

JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT & PEACE COMMISSION

Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan,
NIGERIA

Annual Report



2007

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



JDPC

Ibadan, Charter

Our Vision is

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

Our Mission is

the promotion of holistic human development through conscientisation of people who are central to sustainable and meaningful development.

Our Aims are:

to promote the Christian principle of love of God and love of neighbour in our society;

to promote human rights as entrenched in the UN charter and the Banjul Declaration on Human Rights;

to form and animate groups to participate in their own development;

to make a preferential option for the poor and marginalized as well as identify unjust structures and take corrective actions;

to promote the culture of peace through sensitisation and training of the citizenry in civil peace concerns;

to promote Catholic social teachings;

to cooperate with international agencies, government and NGOs for integral development;

to research, document and publicise information on social issues.

Our Focus remains

inmates and ex-inmates of prisons and their families
the underserved located mostly in the rural areas;
People Living With HIV / AIDS,
women associations, Community Based Organisations,
farmers' groups,
youths;

Our Strength lies

in a core unit of dynamic professionals with various backgrounds who have imbibed the spirit of the Commission in their pursuit to bring about both qualitative and quantitative change in the lives of their focus groups.

Our Commitment remains

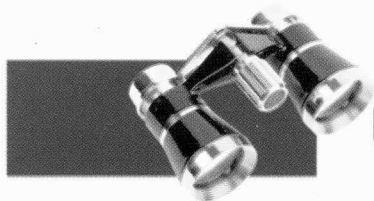
irrevocably bound to the Church and its teaching authority, to whom we pledge our loyalty now and always



Annual Report

CONTENTS

JDPC Charter	2
Our vision	4
Our Mission Statement	5
Message from Pope Benedict XVI	6
Message from Most Rev. Dr. Felix Alaba Job	7
Director's Remark	8
Staff and Management Photograph	10
Rural Community Development Programme	12
Democracy and Human Rights Programme	19
Women Development/HIV & AIDS programme	26
Micro Credit Unit	32
Photo Speak	38
Induction Training For Parish JDP Committees	43
Welfare Department	45
Capacity Building Programme	46
Courtesy Calls to the Commission	47
Our Partners	48
Networking Partners	49
Insights: Non Violent Communication	50
Micro-Finance Bank, Wither the Church	52
Urban Agriculture in Ibadan and the Growing Stakeholder Participation	54
Provincial Competence Centre	57
Press Release on Local Government Elections	61
Volunteers Share Experiences	63
New Members of Staff	64
Financial Statements	65
JDPC, Ibadan Corporate Fact Sheet	75



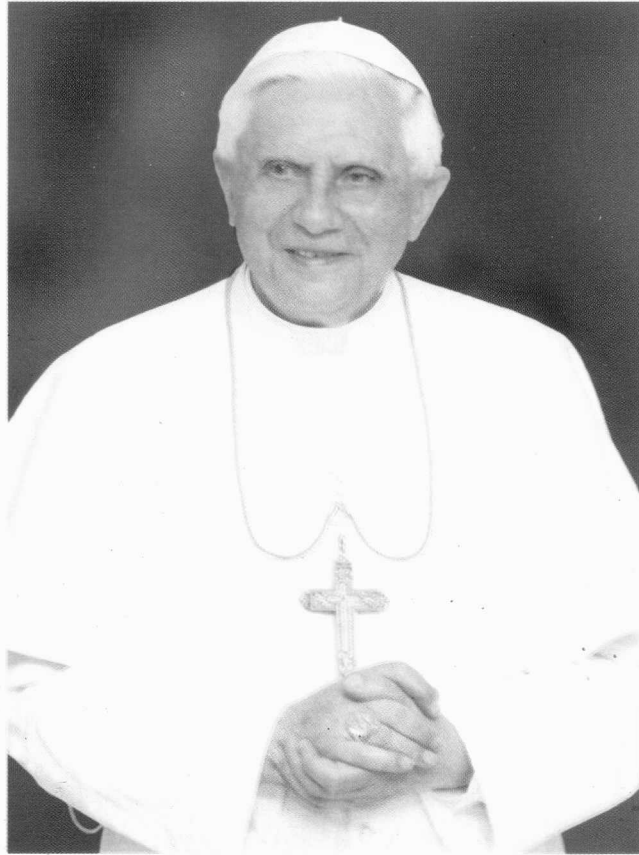
OUR VISION

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



OUR MISSION

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



His Holiness

POPE BENEDICT XVI

We do not live alongside one another purely by chance; all of us are progressing along a common path as men and women, and thus as brothers and sisters. Consequently, it is essential that we should all be committed to living our lives in an attitude of responsibility before God, acknowledging him as the deepest source of our own existence and that of others. By going back to this supreme principle we are able to perceive the unconditional worth of each human being, and thus to lay the premises for building a humanity at peace. Without this transcendent foundation society is a mere aggregation of neighbours, not a community of brothers and sisters called to form one great family.

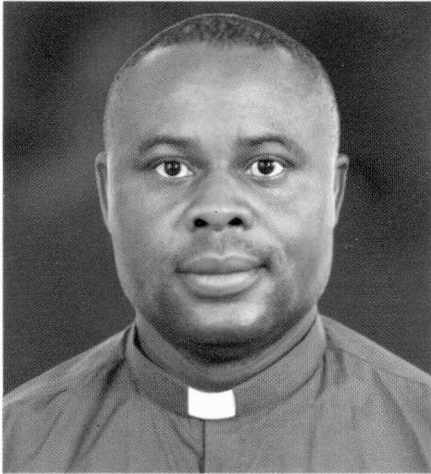


His Grace

MOST REVD. DR. FELIX ALABA JOB

As a nation, our country is still groping in the dark, searching for ways out of her many problems. The nation can be said to be searching for deliverance, the nation wants to be delivered from the jaws of corrupt men and women. She seeks to be set free from the oppressions being waged against the innocent by lawless people. The nation seeks to be set free from unjust practices, both economical and political that has rendered life extremely difficult for her citizens. Indeed, we recognise that various efforts are being made by many people, but “unless the Lord builds the house, they labour in vain who build it.” (Ps. 127:1) The truth of the matter is that there can be no true salvation outside of God.

Director's **Remarks**



I am pleased to present this edition of the annual report of the activities of the Justice, Development and Peace Commission of the Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan, Nigeria for the year 2007. More than ever before, the issues of justice and peace are in the front-burner of discourse, both here at home and in the international community. Many more people look onto the Church for guidance and direction to cope with emerging challenges. The Church, as the supreme teacher, has not fallen short of this great expectation.

For Nigeria, the year 2007 was very interesting, as it was the year of civilian-to-civilian transition and many cynics had predicted doom because of the many fearful activities that preceded the organisation and conduct of the elections. With the resilience, respect for the rule of law, faith and love of peace of the good people of Nigeria, the elections were conducted and results were consequently

declared; although in most cases, it was greeted with protests from many parts of the country. The elections were characterised by rigging, multiple voting, snatching of ballot boxes and many other electoral malpractices. The Nigerian Church did not take the back seat in condemning this anomaly. She joined other independent observers to publicly declare, in the name of justice, that the elections were neither free nor fair. Many cases are at the elections petition tribunals (the people's last hope of justice) and the judges are working assiduously to dispose off the cases.

JDPC, Ibadan is one of the important stakeholders in this issue and it must be said that it lived up to expectations in this regard, despite many obstacles to its work from agencies that see it as a dangerous element in the society. While we are most happy and particularly impressed is that through our little efforts, the electorates have come to some understanding of their role in governance and the elected are coming to the understanding that it is no longer business as usual.

Our programmes in the different units, as you will read in the following pages have improved and developed tremendously; and many more people have come to value them more than ever before.

The weekly radio programmes "Vision Nigeria" and "Democracy and You" have reached a wider audience and made huge impacts on the members of the communities based on the feedback that we often receive.

The rural dwellers in the communities of our programmes are responding with good speed and more communities are inviting us for animation and cooperation in different areas of development.

The collaboration and cooperation with government, non governmental organisations, institutions both local and international, have received a lot of boost. Many more agencies are willing and ready to enter into partnership with us. During the course of the year, Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture & Food Security International Water Management Institute introduced a new programme on urban agriculture to Nigeria and chose JDPC, Ibadan as the focal lead organisation to implement it *ad experimentum*. International Livestock Research Institute also chose the Commission in the Southwest for collaboration on the Fodder Innovation Programme.

In line with the directives of the Post Synodal letter of the Archdiocese, concerted effort was made to establish JDP Committees at the Parish level. In the course of the year, two parishes were animated on this all-important issue. The micro-credit scheme is progressing and has liberated many women from the grip of poverty who are now traders making income for their sustenance and that of the members of their families; thereby, promoting their dignity. We continue to work in the prison with indigent inmates who cannot afford the services of legal practitioners and provide welfare services like food, health care and toiletries. The

out-of-hospital counselling centre for HIV & AIDS continues to attract the attention of the general public. Our support groups are happy and grateful for the services we render to them.

All these were made possible because of the continuous dedication and commitment of our professional staff, the conducive working condition and environment created for us by our Legal Holder, Most Revd. Dr. F. A. Job, the Archbishop of Ibadan. The cooperation of our target groups have been most encouraging; it is not enough to have good programmes, the acceptability and the inputs created by such programmes matter a lot.

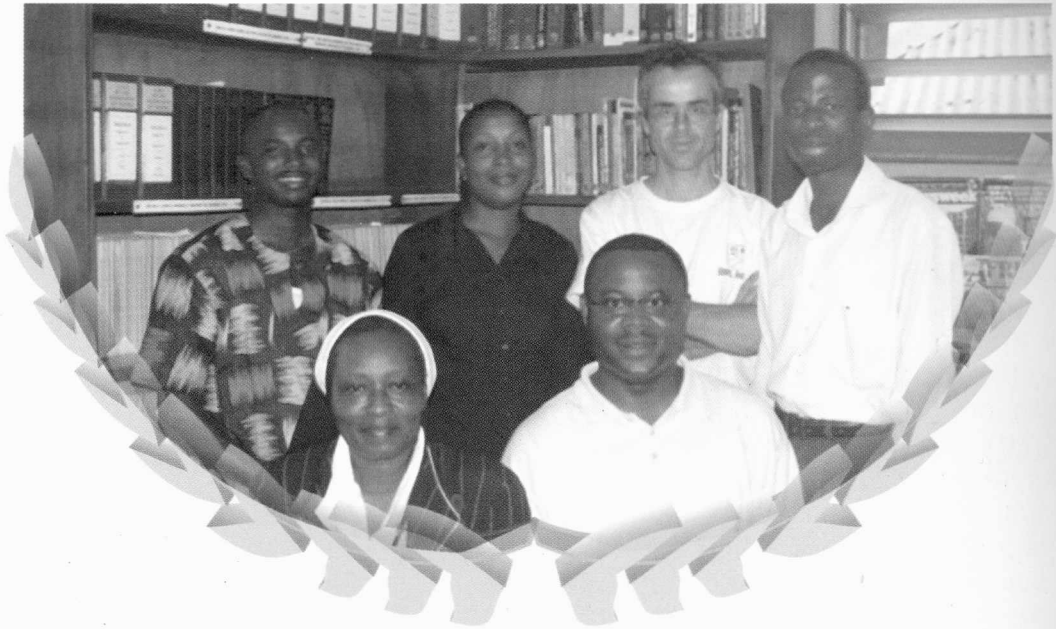
We cannot forget our donors and partners that made huge financial and expertise inputs to our programmes. To you we remain grateful. You will find their list in the following pages.

