

ACTION DOCUMENT

THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Reference: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-85 South Sudan Women Empowerment			
Zone benefitting from the action / Localisation	South Sudan / countrywide and pilot locations for specific activities			
Total cost	Total estimated cost: 4 951 982 EUR Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: 4 951 982 EUR			
Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Direct management through grants and procurement Indirect management through a contribution agreement			
DAC – codes	15170 - Women’s equality organisations and institutions 15180 - Ending violence against women and girls			
Main delivery channels	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society – 20000 / International NGOs – 21000 / Donor-country-based NGO – 22000 / Developing country-based NGO – 23000 / Private sector institution – 60000 / Private sector in provider country – 61000 / UN – 41000			
Markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participatory development / good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Trade development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rio Markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective

	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration marker	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
SDG	Goal 5: Gender Equality Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Valetta Action Plan Domains	1. Development benefits of migration and root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement			
Strategic objectives of the Trust Fund	1. Greater economic and employment opportunities 2. Strengthening resilience 4. Improved governance			
Beneficiaries of the action	<p>Target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Gender Champions", a network of female and male influential leaders at national and state levels including traditional leaders, IDP leaders, faith leaders, artists, musicians and athletes in selected pilot locations. • Women and girls in selected pilot locations, in particular those in most vulnerable situation; local authorities and communities. Men and boys will be engaged. <p>Final beneficiaries: South Sudanese women and girls. Rural communities will specifically benefit from activities under SO2.</p>			
Derogations, authorised exceptions, prior approvals	Events to be reported 20b) and 21 as well as 25a2)			

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and objectives

This Action contributes to **EU Trust Fund objectives 1, 3 and 4** and is aligned with **Valetta Action Plan priority domain 1**. It also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 8.

Women and girls in South Sudan face acute social and economic challenges. More teenage girls die in childbirth than finish high school in South Sudan (UNICEF).¹ Women are traditionally responsible for livelihoods in the family as well as being the chief parent and housekeeper. At the same time, a large portion of women and girls in South Sudan do not

¹ <https://www.politifact.com/global-news/statements/2016/jul/25/unicef/unicef-more-girls-south-sudan-die-childbirth-gradu/>

realise what their social rights are. Decades of war and recent internal conflicts have disproportionately affected women and girls who suffer the consequences of violence, abuse and loss of livelihoods.

This Action complements the efforts from the EU and its Member States present in South Sudan to implement the Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020)². As this is the first EU Action specifically targeting women and girls in South Sudan, particular attention is sought to ensure a coordinated approach and to highlight EU's added value. The Gender Action Plan II forms the reference framework of this Action, especially objective 11 under the thematic priority on physical and psychological integrity, objectives 13, 14, and 15 under the thematic priority on economic, social and cultural rights – economic and social empowerment; and objectives 17, 18 and 19 under the thematic priority on political and civil rights – voice and participation.

The **target beneficiaries** of this Action are women and girls, particularly in rural communities, with a focus on those who are in the most vulnerable situations (women head of household, women and girls with disabilities, displaced women, survivor of sexual violence in conflict, etc.). **The intervention logic** is that by building and reinforcing capacities of key actors (duty bearers, rights holders, CSO, etc.) for women and girls' empowerment, the "gender gap" (work towards gender equality) can be narrowed and communities will become more prosperous and peaceful.

The overall objective of this action is: Contribute to the empowerment of women and girls in South Sudan.

The specific objectives are the following:

1. Support the effective implementation and enforcement of all legislation on women's rights, through capacity building of relevant duty-bearers
2. Promote women's economic, political and social empowerment at the local level, with a specific attention for those in the most vulnerable situations

The geographic scope of this action is:

(i) Countrywide - activities under SO1 with countrywide impact,

(ii) Pilot locations at local level in selected state(s), counties and payams to be identified at the project level. The selection of EU intervention sites will be based on a robust gender analysis with a rights-based approach and needs-gaps assessments, in coordination with EU Member States and other donors working on gender equality and women empowerment. Interventions will be developed in consultation with national and local authorities as well as civil society, in particular women's organisations.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. National context where appropriate

Repeated wars and conflicts have negatively affected at least three generations of people in South Sudan. Almost 4 million people (nearly one in three) are displaced. This includes around 1.5 million who are internally displaced and around 2.3 million South Sudanese who sought safety in neighbouring countries. Half the population, 6.3 million people, are severely food insecure and 7.2 million are in need of humanitarian assistance. Women in South Sudan

²https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/eu-gender-action-plan-ii-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-transforming-lives-girls-and-women-0_en

make up about 42% of the country's total population of 12,919,053 (UN DESA, 2018). The smaller population of women when compared to men may be explained by the high number of women and children who have fled South Sudan in recent conflicts as refugees.

The dominant use of customary legal practices and standards contradicts many of the provisions of state statutory law for gender equality. While statutory law offers women a broad range of rights, the same rights are often viewed differently under various local customary laws.

The proportion of seats held by women in parliaments was 28.5% in 2017, ranking South Sudan in the top one-third among African countries.

