



**COMMUNITY BASED PROTECTION RISK ANALYSIS AND
MITIGATION COMMUNITY LEADERS TRAINING REPORT 2020**

Longechuk County Upper Nile State, South Sudan

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

Coalition for Humanity is a National Not for Profit organization whose mission is to save lives, alleviate suffering, built resilience of the vulnerable people, through programmes like Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation, Protection/GBV, WASH, Food Security and Livelihoods, Health and Nutrition programs and using strategies like community capacity building, Social Behaviour Change Communication, market linkages, advocacy and governance to enhance contextualized innovative solutions for service delivery in Emergency Response and Sustainable development in South Sudan. Coalition for Humanity gives priority to protection and gender-based violence. The community must feel secure for them to achieve other development goals. Sustained efforts by humanitarian actors and partners are required to meet the needs of affected population.

The concept of protection encompasses all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e. human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law)."

This report is about community trainings conducted by Coalition for Humanity aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e., International Human Rights Law (IHRL), International Humanitarian Law, International Refugee law (IRL). The training aimed to mainstream protection by incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety, and dignity in humanitarian aid. It is the responsibility of all humanitarian actors including community leaders to help ensure that humanitarian aid should be delivered using a protection lens by incorporating the key elements of Protection Mainstreaming such as:

- Safety, Dignity, and Avoid Causing Harm
- Meaningful Access – based on need and without barriers
- Accountability to affected population
- Inclusion of people with disabilities and vulnerable groups

Participation and empowerment of local leaders' capacities to response to protection risks and other GBV issues that affect mostly women, girls and is key. There was need to support individuals and groups who are particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services, and understand how the community feels about accessing those services.

This report has 4 sections, section 1 is for training for local authority in community-based protection mechanisms, section 2 is the training of teachers, section 3 is the training of women leaders and section 4 is the training of youth leaders.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A total of 40 leaders were trained in community-based protection mechanisms. The participants represented local authority, women leaders, youth leaders and teachers. The general aim of the training was to identify protection risks in the community, come up with ways of monitoring protection concerns, risk mitigation, analysis, and protection reporting. Every group of leaders developed a referral mechanism and an awareness strategy for protection and GBV concerns. The training was based on adult learning principles, teach back method, group discussions presentations, participatory method demonstration and storytelling were some of the methods that were employed in content delivery. The facilitators used training manual on community-based protection mechanisms developed by Coalition for Humanity.

The teachers were equipped with knowledge on how to assess the protection risks surrounding children in the community or schools, to mitigate risks and raise awareness in the community and the schools, help strengthen capacity of community members in community-based child protection mechanisms and key stakeholders responsible for preventing and responding to child protection concerns by coming up with locally based solutions. After the training, women leaders would be able to identify protection risks and other GBV issues that would mostly affect women and girls in their communities. The women leaders were also expected to find possible ways to effectively respond to such risks as well as advocate against them and also ensure that women's rights to equal participation in community and ready to take up leadership roles and participate in decision-making. The youth were also equipped with knowledge and skills to assess and identify protection risks affecting children and youths in the community and come up with localized solutions to address such concerns.

All trainings ended with the development of a protection referral path way, formation of a community-based protection committee and an awareness raising plan. The leaders were introduced to awareness raising tools and protection monitoring template to be able to use during door-to-door visit.

SUMMARY OF THE TRAININGS

Overview of the trainings

The community leaders training on protection concerns in the community was conducted in Mathiang Payam on 28th July, 2020 from 9:00 am to 2:35pm. The participants were community leaders from 8 different Bomas of Mathiang Payam i.e. New site, Phalang-A, Relbeck, Boryuween, mathiang, Kuemboor, Phalang-B and Pechweeng. A total of 10 participants attended from each group. The overall objective of the training was to equip the community leaders with knowledge on how to identify and assess protection concerns, to identify the people who would be most affected in the society by the protection issues, to find out ways on how to mitigate the risks and raise awareness in the community, ways on how best to support and strengthen capacity of community members in community-based protection mechanisms and to identify key stakeholders who would be responsible for preventing and responding to protection concerns by coming up with possible solutions. The facilitators used training manuals, marker pens, flip charts and short hand notebook during the training.

Objectives of the Local Authority Training

1. To identify and list all protection issues in the community and find out the most affected people in the society by such protection issues
2. To identify and list factors that would have led to the protection issues / key contributors
3. To identify any barriers to attaining safety and protection for the community
4. To develop a local referral mechanism/ solution path way out of the problem
5. To identify all possible solutions to such protection issues i.e. what needs to be done including involvement of
6. stakeholders in handling protection concerns (women, girls, youth, military leaders through community forums/public participations and dialogue/meeting)
7. To find out availability of laws, policies and rules at community level that if enhanced will improve the safety and protection of the community members
8. To find out availability of community structures that promote Community based Protection mechanisms
9. To develop an awareness strategy for protection

Training Modules for Local Authority

Module 1: Participants introduction and official opening of the workshop

Module 2: The roles of local authorities in protection

Module 3: Identifying protection concerns and their causes

Module 4: Factors that have led to these protection issues / key contributors/ barriers

Module 5: Developing a local referral mechanism/ solution pathway

Module 6: Appointment of committee leaders and development of awareness strategy.

Overview of Teachers Training

Teachers training were on how to assess protection concerns affecting children in the community was conducted in Mathiang Payam on 29th July, 2020 from 9:00 am to 2:35pm. The participants were school teachers drawn from Udier and Mathiang Payams. Each Payam had 5 representatives hence there were a total of 10 participants who attended the training. The overall objective of the training was to equip teachers with knowledge on how to assess the protection risks surrounding children in the community or schools, to mitigate risks and raise awareness in the community and the schools, help strengthen capacity of community members in community-based child protection mechanisms and key stakeholders responsible for preventing and responding to child protection concerns by coming up with locally based solutions. The facilitators used flip charts, marker pens and other training materials such as short hand notebooks during the training.

Objectives of Teachers Training

1. To identify and list all protection issues affecting the community and school children in particular.
2. To identify and list factors that have led to these protection issues / key contributors.
3. To identify any barriers to attaining safety and protection for the children.
4. To identify all possible solutions to such protection issues, i.e. what needs to be done
5. To develop an awareness and advocacy strategy on how to reach school children.

Training modules for Teachers

Module 1: Introduction to protection.

Module 2: The role of teachers in Protection.

Module 3: Identifying protection issues affecting school children.

Module 4: Identifying possible solutions to attaining safety and protection for the children and available laws.

Module 5: Develop a local referral mechanism/ solution path.

Module 6: Developing an awareness and advocacy strategy on child protection risk identification and mitigation

Overview of Women leaders Training

The Women leaders training was conducted on 17th September, 2020 from 9:00 am to 3:00pm in Mathiang Payam. The meeting was held at Coalition for Humanity Compound. A total of 10 women leaders drawn from 10 Bomas within Mathiang Payam (Matar, New site, Palkach, Phalang A and B, Kuembor, Paytaath, Boryuwen, etc.) participated. The training had an overall objective of building the capacity of the women leaders to be able to identify protection risks and other GBV issues that would mostly affect women and girls in their communities. The women leaders were also expected to find possible ways to effectively respond to such risks and issues by identifying locally available solutions as well as advocate against them and also ensure that women's rights to equal participation in community affairs was respected including encouraging and supporting other women to take up leadership roles or participate in decision-making on an equal platform with men. During the training the facilitators used flip charts, marker pens and other training materials such as short hand notebooks which were distributed to all participants during the training.

Objectives for the Women Leaders Training

1. To identify and list all protection issues affecting women
2. To identify and list factors that would lead to protection issues / the key contributors.
3. To identify any barriers to attaining safety and protection for women.
4. To identify all possible solutions to protection issues affecting women
5. To develop an awareness strategy on how to reach and empower women

Expected Outputs

1. Women leaders would identify and list all protection issues affecting women.
2. Women leaders would identify and list possible factors that would contribute to protection concerns.
3. Barriers to attaining safety and protection for women would be identified
4. The women leaders would identify possible solutions towards addressing protection issues affecting women in the community.
5. The women leaders would come up with workable awareness strategy that would help reach and empower women.

Training modules for Women Leaders

Module 1: Introduction and official opening of the Workshop

Module 2: Definition of Protection

Module 3: The role of women Leaders in Protection

Module 4: Identifying Protection concerns and their causes

Module 5: Factors Leading to Protection Issues

Module 6: Developing a Local Referral Mechanism/solution path

Module 7: Identification of possible solutions towards attainment of safety and protection of women through available community structures.

Overview of the Youth Leaders Training

The youth leaders training was conducted in Mathiang Payam at the Community Centre on 16th November, 2020 from 9:00 am to 2:30pm. The workshop participants were key influential youth leaders both adolescent boys and girls drawn from different Bomas (Phalang A and B, New site, Paytath, Matar, Relbek, Buryowen, Kuembor, Mathiang and Payweng) in Mathiang Payam. A total of 11 participants attended the training i.e. 8 males and 3 females. The overall objective of the training was to equip the youth with knowledge and skills to assess and identify protection risks affecting children and youths in the community and come up with localized solutions to address such concerns.