The JDPC, Ibadan has firmly resolved to carry out the mission of the Church in the promotion of the dignity of the human person and to cooperate to have the Millennium Development Goals achieved by the year 2010 in the different areas. This can only be made possible with continuous support of our partners and the cooperation of our target groups. We solicit for this in this year 2008 and beyond.

Once again, we thank you all and we look forward to a better working relationship in the year 2008.

Rev. Fr. E. ade Owoeye

Staff & Management Team



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE





Rural Community Development Programme

Introduction

The Rural Community Development Programme started a new Project Phase in the year 2007. Following the end-of-phase project evaluation in 2006, the urgent challenge facing RCDP was the need to enhance the capacity of the rural poor to innovate in the face of rapidly changing conditions. In meeting these challenges, the Enabling Rural Innovation (ERI) approach was adopted in the implementation of the new project phase.

ERI is a mutual collective learning process for empowering rural communities and facilitating an enabling environment to access and generate technical and market information for improving farmers' decision-making. ERI aims at strengthening social organization and entrepreneurial skills in rural communities, encouraging farmers to *produce what they can market rather than market what they produce*.

In the last 1 year, special emphasis has been placed on strengthening farmers autonomous structures at community and zonal levels, promotion of sustainable crop production practices and farmer-level research, livestock production, agro enterprise development, promotion of rural marketing, support for self-help activities & community development as well as networking and experience sharing of various lessons learnt in the field of development.

RCDP Specific objectives for the year:

- To further strengthen the capacity of farmers' groups and Programme decision-making processes through participatory and multi-stakeholder planning.
- To promote sustainable crop production practices and farmer-level research on ploughing across the slope, farm hygiene and livestock production.
- To train farmers on processing and utilization of cassava flour, maize and any other available farm produce.
- To stimulate the promotion of rural marketing through participatory market research (PMR), market opportunities and agro-enterprise development for small-scale farmers.
- To support self-help activities & community development through training on political participation at the grassroots.
- To promote stronger networking and experience sharing through provincial field workers' meetings, training manuals/materials, data gathering/analysis survey and reporting.

Highlight of Activities Programme Planning

- Activities for the year commenced with a 3-day strategic planning organized by the Commission which resulted in the development of a-year plan for the Department. Details of a 6-months plan was also developed



and weekly departmental meetings were held to re-strategize and plan for each week and month during the period under review.

- 2 day participatory diagnosis was carried out at Igbodudu in Lanlate zone from 22 - 23 Feb. 2007, Ominigbo in Igangan zone from 6 - 7 Mar. 2007 and Ayetoro in Ikire zone from 21 - 22 Mar. 2007. Action plan for each community was designed during the workshop. The workshop opened an avenue for the formation of a zonal body in 2 zones (Ikire and Lanlate zones).

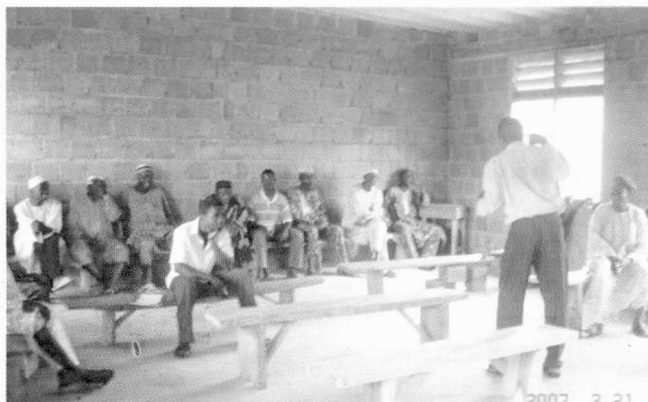
Strengthening Autonomous Farmer Organisations

Efforts were concentrated on strengthening existing groups and forming new ones while letting go of some non performing groups in line with the evaluation carried out in 2006. It is planned that 5 additional groups will be taken on every year. The following activities were then carried out to meet this objective:

- Follow up activities were held with all the groups on group re-organization and group constitution to further promote group cohesion and administration.
- 7 new groups were taken on board in Lanlate zone. Their capacity to participate actively in development processes was also enhanced.
- 2 zonal farmers' bodies were inaugurated in Ikire and Lanlate zones. Training on group leadership/organization was carried out in all the

zones.

- All the groups now practice savings and credit to form a basis for linkages with various credit institutions that will collaborate with the programme later.
- 4 GRAAP training sessions were held at Arowokole in Ikire zone, Oloje, Igbodudu and Onitabo-Igbosan in Lanlate zone on community animate themselves. Arowokole is one of the new communities under Oloowa Parapo that are coming together as a result of the participatory diagnosis held with Oloowa Parapo last year.



Facilitation during Participatory Diagnosis at Ayetoro, Ikire

Promotion of Sustainable Crop Production Practices and Farmer-Level Research and Training

The promotion of sustainable agriculture component of the programme was pursued with a new vigour. Necessary trainings were given to the farmers in the areas of:

Rural Community Development Programme

- Sheep and goat confinement and poultry development in Lanlate and Ikiro zones and activities are being put in place to put them in groups for the purpose.
- Farmer-level training on dry season animal feed supply using crop residues.
- Farmer-level training on simple storage practices of farm produce especially grains.
- Zonal level trainings on simple agro-enterprises were done in the 3 zones on pig production, poultry production, bee production, snailry, nursery establishment etc. making use of audio-visual aids.
- Farmer-level training on dry season vegetable production was also carried out.
- Interested individuals who were ready to embark on specific enterprises for additional income generation were also identified.

Promotion of Livestock Production

Efforts were intensified in the area of animal integration. Attention was focused on reduction in mortality rate in farm animals especially in sheep and goat production through the following activities:

- Vaccination against PPR in sheep and goat in all the communities where sheep and goats are reared.
- Medication of livestock was done in some RCDP communities.
- General community-level sensitisation on the dangers of the use of fresh cassava/fresh cassava peelings products as animal feed and the use of livestock dung for crop production in RCDP communities.
- Training on dry season animal feed supply using crop residues.

Agro-Enterprise Development Scheme

In this reporting period, practical efforts commenced on agro-enterprise development in RCDP communities. Specific activities carried out include:

- Consensus was also built on the modalities for accessing the agro-enterprise development revolving fund. Screening was carried out in individual groups to ascertain qualified candidates.

Promotion of Rural Marketing

In line with the ERI approach, efforts were geared towards promoting rural marketing through:

- Participatory market research carried out in all the zones.
- Existing and potential market outlets and possible strategies for exploring them were jointly identified.
- Market price survey for farm inputs was also carried out.

Support for Self-Help Activities & Community Development

In collaboration with Manos Unidas in Spain, community action plan drawn in Igboodu Parapo during the participatory diagnosis conducted was developed into a proposal which was submitted for funding. The proposal was approved for funding.

Rural Community Development Programme



- Ground work for the implementation of Manos-Unidas project for Igboodudu communities has commenced.
- The project is focused on provision of basic social infrastructures. Specifically, it will provide a health post, 1 3-classroom block in 2 schools in 2 communities, and 4 deep wells in 4 communities with up to 30% local contributions.
- Farmer-level training on basic conflict/dispute resolution practices was carried out as well as farmer-level training on HIV/AIDS awareness in all the zones.

Networking and Experience Sharing

In collaboration with other relevant agencies, the following activities were carried out within the year:

- RCDP participated in:
 - ✱ Provincial Training programme on the place of micro finance in relation to RUDeP activities in the province held in Ibadan from 27-29 June, 2007.
 - ✱ 1 Provincial Exchange Forum in Ede from 28-30 September, 2007.
 - ✱ 2 HOD CC meeting on 27- 28 Feb and 24 - 25 April, 2007.
 - Procurement of cocoa pods from CRIN and the onward distribution to farmers for nursery management.
 - In collaboration with NIHORT, additional citrus rootstocks were budded in Ikire.
 - The Department played host to Dr. Klaus Piepel from Misereor on familiarization tour of the programme and the Archdiocese.
 - Dr. Birte Junge (a soil scientist carrying out research on soil and water conservation practices in Nigeria) also made a short presentation during the session in order to seek possible collaboration with the RDPs in the Province.
 - Collaborated with Democracy and Governance department on political sensitization.
 - Attended the farmers' forum at Osogbo with 2 farmer representatives.
-
- A 1-day political sensitization programme was carried out in Lanlate and Igangan zones. The fora brought about more political awareness especially on the part of the women.



**Manos Unidas representatives
(Ms Marta Mari & Ms Marta Yneraja)
visit to Igboodudu Parapo Communities**



Rural Community Development Programme

- Attended the southwest social forum with the theme “Strategies for an Inclusive and Pro-Poor Southwest Nigeria” organized by JDPC, IjebuOde.
- Participated in the Provincial Multi-stakeholders workshop on rural development organized by the Competence Center. 3 RCDP farmers' representative also attended the workshop.

Fodder Innovation Project (Phase 2) with ILRI

- One staff of RCDP attended a stakeholders' workshop on Fodder Innovation Project {Phase 2} from July 24 - 25, 2007 at ILRI, Ibadan.
- As a follow-up to the 1st phase of the Fodder Innovation Project in collaboration with ILRI, JDPC-RCDP played host to ILRI Officials on the DFID-FIP II project for 3 days (26th Nov. - 28th Nov. 2007). Two farmer representatives attended the multi stakeholders' workshop. The workshop on organizational diagnosis and action planning was facilitated by Dr. Mona Dharmankar from India.
- JDPC was also selected for the second phase of the project in South West, Nigeria.

Multi-stakeholder forum on Urban & Peri-Urban Agriculture

- In the year, JDPC-RCDP was identified as one of the major stakeholders in the field of Urban & Peri-Urban Agriculture in Ibadan. Consequently, RCDP staff members



Participants during the ILRI Fodder Innovation Project Workshop Session.

participated in the 2 MPAP workshops Organized by RUAF (Resource Center on Urban Agriculture and Food Security) on Urban Agriculture from 25th - 30th March, 2007 and from 16th - 27th, July, 2007.