On 12 September 2018, the main belligerent parties signed the Revitalised Agreement on the resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS).³ This marked the end of a process to revitalise the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS), led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). There is broad acknowledgement that this is the only deal on the table and that there is a need to engage constructively in encouraging implementation. There has been some progress in terms of implementation, most notably the general respect of the cessation of hostilities, release of some high profile political prisoners, return to Juba of some members of the opposition and regular meetings of various institutions and mechanisms relating to the peace process. To date, progress has been slow on issues such as security sector reform, state boundaries and transparency and accountability on the management of the country's economy and resources. Security issues continue to make South Sudan a challenging operating environment.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

Women in South Sudan are historically acknowledged as part of the political organization and socio-cultural development of the liberation movements (1955-1972, 1983-2005). The equal rights of men and women are recognised in the Machakos Protocol of 2002, which stresses the importance of representation for women in political offices. These normative developments have oftentimes remained unrecognized in popular war narratives which generally portray women as victims. In countering these narratives of women's victimhood, women activists in particular have negotiated with both the government and within society for greater recognition and autonomy for women across the country.

At independence, South Sudan took steps to ensure gender equality. The **Transitional Constitution of South Sudan 2011** (TCSS) stipulates the free and full consent of men and women intending to marry, women's full and equal dignity with men, equal pay for equal work, the right to participate equally with men in public life, and women's representation in the legislative and executive organs by at least 25%. Several other pieces of legislation expand on the rights of women in other areas. These include:

- The Child Act (2008) confirms that every girl has a right to be protected from sexual abuse, exploitation and GBV, including early and forced marriage. In its Chapter two on "Rights and Duties of the Child." paragraph 23, the Child Act also protects against

³ On the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolution No.1325, gender awareness and peace forums were held nationwide. In August, 2012, the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA) with support from UNMISS, undertook a gender-mainstreaming training.

“Negative and Harmful Cultural and Social Practices”, including Female Genital Mutilation.

- The Land Act (2009): Section 1.4 of the Land Act states that women shall have the right to own and inherit land.
- The Local Government Act (2009) reinforces the constitutional provisions on the right to own property; it stipulates that women should be granted full and equal dignity and addresses the free will in marriages.

South Sudan ratified several **international conventions**, e.g. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2014, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in 2017 (with several reservations to key provisions including article 6 that discourages polygamous marriages and article 14 on reproductive rights - family planning and abortion). In June 2019 the South Sudan Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) voted unanimously to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and their respective First Optional Protocols.

The Government has also acceded and ratified the Geneva Convention and its Protocols; Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees Problems in Africa; Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols; and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability, among others.

South Sudan has developed several national policies related to gender. The National Gender Policy (NGP), adopted in 2012, was intended as framework for guiding different sectors and agencies in South Sudan around gender based on international and regional treaties. The National Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare also prepared a Gender Policy Framework that lays out programmes for the whole country. Under the policy, the principle of gender mainstreaming is given prominent focus in which government and private sector institutions are to work towards elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and groups living in vulnerable situations. In practice however, many gender-oriented policies in South Sudan have not been implemented or remain in draft form. Gender Focal Points or departments created by the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare in various government institutions are inadequately funded⁴. The general political and public attitude and indifference to gender issues, the low prioritization of gender issues, as well as the institutional and organizational weakness of the governance institutions continue to be a challenge (UN Women, 2017).

The country also adopted the “National Action Plan for implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1325 (2015–2020)”. In addition, the "Strategic National Action Plan (2017-2030) to End Child Marriage in South Sudan, launched in 2018, includes legal reform and enforcement, ensuring access to quality education, and sexual and reproductive health information and services, and promoting girls’ empowerment.

Despite the formal normative framework, the biggest challenge is the enforcement and implementation of the provisions. Main implementation challenges include:

⁴ <https://suddinstitute.org/publications/show/a-strategy-for-achieving-gender-equality-in-south-sudan/>

- Weak institutional capacity to implement policies to protect human rights, especially the basic rights of women and children, as demonstrated by enduring impunity to perpetrators of sexual violence.
- Weak institutional capacity to implement gender sensitive policies and programmes.
- Insufficient allocation of resources in the national budget for the implementation of the policies and action plans.
- The application of new legislation in legal disputes and courts is still limited. The dissemination of laws in English, the official language among Arabic speaking legal professionals, has caused challenges of access to information.
- The national justice system is weak. Intimidation, pervasive corruption and impunity undermine transparency and trust in the justice system. Most South Sudanese rely on local mediation, often biased towards the more wealthy and powerful in the community, to resolve familial and local disputes.

Customary law: the **2011 Transitional Constitution** recognises multiple sources of authority and law including not only the constitution and written law, but also the customs and traditions of the people. Customary law refers to the often-flexible standards, procedures and norms within South Sudan's diverse ethnic communities, which are widely used to regulate and order social relations. Customary law is deeply patriarchal and places men at the helm of society and families.

There are also initiatives from CSO, such as “South Sudan national women’s strategy enhancing women’s participation in various decision-making structures during and after the transitional period” by the South Sudan Democratic Engagement Monitoring and Observation Programme.⁵ Over 40 groups and grassroots organisations (collectively known as the South Sudan Women Coalition) are also involved in informal peacebuilding activities, focusing on the promotion of women's rights on a range of social, economic and political issues.

Violence against women (VAW) and girls in the public and private spheres

The full magnitude of the problem is unclear. However, new data from UNICEF on VAW recently have been published. Studies indicate that some 65% of women and girls have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, and some 51% have suffered intimate partner violence (IPV). Some 33% of women have experienced sexual violence from a non-partner, primarily during attacks or raids. The majority of girls and women experience sexual violence for the first time under the age of 18. The risk remains constant due to conflict and the country’s economic situation and harmful social norms that perpetuate issues of gender-based violence⁶.

