

**NETWORK MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE**  
**AND DEVELOPMENT (NMJD)**

**ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT**  
**(January – December 2005)**

**FREETOWN 2005**

## Glossary

No	Acronym	Meaning
1.	AFRODAD	African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
2.	CFTC	Canadian Feed the Children
3.	CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
4.	CORNET-SL	Community Radio Network Sierra Leone
5.	CJM	Campaign for Just Mining
6.	CSAP-SL	Civil Society Alternative Process Sierra Leone
7.	DACO	Development Assistance Coordinating Office
8.	DELTA	Development Education and Leadership Training for Action
9.	DFID	Department for International Development
10.	D&P	Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace
11.	ENCISS	Enhancing the Interaction Between Civil Society and the State
12.	GCAP-SL	Global Call to Action Against Poverty Sierra Leone
13.	GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
14.	HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
15.	IMATT	International Military Assistance Technical Team
16.	KHL	Koidu Holdings Limited
17.	MCSL	Methodist Church of Sierra Leone
18.	MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
19.	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
20.	NACE	National Advocacy Coalition on the Extractives
21.	PASCO	Poverty Alleviation Strategy Coordinating Office
22.	RIPSSS	Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy
23.	SLPRSP	Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
24.	UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
25.	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
26.	WTO	World Trade Organization

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## **Introduction**

The year under review ended with several developments in all spheres of national life; whilst some of these developments tell a whole lot about how far the people of Sierra Leone have gone to increase their participation in the development and governance processes, others are not only unhealthy for a country trying to get to terms with the impacts of a brutal conflict, but could have devastating consequences on the country's fledgling democracy as well. Some of these key developments included the commencement of the process of decentralization, devolution of functions and resources to local councils, successful Consultative Group meeting to support implementation of the SLPRSP, political party infighting resulting in several court cases, weak and subjective judiciary and police, harassment and intimidation of the media, political intolerance and using state resources to pursue personal agendas.

It is no gainsaying that major events of 2005 could have huge impact and influence on what will happen in the new year since the tension and expectations of the previous year have been rolled over. The year 2006 is therefore considered to be a crucial year for NMJD as an organization with a preferential option for the poor and for the nation as well; all the achievements of the previous years could be reversed if the people's hard-won peace and democracy are not made to benefit every Sierra Leonean.

The focus of NMJD's programmes for 2005 was not fundamentally different from that of the previous year. They were geared towards addressing the twin challenges of poverty eradication and the building of social networks for more effective civil society participation in discussing issues that affected their lives.

These challenges have taken both national and global dimensions as evidenced by the flurry of activities lined up by civil society including faith-based organizations in both developed and developing countries to end the scourge of poverty. The G8 Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, clearly showcased the commitment of the world to support developing countries to move out of the shackles of debt and poverty, and chart the path for future development.

The various programme activities were therefore designed to either promote capacity building and policy advocacy, peace building, skills training, support to agricultural activities, coalition building and networking or democracy and good governance at the local and national levels. Most of these activities were jointly planned and implemented by NMJD, its coalition partners and the beneficiary communities.

For us at NMJD, 2006 is considered in several ways to be a watershed year for it marks the beginning of the implementation of a new five-year strategic plan that has a huge focus on

transformation at all levels following a comprehensive organizational evaluation conducted end of 2005. Another notable outcome of the new strategic plan is the consolidation of the organization's programmes from seven to four without losing focus of the mission and vision of the architects of NMJD as well as the prevailing conditions in the country.

This places a huge responsibility on NMJD to build the capacity of staff through training and other logistical support so as to position them adequately enough to achieve the organization's goal as well as meet the expectations of its beneficiary communities. Therefore, every single opportunity should be used to replicate the several training NMJD conducted for staff across the country.

### **General Operational Objectives**

- To strengthen existing community development structures that will spearhead development initiatives in NMJD operational areas
- To support civil society coalitions/networks at district level on the national budgetary processes
- To strengthen and support independent civil society monitoring structures to enhance government's accountability and transparency
- To sensitize the populace about the SL-PRSP and carry out an appraisal of HIPC resources in collaboration with other organizations
- To encourage and support civil society groups to advocate for government's equitable distribution of national resources and to ensure justice in the mining sector.
- To ensure the existence of community associations/coalitions undertaking advocacy campaigns on issues of trade, good governance and democracy, gender and human rights, at community and national levels.
- To develop and enhance the creation of community economic capital base.
- To intensify the practice of alternative dispute or conflict resolution mechanisms in all NMJD operational areas.
- To stimulate and support the review, formulation and implementation of pro-people policies in order to ensure a favourable investment climate in agriculture, mining and trade and the environment.
- To ensure the existence of youth coalitions for advocacy, promotion of awareness and response to HIV/AIDS prevention.
- To integrate and mainstream gender justice and human rights principles into families and traditional community structures in NMJD operational areas.
- To ensure effective coordination of all programmes and to facilitate the recruitment and deployment of staff, timely financial allocation of funds and accountability.
- To promote and ensure the implementation of NMJD policies on the general operations and implementation of programmes and project activities.

- To facilitate collaborative linkages through networking and partnering for advocacy in promoting and addressing national developmental issues
- To promote the use of participatory tools in advocacy and community development.
- To facilitate the rehabilitation and construction of community infrastructure in NMJD operational areas.
- To facilitate and develop effective coordination, monitoring, reporting and information dissemination mechanisms at community and national levels, on national and international economic, social and political policies.
- To motivate members of staff in order to enhance effective and efficient output to meet set targets.

### **Overview of Outcomes of Activities Undertaken**

The activities undertaken by NMJD either singly or through coalitions and networks during the period under review hugely impacted positively on local and national governance structures and on the livelihoods of communities in operational areas as well. In collaboration with other like-minded organizations, NMJD successfully organized week-long activities in its operational communities to mark this year's Global Week of Action on Trade (Trade Week of Action) on 10-16 April.

These activities brought together farmers and other crucial stakeholders to discuss existing unfair trade deals and the negative impact they had on their earnings. Most of the farmers never had any idea about these trade policies, nor were they aware of their consequences on the prices of their produce. Activities of the trade week left farmers more united and focused in addressing their plight. This is evidenced by the formation and continuing existence of the Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP-SL) Sierra Leone. GCAP-SL is today serving as a platform for farmers as well as social and economic justice advocates to interact and discuss pertinent issues affecting them and the country.

The Sierra Leone civil society also successfully organized two national events on economic justice issues to further raise public awareness about the huge impact and implication of policies designed by western world economies on Sierra Leone's economy and well being of the people. Activities were organized on the MDGs across the country including poverty tours that were climaxed with the launching of an independent report on Sierra Leone's progress on the MDGs on September 10 to coincide with the UN Summit on the MDGs in New York. Another independent report on the impact of rice and frozen food dumping was also launched by the civil society in December to coincide with the WTO meeting. Apart from the interest on world trade issues which these activities aroused among the populace, they also created a forum for key stakeholders to interact, discuss and develop strategies to address the existing imbalances on world trade.

NMJD supported 50 farm families (25 farm families in each of the operational areas in Small Bo and Bumpeh Ngao and one farming association in Kakua chiefdom as well as farming communities in Gorama Kono with IVS seed rice, Upland seed rice, groundnut seeds, cassava cuttings and assorted farming tools and implements. This support enabled 600 beneficiaries to undertake varied farming activities during the farming season. The timely provision of this support led to what many beneficiaries described as "a bountiful harvest".

The Civil Society Task Teams on the PRSP and HIPC played a vital role in the validation process of the SLPRSP across the country even though some of their observations and recommendations were not fully taken onboard. Some of these key concerns such as the failure to develop clear-cut performance indicators have also been consistently raised by several sectors of the international and donor communities as a major flaw. The nationwide appraisal of the HIPC resources carried out by the Civil Society Alternative Process of Sierra Leone (CSAP-SL) in concert with NMJD also hugely benefited from the experience and knowledge of the Task Teams who successfully accompanied the process in their respective communities.

The capacity building exercise of the Task Teams continued throughout the year so as to enable them to more effectively monitor public projects for the judicious use of allocated resources. A monitoring frame for HIPC and other public resources has also been developed and put into use. Despite initial resistance from those entrusted with public resources, the monitoring exercise is gradually enjoying some cooperation and support from public officials, most of whom are now ready to provide vital documents to civil society that will help them in their work. In addition, follow-up coaching on participatory monitoring and evaluation were organized to further enhanced knowledge and skills of Task Teams.

Since the re-establishment and inauguration of local councils in the country after a lull of over three decades, NMJD have teamed up with other organizations to engage councilors on a wide range of issues such as human rights, advocacy and lobbying, poverty reduction, budgetary processes and community media initiatives. Relevant training and other public forums have been organized to provide not only knowledge, but a forum for information sharing and interaction as well. These activities were generally aimed at increasing collaboration between the councils and civil society for improved service delivery. This relationship has been further strengthened by the several meetings and consultations the Task Teams have heard with local councils resulting in the joint implementation of development programmes and the establishment of Task Teams at chiefdom and ward levels.

The affected communities in the Koidu Kimberlite Pipe under their umbrella organization, Affected Property Owners Association, are now functioning effectively independently of NMJD. This is the result of several trainings and effective mobilization spearheaded and facilitated by NMJD and the Campaign for Just Mining. The people have successfully taken their destiny into their own hands as evidenced by the number of advocacy and other activities they undertook in the period under review to raise awareness about their plight, and to get the leaders and mining companies to address their problems and respect their dignity as human beings. They organized series of activities such as protest marches, representations, press statements, public forums and radio panel discussions.

