

JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE COMMISSION

Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan



Annual Report **2004**

Peace is not the absence of conflict but the presence of Justice

Introducing JDPC

What We Are

Justice, Development and Peace Commission of the Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan, Nigeria is a ministry of service of the Church established to cater for all people that are within her jurisdiction, irrespective of religion, culture, race or gender, in all aspects of their lives. JDPC, Ibadan is part of a national network in the 49 Catholic Dioceses in Nigeria, with its national headquarter at the Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria based in Lagos.

Where We Are

We are located in the ever-sprawling city of Ibadan, the capital of Oyo State, Nigeria, with a conservatively approximated population of 7.5 million. Ibadan is the largest city in Sub-Sahara Africa inhabited by the black race, and the Capital City of the Yoruba people of the Western Nigeria and their commercial nerve centre. The strategic location of the city attracts many Nigerians for commercial and industrial activities.

Vision

A community where justice and promotion of human dignity are held sacred; such that all are fully alive and active, realising their full potentials in a just, safe and free environment.

Mission

The promotion of wholistic human development through conscientisation of people who are central to sustainable and meaningful development.

Our Objectives

- To promote the quality of life of the people
- To promote human rights as entrenched in the UN charter and Banjul Declaration on Human Rights
- To form and animate groups to participate in their own development

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- To make a preferential option for the poor and marginalized
- To identify unjust structures and take corrective actions
- To promote Catholic social teachings
- To research, document and publicize information on social issues.
- To cooperate with international agencies, government and NGOs for integral development.

Special Focus Groups

- The unemployed
- The economically deprived
- The rural populace
- Youth
- Women, families and widows
- The physically and mentally handicapped.
- Inmates and ex-inmates of prisons and their families
- People Living With HIV/AIDS
- Urban slum dwellers

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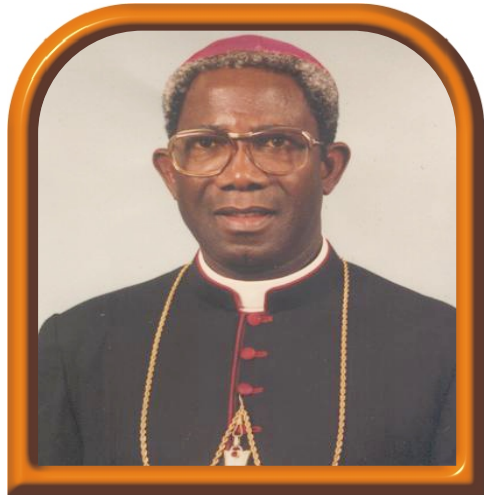
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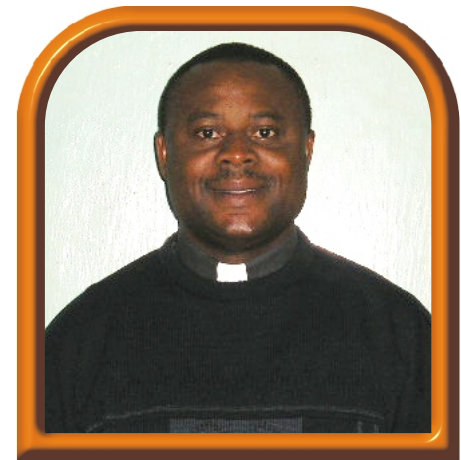
Most Revd. Dr. F.A. Job
*Archbishop of Ibadan
Legal Holder of Projects*

*Action on behalf of Justice and participation
in the transformation of the world fully appear to
us as a constitutive dimension of the preaching of the
gospel, or in other words of the Church's mission
for the redemption of the human race and its liberation
from every oppressive situation”
(Synod of Bishops, Justice in the World)*

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Revd. Fr. E. Ade Owoeye JP
*Authorised Representative of the Legal Holder
& Programmes Director*

Our Vocation is to belong to Jesus, not to work for the Poor.
The work for the Poor is our love for God in action.
Mother Theresa

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Introductory Remarks

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I am very pleased to present our annual report in this form to a larger audience. In previous years, it was circulated within a smaller audience – our legal holder and different donors. The donors only received the report of activities that they fund without any recourse to our other activities and the donors responsible for such activities.

The Justice, Development and Peace Commission of the Archdiocese of Ibadan since its relocation to its present office has made a giant stride in every aspect of human endeavours. From only animation programmes in few communities by one paid staff and 2 volunteers, it has grown to four units with different programmes under each unit with 27 members of staff and 4 main consultants for the different programmes.

During the course of the year 2004, the management team made efforts to improve the administration of the Commission to meet the required standard of both the donors and international non-governmental organisations as well as repositioning to meet emerging challenges. To this end, a corporate strategy was designed after series of workshops, which has charted a new direction for the Commission. Various measures were put in place to check the high turnover of staff and unlike before, several in-house capacity building for the staff took place. The standardisation of our programmes has attracted many more NGOs within our locality to want to collaborate or network with us in carrying out one programme or the other. However, it is very good to point out that the Commission is very weak in the area communication, as many of its activities are still not well-publicised whether in the print or electronic media. The Commission will try to improve on this in subsequent years.

Justice, Development and Peace Commission, Ibadan is part of the global network of the Catholic Church and will only promote ideals that are in consonance with the Catholic doctrines and ethos, though we work in a secular society with all people without discrimination in any form. We treasure our Catholic identity and we thank all those who recognise us as such.

We want to express our sincere appreciation to our Legal Holder, the Most Revd. Dr. F.A. Job, our donors, animators, partners, consultants and many more too numerous to be

mentioned who have made us feel welcome in the various communities that we are working.

We look forward to a better working relationship and a more conducive environment in the year 2005.

Thank you and God bless.

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Rural Community Development Programme

Babajide Stephen

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Established 4 years ago, three professionals plus 4 support staff members are working full time with the department. The department is concerned with building rural capacity for sustainable farming system and self-help initiatives in RCDP communities. The Programme is supported by MISEREOR, Germany.

Objectives

- To establish more examples of various sustainable practices for farmers to see
- To consolidate the existing improved practices.

===== HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES =====

Promotion of soil and water conservation practices

Establishment of additional examples of green manure and contour bounds trials in RCDP communities.

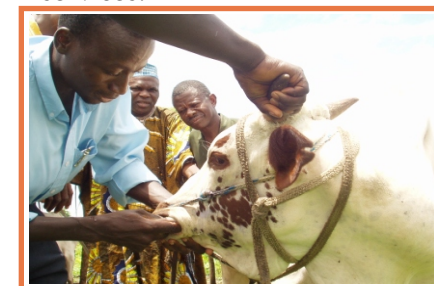
Promotion of animal integration and improvement

- Creation of additional examples of goats and sheep in confinement.
- A 2-day PRA on livestock production in Olohunde community.

Animal Traction Scheme

- Campaigns towards increase adoption of animal traction and its related components.

- Provision of an ox-cart to the group to aid transportation.
- Provision of regular veterinary services.



Veterinary Doctor during deworming exercise

Promotion of crop diversification and additional income generation activities

- Good take-off of soybean cultivation in Igangan and Lanlate areas.

- Implementation of the bee-keeping workshop
- Establishment of the rootstock for citrus nurseries at community level in collaboration with NIHORT.

