS IN SOUTH SUDAN**

**GENDER ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY**

Submitted to

**Quality Assurance Manager**

**World Vision South Sudan**

By:

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# Background

## I.1 Project Summary

The assessment focused on gender related issues of the Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification (FEED) project. This project is being implemented by a consortium of three international organizations, including World Vision as the lead agency, along with CARE and Oxfam. The FEED project will benefit 60,000 households (approximately 215,000 direct beneficiaries and 353,000 indirect beneficiaries) within three years at a cost of CAD \$20 million.

The ultimate outcome of the FEED project is to meet basic food security needs and reduce vulnerability amongst empowered communities and households in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and the Equatorias in South Sudan. The first intermediary outcome “enhanced adaptive capacity of individuals, households and communities for sustained gains in agricultural production and productivity” particularly focuses on skills transfer for production, market development, food utilization and risk reduction. The second intermediary outcome, “improved equitable and inclusive agriculture and protection policies, services and structures, particularly for women and marginalized populations”, was designed to advance equality by addressing gender-linked disadvantage. It addresses deep rooted social assumptions about women, men, boys and girls that restrict equitable participation in food production and market activity. It also addresses gender-based violence in the target areas.

## I.2 Purpose of Gender Assessment

The overall purpose of gender assessment was to determine the specific areas where the FEED consortium can contribute to gender equality within the project scope. The findings of the assessment were intended to guide the consortium members to adapt project activities and implementation methodology and ensure that FEED will directly contribute to all three DFATD’s gender policy objectives which are:

- i). To advance women’s equal participation with men as decision makers in shaping the sustainable development of their societies;
- ii). To support women and girls in the realization of their full human rights; and
- iii). To reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over the resources and benefits of development

Specifically, the findings of the assessment were intended to help FEED consortium members gain an understanding of gender relations, specifically in the sector of food security and livelihoods, examining control of resources and the division of labour between men and women, including domestic (household and reproductive) and community work. The assessment findings were also intended to help consortium members gain an understanding of current cultural practices which promote and/or hinder gender equality, specifically gender based violence.

## I.3 Project Location and Areas Assessed

The gender assessment was conducted in seven states where the FEED project will be implemented in South Sudan. Nine of the 15 project counties were assessed and at least one county was selected and assessed in each state. These assessment areas included: Western Bahr el Ghazal (Wau county), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Aweil East county), Eastern Equatoria state (Torit county), Warrap (Tonj South and Gogrial West counties), Lake state (Wulu county), Western Equatoria (Yambio and Tambura counties) and Central Equatoria State (Juba county).

## **1.4 Structure of the Report**

The first section of the report provides a background of South Sudan, highlighting progress made and challenges that still remain in respect to gender equality. The background section also provides an overview of the FEED project including the project goal and objectives and geographical location of the project. Section two provides an outline of the methodology used to conduct gender assessment. This section also provides an overview of the data collection methods, sample size and selection technique used, data analysis, challenges and limitations of the assessment.

Key findings and discussions have been provided in section three of the report in accordance with key gender thematic areas: gender relations and division of labour among men, women, girls and boys; access to, ownership of and control over resources by men and women; cultural barriers that affects equality of women with men; level of participation by men and women in agriculture and economic activities, gender-based violence that affect women and men; and status of gender movement and civil society in South Sudan. The report ends with conclusions and recommendations for World Vision, Oxfam and CARE to consider during implementation of the project.

## **Methodology**

### **2.1 Study Design**

A combination of qualitative and quantitative study methodologies were used to conduct the gender assessment. This was done with the aim of generating both statistical and community testimonies relevant for the FEED project.

### **2.2 Process of Gender Assessment**

The gender assessment process was composed of four major phases. The *first phase* involved a literature review and the development and refinement of tools for data collection (see a copy of data collection tool used attached in Annex II of this report). This phase also involved the recruitment and training of enumerators for the collection of quantitative data. The *second phase* of the assessment involved actual data collection from the field in the seven states in South Sudan. The *third phase* involved recording qualitative data, cleaning data, data analysis and writing the draft gender assessment report. The final and *fourth phase* involved solicitation of feedback on the draft report from the consortium members. These comments were incorporated into the report before a final assessment report was submitted to World Vision.

### **2.3 Methods of Data Collection**

The gender assessment methods were designed to ensure the results were gender-sensitive and accurate. KIIs and FGDs were conducted by male and female facilitators. Given the low levels of literacy, especially amongst women, it was difficult to achieve gender balance with enumerators (53 male and 9 female). Quantitative data was collected using electronic household questionnaires directed at the head of household. All household questionnaires were installed on tablets computers using the Open Data Kit (ODK) software application. Each completed household questionnaire was immediately uploaded into the ODK database via the internet. Qualitative data was collected using focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KII). (See list of tools used in Annex II.) In addition, secondary data was collected through comprehensive review of existing literature on gender to

supplement on primary data collected from the field. A list of references reviewed is attached to this report.

## 2.4 Sampling and Sample Size

A total of 637 respondents (259 male and 378 female) from seven states and nine counties participated in the survey. A total of 9 women-only and 5 men-only FGDs and 15 KIIs were held in all seven states to ensure both men and women were given the space to independently discuss issues that affect them without any interference. KIIs consisted of leading civil society actors and government officials especially those from State Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Gender selected from four states. Participants for both KIIs and FGDs were purposely selected based on sex, experience and roles they play in the community and government at different level.

### *a) Quantitative Survey Sample determination*

The quantitative survey sample size was determined using Cochran's Z-formula of proportional allocation given by;  $(n_0) = (N) / [1 + N (e)^2]$ ; where:

$n_0$ =Sample size

$N$ =Population (Number of households targeted by the project) =60,000 households

$E$ =Margin of error =0.04 or 4%

Therefore using the Cochran Z-formula, the sample size  $(n_0) = (60,000) / [1 + 60,000 * (0.04)^2]$  was 619. The adjusted sample size at 90% expected response rate aimed at minimizing non-response error was 687. Therefore  $619 \leq n \leq 687$  was considered to be satisfactory for this survey. The actual sample of 637 respondents was within the above specified limits.

Using proportion to size allocation formula;  $n_{ij} = (n_i/N) * n$  the sample size of 687 was distributed to the different states, counties and payams according to the target beneficiary household population. The sample was composed of 59.3% women respondents and 40.7% male respondents from sampled households. More women were targeted because they are the most marginalized and require to be given space to participate in process like the gender assessment. Most gender concerns greatly affect women rights and welfare.

### *b) Sampling of Survey Areas and Survey Respondents*

The gender assessment covered all the seven states to be covered by FEED project. The same nine counties surveyed in the FEED baseline were used in this study. Counties, payams, bomas and villages were selected using simple random sampling without replacement. Therefore, nine counties were sampled. In each payam, at least two bomas from which two villages in each were randomly selected. While standing in the middle of a selected village and one compass direct was randomly selected. The immediate household in the chosen compass direction marked the random start household. Men and women in the chosen direction were interchangeably interviewed till required village sample was realized.

The sampling approach was necessitated by limited information vital for use of simple random sampling. The only information available for sampling was summary of households and individual population per

state, county, payam and bomas. The boma names were coded without limited information and the villages were unknown. Even lists of households were also absent. The sampling approach was therefore selected to address above challenges and yet ensure that the sampling process was random as possible.

## **2.5 Data Analysis**

The analysis of data collected was done using qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Quantitative data collected was downloaded from the ODK database and transferred into Microsoft Excel for the purposes of cleaning and definition of variables assessed. Quantitative data was later transferred into SPSS computer software for further analysis and generation of relevant tables and graphs. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis following key thematic areas of the assessment. This involved reducing and summarizing data with common trends while noting differences represented within the data.

## **2.6 Validity and Reliability of Finding**

The data collection instruments were pre-tested and adjusted before they were used to collect actual data used for this assessment and enumerators were trained on how to use the various data collection instruments. These enumerators were also trained on key research ethics to follow during data collection. All these measures enhanced the quality and reliability of the data collected.

## **2.7 Challenges Faced in the Assessment**

The assessment team faced the following challenges during the data collection:

- Data collection in some states (Lakes and WBG) was disrupted by concerns of insecurity in selected payams and bomas. This limited the ability of the assessment team to collect the targeted sample size for both qualitative and quantitative data within the planned schedule. This lowered the reliability of the data in those areas.
- Inadequate coordination and mobilization of enumerators in some states, such as CEQ and EEQ. This impacted the ability of the assessment team to collect the targeted sample size for both qualitative and quantitative data.
- Most primary data on gender was collected at state level and less at national level due to limited time

The above challenges were addressed by the assessment team during data collection by undertaking a number of strategies: 1) the original planned timeframe for data collection was extended to allow data collection from states at a time of enhanced security; 2) the assessment team worked closely with the field staff of partner organizations to enhance coordination and mobilization of respondents in different states; 3) a comprehensive review of existing secondary literature for national level gender issues was conducted to supplement data collected at state level.

## **2.8 Limitation of the Assessment**

- This gender assessment was only for seven states in South Sudan. The findings of this assessment should not be generalized as a comprehensive gender assessment for the entirety of South Sudan.

- This gender assessment did not comprehensively cover gender issues related to education, health and employment.
- Most of the issues covered in the assessment focused on gender issues which men and women experienced between 2005 and 2015. The assessment did not cover war or gender related issues related to the pre-Comprehensive Peace Agreement period.

## Quantitative Findings

**Table 1: Reproductive activities - cooking for the family**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
<b>Men</b>	0	3	1	0	1	2	3	10
	.0%	2.8%	2.0%	.0%	.6%	6.1%	1.5%	1.6%
<b>Women</b>	41	95	39	26	129	26	181	537
	91.1%	89.6%	78.0%	86.7%	78.7%	78.8%	89.6%	85.2%
<b>Boys</b>	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	7
	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	2.0%	1.1%
<b>Girls</b>	4	8	9	4	32	5	14	76
	8.9%	7.5%	18.0%	13.3%	19.5%	15.2%	6.9%	12.1%
<b>Total</b>	45	106	50	30	164	33	202	630
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 2: Reproductive activities - fetching water**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
<b>Men</b>	1	3	3	1	0	3	8	19
	2.2%	2.8%	6.0%	3.2%	.0%	9.7%	4.0%	3.0%
<b>Women</b>	33	93	31	23	98	15	132	425
	73.3%	86.9%	62.0%	74.2%	59.4%	48.4%	66.0%	67.6%
<b>Boys</b>	1	0	2	2	9	8	14	36
	2.2%	.0%	4.0%	6.5%	5.5%	25.8%	7.0%	5.7%
<b>Girls</b>	10	11	14	5	58	5	46	149
	22.2%	10.3%	28.0%	16.1%	35.2%	16.1%	23.0%	23.7%
<b>Total</b>	45	107	50	31	165	31	200	629
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 3: Reproductive activities - collecting firewood**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
<b>Men</b>	2	2	6	3	18	15	11	57
	4.4%	1.9%	12.0%	10.3%	11.1%	46.9%	5.5%	9.1%
<b>Women</b>	39	98	28	18	86	13	150	432
	86.7%	91.6%	56.0%	62.1%	53.1%	40.6%	74.6%	69.0%
<b>Boys</b>	1	0	1	1	9	4	18	34
	2.2%	.0%	2.0%	3.4%	5.6%	12.5%	9.0%	5.4%
<b>Girls</b>	3	7	15	7	49	0	22	103
	6.7%	6.5%	30.0%	24.1%	30.2%	.0%	10.9%	16.5%
<b>Total</b>	45	107	50	29	162	32	201	626
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 4: Reproductive activities – cultivating crops for home consumption**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	23	77	36	22	120	15	136	429
	56.1%	72.6%	72.0%	75.9%	72.7%	46.9%	68.0%	68.9%
Women	17	29	13	7	42	16	58	182
	41.5%	27.4%	26.0%	24.1%	25.5%	50.0%	29.0%	29.2%
Boys	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	8
	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.6%	3.1%	2.5%	1.3%
Girls	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.5%	.6%
Total	41	106	50	29	165	32	200	623
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 5: Reproductive activities – construction of family house**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	34	95	47	18	149	20	129	492
	77.3%	88.8%	94.0%	60.0%	90.3%	62.5%	64.5%	78.3%
Women	8	12	3	12	10	6	58	109
	18.2%	11.2%	6.0%	40.0%	6.1%	18.8%	29.0%	17.4%
Boys	1	0	0	0	3	6	8	18
	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	18.8%	4.0%	2.9%
Girls	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	9
	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	2.5%	1.4%
Total	44	107	50	30	165	32	200	628
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 6: Productive activities – cultivating crops for sale**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	32	93	38	26	133	14	162	498
	74.4%	86.9%	76.0%	86.7%	81.6%	43.8%	81.0%	79.7%
Women	11	14	12	4	29	18	36	124
	25.6%	13.1%	24.0%	13.3%	17.8%	56.3%	18.0%	19.8%
Boys	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.3%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.2%
Total	43	107	50	30	163	32	200	625
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 7: Productive activities - rearing cattle for sale**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	26	91	29	17	97	9	127	396
	65.0%	85.8%	60.4%	58.6%	59.5%	33.3%	77.4%	68.6%
Women	4	5	1	1	8	7	15	41
	10.0%	4.7%	2.1%	3.4%	4.9%	25.9%	9.1%	7.1%
Boys	10	10	18	10	57	10	21	136
	25.0%	9.4%	37.5%	34.5%	35.0%	37.0%	12.8%	23.6%
Girls	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.6%	3.7%	.6%	.7%
Total	40	106	48	29	163	27	164	577
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 8: Productive activities - marketing and selling farm produce and cattle**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	24	83	36	22	120	19	123	427
	57.1%	78.3%	75.0%	81.5%	74.1%	61.3%	66.1%	70.9%
Women	16	20	11	5	37	12	50	151
	38.1%	18.9%	22.9%	18.5%	22.8%	38.7%	26.9%	25.1%
Boys	2	3	1	0	4	0	9	19
	4.8%	2.8%	2.1%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	4.8%	3.2%
Girls	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	2.2%	.8%
Total	42	106	48	27	162	31	186	602
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 9: Productive activities - fishing**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	28	78	43	9	93	22	132	405
	73.7%	76.5%	91.5%	90.0%	65.0%	81.5%	76.7%	75.1%
Women	2	19	1	1	12	3	25	63
	5.3%	18.6%	2.1%	10.0%	8.4%	11.1%	14.5%	11.7%
Boys	8	5	3	0	38	2	14	70
	21.1%	4.9%	6.4%	.0%	26.6%	7.4%	8.1%	13.0%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.2%
Total	38	102	47	10	143	27	172	539
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 10: Productive activities - beekeeping**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	30	98	46	10	60	20	150	414
	88.2%	97.0%	95.8%	90.9%	52.6%	71.4%	88.2%	81.8%
Women	4	3	1	1	12	6	11	38
	11.8%	3.0%	2.1%	9.1%	10.5%	21.4%	6.5%	7.5%
Boys	0	0	1	0	41	2	7	51
	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	36.0%	7.1%	4.1%	10.1%
Girls	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	1.2%	.6%
Total	34	101	48	11	114	28	170	506
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 11: Productive activities - poultry**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	24	84	20	11	43	17	136	335
	64.9%	79.2%	42.6%	50.0%	26.5%	70.8%	81.9%	59.4%
Women	9	18	25	11	104	5	25	197
	24.3%	17.0%	53.2%	50.0%	64.2%	20.8%	15.1%	34.9%
Boys	3	3	2	0	15	2	3	28
	8.1%	2.8%	4.3%	.0%	9.3%	8.3%	1.8%	5.0%
Girls	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
	2.7%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.7%
Total	37	106	47	22	162	24	166	564
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 12: Community activities – participating in Village Savings and Loan Associations**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	35	85	34	16	150	22	134	476
	79.5%	79.4%	72.3%	61.5%	93.8%	68.8%	72.8%	79.3%
Women	8	22	13	10	10	10	46	119
	18.2%	20.6%	27.7%	38.5%	6.3%	31.3%	25.0%	19.8%
Boys	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.7%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.2%
Total	44	107	47	26	160	32	184	600
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 13: Community activities - taking leadership positions in community, church and mosque**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	38	92	36	22	155	22	158	523
	86.4%	86.0%	75.0%	81.5%	94.5%	66.7%	78.6%	83.8%
Women	4	15	12	5	8	10	39	93
	9.1%	14.0%	25.0%	18.5%	4.9%	30.3%	19.4%	14.9%
Boys	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	7
	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	3.0%	1.5%	1.1%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.2%
Total	44	107	48	27	164	33	201	624
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 14: Men and women's access to land**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	40	101	49	26	144	19	184	563
	90.9%	94.4%	100.0%	83.9%	88.9%	55.9%	90.6%	89.4%
Women	2	5	0	5	15	7	17	51
	4.5%	4.7%	.0%	16.1%	9.3%	20.6%	8.4%	8.1%
Boys	2	1	0	0	3	7	2	15
	4.5%	.9%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	20.6%	1.0%	2.4%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.2%
Total	44	107	49	31	162	34	203	630
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 15: Men and women's control over assets - Land**

Gender	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	38	103	49	26	147	13	175	551
	90.5%	95.4%	98.0%	83.9%	89.1%	41.9%	86.2%	87.5%
Women	2	5	1	4	18	7	28	65
	4.8%	4.6%	2.0%	12.9%	10.9%	22.6%	13.8%	10.3%
Boys	2	0	0	1	0	10	0	13
	4.8%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	32.3%	.0%	2.1%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.2%
Total	42	108	50	31	165	31	203	630
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 16: Men and women's ccess to education**

Gender	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	19	78	39	13	79	10	129	367
	44.2%	72.9%	79.6%	43.3%	50.3%	29.4%	65.2%	59.4%
Women	3	5	1	2	11	5	12	39
	7.0%	4.7%	2.0%	6.7%	7.0%	14.7%	6.1%	6.3%
Boys	17	18	8	13	63	16	42	177
	39.5%	16.8%	16.3%	43.3%	40.1%	47.1%	21.2%	28.6%
Girls	4	6	1	2	4	3	15	35
	9.3%	5.6%	2.0%	6.7%	2.5%	8.8%	7.6%	5.7%
Total	43	107	49	30	157	34	198	618
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 17: Men and women's access to credit/loans**

Gender	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	24	78	39	18	119	15	146	439
	57.1%	72.9%	81.3%	66.7%	81.0%	45.5%	78.9%	74.5%
Women	17	28	9	9	27	15	36	141
	40.5%	26.2%	18.8%	33.3%	18.4%	45.5%	19.5%	23.9%
Boys	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	7
	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	9.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Girls	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.3%
Total	42	107	48	27	147	33	185	589
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