Objectives for Youth Leaders Training

1. To identify and list all protection issues in the community that affect youths
2. To identify and list factors that lead/contribute to protection issues (key contributors)
3. To find out the role of the youth in creating a conducive/protective environment for the wider community (Talk about them not misusing their arms to rape women and girls, harassment, cattle raiding, revenge killings etc.)
4. To identify barriers towards attainment of safety and protection for the youth
5. To identify possible solutions to protection issues, i.e. what needs to be done
6. To develop an awareness strategy on how to reach youths on issues of protection

Training modules for Youth Leaders

Module 1: Introduction

Module 2: Definition of protection

Module 3: The role of youth Leaders in protection

Module 4: Identifying protection concerns and their causes

Module 5: Factors that lead to protection issues

Module 6: Protection solutions, available laws and community structures

Module 7: Developing a local referral mechanism

Module 8: Appointment of committee leaders and

Module 9: Awareness strategy/Way forward

ANNEX 1: COMMUNITY LEADERS TRAINING



Community based protection risk analysis and mitigation local authority training report
Longechuk County, Upper Nile State

Date: 28th July, 2020
Payam: Mathiang
Venue: Mathiang Community Hall

Overview of the workshop

The community leaders training on protection concerns in the community was conducted in Mathiang Payam on 28th July, 2020 from 9:00 am to 2:35pm. The participants were community leaders from 8 different Bomas of Mathiang Payam i.e. New site, Phalang-A, Relbeck, Boryuween, mathiang, Kuemboor, Phalang-B and Pechweeng. A total of 10 participants attended. The overall objective of the training was to equip the community leaders with knowledge on how to identify and assess protection concerns, to identify the people who would be most affected in the society by the protection issues, to find out ways on how to mitigate the risks and raise awareness in the community, ways on how best to support and strengthen capacity of community members in community-based protection mechanisms and to identify key stakeholders who would be responsible for preventing and responding to protection concerns by coming up with possible solutions. The facilitators used training manuals, marker pens, flip charts and short hand notebook during the training.

Training Objectives

1. To identify and list all protection issues in the community and find out the most affected people in the society by such protection issues
2. To identify and list factors that would have led to the protection issues / key contributors
3. To identify any barriers to attaining safety and protection for the community
4. To develop a local referral mechanism/ solution path way out of the problem
5. To identify all possible solutions to such protection issues i.e. what needs to be done including involvement of stakeholders in handling protection concerns (women, girls, youth, military leaders through community forums/public participations and dialogue/meeting)
6. To find out availability of laws, policies and rules at community level that if enhanced will improve the safety and protection of the community members
7. To find out availability of community structures that promote Community based Protection mechanisms
8. To develop an awareness strategy for protection

Training modules

Module 1: Participants introduction and official opening of the workshop

Module 2: The roles of local authorities in protection

Module 3: Identifying protection concerns and their causes

Module 4: Factors that have led to these protection issues / key contributors/ barriers

Module 5: Developing a local referral mechanism/ solution pathway

Module 6: Appointment of committee leaders and development of awareness strategy.

Training methodologies: Teach back

Facilitators used a number of methodologies to encourage active participation throughout the training as follows:

- 1. Group discussions:** Participants were divided into small groups of 5-6 members. Each group was allocated particular questions for discussion. In each group, a secretary/note taker was appointed to note down key points/findings from the discussions which were later presented to the rest of the participants. During the presentations, the presenter made clarifications to questions that came up with back up support from group members and facilitators
- 2. Presentations:** Team leaders from each group presented discussion outcomes as other group members followed through the presentations. Whenever there were questions the presenters responded positively with back up from the respective group members as well as facilitators
- 3. Participatory method;** participants were given freedom and time to express their views on each topic whenever the facilitator posed a question. Everyone's view was respected with positive reinforcement from facilitators.
- 4. Demonstration;** the facilitators used several illustrations including drawings to ensure participants understood key concepts through visualization.
- 5. Story telling;** the facilitators used various story references to ensure participants understood and borrowed the positivity of the stories in their current situations (traditional referral pathways)

Introduction and official opening of the workshop

Participants introduced themselves by stating their names, the Boma which they came from and the leadership position which they held in the community. After participants' introductions, CH staff i.e. the two protection officers and one caseworker also introduced themselves to the participants and thereafter the participants were asked to state some of their expectations during and after the workshop which were given as follows;

1. To acquire Knowledge and skills on protection.
2. To know how to identify protection concerns.
3. To share experiences with others.
4. To know what they would be taught.
5. To receive certificates of participation.
6. To receive T-shirts for visibility so that the community would know about their training by CH.

After introductions, ground rules were set and participants allocated responsibilities after which the training sessions kicked off through official opening remarks by The ROSS County Director, Mr. Yien Kuan who started by thanking CH for the job they had done in Longechuk through implementation of general protection. He said they had never been taught anything related to protection, how to identify or even to assess the risks related to protection in the community. He expressed his happiness and encouraged CH to continue reaching out to more people in the community with the same messages. He finally promised that they will go down in the community and talk about the protection issues that would be affecting people in the community and also advocate for a lasting change.

Identifying protection concerns and their causes

The participants were asked by the facilitator to identify some of the protection issues that affected people in the community, and the facilitator wrote all the answers in the flip chart. The following issues were mentioned;

1. Insecurity due to cattle raiding or communal violence.
2. Lack of enough water points and food in the community.
3. Child protection issues
4. GBV issues in the community
5. Land and property issues
6. Youth are idle without work
7. Domestic violence
8. Flooding during rainy seasons
9. Lack of rules and laws (justices)

After the community leaders had mentioned some of the protection concerns in the community, the facilitator clarified to them, the ones which the project considered protection issues and were to be discussed further.

The following the protection concerns plus their examples were discussed with the participants.

Protection concern	Examples of such concerns in the community
1. General insecurity	Communal violence, revenge killings fight over resources, girls' dowries, pregnancies etc
2. Lack of access to basic needs	Lack of Food, education Lack of water, sanitation and medical services Malnutrition among the children
3. Child protection	Some families in the community don't allow their children to go to school. Girl child forced to get married at an early age. Father forcing girls to get married to someone they have not chosen. Lack of school feeding program.

Protection concern	Examples of such concerns in the community
4. Gender based violence	<p>Domestic and Intimate partner violence among wives and husbands.</p> <p><i>Discriminating children at home because they are male or female where the community give first priority to male.</i></p> <p>Treating people differently in the community based on their position or status.</p> <p>Early and forced marriages in the community.</p>
5. Housing, Land and property	<p>Unmarried women not being able to inherit land</p> <p>Widows are not allowing to own land property in the community after they lose their husband unless if she has a mature son.</p>
6. Youth are idle in the community.	<p>Lack of income generating activities</p> <p>Lack of farming tools</p> <p>Lack of fishing equipment.</p>
7. Domestic Violence	<p>Husband and wife fighting</p> <p>Children and parents fighting</p> <p>Children and children in a family fighting among themselves</p> <p>Extended family members fighting among themselves</p>
8. Displacement	<p>Flooding during rainy seasons</p> <p>Lack of good shelter</p>
9. Lack of rules and law	<p>There are no proper policies put in place to handle any kind of violation cases in the community.</p>

Factors that have led to these protection issues / key contributors/ barriers

The community leaders were asked by the facilitator to identify what would lead to the challenges they had identified and the facilitator wrote all the answers in the flip chart as shown in the table below.

Protection concerns	Contributing factors	Barriers
General insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political issues • Communal violence • Cattle raiding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unresolved issues among the community leading to revenge killings. • Lack of sufficient laws to address the issues. • Culture.
Lack of access to basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop destruction during conflict. • People not cultivating due to flood. • Lack of source of income. • Distance to Water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Lack of seeds and lack of enough sources of water.
Child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools not available or too far. • Parents want children to work and support the family at home • Girls are source of wealth • Children have been raped on the way to school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one wants to pay school fee for the school going children. • Lack of source of income for parents and Culture which dictates that girls get married early.
Gender based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender differences. • Harmful gender norms. • Alcoholism • Poverty and conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of rules and policy in the community
Housing Land and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women/widows not accessing or owning land. • Past conflict leading to resentment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture and beliefs that a woman should not own land • Lack of sufficient laws to handle community issue.

Protection concerns	Contributing factors	Barriers
Youth are idle in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No education backgrounds • lack of farming tools and lack of fishing equipment. • Lack of youth center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denial of education for children resulted on poverty and illiteracy in the community.
Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources • Disrespect and • Child labor in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of redress mechanisms for victims of domestic violence
Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding during rain seasons • Lack of good shelter • Lack of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of NGO responding during flood • Lack of permanent houses
Lack of rules and laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elders in the community don't want to change anything in the culture.