Basic Trainings and workshops

- Graap animation sessions on ‘soil and water conservation’ and ‘communities animate themselves’ held in each zone of RCDP.
- Participation in ILRI organized workshop on participatory project monitoring and evaluation in Kano from August 22nd to 29th, 2004.

Community Health Workers’ Scheme

- Community-wide health campaigns were held in Igangan and Lanlate communities on common health problems. The programme was carried out in collaboration with the Rural Health Advisor and the Women Development and Promotion unit.

Networking and Experience Sharing

- A 1-day brainstorming session with IITA on the use of green manure.

- Brainstorming workshop on cocoa management and production was held at Ede from 10th to 12th October 2004.
- Participation in 4 provincial rural development field workers interactive learning sessions.

Cocoa rehabilitation and management scheme

- Series of step-down training sessions in Ibadan Archdiocese on cocoa rehabilitation and management scheme in Ikire zone.
- Practical demonstrations of cocoa coppicing and pruning with interested farmers.

Exchange Visits

- Diocesan inter community and inter diocesan exchange visits were carried out for improved farmer-to-farmer extension.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ACHIEVED

- Four additional examples on green manure practices now exist with 1 example of contour bound.
- 4 additional examples of goats and sheep pens established in Saagba and Gedegbe Olugun in Ikire zone.
- Increase local demand and participation in training on

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- livestock production as a means of livelihood.
- 18 livestock farmers participated in the 2-day PRA session in Olohunde.
- Livestock development action plan developed with the livestock farmers group in Olohunde.
- 2 additional bulls acquired by Ominigbo Animal traction group.
- Animal traction scheme adopted by Elekokan group in Oyo Diocese.
- Four different soybean plots comprising one group farm and three individual plots.
- Ayetoro citrus root stock getting ready for the second phase of the scheme. Eleede citrus rootstock transplanted for the second phase of the scheme.
- 10 beehives installed in Oloowa area of Ikire.
- Development of a 1-year fodder project plan in collaboration with ILRI.
- Identification of 2 nominees from each community to be trained as rural health birth attendants.
- Over 20 cocoa farmers participated in on-the-field training session on improved cocoa rehabilitation and management practices.

- Over 15 farmers participated in the practical cocoa rehabilitation and management programme (coppicing and pruning session) held in Ikire
- Establishment of 2 adoption trial sites each in 3.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES FOR 2005

- Further campaign on goat confinement and practical work with the Sheep & Goat farmers on ways of improving their production.
- Further campaign on soil and water conservation techniques.
- Regular exchange visits to areas of results to stimulate the interest of farmers to some practical innovations.
- Continuation of training on cocoa rehabilitation and management practices
- Fresh campaign on animal traction possibilities in other communities.
- Collaboration with RuDep Oyo and IITA in the area of simple processing tools.
- Mobilization of the farmers to participate in the on going Federal Government Fadama programme in Ibarapa North area of Oyo State.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Ibitara Adenike

2004

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Unit took off in the organization in the year 2000; it is a unit of the Prisoners Welfare Department. The unit is involved in the promotion of settlement of dispute amicably out of court. This includes cases that are already in court and those that are yet to be taken to court. The unit is also involved in the reconciliation of prisoners and ex-prisoners with their families to enhance re-integration of such ex-inmates into their communities. The unit has, as part of its team, a lawyer who is a trained mediator and conciliator. This is to ensure effectiveness and quality of service in the organization.

Programme:

- § Settle dispute through alternative dispute resolution mechanism
- § Promote peaceful co-existence among members of the communities
- § Reconcile prisoners with their families.

Objective

Encourage Dispute Resolution of minor cases already in court.

HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES

Prison Visits: This is done weekly with at least one visit to the prison per week.

Reconciliation: We received 20 cases this year, some of the cases concluded are as follows:

§ **Mr. Clement Ijo and Mr. Oriade:** Mr. Clement was an employee of Mr. Oriade for about fourteen years, until Mr. Oriade unceremoniously sacked him

with nothing to fall back on. He felt cheated and used and suicidal. We visited Mr. Oriade and a priest and chairman of parish council also intervened. Mr. Oriade then paid Mr. Clement Eleven Thousand naira and promised to give more assistance as the need arises.

§ **Mrs. Odujole and Mr. Taiwo:** Mrs. Odujole claimed that she was being threatened and

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maltreated by Mr. Taiwo who happened to be her neighbor. We had several meetings with them which resulted in a peaceful co-existence between both parties and both are no longer bitter about the whole matter and have agreed to live peacefully together.

§ **Damilola Dedenuola and her parents:** Damilola ran away from home on the 22nd of February as she claimed her parents and brothers were maltreating her. We located her parents and had a meeting with them with Damilola being present. All of them were counseled and Damilola went back home with her parents.

§ **Gafari Lamidi and his mother Silifat Lamidi (Iya Oredun Alate), and his complainants:** Gafari was awaiting trial for stealing chicken and two ducks. And he was in Agodi prison. Unfortunately, nobody cared to visit him or bail him. We visited the mother and counseled her on the need to visit the son in prison. She came to court on the next date of adjournment and even bailed him out. Gafari was handed over to his mother. On the other hand, Gafari was reconciled to his

complainants who later agreed to withdraw the charge against him. Based on this, he was discharged.

§ **Bridget Agbanbu and her co-tenants:** Bridget Agbanbu came to complain in our office about her co-tenants who she claimed were always harassing her by calling her a witch. We invited other tenants in the house for a peace meeting, including the landlord of the house. After a long discussion, they all agreed to live in peace, and in the case of any new development, to refer the matter to the commission. Also the landlord concluded that Bridget would have to leave the house by December 04.

§ **Moses Akinwale and his family:** Moses Akinwale was charged with the murder of his daughter in March 1998, and since then had been in prison custody. After our legal department secured his release in May 2004, he was reconciled to his family. His daughter was in court to receive him, and he was taken to his elder brother's house.

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§ **Waidi Busari** was also reconciled to his family in October after spending about six years awaiting trial on a charge of Robbery. He had been in Agodi prison since 1998. He was handed over to his brother and mother.

§ **Chidozie Obiya:** he was in prison for months because of N2, 000.00. We contacted his complainant who agreed to settle out of court upon the payment of the said amount. As a result, she signed a letter of withdrawal and supporting affidavit. Obiya was discharged in November because the complainant stopped coming.

Contacting Families of Prisoners:

This has brought a lot of respite to the plight of prisoners and given them hope. In the year under review we have made about 30 contacts with the families of prisoners both within and outside Ibadan and Oyo state. The purpose of the contacts include securing the bail of some prison inmates, facilitate reconciliation with complainants and family members, inform families of the presence of their

wards in prison, get relief materials to the prisoners etc. Some of the places visited include: Nnaka, Makurdi in Benue state, Igboora, Oyo town, Ikirun, Ila and Ilesa, all in Osun state, Ago-Ikale in Ogun state, Lagos state, Kaduna state, Plateau state and of cause Ibadan city.

Workshops and Seminars:

The unit was involved in the organization of workshops on relevant areas. In March 2004 we had two workshops for Social Pastoral workers in the prison of the Southwest states. This was held from the 3rd to 5th and 11th to 13th of March 2004. This was to coordinate the activities of those involved in prison work as volunteers, to consider challenges and ways of overcoming them. We had a total of 30 participants.