The police has inadequate technical and financial capacity to investigate and address SGBV. Impunity for perpetrators is also due to a weak legal system, consisting of a mixture of formal and customary laws. For women, customary laws tend to prevail, with rape cases – where reported – handled by community elders. Most cases of IPV (intimate partner violence) are ignored (these are not considered illegal by South Sudanese law)⁷.

⁵ https://www.kas.de/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=78fdebb6-65c1-4185-1a24-c02d25ba5bdb&groupId=252038

⁶ <https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/media/2071/file/UNICEF-South-Sudan-GBV-Briefing-Note-May-2019.pdf>

⁷ idem

Women in displacement settings are especially vulnerable to GBV. Women are at risk of rape both in refugee camps and IDP sites, and when they leave camps or other safe places to collect firewood or water, especially when they travel a long distance. Both the number of health services available in rural areas, sufficient psychosocial support for rape survivors are limited. Reaching victims to deliver support services is challenging in rural and remote areas.

Prevention and response to SGBV in emergencies is a crucial component of humanitarian and early recovery response. Gender and SGBV-risk analyses are included in emergency assessments, response plans and monitoring and evaluation reports.

Harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

South Sudanese society is strongly traditional, and marriage is one of the central social institutions. The bride price tradition is strong, particularly amongst pastoralist communities and often linked to increased rape and cattle raiding. In 2010, 40% of women aged 15-19 years were married or in a union and nearly one-third (31%) of women aged 15-19 had already begun child bearing (The General Education Strategic Plan 2017-2022 of South Sudan).

Although recent official statistics are not available, reports highlight that poverty, violence and food insecurity are driving a spike in child marriages as families are increasingly forced to promise their young daughters in exchange for food and cattle dowries or protection. Widow inheritance, i.e. where a widow becomes the wife of a deceased husband's male relative, is practiced in some communities and is often imposed.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is prohibited by two laws in South Sudan. As a member of the East Africa Community, in 2016 South Sudan has also enacted the East African Community Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (EAC Act). Survivors of FGM/C cannot seek legal redress or compensation under the law. There is no national action plan or strategy to combat FGM/C⁸.

Women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

The proportion of seats held by women in Parliament was 28.5% in 2017, ranking South Sudan in the top one-third among African countries. The TCSS articulates that women's representation in the legislative and executive organs should be at least of 25%. The Revitalised Agreement on the resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) provides for 35%. Nevertheless, ministerial and governors' positions continue to be dominated by men.

Traditional gender norms limit women's political participation. In addition to the socio-cultural barriers hampering women's empowerment, women's illiteracy rate of 84 to 86% has been the major challenge affecting women equal participation in the public life. Discrimination in paid employment at all levels (business, public administration) is still very high.

Access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

South Sudan has the highest maternal mortality rate in the world. In 2015 the rate was 789, while the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa was 546. This is caused mainly by limited access to medical care, lack of skilled health workers, malnutrition, diseases, and frequent or

⁸ <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/SS.pdf>

early pregnancy. Few women in South Sudan have access to reproductive healthcare services as most of populations live in rural areas. 95% of deliveries are carried out by traditional birth attendants. The general knowledge about the importance of contraceptives and of antenatal care is low across the population.

Women's rights to economic resources, access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources

Around 78% of the population in South Sudan relies directly on agriculture or livestock to survive. However, extensive farming has been negatively affected by conflict, drought and poor infrastructure. Recent conflicts have left South Sudan as one of the most food-insecure countries in the world.

Women and agriculture: Women account for 80% of agricultural labour force. However, they have limited control over crops produced for sale. The Local Government Act (2009) and the Transitional constitution addresses property rights for women (see above); however, there is no regulation in place to make it operational. Moreover, customary laws refuse to grant property ownership to women: women's access to land is permitted only by their husbands and male family members. This limits women's participation in extensive agriculture and hinders their access to credit and loan funding. Furthermore, women lack skills, facilities and tools for labour intensive agricultural activities. Women are also engaged in fishing during the dry season and are in charge of smoking and sun-drying fish.

Women and education: The male literacy rate is 40.26% and females' is 28.86%, showing a big gap between the sexes (UNESCO, 2018). The primary school gross enrolment rate is 67% for males and 55% for females (World Bank, 2015). Girls' enrolment decreases at higher grades. The gross intake ratio into the last grade of primary was 35.42% for males and 19.29% for females (UNESCO, 2011). Gaps increase in rural contexts and are different between regions. Girls' primary school completion rates are low because of gender norms, customs and cultural beliefs, insecurity, poverty, and poor learning environments. Girls are also expected to help with housework or they are forced to early marriages and early pregnancies. Long distances to school and lack of sanitation facilities hinder schooling for girls. There is also the risk of sexual harassment in schools or when girls travel long distances to reach schools. Girls with disability are in a more vulnerable situations since there are no special services, facilities or carers to enable them to attend school and to respond to their specific needs.

Women and TVET: Female participation is significant in areas such as computer skills and tailoring, but generally less so in the traditionally male-dominated disciplines. Although there is no official data on the demand for TVET in South Sudan, the EU is currently financing partners who are collecting and analysing such data and can be used by the project during its implementation, especially to meet objective 13 of the GAPII regarding "equal access for girls and women to all levels of quality education and vocational education and training free from discrimination".