Develop a local referral mechanism/ solution pathway

The facilitator clarified the meaning of the word referral to the participants by mentioning that it was the process of noticing a concern in the community and deciding that action needed to be taken and reporting that concern to someone who would be having relevant responsibility. This might be directly or by giving information to the family about where they should go for further help. Referral mechanisms were said to be essential both to managing services within sectors (such as health, education or justice systems) and for supporting referrals across services. In particular, effective referral systems were necessary to support effective case management by skilled service providers responding to complex individual child or family vulnerabilities. The facilitator then asked the participants to list the available services in the community that were being provided by partners and other relevance bodies.

They listed the following services were stated;

1. WASH provided by RI
2. Health provided by RI
3. Protection/Counselling services provided by CH.
4. Legal services provided by local courts or police.
5. Seeds provided by UNKEA
6. Food provided by World Food Programme and distributed by World Vision
7. Nutrition provided by RI

The participants agreed that any issues in the community that would relate to the above would be reported to the relevant partners or relevant community structure as listed above. However, it was agreed that rape cases will follow the following procedure for GBV survivors;

1. Report to CH community caseworker or protection officer after seeking consent of the survivor and this reporting should be done by a mature woman or women leader in the community after consent of survivor. This would help avoid exposing the survivor to further harm and shame in the community.
2. At CH, the survivor will be provided with counselling, PSS and further referral for medical services;
3. After medical services, Survivors will be taken to police to fill form 8; and proceed with the legal process.
4. Advocacy-legal services which should be done after seeking survivor consent and parents taking lead on the case with follow -up will be done by CH female caseworker.

After this, participants were asked to name some key stakeholders whom they thought had an interest in protection issue and they believed could provide solutions.

Group of people in the community interested in protection	Specific names/ structures
1. Bomas, Payams, and County government agencies	Cmmunity protection committee, police, chiefs and village elders.
2. local authority	Commissioner, chief, Payam administrator and village elders
3. Opinion leaders	Youth group leader, water resource management committee, women group leaders, , traders union.
4. Faith based organizations	Church leaders .
5. Health facilities	hygiene promoters, Case workers, Community health volunteers,Community County Health department.
6. Schools	Teachers, parents' teachers associations/PTA
7. Development partners	CH and RI.

After the participants identified the interested persons in the community, the facilitator asked them to propose solutions for each protection concern by identifying already existing laws that governed the community and could be enforced to solve protection concerns in the community.

Examples of protection concerns in the community	Possible solutions suggested by community	Available laws and community structures to address them
1. General insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogue. • Capacity building trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOS and local authorities s
2. Lack of access to basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners to provide enough food in the community. • WASH partners to construct enough boreholes in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World vision to provide enough food in the community • FSL partners to distribute enough farming tools and seeds for families. • Advocating for enough resources from donors for the WASH partners to drill enough boreholes in the community.
3. Child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of schools, making it compulsory for children between 5-18 to go to school. • Sensitizing the community on importance of education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches, government, NGOs to offer teaching facilities • Local authority to arrest and prosecute any parent willingly denying children access to school
4. Gender based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising in the community on all forms of GBV. • Advocacy for gender equality in the community. • Capacity building training on human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities and NGOS like CH.

Examples of protection concerns in the community	Possible solutions suggested by community	Available laws and community structures to address them
Housing Land and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person in the community must have right to own land and property without considering gender or status of the person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities, chiefs, community leaders and families
Youth are idle in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of income generating activities. • Provision of farming and fishing tools. • Constriction of youth Centre in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOS to address the issues of youth and support them
Domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up redress mechanisms for victims of domestic violence. • Door to door awareness raising in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities and NGOS
Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constriction of house in the places that are not flooding during rain seasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities to give land for the community in the places that are not flooding during rain.
Lack of rules and laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up some policies in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities.

Appointment of committee leaders and development of awareness strategy

In this session the participants were asked by the facilitator to suggest some ways in which they could coordinate awareness activities, how they would monitor protection risks through outreach to households with information on protection concerns and how they would report to relevant agencies that could assist through stakeholders meeting and discussing such protection issues. The leaders appointed key spokes persons to lead them. They divided themselves into two groups called Payam community protection committee. Each group had five members that was headed by an appointed chairperson. The following were the groups;

Group 1

S/NO	Names	Position	Payam
1.	Stephen Nyith Lul	Chairperson	Mathiang
2.	Doul Deng Bol	Deputy CP	Mathiang
3.	Hoth Teny Lam	Secretary	Mathiang
4.	Buay Gatwech	Information.S	Mathiang
5.	Micheal Gilat Glkuath	Member	Mathiang

Group 2

S/NO	Names	Position	Payam
1.	Yieal Kuan Duoth	Chairperson	Mathiang
2.	Top Tut Ngang	Deputy CP	Mathiang
3.	Bidit Both Liem	Secretary	Mathiang
4.	Khang Kuan Kuoth	Information.S	Mathiang
5.	John Kun Pual	Member	Mathiang

It was agreed that these committee will go in the community and form other sub-committees at Bomas levels and their work would include getting information on protection concerns affecting people in the community and forwarding them to relevant authorities for solutions or engaging with them directly through monthly meetings. They will also do monthly risk mapping through community meetings and households visits.

Challenges

1. Participants arrived late during the workshop due to rain which led to late starting.
2. The Participants who came from far Bomas like Pechweeng Boma one hour and half walk) expected extra transport refunds higher than the one planned for in the activity monthly budget.
3. Some participants preferred to be given cash instead of lunch prepared for them because some of them are not eating the same food.
4. The participants asked why they have not given soda or tea to drink after lunch.

Participants Photos



Training of community leaders in Mathiang Payam 28th July 2020

Training Program

Time	Topic	Responsible
9:30am-10:00am	Arrivals of participants	All
10:00am-10:05am	Opening prayer	Any volunteer
10:05am-10:10am	Opening remarks by women leader.	ROSS County secretary
10:10-10:15am	Participants introducing themselves in pairs, expectations and ground rules.	Participants guided by James.
10:15am-10:25am	Brief background of CH and the project.	Facilitator (James)
10:25am-10:40am	Short break for tea	All
10:40am-10:50am	Workshop objectives	Facilitator (Suzy)
10:50am-11:25am	Meaning of protection and roles of opinion leaders in community based protection.	Facilitator (James)
11:25am-11:55am	Identifying protection concerns and their causes	Participants guided by facilitator (Suzy).
11:55m-12:30 PM	Factors that leads to identified protection concerns.	Participants guided by facilitator (Suzy).
12:30PM-1:00pm	Lunch Break	All
1:00pm-1:45pm	Recap. Developing a local referral pathways.	Facilitator (Suzy).
1:45pm-1:55pm	Explaining protection tree	Facilitator (James)
1:55pm -2:10pm	Protection solutions	Facilitator (Suzy)
2:10pm-2:30pm	Appointment of protection committee leaders and development of awareness strategy. Participants taken through door to door household follow up register/form.	Facilitators (Suzy/ James)
2:30pm-2:35pm	Closing and departure.	All

ANNEX 2: TEACHERS PROTECTION TRAINING



Community based protection risk analysis and mitigation local authority training report
Longechuk County, Upper Nile State

Date: 29th July, 2020
Payam: Mathiang
Venue: CH Compound

Overview of the workshop

Teachers training on how to assess protection concerns affecting children in the community was conducted in Mathiang Payam on 29th July, 2020 from 9:00 am to 2:35pm. The participants were school teachers drawn from Udier and Mathiang Payams. Each Payam had 5 representatives hence there were a total of 10 participants who attended the training. The overall objective of the training was to equip teachers with knowledge on how to assess the protection risks surrounding children in the community or schools, to mitigate risks and raise awareness in the community and the schools, help strengthen capacity of community members in community-based child protection mechanisms and key stakeholders responsible for preventing and responding to child protection concerns by coming up with locally based solutions. The facilitators used flip charts, marker pens and other training materials such as short hand notebooks during the training.

Training Objectives

1. To identify and list all protection issues affecting the community and school children in particular.
2. To identify and list factors that have led to these protection issues / key contributors.
3. To identify any barriers to attaining safety and protection for the children.
4. To identify all possible solutions to such protection issues, i.e. what needs to be done
5. To develop an awareness and advocacy strategy on how to reach school children.

Training modules

Module 1: Introduction to protection.

Module 2: The role of teachers in Protection.

Module 3: Identifying protection issues affecting school children.

Module 4: Identifying possible solutions to attaining safety and protection for the children and available laws.

Module 5: Develop a local referral mechanism/ solution path.

Module 6: Developing an awareness and advocacy strategy on child protection risk identification and mitigation

Training methodologies: Teach back

Participants were divided into two groups each having five members and were named as A and B. Group A presented on identifying protection issues affecting school children and the presenter was Choul Koang, headmaster of Udier Central primary school. Group B presented on how to identify possible solutions to attaining safety and protection for the children using available laws. This was presented by Simon Gatluak, County education executive director for greater Longechuk County.

Throughout the workshop facilitators used both lecturing and participatory approaches which enabled the facilitators to assess the level of understanding of the topics shared during the workshop.