The establishment of the Eastern Radio FM 101.9 that began broadcasting in May has proven to be a potent tool to enhance rural social and economic development. Eastern Radio has not only provided a platform for civil society to meet and discuss current and other issues of importance to the community, but a tool for effective and timely information sharing, education and communication as well. The Eastern Radio has made an immediate impact on the people in the eastern region, particularly in far-flung rural areas like the mining town of Tongo where local radio was a far-fetched dream. Even within this very short time, the radio has been able to reawaken the cultural identity of the various tribal groupings in the region and restore community pride through selection of the language they use, music they play and the programmes they air. Community announcements and dedications put out by the station have also helped to strengthen the social networks and bring the radio closer to the people.

The holding of Board of Advisors and General Assembly meetings bringing together people from all over the region and from all walks of life have helped to further arouse the interest and commitment of beneficiaries to stand up and contribute to the success of the radio. Since the General Assembly was held, activities in all the chiefdoms regarding the radio's operations have increased and follow-up consultations have also been held in all the three districts in the chiefdom. These consultations, which were organized by the people themselves, saw the development of sustainability plans by the people themselves as well as enhancement of their knowledge about the overall goal of both NMJD and the Eastern Radio.

The coverage area for the Eastern Radio has been expanded to cover areas that were initially not covered. This was the result of an appraisal carried out in which it was discovered that the giant transmitter was under utilized due to poor technical work by the consulting engineers who installed the equipment. Another team of engineers were contracted to review the work. Today, the Eastern Radio covers far-flung areas in the northern and southern axis and the western area as well as in Guinea and Liberia.

The Area Team and Management meetings held periodically have not only improved interaction among staff, but also enriched their knowledge about the organization's interventions in the various operational communities. This has helped staff to acquire at least a fair knowledge of the different programme activities undertaken by NMJD and also put them at ease to step in for the substantives whenever the need arose.

NMJD successfully reviewed its organizational activities leading to the development of a five-year strategic plan (2006-2010) based on sustainable livelihoods approach. One of the key outcomes of the above activities was the trimming down of the programmatic areas from seven to four without losing focus of the organization's vision and mission as well as the essence of the previous programmes.

### **Programmes and Projects Carried Out**

NMJD maintained its traditional broad programmes in the period under review: Economic Justice, Youth Empowerment, Human Rights Advocacy, Gender Advocacy, Culture of Peace, Community Development and Rehabilitation, Participatory Development Approaches, Campaign for Just Mining and Communication and Documentation. There have also not been any fundamental changes in the programme activities implemented during the year under review.

Likewise, NMJD continued to work with like-minded organizations and coalitions/networks to undertake capacity building and advocacy work across the country. Such initiatives included Campaign for Just Mining (CJM), Community Radio Network (CORNET), Access to Justice, Special Court for Sierra Leone Outreach, Youths Against Aids, Civil Society Alternative Process (CSAP), National Advocacy Coalition on Extractives (NACE), Global Call to Action Against Poverty-Sierra Leone (GCAP-SL) and the Partners in Conflict Transformation-Sierra Leone. These programmes and projects created space and enhanced collaboration and coalition building among civil society groups and communities. They also enhanced civil society capacity for more effective involvement in discussing issues that affect them and the nation and further strengthened them for sustained engagement as well.

On the international front, NMJD continued to play an active role in the activities of like-minded organizations, coalitions and initiatives like Development and Peace, Partnership Africa Canada, African Initiative on Mining, Environment and Society (AIMES), RIPSSS, West Africa Social Forum, African Forum on Debt and Development (AFRODAD), World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC), Peace and Development Platform and Third World Network.

### **Achievements of Projects Implemented**

The implementation of the above programmes and projects, despite a few hiccups due largely to late release of resources, has produced some desired results. **As a result of the organization's intervention, farming communities in operational areas were able to increase their acreage in both In-Valley Swamp and Upland rice farming. For instance, in Bumpe Ngao chiefdom and Lumbeibu community in Kakua chiefdom farm families increased their cultivated acreage from two to five acres per farm family for the period under review. The same goes for beneficiary communities in the eastern region.** NMJD is successfully using this support to farmers as an entry point to work with communities on other issues of national importance like the SLPRSP/HIPC, human rights, good governance, adult literacy, etc.

Over 200 people in the southern region attended two peace and human rights sessions organized in Vulahun in Bumpe Ngao and Fallah in Kakua chiefdoms. The sessions covered topics such as inter-community networking and collaboration, social mapping and community relationships. **These sessions have helped strengthen social networks in these communities such that today they organize joint community development projects. This was evidenced by the joint cleaning and renovation of the primary school in Fallah and the construction of the mosque in Massahun. Also, there has been a high prevalence of peace and tranquility in the targeted communities as the people demonstrate high respect and concern for each other. The social mapping sessions also resulted in communities identifying potential conflict spots and putting mechanisms in place to address them.**

The Youth Empowerment Programme continued in its poise to strengthen the role of young people in national issues and to reduce their vulnerability by providing them with the right information, visionary mentoring and skills training. **Apart from the physically advantaged, 13 physically challenged young people have undergone training in skills ranging from tailoring, printing and decoration, electronics, computer, soap making, masonry to blacksmithery. Graduates of these training were provided with starting-up kits and are today making a living without much dependence on others.**

Also, the youth coalitions that were formed at various levels in the country have culminated in the formation of a national movement to provide young people a broader platform to advocate and engage with national issues. Several consultative meetings have also been held at district, regional and national levels in preparation for the formation of the National Youth Council. **These meetings also discussed crucial national issues resulting in the establishment of Anti-AIDS clubs in schools in the eastern and southern regions, District Anti-Corruption Youth Clubs across the country and local governance and human rights**

awareness raising campaigns. The Anti-AIDS Clubs have identified new vulnerable groups/places such as bike renters, market places and lorry parks and have specifically designed a training and sensitization package targeting them. These sessions have brought about more awareness about HIV/AIDS and increased the demand for condoms by the targeted communities.

All these have enormously created space for young people to play a more visible role in the affairs of the country. **They also helped to improve relationships between them and their elders on one hand, and between them and the government on the other.** This is evidenced by the frequency with which youths are today invited to meetings and by the holding of national youth meetings by the Ministry of Youth and Sports every fortnight. Support to youth initiatives and projects have also increased tremendously eg UNAMSIL supported the Kenema youth to renovate the youth sports club, IMATT provided them with funding to refurbish the volley ball, tennis and basket ball courts in Kenema whilst CAFOD supported the setting up of a district youth secretariat. The simple reading for all of this is that young people are no longer viewed as good only for barbarism and thuggery, but an integral part of society that has the potential to equally contribute to nation-building.

**The several Civil Society Task Teams on the PRSP have strengthened and sustained the engagement of civil society in the SLPR process. This is evidenced by their continuing willingness to plan and undertake activities like monitoring of HIPC-funded projects, sensitization of communities/general public on the SLPRS process on a volunteer basis.** Further, the knowledge acquired by the Task Teams has positioned them to make informed analysis and effective monitoring of the implementation phase of the SL-PRSP

Civil society's participation in the development of the national budget has also improved. Civil society engagement with government on the budgetary process was non-existent; then it went to observer status when discussing budget estimates. **But with its continued efforts to build allies with key players in parliament and local councils, for the first time, civil society were invited by parliament to participate in the budgetary debate at committee level.** There was not enough time though for deeper analysis and contribution by civil society.

**The production and distribution to schools, peace and human rights clubs of a Training Manual on Human Rights and Peace as a teaching and discussion guide have improved the knowledge base of beneficiaries on issues of human rights and peace.** The void which the shortage of reader-friendly manuals on the topics covered created

has been adequately filled in by the production of this training manual that is now being used by teachers/supervisors and peace monitors. The manual covers such topics like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Right of the Child, CEDAW, African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, peace building and conflict resolution, gender justice and domestic violence.

**In spite of reduced funding for adult literacy support, enrollment in targeted communities in Bumpe Ngao chiefdom has increased from 30 to 50 learners per centre. The centres too have increased from three to five. The project witnessed a reawakening of interest and enthusiasm by both learners and facilitators as evidenced by the attendance register and the progress so far made.** Apart from counting and writing, learners are also taught human rights and gender, among others. This has led to the beneficiary women to challenge their men folks on issues of domestic violence such as wife beating, early marriage and child labour. **Other neighbouring communities such as Bellor in Bumpeh Ngao chiefdom were so impressed with the success of the programme that they too have started adult literacy circles on their own.**

**In Foya village also, the women mobilized against their town chief due to what they referred to as “his poor leadership and criminal inaction on the practice of cannibalism” in the chiefdom. They processed to the paramount chief where they lodged an official complaint.** There were also other initiatives taken by women aimed at engaging the authorities and their husbands to listen to and respect their voices.