Cross section of participants at Liguori House

Key challenges:

§ The difficulty in locating families

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and the distance to be covered.

§ The pain and hurt that the families of prisoners have received at the hands of such prisoners, which has made reconciliation difficult.

§ There is a high rate of unemployment, which makes it difficult for ex-prisoners to be meaningfully employed.

§ Insincerity on the part of the ex-prisoners.

§ Inadequate fund for rehabilitation.

Lessons Learnt:

§ Every human being has the potential to be successful if shown love and given even opportunity.

§ Perseverance can break barriers.

§ Family support is important to a person's growth.

§ Rehabilitation must be wholistic to be able to achieve desired results.

Follow-up Activities:

§ In 2005 our major focus will be to intensify effort at creating public awareness on the need for families to be reconciled to their wards who are released from prison, through distribution of hand bills in English and Yoruba

languages, and radio jingles

§ Engage in a structured monthly counseling programme for inmates of Agodi and Oyo prisons.

§ Encourage more members of the public to settle their matters out of court through alternative resolution methods.

§ Intensify our effort at settling out of court, minor disputes already in court.

§ We will continue to network with other organizations with similar



Here is Moses Akinwale after he was discharged. With him is his first daughter on the right.

Legal Aid Services

Batimehin Israel

2004

The Legal Aid Unit renders legal assistance to inmates who cannot afford the services of a legal representative either because they are unemployed before the crime alleged was committed or poor as the case may be. The unit renders services ranging from legal consultation to advice and representation in courts.

These services are mostly for the indigent inmates especially the Awaiting Trials who have suffered long detention without trial, which is a breach of the Constitutional provisions of their rights.

The department also consists of the Human Rights Unit. The unit provides legal assistance in all forms to men and women without discrimination as to religion, sex, age, colour or race. It also organizes Think Tank meetings to identify prevailing national problems and proffer solution to them.

OBJECTIVES

- § To assist the inmates in understanding the procedures of the Court which procedure is more technical, complex and difficult to understand by a lay person.
- § To ensure the respect for and enforcement of the fundamental human rights of its clients.
- § To speed up trials in the Court so that the matter will not suffer unnecessary adjournment.
- § To ensure that justice is fairly applied without fear or favour.
- § To facilitate issuing and filing of Legal Advice and Information respectively
- § To secure the release of inmates from custody through judicial process.
- § To organize Think Tank meetings to identify different national issues and unjust structures and to proffer solutions to them or take corrective action where possible.
- § Appearing in court to defend prisoners.

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- § To collaborate with the Alternative Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid Units on human rights issues.

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HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES

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We appeared in various Courts of the State both within and outside Ibadan, the State capital. We handled a total number of fifty-one cases, wherein about eleven accused persons were granted bail both at the High Court and Magistrate Court level. We withdrew from about six cases due to some reasons. Also more than sixteen cases were struck out both at the Magistrate and High Court level, while some others are still pending before the various courts of the State.

OTHER MATTERS

A think tank meeting was held on the 6th of October 2004. It had as a theme the 'Labour Reform Bill; Implications for Trade Unionism in Nigeria'. A report of the meeting was published in the Catholic independent of 17th October, 2004.

The NGO coalition meeting for advocacy on the Bill to Ban Violence Against Women in Oyo State. The Bill is an initiative of FIDA in Oyo state. In order to expedite prompt deliberations on and passage of the

bill, a coalition of NGOs working in the area of women empowerment was formed with JDPC as a member. The coalition undertook an advocacy visit to the Oyo State House of Assembly recently. The human rights unit has been attending their meetings and will be taking part in further activities in this wise.

The case of Arit Umoh: A young lady who is being sexually abused and who recently underwent a failed abortion. She was taken to the ARFH (Association for Family and Reproductive Health) clinic and her matter reported to the welfare units in UCH and Ministry of Women Affairs. However, the young lady claims she has gone back to the hospital and had the abortion properly done and has been reluctant to receive further help.

The human rights unit was represented at a workshop on the theme *Gender Integration For Good Governance* organized by JDPC Ado-Ekiti from the 16th to the 20th of

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November 2004. A paper was delivered on the topic: *Gender Discrimination: The Socio-Economic Perspective*.

FOLLOWUP PLANS

1. Enforcement of consequential orders given in various bail applications before and or in the nearest future.
2. More bail applications to be filed where and when necessary.
3. Cases already opened to be continued without unnecessary delay.
4. More cases to be opened where and when necessary but subject to the convenience of the court.
5. Facilitation of issuing of legal advice and filing of information papers.
6. The need to pay regular visit to the Police so as to prevent the Police or to serve as a check on them especially where innocent citizens are being arrested under the 'RAID SYSTEM' as the Police calls it.
7. The need to continue legal representation for the indigent inmates especially the female inmates.
8. Where appeal is necessary at least for the sake of justice, it should

be taken up on behalf of the inmate.

9. Where dispute resolution is possible, it would be adopted
10. Organize a think tank meeting in January on the theme: Nigeria's battle against corruption: what are we doing wrong?
11. Hold an already scheduled interactive session between the police force and members of the NURTW.



Suit No: HSK/9c/2000 - Case struck out by the Oyo State High Court on 12/02/2004



Suit No: I/65c/2001 - Case struck out by the Oyo State High Court on 8/0/2004

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Welfare Services

Queen (Mrs.) Shade Fasugba

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The Unit deals with the general welfare of the prisoners while they are in prison custody and after they have been discharged from prisons, especially the indigent ones. The welfare services render to the inmates ranges from counseling, medication, providing relief materials such as clothing, slippers soap-tablets etc and the rehabilitation of the discharged inmates via setting them up in small scale business and re-uniting them with the members of their families among others.

Objectives

1. To improve the living conditions of the indigent inmates.
2. Re-orientation and re-integration of prisoners and Ex-prisoners.
3. Giving solace to the less privileged in the society.

HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES

- Assisted the inmates to get across to their families where and when necessary.
- Solicited for relief materials from different religious and social groups.
- Rehabilitated and monitored some discharged inmates.
- Emergency relief service to inmates of prison.
- Provided welfare services to displaced persons and refugees.
- Provided material and medical support for special categories of prisoners

1. The Welfare Unit solicited for relief materials/items from various religious and social organizations. These items include, slippers, soaps, clothing, toothpaste etc; these were given to the indigent prisoners as the need arose.

2. The Unit assisted to convey five ill inmates to Our lady of Apostles hospital, Oluyoro, Oke- Ofa or U.C.H. Ibadan and in some cases solicited for funds from various religious and social organizations to offset the medical bills of an indigent inmate(s). For the pregnant inmates

we ensured that Iyabo Afeez got her immunization, while Funke Lawrence and her baby and Siata Saeed and her baby were also immunized.

3. The officers in the Unit counseled about thirty inmates awaiting trial especially those who had stayed longer than necessary and four of those who were about to be released, and about twenty discharged by the courts some of whom are: Moses Akinwale, Funke Lawrence, waidi Busari, Hassan Umoru and others.

4. The Unit coordinated the activities of other Catholic Organizations/groups who visited the prison to deliver support services. This was done through a bi-monthly meeting held in the conference hall of the organization. This year, we conveyed six of such meetings.