Introduction and official opening of the workshop

The County Education Executive Director, Mr. Simon Gatluak, made his opening remarks during the workshop by first thanking CH for choosing Longechuk to implement general protection in which child protection component was integrated. He said that they had never been taught anything that related to protection and how to identify or assess protection risks. He urged CH project team to reach out to other teachers with the same message so that other teachers could also benefit from the knowledge. Participants then introduced themselves by stating their names and the Boma which they came from. After participants' introductions, CH staff i.e. the two protection officers and one caseworker also introduced themselves to the participants and thereafter the participants were asked to state some of their expectations during and after the workshop which were given as follows;

1. They wanted to acquire knowledge in protection
2. To get T-shirts for visibility purposes
3. To receive certificates of participation at the end of the workshop
4. To know whether CH was an international or National NGO
5. To know whether CH was also implementing other activities apart from general protection (the organization would explore other funding opportunities in future on other projects such as education and child protection which were major gaps in greater Longechuk County)

After introductions, ground rules were set and participants allocated responsibilities after which the training sessions were started by facilitators.

Introduction to protection and child protection

The teachers were asked to define the term protection and what it meant in the local context. Some defined it as security for the person and others defined it as being free from harm. The facilitator then told them that the concept of protection encompassed all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e. human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law). They were also asked to define the term child protection which they said was an act of keeping away children from harm, preventing children from being recruited into armed forces and others said it was all about respecting the rights of children. The facilitator then reinforced by saying that according to UNICEF, 'child protection' was preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage. The participants were further told that Child protection was guided by a set of principles that were derived from the Child Rights and Child Protection legal frameworks as follows;

1. All children have a right to be safe at all times and everybody has a responsibility to support, the care and protection of children;
2. All children should be encouraged to fulfil their potential and inequalities should be challenged
3. All children have equal rights to protection against abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.

The roles of teachers in protection.

It was made clear to the teachers that they had a key role to play in protection issues in the community. The following were discussed;

1. Children between the age of 5 and 18 are expected to be in schools, and they should spend much time with these age group more than the rest of the community members.
2. That teachers are well positioned to assess the protection risks surrounding children in the community, to mitigate risks and raise awareness in the community on protection issues affecting children in their communities.
3. They need to help in strengthening capacity of community members in community-based child protection mechanisms and key stakeholders responsible for preventing and responding to child protection concerns.

Identifying protection issues affecting school children

The facilitator asked the participants to identify some of the protection issues affecting children in the community. They mentioned the following issues;

1. Lack of enough water points in the schools.
2. Insecurity due to cattle raiding or communal violence.
3. Sickneses due to poor medical services in the PHCUS (Primary Health Care Units) outside Mathiang where there is PHCC.
4. Flooding during rainy seasons.
5. Lack of enough food.
6. Lack of incentive for teachers in all the schools.
7. Lack of scholastic materials such as exercise books, pens, text books since there is no organization supporting education in greater Longechuk.
8. Forced and child marriage.

When they had finished identifying the issues, the facilitator clarified to them the issues the project was considering protection concerns for school children and the ones which were not. They were told that sickness, lack of teachers' incentive, lack of scholastic materials and flood were not part of the protection concerns.

The teachers were asked again by the facilitator to identify key child protection concerns in the community, factors that facilitated them and possible barriers/ factors that likely hindered child protection efforts. The responses were as shown in the table below.

Protection concern	Examples of Causes / factors facilitating them	Barriers to child protection efforts
1. Lack of enough food in some families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents not able to provide enough food for their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Lack of farming tools and seeds for families in order to cultivate and produce enough food for their families.
2. Child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents lack enough source of livelihood and forcing children to look for their own survivals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty
3. Forced and child married.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents need for cows and prestige where they forced their girls to marry against their will and at younger ages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture and believe that parents know what is best for their children.
4. Lack of enough water points in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH partners not constructing enough boreholes in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources from the WASH partners to drill enough boreholes in schools.
5. Insecurity creating fear among children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic violence General insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communal Conflict Separation from parents due to displacements.

Identifying possible solutions to attaining safety and protection for the children using available laws

The facilitator asked the teachers to propose solutions for each protection concern identified already using existing laws and policies that governed the community and could be enforced to solve such protection concerns. Below were the solutions proposed by the teachers.

Protection concern	Possible solution	Available community structures, laws, policies to enforce or address such issues
1. Lack of enough food in some families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents to provide enough food to their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World vision to provide enough food to families FSL partners to distribute enough farming tools and seeds for families in order to cultivate and produce enough food for their families.
2. Child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring all children 5-18 are kept in school Sensitizing the community on importance of education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authority to arrest and punish any community member including traders seen employing school children
3. Forced and child married at an early age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents educated on the importance of education for their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discouraging negative cultures that forced children for marriage by arresting and punishing parents who do so.
4. Lack of enough water points in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH partners to construct enough boreholes in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocating for enough resources from donors for the WASH partners to drill enough boreholes in schools.
5. Insecurity creating fear among children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote communal dialogue Encourage culture of peaceful co-existence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punish troublemakers Reunification of children separated from parents due to displacements.

Develop A Local Referral Mechanism/ Solution Pathway

The facilitator clarified the meaning of the word referral to the participants by mentioning that it was the process of noticing a concern in the community and deciding that action needed to be taken and reporting that concern to someone who would be having relevant responsibility. This might be directly or by giving information to the family about where they should go for further help. Referral mechanisms were said to be essential both to managing services within sectors (such as health, education or justice systems) and for supporting referrals across services. In particular, effective referral systems were necessary to support effective case management by skilled service providers responding to complex individual child or family vulnerabilities. The facilitator then asked the participants to list the available services in the community that were being provided by partners and other relevance bodies. They listed the following services were stated;

1. WASH provided by RI and NIDO
2. Health provided by RI
3. Protection/Counselling services provided by CH.
4. Legal services provided by local courts or police.
5. Seeds provided by UNKEA & CAFAD
6. Food provided by World Vision
7. Nutrition provided by RI

The participants agreed that any issues in the community that would relate to the above would be reported to the relevant partners or relevant community structure as listed above. However, it was agreed that rape cases will follow the following procedure for GBV survivors;

1. Report to CH community caseworker or protection officer after seeking consent of the survivor and this reporting should be done by a mature woman or women leader in the community after consent of survivor. This would help avoid exposing the survivor to further harm and shame in the community.
2. At CH, the survivor will be provided with counselling, PSS and further referral for medical services;
3. After medical services, Survivors will be taken to police to fill form 8; and proceed with the legal process.
4. Advocacy-legal services which should be done after seeking survivor consent and parents taking lead on the case with follow -up will be done by CH female caseworker.

Participants were asked to name some key stakeholders whom they thought had an interest in protection issue and they believed could provide solutions.

Group of people in the community interested in protection	Specific names/ structures
1. Bomas, Payams, and County government agencies	Child rights protection committee, police, chiefs and village elders.
2. local authority	Commissioner, chief, Payam administrator and village elders
3. Opinion leaders	Water resource management committee, women group leaders, youth group leaders, trader's union.
4. Faith based organizations	Church leaders and sheikhs from mosques.
5. Health facilities	Case workers, hygiene promoters, Community health volunteers, Community County Health department.
6. Schools	Teachers, parents' teacher's associations/PTA
7. Development partners	CH, RI, WAV, NIDO, and ADRA.

Developing An Awareness And Advocacy Strategy On Child Protection Risk Identification And Mitigation

As a way forward, the teachers were asked to suggest ways in which they could coordinate awareness activities, how they would monitor protection risks, reach out to households with information on protection concerns and how they would report to relevant agencies that could assist. They formed a monthly forum based on the protection tree that had been shared and where they would meet and discuss protection issues among themselves with the concerned NGO partners such as CH plus other relevant community structures that would be interested in child protection issues. They then divided themselves up into two groups which were named Payam child protection committee. Each group had five teachers per Payam that was being headed by an appointed chairperson as was agreed upon by the group members. The following were the groups:

Table 1: Udier Child protection team

S/n	Name	Position	Payam
1	Chuol Koang Ruon	Chairperson	Udier
2	Gatwech Chuol	Deputy	"
3	Pal Gatlow Bang	Secretary	"
4	Ageng Gai Deng	Information secretary	"
5	Wiyual Chuol Guor	Member	"

Table 2: Mathiang child protection team

S/n	Name	Position	Payam
1	Simon Gatluak Majiok	Chairperson	Mathiang
2	Muoc Tharjiath	Deputy	"
3	Mut Thiech Niw	Secretary	"
4	Biel Kuoth Wuol	Information secretary	"
5	Bang Chuol Pal	Member	"

These committees did not have female teachers represented since there was no lady among the participants because there were no female teachers in their schools. It was agreed that the committees will go and form other sub-committees at Bomas levels and their work will be to get information on protection concerns affecting children and forwarding them to relevant authorities for solutions or engaging directly with them through Bi-weekly meetings or monthly forums. They will also do Bi-weekly and monthly risk mapping through community meetings and households visits.