2.2.3. Justification for use of EUTF funds for this action

South Sudan does not have access to programmable bilateral resources from the 11th European Development Fund, and hence there is reliance on other sources of funding, such as the EUTF Africa.

This action specifically addresses three strategic EUTF objectives: greater economic and employment opportunities, strengthening resilience of communities and improved governance. Given the importance of women empowerment for the development and peace in South Sudan, an EU funding source which allows for medium to long term actions is required.

2.3. Lessons learnt

EU and its Member States and other donors have implemented projects and programmes mainstreaming and addressing gender equality and women's empowerment. While there is insufficient comprehensive data and analysis of impact and challenges of interventions, some lessons learned and feed-back of implementer and beneficiaries on donors' work on gender equality and empowerment are available and outlined below.

Meet women where they are: there needs to be an enabling environment for women to realise and cultivate the strengths and skills they already have, with a range of options for developing soft skills or basic literacy that align with the needs of women at the grassroots. This should complement the provision of a platform for women to use the skills they have learned.

Activities focusing on women's economic empowerment have helped to increase women's representation in the community and strengthen their credibility. However, these efforts need to be complemented with an increased knowledge of their rights and confidence in their capabilities to effectively participate in decision-making in their communities and households.

Basic adult literacy (numerical) is a key skill to provide for in women's economic empowerment interventions to enable women to effectively take part and further develop activities.

To complement investments in women's empowerment, raising the profile of women and men champions in the community, including through the media and public gatherings, can build awareness across society of women's achievements and set an example for young girls. Work with influential male figures such as traditional chiefs and religious leaders, building a body of male 'champions' in their respective areas of influence is important in that regard.

A balanced narrative on gender equality is key. The way we speak about women can sometimes give them either a passive role or make everything their responsibility. We should also stress the responsibility of a range of actors in creating an enabling environment for women's participation in public and private life.

Engagement of men and boys is necessary in setting foundations for women's empowerment. If they are not part of the equation, patriarchal norms will continue to undermine any empowerment efforts. It's important to adopt strategies for targeting, recruiting and organizing men and boys as champions for combating GBV and promoting women's rights. It is important that men speak out against GBV in a society where they hold most of the power and control over resources and decision-making at household, community and national levels. At the same time there must be strategies for targeting the psychological condition of men and boys as the main perpetrators of GBV, exploring concepts of harmful masculinity and promoting a better understanding of changing gender roles, which is necessary to better understand the drivers and root causes of the current GBV epidemic⁹.

⁹ South Sudan Gender Analysis, A snapshot situation analysis of the differential impact of the humanitarian crisis on women, girls, men and boys in South Sudan, March-July 2016, Joint Agency Consolidated Gender Analysis, EU-OXFAM, p. 55, <https://womenindisplacement.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/tr-south-sudan-gender-analysis-060317-en.pdf>, p. 59

Working with organized women will contribute to women having increased capacity, agency and leadership. At the height of the crisis, women have stepped up and adapted to the responsibilities of changing roles and will do anything to cope and support their families, despite their lack of skills and other preparation. They can do more if they are more organized and are supported by other women who can provide capacity building and other interventions.

In addition some general lessons learned are applicable for the programme:

Investment in political economy analyses and understanding of local dynamics is essential (power analysis and human rights analysis) based on consultations with rights holders and civil society organisations defending their needs, interests and rights. Broad interaction is essential and at local level engagement should go politically and intellectually beyond the small group of English-speaking civic activists.

Given the volatile environment, a flexible approach is needed. Too detailed descriptions of activities at action document and contracts' level risk becoming outdated and limiting the possibility to respond to emerging and changing needs. A general approach facilitates flexibility; at the same time risk mitigating measures included in implementation agreements ensure that actions are adapted when necessary (e.g. conversation points with grant beneficiaries, coordination with other donors, joint donor approach etc.).

Post-Conflict reconstruction context can provide opportunities for women to play an active role in rebuilding communities. Evidence has shown that in some countries, women have been able to renegotiate traditional gender roles and play a more active role in the economic and political spheres in the aftermath of conflict. Women can also contribute to reconstructing economies and communities. Further, women's participation in negotiation and peace processes is highly correlated with the likelihood of agreements being reached and implemented (UN Women, 2015).

Stakeholders should extend efforts to increase women's and girls' confidence and organization by providing leadership training and finding modalities of negotiating their space in the community, to ensure their influence in decision making in their households and to advance their participation in decisions at community level that affect them and their families¹⁰

2.4. Complementary actions and synergies

EU and Member States interventions contribute to the implementation of Gender Action Plan (GAP II) 2016-2020. Projects included in the GAP reporting addresses for example the following topics: supporting livelihoods for women and girls, reduction of gender based violence, maternal health etc.