- As a follow up to the RUAF workshop held in March, RCDP (JDPC) staff members participated as members of the exploratory studies Team carried out in Akinyele, Ibadan North and Ibadan North West Local Govt. Areas of Oyo State.
- In July 2007, JDPC Ibadan was selected as the Facilitating Organization for the Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Nigeria involving Government Ministries, Local Governments, Research Institutes, University, Farmer Organisations and other Practitioners.

Rural Community Development Programme



Capacity Building & Information Sharing

- RCDP Staff participated in the series of training for 2 Development Workers in training. The Trainees were taken on Participatory Needs Assessment.
- One IT student from LAUTECH and 1 student from the University of Ibadan did their internship with the department during the period under review.

Akinsawe Farm

- In addition to the routine monitoring of the farm carried out during the year and necessary medication, about 100 oil-palm seedlings were planted on the farm. 500 sprouted seeds of oil palm seeds were nursed for sale to farmers in 2008. Plans are also underway to further expand the farm.

Results

- Farmers groups became more organized, formed stronger networks. Farmer group zonal bodies increased from 1 to 2. Emerging farmers' structures became more strengthened and have adopted a group constitution. These structures are gradually becoming viable platform for stronger negotiations, especially in their collaboration with other development agencies.
- Increased farmer participation in project planning, implementation and monitoring.
 - 2 farmer representatives attended the JDPC/ILRI workshop on fodder innovation in Nigeria.
 - 3 farmer representatives attended the Provincial Multi-stakeholders workshop in Ibadan.
- 2-farmer representatives attended the JDPM farmers' forum at Osogbo.
- 3 political sensitization talk-shops were carried out in Lanlate and Iangan zones. 150 people attended the political sensitization programme. This led to an increased level of political awakening in the zones. Some of the participants actually took part in the election monitoring exercise in Ibarapa LGA.
- 157 sheep and goats were vaccinated and 20 sheep and goats were treated against foot rot and mange during the year.
- 3 participatory diagnoses were carried out in all the zones with 92 group members in attendance.
- JDPC-RCDP was selected as the Facilitating organization for Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Ibadan.
- 3 new communities have shown interest in the work of RCDP in Lanlate zone.
- JDPC was selected as the only partnering organization in South West with ILRI on the second phase of Fodder Innovation Project
- 350 pods of improved variety of cocoa were distributed to farmers' group in 3 communities at cost both in Lanlate and Ikire zones.
- 3 PMR carried out in all the zones have opened the eyes of 65 farmers to markets and market options as well as possible ways out of present constraints.

Rural Community Development Programme

- 108 farmers in the 3 zones became enlightened on the issues of HIV/AIDS.
- 3 training sessions on Agro-enterprise were carried out in all the zones with 109 farmers (men & women). 75 people were specifically trained on poultry production and bee keeping. 4 more farmers showed interest in pig production and 3 farmers have interest in bee keeping.
- Improved Cocoa pods supplied to farmers for nursery management.

Challenges

- Some of the group members came back late to the farm after the New Year holiday which resulted in some measure of delay of RCDP activities with them.
- Instability in the Elections timetable in the state also disrupted some RCDP activities.
- Shortage of manpower to execute the various programmes in the department.
- Bad road especially during the rains prevented access to some of the communities.

Lessons Learnt

- Mid year evaluation helps in re-strategizing and refocusing the programme.
- The training manuals being used for the different trainings can become good materials for the organization's resource centre.

Participatory approach to training makes the training manual to be more enriched.

- Identification and adaptation of existing natural structures in communities offer more enduring platform for development activities.

Projections for 2008

- Facilitate and mobilize the formation of 5 additional farmers' groups and 1 Apex farmer Association
- Conduct farmer-level research on green manure intercropping with maize and cassava, sheep and goat in confinement, local poultry development among other
- Organize 1 (2-day) half-year All-Stakeholders planning/review workshops in conjunction with the Competence Centre.
- Organize 3 (1-day) intra zona farmers farm visits/Feedback/Reflection session.

Conclusion

In the last 2 years especially, the RCDP has been going through some internal programme expansion. This in a way is commendable, however, it places some demand on the Department to re-strategize its present structures and operations, in order to reposition itself for greater effectiveness and efficiency, take advantage of other opportunities and position itself for greater relevance in the field of integrated grassroots development.

Democracy and Human Rights Programme



Introduction

The Democracy and Human Rights Programme (DHRP) was initiated in 2005 aiming at a further harmonization and increased impact of the Commission's efforts in the area of human rights and democracy monitoring. A department was created to carry out the programme - Democracy and Human Rights Department. The programme operates mainly in 5 Local Government Areas, namely, Ibadan North-East, Ibadan North and Lagelu in Oyo State and Iwo and Irewole in Osun State.

Misereor, BMZ, AGEH, European Union, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, British High Commission, Abuja and local partners support the programme.

Objectives of the DHRP include:

- To promote popular participation in political activities at the grassroots' level.
- To stimulate a reduction in the violation of the rights of women and children.
- To promote human rights, provide legal aid services to indigent inmates of prisons and promote peaceful resolution of disputes.
- To sensitize and empower relevant parts of the civil society in target areas to transform conflicts in a non-violent way.

- Informing the public about burning social and political issues in Oyo State in particular and Nigeria as a whole.

The measures and approaches we have chosen to carry out our programme include:

- Capacity building of our target groups through workshops and trainings.
- Public enlightenment through awareness campaigns, radio and other programmes.
- Strengthening grassroots' organizations by stimulating networking and coalitions.
- Advocacy and Lobbying.
- Enforcement of Human Rights through legal aid service and promotion of peaceful out-of-court settlements through alternative dispute resolution services.
- Democracy monitoring through election observation and budget monitoring.



Inauguration of Civil forum in Oyo State.

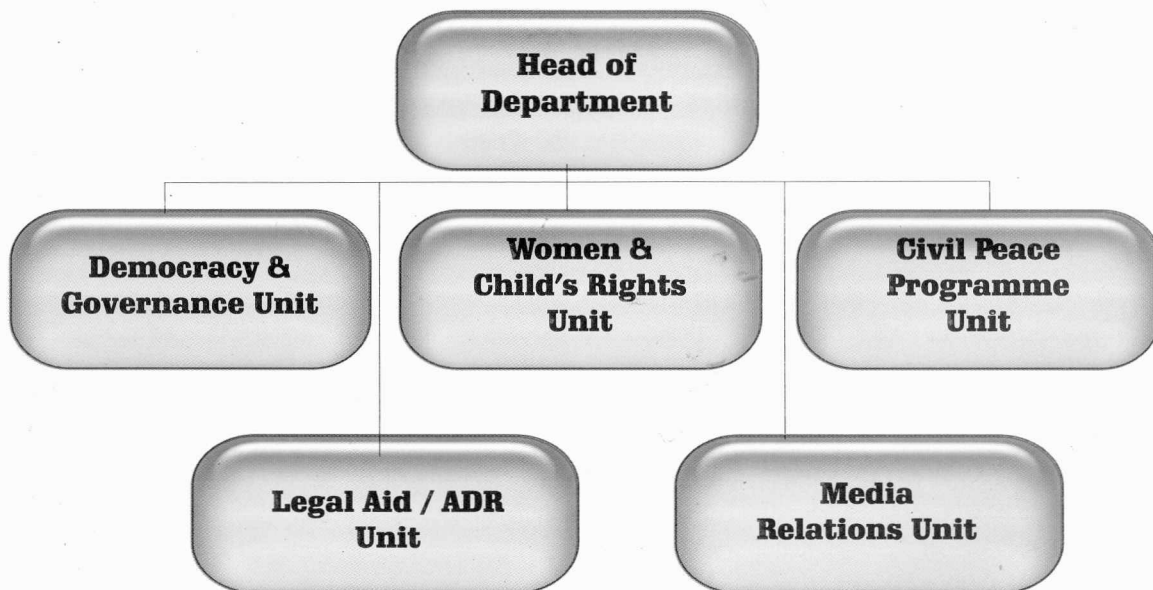


Civic Education and Community Conflict Management Workshop for CBOs.



JDPC Resource person facilitating during political sensitisation at Eleede

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT



2007 Activities and Results

Capacity Building



Activities

3-day Capacity building workshop in Enugu for the Justice and Peace Initiative of Catholic congregations in Nigeria.

Two 4-day Peace Journalism workshops in Kano and Ibadan, for journalists from Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara, Jigawa and Ogun State.

1 hour/week course on 'Analyzing and Reporting Conflict' at the International Institute of Journalism.

Two 1-day peace journalism fora in Osogbo and Ibadan.

6 peace education workshops in secondary schools.
3 human rights education workshops in secondary schools.
6 workshops on violence against women and children in secondary schools.

Writing and presentation of a Peace Education training manual.

2-day Conference on Inter-religious Cooperation for Muslim and Christian Youth Leaders.

1-day workshop for policemen and women in 5 Local Government Areas.

2-day workshop for customary court presidents and members.

1-day stakeholder conference for Political Parties.

1-day stakeholder conference for Police/Judiciary.

3-day workshop on civic education and conflict management for CBOs.

Intermediate Results

27 male and female religious out of 11 congregations were trained on Justice and Peace work.

56 journalists and 20 students learnt how to analyze and report on conflicts.

50 journalists from the print and electronic media in Osogbo and Ibadan discussed on reporting the 2007 elections.

432 students and 24 teachers were trained on peer mediation, dealing with prejudices, anger management, their rights and means of seeking redress, as well as the different forms of violence against women and children and how to address them.

The manual has been written and was presented to teachers of partner schools in Ibadan and peace team officers from the Abuja Province.

40 participants discussed the role of youth in Nation-building and the role of religion to promote Peace and human rights.

24 participants were enlightened on the best practices in criminal investigation.

27 participants got training on how to administer justice better.

23 party leaders became educated on their role at election time.

22 Senior police officers and members of the Judiciary became educated on their role in Election.

22 members of CBOs became educated on the workings of government and how they could participate as well as how to manage community conflicts.

2007 Activities and Results

Capacity Building

3-day workshop on Women and Child's Rights for CBOs.

25 members of CBOs learnt the rights of Women and children.