Finally, the following key awareness messages were shared with the teachers;

1. It is important for children to go to school
2. Child labour is not acceptable
3. Child marriage is not acceptable
4. Protect children against sexual exploitation
5. Protect children against abduction

Challenges

1. Participants arrived late during the workshop which led to late starting.
2. Some teachers were not able to understand the topics presented quickly and this took time to make them understand, the idea of protection seemed to be a new concept almost to every participant.
3. Participants who came from far Payams and Bomas (example Udier Payam which is nine hours walk and Jangok Boma one hour and half walk) expected extra transport refunds higher than the one planned for in the activity monthly budget.
5. Some few teachers were not understanding English very well and had to be translated from English to mother tongue throughout the workshop.
6. Some participants preferred to be given cash instead of lunch that was prepared for them.

Challenges

1. Participants arrived late during the workshop due to rain which led to late starting.
2. The Participants who came from far Bomas like Pechweeng Boma (one hour and half walk) expected extra transport refunds higher than the one planned for in the activity monthly budget.
3. Some participants preferred to be given cash instead of lunch prepared for them because some of them are not eating the same food.
4. The participants asked why they have not given soda or tea to drink after lunch.

Participants Photos



A Photo of Participants during Training

Training Program

Time	Topic	Responsible
9:30am-10:05am	Arrivals of participants	All
10:05am-10:10am	Opening remarks by executive County director of Longechuk Primary school.	Mr. Gatluak
10:10-10:15am	Participants introducing themselves, expectations and setting ground rules.	Participants guided by James.
10:15am-10:25am	Training introduction (brief background of South Sudan context).	Facilitator (Suzy)
10:25am-10:40am	Short break for tea	All
10:40am-10:50am	Workshop objectives	Facilitator (James)
10:50am-11:25am	Meaning of protection, child protection and roles of teacher's leaders in community-based protection.	Facilitator (Suzy)
11:25am-11:55am	Identifying protection concerns affecting children in school.	Participants guided by facilitator (James).
11:55m-12:30 PM	Factors that lead to identified protection concerns.	Participants guided by facilitator (Suzy).
12:30PM-1:00pm	Lunch Break	All
1:00pm-1:45pm	Training Recaps, Developing a local referral pathway.	Facilitator (Suzy).
1:45pm-1:55pm	Explaining protection tree	Facilitator (James)
1:55pm -2:10pm	Protection solutions	Facilitator (Suzy)
2:10pm-2:30pm	Appointment of protection committee leaders and development of awareness strategy. Participants taken through door-to-door household follow up register/form.	Facilitators (Suzy and James)
2:30pm-2:35pm	Closing and departure.	All

ANNEX 3: WOMEN LEADERS PROTECTION TRAINING



Community based protection risk analysis and mitigation local authority training report
Longechuk County, Upper Nile State

Date: 17th Sept, 2020
Payam: Mathiang
Venue: CH Compound

Overview of the workshop

The Women leaders training was conducted on 17th September, 2020 from 9:00 am to 3:00pm in Mathiang Payam. The meeting was held at Coalition for Humanity Compound. A total of 10 women leaders drawn from 10 Bomas within Mathiang Payam (Matar, New site, Palkach, Phalang A and B, Kuembor, Paytaath, Boryuwen, etc.) participated. The training had an overall objective of building the capacity of the women leaders to be able to identify protection risks and other GBV issues that would mostly affect women and girls in their communities. The women leaders were also expected to find possible ways to effectively respond to such risks and issues by identifying locally available solutions as well as advocate against them and also ensure that women's rights to equal participation in community affairs was respected including encouraging and supporting other women to take up leadership roles or participate in decision-making on an equal platform with men. During the training the facilitators used flip charts, marker pens and other training materials such as short hand notebooks which were distributed to all participants during the training.

Objectives

1. To identify and list all protection issues affecting women
2. To identify and list factors that would lead to protection issues / the key contributors.
3. To identify any barriers to attaining safety and protection for women.
4. To identify all possible solutions to protection issues affecting women
5. To develop an awareness strategy on how to reach and empower women

Expected Output

1. Women leaders would identify and list all protection issues affecting women
2. Women leaders would identify and list possible factors that would contribute to protection concerns
3. Barriers to attaining safety and protection for women would be identified
4. The women leaders would identify possible solutions towards addressing protection issues affecting women in the community
5. The women leaders would come up with workable awareness strategy that would help reach and empower women

Training modules:

Module 1: Introduction and official opening of the Workshop

Module 2: Definition of Protection

Module 3: The role of women Leaders in Protection

Module 4: Identifying Protection concerns and their causes

Module 5: Factors Leading to Protection Issues

Module 6: Developing a Local Referral Mechanism/solution path

Module 7: Identification of possible solutions towards attainment of safety and protection of women through available community structures.

Module 8: Developing an awareness and advocacy strategy on women protection, risk identification and mitigation

Training methodologies

To ensure active participation of the participants during the training, the facilitators used mixed methodologies as indicated below:

- 1. Lecturing;** the facilitators went through the topics to be covered during the training and used examples to enlighten participants on major themes of the training. They further used references and notes to ensure the planned modules were accomplished as per schedule.
- 2. Participatory method;** participants were given freedom and time to express their views on each topic and they came up with ideas which were captured at every stage of the planned sessions during the training.
- 3. Demonstration;** the facilitators used several illustrations including drawing the protection tree to ensure participants understood the key stakeholders who had an interest/influence in protection issues and how persons with protection challenges would be linked in finding solutions.

Introduction and official opening of the workshop

The women's leaders' capacity building training on protection was officially opened by Mathiang Payam administrator, Mr. James Kier, who started his opening remarks by appreciating CH for choosing to implement the general protection project in Greater Longechuk. As a result, he pledged to offer his moral support to CH team whenever he will be needed during project implementation.

After the official opening of the workshop, participants were then asked to introduce themselves. The requirement was that they state their names, the Boma which they came from and the leadership position which they held in the community. After participants introductions, CH staff i.e. the two protection officers and one caseworker also introduced themselves to the participants, and thereafter the participants were asked to state some of their expectations during and after the workshop which were captured as follows;

1. To acquire knowledge on protection at the end of the workshop
2. To get t-shirts for visibility purposes i.e. for people to know that a new organization had come to the Payam
3. To get certificates at the end of the workshop;
4. CH will advocate for funds that will be directed towards education and child protection which were the major gaps in the all of greater Longechuk County.
5. To be provided with lunch at the end of the training.

Setting ground rules then followed as well as allocation of responsibilities to participants where a time keeper for the sessions was appointed

After a short tea break of a bout 10minutes, participants were taken through a brief background of CH and the general protection project. They were told that CH had future plans of expanding to other payams in greater Longechuk if it got sufficient funding in 2021 and beyond. Finally, the objectives of the women leaders' capacity building training on protection together with the specific training modules were clarified in brief to the women leaders.

Definition of Protection

The women leaders were asked to define the term protection and some gave the following answers, “Protection means keeping yourself from bad things”, said Nyathuok Taliat. “ Protection means being safe from harm or dangerous things, said Nyaruon Kuach. And finally, Nyagai Kuon said, “protection means taking good care of yourself and others”. After participants shared their understanding on the definition of protection, the facilitator cushioned the definitions by highlighting that the concept of protection encompassed all activities that aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e. human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law).” Moreover, protection mainstreaming meant the process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety, and dignity in humanitarian aid. It was therefore made clear that the responsibility of all women leaders, community leaders and humanitarian partners was to help ensure that humanitarian aid/assistance was delivered using a protection lens by incorporating the key elements of Protection Mainstreaming principles such as:

1. Safety, Dignity, and Avoiding Causing Harm
2. Meaningful Access – based on need and without barriers
3. Accountability to affected population
4. Inclusion of people with disabilities and vulnerable groups

From the discussions, it was evident that enlightening the male community leaders and partners on the importance of participation and empowerment of local women leaders would be key in ensuring swift response to protection risks and other GBV issues that affect mostly women and girls. This would also ensure strengthened support to individuals and groups who are particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services, and understand how the community feels about them accessing those services/assistance.

The role of women leaders in protection

The facilitators stressed that the absence of women’s voices in the community to participate in decision making was not only a problem for women but also a sign of gender discrimination. It was therefore the responsibility of women leaders to ensure that women’s rights to equal participation in community affairs was respected by all community members, so that they have greater influence over decisions affecting them. The facilitators stated that the women leaders were expected to do the followings:

1. Support other women in overcoming cultural barriers and beliefs that dictated that women should not speak in community meetings where decisions affecting the community were being made.
2. Encourage and support other women to take up leadership roles and participate in decisions that affected their lives.
3. Support other women and men to carry out leadership roles by challenging power imbalance and promote equal rights recognition for all gender.

Identifying protection concerns and their causes.

The women leaders identified the following protection concerns plus their causes in the community;

1. Lack of enough boreholes in the community leading to overcrowding at water points.
2. Insecurity due to cattle raiding and revenge killings.
3. Flooding of homes during rainy seasons leading to displacements
4. Lack of education for children due to lack of partner willing partners to support education in Mathiang Payam.
5. Lack of motivation for teachers to teach in the schools.
6. Lack of scholastic materials such as exercise books, pens, text books for the pupils in schools.
7. GBV issues such as rape, impregnating of girls and early/forced marriage.
8. Domestic violence practiced by men mostly against their wives.

