

Annex 2: REALs Project Summary Document

Project Plan (Summary)

Programme	Emergency Response to IDPs in South Sudan				
Project	Promotion of peaceful coexistence with the host community through collaborative activities and community-based protection at IDP camps in Juba, Central Equatoria State				
Start date	25 th October, 2021	End date	24 th August, 2022	Duration	304 days
Organisation	Reach Alternatives (REALs)		Desk Officer	Megumi Konda	

Project Outcome	<p>IDPs at the Mangateen IDP camp in Juba, Central Equatoria State, have faced frequent friction with their host community (further referred to as HC). Through this project, their common problems such as accumulated garbage dumped by IDPs are expected to improve/ be solved through joint participatory activities and their living environment will be safer through mitigation of their friction and reconciliation between the IDPs and their host communities.</p> <p>There is grave concern over less-detectable violence and conflict such as Gender Based Violence (GBV) at the IDP camps in Gumbo, Mahad, and Way Station, Juba.</p> <p>The psycho-social state of IDPs affected by any form of conflict and violence is expected to improve and their protection risk will be reduced by enlightening them on possible measures and relevant entities for consultation through the project.</p>
Project Summary	<p>12,202 IDPs reside in the Mangateen IDP camp outskirts of the capital city Juba, South Sudan. The number of humanitarian agencies is extremely limited and the friction between the IDPs and their HC is deteriorated due to the conflict over the poor sanitation and the limited available local resources including water in the area. Therefore, the project aims at promoting the improvement of security and safety of IDPs and the HC through strengthening the capacity of conflict prevention for youth leaders of next generation, camp leaders, and HC residents selected from the community, and joint participatory activities leading to the conflict mitigation, contributing to solve their common challenges and consequent reconciliation and peaceful co-existence.</p> <p>Moreover, less-detectable violence and conflict such as (GBV) and Domestic Violence (DV) due to the limitation of movement and economic activities following COVID-19 pandemic have been escalated in the Gumbo, Mahad, and Juba Way Station IDP camps around Juba town.</p> <p>Though the past co-existence and protection projects under the JPF fund at the same location have built the capacity of personnel at the community, provision of psycho-social support and referral services to the population affected by violence and conflict, this project will continue our support to high protection needs and strengthen the effective collaboration, based on the collected data, with the stakeholders in and outside of the IPD camps, with the aim at internalise the applicable early warning/ early response (EWER) network upon the community initiatives.</p> <p>Component 1 would provide conflict management training to community leaders and youth leaders who will be selected from the Mangateen IDP camp and their HC. Component 2 for practicing the lessons of training in Component 1 aims to promote mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence between the IDPs and their HC (in Mangateen) through jointly tackling common problems which result in their friction and tension.</p>

	<p>Component 3 will strengthen the resilience of the community and empower them to respond/prevent the issues of violence and psycho-social needs which would get identified through outreach activities at the IDP camps in Gumbo, Mahad, and Way Station. Component 4 will share with the project beneficiaries, their community and their stakeholders regarding the effective response/ ways of collaboration/ areas of improvement based upon the case analyses from EWER for better safety and security of the beneficiaries.</p>
Project Structure	Beneficiaries
<p>Component 1. [Mangateen] Empowerment of community leaders and youth leaders of next generation for conflict management Capacity development of community leaders and Youth Leaders (YLs) in and outside of the Mangateen IDP camp conducted</p>	<p>Direct Beneficiaries: 40 (20 YLs and 20 community leaders with the ratio of 7:3 for IDPs to HC.)</p>
<p>Component 2. [Mangateen] Joint participatory activities to mitigate friction resulting from common challenges Joint participatory activities are carried out to improve sanitation issues as common agenda and to mitigate the friction and mutual understanding.</p>	<p>Direct Beneficiaries: 140 (28 community leaders at the camp including 10 community focal persons, 12 leaders from the host community, and 100 participants to the join activity)</p>
<p>Component 3. [Gumbo, Way Station, Mahad] Provision of PSS and advocacy on GBV Capacity development of community workers to enable them to initiate the community-based support, outreach, provision of PSS, and referral for the affected population of violence.</p>	<p>Direct Beneficiaries: 1320 (45 community workers, 30 CFP, 15 community leaders 1200 IDPs who will be reached through Outreach and 30 stakeholders for referral at Gumbo, Way Station, and Mahad</p>
<p>Component 4. [Gumbo, Way Station, Mahad] Application of early warning/ early response system Prevention/ mitigation of conflict and violence through EWER and reflection of recommendations based upon the analyses of collected data of possible conflict and violence as well as its effective prevention/ resolution/ mitigation at the community.</p>	<p>Direct Beneficiaries: 120 (45 community workers, 30 CFP, 15 community leaders, and 30 stakeholders for security in 3 locations)</p>

Logical Framework (Log frame)