Some of the key ongoing activities for mid and longer term women empowerment in South Sudan include:

¹⁰ South Sudan Gender Analysis, A snapshot situation analysis of the differential impact of the humanitarian crisis on women, girls, men and boys in South Sudan, March-July 2016, Joint Agency Consolidated Gender Analysis, EU-OXFAM, p. 55, <https://womenindisplacement.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/tr-south-sudan-gender-analysis-060317-en.pdf>

- Support to women's and women-led organisations, women academics and politicians is currently provided by two key donors, Sweden (in collaboration with (UN Women) and Canada (in collaboration with CARE).
- Support to girl education, including girls in upper primary and secondary schools across all ten states, and support to national education management (Girls' Education South Sudan (GESS)), supported by the UK Government in collaboration with the National Ministry of General Education and Instruction. The programme is in line with the General Education Strategic Plan 2017-2022.
- Women's economic empowerment in Torit, Yambio and Bor through activities on entrepreneurship development and food security in the agricultural sector; specific emphasis on young women in vocational skills development and job creation activities support in Juba, Bor (to be expanded to Torit, Yambio and Rumbek), supported by the Netherlands.
- A court for SGBV, including a juvenile court, has been opened in Juba in October 2019, supported by the Netherlands in collaboration with UNDP.
- Access to justice for women, including work with women's groups and associations in Juba, Bor and Wau to discuss the challenges women face in accessing justice is supported by the EU ("access to justice" project).

UN Women South Sudan works on economic resilience, focusing on three areas: policy and normative work; ending violence against women and women, peace and security. UN Women is funded by Norway, Japan, Sweden and Germany. A women, peace and security initiative is also supported by the Netherlands ("Women and Girls for Change Project").

Humanitarian donors and partners are active in SGBV response services, prevention and coordination in emergencies. A large number of activities are supported across South Sudan, including for example DG ECHO's support to the Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kit pipeline and integrated clinical support, and Germany's support to psychosocial services, livelihoods and skill training sessions for vulnerable women and adolescent girls ("Safe Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation, and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in South Sudan"). The humanitarian response to SGBV is coordinated by UNFPA as the GBV Sub-Cluster lead.

2.5. Donor coordination

There is a limited resident donor community in Juba, including six EU Member States (France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and United Kingdom). Other donors include United States, Norway, Canada, Switzerland, Japan, China.

Overall coordination will be managed through existing coordination mechanisms:

- Political: weekly EU Head of Missions meeting and extended EU Head of Mission meetings (extend participation to UNMISS, African Union, World Bank, US, China, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Ethiopia, South Africa etc.).
- Operations: monthly European Heads of Cooperation meetings, bi-weekly Heads of Cooperation meetings.

At technical level there is (currently) no specific women / gender coordination in place. Previous attempts (e.g. a gender donor coordination forum created in 2014) were interrupted,

because of the political and security challenge (July 2016). This Action will be a good opportunity to relaunch the donor coordination.

The following thematic working groups are relevant to the action:

- The Protection Cluster coordinates humanitarian protection activities on community protection, gender-based violence, child protection, protection of civilians, and rule of law, mine action and housing, land and property (HLP) issues across South Sudan. The Protection Cluster has a Gender Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster which facilitates and coordinates multi-sectoral, inter-agency GBV interventions in humanitarian settings in South Sudan.
- The Women, Peace and Security Group (WPS Group) was created in 2018 to improve the coordination between key donors, UN agencies, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and institutions established under the Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan and its revitalized form. The Group aims to improve and support the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325) and subsequent resolutions in South Sudan.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives and expected outputs

The overall objective (expected impact) of this action is: Contribute to the empowerment of women in South Sudan.

The specific objectives (expected outcomes) are the following:

1. Support the effective implementation and enforcement of all legislation on women's rights, through capacity building of relevant duty-bearers
2. Promote women's economic, political and social empowerment at the local level, with a specific attention to those in the most vulnerable situations

The expected outputs are:

Outputs SO 1: Support the effective implementation and enforcement of all legislation on women's rights, through capacity building of relevant duty-bearers.

This should result in:

- Systems for monitoring of implementation and enforcement of women's rights (observatory¹¹) are in place
- Capacity building of key actors for law implementation and enforcement on women's rights (police, judiciary, customary institutions, etc.) - including awareness raising and capacity building on GBV – is provided
- Agreed recommendations for enforcement of legislation/policies
- Gender national machinery supported at all levels and build capacities to coordinate the actions and strengthen ownership of the National Gender Policy.

¹¹ The observatory can be a platform of state and non-state actors that monitors all the activities at national level related to women's empowerment and rights.

Outputs SO 2: Promote women's economic, political and social empowerment at the local level, with a specific attention for those in the most vulnerable situations.

This should result in:

- Increased income generation opportunities
- Increased adult women literacy rate
- Raised awareness on Sexual and Reproductive Rights
- Enhanced role of women in communities (e.g. women included in decision on resources), through collaboration with women's and civil society organisations
- Reinforced women's organisations and networks working on women's rights (to know and claim their rights) - including capacity building to liaise with duty-bearers

An indicative logical framework reflecting objectives and results is included in Annex of this Action Document.

3.2. Main activities

3.2.1. Activities associated with each result

Activities for SO 1 outputs may include:

- Addressing customary barriers and obstacles to the implementation of national legislation at the local level. A Gender legal and normative assessment will be conducted.
- Provision of recommendations, including lessons learnt and best practices, on the enforcement and implementation of national laws at the local level. It will also focus on strengthening the skills and operational capacities of civil society organisations to enhance their positions and competences to defend the interests, needs and rights of women and girls (information sessions, leadership and advocacy, communication strategy, etc.)
- Support to the Gender national machinery at all levels and build capacities to design national strategies and coordinate the actions and strengthen its ownership. Support will be given to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs, as well as its good governance, by reinforcing its accountability, transparency and participation mechanisms. Other relevant institutions (in particular the gender units of other ministries) and non-state actors to enable women empowerment and promote basic women's rights will also be supported. In particular strategies and actions to eliminate GBV will be included.
- In order to reduce resistance to women's empowerment, support will also be provided for awareness-raising activities targeting men and boys, especially those who are in a strategic position, such as community and religious leaders. This actions will promote behavioural changes.