Public Enlightenment Programmes

Activities	Intermediate Results
Recorded 38 episodes of 'Vision Nigeria 'and 13 episodes of 'Democracy and You'.	General public were informed about burning social and political issues and some members of the public had opportunity of airing their own views.
Organize media coverage of major activities of JDPC.	JDPC activities were presented to the public.
Production of 4 editions of JDPC quarterly newsletter.	4,800 copies were produced and Distributed.
14 enlightenment talks on FGM in Maternity centres.	386 pregnant women and 51 nurses learnt the harmful effects of FGM and signed 'pledge forms' not to circumcise their female children.
Presentation of party manifestoes in five Local Government Areas.	544 members of public got to know available candidates and their programmes
1 gubernatorial debate organized.	Electorate were able to present their problems and ask questions on the mode of implementing programmes by 3 candidates Present.
3 Drama and Essay - Competitions in Ikire, Iwo and Ibadan.	26 schools participated in the competitions, topics: 'A critical reflection of Yoruba culture' 'Inter-religious Cooperation, 'Say No to Violence'.
3 campaigns on child abuse in schools.	All Students in the 3 schools were Assembled and educated on child Abuse.
8 enlightenment programmes in secondary schools on 'Illegal migration to Europe.	690 Students and 46 teachers were educated on the dangers of illegal Migration.
Production of 4 editions of Civic Newsletter - News Watch	8000 copies were produced and distributed

Democracy **Monitoring**



Activities	Intermediate Results
Mobilized and trained observers for the April 2007 elections.	255 trained and certified domestic and foreign observers were deployed to observe the April general elections in 12 LGAs.
Mobilized and trained observers for local government elections 2007.	1,240 observers were deployed to observe the election in 14 Local Governments in Oyo and Osun States.
Writing election observation reports.	Reports were written and Published.

Advocacy, Lobbying And **Networking**

Activities	Intermediate Results
Advocacy visits to media houses.	Improved media relations.
Established contacts with the families of inmates.	28 inmates were able to establish contact with their Families.
22 visits to Office of Director of Public Prosecution.	We got copies of statements; DPP was served with copies of our applications to the high courts.
63 prison visits to Agodi prison.	Some were bailed; provisions provided for others; some families got to know the whereabouts of their Children; interviewed new clients.
Regular visits to the 'Remand Home' in Ibadan.	Relationship with the authorities was firmly established and discussions on reforms and rehabilitation plans were initiated.
17 visits to police stations.	Police bail for 7 suspects was Secured.
Political Think Tank forum on Religious Values and Political Mandate'.	'The application of religious values in politics was discussed and a communiqué issued.
Political Think Tank forum on 'Electoral Violence and the 2007 Elections'.	Practical ways to avoid electoral violence were discussed and a communiqué issued.
Networked with local, national and International organisations and institutions.	CBO-Network to 40 organisations increased; relationship with Misereor, KAF, CRS, and British High Commission Abuja strengthened; ideas exchanged with the Advisor of Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe; the Civil Peace project presented to a group of German journalists.

Enforcement of **Human Rights** / Alternative **Dispute Resolution**

Activities

188 court appearances made.

Facilitated peaceful settlement of disputes.

Filed enforcement of fundamental Human Rights proceeding at the high court level.

Counselling of juvenile prisoners at the 'Remand Home' in Ibadan.

Intermediate Results

33 awaiting trial inmates were given legal aid; 11 inmates were released; two trials started; 7 bails were perfected and 5 cases struck out.

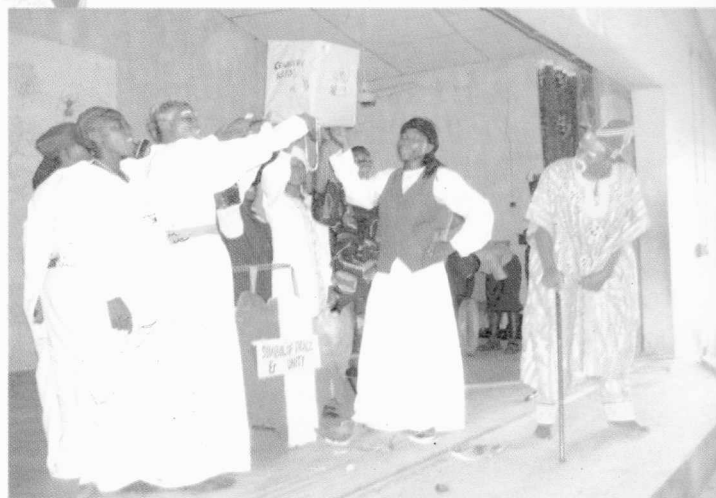
Settled 16 matters out of court, the parties were reconciled and disputes were resolved.

Accused released.

Rehabilitation plan for some inmates developed and contact to families made.



Workshop for customary courts
President and members in Osun State.



Students from St. Mary's Grammar School
performing during drama competition in Iwo



Special Success Story of 2007:

Our two radio programmes 'Vision Nigeria' and 'Democracy and You' helped to inform many people about burning social and political issues in Oyo State and Nigeria as a whole and provided space for expressing opinions. The increasing number of calls, text messages and emails we receive during and after the episodes proves that more and more people listen to the programme. The two radio programmes made people also aware of JDPC and its activities and helped therefore to improve the image of the Commission.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt

- Key challenge in 2007 was the unstable political situation in Oyo State. The long strike and the postponement of the local government elections affected several of our activities.
- Another challenge is still the Criminal Justice System that is formulated by laws, which make the process slow and difficult to have any impact on the population in the prison. This has necessitated a change in our approach. We will therefore be focusing more on lobbying, advocacy and networking to stimulate a debate for prison reforms at the federal legislature and a review of the criminal procedure laws of Oyo state.
- Censorship of our radio programme by state owned radio stations was another challenge we faced in 2007. Consequently it was decided to change to a private radio station.
- Having identified a perceived gap in the on-going constituency cultivation where all focus was on civil society groups, we have decided to integrate elected office holders. We will introduce civic educa-

tion training for councillors and other elected officers at the grassroots to bridge the gap.

Projections for 2008

In November/December 2007 we carried out an evaluation of our programme and restructured the programme for the next three years. In 2008 we plan to:

- Commence our exit strategy by monitoring existing groups e.g.: peace clubs, journalists' forum, civic coalition groups, political think tank group. The essence of this is to ensure that these groups do not die out as a result of inactivity and that they don't lose focus.
- Capacity building for existing groups and new groups on Peace Education, Peace Journalism, Civic Education, Community Conflict Management, Intra and Inter-religious Cooperation, Justice and Peace work etc.
- Intensify advocacy and lobbying with particular reference to the human rights aspect of the programme in order to push the relevant government agencies to act as is required.
- Concentrate more on facilitating bail of inmates and a reduction in daily court appearances where cases will not go on.
- Intensify our efforts against harmful traditional practices, especially FGM.
- Continue to reach the public with our two radio programmes 'Vision Nigeria' and 'Democracy and you'.

Women Development / HIV & AIDS Programme

Introduction

The past year saw the Women Development / Promotion and HIV & AIDS Unit focusing more on the effects of HIV & AIDS in selected communities. To help reduce the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV & AIDS, a community-based holistic approach was adopted. Three of the projects were continuations while a new one was initiated.

The unit's objectives for the year 2007 were as follows:

- To monitor the activities of trained community and religious leaders;
- To monitor the HIV and AIDs In-School Project;
- To provide and monitor care and support activities for PLWH and PABA;
- To provide HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) to our target groups, i.e., out of school youth leaders and community and women leaders;
- To establish a mechanism for continued awareness for our target groups; and
- To establish HIV and AIDs concerned groups in communities through representatives from the target groups.

Activities Accomplished

Religious and Community Leaders Focused Response to HIV & AIDS

The project was a follow-up to the training held for religious and community leaders in the OYSACA HAF1 supported project started in the year 2005. An evaluation was

done in April this year along with OYSACA. Using facilitation methods, step-down trainings were conducted by some of the trained religious and community leaders in their places of worship and communities while the unit gave technical support at the trainings and monitored the activities.

Activities:

- Visitation to the trained religious and community leaders during the step down and training programmes held in their various communities.
- The team provided HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) services for some of the leaders that requested for it in their communities.
- A day seminar with trained community and religious leaders to assess their activities in their communities.
- Oyo SACA convened an end of term evaluation for beneficiaries of HAF1 project.



Training for Religious and Community Leaders on HIV and AIDS



Impact (Result)

- Increase in the request for HIV & AIDS services in the communities from a few ten to hundreds at community JDPC stand alone HCT. Increase in volunteers and animators wanting to help their community members to access HIV & AIDS services.
- More people are interested in accessing HCT services.

HIV & AIDS In-School Project

Visitation to the school, phone calls, reporting and report keeping were the strategies deployed, as 10 schools were earmarked to be visited and monitored during the year.

- Meeting of the HIV & AIDS Peer Educators Club.
- Conducting of HCT at the request of teachers and students, always with the permission of the school authorities and parents.
- Follow up of teachers to ensure that they do not derail from the set objectives of the programme.

Impact (Result)

- Over 130 teachers and students were tested.
- Other schools are requesting for HCT and plans are being made towards granting their request.

HIV & AIDS Care and Support Project

Monthly meetings were held with PLWH and PABA. Visits to hospitals and clients, phone calls were strategies used.

There was also room for drop-bye visits by PLWH, and others to access and counselling /testing for anyone who is interested to our

centre. On-going monitoring of the health of clients and any other development during one-on-one counselling after and during meetings.

Activities:

- 15 meetings were held within the year;
- 120 visits to clients and hospitals we collaborate with;
- Discussions and sharing of experiences, challenges and achievements; coping strategies against discrimination and other problems; and
- Dissemination of information on immune boosting, using effective vegetables and foods.



A training or group session of community/ Market women.

Impact (Result)

- Improved health, in terms of general well being, improved psychological wellness and better perception of self and issues for PLWH;
- PLWH becoming more proactive and seeking to improve themselves; plan is on to commence income generating activities for the group and link them up with the Micro Credit Unit of JDPC;
- More local donors - individuals and groups like the Catholic Women Organisation (CWO) - are becoming more sensitive to the needs of PLWHA & PABA and they are supporting the efforts of the Unit in care and support services.

Community Mobilization for HIV Counselling and Testing Services (Ibadan-Project-Life 1)

The project was supported by Missio, Aachen, Germany. It used the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy through focused group discussion, film shows, lectures and psychosocial facilitation. It also used community mobilization strategy for provision of HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) services in the target 5 Local Government Areas.

Activities:

- The unit held 3 three-day trainers' workshops for out-of-school youth leaders, community leaders and women leaders including the market

women in the participating five local government areas in the State. The objectives of the workshops were:

- ★ to provide the selected leaders with up to date information on HIV & AIDS; and
- ★ to empower them to mobilize their community members for HCT.
- Provision of HCT services in seven communities in the LGAs;
- Provision of rehabilitative care & support services for PLWH and PABA.
- Production and distribution of IEC materials;
- Creation of the HIV & AIDS Concerned Groups in the communities.