<p>Current Situation (Before Implementation)</p> <p>Many of IDPs have been exposed to risks to less-detectable violence and conflict from friction against the host community or GBV due to limited access to the humanitarian assistance and local resources and poverty in Mangateen, Gumbo, Mahad, and Way Station, Juba, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan.</p>	<p>Expected Outcome</p> <p>Friction between IDPs and their host community is mitigated through enhancing the mutual understanding between the conflicting groups and solving their common challenges.</p> <p>The residents are able to live in safer condition through improvement of the psycho-social status of IDPs affected by any form of violence including GBV.</p>	<p>Indicators to measure achievements of outcome/ Target (Means of verification)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of target population for monitoring respond that the relationship between IDPs and their host community improve through this project. More than 60% of identified signs of conflict and violence is solved/mitigated/prevented. 60% of respondents for PSS monitoring answer that they feel a sense of security more through the project than the past. 		
Situation before the project	Expected Output	Indicators to measure output/ Target (Means of verification)	Activities for output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Presupposition ✧ Risk, external factor
<p>Many of IDPs have been exposed to risks to less-detectable violence and conflict from friction against the host community or GBV due to limited access to the humanitarian assistance and</p>	<p>[Component1: Capacity development of community leaders and youth leaders on conflict management]</p> <p>1. Capacity of community leaders and YLs who solve/mitigate/ prevent conflict and violence in and outside of the IDP camp in Mangateen is strengthened.</p>	<p>1-1. 20 community leaders and 20 YLs (male: female=4:6 ideally) selected from IDPs and their host community in Mangateen. (List of selected leaders)</p> <p>1-2. 20 community leaders and 20 YLs participate in 3-day conflict management training twice and achieve 70% in the comprehension test. (List of training participants, training report, results of comprehension test)</p>	<p>1-1. Selection of 20 community leaders and 20 YLs from the Mangateen IDP camp and their host community (IDP:HC=7:3)</p> <p>1-2. Provision of 3-day conflict management training¹ twice to 20 community leaders and 20 YLs selected under No.1-1.</p> <p>1-3. Monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The situation in South Sudan would not change to the extent of limiting the access to the project locations. ✧ Security in the project area would deteriorate significantly. ✧ All social activities would stop due to COVID-19 pandemic.

¹ Pls refer to Annex I: Possible Agenda of 3-day Conflict Management Training on Page 22.

<p>local resources and poverty in Mangateen, Gumbo, Mahad, and Way Station, Juba, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan.</p>	<p>[Component 2: Joint participatory activities for mitigating friction between IDPs and HC]</p> <p>2. Friction between IDPs and HC in Mangateen is mitigated by solving their common agenda through joint participatory activities including the formation of committee, preparatory work to organize cleaning campaigns, community mobilisation and awareness, and leading the campaign days.</p>	<p>2-1. 10 CFPs (male:female=4:6 ideally) is selected and participate in 1-day training once. (List of selected and CFPs, training report)</p> <p>2-2. Through the 2-day participatory meeting twice, an action plan and its schedule with proposed & agreed solutions and division of responsibilities are established for joint participatory activities (cleaning campaign) aiming to solve the sanitation issue as the common agenda causing the friction between IDPs and their host community. (Action plan and its schedule)</p> <p>2-3. A total of 120 people (20 YLs and 100 residents, male: female=4:6 ideally) participate in the joint cleaning campaign. (List of participants, and activity</p>	<p>2-1. Selection of 10 CFPs (male:female=4:6 ideally) and provision of 1-day training once to 10 selected CFPs on the expected role as CFPs, the purpose and importance of monitoring and documentation, how to fill in the monitoring form, and the method of handling sensitive information as the key to upcoming activities in Mangateen.</p> <p>2-2. Organization of 2-day preparatory meeting² twice for joint participatory activities including the formation of committee, preparatory work to organize cleaning campaigns, community mobilisation and awareness, and leading the 2-day bi-monthly cleaning campaigns for 5 months to improve the sanitation in the area with 40 community leaders and YLs.</p> <p>2-3. Community awareness/ announcement of joint cleaning days whereby 3 pairs of 1 IDP and 1 HC member go around with a megaphone in</p>	<p>✓ The situation in South Sudan would not change to the extent of limiting the access to the project locations.</p> <p>✧ Security in the project area would deteriorate significantly.</p> <p>✧ All social activities would stop due to COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
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² Pls refer to Annex 2: Possible Agenda of 2-day Joint Preparatory Meeting on Page 22.

		<p>reports)</p> <p>2-4. 60% of target population for monitoring respond that the relationship between IDPs and their host community improve through this project. (Report on outcome of interviews)</p>	<p>total of 26 days, provision of tools for cleaning³, and organization of joint participatory activities (cleaning campaign) with 100 residents.</p> <p>2-4. 1-day Opinion exchange meetings twice with the total of 40 including community leaders, YLs, and CFPs.</p> <p>2-5. Monitoring through interview with 20 IDPs and 20 HC members regarding positive changes in sanitation/ their perception to the other group, behavioural changes, etc.</p>	
	<p>[Component 3: Provision of psycho-social support and GBV awareness]</p> <p>Protection related environment to the vulnerable IDPs particularly women and children is strengthened through outreach and provision of PSS and awareness on prevention in Gumbo, Mahad and Way Station.</p>	<p>3-1. A total of 90 persons (45 community workers (15 each), 30 CFPs (10 each), 15 community leaders (5 each)) in 3 locations – mainly those who have been trained by the previous project participate in 2-day brush-up training once at each location on PSS and GBV and achieve 70% in the comprehension test. (List of training participants, training report and results of comprehension test)</p> <p>3-2. A total of 1200 IDPs in 3 locations is paid a visit for outreach and PSS is</p>	<p>3-1. Provision of 2-day brush-up training⁴ once on PSS and GBV at each location within 2 months of project commencement.</p> <p>3-2. Execution of outreach to 1200 IDPs and provision of PSS to those who have</p>	<p>✓ The situation in South Sudan would not change to the extent of limiting the access to the project locations.</p> <p>✧ Security in the project area would deteriorate significantly.</p> <p>✧ All social activities would stop due to COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

³ Annex 3: Goods to be provided for Cleaning Campaign on Page 22.

⁴ Annex 4: Possible Agenda of 2-day Brush-up Training on PSS/ GBV on Page 23.