Prison Apostolic Committee

5. Provided supplementary diet to about 360 inmates with the assistance of some kind hearted individuals and various religious/social groups. This diet consisted mostly of beans and fish, to supplement the starchy food provided by the prison.

In addition the unit provided supplementary diet for the babies in prison with their mothers. Such supplements include milk, custard, baby formulas etc. and clothes for these babies were also provided.

6. About fifteen discharged prisoners were assisted to get to their home towns by providing transport fare, and taking them to the bus stations to ensure that they board a vehicle home.

KEYCHALLENGES

- Inadequate fund for the unit which has limited the services rendered.
- Daily increase in the number of inmates
- The number of awaiting trial inmates outnumbers the convicted inmates
- Detention of pregnant women and nursing mothers
- Inadequate water supply

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- Increase in the number of insane inmates
- Inadequate vocational training facilities in the prison.

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LESSONS LEARNT

- We have learnt not to trust both inmates and discharged prisoners.
- We have also learnt that reorientation of prisoners is a long process.

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FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

- Network with women development unit of the commission to organize skill acquisition training for the female inmates.
- Work with the legal aid unit to ensure that no pregnant or nursing mother is in prison custody for more than one month if the offence charged is a bailable offence.
- Continue to solicit for relief materials from religious and social organizations.
- Continue with the welfare/medical services already being rendered by the unit in the prison.

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Democracy and Good Governance

Ikokide Efe

What is today called the department of democracy and governance started as Civic Education Unit in the late 90s. The Civic Education Unit as it was then known, was basically involved in training and educating the civil society on the basic civic education and human rights. The Unit also lends its voice to a quick return of the country, which was, then under military rule to democratic government.

The Unit has as its area of coverage fourteen local government areas in Oyo State and six local government areas in Osun State. However, for effective implementation of programmes the Unit has eight local government areas as its core areas of focus in Oyo State and three in Osun State.

In 1999, the Unit played a prominent role in the electoral process that ushered in democracy into the country, as it did not only trained but also deployed over seven hundred election observers to the field for the purpose of observing the election. The Unit also organised workshops on voters' education and sponsored radio jingles to encourage members of the civil society to partake in the voting exercise.

As a way of ensuring that the country's hard earned democracy is sustained a programme tagged "Democracy Monitoring" was specifically designed and implemented in order to promote good governance. Members of the civil society were empowered to contribute meaningfully to the development of the country's nascent democracy. This programme was implemented in collaboration with JDPC, Ijebu Ode.

The Unit later transformed into Democracy and Governance Department in 2004. Presently, the department has two full time Programme Officers and over seventy trained volunteers' "Democracy Animators".

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Overall objective

- Good Governance at Grassroots Level.

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Objectives;

The objectives of the department of Democracy and Governance for the year 2004, includes among other things;

- Promote good governance in the State and Local Governments as well as ward levels.
- Empowering the civil populace towards popular participation in governance.
- Promote greater civil society involvement in budget policies and processes as a tool of engagement
- Train and develop the capacity of the civil society with the skills and techniques of budget analysis and advocacy.

Programmes

The department programmes for the year under review include:

- Democracy Monitoring/Civic Education.
- Election Observation Programme.
- Constituency Cultivation Programme.
- Budget Monitoring Programme.

Coverage Area.

- **Oyo State.**

Ø Ibadan North, Ibadan North East, Ibadan South East, Ibadan North West, Ibadan South West, Ona Ara, Oluyole, Egbeda, Lagelu, Akinyele, Iddo, Ibarapa East, Ibarapa Central, Ibarapa West.

- **Osun State.**

Ø Iwo, Aiyedire, Aiyedade, Isokan, Irewole, Olaoluwa.

Core Areas

- Ibadan North, Ibadan North East, Ibadan South East, Ibadan North West, Ibadan South West, Egbeda, Lagelu, Akinyele.
- Iwo, Isokan, Irewole.

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HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES

January – March

1. Training of election observers in twenty local government areas of Oyo and Osun States.
2. Workshop on voter' education/Peace education.

* Results Achieved

- ✍ Training and deployment of seven hundred and fifty local observers to observe the 2004 local government election in Oyo and Osun States.
- ✍ Training of over two thousand Peace Animators for the 2004 LG election
- ✍ Meaningful contribution towards peaceful conduct of local government election.

May 22 – June 12

1. Workshop on Social Teachings of the Church.



Group Photograph of Participants

* Result Achieved

- ✍ Training of seventy-four Catholic faithful on the social teachings of the church.
- ✍ Empowerment of laity on social justice issues.

July/August

1. Organized Constituency Cultivation forums in Lagelu, Isokan, Ibadan North East, Akinyele, Ibadan South East.
2. Five Civic Education Trainings were held in Lagelu, Ibadan North, Ibadan North East, Iwo and Isokan local government areas.
3. Organized workshop on budget monitoring and good governance for forty nine participants drawn from five local government areas.



Hon. Adewale Abeebe Chairman, Isokan LGA

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* Results Achieved

- ✍ Provision of avenue for dialogue between the elected office holders and the electorate.
- ✍ Provided the elected representatives of the people to render account of their stewardship to the civil society.
- ✍ Promotion of better relationship between the government and the people.

September

1. Provincial Workshop on Civic Education in Ede.
2. Step down training on Social Teachings of the Church at parish level.

* Results Achieved

- ✍ Training of over two hundred people on their civic rights and obligation.
- ✍ Promotion of popular participation in governance.
- ✍ Further empowerment for existing Democracy Animator via Provincial Training Workshop on Civic Education and Good Governance.

October/November

1. Step-down Training on Civic Education and Good governance in ten wards.

2. Phase two of the Provincial Workshop on Civic Education and Good Governance.

* Results Achieved


- ✍ Civic education empowerment for members of the civil society.
- ✍ Further empowerment for trained Animators.

Key Challenges

- ✍ Uncooperative attitudes of some elected officers in the local government. One of such is the vacillating nature of some local government chairmen who refused to honor the department's invitation to attend the constituency cultivation forum in their respective local government areas.
- ✍ Also related to this is the inability of the department to access the true allocation received from the state government by the local governments as federal allocations.
- ✍ The inability of the civil society to rise up to the challenges of good governance has been a major hindrance to the smooth implementation of the department's programmes. Programme officers, had to plead

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with the people to attend programmes designed for their benefits. At times the department is faced with unnecessary demand for money as criteria for attending programme meant for their benefits.

 In-adequate funding of the department programme is also one of the key challenges faced in the course of programme implementation. The department had to rely on the benevolence of the lagelu local government for the provision of chairs and venue for the constituency cultivation forum held in the local government.

Lessons Learnt

Some of the lessons learnt in the course of programme implementations include the following:

- * It was discovered that most of the local government in Oyo State do not have budgets and development plan of actions.
- * That most of the chairmen and supervisory counselors are political stooges of their political godfathers, within the party.
- * That the federal allocations to local

governments as released by the federal government and published by the federal ministry of finance are not remitted to the various local governments by the state government.

- * The general public are becoming more and more aware of the various antics of the government towards enslaving the people.

Follow-up Activities

The department intends to carry the following programme in the first quarter of 2005.