Participants at the trainers' workshop for out of school youth



HCT services being administered to members of Lagelu Local Government

Information was also given to participants on:

- Understanding HIV and AIDS and the difference between the two and STIs.
- Modes of Transmission of HIV.
- Demographic, social, economic and political effects of HIV & AIDS on the family, community and the nation.
- HIV Counselling and Testing services.
- Care, support and ongoing counselling of People Living with HIV & AIDS (PLWHA) and People Affected by HIV & AIDS (PABA).
- Preparation/Training of youths against World AIDS day to sensitize and enlighten their community and religious affiliation.

Impact (Result)

- 134 participants were trained including men, women and youths as community mobilizers for HCT and HIV & AIDS issues in their communities.
- All of them that completed the training accessed HCT on the third day of the trainings.
- Over 1,000 people were mobilized and accessed HCT service in the communities.
- More people that are HIV positive joined the support group and are accessing

care and support services.

- Participants were also helped to demystify a lot of myths, taboos and beliefs about HIV & AIDS.
- Families were also reached via the participants as they all came from different families.

Other Activities

- Networking with other stakeholders on women and HIV & AIDS concerns. They include: CWO, CAN women's wing, CiSNHAN, Christian and Muslim fellowship, OYSACA, Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria, other local NGOs and communitybased organisations.
- The organisation also celebrated the 2007 World HIV & AIDS day with a day Seminar to mobilize, sensitize and prepare the youth from various parishes in the Archdiocese to carry out an awareness programme in their parishes.



Out of school leaders at a group session during a day trainers' seminar organised towards the World AIDS day activities.

- Mainstreaming HIV & AIDS into the services and projects of JDPC. The Unit networks with other units of the organisation to incorporate HIV & AIDS information into their activities and some provided HCT services to the beneficiaries of their projects.
- Monitoring of the Health institutions' HIV & AIDS activities in the Archdiocese.
- Provision of HCT services at the JDPC office.

Impact (Results)

- Network established and sustained with organisations like CiSNAN, PEPFAR UCH, Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria, CWO Ibadan Archdiocese, Oyo State CAN Women wing, Muslim groups, OYSACA etc
- HCT sensitization programme carried out in Parishes in Ibadan Archdiocese on December 2, 2007 to mark WHO's day.
- New members of Staff and those that have not tested for HIV among the staff of JDPC accessed HCT service.
- Staff of the unit participated in 10 in-house and externally organised training workshops, seminar and technical meetings on women, children and HIV & AIDS.
- People are accessing HCT services at the JDPC office.
- Linked some of the health institutions with other HIV & AIDS service providers like PEPFAR and UCH.

Lessons Learnt

- Despite the IEC materials, radio and television jingles that are everywhere many people still do not have adequate understanding on facts of STIs and HIV & AIDS.
- The knowledge, attitude and skill test results from the workshops showed a positive change in knowledge and attitude after people have been given the facts about STIs and HIV & AIDS.
- There is a need to continuously reinforce qualitative and in-depth information about HIV & AIDS prevention; this has been found useful in stigma and discrimination reduction and helps facilitate peoples' willingness to access HCT.



Personnel of PEPFAR UCH, administering HCT services at Olorunda, Lagelu Local Government



- There is the need to continuously provide the mobile HCT services in the communities. Stigma and discrimination can be greatly reduced when people have the facts.
- Need to improve on documentation of activities and data for references.
- Planning is an important and integral aspect of the activities of the unit.
- Consistent follow-up of PLWH is important especially before they join the support group as most of them become more stable when they attend the group meetings.
- Instability and pressure of school work on trained teachers makes the activities of the in-school project problematic and its monitoring difficult.
- It is difficult getting the people at high risk to access HCT services.

Challenges

- Staff strength inadequate for the extent of the services being provided by the unit.
- Political instability especially as it affects the school system.
- Inability to cover all the communities where HCT is requested.
- More material resources including food stuff for the care and support services of PLWH and PABA is needed.
- Need to rigorously follow up some people that tested positive to access care and management.

Projections for the Next Year

- To continue care and support programmes with continuous effort on the 'Bridging the gap' aspect.
- To extend the community mobilization for HCT programme to new communities in the project tagged 'Ibadan Project-Life II'
- To continue to monitor the activities of the HIV Concerned Groups in the communities and Churches and Mosques.
- To monitor more effectively the in-school projects.
- To establish Prevention of Mother-To-Child-Transmission services in new sites in some of the Catholic Clinics in the Archdiocese.

Conclusion

The work of the Unit continues to extend the social services of JDPC to people in difficult circumstances in the Archdiocese, in particular people living with HIV & AIDS and those affected by the epidemic. While thanking her local and international funders and collaborators, the unit hopes to extend the services in the next year to new communities and consolidate the already established contacts and services.

Micro Credit Unit

Introduction

The strategic restructuring of the groups coupled with the determination of the unit for expansion saw the micro credit programme activities in the year 2007 recording a tremendous success. New groups were formed and mobilized within the limited financial resources of the Commission. The prompt disbursement of loan in batches to due groups and some individuals served as encouragement to our beneficiaries. The repayment rate was also encouraging in the year under review. It stood at 94%. This greatly encouraged the incorporation of other economically active poor into the scheme.

Activities and Results

Monitoring of Micro-Credit Groups

In addition to the existing groups, 40 new groups were mobilized and closely monitored via weekly meetings. Only 31 groups met the requirements and standards of the scheme and they were registered. The weekly visits of the field officers afforded them the opportunity to offer advisory services where necessary.

Restructuring of Existing Groups

To enhance greater efficiency and performance in the micro credit programme, strategic restructuring was carried out within the year. The existing 78 groups were appraised and restructured. As part of restructuring exercise, 5 groups took their exit for their non performance.

Capacity Building

As a way of empowering micro-credit groups, series of trainings were carried out for both existing and new groups for building their capacity for greater group and programme performance. As usual, the 31 newly registered groups were trained and instructed on records keeping and principles guiding the scheme. The unit trained two Rev. Sisters from the east and an intern from Japan on how to organize and manage micro-credit scheme.

Impact of Microcredit Programme on Beneficiaries

The positive impacts of micro-credit programme on the lives of beneficiaries cannot be over emphasized. It has given the necessary economic stability and dignity needed by a considerable number of economically active poor to walk with raised heads. The scheme, which is highly in favour of women empowerment, successfully maintained this objective. It extended its reach to 1,622 people in the year.



Ryota Sakai posing with one of the Micro-Credit Officer, Mr Gbelekale.

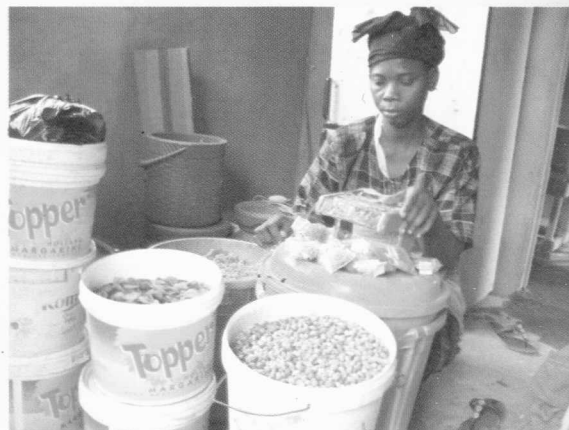
Selected **Success Stories**



Mrs. Adegbola

Mrs. Bose Adebisi, a member of the micro-credit unit joined in February, 2006. A trained caterer but had no means to establish her business. Since joining the scheme, she has successfully built a promising catering business and is looking forward to expanding her business.

Mrs. Adegbola of God's Favour 1, Moniya, joined the scheme in March, 2006. She was trained on how to make soap and candle but had no means of establishing her business. But when the scheme was introduced to her by her friend, who had been benefiting from the scheme, she was able to establish and purchase all the necessary materials to build and expand her business. Before the end of 2007, she opened a new shop where all kinds of provisions are sold. The scheme, according to her, has really improved the standard and quality of life of her family tremendously.



Mrs. Bose Adebisi



Mrs. Musiliu Aderoju

Mrs. Musiliu Aderoju of God's Favour 2, Moniya joined the scheme in May, 2006. She was engaged in petty trading of pepper, tomatoes, salt, melon, etc. She has since expanded her business through loan facility. Today, she is selling in large quantities. With money realised, she bought a grinding machine and has included the large sale of firewood. She has truly diversified her income base.

Selected **Success Stories**

Mrs. Bola Adekunle is also a member of Golden Star Ti-O-Ya, Ibadan. She was welcomed to the scheme in October 2006. She used to sell small quantities of yam. She got the loan and expanded her business to include soft drinks, bread, sachet water and provisions. She also became a source of inspiration to others and has been instrumental in introducing more women to the scheme. Indeed, the success ladder is never crowded at the top and with more people embracing the scheme in her locality, the quality of social engagement will definitely improve.



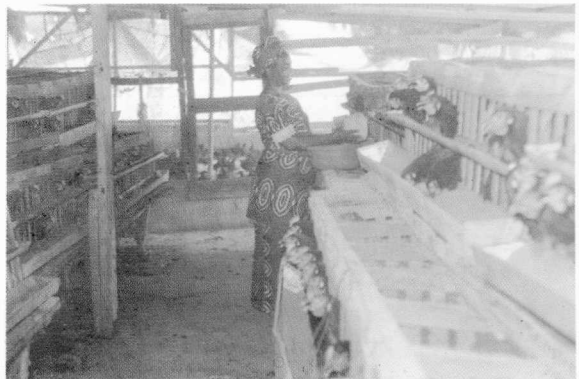
Mrs. Bola Adekunle

Mrs. Busirat Oladejo belonged to Aanu Oluwa, Eesorun. She joined the scheme in July, 2006. She was engaged in selling beans, gari, cassava flour, yam flour all in modules, and pepper in small quantities. She was also a member of the palm oil producers in her village. The loan increased her power to trade in large volumes, as where she was engaged in selling in small modules, she now sells in bags. She noted that this has greatly improved her purchasing power and added bite to her ability to negotiate. She constantly gives God the honour and JDPC for such an opportunity.



Mrs. Busirat Oladejo

Mrs. Eunice Fagbade of Ifedapo Olorunda-Aba 1, a widow, joined the scheme in February, 2006. She was into poultry business. According to her, as at the time she joined the scheme, she was having only fifteen cockerels. Through the loan from the scheme, she expanded her poultry business to include layers and broilers in large quantity, and few turkeys. Today, her story has changed, as her business has improved her quality of life and given her a more loaded dignity.



Mrs. Eunice Fagbade

Selected **Success Stories**

She has been consistent in her loan repayment while increasing her savings base.