		<p>provided to those whose needs are identified receive PSS. (Client form, and PSS analyses report)</p> <p>3-3. Through the 1-day coordination meeting twice, a collaboration service mapping of referral institutions and service providers and their available services gets updated. (Collaboration service mapping, list of participants, and meeting note)</p> <p>3-4. The broadcasting on GBV prevention awareness messages is made 40 times in 3 locations. (Record of radio broadcast)</p> <p>3-5. 60% of respondents for PSS monitoring answer that they feel a sense of security more through the project than the past. (Report on outcome of interviews)</p>	<p>PSS challenges identified through the outreach.</p> <p>3-3. Organization of 1-day coordination meeting⁵ twice with 10 stakeholders relevant to referral, 15 CWs, and 5 community leaders at each location.</p> <p>3-4. Referral of those whose needs cannot be met by community workers to specialized medical institutions and service providers.</p> <p>3-5. Radio broadcasting on GBV prevention awareness messages.</p> <p>3-6. Monitoring Regular monitoring, data entry and PSS monitoring survey to be conducted. [PSS Monitoring Survey] CWs will interview 30 beneficiaries who received PSS.</p>	
	<p>[Component 4: Application of EWER] The community is able to take initiative in prevention/</p>	<p>4-1. A total of 90 persons (45 community workers (15 each), 30 CFPs (10 each), 15 community leaders (5 each)) in 3 locations participate in 2-day brush-up training on</p>	<p>4-1. Provision of 2-day brush-up training ⁶ on EWER once at each location.</p>	<p>✓ The situation in South Sudan would not change to the extent of limiting the access to the project</p>

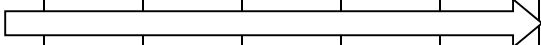
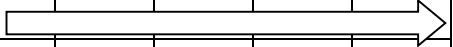
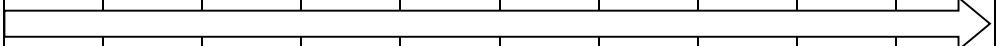
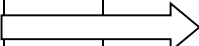
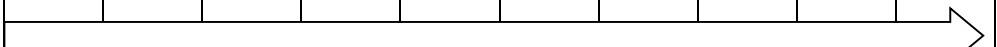




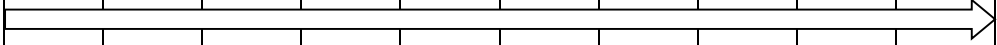
⁵ Annex 5: Possible Agenda for 2-day Coordination Meeting with Referral Institutions and Service Providers on Page 23.

⁶ Annex 6: Possible Agenda for 2-day Brush-up Training on EWER on Page 23.

	<p>mitigation/ resolution of conflict and violence by utilizing the analysis of repeating problems and its effective response as EWER.</p>	<p>EWER once and achieve 70% in the comprehension test. (List of training participants, training report and results of comprehension test)</p> <p>4-2. More than 60% of identified signs of conflict/violence are resolved/ mitigated/ prevented.</p> <p>4-3. 1-day coordination meeting is held twice with 10 CFPs and 5 people from external entities at each location to strengthen a collaboration with external entities for security and conflict/ violence prevention in the area. (Meeting minutes)</p> <p>4-4. Community workers and CFPs confirm at least 5 success stories and share lessons and experiences through the 1-day workshop for opinion exchange twice. (Meeting note, and success stories)</p>	<p>4-2. Regular monitoring for data collection and application of EWER measures.</p> <p>4-3. Organization of 1-day coordination meeting twice at each location with external entities for security and conflict/ violence prevention in the area.</p> <p>4-4. Organization of 1-day opinion exchange workshop twice at each location.</p> <p>4-5. Monitoring REALs staff and Social Workers ensure the equal quality of services of CFPs and CWs by requesting them to use the checklist and will do spot check on CFPs and CWs multiple times. REALs staff inform those who are identified with areas of improvement.</p>	<p>locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Security in the project area would deteriorate significantly. ✧ All social activities would stop due to COVID-19 pandemic.
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Progress Management

Activities for outcome/output	Mont h1	Mont h 2	Mont h 3	Mont h 4	Mont h 5	Mont h 6	Mont h 7	Mont h 8	Mont h 9	Mont h 10
1. Component 1: Capacity development of community leaders and YLs on conflict management										
1-1 Selection of community leaders and YLs	→									
1-2 Conflict management training			→				→			
1-3 Monitoring	→									
2. Component 2: Joint participatory activities for mitigating friction between IDPs and HC										
2-1 Selection of community focal persons and provision of training			→							
2-2 Organization of preparatory meeting for joint participatory activities.				→			→			
2-3 Organization of joint participatory activities with residents.					→					
2-4 Opinion exchange meeting among community leaders, YLs, and CFPs.							→			→
2-5 Monitoring			→							
3. Component 3: Provision of psycho-social support and GBV awareness										
3-1 Provision of brush-up training on PSS and GBV	→									
3-2 Execution of outreach and PSS	→									
3-3 Organization of					→				→	

coordination meeting with stakeholders relevant to referral.										
3-4 Referral of those whose needs cannot be met by community workers to specialized medical institutions and service providers										
3-5 Radio broadcast on GBV prevention awareness messages										
3-6 Monitoring										
4. Component 4: Application of EWER										
4-1 Provision of brush-up training on EWER										
4-2 Regular monitoring and application of EWER										
4-3 Organization of coordination meeting with external entities for security and conflict/ violence prevention in the area.										 
4-4 Organization of opinion exchange workshop										 
4-5 Monitoring										

(1) Component 1: Empowerment of community leaders and youth leaders (YLS) of next generation on conflict management

◆ Expected output

- In the Mangateen district, leaders and YLS who resolve, mitigate, and prevent conflicts and violence inside and outside the IDP camp will be trained as problem-solvers.