**Table 18: Men's and women's farm income**

Gender	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	32	91	47	20	122	15	127	454
	78.0%	85.8%	95.9%	80.0%	76.3%	46.9%	68.3%	75.8%
Women	8	14	2	5	36	13	56	134
	19.5%	13.2%	4.1%	20.0%	22.5%	40.6%	30.1%	22.4%
Boys	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	8
	2.4%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.6%	9.4%	1.1%	1.3%
Girls	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	3.1%	.5%	.5%
Total	41	106	49	25	160	32	186	599
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 19: Men and women's access to agricultural extension services**

Gender	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	35	98	40	19	145	18	173	528
	83.3%	92.5%	85.1%	79.2%	90.6%	58.1%	93.5%	88.7%
Women	4	8	6	5	10	13	12	58
	9.5%	7.5%	12.8%	20.8%	6.3%	41.9%	6.5%	9.7%
Boys	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	8
	4.8%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
Girls	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Total	42	106	47	24	160	31	185	595
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 20: Men and women's control over household assets**

(Such as bicycles/motorbikes and radios)

Gender	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	32	68	25	19	121	20	175	460
	82.1%	63.6%	50.0%	67.9%	73.3%	66.7%	90.7%	75.2%
Women	2	35	25	8	39	4	14	127
	5.1%	32.7%	50.0%	28.6%	23.6%	13.3%	7.3%	20.8%
Boys	5	4	0	0	5	5	4	23
	12.8%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	16.7%	2.1%	3.8%
Girls	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.3%
Total	39	107	50	28	165	30	193	612
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 21: Perception that limited access to agricultural credit is a barrier to women's and girls' participation in agriculture and economic activities**

Level of Agreeing	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Highly disagree	3	2	4	4	24	4	7	48
	7.3%	1.9%	8.3%	13.8%	15.0%	12.1%	3.5%	7.8%
Disagree	5	5	11	7	23	9	37	97
	12.2%	4.7%	22.9%	24.1%	14.4%	27.3%	18.7%	15.8%
Neutral	4	4	5	4	18	8	29	72
	9.8%	3.8%	10.4%	13.8%	11.3%	24.2%	14.6%	11.7%
Agree	13	55	20	13	53	6	92	252
	31.7%	51.9%	41.7%	44.8%	33.1%	18.2%	46.5%	41.0%
Highly agree	16	40	8	1	42	6	33	146
	39.0%	37.7%	16.7%	3.4%	26.3%	18.2%	16.7%	23.7%
Total	41	106	48	29	160	33	198	615
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 22: Perception that limited access to improved agriculture inputs is a barrier to women's and girls' participation in agriculture**

Level of Agreeing	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Highly disagree	3	1	3	5	17	4	5	38
	7.7%	.9%	6.4%	17.9%	10.6%	12.9%	2.5%	6.2%
Disagree	2	7	9	8	14	8	39	87
	5.1%	6.6%	19.1%	28.6%	8.7%	25.8%	19.8%	14.3%
Neutral	5	4	6	1	18	10	28	72
	12.8%	3.8%	12.8%	3.6%	11.2%	32.3%	14.2%	11.8%
Agree	18	55	21	10	74	4	87	269
	46.2%	51.9%	44.7%	35.7%	46.0%	12.9%	44.2%	44.2%
Highly agree	11	39	8	4	38	5	38	143
	28.2%	36.8%	17.0%	14.3%	23.6%	16.1%	19.3%	23.5%
Total	39	106	47	28	161	31	197	609
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 23: Perception that limited access to agricultural credit is a barrier to men and boys' participation in agriculture and economic activities**

Level of Agreeing	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Highly disagree	1	0	3	0	19	3	4	30
	2.6%	.0%	6.3%	.0%	11.8%	9.7%	2.0%	4.9%
Disagree	3	4	7	11	21	10	45	101
	7.7%	3.8%	14.6%	39.3%	13.0%	32.3%	22.7%	16.5%
Neutral	6	5	8	2	20	7	26	74
	15.4%	4.7%	16.7%	7.1%	12.4%	22.6%	13.1%	12.1%
Agree	16	61	21	14	64	4	91	271
	41.0%	57.5%	43.8%	50.0%	39.8%	12.9%	46.0%	44.4%
Highly agree	13	36	9	1	37	7	32	135
	33.3%	34.0%	18.8%	3.6%	23.0%	22.6%	16.2%	22.1%
Total	39	106	48	28	161	31	198	611
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 24: Perception that limited participation in group farming and marketing is a barrier to women's and girls' participation in agriculture and economic activities**

Level of Agreeing	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Highly disagree	2	0	3	2	21	5	8	41
	5.4%	.0%	6.3%	7.1%	13.3%	15.6%	4.1%	6.8%
Disagree	5	8	6	11	20	7	39	96
	13.5%	7.6%	12.5%	39.3%	12.7%	21.9%	19.8%	15.9%
Neutral	7	5	14	2	23	8	21	80
	18.9%	4.8%	29.2%	7.1%	14.6%	25.0%	10.7%	13.2%
Agree	14	50	19	9	61	9	99	261
	37.8%	47.6%	39.6%	32.1%	38.6%	28.1%	50.3%	43.1%
Highly agree	9	42	6	4	33	3	30	127
	24.3%	40.0%	12.5%	14.3%	20.9%	9.4%	15.2%	21.0%
Total	37	105	48	28	158	32	197	605
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 25: Perception that limited participation in group farming and marketing is a barrier to men's and boys' participation in agriculture and economic activities**

Level of agreeing	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Highly disagree	0	1	3	3	22	2	5	36
	.0%	1.0%	6.3%	10.3%	13.4%	6.5%	2.6%	5.9%
Disagree	6	4	6	9	14	6	35	80
	15.8%	3.8%	12.5%	31.0%	8.5%	19.4%	17.9%	13.1%
Neutral	2	5	17	4	23	12	24	87
	5.3%	4.8%	35.4%	13.8%	14.0%	38.7%	12.2%	14.2%
Agree	22	46	19	12	68	7	106	280
	57.9%	43.8%	39.6%	41.4%	41.5%	22.6%	54.1%	45.8%
Highly agree	8	49	3	1	37	4	26	128
	21.1%	46.7%	6.3%	3.4%	22.6%	12.9%	13.3%	20.9%
Total	38	105	48	29	164	31	196	611
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 26: Perception that war and conflict are barriers to women's and girls' participation in agriculture and economic activities**

Level of Agreeing	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Highly disagree	3	0	7	5	15	3	4	37
	9.4%	.0%	14.6%	17.9%	9.6%	9.7%	2.1%	6.2%
Disagree	6	9	4	1	25	6	38	89
	18.8%	8.5%	8.3%	3.6%	15.9%	19.4%	19.8%	15.0%
Neutral	2	2	4	8	22	8	21	67
	6.3%	1.9%	8.3%	28.6%	14.0%	25.8%	10.9%	11.3%
Agree	14	52	15	11	38	6	78	214
	43.8%	49.1%	31.3%	39.3%	24.2%	19.4%	40.6%	36.0%
Highly agree	7	43	18	3	57	8	51	187
	21.9%	40.6%	37.5%	10.7%	36.3%	25.8%	26.6%	31.5%
Total	32	106	48	28	157	31	192	594
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 27: Perception that war and conflict are barriers to men's and boys' participation in agriculture and economic activities**

Level of Agreeing	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Highly disagree	1	1	5	4	18	1	2	32
	2.9%	1.0%	11.1%	13.3%	11.8%	3.1%	1.0%	5.4%
Disagree	5	10	4	5	24	6	44	98
	14.7%	9.5%	8.9%	16.7%	15.8%	18.8%	22.6%	16.5%
Neutral	5	1	5	7	13	10	20	61
	14.7%	1.0%	11.1%	23.3%	8.6%	31.3%	10.3%	10.3%
Agree	14	49	13	11	37	7	80	211
	41.2%	46.7%	28.9%	36.7%	24.3%	21.9%	41.0%	35.6%
Highly agree	9	44	18	3	60	8	49	191
	26.5%	41.9%	40.0%	10.0%	39.5%	25.0%	25.1%	32.2%
Total	34	105	45	30	152	32	195	593
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 28: Perception of the effect of wife and property inheritance by men on gender equality**

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	7	15	1	6	17	11	15	72
	16.7%	14.3%	2.2%	19.4%	10.4%	35.5%	7.7%	11.7%
Low extent	8	11	12	7	21	8	60	127
	19.0%	10.5%	26.7%	22.6%	12.8%	25.8%	30.6%	20.7%
Neither high nor low extent	7	6	10	1	29	6	30	89
	16.7%	5.7%	22.2%	3.2%	17.7%	19.4%	15.3%	14.5%
High Extent	8	50	15	6	51	5	71	206
	19.0%	47.6%	33.3%	19.4%	31.1%	16.1%	36.2%	33.6%
Very high extent	12	23	7	11	46	1	20	120
	28.6%	21.9%	15.6%	35.5%	28.0%	3.2%	10.2%	19.5%
Total	42	105	45	31	164	31	196	614
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 29: Perception of the effect of early marriage of girls on gender equality**

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	12	28	4	1	24	10	15	94
	30.0%	26.4%	8.5%	3.2%	14.6%	32.3%	7.8%	15.4%
Low extent	8	18	7	4	46	6	51	140
	20.0%	17.0%	14.9%	12.9%	28.0%	19.4%	26.4%	22.9%
Neither high nor low extent	4	4	10	2	18	9	34	81
	10.0%	3.8%	21.3%	6.5%	11.0%	29.0%	17.6%	13.2%
High Extent	7	29	16	18	36	3	71	180
	17.5%	27.4%	34.0%	58.1%	22.0%	9.7%	36.8%	29.4%
Very high extent	9	27	10	6	40	3	22	117
	22.5%	25.5%	21.3%	19.4%	24.4%	9.7%	11.4%	19.1%
Total	40	106	47	31	164	31	193	612
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 30: Perception of the effect of women's limited involvement in decision making on gender equality**

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	11	29	3	4	43	9	19	118
	28.9%	27.6%	6.5%	13.8%	26.4%	30.0%	9.8%	19.5%
Low extent	12	25	14	15	48	10	62	186
	31.6%	23.8%	30.4%	51.7%	29.4%	33.3%	32.1%	30.8%
Neither high nor low extent	2	4	6	1	24	8	34	79
	5.3%	3.8%	13.0%	3.4%	14.7%	26.7%	17.6%	13.1%
High Extent	7	30	18	3	25	1	59	143
	18.4%	28.6%	39.1%	10.3%	15.3%	3.3%	30.6%	23.7%
Very high extent	6	17	5	6	23	2	19	78
	15.8%	16.2%	10.9%	20.7%	14.1%	6.7%	9.8%	12.9%
Total	38	105	46	29	163	30	193	604
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 31: Perception of the impact of dowry on gender equality**

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	3	22	0	3	20	7	15	70
	8.8%	22.0%	.0%	10.3%	13.2%	24.1%	8.1%	12.3%
Low extent	5	10	8	11	16	8	52	110
	14.7%	10.0%	20.5%	37.9%	10.5%	27.6%	28.0%	19.3%
Neither high nor low extent	3	5	8	1	34	6	56	113
	8.8%	5.0%	20.5%	3.4%	22.4%	20.7%	30.1%	19.9%
High Extent	16	42	14	4	30	3	48	157
	47.1%	42.0%	35.9%	13.8%	19.7%	10.3%	25.8%	27.6%
Very high extent	7	21	9	10	52	5	15	119
	20.6%	21.0%	23.1%	34.5%	34.2%	17.2%	8.1%	20.9%
Total	34	100	39	29	152	29	186	569
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 32: Perception that women's and girls' restricted mobility affects gender equality**

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	8	26	4	3	29	2	19	91
	24.2%	25.5%	10.3%	11.1%	19.2%	7.1%	10.3%	16.1%
Low extent	4	25	3	5	29	11	65	142
	12.1%	24.5%	7.7%	18.5%	19.2%	39.3%	35.3%	25.2%
Neither high nor low extent	4	9	7	1	15	11	37	84
	12.1%	8.8%	17.9%	3.7%	9.9%	39.3%	20.1%	14.9%
High Extent	14	29	14	9	24	2	48	140
	42.4%	28.4%	35.9%	33.3%	15.9%	7.1%	26.1%	24.8%
Very high extent	3	13	11	9	54	2	15	107
	9.1%	12.7%	28.2%	33.3%	35.8%	7.1%	8.2%	19.0%
Total	33	102	39	27	151	28	184	564
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 33: Perception of whether women and men, girls and boys experience domestic violence**

experience domestic violence	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
No	28	68	23	22	97	21	126	385
	65.1%	64.2%	48.9%	71.0%	62.2%	65.6%	62.4%	62.4%
Yes	15	38	24	9	59	11	76	232
	34.9%	35.8%	51.1%	29.0%	37.8%	34.4%	37.6%	37.6%
Total	43	106	47	31	156	32	202	617
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 34: Perception of the level of domestic violence experienced by wives**

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	15	56	8	4	90	15	29	217
	34.9%	52.8%	17.0%	15.4%	58.1%	46.9%	18.0%	38.1%
Low extent	12	16	21	11	32	8	65	165
	27.9%	15.1%	44.7%	42.3%	20.6%	25.0%	40.4%	28.9%
Neither high nor low extent	8	11	8	3	6	6	18	60
	18.6%	10.4%	17.0%	11.5%	3.9%	18.8%	11.2%	10.5%
High Extent	4	17	7	8	17	3	31	87
	9.3%	16.0%	14.9%	30.8%	11.0%	9.4%	19.3%	15.3%
Very high extent	4	6	3	0	10	0	18	41
	9.3%	5.7%	6.4%	.0%	6.5%	.0%	11.2%	7.2%
Total	43	106	47	26	155	32	161	570
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 35: Perception of the forms of sexual and gender based violence experienced by girls**

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	18	76	16	7	73	13	26	229
	42.9%	71.7%	34.8%	28.0%	52.1%	40.6%	16.9%	42.0%
Low extent	11	15	13	5	25	11	39	119
	26.2%	14.2%	28.3%	20.0%	17.9%	34.4%	25.3%	21.8%
Neither high nor low extent	6	6	11	8	25	6	47	109
	14.3%	5.7%	23.9%	32.0%	17.9%	18.8%	30.5%	20.0%
High Extent	4	8	5	4	15	2	30	68
	9.5%	7.5%	10.9%	16.0%	10.7%	6.3%	19.5%	12.5%
Very high extent	3	1	1	1	2	0	12	20
	7.1%	.9%	2.2%	4.0%	1.4%	.0%	7.8%	3.7%
Total	42	106	46	25	140	32	154	545
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 36: Perception of level of reporting of domestic violence against women**

Violence Reported	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	18	61	12	6	80	12	40	229
	42.9%	58.1%	25.0%	23.1%	51.3%	40.0%	24.8%	40.3%
Low extent	12	17	19	10	44	13	55	170
	28.6%	16.2%	39.6%	38.5%	28.2%	43.3%	34.2%	29.9%
Neither high nor low extent	4	10	7	5	12	5	15	58
	9.5%	9.5%	14.6%	19.2%	7.7%	16.7%	9.3%	10.2%
High Extent	6	16	6	5	13	0	38	84
	14.3%	15.2%	12.5%	19.2%	8.3%	.0%	23.6%	14.8%
Very high extent	2	1	4	0	7	0	13	27
	4.8%	1.0%	8.3%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	8.1%	4.8%
Total	42	105	48	26	156	30	161	568
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

**Table 37: Household members reporting domestic violence to community leaders**

Report to Community Leaders	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
No	3	32	3	7	28	13	31	117
	7.1%	33.7%	6.5%	29.2%	17.6%	44.8%	19.4%	21.1%
Yes	39	63	43	17	131	16	129	438
	92.9%	66.3%	93.5%	70.8%	82.4%	55.2%	80.6%	78.9%
Total	42	95	46	24	159	29	160	555
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

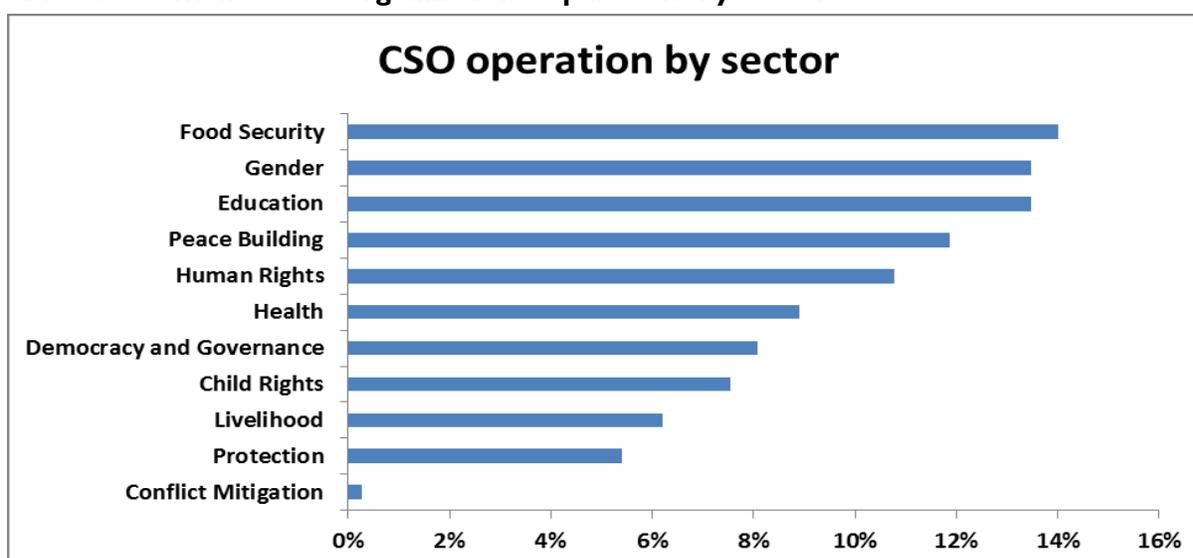
Most respondents (85.3%) indicated that they don't report GBV cases to NGOs (see annex VI). This is

**Table 38: Distribution of women's organizations in 7 states surveyed**

State	Number of Women's Organizations	Percentages
NBG	5	7%
EES	6	8%
Warrap	10	14%
WBG	10	14%
WES	10	14%
Lakes	14	20%
CES	17	23%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: SSWEN and UNDF 2014, Mapping Exercise of Women's CSO Organizations in South Sudan Report.

**Table 39: Women's CSO Organizations Operations by Sector**



Source: SSWEN and UNDF 2014, Mapping Exercise of Women's CSO Organizations in South Sudan Report.