#### **Real Achievements (Case Studies)**

1. The PRSP Task Team in Kenema helped the Kenema Town Council to increase its revenue from something parlous to a staggering L50, 000,000 minimum per week. How did it happen? A worried Kenema Town Council convened a meeting in Kenema to discuss the poor state of Council's finances and the continuing refusal of the people to pay their rates and other taxes. The people explained that they saw no justification in paying taxes since they were not deriving any benefit from the operations of Council; they even accused its officials of corruption and insensitivity to the plight of the people. Council officials responded angrily thereby throwing the whole meeting into chaos. A member of the Task Team in Kenema who had gone through several trainings on economic literacy issues brought back the rowdy meeting to normalcy, and then took pains to explain how revenues are raised and appropriated and why it was incumbent on everybody to meet their tax obligations. He was commended even by the most antagonists of paying taxes to the Council. One week later, Chief Administrator of the Council, Joe Fayia Nyuma, went to NMJD office to thank and disclose to them that they were able for the first time to collect up to Le50, 000,000 in a

single week. This has strengthened the relationship between the two institutions to an extent that Council and NMJD are now implementing joint activities of common interests.

2. A reporter of the Eastern Radio was assaulted by some police officers in the Kenema police station whilst he was trying to conduct interviews of suspects and duty officers. The incident was a clear demonstration of the perception of police officers about journalists. When the station manager reported the incident to the regional police commander, he was quick to apologize, and promised that this ugly incident would never be repeated. However, the station manager requested the regional commander to assemble all his officers so that he would talk to them.

He used the meeting which was attended by every police officer in the Township, including the regional commander, to explain the vision, mission and objectives of the radio station and why it was necessary for the police to cooperate and support reporters in the discharge of their duties. On their part, the police officers sought clarifications on a number of issues. This process left them with no doubt that the station was neither anti-police, nor anti-government, but a platform to promote development and peace in the region. Since then, relations between the two institutions have improved greatly. This amicable relationship was demonstrated lately during the police-motor bike riders riot that saw the two institutions working together to bring about peace and tranquility in the Kenema Township.

3. There was a clear demonstration of fulfillment and satisfaction across the eastern region when the Eastern Radio hit the air waves in May. Restaurants, bars and other entertainment spots turned off their musical sets and continually tuned on to the Eastern Radio. In Tongo, where the people had gone for years without any access to a local radio station, there was a jubilant mood in the Township for what they simply described as a "dream come true". In fact, scores of people from far-flung areas rushed to the radio station in Kenema on bikes to ask for dedication forms even though the station was just on test transmission at the time. This spontaneous response which suggests that the radio was on track right at the beginning cannot be more satisfying by the initial architects of the radio projects.

3. When a land owner in Fornikoh created problems for Eastern Radio by blocking the access road to the station, the chiefs and elders in the Township moved in swiftly. They visited the place and dialogued with the land owner, and when they ultimately realized that the landowner was only trying to "stand in the way of development", they promised to give him another piece of land in some other place so as to give the station an unhindered access and use of the road. Even though the issue was not yet resolved at the time of writing the report, the swift intervention of chiefs and elders shows the huge support and cooperation the radio was enjoying in the community. And since then the chiefs and elders in the Kenema Township

have been frequent visitors to the station to find out what was happening there and what they could do to help.

4. A pool of trainers has been established within NMJD to carry forward the transformative process, particularly in the aspects of leadership, gender and self-determination to other CSOs and communities within the organization's operational areas. Already, a number of workshops have been organized by programme staff as well as coalitions and networks in which aspects of transformative leadership training were incorporated and satisfactorily facilitated.

5. Staff of NMJD have enhanced their tools and skills in the transformative process resulting in strengthening their capacity and building their confidence to carry out their work more effectively and efficiently. Apart from the enhanced performance, NMJD staff are now willing and confident to give and receive feedback about their work without creating any rancour as well as to share personal problems with colleagues. Some have used the skills and knowledge gained from these training to resolve long standing conflicts in their homes and with other loved ones. For example, one of our colleagues whose marriage was heading for the rocks openly admitted that it was only after applying the 'visiting hills' model which he was introduced to during training that his marital problems were amicably resolved without anybody arbitrating. Others also confessed of using the model successfully in resolving differences at the workplace and at home. It is also worthy to note that the transformative process has made it possible for supporting and other categories of staff of NMJD to acquire formal training in the workplace for the first time, an initiative they appreciated so much.

6. A pool of facilitators and trainers in budget advocacy and other economic literacy issues has been established among the Task Teams in the operational areas. This has eased a little the pressure and demand on NMJD to facilitate and train communities and coalition partners all over the place, and further strengthened the confidence of the people to take ownership of the SLPRS and HIPC processes. Also, there is now a pool of Task Team members equipped with knowledge and skills on budgetary analysis and public resource tracking. This is evidenced by the quality of discussions and analysis on radio and T.V. discussion programmes on the SLPRS process and the national budget. Task Teams have also made critical analysis of budgetary allocations in relation to pro-poor sectors of the PRSP. Such analysis have helped individual citizens and groups to make their own independent judgment of government commitment to poverty reduction in the country and also advocated for more resource allocation to certain MDA's.

7. The huge contribution of NMJD in promoting effective civic engagement and involvement in the formulation and implementation of the SL-PRS process was recognized by all sectors of society including government institutions, parliament and the international community. This

recognition is expressed in the final draft of the SLPRSP (pp15 paragraph 52) as follows: "However, prior to the Action Aid-led civic engagement process in early 2003, with financial support provided by UNDP, the Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), a local NGO, organized sensitization workshops on the PRSP in all 14 administrative districts. The sensitization covered over 1,500 participants from a broad spectrum of civil society and the citizenry including youths, women, disabled, government officials, traditional and religious leaders, ex-combatants, war victims, students etc. A key outcome from this exercise was the emergence of voluntary regional and district civil society groups known as the PRSP Task Teams. These Task Teams were formally constituted and remained operational and worked closely with PASCO and partner organisations/institutions in the PRSP civic engagement process".

Also, some members of the Parliamentary Committee on Trade and Development have become frequent visitors to NMJD office to request resource materials for parliamentary debates on the PRS and HIPC processes. Some members of the public too, who listen to the radio and watch TV, are full of commendation and praises for NMJD's tireless efforts to promote public participation in the process.

8. The number of civil society organizations engaged with the SLPRS and HIPC processes has increased considerably as there are now functional Task Teams at chiefdom and ward levels in the operational districts. This has correspondingly increased local participation and interest as evidenced by the number of local initiatives springing up to monitor the use of public resources. The chiefdom and ward Task Teams have helped to improve collaboration between councils and civil society organisations, evidenced by the signing of MOU's between councils and NMJD/Task Teams.

9. The continuing engagement of the Campaign for Just Mining in advocating and campaigning for better living standards of people in mining communities as well as for mining companies to carry out their activities with a human face has finally led to the commencement of the building of houses by KHL to relocate affected communities in Kono. The CJM first embarked on mobilizing and educating the people on the terms of the agreement the government signed with KHL and the contents of relevant legal instruments and policies on mining. Today, the people are now identifying advocacy issues, and initiating and implementing their own campaign and advocacy strategies with very little involvement by NMJD and they are scoring huge success despite a few occasional hiccups.

10. Also, the CJM has been able to engage and influence the government and other stakeholders to see the need to review the country's existing mining policy which has become obsolete and not in tune with prevailing trends. The idea was conceived after series of

consultations among members of NACE and the government. Apart from reviewing the policy, the CJM observed that there was not much involvement of the civil society in the policy formulation process as evidenced by the too many government officials on the committees established for the exercise. However, after some engagements, government saw the need to not only review, but to give the people a chance to play a role in the process as well. Today, there is a review of the core mineral policy in progress. The mining laws are also undergoing reform by the Law Reform Commission.

### **Coordination and Administrative Issues**

The Area Teams continued to enjoy semi-autonomous status that was a major characteristic of the decentralization of the organization. Area Teams were at liberty to develop programme activities for implementation in their respective areas as long as such activities did not compromise the general objectives of the organization and the three-year Strategic Plan whose life ended in December 2005. This is to ensure that whatever activity was carried out by these Area Teams conforms to the broad goal and mission of NMJD. Area Teams are headed by Programmes Coordinators.

Unlike other Area Teams, the Western Area went for almost the whole year without a substantive Programme Coordinator. This increased the work load of the National Coordinator who most times had to give directives to ensure that things worked the way they should.

In order to increase level of collaboration among staff, Area Teams met every month to share information on programme activities and developed plans for future work. This again was to help staff to *au fait* themselves with the different activities undertaken in their areas, and to also know who did what, when and where. Programme Officers submitted reports to the Programme Coordinators at the completion of every activity, and also prepared and submitted monthly, half-yearly and yearly reports, which placed much emphasis on results and impact analysis of activities carried out.

There were also a host of animators and volunteers in all operational areas that worked with the Programme Officers in the implementation of activities. During the period under review, there were four PRSP animators – one in each of the four regions of the country, four youth animators for Kenema, Kono and Kailahun, two field assistants for HIV/AIDS and four other community animators that were not directly tied to any specific programme, but worked with all programme officers of the organization.

The volunteers ranged from drivers, office assistants, accounts clerks and other skilled members of the beneficiary communities. Sometimes, volunteers were given the opportunity to represent the organization in meetings/training workshops in and outside the country and

they were required to submit reports on their return so as to share what was learned with other partners/stakeholders. This practice has so far proved effective and productive since it enabled beneficiaries and the wider civil society to be a part of the organization's portfolio of activities.

The Management of NMJD comprising the National Coordinator, Programmes Coordinators, Administrator and the Financial Controller also met regularly to discuss issues relating to programming, collaboration, funding, coordination, administration and staff welfare. Likewise, the Board of Advisors met every six months to review reports and key decisions taken by management. The National Coordinator was at the helm of the overall coordination of the activities of the organization. He received reports from Programmes Coordinators. This enabled him to carry out effective coordination and monitoring of all activities implemented across the country. He traveled around the country quite a lot to give supportive supervision to the Programmes Coordinators and assist in programming. Staff of the organization at all levels were appraised every six months.