- * Commence constituency cultivation in various wards. The department intends to further enhance popular participation at the grassroots via further implementation of constituency forum at ward level. Due to the time frame the department hope to have a minimum of ten programmes in the first quarter.
- * Mobilization of stakeholders as pressure groups for the budget advocacy in various local governments within our catchment area.
- * Continuous interaction with political office holders on the need to have responsible and

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responsive government.

- * Continue with the step-down training on social teachings of the church at parish level.
- * Civic enlightenment workshops in at least two local government areas.
- * Further empowerment of existing Democracy Animators and intensify recruitment of more members.



TOT on Budget Monitoring and Good Governance



Capacity Building for Head Animators



Step Down taining workshop at Apomu

Micro - Credit Unit

Sadare 'Tayo

This unit started operations in January 2003. It is one of the programmes presently run by the commission with a special focus on empowering the resource poor, artisans, market women and rural poor. All the activities are limited to Ibadan in Oyo State, Ikire, Apomu and Iwo in Osun State. In the last one year the scheme recorded a very good success in terms of impact on the livelihood of its beneficiaries.

Our credit facilities are targeted at both groups and individuals. The groups' facility is further broken down into three phases with varying amounts and include the following:

Phase 1: Trial Loan of N7000.

Phase 2: Loan Assistance of N13, 000.

Phase 3: Not yet approved.

The amount attached to the individual loan varies depending on the circumstances of the intended beneficiary.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To capitalize JDPC loan fund for effective loan service delivery to its groups in Oyo and Osun States.
2. To increase the financial sustainability of the resource poor artisan/market women groups through loan advancement.
3. To strengthen the existing groups through trainings on income management.
4. To promote a savings culture among group members.
5. To promote individual and groups' income generating projects through capacity building and revolving loan.

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HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES

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1. Group mobilisation 45 grps
2. Training of registered members 45groups
3. Loan disbursement exercise N7, 640,000
4. Loan recovery exercise N6,251,961.55
5. Savings withdrawal N323,295
6. Conflict resolution

KEY CHALLENGES:

1. Inability to attend weekly meetings.
2. Delinquent in Loan repayment.
3. Conflict resolutions among members.
4. Meeting the financial demand of the huge membership of this programme.
5. Unfaithfulness of some group leaders.

LESSONS LEARNT:

- * Effective planning towards our programme should be paramount.
- * Dissemination of information to the group members through

the group leaders not efficient channel.

PROJECTIONS FOR 2005

- * Mobilising more groups.
- * Involvement of more skillful hands
- * Training workshop for all our registered members
- * Loan disbursement exercise to qualified groups
- * Effective loan recovery exercise.
- * Conflict resolutions
- * Proposal writing to Donors.



Loan Disbursement Exercise at Gedegbe Olugun

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S/N	Phases	Durations Beneficiaries	No. of Grps	No. of	Loan	Fully Completed
1.	First Phase	24/41	20 groups	435	N3,045,000	N 592,200
2.	2 nd Phase	24/41	12 groups	260	N3,380,000	N1,031,550
3.	Individual Loan	9 months	13 (Ind.)	13	N 750,000	N 120,000
4.	Staff Loan	11 months	11 members	11	N 470,000	N 281,750
	Grand Total			719	N7,645,000	N2,025,500

Summary

2004

ANNUAL REPORT

Women Development and Promotion

Sr. Nwabuzo Juliana

2004

ANNUAL REPORT

The Women Development and Promotion Unit re-opened in October 2002 after a brief period of closure. Before the closure, the unit:

- Trained women animators with representatives from each parish;
- Organised skill acquisition programmes in the areas of soap making and 'tie and dye'.

Objectives:

Empowerment, Self-Development and Sustainability for the Women

Programmes:

- Literacy in which some few men with literacy needs were considered (being gender sensitive).
- Soft loan scheme (micro-credit facility) for small-scale business for the women.
- Community meetings, negotiating the Installation of Oil processing machines in two communities.
- Skill acquisition programs
- HIV/AIDS follow-up programs as well as sensitisation on the reality of Women Trafficking.

===== HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES =====

- Literacy programme inaugurated in Gedegbe Olugun and Ayetoro, both in the Ikire zone in March. Classes are three times a week; started with 'numeracy'
- Skill training in Ayetoro in June; and in Yemetu for other women groups.
- Soft loan disbursement to two groups of women in Gedegbe and St Joseph's Apomu in July and August; the rate of loan repayment is encouraging.
- HIV and AIDS sensitisation program in five secondary schools within Ibadan metropolis in March and April. On-going HIV/AIDS programme is being continued with different groups.

- Seminar on Women Trafficking with about 100 participants in attendance, women men and youths in July.
- Networking with other NGOs, especially in the areas of HIV and AIDS, on capacity building within and outside JDPC – March, April, May, June and July.
- Consultancy for some health programs and research.



Planning Literacy Programme in Ayetoro - Ikire

Summary of results:

- Soft loan disbursed to two women groups; the repayment rate is very satisfactory.
- Installation of Oil processing machines in two communities.
- The literacy groups were able to identify / write letters A - Z as well as being able to count from 1 - 1000. The next phase of applicability of what has been

learned to daily activities has equally began.

- Skill training programs are on with different women groups.

Key challenges:

- This unit still has no steady funding and so a number of programs cannot be followed-up.
- Women within the Archdiocese (Catholic and non-Catholic) still need to be more empowered socially, politically, morally, economically and otherwise in order to be to uphold their dignity in the society.
- HIV/AIDS programmes need to be supported by an appointment of a HIV/AIDS co-ordinator for the Archdiocese as recommended by the National Catholic Secretariat. This unit will then be able to collaborate effectively for the prevention, care and support of the infected and affected.

Lessons learnt:

- To involve beneficiaries of programs as much as possible in the planning.
- To challenge beneficiaries for some local contribution, no matter how small.

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- To be patient with the slow rate of response of beneficiaries.

Follow-up activities for 2005:

- Skill Acquisition Trainings for economically deprived women
- Empowerment of existing women groups in all aspects of life.
- Continuous Awareness on HIV/AIDS and support service for PLWHA
- Create more awareness on Women and Child Trafficking in urban slums and the rural communities
- Formation of new adult literacy classes especially among women
- Care for Street children
- Seeking more opportunities for networking and collaboration.



Creating Awareness on HIV/AIDS among Secondary School Students at Ogungbade

Civil Peace Programme

Schrowange Claus

2004

The Civil Peace Unit was established in May 2004. Miss Brenda Ofunne Ogosi as Programme Officer and Mr. Claus Schrowange as Civil Peace Programme Advisor are working fulltime in the unit, which is linked to the Democracy & Governance Department. The unit addresses the 'culture of violence' and focuses on strengthening the civil society in its efforts towards justice and peace. The unit is supported by the German Ministry for Cooperation BMZ, in cooperation with AGEH.

Objectives 2004:

- Planning of and starting with a 'Peace Education and Peer Mediation Programme for Secondary Schools'
- Planning of and starting with a 'Peace Journalism Programme'
- 'Capacity Building Programme' for JDPs in the Southwest of Nigeria
- Empowerment of Catholic youth groups in Ibadan
- Networking

HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES

1. Peace Education and Peer Mediation Programme

A training manual and source book has been produced.

Workshops:

- 4-day workshop for 24 students and 6 teachers from 3 private secondary schools in Ibadan: Sacred Heart, Moret College, Nickdel College – date: June, 29 to July, 2. The workshop took place at the JDPC conference hall in Ibadan.
- 5-day workshop for 30 students from St. Theresa Minor

Seminary Oke-Are – date: July, 19-23.