**Table 40: National Assembly positions by sex in South Sudan**

Item	Female	%	Male	%	Total
National Legislative Assembly	95	29	237	71	332
Council of State Representative	5	10	45	90	50
Speaker	0	0	1	100	1
Deputy Speaker	1	100	1	100	1
Minister	5	17	24	83	29
Deputy Minister	10	37	17	63	27
Heads of Commissions	2	10	18	90	20
Deputy Heads of Commissions	4	20	16	80	20
Presidential Advisers	1	14	6	86	7
Undersecretaries	4	12	28	88	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.90%</b>		<b>75.03%</b>	

Source: Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs 2011 in Gender Assessment Report by RSS 2014

**Table 41: Composition of state Assemblies by sex**

State	Female	Male	Total	%Female	%Male
Central Equatoria	9	14	23	39.1	60.9
Eastern Equatoria	5	14	19	26.3	73.7
Jonglei	8	20	28	28.6	71.4
Lakes	7	7	14	50	50
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	14	11	25	56	44
Unity State	4	8	12	33.3	66.7
Upper Nile	7	13	20	35	65
Warrap	8	12	20	40	60
Western Equatoria	1	5	6	16	84
Bahr El Ghazal	4	9	13	30.8	69.2

Source: Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs 2011 in Gender Assessment Report by RSS 2014

**Table 42: Constraints of Women's Organization's in South Sudan**

CSO Constraints	%
Weak Government support	1%
Lack of motivation	1%
Staff turnover	1%
Cultural rigidities	2%
Communication barrier	3%
High illiteracy levels	4%
Road inaccessibility	4%
Insecurity	6%
Low staff capacity	7%
Transport	35%
Funding	37%
Grand Total	100%

Source: SSWEN and UNDF 2014, Mapping Exercise of Women's CSO Organizations in South Sudan Report.

**Table 43: Key agriculture and economic enterprises by gender**

State	Women	Men	Both Men and Women
WES	Brewing local alcohol, vegetables, goats rearing	Apiary production (bee keeping), fishing, coffee,	Cassava, maize, sorghum and millet crop cultivation
EES	Retail shops through village savings in urban areas,	Vegetables growing, cattle,	Cassava, maize, sorghum and millet crop cultivation
WBG	Operating small enterprises (restaurants, local brew clothes and beauty salons)	Business in produce (cassava flour) and growing of pineapples	Growing of pineapples and sell of produce
CE	Large scale farming by women farmer groups	Vegetables growing, cattle	Vegetables and fruits growing
NBG	Poultry and sorghum and maize farming	Cattle and growing of sorghum and maize	Animal keeping (cows, goats, sheep and poultry)
Warrap	Group businesses- crafts (beads, bed sheets and bags), individual retail business	Farming and rearing cows, sheep and goats	Cattle and retail businesses
Lakes			

## **Annexes**

### ***I. References***



References.doc

### ***II. Gender Assessment Tools Used***



Gender Assessment  
Questionnaire Used -



FGD tool for  
Gender.doc



Guide for Key  
Informant.doc



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**IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS IN SOUTH SUDAN**

**GENDER ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Submitted to

**Quality Assurance Manager**

**World Vision South Sudan**

By:

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# **AFFIRMATION**

Except as acknowledged by the references in this report to other authors and publications, the report and research described herein consists of our own work undertaken to advance learning as part of the requirements of the FEED monitoring , evaluation and accountability system.

The primary qualitative and quantitative data collected throughout the evaluation process remain the property of the communities described in this report and must be used only with their consent.

Robert Waswaga  
Team Leader  
**Kenwill International Limited**

**July, 2015**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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We would like to thank the entire research team members for the cooperation and hard work during design of data collection tools, data collection and report writing period. Special thanks also go to staff of World Vision, CARE and Oxfam at national and state levels for providing technical, financial and logistical support during field preparation and data collection. We are also grateful to Mr. Vincent Wanyama, Phillip Agor, Ms Alana Mascoll, Mr. Eric Nimungu, Mr. Garang Alewo and the staff in Maluakon, Ms Madeleine Bilonda and all the World Vision staff in Kuajok. A special thank you to the enumerators for the valuable research assistance provided during data collection of gender assessment and our respondents in the surveyed states.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	Adolescent Girls Initiative
CAR	Central African Republic
CEQ	Central Equatoria State
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Development
EEQ	Eastern Equatoria State
FEED	Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
KII	Key Informant Interview
NBG	Northern Bahr el Ghazal
NCP	National Congress Party
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODK	Open Data Kit
RSS`	Republic of South Sudan
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SSDP	South Sudan Development Plan
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
SSWEN	South Sudan Women Empowerment Network
UNDF	United Nations Democracy Fund
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WBG	Western Bahr el Ghazal
WES	Western Equatoria State
WFP	World Food Programme
WVSS	World Vision South Sudan

## GLOSSARY

**Gender:** Gender refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women and men – such as norms, roles and relationships of and between groups of women and men. It varies from society to society and can be changed. (World Health Organization)

**Reproductive activities:** Activities performed by men, women, girls and boys at home for daily survival and well-being of the family e.g. food preparation, caring for children, looking after home, washing dishes, cleaning, crop cultivation for home consumption etc... (CDRN, 2006)

**Productive activities:** Activities performed by men, women, girls and boys outside the home with a purpose of generating resources/income needed for home use e.g. farm activities, livestock rearing, trade, working in paid jobs etc... (Ibid)

**Community activities:** Activities performed by men, women, girls and boys which involve other community members for the well-being and survival of the wider community e.g. participation in political activities such as local council meetings, project activities, religious activities, funerals, discos, games etc... (Ibid)

**Resources:** All supplies, goods, information and technologies that men, women, boys and girls use or participate in for the purpose of survival or income generation for their households. (Author)

**Access to resources:** Regarding who among men, women, girls and boys has the authority and ability to use supplies or participate in activities to generate income for their households. (CDRN, 2006)

**Control of resources:** Regarding who determines when, where and how resources are managed amongst men, women, girls and boys. (Ibid)

**Ownership of resources:** Regarding those who among men, women, girls and boys have the right to leverage, barter or sell financial and productive assets (Ibid)

**Violence against Women:** = Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. (UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women)

**Gender-based Violence:** Violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with each gender, along with the unequal power relationships between the two genders, within the context of a specific society (Bloom 2008, p14).

**Gender/Women's Movement:** The combined efforts of South Sudanese advocates who seek to address the deficiencies that women and girls face, with particular efforts towards advancing their rights, developing leadership, transforming political arenas and increasing accountability. (Adapted from UN Women)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Sudan recently attained its independence from Sudan in 2011. The long period of war and conflict left most socio-economic and political systems of the country devastated. Although the current government of South Sudan has put in place various laws and policies, institutions and development projects to rehabilitate the country, many socio-economic challenges remain unattended. It is worth noting that many socio-economic challenges remain unaddressed, and in particular, women continue to experience insecurity, marginalization, discrimination, human rights abuses and gender-based violence<sup>1</sup>.) The ultimate outcome of the project is to meet basic food security needs and reduce vulnerability amongst empowered communities and households in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and the Equatorias in South Sudan and the project intends to benefit 215,144 people (135,645 female and 79,499 male). The purpose of the gender assessment was therefore to determine the specific areas where FEED can contribute to gender equity within the project scope. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used to conduct the gender assessment. A total of 637 respondents (259 males and 378 females) participated in the assessment at the household level in seven states of Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria, Warrap, Lakes, Western Equatoria, and Central Equatoria. A total of 14 focus group discussions and 15 key informant interviews were held and were supplemented by a review of the existing literature on gender-related issues.

### Key Findings and Recommendations

#### a) *Gender relations and division of labour:*

- Reproductive Roles: Women and girls performed most of the reproductive roles in the household (cooking, bathing children, washing, cleaning, fetching water and collecting firewood).
- Productive Roles: Men performed productive roles (crop cultivation for sale, cattle rearing, marketing, fishing, beekeeping, poultry production and participation in savings groups). Women, however, contribute significantly to productive activity, for example, in the form of post-harvest handling. The assessment found that men and boys had more access, ownership and control of most productive resources such as land, livestock, farm income, education, and extension services. They also had ownership of household property, such as bicycles and radios.
- Community Roles: Community engagement, in the form of participation in community meetings, leadership in community structures and groups and community construction works were performed predominantly by men.

**Recommendation:** Raise awareness amongst men, women and community leaders about the benefits of incorporating gender equality into community initiatives and livelihood activities.

#### b) *Participation of Men and Women in Agricultural Production*

The FEED project seeks to improve agricultural production and productivity for women and men through a variety of interventions.

Access to agriculture extension services: Access to agriculture extension services for both women and men from within the community, state and non-state actors was found low in all states surveyed. Most male and female farmers use traditional knowledge and skills in crop and livestock production.

---

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Sudd Institute Research for Peace in the Special report dated 28<sup>th</sup> January 2014

**Recommendation:** Provide agriculture extension services appropriate to both men and women involved in crop cultivation and livestock production; support the establishment of Farmers' Field Schools to act as demonstration sites in different counties to promote practical learning of agricultural production; support the training of selected government agriculture extension workers in gender and modern farming methods and technologies.

Participation in post-harvest handling: The assessment found that women performed post-harvest handling at the household level. Most women, however, use outdated methods that reduce the quality of produce and consequently, the income realized from sale of farm produce. There are few storage facilities for agriculture produce and thus, both men and women will typically sell their farm produce immediately after harvest. **Recommendations:** Support practical agricultural training of both women and men appropriate methods of post handling techniques for key enterprises, especially in crop production. Encourage households and farmers groups to construct storage facilities using locally-available materials.

Level of access to agriculture inputs and technology: The assessment found limited access by both men and women to agriculture inputs in all states surveyed. There was low use of modern technology in agriculture production and other economic activities by both men and women. Male and female farmers in target areas cannot afford farming inputs on their own without external support. There are few shops in villages that sell agriculture inputs. **Recommendations:** Procure and distribute relevant agricultural inputs to male and female farmers relevant for crop production such as seeds, hoes, 'pangas', axes, ox ploughs, tarpaulin for drying of crops. Procure and distribute improved breeds of crop varieties (cassava stems, maize seeds), animals and poultry, support women and men to start small-scale seed banks where they can deposit seeds after harvest and withdraw these seeds during the planting season. Consult female and male farmers to select their own preferred and user-friendly technologies before procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs.

### **c) Participation of Men and Women in Economic Activity**

Income and Savings: Across all seven states surveyed, the assessment found that a higher percentage of men (70.9%) and boys (3.2%) market and sell farm produce compared to women (25.1%) and girls (0.8%).

- Men are involved in marketing of high income generating agriculture and economic activities, such as cattle rearing, cultivation of crops for sale, poultry, fishing, beekeeping, charcoal burning and farm produce.
- Women preferred marketing low income generating agriculture and economic activities, such as growing and sale of vegetables.
- Village Savings and Loans Associations have higher male membership (79.3%) than female (19.8%)

**Recommendation:** Support training of women and men in marketing of their agriculture products; regular and up to date market information to male and female farmers on prevailing prices for different farm produce or enterprises (maize, cassava, groundnuts, sorghum, millet, vegetables, groundnuts, honey, mango and pineapple). Support and encourage women in communities to participate and take leadership position in savings groups and farmers association

### **d) Opportunities and Barriers to Participation in Agriculture and Economic Development**

**Opportunities:** The assessment found that there is a large market for agriculture products, especially food crops, but that only 65% of men and 57% of women utilize the available markets. Qualitative findings further indicated that both male and female casual labourers were available for hire to support farm production. The relatively stable security conditions in some counties also present an opportunity for agriculture production and marketing.

**Barriers:** The barriers to agricultural production and economic activity include illiteracy, inadequate farming and business management skills, over dependence on rain in agriculture production, limited access to credit, limited access to improved inputs of farming, and low participation in group farming and marketing.

#### **e) The Gender Movement and Civil Society in South Sudan**

There are state and non-state actors spearheading the gender movement in South Sudan.

- **Opportunities in the Gender Movement:** The Transitional Constitution 2011 and gender policy has created opportunity for increased women participation in policy and decision-making.
- **Challenges in the Gender Movement:** However, coordination, funding, transport and capacity of staff remain key major challenges of gender activists in South Sudan. Gender gaps still exist in national and state policies and laws. There is limited enforcement of gender policies and laws and community members are not aware of them.

**Recommendation:** Support and strengthen existing women's CSO and networks at state and national levels to continue to advance gender equality. These should be done by supporting activists to lobby government to implement existing gender related laws and to enact new gender laws. Support CSO activists to regularly monitor and report abuses and violations of women and girls' rights. Support training of CSOs and government leaders on gender issues.

#### **f) Equitable Ownership of Productive Resources and Participation**

One of the aims of the FEED project is to increase women's access to productive assets and land rights.

- **Productive Resources:** Limited access, ownership and control of land by women is due to local cultural beliefs and practices in different states which in turn limits women's participation in productive activities. Property ownership by both men and women is a constitutional right in the Transitional Constitution, 2011. Most findings showed that across the seven states surveyed that household assets are mostly owned by men (63.4%).
- **Participation in Leadership:** The assessment found limited participation of women in leadership and decision-making at the boma, payam, county, state and national levels. This was partly due to low levels of education and low levels of confidence among women. The unequal gender division of labour between men and women places a burden on women to complete domestic tasks, while also limiting women's opportunity to participate in the leadership of community activities.

**Recommendation:** Support awareness creation of men and women and local leaders including those in government about the benefits of gender equality in improving community livelihoods. Encourage and support women's participation and leadership in farmers groups.

#### **g) Gender Based Violence in South Sudan**

The assessment found widespread cases of domestic violence, especially physical assault of women by their husbands, sexual assault of underage girls and early marriage of girls under the age of 18 years. The assessment also found high reporting of domestic violence to the community leaders (Boma chiefs

and headman) and clan heads; but low reporting to police, local NGOs and religious leaders. However, most community and clan leaders that handle domestic violence cases are men that have limited understanding of gender issues. **Recommendation:** Support sensitization meetings of men and women as well as local leaders at the village level to enhance understanding of the dangers of domestic violence and to appreciate the need to respect and promote rights and equality of men and women. Support female and male activists and civil society groups to regularly monitor and report cases of gender based violence to local community leaders, such as boma and payam chiefs. Support local CSOs to lobby for inclusion of women in arbitration meetings for domestic violence cases reported at the village level.

#### ***h) Gender-related Project Implementation Risks***

The assessment team identified gender-related risks that might impede the successful implementation of the FEED project. The major risk identified by most respondents in the assessment was fear of the resurgence of war and conflict. Some respondents were also unsure if the FEED project would benefit them. This is due to the limited impact of previous projects implemented in their community by various organizations.

- *Anticipated Results of Women's Empowerment:* Most respondents (51.1%) agreed that women's empowerment had a low level association with risks of separation or divorce (initiated by husbands). Most respondents (50.9%) also agreed that women's empowerment presents a limited risk that it might reduce the opportunity for marriage of women and girls in the community. The likelihood of the occurrence of all the above risks was rated low by most respondents across all seven states surveyed.

**Recommendation:** Provide project related information to state-level government officials on periodical basis. This will enhance understanding and increase support by government of project implementation processes. Involve communities in periodical review of the project performance.

## **CHAPTER I: BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE**

This section of the report provides an overview of South Sudan, description of the project that was assessed, objectives of the gender assessment, states that were assessed and layout of this report.

### **1.1 Background**

In 2012, the World Bank estimated the total population of South Sudan at 10.8 million (RSS, 2014). Women constitute a majority (52%) of the population (CARE, not dated). The average household size is 6 (5th Sudan Population and Housing Census (2008)). The country has over 100 ethnic groups with the

Dinka and Nuer groups being most dominant. Most nationals are Christians but other religious groups exist. Oil and gas exploration is the major economic activity and source of revenue for government's expenditure. Agriculture production is very low and mostly done for subsistence purposes (Ibid).

South Sudan experienced more than three decades (1955-1972 and 1983-2005) of civil war which left the socio-economic and political systems of the country devastated and forced millions of South Sudanese nationals to flee and stay as refugees in the neighboring countries for many years. Southern Sudanese and Nuba women and children were uniquely victimized, exposed to gender-based violence and forced into slavery during the lengthy wars. The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 between the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the National Congress Party (NCP), the ruling party in Sudan at the time, ushered in a new era of peace, jubilation and hope for the development of the country (Ibid).

Since 2005, the SPLM government in power has made progress towards socio-economic and political transformation and development of the country, including enacting and adopting the Transitional Constitution 2011. This constitution provides a national regulatory framework for all affairs of the country, including the Bill of Rights and affirmative action that provide for 25% representation of women in executive and legislature arms of government. The government has also enacted various laws and policies such as the Child Act 2008, and the National Gender Policy 2013 that among other things, promote gender equality and streamline processes. A Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare was also established to oversee and promote gender equality (Ibid). These actions have increased women's presence and participation in different government institutions, something which was new within the context.

The government has also made some progress in the economic empowerment of women. The government has put in place legal and policy frameworks supportive of women and men's participation in various economic activities. The government has for instance, formulated the Land Act 2008, Agriculture Strategy, National Cooperative Strategy and South Sudan Development Plan to promote the economic empowerment of women (Ibid). These policies and laws, if implemented and/or enforced will make a significant contribution to addressing gender inequalities, through increasing the participation, access, ownership and control of productive resources by women in communities.

In partnership with international development agencies, the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) has supported the implementation of projects geared at the economic empowerment of women, for example the FARM Project and the WFP local purchase program. The government is also building the capacity of women in terms of adult literacy, poultry farming, entrepreneurship, computer literacy, tailoring, and handicraft through the established Women Empowerment Centers in selected states of Lakes, Western Equatoria and Jonglei. The Government has also initiated Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI) to support female school-dropouts in business management skills in three (3) States of Eastern, Central Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal (Ibid).

While the government has made some progress to promote gender equality, many gender related challenges and gaps still remain. There are still widespread early marriages and other forms of gender-based violence in South Sudan (IRIN 2013, CARE, n.d, Edward, 2014, RSS 2014, Isis-WICCE, 2011). According to the 2006 Sudan Household Health Survey, close to half (48 percent) of all South Sudanese

girls between the ages of 15 and 19 are married (HRW 2013). Domestic violence in the form of wife battering, abduction of women and children during cattle raiding, rape, sexual assault, wife inheritance, forced and child marriages are commonplace (RSS, 2014). Such ongoing issues stem from the lack of access to justice, limited women's voice in decision-making and the denial of rights of women and girls to own property and participate in economic activities. Insecurity in rural areas perpetuates incidences of rape, abduction of women and children, disease and deprivation of human dignity of women (Ibid). The long periods of civil war provided an abundance of small arm weapons that were frequently used to intimidate or force girls into early marriage and sex (Edward, 2014). It should be noted that there is no specification of the minimal legal age for marriage in the Transitional Constitution 2011 (Ibid).