NMJD received with shock and deep sorrow the sudden death of Esther Kamara on 22 December 2005 after a short illness. Esther was, until her death, the Programme Officer of the Campaign for Just Mining. Also, NMJD almost lost one of its Animators, Stella Stevens, after a prolong illness that saw her being admitted in hospital several times resulting to a major surgical operation. It was however successful.

Also, during the course of the year under review, NMJD received several visitors from donor organizations and coalition/network partners who were in Sierra Leone to get first hand information about the activities of NMJD and the impact of such activities on the people, particularly the poor and less privileged. Some were in Sierra Leone to meet and discuss with diverse stakeholders to generate information that would inform and shape their future engagement with national issues and local organizations. Among these organizations were D&P, MIVA, Bread for the World, CAFOD and Christian Aid

### **Partners/Donors**

The organization continued to maintain very good relationships with its key strategic partners such as D&P, Christian Aid, CAFOD, UNHCR, Partnership Africa Canada, Canadian Feed the Children (CFTC), Trocaire Ireland. Other partners like Bread for the World, DOEN Foundation, GTZ and MIVA also continued their support to the organization throughout the year under review. It is however worthy to note that some of these organizations like UNHCR and CFTC have completed their funding period and would therefore discontinue their support until a new funding was approved. We also received support from Commonwealth Foundation and Stichting Vluhteling for specific activities.

It is however worthy to note that the support agreements which NMJD had with some of the above organizations have ended. These organizations include CFTC, Trocaire, UNHCR, Action Aid Sierra Leone and Stichting and Vluhteling. This development will certainly lead to a reduction in the organization's overall budget for the ensuing year as well as the scaling down of activities to be implemented.

On the home front, the NMJD continued to collaborate with other human rights and development-oriented organizations as well as national and community-based groupings to address a wide range of issues that affected the lives and well-being of Sierra Leoneans.

No	Donor Partner	Areas of Support
1	Development & Peace (D&P) –Canada	Institutional support, Eastern Radio and Campaign for Just Mining
2	Christian Aid (England)	Economic Justice, Youth and PRSP
3	CAFOD (England)	HIV/AIDS and Youth
4	Partnership Africa Canada (PAC) - Canada	Mining and environmental issues (Campaign for Just Mining)
5	Canadian Feed the Children (CFTC) - Canada	Education, peace and health and sanitation
6	Bread for the World (Germany)	Eastern Community Radio
7	Trocaire – Ireland	Economic and social justice issues (Budget Advocacy)
8	DOEN Foundation – The Netherlands	Eastern Community Radio, mining and environmental issues
9	UNHCR – Sierra Leone Office	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence project
10	MIVA	Eastern Radio
11	World Education through USAID	Girls education in Kono
12	Stichting Vluhteling	Shelter programme
13	Commonwealth Foundation	PRSP/HIPC appraisal
14	Action Aid Sierra Leone	Civil Society Coalition – Global Call to Action Against Poverty Sierra Leone (GCAP-SL)

### Relationship with Government

NMJD enjoyed a cordial, though cautiously, working relationship with the government throughout the year. This relationship was based on the fact that though they might not like

what NMJD was doing, they could not avoid working with it because of the organization's strategic positioning and engagement with national programmes like youth coalition building, civil society Task Teams on the PRSP, campaign for just mining, decentralization and local governance, policy advocacy, food security and public accountability.

Some activities brought the organization instant condemnations from government functionaries including government ministers, who sometimes described its staff as "subversives and enemies of state", but only to hear them the next day showering commendations and praises on them for "their commitment to the development of the country". This has become a permanent feature of NMJD's relationship with the government. For instance, when it became clear that there was going to be a serious fall-out over the activities of Koidu Holdings in Kono, the government called off their monthly policy dialogue meetings with NMJD and the Campaign for Just Mining. It did not take them long to realize that they had taken the wrong path; so they came back requesting for resumption of the meetings which were so vital to the maintenance of improved relationships and easing tensions in the affected communities.

Another glaring instance was when the government body responsible for the formulation of the SL-PRSP, the Development Assistance Coordinating Office (DACO), publicly appealed to NMJD to collaborate with them to ensure the document met one of the cardinal principles of PRSPs, people's participation. In fact in the final document itself, they used a whole programme articulating the huge contributions of NMJD to the process. But when NMJD demanded that the document should go through parliament for it to gain legitimacy, all government officials, including ministers and DACO officials themselves went haywire accusing the organization of undermining government's efforts to improve the livelihoods of the people. But in the end, the SLPRSP was tabled on the floor of parliament. Even NMJD's honest observations of the political party conventions in which concern was raised about the use of state resources to promote individual political agendas and the glaring violation of the basic tenets of a democratic process met strong criticisms from the ruling party.

Apart from these intermittent scuffles, the NMJD partnered well with government in a wide range of areas. The government collaborated and jointly organized several programmes such as the district level validation of the SL-PRSP, the popularization of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, national appropriation budget discussions and the national food security efforts. Also, despite dodging certain programmes, government functionaries graced a good number of the organization's programmes and publicly pledged their support. For instance, the official commissioning of the Eastern Radio in Kenema was graced by a galaxy of high profile government dignitaries in the western area and the eastern region as well. In a public statement few days later, the president of Sierra Leone, Alhaji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, proudly

referred to the commissioning of the Eastern Radio as one of his government's major achievements in the area of good governance and press freedom.

Also, even when a police officer behaved unprofessionally to a reporter of the Eastern Radio, the Local Unit Commander together with other senior officers in the region were quick to tender their unreserved apologies to the management of the station. They even went further to arrange a meeting of all the officers in the station to be addressed by the station manager of the radio, and since then the relationship between the two institutions has improved greatly.

At the local level, NMJD's relationship with the local councils in its operational areas has so far been cordial and collaborative. The two institutions have held several consultations on a variety of issues aimed at improving collaboration for the overall development of their communities. Some councils have started implementing joint programmes and activities with NMJD for the overall benefit of the people.

### **Challenges**

The biggest challenge facing NMJD, and indeed the entire country, is to ensure that the hard-won peace which the people are enjoying today is maintained even when UNMASIL have pulled-out. The planned presidential and general elections in 2007 are therefore seen by many people as providing the real litmus test to our capacity and capability to protect our peace. How can we ensure that the electioneering as well as the elections process itself is conducted in a free and fair environment to an extent that the outcome could be accepted by all parties, and not again plunge the country into another round of chaos? At the moment, the security situation around the country is very fragile; ex-combatants of the irregular fighting forces during the civil conflict have issued an ultimatum (January 14) threatening to kidnap and put on public trial all government ministers they could get hold of, whilst at the same time the government has issued notice that over 1000 army officers from the rank of Lieutenant upwards will be sacked from the force. All these pose a serious challenge to the people of Sierra Leone to manage.

Further, the continuing economic decline as well as the mounting wretchedness of the great majority of the people poses a serious threat to the maintenance of peace in the country. This is more so when the people believe that one of the major causes of their poverty is high level corruption which the government does not have the political will to address. This malaise has also led to a situation where the people rapidly lose confidence in the capability and willingness of the administration to fulfill its own side of the social contract. Basic services are appalling and virtually non-existent for many people. Salaries of workers cannot cope with the current trends thereby constantly creating pressure on management for salary review.

The approach and perception of some international donor organizations towards local initiatives most times frustrate any efforts at uniting and strengthening civil society for more effective and sustained engagement. Many international donor organizations operating in the country are in the practice of creating parallel institutions rather supporting existing ones so as to build their capacity for improved performance. The reason for this has always been largely personal as they prefer to work with partners that will never be critical of what they do. This has contributed in no small measure to the continuing fragmentation of civil society in the country.

NMJD has been able to sustain the interest of members of the Task Teams on the PRSP since inception, and their knowledge base on issues relating to their work broadened through training, information sharing and learning trips. The Task Teams are now using the knowledge gained to develop their own activities at district and chiefdom levels which they implement on their own. But they cannot effectively implement some of these activities without financial and logistical support from NMJD. This is a big challenge, particularly when there are no approved funds for some of these activities, but so crucial to be ignored.

NMJD has finally listened to and acted on the concerns of the staff for improved salary structure and other working conditions in line with the general high cost of living in the country. At least a good start has been made, particularly in the salary structure. But it appears that this reviewed package is not good enough to retain some experienced staff in the organization.

A new five-year strategic plan has been developed after an intensive organizational review. This new plan will come into effect January 2006. The programmatic areas of NMJD have also been compressed into four. All of this will have far-reaching implications on the organization with regards staff replacements, capacity building through training and provision of logistics as well as personnel policy and salary reviews. These are challenges that needed to be addressed if NMJD is to move along with the new plan effectively and efficiently within the framework of the sustainable livelihoods approach.