- 4-day workshop for 26 students and 4 teachers at St. Mary's Grammar School in Iwo – date: September, 27-30.



Students at a brain-storming session

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- 4-day workshop for 26 students and 4 teachers at St. Anthony's Secondary School in Iwo – date: October, 4-7.

2. Peace Journalism Programme

A training manual and source book on 'Peace Journalism' has been produced.

A 4-day workshop has been held for 12 journalists and editors from private and public media houses. The workshop took place at the 'Ligouri House' in Ibadan – date: October, 26-29.

The workshop was supported by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation Abuja.



Participants at the workshop on Peace Journalism

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3. Capacity Building Programme for JDP's

A training manual and source book has been produced.

Workshops:

- Four 1/2-day trainings for the staff of the JDPC Ibadan, on: project planning, monitoring and evaluation – dates: July, 9, 16 and August, 13 and 20.
- 3-day workshop on 'Conflict Transformation and Project Planning' for the staff of the JDPM in Oyo – date: September, 8-10.
- 3-day workshop on 'Conflict Transformation and Project Planning' for the staff of the JDPC in Akure – date: December, 6-8.



A participant presenting a group report

4. Youth Empowerment

Four 1-day workshops were done for 30 members of catholic youth groups. The workshops

took place at the JDPC conference hall in Ibadan – dates: October 16, 23 and November, 6, 13.

5. *Networking*

A partnership has been established with the Peace Education Centre in Ife and with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Abuja.

6. *Other Activities*

- Paper presented during the ‘Budget-Monitoring Workshop’ in Ibadan – date: August, 6.
- Paper presented during the ‘Good Governance Workshop’ in Ede – date: September, 16.

Summary of Results achieved

- 106 students and 16 teachers trained in ‘Peace Education and Peer Mediation’
- 12 journalists and editors from 9 media houses trained in ‘Peace Journalism’
- Capacity building for the staff of 3 JDP’s
- Youth empowerment training for 30 members of catholic youth groups
- 3 training manuals and source books produced

Key Challenges

- Problems associated with the different level of secondary schools, specially in English language skills.
- The sustainability of the ‘Peace Education and Peer Mediation Programme for Secondary Schools’ is to a large extent dependent on an efficient coordination of the programme in the schools concerned. Without provisions for supporting the schools after the workshop it will be difficult to achieve sustainability.
- It will be a key challenge to assess the further impacts of the Peace Journalism workshop on the participants.
- Bureaucratic procedures to get an approval of the Commissioner for Education limited our programme to private schools in Ibadan. We got the approval finally in November.
- The capacity of the youth group coordinators to do a follow up of the Youth Empowerment workshop.
- Dependence on donors for the Peace Journalism programme.

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Lessons learnt

- Even though conducting the peace education for poor maintained schools has been very challenging as some of the teaching materials are different to break down to the level of those pupils, with the appropriate methodology, the effort has been worthwhile.
- It is important to adapt the main focus of the peace education on the needs of the students, which defer from school to school.
- The active and emotional participation during the peace journalism workshop and the positive feedback indicate the interest of the participants to exchange on this topic and confirm our efforts. However, to bring changes we will have to extend the programme to media house owners, lecturers and the Nigerian Union of Journalists.
- The relatively little money spent to start with peace education workshops proves that sometimes there is no need to wait for big funding.

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Follow-up Activities for 2005

- We are planning to do the peace

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education and peer mediation training in 2 more secondary schools in Iwo and to organise a competition in Iwo to motivate the 4 partner schools to do extra-curriculum activities to promote peace. We want to involve six (6) public schools in Ibadan and include 3 more private secondary schools as well as to organise a school competition.

- We want to do 3 more peace journalism workshops for journalists and editors as well as follow-up workshops to evaluate the impact. One workshop for media house owners is foreseen.
- We plan to start with a census-monitoring programme.
- Two 3-day trainings on ‘Peace-building’ for SMA-students are planned.
- A capacity building workshop for the JDPC in Ilorin is supposed to come on in February. JDPC, Ekiti is also planning to invite us to launch a workshop.
 - Finally we will look for new cooperation partners and new programmes to strengthen peace and non-violence.

Internal Capacity Building Programmes

External Training

A 3-day-workshop on objective oriented project planning (O.O.P.P.) has been done with the main goal to assess our organization. Follow up measures were the formation of a capacity-building committee, a maintenance committee. The role of the capacity building committee is to design a training-programme for the staff as well as to standardize the reporting and monitoring system. The maintenance committee is in charge of the organizations buildings, vehicles and materials.

In-House Training

7 in-house trainings were held for members of staff during the course of the years:

- * I.O.M. – a model to assess an organization **09:07:04**
- *The Logical Framework of Analysis **23:07:04**
- *Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) **23:07:04**

- *Monitoring and Evaluation **13:08:04**
- *The method G.R.A.A.P. **17.09.04**
- *Budgeting **22.10.04**
- *First Aid **19.11.04**

The first four trainings were a consolidation on the objective oriented project planning carried out in May. Emphasis was placed on the design of a project taking into cognizance methods of drawing up a realistic project, the analysis of a project using a logical framework, showcasing the objectively verifiable indicators and the indices of project monitoring and evaluation.

The Method of GRAAP

This is a tool used for community animation. It is basically used to research into a community problem, causes, consequences and action plan to get the problem solved. Graap methology comprises of three basic steps. These are:

- § The 'see' stage

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- § The 'Think/Reflect' stage
- § 'Action' stage

The basic tool being used by the animator is question and the participation of all groups in the community (men, women and youth) is highly necessary for a good animation to take place. The tool is highly useful for community mobilisation towards self – help initiatives.

Budgeting

An in house training on BUDGET was held in October 2004. The focus of the training was on the following aspects: What is Budget, Budget System, Budget Process, Who can enforce a good Budget, Purpose of Budget and Budget as a developmental Guide.

First Aid

The major focus of this training was to intimate the staff on the rudiments involved in a First Line Treatment and Management of some Common Ailments. Attention was paid to some major /minor ailments common at home and how you can handle them before going to the hospital; major precautions to be observed to prevent diseases; common drugs

and their side-effects and how to identify drugs so as to avoid duplicity (i.e., using the same drugs under different names e.g. paracetamol, panadol etc).

Provincial Workshop / Training of Democracy Animators

JDPC, Ibadan, participated fully at the on going 4-Phased Training of Trainers Workshops on Capacity Building for Good Governance in Ibadan Province. The theme of the first phase "Civic Education and Good Governance" and it was held at the Provincial Pastoral Institute, Ede, Osun State from Sundays 12- Saturday 18th September 2004.

The second one was held at the Pope John Paul II, Pastoral Center Ado Ekiti, on Tuesday 16th – Saturday 20th September 2004 the theme was "Gender Integration and Mainstreaming". The third phase of the Workshop/Training has been scheduled for 1st-5th February 2005 at the Pope John Paul II, Pastoral Center Ado Ekiti.