There is a high illiteracy rate among women in South Sudan and this limits their participation in politics and other public affairs of the country (Edward, 2014). Education rates are low with only 27% of the adult population literate: 40% of men over 15 years of age are literate compared to 16% of women over 15 years. UNICEF estimates that 70% of children aged 6-17 years have never set foot in school (CARE, not dated). Female enrolment in primary school stood at 40.1% compared to 59.9% for boys in 2010. Female enrolment into secondary schools was only 29% compared to 71% for males in 2010. Similarly, female enrolment at the university level was only 18% compared to 82% for males in 2010. The pastoralist communities in Lakes and Northern Bahr El Ghazal have the lowest female enrolment rates at all levels of education (RSS, 2014). In addition, there is limited awareness and appreciation of education of the girl child by communities. Cultural practices and domestic chores continue to restrict girls' access to school. Furthermore, most schools lack supportive facilities for girls during their menstrual cycle, a situation that contributes to girls withdrawing from school prior to graduation. (Isis-WICCE, 2011)

The government has made progress in the provision of women-focussed health services. Through the Ministry of Health, it has built and equipped ten antenatal clinics, eight laboratories, five maternity wards, five monitoring and evaluation facilities, four community resource centers, three blood banks and two teaching institutions in South Sudan (RSS, 2014). The government has also trained 500 staff in midwifery, nursing, blood safety, universal precautions and infection control and pharmaceutical management (Ibid). However, access to better health services remains a challenge to the average South Sudanese woman. South Sudan has the highest maternal mortality rate in the world (2,054 per 100,000). (Care, n.d). One in seven women will die from childbirth or pregnancy related complications. Infant mortality rates are also extremely high, with 75 children per 1,000 dying before their first birthday, affecting more male than female infants (CARE, not dated). The rate of child mortality is one of the highest in the world at 150/1000; under-five mortality rate is at 250/1000, meaning that one out of every four children born is likely to die before reaching the age of five. Contraceptive use is as low as 4.7% and family planning and child spacing are not considered (RSS, 2014). There are poor and few health care facilities and a shortage of specialized mother and child health workers including nurses and midwives. This is made worse by lack of information on safe motherhood and access by rural women to child health services (Ibid).

## **1.2 Description of FEED Project**

The assessment focused on gender related issues of the Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification (FEED) project. This project is being implemented by a consortium of three international organizations,

including World Vision as the lead agency, along with CARE and Oxfam. The FEED project will benefit 60,000 households (approximately 215,000 direct beneficiaries and 353,000 indirect beneficiaries) within three years at a cost of CAD \$20 million.

The ultimate outcome of the FEED project is to meet basic food security needs and reduce vulnerability amongst empowered communities and households in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and the Equatorias in South Sudan. The first intermediary outcome “enhanced adaptive capacity of individuals, households and communities for sustained gains in agricultural production and productivity” particularly focuses on skills transfer for production, market development, food utilization and risk reduction. The second intermediary outcome, “improved equitable and inclusive agriculture and protection policies, services and structures, particularly for women and marginalized populations”, was designed to advance equality by addressing gender-linked disadvantage. It addresses deep rooted social assumptions about women, men, boys and girls that restrict equitable participation in food production and market activity. It also addresses gender-based violence in the target areas.

The design of the FEED project was based on the premise that women and girls face key challenges in South Sudan, particularly with regard to agriculture. As per the Transitional Constitution 2011, women have equal rights to participate in socio-economic development processes like men (including the fundamental right to access safe and nutritious food), however these rights are currently not fully enjoyed in South Sudan. There are millions of people who suffer from limited access to services and resources, particularly women. The inequitable divisions of labour at the household level and patriarchal decision-making processes have negatively impacted agricultural production, women’s participation in leadership capacities, peace processes and economic spaces. Women have less access to land and fewer resources for conservation agriculture, post-harvest production and improved food utilization despite the fact that women form 80% of the food production labor in South Sudan<sup>2</sup>. In addition, capacity building efforts have historically ignored women’s triple burden of reproductive, productive and community responsibilities. They have also ignored the differences between men and women’s physical strength and women’s lower literacy levels. Women have lesser control of assets and more limited access to vocational training or financial institutions to take advantage of market realities. Men are also faced with unique security challenges related to conflict over cattle and grazing land.

### **1.3 Purpose of Gender Assessment**

The overall purpose of gender assessment was to determine the specific areas where the FEED consortium can contribute to gender equality within the project scope. The findings of the assessment were intended to guide the consortium members to adapt project activities and implementation methodology and ensure that FEED will directly contribute to all three DFATD’s gender policy objectives which are:

- i). To advance women’s equal participation with men as decision makers in shaping the sustainable development of their societies;
- ii). To support women and girls in the realization of their full human rights; and
- iii). To reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over the resources and benefits of development

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<sup>2</sup> South Sudan: An Infrastructure Action Plan - A Program for Sustained Strong Economic Growth, African Development Bank, 2013.

Specifically, the findings of the assessment were intended to help FEED consortium members gain an understanding of gender relations, specifically in the sector of food security and livelihoods, examining control of resources and the division of labour between men and women, including domestic (household and reproductive) and community work. The assessment findings were also intended to help consortium members gain an understanding of current cultural practices which promote and/or hinder gender equality, specifically gender based violence.

#### **1.4 Project Location and Areas Assessed**

The gender assessment was conducted in seven states where the FEED project will be implemented in South Sudan. Nine of the 15 project counties were assessed and at least one county was selected and assessed in each state. These assessment areas included: Western Bahr el Ghazal (Wau county), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Aweil East county), Eastern Equatoria state (Torit county), Warrap (Tonj South and Gogrial West counties), Lake state (Wulu county), Western Equatoria (Yambio and Tambura counties) and Central Equatoria State (Juba county).

#### **1.5 Structure of the Report**

The first section of the report provides a background of South Sudan, highlighting progress made and challenges that still remain in respect to gender equality. The background section also provides an overview of the FEED project including the project goal and objectives and geographical location of the project. Section two provides an outline of the methodology used to conduct gender assessment. This section also provides an overview of the data collection methods, sample size and selection technique used, data analysis, challenges and limitations of the assessment.

Key findings and discussions have been provided in section three of the report in accordance with key gender thematic areas: gender relations and division of labour among men, women, girls and boys; access to, ownership of and control over resources by men and women; cultural barriers that affects equality of women with men; level of participation by men and women in agriculture and economic activities, gender-based violence that affect women and men; and status of gender movement and civil society in South Sudan. The report ends with conclusions and recommendations for World Vision, Oxfam and CARE to consider during implementation of the project.

## CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Study Design

A combination of qualitative and quantitative study methodologies were used to conduct the gender assessment. This was done with the aim of generating both statistical and community testimonies relevant for the FEED project.

### 2.2 Process of Gender Assessment

The gender assessment process was composed of four major phases. The *first phase* involved a literature review and the development and refinement of tools for data collection (see a copy of data collection tool used attached in Annex II of this report). This phase also involved the recruitment and training of enumerators for the collection of quantitative data. The *second phase* of the assessment involved actual data collection from the field in the seven states in South Sudan. The *third phase* involved recording qualitative data, cleaning data, data analysis and writing the draft gender assessment report. The final and *fourth phase* involved solicitation of feedback on the draft report from the consortium members. These comments were incorporated into the report before a final assessment report was submitted to World Vision.

### 2.3 Methods of Data Collection

The gender assessment methods were designed to ensure the results were gender-sensitive and accurate. KIIs and FGDs were conducted by male and female facilitators. Given the low levels of literacy, especially amongst women, it was difficult to achieve gender balance with enumerators (53 male and 9 female). Quantitative data was collected using electronic household questionnaires directed at the head of household. All household questionnaires were installed on tablets computers using the Open Data Kit (ODK) software application. Each completed household questionnaire was immediately uploaded into the ODK database via the internet. Qualitative data was collected using focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KII). (See list of tools used in Annex II.) In addition, secondary data was collected through comprehensive review of existing literature on gender to supplement on primary data collected from the field. A list of references reviewed is attached to this report.

### 2.4 Sampling and Sample Size

A total of 637 respondents (259 male and 378 female) from seven states and nine counties participated in the survey. A total of 9 women-only and 5 men-only FGDs and 15 KIIs were held in all seven states to ensure both men and women were given the space to independently discuss issues that affect them without any interference. KIIs consisted of leading civil society actors and government officials especially those from State Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Gender selected from four states. Participants for both KIIs and FGDs were purposely selected based on sex, experience and roles they play in the community and government at different level.

a) *Quantitative Survey Sample determination*

The quantitative survey sample size was determined using Cochran's Z-formula of proportional allocation given by;  $(n_0) = (N) / [1 + N (e)^2]$ ; where:

$n_0$ =Sample size

$N$ =Population (Number of households targeted by the project) =60,000 households

$E$ =Margin of error =0.04 or 4%

Therefore using the Cochran Z-formula, the sample size  $(n_0) = (60,000) / [1 + 60,000 * (0.04)^2]$  was 619. The adjusted sample size at 90% expected response rate aimed at minimizing non-response error was 687. Therefore  $619 \leq n \leq 687$  was considered to be satisfactory for this survey. The actual sample of 637 respondents was within the above specified limits.

Using proportion to size allocation formula;  $n_{ij}=(n_i/N)*n$  the sample size of 687 was distributed to the different states, counties and payams according to the target beneficiary household population. The sample was composed of 59.3% women respondents and 40.7% male respondents from sampled households. More women were targeted because they are the most marginalized and require to be given space to participate in process like the gender assessment. Most gender concerns greatly affect women rights and welfare.

#### *b) Sampling of Survey Areas and Survey Respondents*

The gender assessment covered all the seven states to be covered by FEED project. The same nine counties surveyed in the FEED baseline were used in this study. Counties, payams, bomas and villages were selected using simple random sampling without replacement. Therefore, nine counties were sampled. In each payam, at least two bomas from which two villages in each were randomly selected. While standing in the middle of a selected village and one compass direct was randomly selected. The immediate household in the chosen compass direction marked the random start household. Men and women in the chosen direction were interchangeably interviewed till required village sample was realized.

The sampling approach was necessitated by limited information vital for use of simple random sampling. The only information available for sampling was summary of households and individual population per state, county, payam and bomas. The boma names were coded without limited information and the villages were unknown. Even lists of households were also absent. The sampling approach was therefore selected to address above challenges and yet ensure that the sampling process was random as possible.

## **2.5 Data Analysis**

The analysis of data collected was done using qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Quantitative data collected was downloaded from the ODK database and transferred into Microsoft Excel for the purposes of cleaning and definition of variables assessed. Quantitative data was later transferred into SPSS computer software for further analysis and generation of relevant tables and graphs. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis following key thematic areas of the assessment. This involved reducing and summarizing data with common trends while noting differences represented within the data.

## **2.6 Validity and Reliability of Finding**

The data collection instruments were pre-tested and adjusted before they were used to collect actual data used for this assessment and enumerators were trained on how to use the various data collection instruments. These enumerators were also trained on key research ethics to follow during data collection. All these measures enhanced the quality and reliability of the data collected.

## **2.7 Challenges Faced in the Assessment**

The assessment team faced the following challenges during the data collection:

- Data collection in some states (Lakes and WBG) was disrupted by concerns of insecurity in selected payams and bomas. This limited the ability of the assessment team to collect the targeted sample size for both qualitative and quantitative data within the planned schedule. This lowered the reliability of the data in those areas.
- Inadequate coordination and mobilization of enumerators in some states, such as CEQ and EEQ. This impacted the ability of the assessment team to collect the targeted sample size for both qualitative and quantitative data.
- Most primary data on gender was collected at state level and less at national level due to limited time

The above challenges were addressed by the assessment team during data collection by undertaking a number of strategies: 1) the original planned timeframe for data collection was extended to allow data collection from states at a time of enhanced security; 2) the assessment team worked closely with the field staff of partner organizations to enhance coordination and mobilization of respondents in different states; 3) a comprehensive review of existing secondary literature for national level gender issues was conducted to supplement data collected at state level.

## **2.8 Limitation of the Assessment**

- This gender assessment was only for seven states in South Sudan. The findings of this assessment should not be generalized as a comprehensive gender assessment for the entirety of South Sudan.
- This gender assessment did not comprehensively cover gender issues related to education, health and employment.
- Most of the issues covered in the assessment focused on gender issues which men and women experienced between 2005 and 2015. The assessment did not cover war or gender related issues related to the pre-Comprehensive Peace Agreement period.

## CHAPTER 3: GENDER ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

This section of the report presents key findings from the seven selected states. The findings have been presented in accordance with the identified key thematic areas.

### 3.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

The assessment team consulted a range of men and women with varied socioeconomic and demographic backgrounds, with regard to sex, marital status, education level and major source of livelihood.

A total of 637 respondents participated in the household survey. The percentage of female participation (59.3) in the gender assessment was higher than male participation (40.7%) largely due to the assessment design, which sought to target 60% women and 40% men. The difference between planned and actual respondents was negligible. There was a slightly higher percentage of male-headed households 49.3% compared to 48.7% female-headed households, while 2% were child-headed households below 18 years of age).

The greatest number of households assessed were in Western Equatoria (32.0%) followed by Warrap (25.9%), Eastern Equatoria (17.0%), Lakes (7.8%) and Central Equatoria (7.1%). Only 5.3% and 4.9% of the respondents from WBG and NBG states respectively participated in the assessment.

Overall, the level of education attainment for most head of households surveyed was found to be very low. In all states surveyed, almost a third of female heads of households (31.2%) and more than a quarter (25.2%) of male heads of households had not completed primary school. Furthermore, out of 637 head of households surveyed, 42.5% (adult females 48.7% and adult males 37.3%) had no formal education at all. This percent was even higher in Lakes (74.0%), NBG (71.0%) and Warrap (70.9%). Only 13.5% heads of household surveyed (12.7% adult females and 13.7% adult males) were found to have completed primary level of schooling. The percent of head of households found to have completed the South Sudan Certificate of Education was only 4.9% (2.6% adult females and 7.3% adult males).

Most respondents (67.7%) that participated in the assessment were from the World Vision project areas, followed by 17.0% and 15.4% from CARE and Oxfam respectively. This is reflective of the relative distribution of beneficiaries amongst consortium members.

### 3.2 Gender Relations and Division of Labour

#### 3.2.1 Reproductive Roles

Overall, both qualitative and quantitative assessment data found unequal division of labour among men and women, and boys and girls in the seven states surveyed. The variation of division of task by state illustrates that these roles are socially constructed and that there is long-term potential to reshape and reassign them.

“Of course, here in the African culture, a woman works for 24 hours because she has to prepare meals, and look after children among other tasks.” (KII with male respondent, EEQ)

**Table I - Summary of Reproductive Roles**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Boys</b>
cooking for family members	85.2%	12.1%	1.6%	1.1%
bathing children	81.5% of	16.1%	1.1%	1.2%
washing dishes	60.9%	36.5%	1.7%	1.7%
fetching water	67.6%	23.7%	3.0%	5.7%
collecting firewood	69.0%	16.5%	9.1%	5.4%
sweeping the compound	61.7%	31.9%	1.6%	4.8%
construction of family house	17.4%	1.4%	78.3%	2.9%
crop cultivation for home consumption	29.2%	0.6%	68.9%	1.3%

Source: Primary data

*a) Cooking for family members*

Across all states surveyed, at the household level, the majority of the women (85.2%) and girls (12.1%) perform the role of cooking. This is attributed to traditional socialization of women and girls to be the caretakers of the family and thus responsible for most domestic chores. The percentage of women who perform the function of cooking was found to be highest in CEQ (91.1%) and lowest in Lakes (78.0%). The percentage of women and girls compared to the results of the males survey show a large difference, with only 1.6% of men and 1.1% of boys cooking for the family.

*b) Collecting firewood*

More women (69.0%) and girls (16.5%) collect firewood compared to men (9.1%) and boys (5.4%) in all seven states surveyed, with the highest percent of women performing the role in EEQ (91.6%) and lowest in WBG (40.6%). This is because firewood collection is closely associated with food preparation. Boys, however, collected firewood for the evening fire set for conversing with their fathers while they waited for supper.

*c) Fetching water*

The role of fetching water at the household level was found to be done more by women (67.6%) and girls (23.7%) and less by men (3.0%) and boys (5.7%). The role of fetching water by women was found to be highest in EEQ (86.9%) and lowest in WBG state (48.4%). This is not surprising given that water is critical in for cooking, a task for which women and girls are primarily responsible.

*d) Construction of family house*

The assessment found a high percent of men (78.3%) and boys (2.9%) performing the role of construction of the family house. This percent was higher compared to only 17.4% of women and 1.4% of girls do who the same activity. Across seven states, the percent of men that construct homes was highest in Lakes (94.0%) and lowest in NBG (60.0%).

Findings from the FGDs and KII in NBG revealed that n it is preferred that women thatch roofs because they are neater as explained in this FGD quotation *“Among the Dinka, women are expected to cut grass and also thatch because they are believed to be artistic and make the huts look beautiful with their touch”* (FGD with women in NBG). In Eastern Equatoria however, the role of house construction is shared between men and women. On the contrary, women in CEQ said that men alone build houses; as one woman put it *“here it is an abomination for a woman to climb on top of the house- she will be labeled a wizard. Even when her husband dies, she is expected to get a husband figure from her in laws”* (FGD with women, CEQ).

e) *Cattle grazing*

In states with pastoral communities, such as NBG, young boys are responsible for cattle grazing in the field. On the whole, women dominate the reproductive roles as summarized by some voices below; *“...Boys don’t do too much work at home except fetching water and sitting by the fire in the evening with their fathers...”* (KII with female respondent, WES)

f) *Crop cultivation for home consumption*

In all seven states surveyed, there was a high percent of men (68.9%) and boys (1.3%) cultivating crops for home consumption. This percent was high compared to only 29.2% of women and 0.6% of girls who do the same activity. Across seven states surveyed, the highest percentage was in in NBG state (75.9%) and lowest in WBG state (46.9%).

The young girls and boys are socially oriented at home or in the community to perform the above roles at an early age. Boys may also have few household responsibilities because they have greater access for formal education. By the time they grow up most of them do not find any problem in performing the above reproductive roles.

### 3.2.2 Productive Roles

Overall, the assessment found that men perform more productive activities than women across all states surveyed. Traditionally income generating activities and activities occurring outside the households are conducted by men. There were however, some variations in the performance of productive roles among men and women, girls and boys in all states surveyed. The key findings are indicated below.