Activities at local level will implement and/or continue pilot projects on women empowerment at local and/or community levels based on priorities identified by each

women's group, including women in the most vulnerable situations (i.e. rural and women with disabilities). Pilot projects are already ongoing in South Sudan and lessons learnt from these will feed into creation of new projects. Support will be given to setting up of governance structures including capacity building and often establishing a "women empowerment centre".

Activities for SO 2 outputs may include:

- Support to capacity building on entrepreneurship, on value added transformation of agriculture products and on postharvest improvement at household level.
- Training to increase skills, such as TVET and adult women literacy. In addition to alphabetisation, TVET will be provided according to priorities defined by each woman's group. A special focus will be on expanding women's activity in sectors normally reserved for men. Attention will be paid to include women in the most vulnerable situations, which might have more difficulties to access those training facilities and resources.
- Raising awareness with women at community level on their rights (to know and claim their rights) - including Sexual and Reproductive Rights & capacity building to liaise with duty-bearers
- Collaboration with women's and civil society organisations to enhance the role of women in communities. This activity will prioritise engaging women in local decision-making processes, for example through trainings to enable women from rural/payam levels to attend and actively participate in discussions at country level, to reinforce their capacities to organise themselves through formal associations and to create networks, to build their capacities in leadership skills. A special attention will be paid to involve women in the most vulnerable situations (i.e. women with disabilities).

Activities will include targeting 'Gender Champions', as identified during inception phase.

3.2.2. Target groups and final beneficiaries

Target groups:

Duty bearers:

- Law enforcement institutions (police, judiciary and customary institutions, etc.), Gender machinery¹²
- Local authorities and communities, including traditional authorities and customary institutions

"Gender Champions", a network of female and male influential leaders at national and state levels including traditional leaders, IDP leaders, faith leaders, artists, musicians and athletes in selected pilot locations. During the inception/implementation phase capacity analysis will be done.

¹² The institutional mechanisms for gender equality

Final beneficiaries (right-holders): South Sudanese women and girls (including women and girls in the most vulnerable situations (young girls, women head of household, women with disability, etc.).

Furthermore, men and boys will be engaged (including traditional and religious leaders) and those Civil Society Organisations and networks, representing women rights.

Rural communities will specifically benefit from activities under SO 2.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level of risk	Mitigating measures
High security risk due to frequent violence outbreaks, and potential escalation should the peace implementation (R-ARCSS) delay or possibly during elections, if held, leading to increased violence, further breakdown of law and order	High	A constant coordination with the implementing partners and a security warning network could anticipate any deterioration of security. The implementing partners should follow a contingency planning approach to address changing security conditions in the areas. A conflict sensitive approach will be adopted throughout projects implementation. A conflict analysis during the inception phase of the actions along with a conflict mitigation strategy is envisaged, as appropriate.
Potential (socio-cultural) resistance to activities related to promotion of women’s leadership and participation in public life, reproductive rights especially at the community levels; potential risk for individuals / champions.	Medium	Engaging national and local male champions and working with women mentors to provide opportunities to showcase the benefit of gender equality to the communities, and with respected leaders speaking out. This has to be in a continuous process. Implementing partners will address mitigating measures to potential risk in the specific locations.
Neglect of groups living in most vulnerable and precarious situations (in contrast with the “leave-no-one-behind principle”)	Medium	Continuous awareness-raising at different levels (civil society, duty-bearers, right-holders) Targeted positive actions to include those groups

The **assumptions** for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- A gender analysis will be conducted during the inception/implementation phase to inform the definition of activities in each of the locations (legal and strategic framework, capacities of the stakeholders to promote women’s empowerment and rights, social and cultural barriers, etc.)
- Access to key locations and key interlocutors will not be blocked by either conflict or politically motivated obstruction
- Communities willing to engage and participate in gender equality and women empowerment programs

3.4. Mainstreaming

The action includes a strong focus on human rights, in particular women and girls rights. The action addresses specifically gender disparities and women empowerment.

Do-no-harm principles will be consistently applied, which is of particular importance for some cultural sensitive areas the action will address.

3.5. Stakeholder analysis

Duty-Bearers: Authorities at national level / local level:

The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCSW) is the main duty-bearer (gender machinery), in charge of gender policies (established in 2006). It has three Director Generals out of which the Director General for Gender and Child Welfare and the Directorate of Gender are in charge of gender policies and programmes dealing with gender issues. In particular, the Directorate of Gender takes care of gender policy development, gender mainstreaming of the public and private sector institutions, the gender responsive budgeting, the protection of women's rights and the capacity development of women. As mentioned above, the MGCSW developed the National Gender Policy, Strategic Plan 2013-2018.

In the implementation of SO2 the communities, women's organisations and civil society organisations defending the rights of people living in vulnerable situations (including the elderly, people with disabilities) will be consulted prior to the pilot project design.

A comprehensive gender mainstreaming mechanism has been envisaged at national and county level. However, this mechanism is not functioning nationally and comprehensively, and further efforts to implement policies and improve the mechanisms are needed.