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PhotoSpeak



Ifelodun JDPC Micro credit start, Iwo
(Training on the use of record books
- May 14, 2004



Group Meeting at Adesola, Irawo-Owuro
JDPC - June 17, 2004



Electorate waiting to cast their votes at Ikonifin in Aiyedire
LG of Osun State during the 2004 LG election



Staff Training on Effective Management of
Micro-credit and Finance Scheme at
ARMTA, Ilorin - June 28 - July 2, 2004



Loan disbursement to the women
groupin Gedegbe Olugun of Ikire
in July, 2004

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PhotoSpeak

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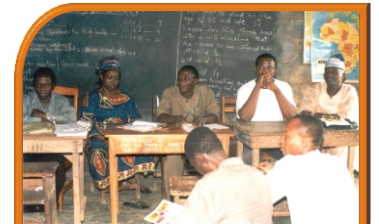
Rural Health Advisor during rural
Health Campaign



Field workers visit soybean
multiplication plot in Aba-badan



Elekokan group visit Ominigbo



Step Down Training Workshop at Holy
Cross, Ikire November 6, 2004



Students at the Peace Workshop



Literacy group class at Gedegbe
Ologun, Ikire

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Insights

Alternative Dispute Resolution: A Means to Decongestion of Courts and Building a More Peaceful Society

From the time immemorial when there was no formal education and people were not exposed to the formal ways of settling disputes in the courts of law, our forefathers were already engaged in the practice of dispute resolution.

Those forefathers include our traditional leaders and other elderly but respected members of our various communities. This method of dispute resolution is what is now known as Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism.

It is simply a way of settling disputes amicably out of court. In the last four years, ADR, as it is called, has become more popular. The courts have encouraged it in recent years too. Presently, in our courts of law, we have a lot of cases pending before judges and magistrates at different levels. It has become rather cumbersome for judges in the administration of justice. This is also coupled with the fact of adjournment that is a characteristic of cases in courts. Sometimes, we have frivolous cases being brought to court, which ordinarily should have been settled at family or communal level or at the police stations if they get there. These cases get to court and sometimes take months or years before they are dispensed with by the judge or magistrate.

Also, the expenses incurred during litigation are another factor to be considered. Legal fees have to be paid to the counsels which varies depending on the amount involved in the dispute, gravity of offence, distance of court (if it is outside the jurisdiction of the course employed), the financial capability of the parties involved etc.

Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism has received a lot of attention in the last four years due to the advantages to be derived from its application in

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the resolution of disputes. How is Alternative Dispute Resolution done? It is done by a neutral person(s) acting as go between in a dispute. He / she is to facilitate a meeting of the disputing parties, listen to their complaints or grievances, and thereafter, help the disputants to arrive at a solution or agreement. In this regard, ADR has some advantages over litigation.

- Time Saving: ADR is devoid of unnecessary and frivolous adjournments as litigation is prone to. Once, the parties in a dispute are present at a venue, all the parties have equal opportunity to make his / her grievance known, and if there is need for the parties to come at a later date, it will be by the parties themselves and at a convenient time agreed upon by them.
- It is less expensive: You spend less when ADR is adopted in dispute resolution. There is no legal fees, filing fees and transports money paid to counsels. It is usually advised that the office of mediator is used or a neutral and convenient venue for all parties.
- Parties have a choice of mediator: The parties to a dispute have the choice of who will be the mediator to facilitate resolution of the dispute. This is unlike what obtains in a court of law where pleadings or charges are filed and the matters assigned to a court without consultation of the parties neither are the judges' consent sought before matters are assigned to their court.
- Parties are involved in deciding solution: This is of utmost importance. The resolution or solution a judge or magistrate, both that of the parties themselves. The parties decide on the solutions that best suit their positions without a judgement being imposed on them.
- It strengthens relationships: This is the crucial aspect of ADR. Not only do the parties leave the venue of the meeting satisfied, they also leave there as friends.

Currently, the job of the mediator has been taken to a professional level. This is to ensure professionalism in the settling of disputes amicably outside the courts. Now, the professional mediator and arbitrator has more skills and methods of dispute resolution and management.

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To further ensure professionalism in mediation, we have the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators of Nigeria and The Institute of Chartered Mediators and Conciliators of Nigeria, which are involved in the training and certification of members. It is noteworthy that because of the numerous advantages to be found in ADR, the governments of some States in Nigeria have embraced it. Such governments have set up Multidoor Court house in the Ministry of Justice. The effectiveness of these ADR centres can be seen from the high level patronage by members of the public. Also, the courts encourage people to settle out of court especially in lesser offences.

In a country like Nigeria where poverty and apathy is high, people are looking for respite. When they are troubled, they want to be listened to and understood. In a more relaxed atmosphere, where there is trust and privacy and they want true satisfaction in the resolution of their disputes and grievances. It is at times like these, that ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION should be embraced by all.

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Insights

Development At The Grassroots – The sustainability question

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The concept of sustainable development is complex and involves many dimensions. Sustainable development is both a goal and a concept. As a goal, sustainable development is an idea of a world where people protect the environment as they carry out their day-to-day activities. As a concept, sustainable development calls for conceptual probing about limits on natural resources, capacities of ecosystems, and interactions among social, economic, political and environmental systems. The central theme underlying this concept is working towards a sustainable quality of life, now and in the future.

For development at whatever level to be sustainable, interventions are carried out based on guidelines of efficient use of resources, public participation, understanding and respect, access to adequate information and integrated decision-making and planning.

Closely related to sustainable development is the notion of sustainability. Sustainability is defined as the intended destination of sustainable development and should be considered a moving target. How our current decisions affect the future in terms of the economy, the environment, and the health and well being of people are questions that arise when considering sustainability. Responding to these questions involves both short- and long-term planning as well as the necessity to reflect on the past as well as to forecast into future centuries. Characterized by its continuous nature, sustainability is perhaps best described as a process with a beginning and no end.

A model of the components of sustainable development would therefore include interrelated strategies for the environment, the economy, and societal health and well being. All are vital in determining our quality of life.

What then is sustainability? It is a social construct as well as a vision of a desired future. Sustainability is qualified by context and is location-specific. Sustainability rests on four pillars of social, economic, ecological and cultural components. As with any structure, the edifice of sustainability falls unless all pillars are in place.

Sustainability is therefore a participatory process that creates and pursues a vision of community that respects and makes far-sighted use of all its resources — natural, human, social, cultural, scientific, economic, etc.

The challenge facing government and non-governmental development agencies is the need to set up initiatives aimed at giving support to community and group actions to become healthy and sustainable through public education, participation and communication. These initiatives should be made available to communities and groups wishing to further environmental or sustainable development activities in their local community.

The program should be community driven. However, there are certain steps the partners have to take to ensure the success of the program. It is important to have the support of local governments and the community must be encouraged to form a local steering group, with representation from a range of interests and individuals. This group determines whether other agencies or organizations should be involved, what's currently being done, what they would like to see happen in their community, and what action they will take. Other Partners help to facilitate this process, and assist with the development of a community "inventory" of sustainable development activities. From this point on, the community leads the process, and the partners act as resources for education, facilitation or communications. The community representatives agree to measurable indicators of success and specific action plans.

It must also be mentioned that there are barriers to sustainability among which is lack of the capacity to envision the future. A vision of sustainability requires that we address directly issues of power and politics. This includes creating the time and space needed for public participation.