**Table 2 - Summary of Productive Roles**

Summary of Productive Roles		
<b>Performed by women and girls</b>	<b>Performed by men and boys</b>	<b>performed by women, men, girls and boys</b>

Brewing local alcohol	raising and selling cattle	Quarrying stone
Cultivating and selling vegetables on a small scale	Hunting and selling meat from wild animals	sale of grass for roofing grass thatched houses
Making and selling crafts	Producing and selling honey	cultivating and selling cassava, maize, pineapples, millet, sorghum and groundnuts
Baking bread	making bricks	
Sale of charcoal	selling firewood and burning charcoal	

Source: Primary data

a) Productive activities performed by women and girls

Women typically perform productive activities, such as brewing local alcohol, selling vegetables on a small scale, making and selling of crafts and baking bread. In two locations, NBG and Warrap, women were found actively engaged in tea business. Since most women are restricted by their husbands from engaging in businesses that take them far away from their households, most of these economic activities do not require women to move far from their households. They are also closely aligned with women's reproductive roles of feeding and caring for the entire family.

*“Women brew local alcohol and sell it in the local community, sell agricultural produce such as simsim, maize and cassava flour as well as rice. During the dry season, some women are involved in fishing for income generation purposes” (FGD with women, WES).*

b) Productive activities mostly carried out by men and boys

Qualitative findings from most states revealed that many men hunt and sell the meat of wild animals as one of their key economic activities. They are also involved in beekeeping and the sale of honey. A large portion of the men surveyed reported being involved in multiple activities as illustrated by the following quote:

*Men also do participate in cultivation of crops such as groundnuts, maize, rice and simsim... sometime involved in growing of onions, millet, sorghum and cassava. ...Men are the only ones involved in beekeeping and harvesting of honey from forests, hunting of wild animals for sale and rearing of chicken, pineapples and oranges. Men are involved in beekeeping because this activity is difficult and women cannot easily manage it. Men are also involved in charcoal burning, sale of firewood, providing paid casual labour to others and stone quarrying, making bricks as well as hunting of wild animals for sale”. Some men also go to the border of South Sudan with Central African Republic to buy and trade in palm oil (FGD with men, WES).*

FGDs with both men and women indicated that it is difficult for women and girls to engage in the above quoted activities as they were characterized as risky.

The assessment found that most men were involved in cattle rearing and cattle business. This involvement is attributed to the cultural value most communities attach to cows i.e. the role of cows in marriage dowries and income generation. The exception was WEQ, where communities do not keep cows. Most households in Western Equatoria indicated that they do not feed their children fresh dairy milk because they do not keep cows.

*c) Productive activities carried out by both men and women*

Both men and women are involved in crop cultivation for sale especially cassava, maize, pineapples, millet, sorghum and groundnuts. Boys and girls sometime participate in cultivation and harvesting of farm produce when not in school.

In most states surveyed, qualitative findings revealed that both men and women perform productive roles such as stone quarrying and sale of grass for roofing grass thatched houses in the community.

### 3.2.3 Community Roles

Overall, most community roles were found to be held by men more than women as indicated below:

**Table 3 - Summary of Community Roles**

<b>Summary of Community Roles</b>				
<b>Task</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Boys</b>
<b>Community leadership</b>	14.9%	0.2%	83.8%	1.1%
<b>Training events</b>	11.5%	-	86.1%	-
<b>Cleaning boreholes</b>	39.2%	1.3%	55.4%	4.2%
<b>Cleaning roads</b>	12.1%	0.3%	82.6%	5.0%
<b>Community schools and health centres</b>	7.1%	0.2%	91.0%	1.7%
<b>Marriage and burial ceremonies</b>	16.1%	0.3%	83.5%	1.1%

Source: Primary data

*During the war and in times of insecurity, it is men who go to the front line to fight the enemy. Men also clean the roads in the community. They also dig pit latrines at home. Leadership positions in the community are mostly occupied by men and few by women. It's women who mostly attend and cook at burial and marriage ceremonies. It's women who clean around the borehole" (KII with female respondent, WES).*

*a) Taking leadership in the community, church, mosque and CSOs*

A higher percentage of men (83.8%) and boys (1.1%) take part in leadership roles in the community than women (14.9%) and girls (0.2%). The percentage of women that play leadership roles was highest in

WBG state (30.3%) and lowest in Warrap state (4.9%). This implies that there is still a limited female presence and voice in decision making arenas in all states surveyed.

Most qualitative findings showed that men are highly engaged in community development-related activities, such as village meetings, community events, participation in elections and leadership positions. In all states surveyed, the number of men observed as boma and payam chiefs and headmen was higher than that of women. Though a few women polled in the FGDs indicated that they participate in leadership of their community and groups, none of them reported knowing any female boma chiefs. As such, there is limited female representation in decision-making processes at community level.

#### *b) Training events for community members*

The assessment found that a higher percentage of men (86.1%) are involved in training and sensitization events for community members compared to women (11.5%). Most women are responsible for domestic chores within the home and thus, have limited time to participate in such events. Culturally women are taught to believe that participation in sensitization and training events is for men.

#### *c) Construction and maintenance of community schools and health centres*

Schools and health centres construction and maintenance is performed primarily by men (91.0%) and boys (1.7%) with women (7.1%) and girls (0.2%) participating only occasionally. Qualitative findings confirmed this finding and indicated that construction and maintenance work involves heavy lifting which women will struggle to manage.

#### *d) Marriage and burial ceremonies*

Participation of women and men in social events, such as marriages and burial ceremonies, was also found to be uneven. Quantitative investigation revealed that marriage and burials were conducted mostly by men (83.5%) and boys (1.1%) then by women (16.1%) and girls (0.3%) across the seven states surveyed. Qualitative findings however, showed that women who attend ceremonies take responsibility for chores, such as cooking, fetching water, collecting firewood, decorating and cleaning the compound. There is one exception... *“it’s men who mostly dig the grave when someone dies in the community* KII with female respondent, WES).

### **3.3 Level of Participation of Men and Women in Agriculture**

The FEED project seeks to promote equitable participation in agricultural production. The following section examines women, men, boys’ and girls’ participation in extension services, post-harvest handling, fishing, poultry production, beekeeping and goat rearing.

#### *Access to agriculture extension services*

Activity 1.1.1 of the FEED project is to provide extension services and essential inputs. As shown in the table below, the assessment found that overall a higher percentage of men (88.7%) than women (9.7%) have access to agriculture extension services. Access to agriculture extension services by women was found highest in WBG state (41.9%) and lowest in WEQ (6.5%). The above finding implied that women do not engage in improved agricultural practices.

**Table 4: Men and Women’s Access to Agricultural Extension Services**

Gender	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	35	98	40	19	145	18	173	528
	83.3%	92.5%	85.1%	79.2%	90.6%	58.1%	93.5%	88.7%
Women	4	8	6	5	10	13	12	58
	9.5%	7.5%	12.8%	20.8%	6.3%	41.9%	6.5%	9.7%
Boys	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	8
	4.8%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
Girls	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Total	42	106	47	24	160	31	185	595
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

Extension services are limited due to the lack of trained extension workers at the state level. Consultation with County Agricultural Department and State Ministry of Agriculture representatives revealed that extension workers have been recruited but not adequately trained.

#### Post-harvest handling

Activity 1.1.2 of the FEED project is to improve post-harvest handling techniques. Overall, the assessment found a higher percentage of women (66.3%) perform post-harvest handling of farm produce than men (30.6%). There is however a higher percentage of boys (2.3%) involved in post handling issues while the percentage of girls (0.8%) remained very low for this activity. Across the seven states surveyed, the percentage of women involved in post handling issues was highest in Lakes (91.8%) and lowest in WBG (31.0%). Most qualitative findings also showed that post-harvest handling of farm produce is predominantly done by women and girls while men typically plough and plant these crops. This division of labour increases the burden on women and girls as they are also responsible for other domestic chores, as expressed by a key informant that “women are the ones who weed, plant seeds, fence the garden to protect it from the animals and are the ones to dry and keep farm produce in the granary” (Male KII, NBG).

After harvesting, however, most men and women indicated that they immediately sell their farm produce because they do not have storage facilities. There were few men and women who indicated that they own and use tarpaulin when drying their produce. In addition, most women indicated that their produce kept at home is normally attacked by pests and diseases. This reduces the quality and subsequently the market value of their produce.

*“Farmers still use traditional ways of harvesting, drying and storage of crops. Most farmers sell their crops immediately after harvesting because they don’t have stores to keep them for long period*

despite our advice to them to do so. Farmers also don't have pesticides to keep their produce free from being attacked by insects while in store" (KII with male respondent, WES).

### Staple food production

The assessment found high participation of both men and women in staple food production. On a scale of very high to very low, 51.7% of respondents indicated that there is high participation of women in staple food production in all states surveyed. Similarly, 49.7% of respondents indicated that men had high participation in staple food production. This could be attributed to the division of labour in which women take part in both reproductive and productive roles such as meal preparation and post-harvest handling.

### Small animals

Participation in small animal management, such as goats and sheep, varied between men and women. Many respondents (44.5%) indicated that there is a very high participation of men in small animal management activities. Most respondents (56.1%) also indicated that there is a very low participation of women in similar activities. These small animals generate significant income which is mostly accessed by men and less by women.

Levels of poultry production were even lower. Most respondents (26.1%) indicated very low participation of women (26.1%) and men (25.6%) in poultry. The assessment found a higher percentage of men (58.1%) than women (34.9%) who own poultry. The percentage of women who own poultry was highest in Warrap state (67.5%) and lowest in Central Equatoria (7.7%).

Qualitative findings revealed that most women and girls perform the role of raising small animals and poultry at home. It was clear however, that men have ownership and control. This is succinctly expressed by a female participant in a FGD in Central Equatoria that, "even if you buy the chicken using your money, it belongs to your husband...even if your husband is working in a government office, he is still in control of everything in the home because he married you."

### Fishing

The assessment found that a higher percentage of men (75.1%) and boys (13.0%) were involved in fishing activities compared to women (11.7%) and girls (0.2%) across the seven states surveyed. Participation of men in fishing was highest in Lakes which stood at 91.5% and the lowest in Warrap (65.0%). The participation of women in fishing was found to be the highest in EEQ (18.6%), followed by WES (14.5%) where women only fish in dry season when the volume of water in the rivers has reduced. It was lowest in Lakes (2.1%) as Table 5 shows below.

**Table 5: Productive Activities - Fishing**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	

Men	28	78	43	9	93	22	132	405
	73.7%	76.5%	91.5%	90.0%	65.0%	81.5%	76.7%	75.1%
Women	2	19	1	1	12	3	25	63
	5.3%	18.6%	2.1%	10.0%	8.4%	11.1%	14.5%	11.7%
Boys	8	5	3	0	38	2	14	70
	21.1%	4.9%	6.4%	.0%	26.6%	7.4%	8.1%	13.0%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.2%
Total	38	102	47	10	143	27	172	539
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

Both men and women participated in fishing enterprises on existing rivers and small lakes in the community. Men are typically more involved in fishing during the wet season when the water level in the rivers rises. Women are more involved in fishing during the dry season when water levels have reduced. Women indicated that they had reservations with going fishing during the rainy season because the water depth in the rivers and is seen as a threat.

#### Beekeeping

Beekeeping was not widespread in the surveyed project locations. The assessment found very low indication of involvement of men (26.2%) and women (41.2%) in beekeeping activities. Beekeeping is not a regular practice and in most states because it is considered risky for men and women because it is harvested in the bush with low visibility and reduced security.

**Table 6: Productive Activities - Beekeeping**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	30	98	46	10	60	20	150	414
	88.2%	97.0%	95.8%	90.9%	52.6%	71.4%	88.2%	81.8%
Women	4	3	1	1	12	6	11	38
	11.8%	3.0%	2.1%	9.1%	10.5%	21.4%	6.5%	7.5%

Boys	0	0	1	0	41	2	7	51
	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	36.0%	7.1%	4.1%	10.1%
Girls	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	1.2%	.6%
Total	34	101	48	11	114	28	170	506
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

### Agro-forestry

Overall, the assessment found very low integration of agro-forestry in farming by both women and men in all states surveyed. Using a five-point scale of very high to very low, 69.4% of respondents indicated that there is very low integration of women in agro-forestry. Similarly, 59.7% of respondents indicated that there was very low integration of men. Limited integration of agro-forestry in farming by men and women was due to limited awareness and knowledge by both men and women on the importance of agro-forestry in agriculture and environmental conservation.

### 3.3.1 Use of Technology in Agricultural Production

#### Use of technology

Respondents agreed that use of rudimentary tools in agriculture production by women (43.5%) and men (42.5%) limits expansion of their farm size and productivity. Most qualitative findings indicated that both men and women use traditional and rudimentary tools of production, such as hoes which are a primary tool used by both women and men on farms. There is limited access to and ownership of a sufficient number of hoes, pangas, axes and rakes as reported by both men and women. The lack of improved technology limits the ability of male and female farmers to expand the of size of their farms.

*“Most equipment and tools that farmers use in ploughing includes hoes and pangas. Most farmers don’t have money to acquire good farming implements. Some can’t even afford to buy a hoe. The only shop where farmers can buy farm implements is Torit town which is far away and the prices of hoes and pangas are high some farmers cannot afford them” (FGD with women, EEQ).*

Most parts of WEQ state are forested with big trees. Undertaking crop cultivation requires cutting some of these trees down and uprooting their stems to enable effective ploughing and planting. It is difficult for women and men to prepare land without tools such as axes, powered saws and pangas to cut these trees which limits their farm sizes and volume of production.

In most parts of NBG, where raising cattle is a dominant activity, agriculturalists suffer with animals destroying their crops. To protect their garden from animals especially cows, goats and sheep, farmers have to fence the gardens with sticks. This is a tedious task that limits the size of gardens and is expected to be constructed by wives.

Despite the fact that some parts of South Sudan are dry, small scale irrigation is not a common practice in crop production or animal husbandry. Most respondents indicated that there is dependence on rain by women (76.1%) and men (77%) respectively in agriculture production. This is because most men and women lack relevant skills and equipment which they can use to support small-scale irrigation farming during the dry season.

#### *Tractors*

In all states surveyed, tractors were not used widely. The majority of respondents (85.9%) indicated that there is very low usage of tractors by women in agriculture production. Similarly 77.0% agreed that men have very low usage of tractors. Tractors are expensive to acquire by both men and women and thus, still non-existent in some counties. In some counties where tractors exist, men and women cannot afford to meet the cost of tractor hire without external support or subsidy.

#### *Hoes and malodas*

Overall, the assessment found high usage of hoes and malodas by both men and women across all states surveyed. Most respondents (68.7%) indicated that there is very high usage of hoes and malodas by men with slightly less usage by women (64.6%). Hoes and malodas are less expensive to buy and are thus more accessible. There are also international development organizations that occasionally distribute hoes to communities. Incidentally, the use of hoes in crop cultivation limits the potential expansion of agricultural volume and potential produce sold by men and women.

#### *Animal traction*

When asked about the use of animal traction, most respondents (78.6%) indicated there is very low usage by women. Likewise, 70.1% of respondents indicated that men have very low usage. Acquisition of animal traction equipment and animals is expensive. In some states such as WEQ, where cattle ownership is lower, most men and women do not use cattle for animal traction. Men and women in other states lack the skills to use animal traction in crop cultivation.

#### *Use of fertilizers and pesticides*

Most respondents (75.7%) indicated there is very low usage of organic fertilizers and pesticides by women in agriculture production. This percentage was slightly higher than the respondents (65.6%) who indicated low usage of organic fertilizers and pesticides by men in agriculture production. The above findings imply that there is low production volume harvested. Most women and men indicated that they do not know how to control pests and diseases that attack their crops in the garden and in the store.

### **3.4 Level of Participation of Men and Women in Economic Activity**

#### **3.4.1 Features of Economic Activity**

##### *Marketing and sale of farm produce*

Activity 1.2.1 of FEED is to increase and equalize male and female farmers' access to market systems. Overall, the assessment found a higher percentage of men (70.9%) and boys (3.2%) market and sell farm

produce than women (25.1%) and girls (0.8%). Performance of activities related to marketing and sale of farm produce by women was highest in WBG state (38.7%), followed by CEQ (38.1%) and lowest in NBG state (18.5%). The participation of men in marketing and sale of farm produce was highest in NBG state (81.5%) and lowest in CEQ (57.1%) as shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: Productive Activities - Marketing and Sell Farm Produce and Cattle**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	24	83	36	22	120	19	123	427
	57.1%	78.3%	75.0%	81.5%	74.1%	61.3%	66.1%	70.9%
Women	16	20	11	5	37	12	50	151
	38.1%	18.9%	22.9%	18.5%	22.8%	38.7%	26.9%	25.1%
Boys	2	3	1	0	4	0	9	19
	4.8%	2.8%	2.1%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	4.8%	3.2%
Girls	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	2.2%	.8%
Total	42	106	48	27	162	31	186	602
	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Primary data

Most qualitative findings indicated that both men and women perform the role of marketing of their farm and other products. However, men were more involved in marketing of high income generating enterprises such as coffee, cattle, honey, sale of meat of wild animals, pineapples, charcoal, cassava and maize flour, women dominated the marketing of low income generating crops such as vegetables (okra, sukumaweeek, eggplant, green paper, cabbages, onions and tomatoes) and alcohol. This suggests that men generate more income than women.

Most FGDs with both men and women indicate that men are uncomfortable with selling vegetables in the nearby markets with a large portion of the men interviewed indicating a sense of embarrassment at the idea of being seen by their peers selling vegetables on the roadside or in the market. Men are culturally socialized to be attracted to large, high income earning agricultural activities, whereas vegetable enterprises generate only small amounts of income and are reserved for women.

Findings showed that the brewing and sale of alcohol provides women with more income than sale of vegetables indicating opportunity for women to be profitable in business enterprises. Alcohol is a desired and accepted commodity in all surveyed states. Many women involved in brewing alcohol indicated that sometimes they do not have access to raw materials such as cassava, maize and sorghum. This limited access is due to limited production of these crops in most states. There are times when they do not operate these enterprises due to scarcity of raw materials as explained below;

*“At times there is no sorghum to use in brewing alcohol. Brewing alcohol is a major activity for most women from which they earn their income. However, most women in the community are not involved in doing business. A majority of them stay at home and few are involved in business” (FGD with women, EEQ).*

Both men and women are also involved in charcoal burning and sale of firewood to create income to meet their household needs. Charcoal production, while harmful to the environment is a greater income generation activity compared to production and sale of vegetables. At the time of assessment for example, a sack of charcoal was sold at an average price of 60-100 South Sudanese Pounds (SSP) in the capital cities of some states.