◆ Breakdown of beneficiaries

The breakdown is as follows.

Mangateen district			
	IDP	Host community	Total
Youth Leaders (YLS)	14 people	6 people	20 people
Leaders	14 people	6 people	20 people
Total	28 people	12 people	40 people

◆ Detail of activities

1-1. Selection of community leaders and YLS

- 20 leaders (14 IDPs from the Mangateen IDP camp and 6 from their host community) who are preferably at the leadership position in the area will be identified based on the following criterion: (1) being physically and mentally healthy, (2) supporting for the purpose of REALs and having willingness to continue contributing to the project, and (3) having willingness to contribute to the peace and security of the entire region.
- After the full explanation of the project purpose, content of activities, roles and selection criteria of leaders / YLS to the identified leaders, REALs will make the final selection through interviews with recommended candidates from the community.
- Identified leaders, at the leadership position either in the IDP camp or the host community, will be expected to play a role in (1) understanding the overall project, (2) providing advice, and (3) mediating and resolving troubles among beneficiaries.
- Selection criteria of YLS are following:
 - Men and women aged 18-35 who live in the Mangateen IDP camp and agree with the scope of the project.
 - Agreeing with the project purpose and having willingness of constantly contributing to peace of the community.
 - Prioritized category: (1) those who have a history of contribution to the community in the past (not in a financial term), (2) orphans or single-parent family, (3) those who have disabilities or victims of violence in their families, will be considered as priority.
 - The selection will apply the gender ratio with 4:6 (male/female) as much as possible considering that

the male population has decreased significantly in South Sudan due to wars and empowerment of women as community leaders is necessary.

- YLs is expected to share the voice of ethnic groups from which the community leaders are not originated and to reflect it to the decision making and the process of project implementation, taking into account that most leaders are middle-aged men as traditional and social norms in South Sudan with the fair balance of age and gender distribution.
- When planning activities involving both IDP and host community in South Sudan, only IDP was targeted for a long time, and protection cluster etc. recognize that unfair access to humanitarian assistance has ever developed into conflict in the past. To prevent such incidents, setting the ratio of IDP to host community to 7:3 is customary in humanitarian aid projects in South Sudan. In addition, the interview with camp managers in the Mangaten district in August 2021 confirmed that about 70% of the garbage on the street is dumped by IDP and about 30% by the host community. Considering this ratio, we plan to select 14 people from IDP and 6 people from the host community.

1-2. Conflict management training

- REALs will conduct 3-day conflict management training aiming to strengthen the knowledge and practical specialization to prevent/ mitigate/ resolve conflicts and friction to 20 leaders and 20 YLs (total 40) selected from IDP and the host community.
- The greatest attention need to be paid to prevent or escalate further conflicts considering that the IDPs and the host community already have some friction.
- REALs will take gender of targets into account and pay attention to the gender balance of staffs who will be involved in the training to avoid the gender gap.
- REALs will hold a brush-up training two months after the first training, and maximize the impact of mutual lessons by sharing, among the participants, with the achievements through practicing the lessons of the first training, success stories and areas of improvement. It is also expected to strengthen the relationship of participants as future leaders of conflict management beyond their social positions or attributes and REALs will take this opportunity to reflect the areas of improvement into the activities.
- Conflict management expert of REALs will produce the training curricula and materials while considering the current situation of the project site and the lessons from the past projects.

The following is the proposed contents of the training.

<p>Proposed contents of conflict management training (3 days)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of conflicts within the community • Methods of conflict analysis • Comparison of different communication methods by simulation • Non-violent communication method • Method of dialogue and mediation • Role of leaders and YLs • Setting and sharing an aimed vision of the community • Review of methods to prevail non-violent means of communication to the community • Creating a work plan • Role play through a drama
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- REALs will conduct a comprehension test before and after the training and ensure that over 70% of

participants obtain necessary knowledge regarding conflict management.

1-3. Monitoring

- With a questionnaire, REALs will conduct a baseline survey targeting all 40 beneficiaries at the beginning and end of the project. The results will be utilized as a comparison when quantifying the degree of reconciliation of conflict between the host community and the IDPs.
- REALs will also carefully monitor whether or not the selected leaders and YLs can maintain their continuous involvement in the project and will follow-up when necessary for smooth transition to the component 2.

(2) Component 2: Joint participatory activities for mitigating friction between IDPs and their host community

◆ Expected output

- By joint participatory activities between IDP and the host community, their common agenda is solved, and friction is mitigated.

◆ Breakdown of beneficiaries

The breakdown is as follows.

Mangteen district			
	IDP	Host Community	Total
Community focal persons (selected from leaders and YLs)	7 people	3 people	10 people
Other leaders and YLs	21 people	9 people	30 people
Total	28 people	12 people	40 people

◆ Detail of activities

2-1. Selection of community focal persons and provision of training

- Utilizing the lessons of the training in Component 1, IDPs and their host community will jointly play a leading role in resolving problems that cause conflicts between them. The community focal persons (CFPs) will be the key as the center of REALs upcoming activities and will be expected to play a leading role in conflict prevention and resolution in the area through the project implementation progresses.
- After the full explanation of the project purpose, contents, and the expected role of the CFPs in advance, REALs will select 10 people from leaders and YLs in components 1 who have strong will to contribute to the project. Since the CFPs will be a key in such as managing the progress of project, identifying and sharing the problems in the community through the regular monitoring, REALs will determine the selection after full confirmation of their support to the activities of REALs, their commitment for contribution and literacy level in response to the duties and responsibilities as CFPs.
- REALs will make an effort to achieve the gender ratio 4:6 (male/female) as much as possible considering that male population is decreasing due to wars and that empowerment of women as future leaders at the

community is necessary.