At the level of the Transitional National Legislative assembly a Women's Parliamentary Caucus: mobilizes women parliamentarians in special committees to make motions on gender sensitive policies;

Other Ministries: The Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development (MLPSHRD), the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports are engaged in vocational training. The Ministry of Health is active in the field of gender-related health issues. Other ministries of the governance, economic and service clusters will be taken into account depending on the activity. The Office of the Adviser to the President on Gender and Human Rights, with the mandate to promote gender equality and to monitor progress in its implementation in all sectors of national life.

Ministries / authorities at state level will be associated. The coordination between the national and state ministries is weak and challenging.

The Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, an independent body established for a one-year term on 23 March 2016 by Resolution 31/20¹³, is mandated to determine and report the fact and circumstances of, collect and preserve evidence of, and clarify responsibility for alleged gross violations and abuses of human rights are related crimes, including SGBV and ethnic violence. The EU has welcomed the Commission's continued focus on SGBV and will continue cooperation through this Action.

Civil society:

In South Sudan, civil society does not have a strong tradition. Civil society organisations (CSO) could be an important stakeholder for women empowerment efforts; however their

¹³ The mandate of the Commission has been subsequently extended by an additional year in 2017 (through Resolution 34/25), 2018 (through Resolution 37/31) and 2019 (through Resolution 40/19). Its current term is due to expire in March 2020.

existence, scope and prospects are rather precarious within the context of the country. Therefore their capacities will be strengthened.

There is a number of active women's organisations and associations, both at local level as well as national level. Women's organisations are part of the stakeholders to the Revitalised Agreement on the resolution of Conflict in South Sudan, and are represented in the monitoring mechanisms.

Women's organisations / umbrella organisations exist, e.g. in October 2017, 43 South Sudanese women's organizations and other organizations signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate and work together across South Sudan and within the region to bring peace and security in the country. In the interim period, three institutions namely, South Sudan Women General Association (SSWGA), EVE Organization for Women Development and the National Transformative Leadership Institute (NTLI) at the University of Juba had overseen the coordination and implementation of the various activities.

The South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC) is a key actor. It created in 2015 the Action Plan for Peace, a home-grown and church-led strategy, comprehensively addressing the root causes and long-term effects of conflict through Advocacy, Neutral Forums, Healing and Reconciliation. SSCC has specific women coordinators at national level and at the level of the regional office, to ensure the participation of women in all activities and to give women a voice (e.g. women "stop war" campaign).

International Non-Governmental Organisations

Several INGOs are implementing Gender / Women specific emergency and mid- to longer term assistance in South Sudan. These include: CARE, Dan Church Aid, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Humanity & Inclusion, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Oxfam International, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Norwegian People's Aid, Plan International, Save the Children, World Vision International, as well as others.

International organisations:

Several UN organisations are working in South Sudan, both through interventions focusing on women, or by mainstreaming women in their wider intervention. The leading organisations include: UNDP (implementation of access to justice and rule of law), UNFPA: (leading on the Campaign to End Fistula, GBV Sub-Cluster lead), UNICEF (responsible for Child protection, Education), UN Women (involved in normative work, ending violence against women).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is supporting economic resilience programmes and family reunification to decrease women and children's exposure to violence and health risks.

UNMISS division work on women / human rights and rule of law. UNMISS is also supporting some stabilisation activities at local level, e.g. through its civil affairs division and officers in the field missions.

Furthermore, gender advisors are embedded in in the R-ARCSS oversight and monitoring R-JMEC, CTSAMVM etc.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

Not applicable.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be **48 months** from the date of contract signature.

4.3. Implementation modalities

This action will in principle be implemented in **direct management** through the procurement of services and the award of grants according to established EC rules and procedures.

All actions financed under the EU Trust Fund for Africa are covered by a crisis declaration allowing for the application of flexible procedures.

Moreover, following the renewal of the declaration of crises situation in South Sudan, the application of flexible procedures in South Sudan remains possible. Event to be reported 20.b (Use of direct award for grants without call for proposals “for the purpose of humanitarian aid and civil protection operations, emergency assistance (EDF) or crisis situation (following declaration of crisis situation by the DG)” along with event to be reported 21 (full financing of grant contract) are applicable, as well as 25a2) (Services: negotiated procedure instead of call for tenders, “emergency assistance or crisis situation following declaration of crisis situation by DG) as per section 8.5.1 of the DEVCO Companion.

Some of the activities might be implemented in **indirect management** through a contribution agreement with a pillar assessed entity, which will be selected by using the following criteria:

- a) familiarity with the country context;
- b) established presence, which also reaches out (directly or through implementing partners) to remote and challenging regions of the country;
- c) technical competence in the sector and leverage for policy dialogue, including technical expertise and sound experience in rights-based programs and gender equality;
- d) administrative capability and the experience to implement this type of intervention due to its mandate and expertise;
- e) extensive network of national and international partners, which can be drawn on;
- f) demonstrated capacity to coordinate with various stakeholders.

The implementation by these entities entails the design, monitoring and implementation (directly or through implementing partners) of actions to achieve the results mentioned under 3.2.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount EUR
Results SO1, SO2	4 800 000
Communication and visibility	50 000
Monitoring, evaluation and audit	101 982
Total	4 951 982

4.5. Monitoring and reporting

The implementing partner must establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and prepare regular progress reports and final reports.

In the initial phase, the indicative logical framework agreed in contract and/or the agreement signed with the implementing partner must be complemented with baselines, milestones and targets for each indicator. Progress reports provided by the implementing partner should contain the most recent version of the logical framework agreed by the parties and showing the current values for each indicator. The final report should complete the logical framework with initial and final values for each indicator.