#### *Value addition*

Generally, women and men’s participation in value addition or marketing in various agricultural value chains is very low, using a scale of very high to very low. Respondents (65.9%) indicated that there is very low participation of women in value addition of their farm produce. The same was true for men (62.3%). Minimal amounts of farm produce are sold immediately after harvesting and the production volume in most states is too low to support larger scale value addition in the form of food processing, marketing and transportation. In addition, many men and women farmers are illiterate and have inadequate basic skills of agriculture processing and business management as indicated by one of the key informants, who stated, *“Most women are not educated. Some women ... don’t know how to read and write...”* (KII with female respondent, WES)

#### *Membership in village savings and loan associations*

Access to credit by both men and women is critical for implementation and expansion of their agricultural and other economic activities. The assessment findings indicated that a higher percentage of men (74.5%) than women (23.9%) have access to credit or loans across the seven states surveyed.

Quantitative findings from the assessment showed that there is a high membership of men (79.3%) in village savings and loans associations (VLSA) in the seven states surveyed. Women’s participation was found to be at 19.8%. Participation of men in VLSA was higher in Warrap (93.8%) and lower in NBG (61.5%). The participation of women in VLSA, although low across all states surveyed, was highest in WBG state (38.5%) and lowest in CEQ (18.2%).

**Table 8: Community Activities - Membership in Village Savings and Loan Associations**

Gender	South Sudan State	Total
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Responsible	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	35	85	34	16	150	22	134	476
	79.5%	79.4%	72.3%	61.5%	93.8%	68.8%	72.8%	79.3%
Women	8	22	13	10	10	10	46	119
	18.2%	20.6%	27.7%	38.5%	6.3%	31.3%	25.0%	19.8%
Boys	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.7%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.2%
Total	44	107	47	26	160	32	184	600
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

#### Employment opportunities

Activity 1.2.3 in the FEED project is to increase the employability of vulnerable women, youth and men. Through the assessment men were found to have a high percent (88.1%) of access to employment opportunities, while women had 9.8%. The lower rate of female access is due to the control that men have over women's mobility. Assessment findings indicated that there is a high percentage of men (86.3%) who have control over employment of their wives outside the households across all states surveyed, with only 10.8% of women found to have control over which employment opportunity they can access. Only 10.8% of women were found with control over employment opportunities which they can access. Limited access and control over employment opportunities limits women's access to income, information and leadership.

*Farmers associations* On a scale of very low to very high, most respondents (64.1%) indicated that there is very low participation of women in farmers' associations, such as producer groups and cooperatives. This was due to the limited existence of farmers' associations and the weak institutional capacity of existing farmers' associations to mobilize farmers. This was substantiated through qualitative inquiry. The participation of women in farmer associations and cooperatives was highest in Western Equatoria (31.4%) followed by WBG state (22.6%). Most of farmer groups were concentrated in urban and peri-urban areas. Access and participation in cooperatives and farmers by most communities in rural areas was low.

On a related note, most respondents (70.6%) indicated that there is very low participation of women in collective bulking and sale of farm produce. Similarly, respondents (56.8%) indicated that there is low participation of men in collective bulking and sale of farm produce across the seven states surveyed.

### 3.4.2 Agricultural Commodities

#### *Crop cultivation for sale*

The assessment results indicate a high percentage of men (79.7%) and boys (0.3%) perform the role of crop cultivation for sale compared to women (19.8%) and girls (0.2%). The percentage of men involved in crop cultivation for sale was highest in EEQ (86.9%) and lowest in WBG state (43.4%). Conversely, the percent of women involved in crop cultivation for sale was found highest in WBG state (56.3%) and lowest in EEQ (13.1%) as Table 9 shows.

**Table 9: Productive Activities - Crop Cultivation for Sale**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	32	93	38	26	133	14	162	498
	74.4%	86.9%	76.0%	86.7%	81.6%	43.8%	81.0%	79.7%
Women	11	14	12	4	29	18	36	124
	25.6%	13.1%	24.0%	13.3%	17.8%	56.3%	18.0%	19.8%
Boys	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.3%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.2%
Total	43	107	50	30	163	32	200	625
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

Most qualitative findings however, showed that there are more women than men involved in cultivation of crops for both sale and home consumptions than those raised only for sale such as millet, sorghum, cassava and maize. Further qualitative findings from WEQ and CEQ revealed that women are mostly involved in cultivation and sale of vegetables such as *okra*, *sukumawee*, eggplant, green paper, cabbages, onions and tomatoes. With the exception of Western Bahr el Ghazal where 56.3% of women were engaged in cultivating crops for sale, only 19.8% women were engaged in cultivation of crops for sale in the rest of the states surveyed. Men and boys on the other hand were found to be more involved in cultivation of crops for sale such as coffee, beekeeping, growing of pineapples for sale (79.7%, men; 3%, boys) and rearing of cattle (68.6% men, 23.6% boys) respectively. The implication is that men have greater access to income than women.

#### *Cattle rearing for sale*

The assessment found a higher percentage of men (68.6%) and boys (23.6%) than women (7.1%) and girls (0.7%) that mostly perform the role of cattle rearing for income generation purposes. The role of cattle rearing by men was performed highest in EES (85.8%) and lowest in WBG state (33.3%). In comparison, the percent of women found rearing cattle was highest in WBG state (25.9%) and lowest in Lakes state (2.1%).

**Table 10: Productive Activities - Looking after Cattle for Sale**

Gender Responsible	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	26	91	29	17	97	9	127	396
	65.0%	85.8%	60.4%	58.6%	59.5%	33.3%	77.4%	68.6%
Women	4	5	1	1	8	7	15	41
	10.0%	4.7%	2.1%	3.4%	4.9%	25.9%	9.1%	7.1%
Boys	10	10	18	10	57	10	21	136
	25.0%	9.4%	37.5%	34.5%	35.0%	37.0%	12.8%	23.6%
Girls	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.6%	3.7%	.6%	.7%
Total	40	106	48	29	163	27	164	577
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data

### 3.4.3 Use of Technology in Economic Activity

#### Bicycle

Overall, the assessment found very low usage of bicycles by women and high usage of bicycles by men for personal mobility or transportation of materials. Most respondents (63.0%) indicated that there is very low usage of bicycles by women in agriculture and other economic activities in all states surveyed. Alternatively, 57.8% of the respondents indicated that there is high usage of bicycles by men in all states surveyed. In all states surveyed men have high access to and control over income, much more so than women. Most of them therefore use this income to buy a bicycle for use in agriculture production and other economic activities. This was expressed in a FDG as “... few women have access to bicycles because these are few in the community. There are few men and women in the community that own bicycles” (FDG with women, WES).

#### Radio

The assessment findings indicated that there is high usage of radios by men and very low by women across all states surveyed. Nearly half of the respondents (46.4%) indicated that there is high usage of radios by men in all states surveyed. In comparison, 64.7% indicated that there is very low usage of radios by women in agriculture and other economic activities. Women are also busy with domestic chores and have less time to listen to radio. Men therefore have more access to agriculture and economic related information than women.

*“Properties such as radios (-) all family members have access to it. But in most cases, it is men who listen to the radio than the women because women are always busy with household work. However, women who have gone to school tend to listen more to radios than those who have not gone to school. Women who stay at home only listen to the radio when their men are not at home” (FGD with men, EEQ). “Women have access to radio but in the community there are few people that own radios. The few radios in the community are owned by men...” (FGD with women, WES)*

#### *Energy saving stoves*

The assessment found very low usage of energy saving stoves by both men (53.3%) and women (47.0%) in agriculture and economic activities. Most men and women lack the technical ability to construct and use energy saving stoves in cooking or for sale.

### **3.5 Opportunities for Participation in Agriculture and Economic Development**

The assessment found various opportunities supportive of agriculture production and marketing. Both quantitative and qualitative findings indicated that the climate in South Sudan is favorable for agriculture production and that the vast untapped fertile land in most states as an opportunity for agriculture production. There is a huge market for agriculture products, but only 65% of men and 57.3% of women were found utilizing the available markets.

Qualitative findings further indicated that there is enough labour of both men and women that can be hired to support farm production. The relatively stable security conditions in some counties suggest this is an opportune time for initiating agriculture production and marketing. The central, western and southern parts of South Sudan are relatively peaceful and conducive for crop cultivation and animal husbandry. In addition, there are many international development agencies and donors, such as World Vision, Oxfam, CARE, DFATD, USAID and WFP that are supportive of agriculture in local communities.

*“We have enough fertile land that can support crop cultivation. There are local seeds which we can use in planting especially for maize, cassava and millet. There is relatively stable rainfall that can support crop cultivation. (FGD with men, WES)*

The presence of emerging towns and trading centres in most states also provides a good opportunity for marketing different goods and services by men and women. Findings further showed that brewing and sale of alcohol provides women with more income than sale of vegetables. The assessment found similar opportunities supportive of both female and male participation in agriculture and economic activities. However, men were found with a higher percentage of utilization of existing opportunities than women.

### 3.6 Barriers to Participation in Agriculture and Economic Development

Apart from participation restrictions of women in business related activities, the assessment generally found similar barriers that hinder participation of women and men in agriculture and economic activities. The barriers affecting both men and women in a similar fashion are presented in the table below.

**Table II - Summary of Barriers to Participation in Agriculture and Economic Development**

<b>Summary of Barriers to Participation in Agriculture and Economic Development</b>		
<b>Barrier</b>	<b>% of respondents who agree the barrier for women</b>	<b>% of respondents who agree the barrier for men</b>
Illiteracy	38.9%	43.1%
Inadequate farming and business management skills	48.4%	44.2%
Over dependence on rain in agriculture production	38.7%	39.8%
Limited access to agriculture loan/credit	41.0%	41.7%
Limited access to improved inputs of farming	44.2%	44.4%
Low participation in group farming and marketing	43.1%	45.8%
Poor transport network	41.8%	42%
Presence of war and conflict	36.0%	35.6%
Cultural rigidities and practices	34.3%	35.6%
Limited ownership and control of resources	38.5% (both women and men)	
Food insecurity	47.1% (both women and men)	

### 3.7 The Gender Movement and Civil Society in South Sudan

The FEED project has an output dedicated to engaging with civil society to advance women’s positioning in the agricultural sector. Output 2.1 is to increase knowledge and skills of civil society to influence and participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of relevant policies. This section of gender assessment report presents the status of the gender movement in South Sudan by highlighting the key actors at the national and state level, the size of the gender movement and the geographical spread. The section also presents the key themes, gains and challenges from 2005 to 2015.

#### 3.7.1 Key Actors, Size and Geographical Spread

There are many actors in the gender movement operating at different levels with different resources and capabilities. There was insufficient information available to accurately identify the actual number of actors in the entire country of South Sudan. The key actors at the national level include Eve Foundation for Women’s Development, Global Network for Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) and the Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare. Other actors at national level include South Sudan Women Lawyers’ Association and Women’s Parliamentary Caucus. These organizations lobby and advocate for women’s and girls’ rights and protection. The South Sudan Women’s Empowerment Network (SSWEN) also plays a critical role within the gender movement in South Sudan.

The national level gender actors work in partnership with many international women’s focused organizations such as UN Women, United Nations Democracy Fund, UNICEF, United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), CORDAID, CARE, Oxfam, CHF International and Norwegian Peoples Aid

among others. Working in partnerships provides increased opportunities for national gender actors to mobilize resources, coordination and creation of linkages of national gender issues to international level. However, coordination and collective action among gender actors at different levels remain a challenge that undermines effective advocacy and lobbying for gender equality (Isis-WICCE, 2011). This is due to competition for visibility, which is a critical component for fundraising. It is important to note that national level gender actors have more resources and contact with key decision-makers and donors. These organizations work in collaboration with those at state and international levels.

At state level, recent literature indicated that there are many actors involved in the gender movement in South Sudan. The SSWEN and UNDF (2014) Mapping Exercise of Women’s Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the seven states surveyed indicated that there are 72 women’s and girl’s focused CSOs. A list of these women CSOs and their contacts is attached in Annex III. As indicated in the table below, there is a high concentration of women’s organizations in CEQ (23%) because the capital is in this state. Lakes Stat also has a high concentration of women’s organizations (20%). In comparison however, there are few women’s organization organizations in EEQ (8%) and 7% in NBG.

**Table 12: Distribution of Women’s Organizations in Seven States Surveyed**

State	Number of Women’s Organizations	Percentages
<b>NBG</b>	5	7%
<b>EEQ</b>	6	8%
<b>Warrap</b>	10	14%
<b>WBG</b>	10	14%
<b>WES</b>	10	14%
<b>Lakes</b>	14	20%
<b>CEQ</b>	17	23%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: SSWEN and UNDF 2014, Mapping Exercise of Women’s Organizations in South Sudan Report.

Most women CSOs (90%) are registered with a government authority. Of the registered women’s organizations, 45% are registered with the State Ministry of Gender and Social Development and 28% are registered at the State Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs. There are few (7%) women CSOs registered by State Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development (Ibid).

The presence of the above indigenous South Sudanese women organizations demonstrates that the gender movement is geographically broad with representation at the national level as well.

### **3.7.3 Key Thematic Focus for Actors within the Gender Movement**

At the national level, the literature indicated that the major focus of key gender actors is advocating for legal and policy changes in addition to development actions that supports gender equality (RSS, 2014). At the state level and as indicated in the table below, the major thematic areas of focus (about 65%) for most gender actors are in the areas of food security, gender, education, peace building and human rights (SSWEN & UNDF, 2014). Less than 9% of the existing 72 women’s organizations focus on child rights, protection, livelihoods and health issues in local communities (Ibid), Less than 1% of the above CSOs focus on conflict mitigation despite the fact that this is a major challenge in local communities (Ibid).

### 3.7.4 Progress of the Gender Movement

Since the signing of the CPA in 2005 and independence of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011, the gender movement has made significant gains at the legal, institutional and programme levels. The table below outlines a summary of the progress and challenges experienced from 2005 to 2015 in South Sudan's gender movement.

Summary of Gains and Challenges	
Gains	Challenges
Adoption of Transitional Constitution 2011	Delays in Ratification of Key Conventions
Increased Space in Political Sphere	Limited Awareness
Establishment of Gender institutions	Discrimination
National Gender Policy	Inability to Implement Existing Policies
South Sudan Development Plan	Persistence of Practice through Customary Law

#### *Adoption of the Transitional Constitution 2011*

In 2011, the Government of South Sudan adopted the Transition Constitution including the Bill of Rights which guarantees the equality of men and women in different spheres of life. In particular, Article 16 of the Bill of Rights stipulates a number of women's rights, which are critical for promoting gender equality and addressing historical gender inequalities:

*(1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men; (2) women shall have the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits with men; (3) women shall have the right to participate equally with men in public life; (4) all levels of government shall: (a) promote women participation in public life and their representation in the legislative and executive organs by at least twenty-five per cent (25%) as an affirmative action to redress imbalances created by history, customs, and traditions; (b) enact laws to combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and status of women; and (c) provide maternity and child care and medical care for pregnant and lactating women. (5) Women shall have the right to own property and share in the estates of their deceased husbands together with any surviving legal heir of the deceased (Transitional Constitution for Republic South Sudan 2011).*

It is hoped that once the above constitutional provisions are commonly practiced it will address the gender inequalities resulting from injustices that are rooted in the history and the traditional cultures of different ethnic groups in the country.

#### *Increased space for women participation in politics and decision making processes*

Since independence in 2011, the government of South Sudan opened the political space for women's participation and representation in governance and to influence key government. The constitution provides for 25% quota for women representation in legislative and executive bodies. As a result of

2011 general elections, there are 95 (29%) women out 332 representatives in the South Sudan Legislative Assembly (RSS, 2014). 27% of the current cabinet positions are held by women in the government of South Sudan (Ibid).

**Table 13: National Assembly and Decision Making Positions by Sex in South Sudan**

Item	Female	%	Male	%	Total
National Legislative Assembly	95	29	237	71	332
Council of State Representative	5	10	45	90	50
Speaker	0	0	1	100	1
Deputy Speaker	1	100	1	100	1
Minister	5	17	24	83	29
Deputy Minister	10	37	17	63	27
Heads of Commissions	2	10	18	90	20
Deputy Heads of Commissions	4	20	16	80	20
Presidential Advisers	1	14	6	86	7
Undersecretaries	4	12	28	88	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.90%</b>		<b>75.03%</b>	

Source: Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs 2011 in Gender Assessment Report by RSS 2014

At the state level, there are 120 (25%) women out of 480 (100%) members who were elected to 10 state legislative assemblies (Ibid). The composition of members of state legislative assemblies based on sex is indicated in the table below.

**Table 14: Composition of South Sudan State Assemblies by Sex**

State	Female	Male	Total	% Female	% Male
Central Equatoria	9	14	23	39.1	60.9
Eastern Equatoria	5	14	19	26.3	73.7
Jonglei	8	20	28	28.6	71.4
Lakes	7	7	14	50	50
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	14	11	25	56	44
Unity State	4	8	12	33.3	66.7
Upper Nile	7	13	20	35	65
Warrap	8	12	20	40	60
Western Equatoria	1	5	6	16	84
Bahr El Ghazal	4	9	13	30.8	69.2

Source: Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs 2011 in Gender Assessment Report by RSS 2014

Affirmative action has increased the number of women in government institutions, introduced changes in institutional culture and led to the emergence of the centrality of women and gender issues in national debates (Edward, 2014). However, the government's primary gender equity goals are related to the numerical representation of women in various political institutions rather than on addressing GBV issues that hinder the equality of women and men (Edward, 2014). Given that 75% of representatives are male in government institutions, the limited presence of women limits amplification of their voice within these state institutions.

#### *Establishment of government's gender-based institutions*

The government of South Sudan in 2006 established the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to spearhead gender mainstreaming across government ministries, policies, programmes and budgets. The government has also established the Office of the Presidential Advisor on gender and human rights. The Specialized Parliamentary Committee on Gender and Social Welfare and the Women Parliamentary Caucus were also established by the government in the same period to champion gender equality (RSS, 2014). All these institutional mechanisms provide opportunity/entry points for advancing gender equality and women rights at national and at state level.

#### *Formulation of national gender policy*

South Sudan's government through the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare formulated a comprehensive National Gender Policy (NGP) in 2013 (RSS, 2014). The gender policy objectives strongly advocates for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in South Sudan. The existence of this policy provides a good entry point for gender activists at different levels to lobby and advocate for the strengthening of gender equality in the country.

#### *Formulation of South Sudan Development Plan*

Since independence in 2011, the government formulated and implemented a three year South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) 2011-13. Another SSDP was formulated that covers the current period of 2014- 2016. SSDP is a national development framework through which plans and policies are meant to address the plight of poor and vulnerable groups, with a particular focus on women and children. (RSS, 2014). The SSDP provides an opportunity for gender activists and women's representatives in government to participate and influence the government to adopt gender sensitive action plans.

### **3.7. 5 Challenges of the Gender Movement**

#### *Delays in ratification of international convention on gender and human rights*

Since coming into power in 2011, the current government expressed urgency to ratify existing international and regional human rights conventions; however, this has not been accomplished (Lacy and Friedrike, 2013). The government of South Sudan has not ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - a landmark international agreement that affirms principles of fundamental human rights and equality for women around the world nor the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, known as the Maputo Protocol, which is critical to enhancing the protection and promotion of women

and girls' rights in South Sudan (Ibid). This therefore limits gender activists to lobby and advocate for gender equality in South Sudan.