## **APPENDICES: Detailed Activities of Area Teams**

### **APPENDIX 1**

#### **Southern Area Team**

##### **General Objectives**

- Increased agricultural production and improved food security in 30 NMJD's operational communities in Bumpeh Ngao and Kakua chiefdoms by December 2005.
- Five communities in NMJD operational areas in Bumpeh Ngao chiefdom accessing and promoting improved health and sanitation practices by December 2005.
- Community level coalitions advocating and lobbying authorities in Bumpeh Ngao and Kakua chiefdoms on issues of peace building, human rights, gender justice, good governance and HIV/Aids facilitated and strengthened by 2005.
- A standardized framework for programmes implementation, monitoring and reporting developed and used by all staff and communities of the southern area team by 2005.
- District level civil society and community participation in National budgetary development and monitoring ensured in 15 chiefdoms in Bo district by December 2005.
- Increased access and understanding of the final SL-PRSP document by civil society and communities in all the 4 districts in the southern region by December 2005.
- By December 2005 the awareness level of SGBV stakeholders would have been adequately increased to accept and practice gender equality.
- Facilitate an updated documentation and prompt reporting mechanism on GBV occurrences for ease of reference and for guided follow-ups.
- Strengthen existing GBV structures to continue intervention approaches in advocacy and coalition building by December 2005.
- A well structured and equipped gender friendly adult learning environment strengthened in initial 5 camps and new ones established in Jembe, Gerihun and Largo camps.

##### **Specific Objectives**

- Enhance the ability of 30 farmers associations comprising five farm families in Bumpeh-Ngao and Kakua to increase rice production by 5 acres
- Provide access to Adult Literacy for Women and Youth in Bumpeh-Ngao.
- Ensure the construction and functioning of three wells with hand pumps in three different locations at Dassamu, Semabu Folobu and Kortumahun in the Bumpeh Ngao chiefdom.
- To assess the level of communities' understanding of the PRSP process.
- To identify the achievements of the civic engagement process of the PRSP, identify the gaps/difficulties encountered in the process as well as ensure that recommendations are made that would ensure a better PRSP should it be developed anew.
- To ensure that the capacity of civil society organizations are built to the extent of doing critical analysis and monitor the national budget.

- Increased Civil Society and Community awareness on the national budget and ensuring civil society and community engagement in advocacy development and monitoring of the national budget.
- To ensure that space is created for civil society organizations to form coalitions to replicate the economic literacy and budget analysis skills/ training to other communities up in the provinces.
- Undertake base-line survey and develop data on HIPC funded projects in Bo district and the Southern Region generally.
- Organize Civic Engagement activities (participatory Learning Forums, Public Seminar/Education, Performing Arts and popular entertainment and Rural dialogue sessions)
- Ensure that Civic Engagement activities are progressing as planned and are as effective as intended by the expectations of the lead implementing partners.
- Capacities of youths, children, women and community groups in NMJD operational areas in the Southern Region built and strengthened to implement activities geared towards conflict transformation for sustainable peaceful co-existence.
- School going youths and children's awareness raised on thematic human rights issues i.e. principles of Human rights, background and relevance of the UDHR categories of rights, active non-violence etc.
- Ensure community and civil society understanding of G-CAP and participation in the scheduled activities such as the Global week on trade campaign.
- Conduct Relevant Training Workshops for Adult Literacy stakeholders and facilitate their participation in key capacity building sessions pertinent to their services.
- Conduct Monthly and Quarterly Staff interaction sessions to deliberate on project status and standard of reporting.
- Facilitate documentation, follow-ups and counseling of reported gender based violence.
- Procure and distribute needed office equipment and teaching/learning materials for Adult Literacy centres.

#### **Activities Undertaken by Area Team**

- Visited proposed well sites with technicians
- Deployment of technicians to well sites to commence work
- Purchased and delivered construction materials to well sites
- Purchased and distributed farming inputs to farmers associations
- Facilitated the regular running of adult education circles in the pilot chiefdoms of Small Bo and Bumpeh Ngao chiefdoms
- Organized a refresher training in REFLECT approach for adult education facilitators
- Gender awareness training for women, youth and community elders
- Facilitated the implementation of community peace and human rights sessions in Kakua and Bumpeh Ngao

- Production of a training manual on human rights and peace related issues for schools and communities in NMJD operational areas
- Production and distribution of human rights awareness raising and education materials
- Facilitated planning meetings for school clubs
- Inter-schools exchange visits and dialogue sessions in commemoration of the Day of the African Child
- Provided facilitation and consultancy support to MCSL Livelihood Support Project in DELTA training
- Provided follow-up and mentoring support to MCSL DELTA trainees
- Facilitated cross-cultural exchange visits among communities and partner organizations
- Facilitated the organization of community level conflict transformation training workshop
- Participated in the assessment meeting between DFID, ActionAid and regional implementing partners in Freetown
- Participated in the review meeting with district level implementing partners on the civic engagement process in Bo
- Undertook community assessment visits in Bo and Pujehun districts
- Attended the reporting meeting on the national review exercise at DACO in Freetown
- Participated in the economic literacy and budget analysis workshop in Freetown
- Attended CSAP evaluation of HIPC-funded projects workshop in Bo
- Organized orientation workshop on civic engagement phase II of the SL-PRSP
- Organized regional sub-implementing partners coordination meeting in Bo
- Orientation session on the appraisal/evaluation of the HIPC-funded projects in Bo
- Carried out sensitization sessions at respective zonal level in the operational camps by the existing groups
- Introduced and incorporated concepts of gender into adult literacy curriculum
- Final REFLECT methodology training for adult literacy facilitators conducted in Bo in March 2005 and procurement of teaching learning materials for the literacy circles
- Participated in the child caregivers and maintenance training
- Conducted monthly/quarterly interaction sessions for the SGBV project staff
- Reported SGBV cases documented, follow-ups and counseling sessions conducted on survivors
- Anchored a week-long diamond photo exhibition in Bo
- Hosted the national orientation meeting of CSAP-SL
- Facilitated and spearheaded the week-long activities marking the Global Week of Action on Trade and another round of activities coinciding with the UN General Assembly meeting on the MDGs in New York
- Participated in monitoring of the civic engagement phase II
- Carried out regular monitoring of farmers associations and adult education projects

- Carried out monitoring and assessment of groups in NMJD operational communities in Kakua and Bumpeh Ngao chiefdoms
- Organized budget hearing and analysis sessions for communities in Small Bo and Bumpe Ngao chiefdoms.
- Organized rights-based/transformational leadership training for Small Bo and Bumpe Ngao chiefdoms.
- Organized gender mainstreaming and case management training in operational communities in Small Bo and Bumpe Ngao chiefdoms.
- Facilitated community advocacy for the establishment of a health post and primary school in Gelehun community.
- Facilitated radio discussion programmes on several themes/issues including World Literacy Day.
- Held Southern Area Team meeting.

### **Key Outcomes of Above Activities**

- All three drilled sites seen and seemingly intact since they were first drilled. The well site at Semabu Folobu relocated to another spot (i.e. near Adult Literacy Centre/village center) because the initial site was too close to the mosque. Communities mobilized to provide labour for the digging of the wells. Local materials gathered at the well sites (stones and gravel) for the concreting of walls
- Walls of wells concreted, cylindrical sinks constructed and sunk and cover slabs for all three wells prepared. The wells have been completed and are now being used by communities.
- Manifestation of appreciation and willingness to cooperate with NMJD expressed by recipients of farming inputs as evident by easy consensus reached in developing and signing memorandum of understanding between them and NMJD
- Regular and effective adult education circles are going on in all the targeted communities with an increased enrolment from 30 to 50 learners per centre consisting women and youths. Two new adult education circles have emerged bringing the number of circles in Bumpeh Ngao to five.
- Forum provided for a collective review of the adult education project, which helped to unfold the lapses old facilitators faced in the use of the REFLECT methodologies. These formed the bases for the refresher training.
- Strategies that can ensure the sustainability of the adult education project at community level after the cessation of donor funding were discussed and facilitators developed action plans around them.
- Sharing and learning opportunity provided for new adult education facilitators, which, to a large extent, helped to expedite the establishment of new centres.

- Participants' conceptual understanding of gender increased as evident by their ability to identify structures, systems, etc that promote and perpetuate gender inequality at community level.
- Participants expressed the need for the setting up of community level advocacy platform to engage local authorities on issues of gender injustices and human right abuses.
- Participants expressed their determination to replicate and practice the gender knowledge learned in their homes and project groups, ensuring that their day-to-day livelihood activities are carried out in a gender focused manner. For example, they expressed the desire to review the decision-making processes and leadership structures in their homes and groups to provide space for active women involvement and participation. Some of them have carried that out.
- Communities are well informed about things happening around them and are able to take quick action to address them.
- Improved relationship and cooperation between Fallah and Massahun communities evidenced by the implementation of joint community development activities. E.g.- clearing and renovation of the school in Fallah and Construction of the Mosque in Massahun.
- Action plans drawn to resolve emerging conflicts that were discovered as a result of the mapping exercise and peace/human rights session.
- Action plans to replicate the knowledge gained have been drawn and submitted to NMJD as a reference point for future monitoring of activities implemented by the schools. All the six (6) old schools in Kakua have restructured their clubs. Outgone members have been replaced and new executives formed. Clubs were formed with gender considerations in mind (gender balanced groups). Four new clubs have been established in Bumpeh Ngao in one (1) secondary school and (3) three primary schools. All the clubs have a membership of 50 students and are being supervised by one (1) teacher. Thematic issues of concern were taken on board the plan of action for intervention by the clubs, i.e. early marriage, child abuse and education for the girl child.
- Inter schools cooperation and collaboration increased, evidenced by the friendly atmosphere in which the sessions were carried out. Cordial relationships built between schools evidenced by their willingness to share experiences, ideas and skills.
- 90 DELTA trainees graduated and awarded certificates. Areas of weaknesses in the use of the DELTA skills and tools were identified and corrected on the spot.
- Report was produced and submitted to MCSL livelihood project management to direct and guide them in their project implementation activities. Issues of community concerns were addressed on the spot using varieties of conflict transformation tools and skills.
- Participants' knowledge in conflict transformation methodologies and tools increased as basis for engaging with issues to transform conflict at community level. Participants were able to identify some of the social and political conflicts in their communities and expressed the need to develop strategies around them. For example, in Foya village there

was an alleged report of cannibalism, which the section chief was accused of not taking any action about it. Few days after the workshop, trainees mobilized the community and led a delegation to the paramount chief and reported their section chief.