In conclusion, sustainability is a vision of a better world. The vision in its fullest form is unattainable, but the vision provides a road map and a sense of direction. Significant changes are needed in our definition of what is economic, in administrative and organization structures, and particularly in developing the political will to overcome systemic barriers. Focus must be both on the substance of the vision and the processes by which change will occur.

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Members of Staff

Rural Community Development

Drivers

Anthony Eze
Thomas Popoola
Samuel Adegbite
Kolawole Garuba
Kenneth Okeke

Stephen Babajide,
'Bose Takeet
Alaba Ogunbosoye
Olusoji Abiola

Legal Aid Services

Adenike Ibitara
Israel Batimehin
'Toyin Omotosho
Biola Okpechi

Women Development and Promotion

Administration

Francis Onahor
Bukola Ajana
Seun Adelakun

Sr. Juliana Nwabuzo SSL

'Bose Odeseye
Sophie Schrowange

Micro - Credit Scheme

Tayo Sadare
Richard Gbelekale
Anthony Bankole

Democracy and Governance

Jide Bamgbose
Francis Ikokide
Brenda Ogosi

Security Officers

Zakari Idi
Olujide Akinsawe

Interns

Awoyemi Olawale
Fatolu O.L.

Zonal Officers

Julius Olatunji
Sunday Awujoola

Welfare Services and Caritas

Queen (Mrs.) Shade Fasugba
Rosemary Uchendu

Programme Accountant

Adewale Irefin

Receipts and Payment

For the Year Ended 31st December, 2004

	2004			2003		
RECEIPTS	N	N		N	N	N
i. Foreign Grant				23,627,635.00		13,915,199.00
ii. Local Contributions				3,103,547.09		2,886,192.50
iii. Other Income				284,000.00		-
				27,015,182.09		16,801,391.50
PAYMENTS						
a. Personnel Cost						
Salaries / Allowances	5,162,936.63				4,575,500.00	
Staff Training	201,715.00				101,500.00	
		5,364,651.63				4,677,000.00
b. Programme Cost						
Tools, Disposable Implements / Working Capital	993,987.00				525,740.00	
Subsidies for Local Animators	99,000.00				86,000.00	
Consulting Services	589,560.00				430,000.00	
Courses, Seminars and Workshops	2,613,699.00				1,503,303.00	
Capacity Building & Leadership Training	95,421.00				54,115.00	
Fund for Re-integration	899,367.00				577,960.00	
Evaluation	40,540.00				58,500.00	
Social Fund: Inmates Feeding, Clothing, water, emergency relief etc	1,369,362.00				918,945.00	
Counselling Materials	94,400.00				89,750.00	
Publications	6,460.00				142,815.00	

Financial

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2004

2004

	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
Revolving Fund	1,656,000.00				1,000,000.00	
Wages	428,085.87			-		
Election Observation and Monitoring: Mobilisation, Training and Allowances	505,180.00				870,000.00	
Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria: Lenten Offering	47,895.20			-		
		9,438,957.07				6,557,128.00
c. Administrative Expenses						
Office Overhead Cost	884,433.48				1,785,986.00	
Stationery	310,028.00				609,870.00	
Recurrent Office Expenses	303,203.00				131,310.00	
House Rent / Variable Expenses	879,700.00					-
Audit Fee	163,250.00				155,770.00	
Bank Charges / Commission	199,122.20				82,199.92	
Staff Medical Expenses	-					-
		2,739,736.68				2,765,135.92
d. Transportation						
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	1,129,960.00				1,518,979.00	
Travelling Cost	135,180.00				406,635.00	
		1,265,140.00				1,925,614.00
e. Fixed Asset Acquired						
Motor Vehicle	2,910,150.00			-		
Generator	860,350.00			-		
Furniture & Fittings	1,159,210.00				924,450.00	
Equipment (Office & House)	661,790.00					-
		5,591,500.00				924,450.00
				24,399,985.38		16,849,327.92
				2,615,196.71		(47,936.42)

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Statement of Receipts & Payments For the year ended 31st December, 2004.

		2004		2003	
RECEIPTS	Note	₦	₦	₦	₦
Foreign Grant			23,627,635.00		13,915,199.00
Local Contributions			3,103,547.09		2,886,192.50
Other Income			284,000.00		-
			27,015,182.09		16,801,391.50
PAYMENTS					
(i) Programme Cost	(1)	9,438,957.07		6,557,128.00	
(ii) Personnel Cost	(2)	5,364,651.63		4,677,000.00	
(iii) Administrative Cost	(3)	2,739,736.68		2,765,135.92	
(iv) Transportation	(4)	1,265,140.00		1,925,614.00	
(v) Fixed Account	(5)	5,591,500.00		924,450.00	
			24,399,985.38		16,849,327.92
Surplus (Excess)			2,615,196.71		(47,936.42)

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Financial Report

2004

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Notes to the Account

	2004	2003
1. PROGRAMME COST	₦	₦
Tools, Disposable Implements/Working Capital	993,987.00	525,740.00
Subsides for Local Animators	99,000.00	86,000.00
Consulting Services	589,560.00	430,000.00
Courses, Seminars & Workshops	2,613,699.00	1,503,303.00
Capacity Building & Leadership Training	95,421.00	54,115.00
Fund for Re-Integration	899,367.00	577,960.00
Evaluation	40,540.00	58,500.00
Social Fund: Inmates Feeding, Clothing, Water, Emergency Relief etc.	1,369,362.00	918,945.00
Counselling Materials	94,400.00	89,750.00
Publication	6,460.00	142,815.00
Revolving Fund	1,656,000.00	1,000,000.00
Wages	428,085.00	-
Election Observation and Monitoring: Mobilization, Training and Allowances	505,180.00	870,000.00
Lenten Offering: Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria	47,895.20	-
	9,438,957.07	6,557,128.00

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Financial Report

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Notes to the Account

	2004	2003
2. PERSONNEL COST	₱	₱
Salaries/Allowances	5,162,936.63	4,575,500.00
Staff Training	201,715.00	101,500.00
	5,364,651.63	4,677,000.00
3. ADMINISTRATIVE COST		
Office Overhead Cost	884,433.48	1,785,986.00
Stationery	310,028.00	609,870.00
Recurrent Office Expenses	303,203.00	131,310.00
House Rent/Variable Expenses	879,700.00	-
Audit Fee	163,250.00	155,770.00
Bank Charges/Commission	199,122.20	82,199.92
Staff Medical Expenses	-	-
	2,739,736.68	2,765,135.92

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Financial Report

2004

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Notes to the Account

	2004	2003
4. TRANSPORTATION	₱	₱
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	1,129,960.00	1,518,979.00
Travelling Cost	135,180.00	406,635.00
	1,265,140.00	1,925,614.00
5. FIXED ASSET ACQUIRED		
Motor Vehicle	2,910,150.00	-
Plant Machinery: Generator	860,350.00	-
Furniture & Fittings	1,159,210.00	924,450.00
Equipment (Office & House)	661,790.00	-
	5,591,500.00	924,450.00

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Appreciation

**On behalf of our beneficiaries,
we wish to express our sincere appreciation to all
our donors for their financial support and our partners
for collaborating with us in our different endeavours.
We look forward to a better working relationship in
the future that will produce fruitful and
sustainable development.
Thank you all.**

If you want PEACE, work for JUSTICE
- Paul VI

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