#### *Limited awareness of existing gender policies and plans*

Many women and men and leaders in various government institutions in South Sudan are not aware of existing gender related policies and laws. Therefore, the majority still rely on customary laws to adjudicate gender related issues which in most cases favours men (IRIN, 2013). A limited awareness of existing gender related laws and policies limits the ability of women and activists to demand the law's enforcement by duty bearers.

#### *Discrimination of employment of women in armed forces*

There is poor retention, promotion and recruitment of women in the security sector including the South Sudan Liberation Army (SPLA), the South Sudan National Police Service (NSSPS) and other correctional and organized forces in South Sudan (RSS, 2014). This kind of discrimination of women limits their participation and voice within government institutions.

#### *Inadequate implementation of existing gender policies and plans*

There is still limited capacity of the government to implement the gender related policies and plans contained in the Transitional Constitution 2011, National Gender Policy 2013 and South Sudan Development Plan 2011-13 and 2014-16. The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare doesn't have required human and financial resources necessary to implement gender related actions contained in gender policy and SSDP (Lacy and Friedrike, 2013, RSS, 2014, Edwards, 2014). The Gender ministry receives the smallest budgetary allocation from the government (Lacy and Friedrike, 2013, Edwards, 2014). In 2011 for instance, the Gender ministry received only \$2.5 million or 8.7 million SSP which was insufficient to implement gender related action plans (Lacy and Friedrike, 2013). There are also few personnel within government institutions who are trained and dedicated to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (RSS, 2014). Consequently, there are many gender-oriented policies in South Sudan that are not implemented, and others are still in draft form (Edward, 2014). The following is a list of policies that are not implemented and thus hinder women and men from promoting gender mainstreaming:

- Article 15 in the Transitional Constitution 2011 further provides for the right of men and women to marry opposite sex but does not define the minimum age for marriage. This therefore perpetuates early marriages of young girls and boys in community (Ibid).
- Article 16 (5) provides for inheritance rights of widows after death of their husbands but the government is yet to enforce this constitutional provision in order to protect property the rights of women and girls (Ibid).
- Article 29 of the Transitional Constitution 2011 provides for girls' right to education, however, implementation of this provision has not been effective. Schools are located far from homes of communities and girls have to walk long distances which make them vulnerable. Boarding schools for girls that provide a safe learning environment are not widely available. Additionally,

girls do not go to school because there is no compulsory education for all girls and boys in the country. The school environment is not safe and supportive of education of the girls and those living with disability (Ibid).

- Article 16 (4c) of the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan calls upon government to provide maternity and child care and medical care for pregnant and lactating women. However, the government lacks the resources and training to implement this broadly and effectively. (Ibid).
- The Transitional Constitution and the Land Act provide for right of women to acquire property and land for economic development and to right to inherit property from their husbands such as land. These legal provisions are not yet exercised (IRIN, 2013).

The gaps in formulation and enforcement of the above laws and policies limit effective promotion of gender equality of men and women in South Sudan.

#### *Persistence of harmful practices through customary law*

There are many gender gaps within the Transitional Constitution 2011. Article 15 of the Transitional Constitution 2011 prescribes a legal system of marriage and family based on existing traditional customary law. However the persistence of customary law perpetuates gender inequalities and violation of human rights of women and girls (Lacy and Friedrike, 2013). For example, customary law in some states 'often dictates that a girl who is raped should marry the perpetrator; it keeps her respectability while bride wealth provides redress to her family (Ibid). This highlights the need for a review of the formal and customary legal system to protect the rights of women as espoused in international law (Ibid). Under customary law, patriarchy and GBV are perpetuated given that control related to marriage and family remains in the hands of men. Women and girls do not have the right to choose how many children to have or the ability to divorce and retain custody of their children. Some girls are given to some men as compensation after the death of their wives as part of customary law in some communities (SSWEN, not dated)<sup>3</sup>. Article 15 also perpetuates polygamous marriages that exacerbate women and girls suffering.

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<sup>3</sup> See, South Sudan Women's Empowerment Network (SSWEN), Communique from the 'Know Your Rights' In the Transitional Constitution Workshop - Internet - [http://www.sswen-rss.org/pdf/WBG\\_Communique.pdf](http://www.sswen-rss.org/pdf/WBG_Communique.pdf); South Sudan Women's Empowerment Network (SSWEN), July 2012, Communique from the People of Eastern Equatoria State - Internet -[http://www.sswen-rss.org/pdf/EE\\_Communique.pdf](http://www.sswen-rss.org/pdf/EE_Communique.pdf); South Sudan Women's Empowerment Network (SSWEN), Communiqué from the women of Rumbeck, Lakes State, Internet, [http://www.sswen-rss.org/pdf/Lakes\\_Communique.pdf](http://www.sswen-rss.org/pdf/Lakes_Communique.pdf)

### 3.8 Access to, Ownership of, and Control Over Resources

Activity 2.2.3 of the FEED project is to increase women’s access to productive assets and land rights. This section of the report presents findings on gender relations in terms of access, ownership and control over resources among men, women, boys and girls in all seven states surveyed. The respondents were asked to identify whom among men, women, boys and girls have high access, ownership and control of resources at household level. The findings are as follows:

#### *Control over land*

Quantitative findings from the assessment showed that there is a high percent (90.8%) of men that own land compared to only 5.9% of women. Findings further showed that there is a high percent of men (87.5%) that have control over most of the land compared to only 10.3% of women. The percent of women who have control over land was found highest in WBG (22.6%) and lowest in Lakes (2.0%) Limited access, ownership and control of land by women is due to local cultural beliefs and practices in different states that then limit women’s participation in productive activities.

The qualitative research supported these findings that men predominantly have ownership and control over land, yet also indicated that women have high access to land in all states surveyed as reflected in this quotation from one of the FGD with women: “Land is owned and controlled by men but women have access to it before the husband die” (FGD with women, WES). Across all seven states, women are not permitted to inherit land according to customary practices.

**Table 15: Control over Land**

Gender	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Men	38	103	49	26	147	13	175	551
	90.5%	95.4%	98.0%	83.9%	89.1%	41.9%	86.2%	87.5%
Women	2	5	1	4	18	7	28	65
	4.8%	4.6%	2.0%	12.9%	10.9%	22.6%	13.8%	10.3%
Boys	2	0	0	1	0	10	0	13
	4.8%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	32.3%	.0%	2.1%
Girls	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.2%

Total	42	108	50	31	165	31	203	630
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

*“Land is owned by men because it is the man who marries a wife from another family and brings the wife to stay on his land. Children are owned and controlled by men because a woman is just married by a man to give birth to children and children belong to the clan of men not women” (FGD with men, WES).*

#### *Control over household assets*

Property ownership by both men and women is a constitutional right in the Transitional Constitution 2011. Findings showed that household assets are mostly owned by men (63.4%) across seven states surveyed. Only 34.5% of women own household assets across these states. The assessment found that the highest percentage of women that own household assets was in Lakes (57.1%) and lowest in WEQ (8.2%). In terms of control of household assets, findings further showed a higher percent of men (75.2%) than women (20.8%) have control over household assets. Qualitative findings showed that both men and women have equal access and ownership to household family properties such as utensils, mattress, radio, bicycles, chairs and tables among others. FGDs with female respondents revealed that women contribute to purchasing some of the household properties and thus, have equal ownership of some household properties with men. However, none of the women-only FGDs indicated that a woman can sell property without the permission of her husband. Discussions with men further indicated that women cannot sell or alter family property without their prior permission as succinctly expressed by a female participant in a FGD in CEQ that, *“even if you buy the chicken using your money, it belongs to your husband...even if your husband is working in a government office, he is still in control of everything in the home because he married you.”*

#### *Control over livestock*

Assessment findings revealed that there was higher percent of men (85.3%) than women (8.3%) who own livestock. . Finding further showed that a higher percent of men (82.8%) than women (8.7%) have control over livestock kept at household level. . The percentage of women who have control over livestock was found highest in WBG state (16.7%) and lowest in WEQ (7.3%). Limited access, ownership and control over livestock by women is because men are traditionally socialized to take care of cattle in most states surveyed.

#### *Access to improved agriculture inputs*

Qualitative findings indicated that both men and women have limited access to improved seeds and cuttings for planting. There are very few agriculture input dealers or suppliers and the few agriculture input dealers that were found are located very far from the communities served by the FEED project.

#### *Control over farm income*

Access, ownership and control over farm income refers to who receives the proceeds from the sale of farm produce and who has the authority and ability to determine how income is used. Findings indicated that a higher percent of men (75.8%) in comparison to women (22.4%) have control over farm income across the seven states surveyed. The percent of women found with control over farm income were found highest in WBG state (40.6%) and lowest in Lakes state (4.1%).

**Table 16: Control over Farm Income**

Access, ownership and control over resources	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Control over farm income	75.8%	22.4%	1.3%	0.5%	100%

Source: Primary Data

Qualitative findings indicated that there are variations in access to ownership and control of farm income by men and women generated at the household level and across different states surveyed. In some households, FGDs with men and women revealed that both men and women have equal access to income generated from sale of their farm produce. In other households however, the findings showed that it is only men who have access to income generated from the sale of farm produce. In some households, women give all their income generated from sale of farm produce to their husbands. But most men do not share details of their income with their wives at home. However, some FGDs with women indicated that there are some women who do not declare their incomes to their husband which was also indicated by most respondents as a significant contributor to incidents of domestic violence.

### 3.9 Gender Based Violence

#### 3.9.1 Existence of GBV

Activity 2.3.1 of the FEED project is to increase opportunities for women, men, girls and boys to participate in GBV prevention and responses. In this section, respondents were asked whether their household members experience GBV. Most quantitative findings indicated that there is no GBV (62.4%) in all seven states surveyed. Only 37.6% indicated that there is GBV. However, all qualitative findings (FGDs with men and women and KIIs) and literature reviewed revealed the existence of rampant GBV cases in all the states. The difference in results may have an outcome of higher comfort levels discussing sensitive issues in FGDs compared to one-on-one household surveys.

**Table 17: Whether Women and Men, Girls and Boys Experience Domestic Violence**

experience domestic violence	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
No	28	68	23	22	97	21	126	385
	65.1%	64.2%	48.9%	71.0%	62.2%	65.6%	62.4%	62.4%
Yes	15	38	24	9	59	11	76	232

	34.9%	35.8%	51.1%	29.0%	37.8%	34.4%	37.6%	37.6%
Total	43	106	47	31	156	32	202	617
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

### 3.9.2 Forms of GBV

Given the extreme sensitivity of the subject matter, respondents were asked to assess the extent to which they agree with selected key GBV cases experienced by men and women, girls and boys at household and community levels. The rating scale used by respondents to assess each form of GBV included: very low extent, low extent, neither low nor high extent, high extent and very high extent. The findings indicated the following:

#### a) Physical violence

Women and men indicated a low extent of physical violence by their spouse, with 67% of respondents indicating a low and very low extent of wife battering by husbands. Similarly, most respondents (71%) indicated there is low and very low battering of men by their wives. In case of any domestic conflict or disagreement, the extent to which men are denied food by their wives was indicated low by most respondents (70.7%).

**Table 18: Domestic Violence Experienced by Women**

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	15	56	8	4	90	15	29	217
	34.9%	52.8%	17.0%	15.4%	58.1%	46.9%	18.0%	38.1%
Low extent	12	16	21	11	32	8	65	165
	27.9%	15.1%	44.7%	42.3%	20.6%	25.0%	40.4%	28.9%
Neither high nor low extent	8	11	8	3	6	6	18	60
	18.6%	10.4%	17.0%	11.5%	3.9%	18.8%	11.2%	10.5%
High Extent	4	17	7	8	17	3	31	87
	9.3%	16.0%	14.9%	30.8%	11.0%	9.4%	19.3%	15.3%
Very high extent	4	6	3	0	10	0	18	41
	9.3%	5.7%	6.4%	.0%	6.5%	.0%	11.2%	7.2%
Total	43	106	47	26	155	32	161	570

Extent	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	15	56	8	4	90	15	29	217
	34.9%	52.8%	17.0%	15.4%	58.1%	46.9%	18.0%	38.1%
Low extent	12	16	21	11	32	8	65	165
	27.9%	15.1%	44.7%	42.3%	20.6%	25.0%	40.4%	28.9%
Neither high nor low extent	8	11	8	3	6	6	18	60
	18.6%	10.4%	17.0%	11.5%	3.9%	18.8%	11.2%	10.5%
High Extent	4	17	7	8	17	3	31	87
	9.3%	16.0%	14.9%	30.8%	11.0%	9.4%	19.3%	15.3%
Very high extent	4	6	3	0	10	0	18	41
	9.3%	5.7%	6.4%	.0%	6.5%	.0%	11.2%	7.2%
Total	43	106	47	26	155	32	161	570
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

Most qualitative findings however, indicated that domestic violence is significant across South Sudan. The most common form of GBV found being experienced was beating of women by their husbands. Discussion with most KIIs and single-sexed FGDs that “domestic violence is very common especially beating of women (KII male, Eastern Equatoria). A FGD in NBG further suggested a high prevalence of GBV:

*“A man beating his wife is not news among the Dinka, I have a permanent scar in my head [look at it] because my husband beat me and cut me with a ‘panga’. I miraculously survived; I knew I was going to die. He was not punished because I am his wife” (FGD with men, NBG).*

Most Dinka women in NBG indicated that, a man is justified to discipline his wife by beating if she does the following:

- goes out of the home without his knowledge
- beats her son
- does not care for the home or any other property (and in particular the cows)
- slaughters a chicken without his permission
- talks to another man or does anything that will be interpreted as disobedience

In WBG, NBG, Warrap and CEQ men and women identified the major causes of physical assault as 1) over consumption of alcohol by men and 2) marriage of an additional wife. In Awiel East, NBG, men argued that:

*A husband is like a teacher who has a right to correct a student and the student should respect and listen to the teacher. If you tell a woman to do something correctly and she becomes stubborn you need to use some force* (FGD participant in Awiel East, NBG).

Payment of dowry is another cause of sexual and domestic violence found in some states. In some states dowry is very expensive. For example a dowry of 30 cows at the cost of \$500 a cow is not uncommon. Because the man incurs a cost to pay dowry, a woman can be considered a possession or prisoner to the husband with limited mobility or freedom to leave the marriage. (IRIN, 2013).The respondents reported that, when a man pays bride price, he also purchases the right to manage her as property and can do what he wants with her wants including disciplining her by beating. This is illustrated in the following quote:

*“The payment of dowry has also accelerated gender based violence in most communities. The men who beat us indicate that they paid a lot of money for the dowry. They say I bought you from your family and now you are entitled to this and not entitled to the other”* (FGD with women, WES).

#### *b) Psychological violence*

One of the indicators used to measure psychological violence was use of abusive language during domestic conflict or disagreement. When surveyed, most respondents (53.4%) indicated that women experience abusive language during domestic disagreements or conflicts with their husbands. The extent to which men experience abusive language from their wives during domestic conflicts was indicated low by most respondents (57%). However, in practice qualitative findings indicated that men and women tend to abuse each other especially after consuming alcohol.

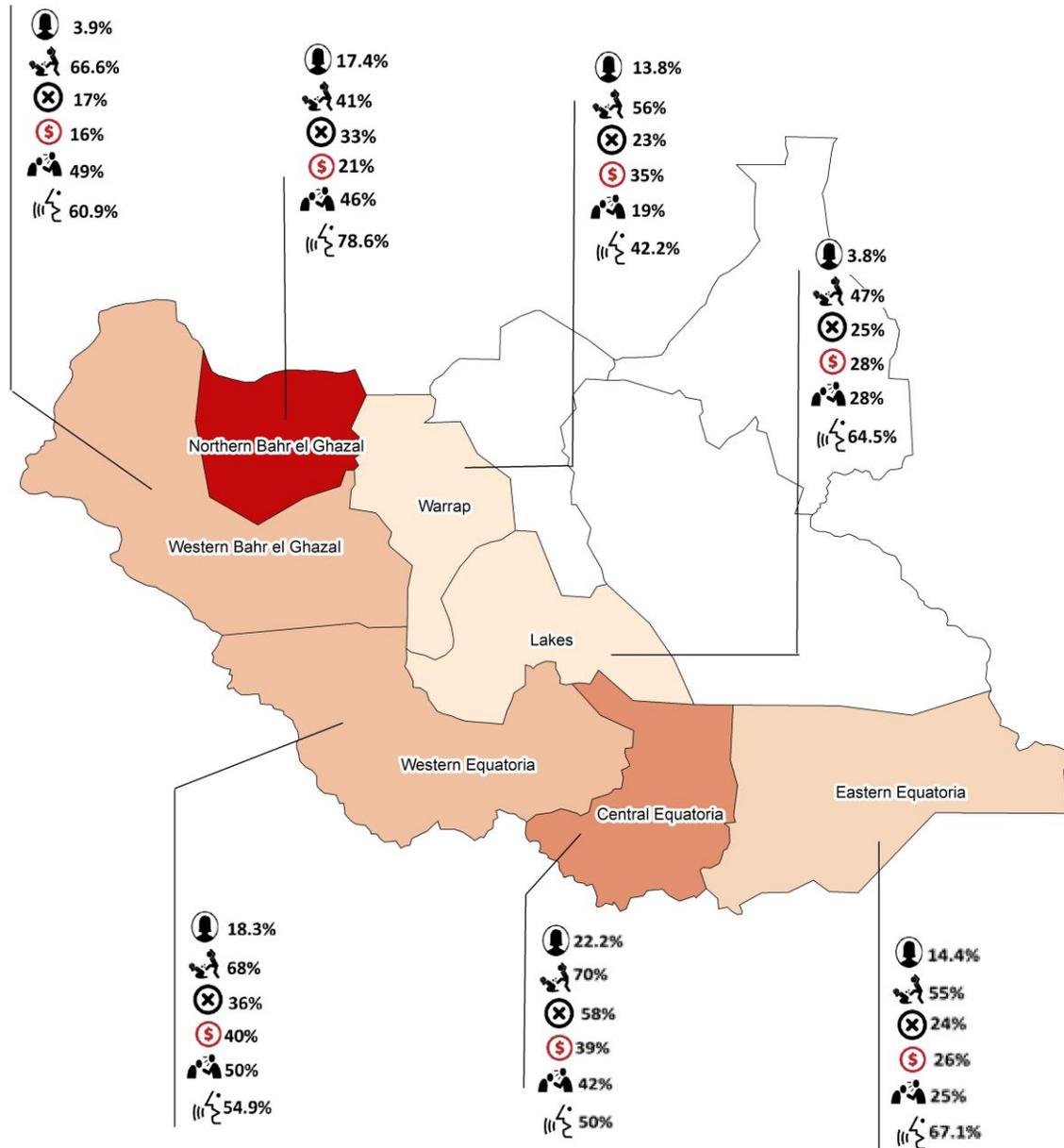
#### *c) Sexual violence*

The extent to which women experience marital rape was indicated low by most respondents (71.5%), however, this percentage might not depict reality. The concept of marital rape was not easily understood because most women believe that men have a right to sex any time they want. In some states such as WEQ, findings from FGDs with women indicated that there is a high level of marital rape. *“There is also marital rape. When our husbands get drunk, some of them want sex from us by force. If you refuse, they beat us”* (FGD with women, WES)

The extent to which young girls experience sexual violence was indicated as low by most respondents (63.8%). In addition, most respondents (67.5%) indicated low levels of incest (sex with immediate relatives). Most respondents (67.7%) further indicated that there is low exposure of young girls to early sex and also low exposure to sex by young boys (71%). Contrary to the above quantitative findings, most qualitative findings indicated that there are rampant marriages of young girls and boys before the age of 18 years which exposes boys and girls to early sex. In addition, in most communities, the age of marriage and sex is mostly defined by first menstruation cycle and not by numerical age.