After they had finished identifying the protection concerns as stated above, the facilitator clarified that there were those concerns in the list which did not fall in the category of Protection concerns as was considered by the project e.g. flooding of homes due to rain, lack of teachers' motivation and lack of scholastic materials. Based on this, the following table enlists examples of protection concerns as was discussed and agreed as to be affecting the community;

Protection concern	Examples of such concerns in the community
1. Lack of enough boreholes leading to overcrowding at water points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women and girls fight over water points because the boreholes are not enough in the community. ○ Shortage of water sources force women and girls to fetch water from the streams and swamps far from homes which exposes them to protection risks such sexual assault
2. GBV issues such as forced/early marriage and domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parents forcing their girls to marriage in exchange of cows and/or purchasing of guns and bullets. ● Parents desire to become rich/wealthy at the expense of their children. ● Lack of community advise for parents who arrange marriages for their children without their consent. ● Men beating their wives whenever they are drunk
3. Insecurity caused by cattle raids and revenge killings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth getting involved in cattle raiding brings about insecurity as a result of revenge missions and killings in the community.
4. Child protection issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children idling in the community due to lack of teachers in schools. This result in to high levels of criminality among the young people
5. Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Husband and wife fighting ● Extended family members fighting among themselves

Factors leading to protection issues / key contributors/ barriers

Examples of causes/factors that facilitated the protection concerns were listed against the barriers exacerbating the concerns

Protection concern	Examples of Causes / factors facilitating them	Barriers to the protection concern
1. Lack of enough boreholes/water points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners doing WASH have only dug few boreholes in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources from WASH partners to drill more boreholes. Frequent breakages of the boreholes due to poor maintenance by the users.
2. Insecurity caused by cattle raids and revenge killings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desire to use cows for marriage, purchasing of guns and bullets. Desire to become rich/wealthy. Lack of community advise for their youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Failure to compensate the relatives of the deceased due to lack of resources Lack of police patrol at inter-community borders. Slow action to pay the blood compensation to the relatives of the deceased.
3. GBV issues such as rape ,forced and child married.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents need for cows and prestige. Parents forcing their girls to marry against their will and at younger ages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture and believe that dictates that parents know what is best for their children. Volatile youth (due to drug abuse) raping girls and women when they find them collecting fire woods or fetching water.
4.Domestic violence creating fear and unhappiness among children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking husbands fighting their wives in the presence of their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men behaving irresponsibly to their wives and children causing misunderstanding and lack of peace in the family. Wives failure to carry instructions from their husbands.

Developing a local referral mechanism/ solution path

To gauge the understanding about the topic, the facilitator sought the meaning of the word referral from participants. One participant made an attempt and stated that it meant sending someone somewhere else to get further support, for example, patients in PHCC would be referred to hospitals for further medical attention by other doctors. There being no further answers, the facilitator clarified that Referral was the process of noticing a concern in the community and deciding that action needed to be taken and reporting that concern to someone who has the relevant responsibility. This would be directly or by giving information to the family about where they should go for further help. It was also added that Referral mechanisms are essential both to managing services within sectors (such as health, education or justice systems) and for supporting referrals across services. In particular, effective referral systems would be necessary to support effective case management by skilled service providers responding to complex individual child protection issues, family vulnerabilities and GBV issues such as rape.

After explanation on referral was understood, they were asked to develop a GBV survivor referral path way. With the guidance of the facilitator, they listed the services available for GBV survivor among the NGOs operating in Mathiang payam.

1. Relief international available services included case management, individual and group counselling, recreational activities, medical services and follow-ups.
2. Women Aid Vision available services included PSS services, counselling, referrals and follow-ups.
3. Coalition for Humanity available services included; Case management, individual and group counselling, PSS, recreational activities, referral and follow-ups.
4. Legal Aid Services available in police and court included; investigation, monitoring court proceedings, arresting the perpetrators and fine.

When the facilitator had finished guiding the participants through developing referral path way, she then asked them further to name some of the key stakeholders who had an interest in protection issues and whom they believed could provide solutions. The facilitator demonstrated to them by drawing a tree to identify the key people. At the roots, households with protection concerns were indicated and those who would link with the solution were positioned at the stem. In all these, they were told to let communities operate with their external support not being in the middle.

A list of key stakeholders having an interest in protection issues and who were believed could contribute in providing solutions for protection concerns in the community were stated as follows;

Key group of people in the community	Specific names
1. Bomas, Payams, County and state government agencies	Bomas leaders, Payam administrators, County police, and customary courts.
2. local authority	Chiefs, commissioner, Relief organization South Sudan/ROSS, and village elders.
3. Opinion leaders	Water resource management committee leaders, women group leaders, youth group leaders, and key political leaders.
4. Faith based organizations	Church leaders and mosques leaders.
5. Health facilities	Case workers, hygiene promoters, Community health volunteers, Community Health Department/CHD.
6. Schools	Teachers, parent teachers associations/PTA.
7. Development partners	National NGOS and International NGOS.

Identification of possible solutions towards attainment of safety and protection of women through available community structures.

The facilitator asked the women leaders to propose solutions for each protection concern that had been identified using laws and policies that existed and governed the community. The following solutions were proposed by the women;

Protection concern	Possible solution	Available community structures, laws, policies, and partners to enforce or address such issues
1. Lack of enough boreholes/water points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of enough boreholes to avoid overcrowding and fetching of water at unsafe sources such as streams and pools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief International WASH project to drill enough boreholes in the community.
2. Insecurity caused by cattle raiding and revenge killings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring community youth are advised on the negative impacts of cattle raiding. • Sensitizing the community on the importance of peaceful coexistence with neighbours. • Immediate compensation of the deceased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authority to arrest and punish any community member committing capital crimes such as killing people. • Deployment of border police to carry out patrols
3. GBV issues such as forced/early marriages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating parents on the rights of their children to marry when and whom they want 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discouraging negative cultures that forced children for marriage by arresting and punishing parents who do it so.
4. Domestic violence creating fear and unhappiness among children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness targeting men on the importance of peaceful coexistence with their wives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocating for the rights of women to be respected. • Arresting men who mistreat their wives without proper reasons.

Developing an awareness and advocacy strategy on women protection, risk identification and mitigation

As a way forward, the women were asked to suggest ways in which they would coordinate awareness activities, monitor protection risks, conduct outreaches on protection concerns affecting women and report cases to the relevant agencies for assistance. They formed a women group forum that would meet monthly based on the protection tree that had been shared with objectives of meeting and discussing protection issues among themselves with the concerned NGO partners such as CH, RI, WAV and other relevant community structures interested in women protection issues. They also went ahead and came up with a Payam protection committee which they named Women Protection Team (WPT). Each Boma produced a representative into the committee who in turn went ahead and appointed a chairperson. The proposed WPT committee members were as follows:

S/n	Name	Position	Payam
1	Mary Nyadeng	Chairperson	Mathiang
2	Nyakun Koang	Deputy	"
3	Sarah Duang	Secretary	"
4	Nyaboth Wal	Information secretary	"
5	Nyaduoth Nyith	Member	"
6	Nyathuok Taliet	"	"
7	Nyadeng Keach	"	"
8	Nyagay Kun	"	"
9	Nyaruach Thilchoik	"	"
10	Nyaruon Kuach	"	"

The work of the protection team was proposed to include; getting information about protection concerns affecting children and forwarding them to relevant authorities for solutions or engaged with them directly through Bi-weekly meetings or monthly forums. They will be doing Bi-weekly and monthly risk mapping through community meetings, and households visits.

Finally, the following key awareness messages were shared with the women leaders;

1. It is important for women rights to be respected
2. Domestic is violence not acceptable
3. Women rights are human rights
Protect vulnerable women and girls against sexual exploitation and abuse in the community
4. Women and girls should be Protected against rape and other forms of sexual violence against their will.

Closing Remarks

At the end of the workshop, the Payam administrator for Mathiang, Mr. James Kier, made his closing remarks by expressing his gratitude to CH for the training which they had conducted. He also appreciated the women leaders for creating time and turning up for the workshop. He recognized that the skills that had been gained by the women were a great milestone in achieving awareness about protection concerns in the community and the county. However, he encouraged CH team to follow up frequently with the women leaders so as to ensure that whatever they had learned was appropriately implemented in the Bomas. He also requested CH to provide the women leaders t-shirts for visibility purposes since the organization was still new in the Payam and urged the women to closely work with CH in ensuring that support was extended to individuals and groups who were particularly vulnerable and had difficulties accessing services available at different agencies. The Payam administrator finally urged CH project team to reach out to other women in other Payams and Bomas with the same message of identifying protection risks affecting women so that other women in those payams and Bomas could also benefit from the knowledge as had been shared in the training after which he declared the workshop officially closed.