- Increased assurance received from DFID that it would continue to support the PRS process irrespective of the outcome of the review.
- Spontaneous and random visits made by the DFID consultant to two communities, one each in Bo and Pujehun districts.
- Increased satisfaction of both DFID consultant and lead regional organization that the people have a fair knowledge of the PRS process as reflected in the report after the countrywide assessment.
- Increased re-affirmation of support from DFID for the PRS process through its programme, ENCISS (Enhancing the Interaction Between Civil Society and the State) to improve poor people's lives. This shall be implemented by CARE
- Regional action groups of CSOs formed to carry out budget analysis/monitoring in close concert with district budget oversight committees.
- Regional coalitions formed (which are to be further strengthened) to access funds from the Commonwealth Education Fund for the replication of similar economic literacy and budget analysis workshops in the other regions outside Freetown.
- Participant's knowledge of baseline survey undertaken on HIPC funded projects broadened. Photographs and video recordings done during baseline survey were also made available to participants. The meetings served as mechanisms to monitor programme implementation and ascertain progress of annual plans, share experiences on situations in the operational areas, learning about new approaches and methodologies in development work and how to apply them. A Bo district task team formed on how to pursue the recommendations made from the evaluation of HIPC-funded projects.
- Men, women, youth, action groups, children's clubs, teenage mothers, youth peer educators and TBA's actively engaged in sensitisation on SGBV prevention at specific locations in the Camps. This stimulated more married couples into the literacy circles. The training treated topics centered on real life situations and how these can be used to lead to designing learning materials for analyzing society. The five days training was climaxed with distribution of certificates and materials that have enabled the centres to accommodate more learners.
- Issues relating to effective caring for babies and lactating mothers engaged in the literacy circles were treated. These included changing napkins, cleaning babies and feeding them. Lapses were identified in reporting as well as implementation of the project and strategies designed to overcome them.
- A total of 929 viewers altogether visited the diamond photo exhibition. They were engaged in discussions with the narrators, and the comments they made in response taken

onboard. Strong public interest was stimulated. The myth surrounding diamonds was broken. Public support for just national mining policies increased

- Increased awareness of communities about the content/allocations of the 2005 and 2006 national budgets, evidenced by questions raised by many people about the failure of some sectors of the budgets to address poverty reduction
- Constantly demanding councilors to probe into the poor service delivery in the agriculture, health and education sectors, whilst the councilors too are requesting NMJD to undertake other issues of national concern such as awareness raising on democratic practices and civic responsibility.
- Action plan drawn on how the global week on trade should be celebrated nationally. Messages for banners and vanguards discussed and agreed on. The global week was celebrated in Bo with visits to farms, financial institutions and other multilateral corporations. Radio discussions and a symposium at the Methodist Youth Resource Centre formed part of the week-long activities. White arm bands, the symbol of the campaign, worn throughout the period of the campaign.
- Adult education facilitators' use of the REFLECT assessed and lapses identified, which formed the basis for the running of another REFLECT training for both old and new facilitators.
  - Revisited community action plans and facilitated communities to prioritize their activities based on available resources to enhance prompt intervention.
  - Action plans for the implementation of the 2005 and 2006 activities prepared and submitted by groups in Bumpeh Ngao with the exception of Massahun and Fallah in Kakua. Area team's and community project objectives set and are on course. The meetings served as mechanisms to monitor programme implementation and ascertain progress on annual plans, share experiences on situations in the operational areas, learning about new approaches and methodologies in development work and how to apply them.
  - Over 400 people from 15 chiefdoms in Bo district took part in budget hearing and analysis sessions to discuss the national budgets.
  - The VDC and peace promoters in Gelehun wrote letters appealing to the regional offices of NaCSA and District Health Management for the construction of the community primary school as well as the assigning of a trained nurse to the community. The letters were followed by one-on-one engagements with officials of the respective institutions.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Eastern Area Team**

#### **Specific Objectives**

- To strengthen the role of young people in civil society in order to actively contribute to sustainable conflict prevention and resolution
- To reduce the vulnerability of young people by providing them with skills, knowledge, resources and opportunities which will allow them to take greater control of their own lives
- To increase awareness, reduce the rate of spread of infections and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS
- To develop a national youth movement that engages in advocacy for the mainstreaming of youth issues at all levels for the development of appropriate policies
- To strengthen and consolidate the youth coalition at chiefdom, district and regional levels by 2005
- To form a national youth coalition that will effectively advocate on youth issues and involvement in civil society initiatives relating to good governance, poverty reduction etc by 2005
- Youth leaders knowledgeable and skilled to manage youth coalitions and effectively advocate on youth issues
- To promote the culture of peace among youths in the eastern region (Nongowa and Small Bo chiefdoms)
- To build and strengthen the knowledge of civil society regarding the PRS process and budgetary allocation
- To increase public awareness of the PRSP/HIPC implementation process
- To press for government of Sierra Leone engagement with civil society in the development of the national budget
- To ensure effective tracking of HIPC allocations and expenditures
- To ensure high quality and smooth implementation of the PRSP programme.

#### **Activities Undertaken by Area Team**

- Training of in-school Peer Educators
- Peer Education training was conducted for 75 pupils in schools: 24 participants from Holy Rosary Secondary School, 25 from Government Secondary School, and 25 from Ansarul Islamic Secondary School
- 12 outreach activities were undertaken by the Youth Against Aids (YAA) in 6 targeted communities. Participatory methodologies were used – 4 drama, 4 role plays, 2 picture codes, 2 focus group discussions and 15 songs and dances.
- 10 outreach activities were undertaken by in-school peer educators in Ansarul, Government Secondary School and Holy Rosary Schools.

- 3 outreach activities were also carried out at three nightclubs – Sameday, Mobil Spot and Ferensola targeting commercial sex workers. Role-plays were mainly used to get messages across.
- District youth meetings and seminars were held for the three districts
- Chiefdom monitoring trips were made by the Animator and followed up on issues identified at previous youth meetings
- A meeting of youth-serving agencies and the coalition was held and the media was engaged for national youth advocacy
- A National Coalition Forum meeting was held in Makeni
- Peer-Education Training was done for 75 students drawn from Holy Rosary Secondary School, Kenema Government Secondary School and Ansarul Islamic Secondary School.
- A Life Skills Training was done for 25 youths
- HIV/AIDS sensitization was done in several communities and night clubs in the Kenema township
- 13 vulnerable youths were placed on skills in centers in Kenema. Three received start-off kits on graduation – 2 Blind (Gara tie-dyeing) and one amputee (Soap-making) – at a handing over ceremony
- Three Youth Connect Partners meetings were held in Bo, Makeni and Monrovia respectively
- Stepping Stones Implementation was done
- District Youth Meetings and seminars were held for the three districts
- Chiefdom monitoring trips were made by the Animator and followed up on issues identified at previous youth meetings
- The media (radio) was engaged in each district in order to disseminate activities and youth issues in the district
- Sensitization on the PRSP and HIPC
- Budget hearing sessions
- District Task Team meetings on the PRSP and HIPC
- Quarterly regional Task Team meetings
- National Task Team meetings
- Monthly community outreach sessions and radio discussion programmes
- CSAP-SL HIPC appraisal orientation workshop
- Anchored activities marking the Global Week of Action on Trade
- General Assembly of the Eastern Radio held and other operational and governance structures put in place in an open and transparent process
- Staff and volunteers for the Eastern Radio recruited
- Eastern Radio FM 101.9 officially commissioned
- Launched the Annual Diamond Review
- Provided support to the youth coalition in Kenema in their income generation drive
- Provided shelter support to war affected widows and aged

- Organized and hosted meetings of partners working on HIV/AIDS
- Formalized relationships with local councils
- Facilitate the formation of PRSP Task Teams at chiefdom/ward levels

#### **Key Outcomes of the above Activities**

- Project staff and volunteers engaged in improved outreach sessions on HIV/AIDS
- Staff able to train other peer educators including in-school and out of school youths engaged in outreach sessions
- Anti-AIDS clubs set up by peer educators in three schools. Their activities were guided by two field assistants who benefited from the training of trainers workshop on Peer Education
- Conducted life skills training. Two facilitators and one trained staff were attached to three schools where two sessions were held per week. 300 school pupils participated. Materials were supplied to facilitators
- As a result of the Knowledge Awareness and Perception (KAP) survey, NMJD has identified bike renters as a risk group and are now being targeted for outreach and sensitization. Also, condom marketing and distribution have been integrated into peer education activities
- As a result of Anti-AIDS Clubs activities in the schools, there is an increase level of awareness on HIV/AIDS in the schools and demand for condoms by the pupils
- An increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS is evidenced by the increased community participation in sensitization and outreach sessions
- Civil society engagement in the SLPRS process strengthened and their interest sustained
- Knowledge base of civil society broadened, confidence level to plan and organize advocacy activities increased
- More involvement of civil society and other groups such as journalists in monitoring the implementation of the SLPRS process
- Parliament invited civil society to participate in debating the national budget at committee stage
- Short comings/lapses in the implementation of HIPC resources such as lack of correct information flow, corruption in the award of contracts, politicization of the process and low level of community participation identified
- Social networks strengthened, cultural and traditional pride reawakened, and a sense of ownership and belonging rekindled among civil society groups in the region
- Improved working relationships between and among strategic stakeholders in the region such as local council authorities, traditional leaders and state government functionaries.
- Improved and cordial working relationship now exists between local councils and NMJD/Task Teams resulting in the joint planning and implementation of programme/activities.