Most qualitative findings further indicated that there are many cases of sexual assault of young girls below 15 years of age by older men in local communities. Children are sent to collect firewood, fetch water and occasionally cultivate crops by themselves in distant locations which put underage children, especially young girls, at risk as men take advantage of the thick forest and bushes.

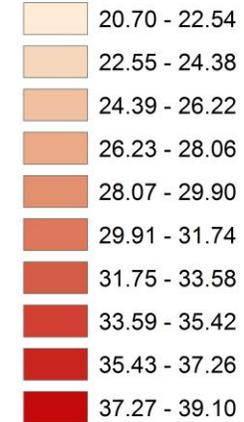
# FEED - South Sudan Gender Assessment and Gender Based Violence



## Legend

South Sudan States

### % Not Willing To Report



Women in Leadership Positions

Physical Violence

Sexual Violence

Economic Violence

Psychological Violence

Women Participation in Decision Making

### 3.9.3 Level of Reporting of Domestic Violence

This section presents findings on the level of reporting of different forms of GBV experienced by women, men, girls and boys in the seven states assessed. Respondents were asked to assess the extent to which they report selected GBV cases which men and women, girls and boys experience at household and community levels. The rating scale used by respondents to rate levels of reporting of each form of GBV included: very low extent, low extent, neither low nor high extent, high extent and very high extent.

The extent to which women and men, boys and girls report GBV cases to relevant authorities was found low across all seven states surveyed. Most respondents (56.5%) indicated that there are low levels of girls reporting sexual violence experienced at home or in their community. Most respondent (70.2%) also indicated that there is low reporting of wife battering. Qualitative findings indicated that sexuality issues are sacred and not openly discussed in public, even though women and girls experience sexual and domestic violence, they keep these to themselves. In addition, most social and government institutions that handle sexual and domestic violence cases were found to be male dominated.

**Table 19: Reporting of Domestic Violence by Women**

Violence Reported	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
Very Low extent	18	61	12	6	80	12	40	229
	42.9%	58.1%	25.0%	23.1%	51.3%	40.0%	24.8%	40.3%
Low extent	12	17	19	10	44	13	55	170
	28.6%	16.2%	39.6%	38.5%	28.2%	43.3%	34.2%	29.9%
Neither high nor low extent	4	10	7	5	12	5	15	58
	9.5%	9.5%	14.6%	19.2%	7.7%	16.7%	9.3%	10.2%
High Extent	6	16	6	5	13	0	38	84
	14.3%	15.2%	12.5%	19.2%	8.3%	.0%	23.6%	14.8%
Very high extent	2	1	4	0	7	0	13	27
	4.8%	1.0%	8.3%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	8.1%	4.8%
Total	42	105	48	26	156	30	161	568
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

Most respondents (59.9%) indicated that there is low reporting of domestic battering of men by their spouses in all states surveyed and that there is low reporting of forced sex of men by their spouses in all states surveyed. In addition, most respondents (70.0%) indicated that there is low reporting of men when they are denied food by their wives.

Quantitative findings indicated that most GBV cases are reported to community leaders (78.9%) and clan heads/members (71.5%). Few people report GBV cases to NGOs (14.7%), government (47.1%) and to religious leaders (38.3%). Of those who indicated that they report GBV cases to different institutions, most respondents (40.2%) indicated that GBV cases are to a higher extent addressed by community leaders. Qualitative findings indicated that community and clan leaders are nearer to the people and hold high levels of trust with community members.

Respondents indicated that GBV cases are addressed to a lower extent to religious leaders (54%), NGOs (51.5%), or government institutions such as the local police and courts of law (41.5%). This is because NGOs and government institutions are quite distant from community and most communities are not familiar with the language and procedures used in these formal institutions and courts of law. Leadership of most bomas and payams consists mainly of men who may not completely understand the situation from a female perspective.

Recent literature indicated that despite the existences of GBV in most communities, it is under reported in communities due to ignorance of the forms of GBV (RSS, 2014). Most government officials tend to deny the existence of GBV saying that there is no local word equivalent to rape and there is no soldier who can rape a young girl (IRIN, 2013).

The few cases of GBV that are reported to police are not fully addressed because of their frequent movements and transfers from one station to another (Ibid). There is also limited access to justice by victims of GBV due to the funds required to pursue a case in a court of law and the dominance of dictates of customs (Edward, 2014). Most GBV cases in rural areas are handled by customary courts which are dominated deeply by patriarchal beliefs and practices (RSS, 2014).

**Table 20: Household Members and Reporting Domestic Violence Cases to Community Leaders**

Report to Community Leaders	South Sudan State							Total
	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Lakes	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Warrap	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Western Equatoria	
No	3	32	3	7	28	13	31	117
	7.1%	33.7%	6.5%	29.2%	17.6%	44.8%	19.4%	21.1%
Yes	39	63	43	17	131	16	129	438
	92.9%	66.3%	93.5%	70.8%	82.4%	55.2%	80.6%	78.9%
Total	42	95	46	24	159	29	160	555
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data

### **3.10 Gender-related Project Implementation Risks**

Both key informants and FGD with respondents welcomed and showed enthusiasm to participate and support implementation of project activities. Most activities in the project are aligned with priority issues of the community such as reduced domestic violence and participation of women in income generation activities. It will be critical during project implementation to take advantage of community and local leaders support to accelerate project implementation.

The major risk identified by most respondents was fear of resurgence of war and conflict in most states as discussed by one of the respondents: *“the main risk here is insecurity but not women’s empowerment activities. What women and men’s need is to provide them with more sensitization and involving them in agricultural activities”* (KII male, WES). If such risk occurs during implementation, respondents indicated that this would paralyze project implementation.

A significant percentage of respondents (51.1%) agreed that women’s empowerment is associated with risks such as separation and divorce. Respondents (50.9%) also agreed that women’s empowerment also might reduce the opportunity for marriage of women and girls in the community. On a scale of very low to very high, the largest grouping of respondents (46.2%) believed that empowerment projects had a low likelihood to lead to condemnation and discrimination of women activists in the community. It should be noted that the likelihood of occurrence of all the above risks was rated low by the majority of respondents across all seven states surveyed.

Some respondents were unsure if the FEED project will benefit them, due to limited impact of previous projects implemented in their community by various organizations. Such suspicions might therefore limit participation of these stakeholders during implementation of project activities.

## CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objective of the gender assessment was to determine the specific areas in which the FEED consortium can contribute to gender equality within the project scope. In light of project scope and above findings, below are the main conclusions and recommendations based on key issues that emerged from the gender assessment.

### **4.1. Conclusion**

The findings from the assessment showed that gender relations in South Sudan favor men more than women which is manifested through unequal gender division of labor, access to and control over productive resources such as land, cows, agricultural inputs and income from sale of farm produce. Indeed, men have more access, ownership and control of key productive resources such as land, income generated from sale of farm produce, bicycles, radios, and household property. Unequal gender relations also explain men's high participation in community development activities compared to women in all states surveyed. The unfair social construction of gender roles favours domination and control of decision making spheres, leadership and resources ownership and allocation in the hands of men. There is still a strong entrenchment of the patriarchal system in the socio-economic and political spheres of life in South Sudan. Men virtually determine and control everything including what women should do, what they can eat and where they can go. Because women spend the majority of their time and effort completing reproductive tasks, women's and girl's access to education, participation in income generation and contribution to community development activities was found to be limited.

The assessment found high participation of men in high income generating agriculture and economic activities such as cattle rearing, cultivation of crops for sale, poultry, fishing, beekeeping, charcoal burning, wood works and marketing of farm produce. The assessment found high participation of women in low income generating agriculture and economic activities such as growing and sale of vegetables and post-harvest handling.

While women and men have different experiences in agriculture, the assessment found some common barriers that hinder men and women's participation in agriculture and economic activities, including: high levels of illiteracy, use of rudimentary tools in production, overdependence on rain in agricultural production, inadequate farming and business management skills and limited access to agricultural financing, limited access to improved farming inputs, low participation in group farming and marketing, poor transportation networks, food insecurity and conflict. Restrictions placed on women by their husbands were also found as a key barrier that hinders their participation in economic activities. These barriers limit men and women's resilience and coping abilities.

The following practices limited equality of men and women in all seven states:

- preference to educate boys
- male property ownership
- wife inheritance
- routine physical assault of women
- physical assault of men by women
- early marriage of girls

- bride price payments
- restricted mobility of wives
- limited involvement of women in decision-making and economic activity
- dietary restrictions of women

There were variations in qualitative and quantitative findings in regard to GBV. Most quantitative findings indicated that GBV is low, however, all qualitative findings and recent literature revealed how widespread the problem of GBV is. The variance between quantitative and qualitative results could be attributed to the sensitivity of the issue and respondents' comfort level with discussing the issue in groups. The most prevalent forms of GBV found in all states were battery (husbands against wives), sexual assault and early marriage of young girls. A combination of factors, such as the effects of long term civil war, payment of dowry, polygamous marriages, alcoholism and an entrenched patriarchal system in all states were found to perpetuate the problem in all states surveyed. Generally, reporting of GBV was low. Victims generally report to community leaders and clan head, rather than to NGOs, government or religious leaders. This is because of the proximity between community members and their clan leaders. Access to the formal justice system by many victims of GBV was also low because many women are illiterate. There are also no referral centres for rehabilitation of GBV victims. The continued occurrence of GBV affects the health and psychological wellness of women.

There is positive reception of the FEED project by community members and state government leaders. Communities showed enthusiasm to support and participate in the implementation of the FEED project activities. Communities in different states however, expressed negative sentiments arising from insecurity as a threat to their participation in agriculture and economic activities. Based on their experience with previous projects, some respondents doubted whether or not FEED would have any visible impact at the grass roots level.

There are state and non-state actors spearheading the gender movement in South Sudan. These actors are evenly distributed across all states however, the major actors are more concentrated at the national level rather than the state level. The adoption of the Bill of Rights and affirmative action, National Gender Policy 2013 and 25% representation of women in the executive and legislative arms of government and establishment of Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare have brought many women into the policy and decision-making arenas. However, coordination, funding, transportation and capacity of staff remain major challenges for gender activists in South Sudan. There are also many gender gaps in most existing national and state policies and laws, and most gender policies and laws are not implemented. In most communities in the project area, men and women were not aware of such policies.

## 4.2 Recommendations

**a) To enhance access to agriculture extension services** it is recommended that the consortium:

- Support provision of agriculture extension services to both men and women farmers in rural communities. This will increase volume of agriculture production and incomes of female and male farmers. Agriculture extension services for women should focus on improving productivity and the adoption of new technologies in agriculture production related to poultry, goat rearing,

fishing, vegetables, maize, cassava, sorghum, groundnuts, pineapples, potatoes etc. The focus for men should be on cattle rearing, fishing and beekeeping.

- Support training of selected government agriculture extension workers in gender and modern farming methods and technologies. This will ensure sustainability of the project outputs.

**b) To enhance access to agriculture inputs,** it is recommended that the consortium:

- Procure and distribute relevant agricultural inputs to male and female farmers relevant for crop production, such as seeds, hoes, 'pangas', axes, ox ploughs and tarpaulins for drying of crops. Both men and women should be first consulted on their preferred appropriate agriculture inputs. Provision of such inputs should however, be conditioned to certain gender commitments which farmers need to fulfill before inputs are delivered to them. Some of these conditions include:
  - commitment by male and female beneficiaries to educate girls
  - stopping and reporting incidences of domestic violence
  - ending the practice of early marriage and marriage of girls who have not finished school
- Procure and distribute improved breeds of crop varieties (such as cassava stems, maize seeds), animals and poultry to both men and women. This will enhance productivity and income of farmers.

**c) To enhance post-harvest handling,** it is recommended that the consortium:

- Support practical training of women and men in appropriate methods of post-harvest handling techniques especially in crop production (maize, cassava, groundnuts, sorghum, millet, vegetables, etc...).
- Encourage the involvement of men in post-harvest handling activities, such as carrying heavy sacks of farm produce daily from inside to outside the house for sun-drying. The project can give incentives (agriculture inputs, such as seeds, hoes, etc...) to men who participate in post-harvest handling. This will reduce women's domestic chores of women.
- Encourage each female and male heads of households in the FEED project to construct facilities using local materials for part harvest storage. This will help them to stockpile their farm produce when prices are low and sell them later when prices have increased.

**d) To promote processing of agriculture produce,** it is recommended that the consortium:

Support practical agricultural training of both women and men in basic processing and packaging of selected agriculture enterprises, such as crops (maize, cassava, groundnuts, sorghum, millet, vegetables, groundnuts etc.), honey, mango and pineapple. This will help men and women to earn higher income from economic activities in which they are already involved.

**e) To improve access to markets,** it is recommended to the consortium members to:

- Support training of women and men farmers in marketing and basic business management skills relevant for agriculture and other economic activities.
- Provide regular and up to date market information to male and female farmers on prices for different farm produce (maize, cassava, groundnuts, sorghum, millet, vegetables, groundnuts, honey, mango and pineapple). This can be done through weekly/monthly meetings with farmers and through in collaboration with local FM radio stations which can assist in provision of weekly marketing information to farmers.

**f) To enhance female and male participation in community groups,** it is recommended to the consortium members to:

- Form new village savings and loans groups, farmers associations, producer groups, cooperatives, collective marketing and business groups in targeted bomas where they do not already exist. Support and strengthen existing groups, in particular by encouraging the participation of women.
- Support sensitization of women of the importance of group farming, collective bulking (storage) and marketing.
- Train leaders of women- focused civil society groups on basic institutional aspects, such as leadership and management of their groups. This will enhance sustainability of women's groups focused on savings and farming.
- Procure and distribute relevant agricultural inputs (seeds, hoes, pangas, axes and ox ploughs) to farmers' groups and Farmer Field Schools to support them in training other farmers.

**g) To reduce gender-based domestic violence**, it is recommended that the consortium:

- Support sensitization meetings of men and women as well as local leaders at the boma level to understand the dangers of domestic violence and to appreciate the need to respect and promote rights and equality of men and women.
- Select and support women and men activists as well as civil society groups to regularly monitor and report cases of GBV to local community leaders. These activists should also be encouraged to report GBV cases to local security agencies, such as police. The project can support these activists/monitors with bicycles, small stationery for recording and telephone gadget and air time for making telephone calls.
- Support local CSOs to lobby for inclusion of women in arbitration meetings for domestic violence cases reported at village level. This will reduce male domination in these meetings and increase female voice against unfair judgment of GBV cases.
- Involve both men and women from the same households in agriculture and economic activities and encourage them to share information regarding farm income and planning how to use the income generated. This would reduce GBV related conflicts at the household level.
- Support CSOs to demand for increased women access to formal justice from the courts of law as opposed to customary law in communities.
- Support the government's legal and justice institutions, especially police and judiciary, through gender training and provisions of gender information to enable them to effectively handle gender sensitive issues in the courts of law.

**h) To strengthen the involvement of women in leadership and decision-making**, it is recommended to the consortium members to:

- Raise awareness of the benefits of gender equality in improving community livelihoods. This awareness should target payam and boma chiefs, headmen and some state government officials who are in a position to help shift gender inequality in the community.
- Support and encourage women in communities to participate and take a leadership position in savings groups and farmers association.
- Organize and provide annual awards that recognize contribution made by outstanding women leaders in the local community in order to encourage other women and girls to take up leadership.

**i) To promote sustainable use of natural resource**, it is recommended to the consortium team to:

- Support training of men and women in community in the construction and use of energy saving cooking stoves for domestic use. This will reduce time spent by women and girls in cooking and simultaneously conserve existing forests.

**j) Gender Movement and Civil Society in South Sudan:** In case resources allow, it is recommended that the consortium:

- Support CSO advocacy for increased women’s representatives in national and international peace events.
- Support the establishment and/or strengthening of women’s organizations alliances/networks at state and national levels to enhance coordination, learning, collective voice and actions on gender equality.
- Support CSOs to lobby for the protection of women’s peace activists and women’s rights defenders in communities.
- Support CSO activists to regularly monitor and report women’s and girls’ rights violations and abuses.
- Support training of women CSOs and government leaders on gender issues.
- Support legal and policy advocacy campaigns by local CSO activists to influence government to implement existing gender related laws and to ratify CEDAW and Maputo Protocols and to enact new gender laws such as:
  - a law that puts the age of marriage at 18 years;
  - a law that prohibits negative customary practices such as forced marriages of young girls and early marriage of young girls;
  - a law that provides for equal rights to divorce to a man and a woman; and
  - a law that provides equal custody rights of the children between a wife and husband

## **ANNEXES**

### ***I. References***



References.doc

### ***II. Gender Assessment Tools Used***



Gender Assessment  
Questionnaire Used -



FGD tool for  
Gender.doc



Guide for Key  
Informant.doc

### ***III. List of South Sudan’s Women CSO Organizations in 7 States Surveyed***



List of Women CSOs  
in SS - May 2014.doc

#### **IV. Field Notes for Focus Group Discussions and Key Informants**



Field Notes - Eastern Equatoria.doc



notes from Warrap state.docx



Field notes Northern Bahr el Ghazal.doc



Enumerators and FGD participants.xlsx



Field Notes Gender - Western Equatoria.doc



Notes from WAU state.docx



FGD\_notes from Gogrial Warrap State.

#### **V. Cross Tabulation Data Set**



Gender Cross Tabulation - SS.doc

#### **VI. Gender Assessment Tools Used**



FEED Annex - Quantitative Results.