- REALs will provide the 1-day training to selected 10 CFPs with focus on the expected role as CFPs, the purpose and importance of monitoring and recording in this project, how to fill in the monitoring form, and the method of handling sensitive information.

2-2. Organization of preparatory meeting for joint participatory activities (cleaning campaign)

- In order to resolve, through joint participatory activities, the problems regarding hygiene and littering that lead to conflicts between the IDP and the host community, REALs will hold a 2-day joint meeting twice in which the leaders and the YLs (total 40 people) are going to discuss and plan solutions and division of labor. Action plans, schedules, etc. for the joint participatory activities will also be discussed here.
- Also, regarding awareness raising to stimulate communities’ participation in joint participatory activities, 3 pairs each of which consists of 1 IDP and 1 from the host community will do the announcement of cleaning campaign days by using a megaphone jointly so as to improve mutual understanding in this process too.
- When proceeding the meetings, it is necessary to pay as much as attention to prevent or escalate further conflicts considering that the IDPs and the host community already have some friction as well as the gender balance.
- Relying on the following draft of meetings, the REALs project manager and the REALs local staff will implement the meetings.

Date	Proposed Contents (draft)
Preparatory meetings for joint participatory activities (2 days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing possible resolutions (creating rules for waste disposal and collection and disseminating the rules, doing joint cleaning activities) • Selecting and prioritizing actions for resolution • Realistic division of labor among the leaders, the YLs, and other stakeholders • Schedules (including rainy seasons, timing of primary events) • Points to remember when doing joint participatory activities • Coordination with CFPs

2-3. Organization of joint participatory activities (cleaning campaign) with residents

- Under the REALs management and arrangement, the leaders and the YLs will encourage residents to participate in the joint cleaning campaign and will lead the activities.
- Considering that the ratio of male population is declining due to wars, REALs will arrange the gender ratio 4:6 (male/female) as much as possible when stimulating participation.
- During the project period, the IDP and the host community will carry out joint cleaning activities twice a month (10 times in total), based on the rules, plans and schedules mentioned above.
- As examples of the joint activities, IDPs and the host community will jointly organize announcement, cleaning, transportation of garbage to the collection site selected as a garbage dump in the area, etc.
- For the joint activities, forming mixed groups of the IDP and people from the host community aims to promote mutual understanding and cooperation.
- REALs will provide the equipment necessary for cleaning and collecting garbage to facilities with high needs such as schools and churches in the IDP camps and the host community so that, under the management

of leaders and the YLs, they can be fully utilized through the project activities.

- If any troubles or conflicts occur during the activities, the leaders and the YLs will play a role of mediation and resolution applying the lessons from the training in the component 1.

2-4. Opinion exchange meeting among community leaders, YLs, and CFPs

- In addition to filling in and submitting the monitoring form, CFPs will give monthly feedbacks to social workers. By doing so, the system will be built in which REALs can smoothly deal with the incidents which may influence on the project.
- During the project period, opinion exchange meetings will be held twice with the leaders and YLs for CFPs to share concerns they identified, and REALs aims at smooth implementation of activities by ensuring the solutions to the shared issues, coordination and arrangement with the concerned.

2-5. Monitoring

- To measure the impact of joint activities done by the IDP and the host community, REALs will interview 20 people randomly selected from the beneficiaries and 20 ordinary residents (total 40 people) at the end of the project.
- Survey parameters will be quantitatively evaluated by focusing on changes in perceptions and behaviors as a result of joint activities. Specifically, the goal is to reach 60% of the respondents confirming that the relationship between the IDP and the host community has improved through the project, including changes in the sanitary environment, which is the common issue, changes in perceptions of the other group, and changes in behavior.
- Regarding the subject of hearing, we have to be careful not to generate a bias within ethnicity, attributes (host community or IDP, etc.), gender, age, etc., and social workers from the Ministry of Education and Gender Social Welfare will support the monitoring.
- If a good case is identified in the survey, we will specify it in the report as a success story and use it widely for awareness raising on the ground and public relations in Japan.

(3) Component 3: Provision of Psychosocial Support (PSS) and GBV Awareness

◆ Expected output

- Outreach, PSS provision and preventive awareness enhance the protection environment for more vulnerable IDPs, especially women and children.

◆ Breakdown of beneficiaries

The breakdown is as follows.

	Gumbo district	Way Station district	Mahad district	Total
Community worker	15	15	15	45
Community focal person	10	10	10	30

Leader	5	5	5	15
IDP receiving outreach	400	400	400	1,200
Participants from related referral organizations	10	10	10	30
Toral	440	440	440	1,320

◆ Detail of activities

3-1. Provision of Brush-up Training on PSS and GBV

- As the social unrest of IDP camps and the associated problems such as GBV continue to be serious due to the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, REALs will continue the PSS and early warning and early response efforts (EWER) from the previous project. In addition to outreach and PSS from the previous project, REALs will carry out 2-day brush-up training on outreach and PSS within two months after the commencement, and share effective approaches, lessons learned, and areas for improvement.
- The main targets are total of 90 people in the three districts such as community workers (15 each), community focal persons (10 each), and leaders (5 each) who were trained in the previous project.
- Selection considers a male-female ratio of 4: 6 as much as possible, due to the decreasing of male population due to the civil war and the need to empower women as leaders of the community.
- Although the attributes and selection criteria are based on Component 2, here is the summary of the main target in this component who have been selected in the previous project in principle.