A member of St. Mary's 1, Oke Padi, **Mrs. Veronica Atolagbe**, joined micro credit scheme in April 2005. She was selling shoe material in retail quantity at Ogunpa market, a popular business centre in Ibadan. Through the loan facility given her, she was able to expand her business from retail to wholesale after being advised to align with colleagues selling same product and pull resources together. This enabled them to buy more at a reduced cost from the manufacturer. The group, which Mrs. Veronica Atolagbe belonged to, was the first group to finish the fourth phase. She was advised to remain in that same group to be able to assess bigger credit facility.



Mrs. Margaret Adewumi is a member of St. Mary's 2, Oke Paadi. She joined the micro-credit scheme in March, 2006. Then, she was selling rubber slippers and school sandals at Ogunpa market, Ibadan. Through the loan, she was able to expand her business and pay back on weekly basis. At an impact assessment programme held for the beneficiaries, she admitted that the scheme moved her from being a retailer to a wholesaler.

Key Challenges

- ★ Economic instability.
- ★ Mobility for efficiency and prompt discharge of duty.
- ★ Insufficient fund for ever increasing number of people seeking loan.



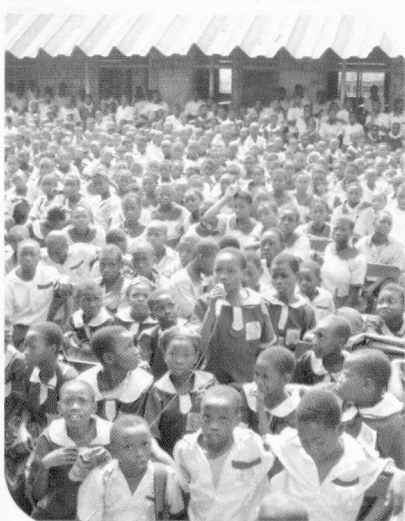
Selected **Success Stories**

Lessons Learnt

- Being privileged to withdraw their voluntary savings encourages members to save more with the belief that their money is safe, secure and accessible after every phase.
- The assessment of beneficiaries' business financial strength makes the officer to know the economic status of our beneficiaries.
- Intimacy between the clients and officers breeds reliability of members especially in 3rd and 4th phase.

Projections for 2008

Target Areas	Existing Groups	Exited Groups	Proposed New Groups	Target Groups
Ibadan	34	(2)	9	41
Ikire	12	-	4	16
Iwo	12	(1)	3	14
Gbongan/ Odeomu	15	(2)	-	13
TOTAL	73	(5)	16	84



Child Abuse Campaign at Oba Abass Alesinloye Grammar school



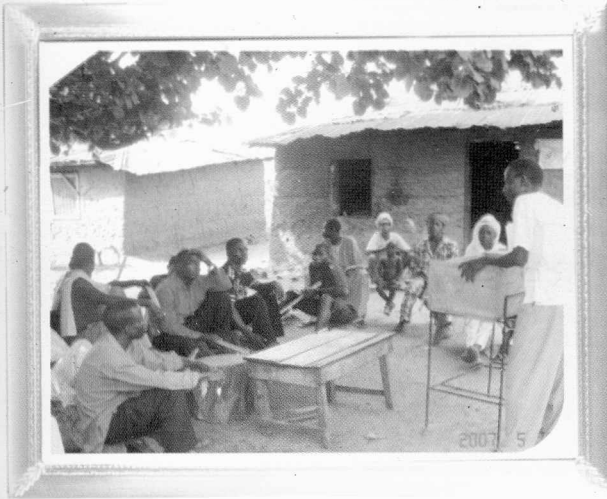
A nursing mother signing a promise form against female circumcision



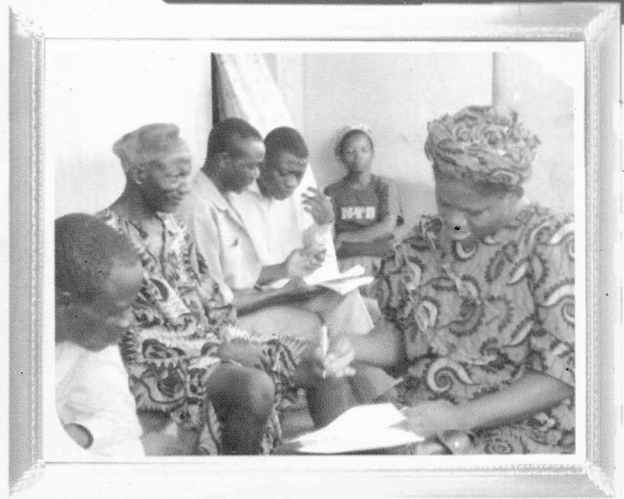
Drama Competition in Ikire



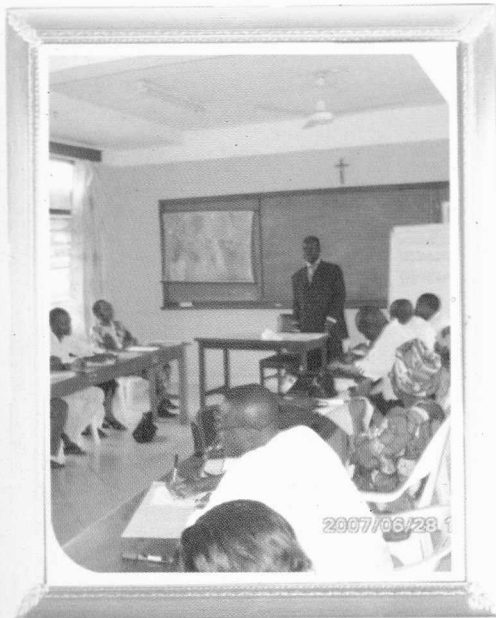
Honey Harvesting Activities- Bee farmers prepared for harvest in Idi-Ope Community.



Agro Enterprise training
at onitabo Igbosan



JDPC-RUAF Exploratory survey
on Urban Agriculture.



Group Session at the Provincial
Workshop on Rural Micro finance held in
June at Liguori House Ibadan



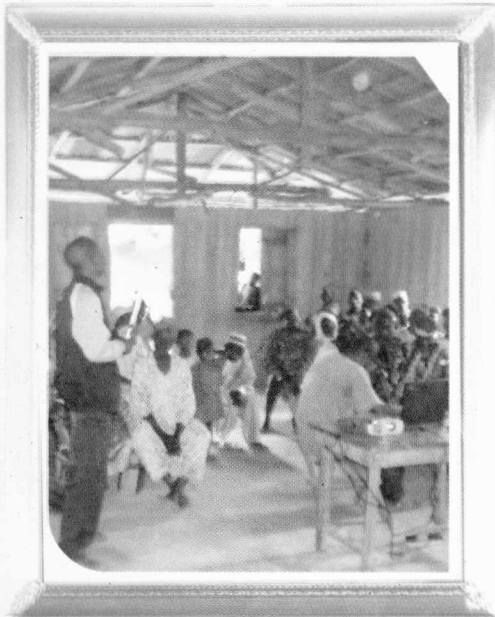
Participants at the conference on
inter-religious youth cooperation



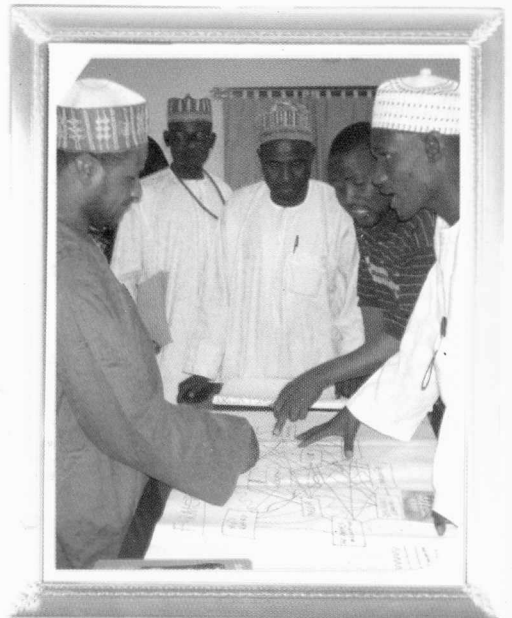
MSHR Sisters after a 5-week training for their mission work in Serria-Leone



Group Photograph of the Visiting Journalists from Germany



Agro Enterprise workshop facilitated by RCDP at Igbodudu



Journalists at a Peace Journalism Workshop analyzing conflicts from Katsina and Jigawa States.



German journalists visiting the Peace Club 'The Doves'



Capacity building for The Justice & Peace Initiative



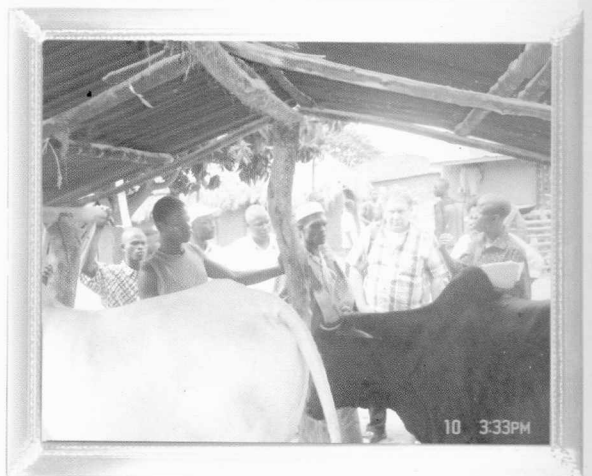
Mrs. Hildegard Keck with a group from Caritas Monrovia, Liberia gain practical experience in budding at NIHORT



Using role-plays during peace education workshops



Mr. Jonathan Bacon and his colleague from the British High Commission, Abuja



Mr. Sommer and Mr. Patrick from Jos Province assessing the animal traction scheme in Irganan Zone, Ibadan Archdiocese



Workshop for police.



JDPC, Ibadan Observers during the LG Elections



Stakeholders brain storming during the FIP Phase 2 planning session

Introduction

Inclusive of the Pastoral Directives issued at the end of the first Synod of the Archdiocese of Ibadan held in 2004 was that JDP Committee be established at Parish level as a means of consolidating her intervention at the grassroots. In fulfillment of this, the commission embarked on a serial competence development for Parish JDP Committee members. So far three, Parish Committee have been mobilized.

Objective

- To make the Parish Community a focal point of needed interventions on issues bordering on justice and peace.
- To make the Parish more relevant in facilitating integral and sustainable development in her host community.
- To create more awareness on the need for all to imbibe the spirituality of Justice Development and Peace as a tool for addressing societal ills and upholding human rights.