Challenges

The following challenges were experienced during the workshop;

1. Participants arrived late for the workshop which was attributed to late mobilization by the Payam Administrator which led into the workshop starting behind schedule.
2. Some women were slow to understand some concepts due to language barrier (they could not understand English) and this took a bit of time clarifying and making sure that the content was understood with a lot of translation throughout the training.
3. Participants from Bomas (such as Kuembor and Paytath) which were a bit far expected more transport refunds higher than what had been budgeted for.

Training Programme

Time	Topic	Responsible
9:30am-10:00am	Arrivals of participants	All
10:00am-10:05am	Opening prayer	Any volunteer
10:05am-10:10am	Opening remarks by Mathiang Payam administrator.	Mr. James Kier.
10:10-10:15am	Participants introducing themselves and their Bomas, expectations and ground rules.	Participants guided by Suzy.
10:15am-10:25am	Brief background of CH and the project.	Facilitator (James)
10:25am-10:40am	Short break for tea	All
10:40am-10:50am	Workshop objectives	Facilitator (Suzy)
10:50am-11:25am	Meaning of protection and roles of women in community based protection.	Facilitator (James)
11:25am-11:55am	Identifying protection concerns and their causes	Participants guided by facilitator (James).
11:55m-12:30 PM	Factors that leads to identified protection concerns.	Participants guided by facilitator (James).
12:30PM-1:00pm	Lunch Break	All
1:00pm-1:45pm	Recap. Developing a local referral pathways.	Facilitator (Suzy).
1:45pm-1:55pm	Explaining protection tree	Facilitator (Suzy)
1:55pm -2:10pm	Protection solutions	Facilitator (Suzy)
2:10pm-2:30pm	Appointment of protection committee leaders and development of awareness strategy. Participants taken through door to door household follow up register/form.	Facilitators (Suzy/ James)
2:30pm-2:35pm	Closing and departure.	Mathiang PA/ Bomas representative

Photos



ANNEX 4: YOUTH LEADERS PROTECTION TRAINING



Community based protection risk analysis and mitigation local authority training report
Longechuk County, Upper Nile State

Date: 16th November, 2020

Payam: Mathiang

Venue: Community Centre

Overview of the workshop

The youth leaders training was conducted in Mathiang Payam at the Community Centre on 16th November, 2020 from 9:00 am to 2:30pm. The workshop participants were key influential youth leaders both adolescent boys and girls drawn from different Bomas (Phalang A and B, New site, Paytath, Matar, Relbek, Buryowen, Kuembor, Mathiang and Payweng) in Mathiang Payam. A total of 11 participants attended the training i.e. 8 males and 3 females. The overall objective of the training was to equip the youth with knowledge and skills to assess and identify protection risks affecting children and youths in the community and come up with localized solutions to address such concerns.

Training Objectives

1. To identify and list all protection issues in the community that affect youths
2. To identify and list factors that lead/contribute to protection issues (key contributors)
3. To find out the role of the youth in creating a conducive/protective environment for the wider community (Talk about them not misusing their arms to rape women and girls, harassment, cattle raiding, revenge killings etc.)
4. To identify barriers towards attainment of safety and protection for the youth
5. To identify possible solutions to protection issues, i.e. what needs to be done
6. To develop an awareness strategy on how to reach youths on issues of protection

Training modules

Module 1: Introduction

Module 2: Definition of protection

Module 3: The role of youth Leaders in protection

Module 4: Identifying protection concerns and their causes

Module 5: Factors that lead to protection issues

Module 6: Protection solutions, available laws and community structures

Module 7: Developing a local referral mechanism

Module 8: Appointment of committee leaders and

Module 9: Awareness strategy/Way forward

Training methodologies: Teach back

The facilitators used the following methodologies to encourage active participation by all participants throughout the training:



Group discussions: Participants were divided into small groups of 5-6 members. Each group was allocated particular questions for discussion. In each group, a secretary/note taker was appointed to note down key points/findings from the discussions which were later presented to the rest of the participants. During the presentations, the presenter made clarifications to questions that came up with back up support from group members and facilitators

Presentations: Team leaders from each group presented discussion outcomes as other group members followed through the presentations. Whenever there were questions the presenters responded positively with back up from the respective group members as well as facilitators



Participatory method; participants were given freedom and time to express their views on each topic whenever the facilitator posed a question. Everyone's view was respected with positive reinforcement from facilitators.



Demonstration; the facilitators used several illustrations including drawings to ensure participants understood key concepts through visualization.

Story telling; the facilitators used various story references to ensure participants understood and borrowed the positivity of the stories in their current situations (traditional referral pathways)

Introduction and official opening of the workshop

Participants introduced themselves by stating their names, the Boma which they came from and the leadership position which they held in the community. After participants' introductions, CH staff i.e. the two protection officers and one caseworker also introduced themselves to the participants, and thereafter the participants were asked to state some of their expectations during and after the workshop which were captured as follows;

1. To acquire knowledge on community-based protection analysis and mitigation.
2. To get certificates at the end of the workshop.
3. Participants who came from far Bomas said they expected transport refund and lunch from CH.
4. Active participation and sharing of experiences among participants.
5. To receive T-shirts for CH for visibility purposes in the community

After introduction ground rules were set and participants allocated responsibilities after which the training sessions kicked off

Definition of protection

The facilitator asked the participants to define the word protection. Some said that protection meant being free from harm while others believed that protection was a situation of being free from problems. The facilitator however elaborated that the concept of protection encompassed all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law i.e. human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law. On the other hand, Protection mainstreaming was said to be the process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety, and dignity in humanitarian aid. It was therefore the responsibility of all humanitarian actors including youth leaders to help in ensuring that all community affairs and all humanitarian aid were delivered using a protection lens by incorporating the key elements of Protection Mainstreaming such as:

1. Safety, Dignity, and Avoid Causing Harm
Meaningful Access – based on need and without barriers
2. Accountability to affected population
3. Inclusion of people with disabilities and vulnerable groups

Participation and empowerment of youth leaders' capacities to assess, identify and respond to protection risks and other GBV issues that affect mostly children, women, and youths was key. Therefore, there was actually need to support youths and other vulnerable groups such as children and women access assistance and services in the community.

The Role of Youth Leaders in Protection

The facilitator told the youth leaders that it was important for them to be part of community protection mechanisms simply because, young people were central members of any society and their participation in economic, political and community life was essential in facilitating the social and economic development of the people. Young women and men faced different challenges with different needs and would particularly be vulnerable due to negative underlying cultural norms that would possibly impede their access to education, food security and reproductive rights. It was important hence for young people to be part of the conversation, part of the decision making and part of the team that advocated for rights of the children, women and youths in the community. They were also reminded that the youth were the link and the transition group from childhood into adulthood hence they had the potential to influence change both at a lower level among children and at higher levels in leadership. Based on this, they were reminded that their roles in the society were but not limited to;

1. Constant assessment and analysis of protection concerns affecting children and the youth in the community
2. Providing other youths with access to information through awareness raising.
3. Development of a community-based referral pathway for protection and GBV concerns affecting children and
4. youths as well as coming up with local contextualized solutions to the risks identified in the community.

Identifying Protection Concerns and their Causes.

The participants were asked to mention some of the protection issues that existed in the community using a flip chart and a felt pen. They were divided into two groups (A and B) to list the concerns after which they presented to the rest of the participants. The following were the findings.

Group A

1. Lack of access to basic needs such as education, shortage of water, and lack of enough food.
Domestic violence
2. Lack of employment opportunities for youth
3. Drug abuse

Group A

1. Lack of partner running child protection program in Longechuk
2. Lack of incentive for teachers teaching in schools
3. Denial of leadership positions for youth

After the presentations, facilitators clarified on the issues that were more protection concerns than the others and the following table illustrates the protection issues that were discussed and agreed on;

Protection concern	Examples of such concerns in the community
1. Lack of access to basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of partner supporting education in Longechuk making teachers to relax from teaching in schools ○ Lack of enough food for families ○ Shortage of water due to few boreholes drilled by RI WASH program
2. Lack of partner supporting child protection program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some parents denied their children access to education, and no one to advocate on this issue ● Young girls and boys used to be forced to get married before completing their school ● Some parents do not allow their children to choose their preferred marital partner when they reach marriageable ages.
3. Lack of employment opportunities for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are limited employment opportunities leading youth to resort to crimes such as cattle raiding and stealing from people. ● Lack of partner to engage youth in sporting activities such as outdoor and indoor games ● Lack of guidance of the youth by community elders and leaders.
4. Drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some youth consume locally brewed alcoholic leading them to cause problems in the community
5. Gender- based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forced and early marriage is very common in the community ● Wives beating and economic violence by some husbands as way to punish their wives. ● Sexual harassment and rape of women and girls by drunk youth and men whenever women and girls go to collect fire wood in nearby bushes.
1. leadership positions and decision making for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth are being denied leadership positions in the community because of their age. ● Youth not being able to actively participate in key decision making affecting their lives and community; elders tend to pretend to know everything and overlook them.