Community worker (CW)	In each of the three districts, REALs will select 10 CWs (30 people in total). who are appropriate for problem-solving and psychosocial consideration with fair distribution of gender, age, and tribe as well as the literacy level. The project basically targets CWs who have been trained in the previous project; however, REALs will remove those who do not meet the criterion of technical expert including their abilities, motivation, and ethics. If there is a shortage of personnel who meets the selection criteria, another selection will be conducted based on new criteria. The expected role of CWs is to identify outreached residents who need psychosocial support due to conflict and violence and to provide support for solving problems and referrals to relevant institutions.
Community focal person (CFP)	REALs will choose total of 30 IDP (10 in each district), mainly from leaders and YLs from the previous project who are motivated and can continue to participate in the project. The leaders are involved in the management of the community within the camp. The selection criterion among the leaders trained by REALs by 2021 would be that they actively participate as a leader in the communal work, and in principle and that they still reside in the camp. If the number of those who meet the criteria does not reach the target, REALs will select, based on their capacities and willingness, those who left the leadership function or newly take the leadership position regardless of the criterion. In principle, YLs for this project would be men and women at the age from 18 to 35, who still live in the camp among the YLs trained by REALs by 2021 and who agree with the purpose of the project.

	According to the actual ethnic composition of the community, (1) host community, (2) internally displaced persons due to the 2013 conflict and (3) due to the 2016 conflict are included. In addition, the following is considered as prioritized categories: (1) those who have past contributions to community activities, (2) orphans, single-parent families and (3) persons with disabilities or victims in their families. The role to play is as described above.
Leader	The project target the elders residing the camp who have been trained by REALs by 2021 and who have influence in coordination without functioning as CFPs. If the number of those who meet the criteria does not reach the target, REALs will select, based on their capacities and willingness, those who left the leadership function or newly take the leadership position regardless of the criterion. The role to play is as described above.

- Based on the following training plan, staff of REALs South Sudan will prepare necessary materials and proceed under the supervision of REALs psychosocial expert.

Schedule	PSS/GBV training contents (draft)
Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSS-related symptoms because of COVID-19 and the latest status of GBV • Sharing PSS issues with the most frequent cases and cases requiring advice on response • Case introduction of practical methods that were effective in the past (at least 3 cases each)
Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-care of Counselor • Sharing of areas of improvements in outreach methods • Latest status of collaboration and response with referral related institutions/ organizations

- Comprehension test will be conducted to ensure that over 70% training participant have the necessary knowledge for PSS and GBV.
- If a highly effective case can be identified in the past efforts during this training, it will be recorded as a success story after getting a consent from the persons of the case on their privacy.

3-2. Execution of Outreach and PSS

- Collaborative solution could be more effective with CWs, CFPs and leaders depending on the type and situation of the events (human relations, family relations, living environment) that caused the psychosocial problem. REALs will give maximum consideration to the privacy of the parties concerned and will apply collaborative approach only when the consent is obtained.
- In addition to outreach, the PSS will be provided for identified cases from the community, requests by the individual, and through monitoring by CFPs. The contents and results of each consultation case will be filled in the client form improved by the expert.
- In the three districts, CWs (15 each) will provide PSS to IDPs with psychosocial challenges identified through outreach. These areas are highly appropriate as the target, since the needs for further psychosocial support has been confirmed in the previous project due to the aggravation of GBV combined with the influence of COVID-19, and to support the sustainable activities of the trained CWs. In this project period, REALs will share and improve the knowledge to respond more effectively based on understanding the needs of clients who have specific psychosocial/ violence issues such as GBV, which are increasing in the

community.

3-3. Organization of coordination meeting with stakeholders relevant to referral

- Based on the list of the referral related institutions/ organizations from the previous project, REALs will conduct a mapping and update information on related organizations with their available services that provide medical and protection-related services to the clients including the victims of GBV who need referral in Gumbo, Mahad, and Way Station.
- The coordination meeting with a total of 30 people (including 10 from referral-related organizations, 15 community workers, and 5 leaders) twice during the project period aims to strengthen collaboration and conduct more efficient referrals by sharing challenges and discussing the areas of improvements between the community and referral organizations.
- Based on the following agenda, the REALs Programme Manager and national staff will prepare and proceed with necessary materials.

Schedule	Proposed agenda of coordination meeting (draft)
Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of this project, purpose of strengthening collaboration and expected outcome • Self-introduction including fields of services by each institution/ organization • Confirmation of referral process (form) and workflow for follow-up
Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of success / failure examples using actual cases • Identify issues related to collaboration for existing support in the community • Creation and agreement of collaboration mapping and service list

- REALs will continue its participation in protection cluster and SGBV sub-cluster meetings as well as 5W and clarify the division of roles and the collaboration mechanism in the with related partner organizations in the project sites. In addition, REALs will proactively contribute to information sharing and capacity building of the entire cluster through creating and sharing outcome of the project and its analysis reports.

3-4. Implementation of referrals to related organizations

- REALs will swiftly refer to medical institutions and professional support with people with high protection needs and risks that cannot be handled by CWs and see a doctor to support them if it necessary.
- Referral institutions/ organizations include community-based groups that provide medical services and counseling to victims of violence including GBV in the community. REALs will reselect and screen referral institutions/ organizations based on their available support to identified clients with protection needs based on the list of referral institutions updated in the previous project. In addition, REALs will make concrete improvement plans with identified bottleneck and efficient/ effective referrals through an opinion exchange meeting with referral institutions/ organizations 1) with a large number of referrals in the previous project, 2) with referral needs but poor clients satisfaction or 3) whose referrals did not function effectively and efficiently.
- The community worker will trace their clients at least once to see if the referral institutions/ organizations provided proper support and share the information of findings with the social workers and REALs through

the client form. The information shall be reflected in the regular update of the mapping with related organizations.