Activities

- Sensitization programme in three parishes; mobilization for the formation of and capacity building for Parish JDP Committee members.
- 2 3-day training workshops at St. Thomas, Agbowo and St. Patrick, Basorun Parishes. The training curriculum includes:
 - ★ The Spirituality of Justice, Development and Peace as consistent with the Gospel of Christ.
 - ★ The corpus of the Social Teachings of the Church as a point of reference for intervention of the church on social issues bordering on justice and peace.
 - ★ The pastoral circle as a tool for Social Analysis and Needs Assessment.
 - ★ Transparent and Responsible Leadership.
 - ★ Report Writing and Documentation.
 - ★ Basic Rudiment of Communication.
 - ★ Introduction to methods of Conflict prevention and management.
- Monitoring of the activities of Parish JDP Committee.

Results

- ★ A greater awareness of the activities of the commission and her services at the parish level.
- ★ Participants are able to see themselves as agent of change and development.
- ★ Formation of Parish JDP Committee in St. Thomas and St. Patrick Parishes.
- ★ Development of a six month Action Plan by the JDP Committees



Group Discussion

Lessons Learnt

- Need to further disseminate the content of the Social Teachings of the Church to the lay faithful in a simple and practical language.
- Groups already formed will require further training to enhance hire capacity.
- Need to correct the impression that JDPC is a money-giving organization.

Challenges

- Inadequate manpower.
- That acceptance of JPD programme into the parishes is dependent on the interest of the Parishioners and the Parish Priest.

Projections for 2008

- Sensitization programme in parishes and mobilization for the formation and capacity building for Parish JDP Committee members.
- Organize a one-day seminar for Priest to train them to become prime mobiliser in their parishes.
- Further training of the members of the Core-team of Committees especially in social analysis and report writing.
- Monitoring of activities of the existing parish JDP Committees.



A participant contributing a point during training



Participants at one of the sessions



Participants paying rapt attention



Introduction

The welfare unit of JDPC, Ibadan was established to provide support for inmates and ex-inmates of the Agodi prison, Ibadan. In the last one year, the unit provided medical, material and spiritual support for inmates of the Agodi prison. This was done in conjunction with other voluntary groups of the Catholic family. The objectives of the unit are as follows:

- To provide welfare services in Agodi prison;
- To coordinate activities of Catholic voluntary prison apostolate members in Agodi;
- To serve as a link between the Church and the prison authorities;
- To provide welfare support for newly released inmates of Agodi prison.

Highlight of Activities

1. Mobilised donations of relief materials from organisations and individuals within the Church, which were sorted out and distributed the relief materials to inmates;
2. 105 visits were made to Agodi prison;
3. Facilitated the access of sick inmates to medical services in Catholic Hospital Oluyoro and giving financial support to sick Agodi inmate.
4. Monitored and coordinated the activities of some of the Catholic Prison Apostolate members in the prison;
5. Facilitated communication between inmates and their families;
6. Facilitated the annual Christmas

Mass and party for the inmates by the Archbishop.

Intermediate Results

1. We received toiletries, slippers, food stuff and clothes from Catholic organisations and individuals, which were given to 1,748 inmates.
2. We were able to contact families of 111 inmates' through phone and home visits.
3. We were able to get blood donors from SS Peter and Paul Seminary for a sick inmate, which four other inmates were treated free at Oluyoro hospital;
4. Organised 6 voluntary prison apostolate meetings in 2007, activities and challenges faced were discussed and possible solutions suggested and implemented;
5. 8 newly discharged inmates and 2 members of the public were given transport fare to Ila, Ado-Ekiti, Ondo, Oyo and within Ibadan;
6. 2 members of the public in need of financial assistance were given transport fare to Ibadan and Lagos respectively, while a third was given buy blood tonic for his sick child.

Follow Up Activities

- Usual prison visit continues;
- Delivery of inmates' messages;
- Mobilise donations of relief materials, collect same and sort them out;
- Organise 6 prison Apostolate meetings;
- Organise skill acquisition for interested awaiting trial inmates.



Capacity Building Programme

In-house Trainings

Accounting and Budgeting

All staff members learnt to draw a budget using the spreadsheet and discussed the accounting procedures of JDPC, Ibadan.

Facilitator: Wale / Date: 09th July.

Elections 2007

A review of the elections 2003 was done and the preparations for the elections 2007 were discussed as well as the Electoral Act 2006.

Facilitators: Jide Bamgbose / Israel Batimehin / Claus Schrowange / Date: 16th February.

National Workshops attended:

Mrs. Iyabobola Amihere and Miss Nnenna Anoliefo attended a workshop on 'Human Rights Violation, Fact finding, Documen-

tation, Monitoring and Advocacy for Nigerian Human Rights Organisations', 04th to 15th July.

International Workshops attended:

- Mr. Claus Schrowange attended a workshop on 'Nonviolent Communication' in Switzerland, 20th to 25th August.
- Mr. Jide Bamgbose attended a workshop on 'Basic Needs Basket' in Ghana, 16th to 19th September.
- Fr. Owoeye attended a workshop on 'A Strong Base?! The Christian Approach in Civil Peace Service' in Germany, 26th to 30th November.
- Fr. Owoeye and Mrs. Iris Onipede attended a workshop on 'Current Concepts and Experiences of Rural Development as a Contribution to Poverty Alleviation and Strengthening of Civic Society' in Tanzania, 18th to 24th November.

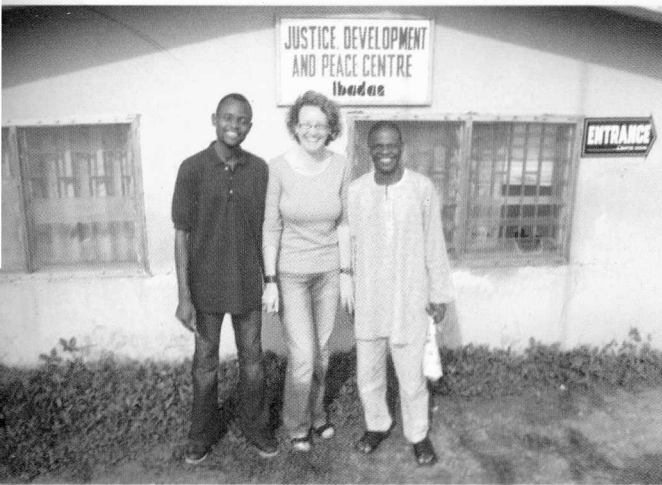


Participants at Human Rights Violation, Fact Finding, Documentation, Monitoring and Advocacy for Nigerian Human Rights Organisation at Ijebu-Ode.



Courtesy Calls to the Commission

- Mrs. Katharina Engels
Public Relations Officer, AGEH,
Cologne, Germany, 19th to 24th
February.
- Ms Marta Mari & Ms Marta Yneraja
Africa Department, Manos Unidas,
Spain, 18th to 19th, March.
- Dr. Birte Junge
Soil Scientist, International Institute of
Tropical Agriculture, 17th April.
- Mr. Seisuke Narumiya,
Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of
Japan, Abuja, 15th May.
- Mr. P. M. Jose
Country Representative, Catholic Relief
Services, Abuja, 16th May.
- Dr. Olufunke Cofie
Resource Center on Urban Agriculture
and Food Security /International Water
Management Institute, Accra, Ghana
15th to 18th, May.
- Mrs. Hildegard Keck
Rural Development Advisor, Misereor,
together with a group from Caritas
Monrovia, Liberia, 21st July to 05th
August.
- Mr. Jonathan Bacon
Political Officer, British High
Commission Abuja.
- Dr. Klaus Piepel
Africa Department, Misereor, Aachen,
Germany, 12th to 15th October.
- Dr. Christiane Aeverbeck
Catholic Commission for Justice &
Peace, Harare, Zimbabwe, 22nd to 27th
October.
- Mr. Hans Nirschl
Association for Development
Cooperation AGEH, Cologne,
Germany, together with a group of 7
journalists from Germany, 21st to 25th
November.
- Dr. Mona Dharmankar, Dr. Debo Okike
and Prof. Olaoye
International Livestock Research
Institute, 26th to 28th, November.



Dr. Christiane Aeverbeck flanked by two members of staff.

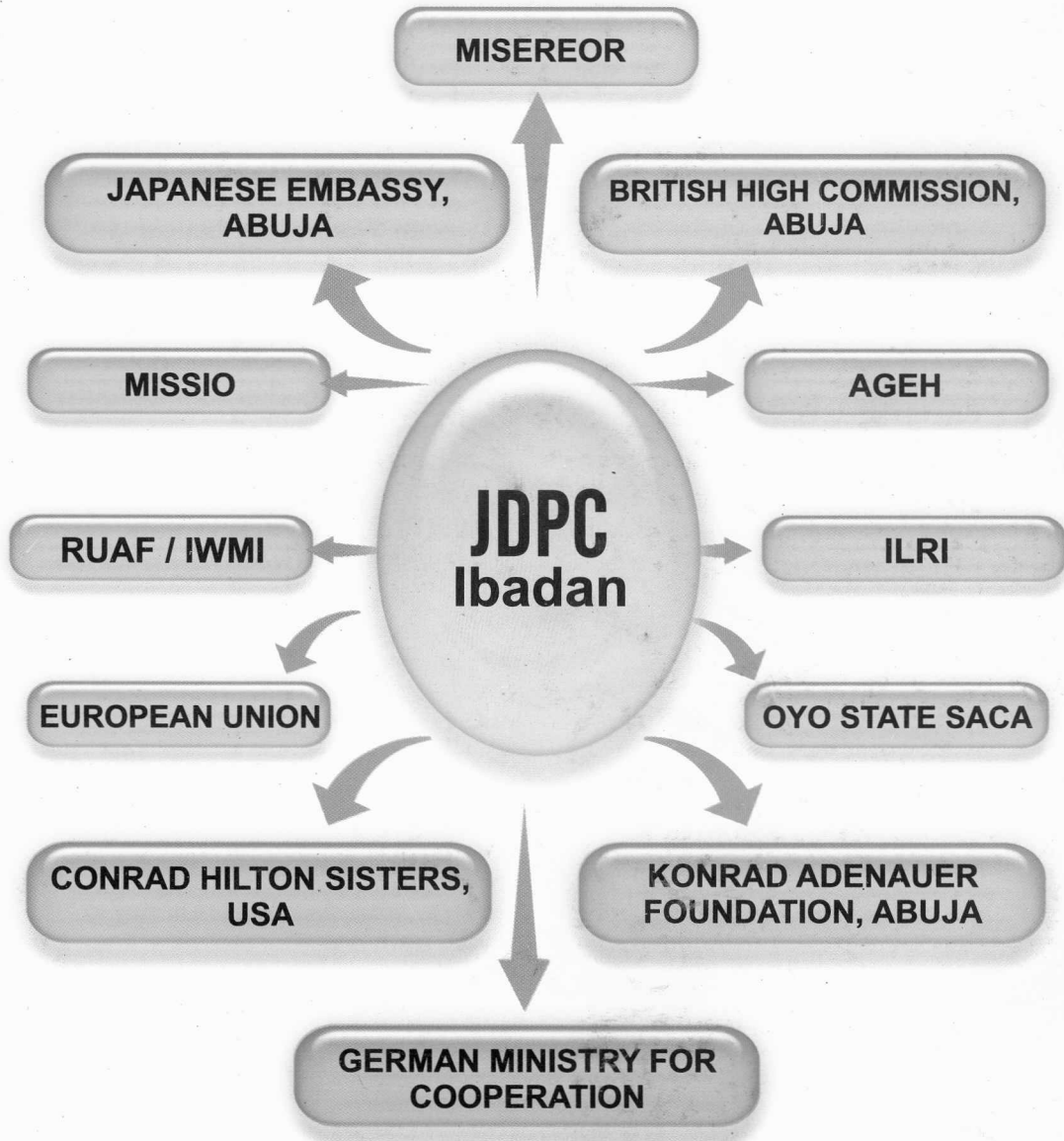
*We are what we do!
JDPC, Ibadan, is doing little wonders! I have met professionals with a strong vision, committed people with a clear idea of Justice and Peace, of what they want to achieve and how. It is impressive to hear how JDPC, Ibadan, developed in the last eight years. You can be proud of what you are doing and what you've achieved so far. I am happy to take part of your spirit and your technical knowledge to Zimbabwe to help establish such a vibrant Justice & Peace Commission as yours. Keep it up and God bless your work!*