- Six bi-monthly meetings held in Kenema, Makeni and Bo bringing together 10 participants from the five-member organizations of Partners Working on HIV/AIDS.
- 32 beneficiaries in Gorama Kono received cash support to undertake income generation activities and construction materials like zinc to rebuild their damaged houses.
- The Kenema youth coalition received musical sets, cooking utensils and other bar and kitchen requirements to enable them run the Kenema Youth Club as a canteen and recreational centre to raise income and keep youths out of mischief.
- 1,050 youths benefited from the monthly district youth meetings and seminars held in Kenema, Kailahun and Kono in which participants were exposed to budget advocacy, corruption prevention, economic literacy and food security, among others.

### **APPENDIX 3**

#### **Western Area Team**

##### **Specific Objectives**

- To collaborate with ministry of Health on the sensitization and training of communities on health and sanitation issues
- To plan workshop objectives and content with trainers and beneficiaries on issues of health and hygiene and water management
- To construct 15 VIP latrines in George Brook community in the western area
- To monitor and supervise project activities.
- To mobilize required external resources to support community projects
- To organize sensitization meetings in operational communities on thematic issues such as conflict management/transformation, Convention on the Right of the Child and CEDAW
- To attend to other collaborative meetings and duties as and when required.
- To facilitate the rehabilitation of the school water well in the Yams Farm community
- To organize water management training for project beneficiaries in the Yams Farm community
- To facilitate the commissioning of the school water well in the Yams Farm community
- To build the capacity of staff through learning trips, exchanges and information sharing
- To equip Campaign for Just Mining Task Force members with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) tools and how to effectively carry out monitoring of the EIA development activities.
- To strengthen the institutional capacity of regional Task Forces and to technically equip Task Force members, the multi-stakeholders, and other Campaign structures with knowledge and skills in advocacy, lobbying and important mining-related issues.
- To facilitate consultations, information sharing, public debates, research, documentation and publication of issues on HIPC and PRSP, human rights violations in mining communities, women in mining and child labour
- To facilitate the completion of the construction of the Eastern Radio in Kenema

- To source external support for the installation of radio equipment and opening of the Eastern Radio
- To facilitate and accompany the process of setting up operational and organizational structures for the Eastern Radio and the recruitment of its staff as well
- To publish and produce the organization's quarterly newsletter, "*The Network*"
- To facilitate the prompt preparation of activity reports and the production of other publications such as *The Sierra Leone Poverty Watch*
- To increase the knowledge base of Task Team members on budgetary processes and the SLPRSP
- To create a platform for the sharing of information on the SLPRSP and HIPC and further plan
- To monitor the activities of District Task Teams
- To improve interaction and working relationship among Area Team staff
- To strengthen collaboration and partnerships among groups and organizations working on the diamond and general extractive sectors
- To raise awareness about the levels of poverty and indebtedness of Sierra Leone and the negative impacts of unfair trade policies and meagre aid package tied to harsh conditionalities on the general livelihoods of the people

#### **Activities Undertaken by Area Team**

- Visitations to agricultural-supported activities in the western area
- Construction of VIP toilets and running of sensitization workshops for beneficiaries
- Project planning meetings held with beneficiary communities
- Procurement and distribution of construction materials for the construction of 15 toilets in George Brook community and for the rehabilitation of the school water well in Yams Farm
- Phase II training workshop on health, hygiene and water management
- Monitoring and supervision of toilets construction and other project activities in NMJD operational areas
- Budget documentation, procurement and distribution of resources and logistics
- Chlorination of water wells in Yams Farm
- Regular collaborative meetings with line ministries
- Participated in the capacity building workshop on conflict management in South Africa
- Facilitated the construction of two more water wells in Yams Farm
- Organized two conflict mapping sessions on community conflicts in operational communities
- District Task Team meetings on the PRSP and HIPC held
- Monthly community sessions and radio and TV discussions on the PRSP
- Quarterly Regional Task Team meeting

- Anchored and facilitated the week-long activities marking the Global Week of Action on Trade
- Participated in the events of June 1 organized by GCAP-SL to mark the world white arm band day
- Participated in the *Long Walk to Justice* in Edinburgh, Scotland, organized by GCAP in support of the **MAKEPOVERTYHISTORY** campaign, timed to coincide with the G8 Summit in Gleneagles.
- Attended bi-weekly youth meetings in the Ministry of Youths and Sports
- Collaborated with the Outreach Unit of the Special Court of Sierra Leone
- Collaborated with Campaign Against Violent Events, Commission for Democracy and Human Rights, Campaign for Good Governance and the National Forum for Human Rights Secretariat on the implementation and monitoring of the Access to Justice Program
- Collaborated with the Mano River Peace Forum, NACE, CSAP and other civil society coalitions
- Participated in economic literacy and budget analysis training in Makeni
- Hosted Transformative Leadership training and strategic planning workshops
- Organized training workshops on research methodologies and environmental auditing
- Participated in Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- Provided support to District Task Teams
- Participated in the Poverty Social Impact Assessment training
- Community sensitization sessions on the Commission for the Rights of the Child, CEDAW and Conflict Transformation
- Published *The Network* and facilitated the publication of the Annual Diamond Review.
- Mobilized resources for the completion of the Eastern Radio project and the maintenance of its operations.
- Formalization meetings with local councils held
- Participated in the formation of Task Team to reduce violence in school sports.
- Participated in national and international forums organized by NMJD partners and coalitions
- Monthly Area Team meetings

#### **Key Outcomes of Above Activities**

- Increased collaboration and supervision of groups in the operational communities of Yams Farm and George Brook
- Community awareness raised on the use of the VIP toilets and water wells as well as other rules of hygiene
- Yams Farm and George Brook communities agreed to provide local construction materials such as mud-bricks, stones, sticks and unskilled labour,

- Increased willingness of all stakeholders to work as a team in implementing community development projects as evidenced by their promptness to meetings and readiness to volunteer. Four successful planning meetings were attended by all stakeholders in George Brook and Yams Farm.
- Improved conditions of living of beneficiary communities
- Local expertise and resources were provided in the construction activities and this has increased level of community commitments, local income and participation in the project work.
- Sustainability of the project is manifested by the input given by the beneficiaries.
- Project helped to build good human relationship and a better understanding of the organization's approach to community development work.
- Level of community awareness on women's rights, gender justice, CRC and CEDAW raised
- Proper facilitation and coordination in community activities
- Introduction of coalition and campaign members to the concepts of EIA and issues related to mining and the environment, and equipped them with resource materials and information on EIA findings necessary for their work
- Mobilized resources to carry out research on child labour and other related human rights abuses in the mining sector
- Alerted both the government and donor community as well as the citizenry about the country's debt burden whose servicing takes over half of the national exports every year; monies that would have been directed at the social development sector to support projects in education, health, water and sanitation, etc.
- Sierra Leone was able to share its experiences and activities in the struggle to make poverty history with the rest of the world and strengthened its ties with other like-minded organizations and institutions
- Knowledge base of PRSP Task Teams and the wider civil society on content and other key issues contained in the final SLPRSP strengthened
- Increased level of awareness about the national budgetary and resource tracking processes leading to the emergence of independent civil society initiatives aimed at promoting public accountability and transparency
- The importance and necessity of tabling the SLPRSP to parliament for discussion and approval was successfully brought to the fore of the legislature and a cross section of the citizenry, who also supported NMJD and the Task Teams to ensure that was done by the government
- Misconceptions and the general negative approach of a good number of MPs towards NMJD and its activities has changed, giving way to a more cordial and collaborative relationship evidenced by the number of MPs falling back to NMJD to discuss national and regional issues
- Improved access to NMJD's programme activities

- Improved interaction and free flow of information with other civil society groups in the Mano River Basin on the conflict in Liberia and its impact on the situation in Guinea and Sierra Leone
- Successful completion of the construction and furnishing of the Eastern Radio with staff recruited and paid
- Many people who were hitherto marginalized and denied access to public media have found a platform in the Eastern Radio to discuss issues that affect them, thus contributing to the development and general well being of their communities.
- Committees were formed at all levels for effective engagement of the SLPRS process and the extractive sector
- Regular meetings with local councils were held resulting in the signing of MOUs for effective coordination and joint implementation of development projects
- Drastic reduction in incidences of violence during school sports and games
- Eastern Radio commissioned with a variety of community programmes geared towards promoting peace and development in the region; staff have also been recruited and cost of day-to-day operations of the radio met.
- Awareness of pupils, principals, teachers and parents was raised to an extent that they all came onboard in the fight to reduce violence in school sports and games. This resulted in violent-free sports and games in the year under review.
- Knowledge and skills gained from the Transformative Leadership and Self-Determination training workshops were replicated and applied by staff in their office work and in their private lives
- NMJD's relationship with partner organizations further improved and staff exposed to new ideas, skills and knowledge.
- Task Teams acquired skills and knowledge in budget analysis which enabled them to identify gaps in the national budgets of 2005 and 2006.