3-5. Radio broadcast on GBV prevention awareness messages

- This activity targets residents in the three districts, especially those who lack knowledge of GBV and other violence and who do not realize themselves as perpetrators or victims.
- REALs will conduct awareness activities through the radio based on the awareness plan and messages formulated in the previous project. The main purpose is to disseminate concerns and response regarding GBV, REALs initiatives and how to access support in the area. It is the best feasible means for awareness under COVID-19 with a large number of listeners without requiring a large-scale gathering in the area.
- The project will select radio stations and programs that are appropriate for provision of information on issues of conflict, violence, and protection with wider audience in the area, utilizing lessons from the activities of the previous project. To avoid requests for support from other locations beyond the project site, the selection will give priority to the local stations being listened to in the camp, and broadcasting will be conducted in the local language (Juba Arabic).
- The radio message will be broadcasted multiple times in convenient time of the victims of violence identified by the PSS expert in the previous project. REALs will ensure that the radio broadcast is in place and get the sound source if possible. It is assumed that the content of about 5 minutes will be broadcasted 40 times, and the project will try to reach beneficiaries of different profile by broadcasting at different times and days of the week.
- During the regular monitoring, the CFPs will gather the reaction to the awareness message through the radio – whether they listened to it or not, the degree of understanding its content, and whether they have talked about the message to others.

3-6. Monitoring

- Information which contain outreach, PSS activity and the result of referral will be reported to REALs national staff members after the data entry to the database. Upon the confirmation of its accuracy, it will be reported to the PSS expert who will make a quarterly analysis.
- Through monitoring, REALs will make prompt adjustment to reflect onto the project as soon as changes are observed e.g., one of the referral institutions terminates its service.

➤ PSS Monitoring Survey

- The project will choose 30 people from the PSS beneficiaries and conduct interviews either via phone or face-to-face after the completion of the project. At the beginning of the interview, interviewers will obtain from the interviewees with the consent on cooperation to the survey after explaining the purpose of the survey, the scope of questions and confidentiality of the information.
- The means of interview is preferably face-to-face and switched to via phone considering the situation of COVID-19 as necessary.
- Regarding cases of beneficiaries who have finished the support from the project, REALs will summarize

success stories and lesson learned in a monthly report only after confirming with the beneficiaries that there is no problem on referring their private information and privacy in the report.

(4) Component4: Implementation of Early Warning and Early Response (EWER)

◆ Expected output

- Through the analysis and utilization of EWER, problems which occur most likely and effective response, conflict and violence will be prevented, mitigated, and solved with the community initiatives.

◆ Breakdown of beneficiaries

The breakdown is as follows.

	Gumbo district	Way Station district	Mahad district	Total
Community worker	15	15	15	45
Community focal person	10	10	10	30
Leader	5	5	5	15
Security related stakeholders	10	10	10	30
TOTAL	40	40	40	120

◆ Detail of activities

4-1. Provision of brush-up training on EWER in three locations

- REALs continue its effort on PSS and EWER from the previous project since social unrest in the IDP camps and its associated problems such as GBV continue to be serious due to prolonged COVID-19 pandemic.
- While outreach and PSS from the previous project is ongoing, REALs will conduct 2-day brush-up training on outreach and PSS 4 months after the commencement of the project, and share the effective approach, lessons learned and areas of improvement.
- The training target a total of 30 people per location – CWs (15 each), CFPs (10 each), leaders (5 each) from Gumbo, Mahad, and Way Station. The attributes and selection criteria of each category are as described above in the Component 3.
- Based on the result of data collection and analysis regarding the conflict and violence from the previous project, the project aims to create a synergistic effect by 1) improving the database, 2) identifying the effective EWER mechanism in response to the typical conflict and violence patterns in the area, 3) providing the result as feedback to the trained personnel and the community, and 4) reflecting the result into the awareness activity.
- Based on the following training plan, staff of REALs South Sudan will prepare and proceed with necessary materials under the supervision of REALs conflict prevention expert and database expert.

Schedule	Proposed contents of brush-up training for EWER (draft)
Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of internalizing the methods of outreach, basic knowledge of GBV, the technique of EWER and official communication skill • Mediation method with high rate of conflict resolution and signs based on the findings and lessons from the previous project.
Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing of Day 1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of how to fill in and manage the monitoring sheet • Refreshing the collaboration and response with related stakeholders • Confirmation of the target for this project and implementing procedure under COVID-19 pandemic
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- We will conduct the comprehension test and confirm more than 70% training participants have gained knowledge about EWER through the training.