The final report, financial and descriptive, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the action.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

The implementing partner(s) will report on a number of common EUTF indicators of the selected results for this Action¹⁴

Project Implementing Partners will be required to provide regular data, including the evolution of the actual values of the indicators (at least every three months) to the contracting authority, in a format which is to be indicated during the contract negotiation phase. The evolution of the indicators will be accessible to the public through the EUTF website (<https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/>) and the Akvo RSR platform (<https://eutf.akvoapp.org/en/projects/>).

4.6. Evaluation and audit

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in EUR. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

The monitoring and evaluation system will ensure to what extent the programme has ensured access to information of the rights holders, transparency and accountability as well as target those women and girls that suffer intersectional discriminations. ToRs for monitoring and evaluation will ensure expertise on human rights.

4.7. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based

¹⁴ EN : https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_results_indicators_41.pdf
FR : https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_results_indicators_41_fr.pdf

on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, which will be developed early in the implementation. The measures are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, the contractors, the beneficiaries and/or the entities responsible in terms of legal obligations regarding communication and visibility. Appropriate contractual obligations will be included in the financing agreement, purchase and grant agreements and delegation as well as contribution agreements. Communication and visibility requirements for the European Union are used to establish the communication and visibility plan for the action and the relevant contractual obligations.

Given the sensitivity of parts of this action, it is necessary to foresee communication and visibility measures that will be established at the beginning of implementation on the basis of an Action Plan. Nevertheless, the visibility of the European Union will be ensured taking into account the evolution of the local security context and according to the sensitivity of the activities carried out, so as not to threaten the security of the organization, the donor and the final beneficiaries, and in particular humanitarian organizations, in order not to compromise their principles of neutral and independent humanitarian action.

List of acronyms

ARCSS	Agreement on the resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTSAMVM	Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism
DEVCO	Development Cooperation
DG	Director General
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EU MS	European Union Member states
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GESS	Girls' Education South Sudan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare
MLPSHRD	Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NTLI	National Transformative Leadership Institute
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation

NGP	National Gender Policy
R-JMEC	Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission
R-ARCSS	Revitalised Agreement on the resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
SSCC	South Sudan Council of Churches
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SO	Specific Objective
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSWGA	South Sudan Women General Association
TCSS	Transitional Constitution of South Sudan
TNLA	Transitional National Legislative Assembly
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council resolution
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

Annex: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Additional note: The term "results" refers to the outputs, outcome(s) and impact of the Action (OECD DAC definition).

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	Contribute to empowerment of women in South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life > Access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights > Equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws 	United Nations Reports on progress SDG 5	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	Support the effective implementation and enforcement of all legislation on women's rights, through capacity building of relevant duty-bearers	1.1. Number of gender quality provisions enforced (at national and local level) 1.2. Number of payam / county in which women participate in decision making process (up to 25% of representation, desegregated by age if possible)	Gender analysis / United Nations reports	A Gender Analysis will be conducted (including the baseline for the indicators)
	Promote women's economic, political and social empowerment at the local level, with a specific attention for those in the most vulnerable situations	2.1. % women with income generating activities in pilot locations, including % of women head of household, % of women with disability		The security situation does not deteriorate and does not prompt to further displacements.

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Outputs	<p>1.1. Systems for monitoring of implementation and enforcement of women's rights (observatory) are in place</p> <p>1.2. Agreed recommendations for enforcement of legislation/policies</p>	<p>1.1.1.UN RoL indicators Manual; number of monitoring tools/institution created to monitor the implementation and enforcement of women's rights provisions in existing laws and policies (observatory)</p> <p>1.2.1. Number of recommendations for enforcement of legislation/policies that have been followed.</p>	<p>Reports by project / activity implementers; National Gender Plan</p>	<p>Readiness of target groups to continue with outputs / knowledge after programme end</p>
	<p>1.3. Gender national machinery supported at all levels (Including Ministerial level) and build capacities to coordinate actions and strengthen ownership.</p> <p>1.4. Capacity building of key actors for law implementation and enforcement on women's rights (police, judiciary, customary institutions, etc.) - including awareness raising and capacity building on GBV – is provided</p> <p>2.1. Increased income generation opportunities</p>	<p>1.3.1. Number of joint initiatives between civil society organisations and gender machinery.</p> <p>1.4.1 Number of institutions benefitting from support on women's rights (e.g. number of institutions with policies and procedure dealing with sexual harassment, GBV and discrimination such as Police, judiciary, customary institutions, etc.)</p> <p>2.1.1 Number of women assisted to develop income-generating activities (desegregated by age,</p>		

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	<p>2.2. Increased adult women literacy rate</p> <p>2.3. Raised awareness on Sexual and Reproductive rights</p> <p>2.4. Enhanced role of women in communities (e.g. women included in decision on resources), through collaboration with women's and civil society organisations</p>	<p>disability, status (for the head of household).</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of women receiving rural advisory service with EU support</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of women benefitting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (disaggregated by age, disability, status (for the head of household).</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of people (disaggregated by gender and age, urban/rural) reached by information on Sexual and Reproductive rights.</p> <p>2.4.1. % or women participating in local decision-making processes (disaggregated by age if possible)</p> <p>2.4.2. number of women's associations /network created (with baseline).</p>		