Factors That Have Led To These Protection Issues / Key Contributors/ Barriers

The youth leaders were asked to identify what have led to the challenges they have identified above and below were their responses;

Protection concern	Contributing factors	Barriers
Lack of access to basic needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of education ○ Lack of enough water ○ Lack of enough food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of partner to provide incentive for teachers ○ Limited resources from partner providing WASH ○ Food is distributed by World Vision after three months making some families who depend on food assistance to starve as they wait for the next round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Flood that used to spoiled planted crops during rainy seasons resulting into poor harvest ○ Lack of seeds for production of enough food ○ Lack of alternative sources of water
Lack of partner to support child protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some parents denied access to education for their children, ● Parents forcing girls to get married against their wishes ● Parents arrange marriages for their children without consulting them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parents do not know the importance of education for their children ● Poverty leading some parents to force their children for marriage against their wishes ● Parents see their girls as source of wealth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bad culture that dictates that parents have right to marry off their girls ●
Limited employment opportunities for youth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unemployed youth resort to crimes ○ Idle youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Limited employment opportunities ● Lack of sporting activities for engaging the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High rate of illiteracy ● Elders overlooking youth to take up leadership positions because they think that they are not mature ● Lack of sporting activities for engaging youth

Protection concern	Contributing factors	Barriers
Drug addict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive consumption of local brews alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth lacking jobs Bad company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of vocational training opportunities
GBV issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic violence Rape Early and forced marriages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcoholism Environmental factors like forests that provide hiding places for perpetrators . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge on available GBV services Culture that silent women voices
Youth in leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth not being allowed to take leadership positions in the community. Youth are being considered by elders as not mature to make decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture does not allow youths to take up some leadership positions Youths lack proper leadership skills to lead

Protection Solutions, Available Laws And Community Structures

The participants were asked to propose solutions for each protection concern by identifying the already existing laws that govern the community and could be enforced to solve such protection concerns

Examples of protection concerns in the community	Possible solutions suggested by Youth leaders	Available laws and community structures to address them
Lack of basic services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Water Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSL partners to distribute enough farming seeds and tools WASH partner such as RI should drill and repair broken boreholes Partners such as CH should advocate for funding to fill up education gap in Longechuk 	NGOS partners to scale up on these limited services

Examples of protection concerns in the community	Possible solutions suggested by Youth leaders	Available laws and community structures to address them
<p>GBV issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rape ○ Domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women and girls to move in groups when collecting fire wood ○ Perpetrators should be traced out, arrested and put into prison ○ Awareness raising among parents and their children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Police to arrest perpetrators and local courts to heavily fine perpetrators. ○ Drunk men who are known for disturbing their families should be advised seriously or arrested if they failed to improve on their bad behaviours.
<p>Lack of partner to handle child protection issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some parents deny their children access to education ● Forced marriage ● Parents arranging marriages for their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partner such as CH should lobby for funds to cover gap in child protection ● Need to raise awareness among parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local authority and partners should protect the interest of children
<p>Unemployment for Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unemployed youths resort to crimes ○ Youth idleness result to cattle raiding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partners such as CH to come up with recreational activities for youth such as indoor and outdoor games. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partners such as CH to lobby for funds to support youth programs
<p>Drug abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excessive consumption of alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Limiting brewing of local brews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local authority to punish those involve in making of local brews.

Developing A Local Referral Mechanism/ Solution Path

The facilitator explained to the participants that referral meant the process of noticing a concern in the community and deciding that action needed to be taken and reporting that concern to someone who had relevant responsibility. This could be directly or by giving information to the family about where they should go for further help. Youth leaders were told that referral mechanisms were essential both in managing services within sectors (such as health, education or justice systems) and for supporting referrals across services. In particular, effective referral systems were necessary to support effective case management by skilled service providers responding to complex individual child or family vulnerabilities.

The participants were asked to list the partners with services which cases such as GBV related issues and other protection concerns could be referred to in Longechuk. These were the responses;

1. Relief International which has GBV focal points and offers services such as case management, individual counselling, and medical series to GBV survivors.
2. Coalition for Humanity which has GBV focal point and has services such as case management, individual/group counselling, referrals, follow ups and PSS activities.
3. Women Aid Vision which offers case management, referrals, and follow ups.

When the participants completed listing partners offering referral services available, they were then asked to name some of the key stakeholders in the community who had an interest in protection issues and whom they believed could provide solutions to protection concerns. The following stakeholders were listed after making clarifications and illustrations through the protection tree.

Key group of people in the community	Specific names
1. Bomas, Payams, County and state government agencies	Paramount chiefs, Payam administrators, Lawyers and police
2. Local authority	Chiefs, commissioners, village elders
3. Opinion leaders	Youth group leaders, Women associations, Traders unions.
4. Faith based organizations	Churches, Mosques, traditional African religions
5. Health facilities	Case workers, hygiene promoters, Community health volunteers, County Health Department.
6. Schools	Teachers, parents' teachers' associations
7. Development partners	CBOs, INGOs, NNGOs, UN

Appointment Of Committee Leaders And Development Of Awareness Strategy

As a way forward, the participants were asked to suggest ways in which they could coordinate awareness activities, how they would monitor protection risks, reach out to households with information on protection concerns and how they would report to relevant agencies that could assist. They proposed the formation of a monthly forum based on the protection tree where stake holders could meet and discuss protection issues. They were however advised to form similar sub-committees at the Bomas level by ensuring that there was gender balance throughout the selection process. The following youth leaders were selected by the youth leaders to make up a team of five committee members i.e. three males and two females. The chairperson was a female deputized by a female and the general secretary. This committee agreed to meet monthly and discuss protection issues that would have been identified throughout the months. The issues would either be identified by individual committee member or referred to them by other protection committees such as the Bomas leaders' protection team.

S/N	Name	Position	Boma	Payam
1	Nhial Buay Bichiok	Chairperson	Payweng	Mathiang
2	Nyaliep Gatbel Jock	Deputy Chair	Paytath	Mathiang
3	Tesloach Thuok Mabor	Secretary	Kuemboor	Mathiang
4	Muoch Wicyoal	Member	Matar	Mathiang
5	Nyamuoch Ruach Nhial	Member	New Site	Mathiang

Awareness strategy/way forward

1. The committee will constantly assess protection concerns affecting children, women, and the youth in the community, and come up with local contextualized solutions to the risks identified in the community.
2. The participants said the committee will create awareness raising at public places such as football gatherings, markets, churches and during community meetings targeting different groups of people in the community with different protection messages based on the knowledge they had gained from the training.
3. They will organize mini-meetings on monthly basis for the community members to discuss the identified protection issues and decide what should be done to address those issues using localized solutions
4. Participants expressed their commitment to conduct awareness raising in the community for different groups of youth targeting 165 adolescent youths both boys and girls (15 youth per Boma (15*11=165). These youths will help in turn to create awareness for other youth groups in their Bomas.
5. Participants agreed to encourage community members to come out and report/refer protection concerns to Bomas leaders' protection committee or to the concerned organizations such as CH, RI, and WAV in case of GBV related concerns affected women and girls when they collect firewood or fetch water.

Challenges

1. Late arrival during the workshop because some participants came from far places.
2. Majority of the youth only understood the local language, Amharic and Arabic. This resulted into a lot of translation that consumed time making the workshop run behind the scheduled time
3. Some participants expected extra transport refunds higher than the one budgeted for especially those who came from far Bomas.
4. Youth leaders urged CH team to conduct similar trainings in other payams which were not covered in the project target locations.
5. The expected participants were 10, but they increased by one participant which was not budgeted for and this caused some inconvenience when giving out transport refunds and serving lunch which was ordered according to the number of invitees.

Training Programme

Time	Topic	Responsible
9:30am-10:00am	Arrivals of all participants	All
10:00am-10:05am	Opening prayer	Any volunteer
10:05am-10:10am	Opening remarks by Mathiang Payam administrator of Longechuk County.	Mr. James Kiir
10:10-10:15am	Participants introducing themselves, expectations and setting ground rules.	Participants guided by James.
10:15am-10:25am	Training introduction (brief background of Coalition for Humanity- CH).	Facilitator (Suzy)
10:25am-10:40am	Short break for tea	All
10:40am-10:50am	Workshop objectives	Facilitator (James)
10:50am-11:25am	Meaning of protection, and roles of Youth leaders in community based protection.	Facilitator (Suzy)
11:25am-11:55am	Identifying protection concerns affecting Youth in the community.	Participants guided by facilitator (James).
11:55m-12:30 PM	Factors that leads to identified protection concerns.	Participants guided by facilitator (Suzy).
12:30PM-1:00pm	Lunch Break	All
1:00pm-1:45pm	Training Recaps, Developing a local referral pathways.	Facilitator (Suzy).
1:45pm-1:55pm	Explaining protection tree	Facilitator (James)
1:55pm -2:10pm	Protection solutions	Facilitator (Suzy)
2:10pm-2:30pm	Appointment of protection committee youth leaders and development of awareness strategy. Participants taken through door to door household follow up register/form.	Facilitators (Suzy and James)
2:30pm-2:35pm	Closing and departure.	All



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