4-2. Regular Monitoring, Data Entry of PSS & EWER and sharing of feedback

- 10 CFPs per location conduct the regular monitoring in their area of responsibility.
- Because Community focal persons consist of leaders and YLs who take conflict prevention training, expected take actions for the indication of violence by knowledge which they got so far and experiences of conflict prevention activity.
- CFPs will conduct regular monitoring in turn while keeping a record of the situation of their community based on the monitoring indicators and make efforts for conflict prevention and resolution by practicing EWER.
- The project will contribute to the effective risk mitigation by verifying, during the brush-up training, with the CFPs on the identified signs of conflict and violence and its effective methods of prevention/ mitigation/ resolution from the previous project and by applying of preventive measures against the alerted problems/ signs/ causes which each project site identified.
- In addition to the response of CFPs, CWs will accompany the clients to the referral institutions/ organizations to arrange the appropriate PSS and specialized support including the medical treatment in case if it is determined that appropriate PSS is necessary for the victims of child abuse or GBV as well as persons with high risk of violence, among the identified cases of conflict and violence.
- CFPs need the follow-up and the documentation as evidence of quality of support service and appropriate response from the referral institutions/ organizations once the referral is made.
- Data entry of gathered info by CFPs will be conducted by a newly recruited data entry clerk.
- REALs conflict prevention expert will analyze the data and share recommendations of the effective signs and early response measures for prevention of conflict and violence. The project will contribute to further prevention of conflict and violence and the improvement of safety and security by encouraging the community to practice the recommendations.

4-3. Coordination meeting with stakeholders for security and conflict/ violence prevention

- The project will target 45 people in total - 30 CFPs and 15 officials of stakeholders for security and conflict/ violence prevention. Though external officials are different in each community, municipality officials, cluster personnel, police, and military personnel should have knowledge of conflict prevention and security improvement.
- In order to enhance the relationship between the stakeholders of conflict and violence prevention and the community, REALs will organize an opinion exchange meeting twice in each district during the project period.

- The first meeting shall provide some briefing on the activities of REALs, PSS to the vulnerable communities and how to deal with the community considering that some members of stakeholders would participate in the REALs project for the first time. REALs will make it easier to understand the issues unique to each community by reflecting the characteristics and challenges of each project location which the previous project analyzed. Among the YLs and leaders trained in the past projects, the project will encourage the participation of those who have not become CFPs or CWs in order to increase the sustainability of the project since the previous project witnessed their initiatives in contributing to the prevention and resolution of conflict and violence proactively.

4-4. Organization of opinion exchange meeting

- The project will organize an opinion exchange meeting quarterly from the 2nd quarter for CFPs and CWs in each project location to review their activities and exchange information.
- Participants will share their experiences and opinions on violence and PSS issues in each project area which have been identified in the past projects. They will also review and discuss on areas of improvements for response of EWER and policies for future activities. Among the YLs and leaders trained in the past projects, the project will consider the participation of those with high potential of positive influence who did not function as CFPs or CWs.

4-5. Monitoring

- REALs staff and experts will improve the checklist from the previous project to avoid the gap of EWER quality among CFPs and CWs. REALs staff and social workers will monitor the performance of all CFPs and CWs multiple times with the checklist and disclose the result for each and everyone. REALs staff or social workers will inform the person individually in case of the needs for improvement.

Annex 1: Possible Agenda of 3-day Conflict Management Training

- Type and case of conflict/ friction affecting the IDPs and their host community in Mangateen
- Methods of conflict analysis
- DO NO HARM principle
- Comparison of various communication means in role play
- Non-violent communication
- Methods of dialogue and mediation in role play
- Expected role of community leaders and youth leaders
- Identification and development of expected communal visions
- Development of methods in roll-out of non-violent communication in the community

Annex 2: Possible Agenda of 2-day Joint Preparatory Meeting

- Discussion on various proposal for solutions to the garbage issue such as development of rules for garbage dumping/ collection/ transportation, joint cleaning campaign, negotiating with the municipality for the government garbage collection vehicles to reach to Managateen, etc.
- Prioritization and agreeing on actions for solutions
- Expected roles and division of responsibilities/ labour of community leaders, YLs, other stakeholders
- Review of various options of contribution in the form of money or labour considering the voice of IDPs for lack of cash and the host community for accepting to pay cash to sustain this joint campaign
- Timeline for actions considering the rainy season, major holidays, etc.
- Concerns/ potential challenges to be aware of
- DO NO HARM principle
- Collaboration with community focal persons
- Formation of committee if agreed among participants, etc.

Annex 3: Goods to be provided for Cleaning Campaign

#	Goods	Qty
1	Plastic containers (240 litter)	15 pcs
2	Trash bags	50 packets
3	Large shovel	50 pcs
4	Small shovel	70 pcs
5	Gumboots	120 pcs
6	Raincoat	120 pcs
7	Overall for those who accept the role of dirty work in swampy areas	50 pcs

Annex 4: Possible Agenda of 2-day Brush-up Training on PSS/ GBV

[Day 1]

- Psycho-social symptoms influenced by COVID-19 pandemic
- Latest trend of GBV in the area
- Sharing of 3 cases for effective responses per location and documentation of success stories for highly effective responses based upon the consent of the beneficiaries of the cases.

[Day 2]

- Introduction of self-care
- Areas of improvement for outreach methods
- Latest collaboration with referral relevant institutions/ service providers

Annex 5: Possible Agenda for 2-day Coordination Meeting with Referral Institutions and Service Providers

[Day 1]

- Introduction of the project, objectives and expected outcome of collaboration
- Introduction of each institution/ organization and available services for the project beneficiaries
- Referral process and forms to be used, confirmation of workflow for follow-up

[Day 2]

- Sharing of actual examples for success and failure
- Brainstorming on challenges for collaborative support available in the community
- Preparation of collaborative service mapping (Who Does What Where) and list of service provision

Annex 6: Possible Agenda for 2-day Brush-up Training on EWER

[Day 1]

- Method of outreach, basic knowledge on GBV, techniques on EWER
- Confirmation of knowledge on official communication skills
- Signs identified through the past project and mediation methods with high rate of solutions

[Day 2]

- Lessons and wrap up of Day 1
- How to fill in the monitoring sheet
- Update on collaboration with stakeholders
- Target during the project and management of EWER