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **Country Contextual Analysis**

#### **Political**

The general situation in the country remained calm throughout the year, except for the two-day student's crisis in Freetown in March and similar stand-offs between police and commercial bike renters in Kono and Kenema resulting in total disruption of normal life in those towns. The students protested over the long drawn non-payment of huge backlog salaries and allowances of lecturers; a situation that prompted lecturers to go on a sit-down strike. It was however reported in local tabloids that police used live ammunitions to quell the peaceful students strike. But the police were quick to dismiss the claim as false and baseless.

The decentralization and devolution of functions and resources to local councils continued to gain momentum. In order to enhance the effectiveness and focus of local councils, the Decentralization Secretariat has facilitated training for councilors and other strategic council workers as well as providing them with much needed logistics such as vehicles. This development places NMJD and its partners in a very strong position to participate in and influence the agenda at the local level.

During the year under review also, the two dominant political parties in the country, the Sierra Leone People's Party and All Peoples Congress, held their conventions in Makeni and Port Loko respectively. Both party conventions came in the heels of court cases whose aim was to put the conventions on hold. The conventions suffered some delay though, but eventually went ahead. However, the outcomes of the conventions led to further court actions by aggrieved factions eventually resulting in breakaways that saw the formation of a new political party. The opposition and other independent observers raised concern over the lavish and reckless use of state resources by the ruling party to promote the interests of candidates favoured by the current administration. These developments clearly suggest that the country's hard-won peace is not free of threats.

Also, the Political Parties Registration Commission has finally been fully constituted after close to three years of waiting. The Commission which has responsibility to register political parties and arbitrate in inter and intra party conflicts was set up by an act of Parliament in 2002. The newly constituted Commission is expected to embark on addressing the several political party cases pending in the courts.

### **Socio-economic**

On the economic front, prices of essential basic commodities continue to go beyond the reach of the ordinary man and woman. The present cost of a 50 kg bag of our staple food, rice, is about Le75, 000, which is equivalent to \$25.00. Similarly, palm oil, which is widely eaten by people and produced locally, has again risen to Le55, 000 per five-gallon container, which is equivalent to \$18.34. Internal revenues took a rapid nose-dive throughout the year with government heavily relying on external support to fund the national budget. On more than five occasions, there were acute shortages of fuel on the market, which resulted in long queues in petrol stations, and to a general interruption of normal life.

Electricity supply even in the capital city, Freetown, was as irregular and appalling as telephone facilities; access to email facilities is becoming ever more difficult whilst traveling in the country is not only hazardous, but a big risk as well. The fuel shortages finally led to sharp increases in the prices of the pump price of fuel from Le7, 500.00 to Le12, 100.00 per gallon

(From \$2.50-\$3.47). Unemployment, prostitution and incidents of child trafficking are also on the increase.

The long awaited Consultative Group meeting has finally taken place in London with total pledges of US\$800 million made by donor partners to support the implementation of the SLPRS process and other national development sectors.

The issue of corruption is still prevalent in the society as the political will to address it is still lacking. Presently, one cabinet minister and a good number of senior government officials together with their cronies are being investigated for varied alleged corrupt practices. Despite several protestations from the citizenry, these alleged fraudsters are still holding public offices and enjoying all the good things that go with them. The not-easy-to-manipulate head of the Anti Corruption Commission has been dismissed by government under circumstances that are yet to be clearly explained. This once again reaffirmed the general fear that the government is only paying lip-service to the fight against corruption.

The change in climate this year has some adverse effect on farmers. The rains started early this year causing many farmers to abandon their farms because they could not burn them. This generally led to poor harvest of crops. This does not seem to attract the attention of the political class, as politicians are lurked in active campaigning ahead of the 2007 elections. They have put so much unprecedented interest and efforts to these activities that little attention is paid to more critical state matters, including the welfare of the people. However, there is a marked improvement in communication due to the upsurge in mobile telephone companies operating in the country.

### **Security**

The security situation in the country also generally remained stable, despite few reported incidents of armed robbery and an upsurge in spate of petty thefts in major cities across the country. The improvement in armed robbery suggests that the community policing which requires the support and cooperation of the citizenry is paying huge dividend. Meanwhile, the UN peacekeepers have finally completed their pull-out leaving security primacy in the hands of national security apparatuses. There is however a general fear that the country might relapse to another round of conflict if the peace process is not properly managed, particularly when the Sierra Leone Armed Forces administration has given notice that about 1000 senior army officers will be sacked in the coming months.

The trials at the special court have also continued with the trials of the AFRC and RUF leaders. The prosecution has rested its case on the trial of the CDF. Meanwhile, the defence team has

lined up its witnesses that included the President as the minister of Defence from where the CDF allegedly received instructions during the war and other senior government officials and diplomats. The seeming resistance that the President should not take the witness box may further jeopardize the entire process. Meanwhile also, human rights activists in the country continued to engage the government to effect the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

## APPENDIX 5

### List of Staff for 2005

No	Name of Staff	Position	Location
1	Abu A. Brima	National Coordinator	Freetown
2	Khalidou Abu	Financial Controller	Freetown
3	Sallieu Kamara	Communication and Documentation Officer	Freetown
4	William Dauda	PRSP Project Animator, Western Area	Freetown
5	Alusine Koroma	PRSP Project Animator, Northern Region	Makeni
6	Salimatu Fofanah	PRSP Project Animator, Northern Region	Magburaka
7	Ms Esther Kamara	Campaign for Just Mining Officer	Freetown
8	Abass Kamara	Research Advisor and Legal Assistant	Freetown
9	Ms Stella Stevens	Community Development Animator, Western Area	Freetown
10	Augustine Mattia	Office Assistant	Freetown
11	Adolphos Anderson	Security (Night)	Freetown
12	Musa Konneh	Driver	Freetown
13	Tamba Conteh	Volunteer Office Assistant	Freetown
14	Joseph Macarthy	Volunteer Driver	Freetown
15	Adama Kamara	Consultant Trainee	Freetown
16	Mohamed Kanu	Driver	Freetown
17	S. Benny Sam	Prog. Coordinator (Eastern Region)	Kenema
18	Ms Alice M'Carthy	Administrator	Kenema
19	Morlai Kamara	Economic Justice Officer	Kenema
19	Abdul Karim Bah	Youth Empowerment Officer	Kenema
20	Ms Susan Tucker	Secretary	Kenema
21	Adama Jusu	Community Development Animator	Kenema

		(Tissor)	
22	Cecilia Alieu	Community Development Animator (Blama)	Blama
23	Ms Fredrica Koroma	HIV/AIDS Animator	Kenema
24	Jestina Kallon	Youth Animator	Kenema
25	Elfrida Bockarie	Field Assistant, HIV/AIDS	Kenema
26	Paul Kpundeh	Field Assistant, HIV/AIDS	Kenema
27	Vandi Mansaray	Office Assistant	Kenema
28	Sylvester Vibbie	Driver	Kenema
29	Theophilus Carew	Driver	Kenema
30	Luseni Joe Baun	Finance Clerk (on contract)	Kenema
31	Ms Patience K. Yamba	Secretary	Kenema
32	Andrew Musa	Community Development Animator (Gorama Kono)	Gorama Kono
33	Patrick Tongu	Field Supervisor (Kono District)	Koidu
34	Dennis Lansana	Youth Animator (Kono District)	Koidu
35	Joseph Ansumana	PRSP Project Animator (Kono District)	Koidu
36	Ms Hannah Charles	Volunteer Finance Clerk	Koidu
37	John B. Saidu	Youth Animator, Kailahun District	Kailahun
38	Paul L. Koroma	Prog. Coordinator (Southern Region Team)	Bo
39	Sheku James	Training Officer	Bo
40	Mrs. Doris Saffa-Nyamgbe	SGBV Coordinator	Bo
41	Evette Kamanda	Community Animator	Bo
42	Lamin Saidu	Finance Clerk	Bo
43	Aiah John Bull	Driver	Bo
44	Ms Susan Dauda	Secretary	Bo
45	Alfred Taylor	Office Assistant	Bo
46	Issac P. Tucker	PRSP Project Animator, Southern Region	Bo
47	Musa Kamara	Security	Bo
49	Bobor O. R. Brima	Asst. Programme Officer, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	Bo
50	Ms Rosa V. Vandi	Field Supervisor (SGBV)	Taima/Gondama Camps
51	Edward Kamanda	Project Animator (SGBV)	Taima

52	Steven B. Lahai	Project Animator (SGBV)	Tobanda
53	Ms Patricia Kamara	Social Worker (SGBV)	Tobanda
54	Jasper Sesay	Project Animator (SGBV)	Gondama
55	Ms Kula Massallay	Social Worker (SGBV)	Gondama
56	Emmanuel Aruna	Project Animator (SGBV)	Bandajuma
57	Ms Satta Kallon	Social Worker (SGBV)	Bandajuma
58	Eddie Gbappy	Project Animator (SGBV)	Jimmy Bargbo
59	Ms Isatu Saidu	Social Worker (SGBV)	Jimmy Bargbo
60	Albert Gilbert	Driver (SGBV)	Tobanda
61	John Tommy	Driver (SGBV)	Bo