Dr. Christiane Aeverbeck

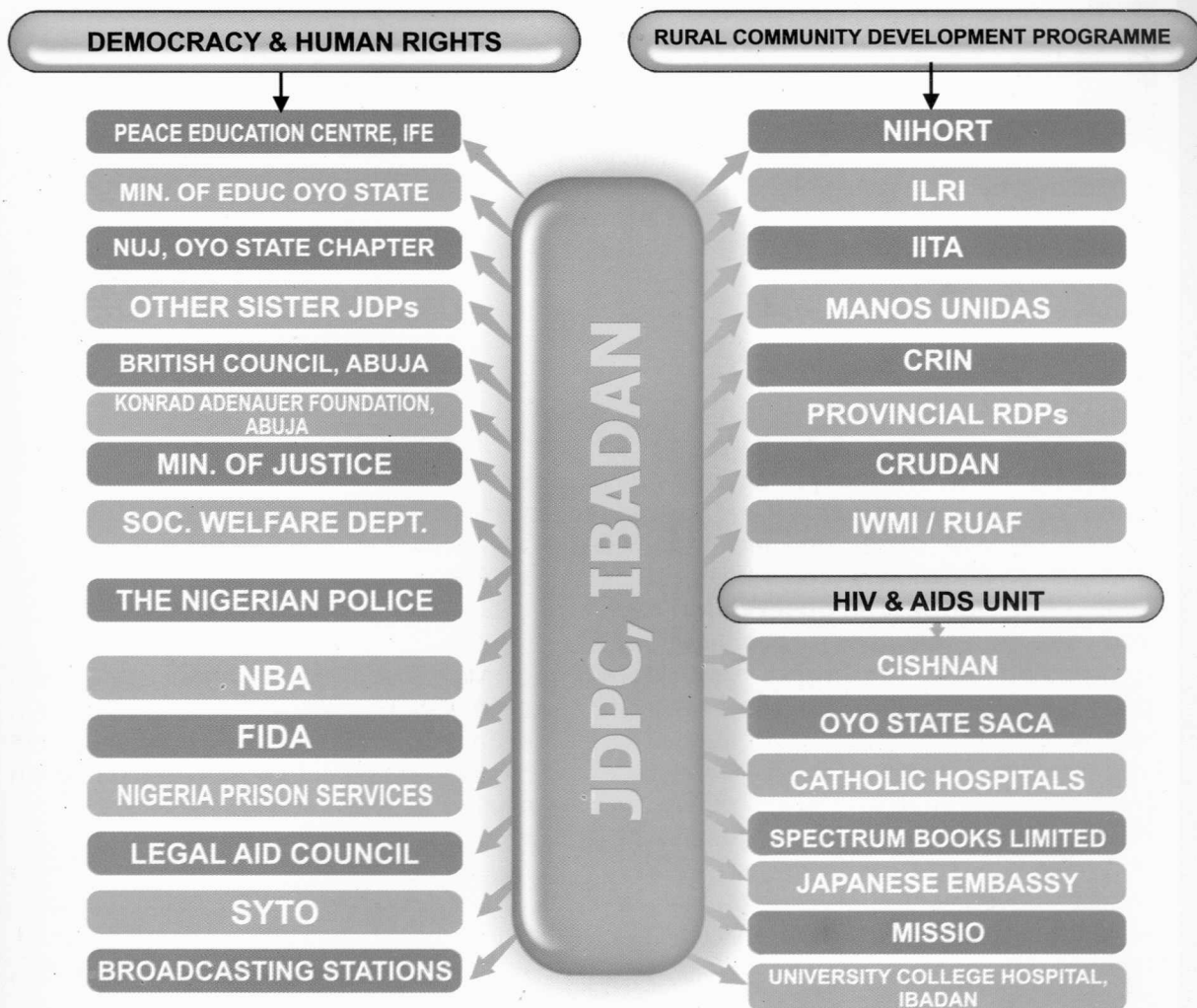
Advisor

Catholic Commission for Justice & Peace,
Harare, Zimbabwe

Our Partners



NETWORKING PARTNERS



NOTE:

1. **NIHORT**- National Institute of Horticultural Research (2) **IITA** - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (3) **ILRI**-International Livestock Research Institute (4) **CRUDAN** - Christian Rural Urban Development Association of Nigeria (5) **CRIN**-Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (6) **RDPs**-Rural Development Programmes (7) **NUJ** -Nigeria Union of Journalists (8) **JDPs**-Justice, Development and Peace (9) **FIDA**-International Federation of Women Lawyers (10) **SYTO**-Student and Youth Travel Organisation (11) **CISHNAN** - Civil Societies on HIV and AIDS in Nigeria (12) **SACA**-State Action Committee on AIDS (13) **IWMI** - International Water Management Institute (14) **RUAF** - Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture & Food Security

Insight: **Non-violent Communication**

Dr. Marshall Rosenberg developed the idea of Non-Violent Communication (NVC) as a new form of communication during the last three decades. He founded worldwide organizations on non-violent communication (see www.nvc.org). NVC projects were established in Israel, Palestine, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Burundi, India, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, USA, Germany, France, Switzerland, Ireland, Sweden, Costa Rica and many other countries.

Non-violent communication is based on **empathy** and **honesty**: empathically listening to others and yourself and honestly expressing your needs and feelings. The process of non-violent communication is simple: you start with an **observation** (how you see the situation), continue with expressing the **feeling(s)** you have because of met or unmet **need(s)** and finish with a specific **request**. At the same time you are attentive to how the other may see the situation, what feeling(s) and need(s) he or she has and what he/she requests from you. For example, you come late to a meeting because of a good reason and your superior shouts at you in front of everybody. Instead of shouting back or worse not saying anything you can try non-violent communication: *"When I hear you shouting at me because of my late-coming (observation) I feel angry and disappointed (feeling), because I need to be respected (need). Would you please ask me next time for the reasons of my late-coming? (request)"*

All human beings have the same needs. There is a difference between needs and strategy. "I need to, he/she needs to, you need to, they need to..." indicate a strategy, not a need. Some "needs" have been arti-

cially created, for example, Coca Cola. A need can be, for example, "community or closeness"; while the strategy is how to achieve that need of "Community or Closeness with someone". Strategies to meet needs are different, but needs are the same.

After Manfred Max-Neef, we have 9 categories of needs:

- Sustenance (food, water, shelter etc.)
- Safety
- Love
- Empathy
- Creativity
- Rest, recreation
- Community
- Autonomy
- Meaning (the most important!)

For Max-Neef, justice increases not with accumulation of money, leading to the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer, but how far needs of all people have been satisfied.

When people's needs are not satisfied they feel afraid, frightened, panicky, scared, mistrustful, suspicious, terrified, worried, annoyed, frustrated, irritated, angry, furious, outraged, disgusted, disliked, hated, horrified, hostile, disconnected, bored, cold, uninterested, apathetic, disquiet, alarmed, disturbed, upset, restless, shocked, surprised, troubled, uneasy, embarrassed, ashamed, guilty, fatigued, pained, heartbroken, hurt, lonely, miserable, sad, depressed, despair, disappointed, discouraged, hopeless, unhappy, tense, anxious, nervous, overwhelmed, distressed, fragile, confused, lost, perplexed, burnt out, exhausted, tired, insecure, envious, jealous or nostalgic.

2007



Annual Report

Insight: Non-violent Communication



The key for non-violent communication is to describe what is alive in you (needs and feelings) and to connect it with what is alive in other people. Non-violent communication is an important part of mediation. In any conflict situation, a win-win solution can easily be found when parties know and express the needs of the other. Rosenberg often starts mediation sessions by saying: *"When you can both tell me what the other person needs, then we can solve the conflict in 20 minutes."* In Mediation, both parties have to express their needs **and** hear the needs of the other. For example, behind the words *"You people are murderers!"* lays the need for safety. When disputants are conscious that both have needs and want to meet the needs and that there is concern to get their needs met, it can lead to win-win solutions to conflict. We have to learn to express our needs and to hear the needs of others. But we are often programmed to hear and say criticism and demands using the "language of domination" instead of the "language of the heart".

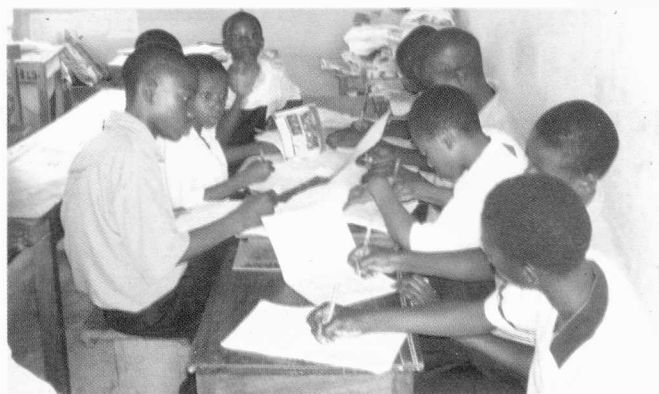
At JDPC, Ibadan, we have integrated the principles of non-violent communication in various training programmes. We train students in secondary schools to apply non-violent communication in conflict situations among themselves, instead of fighting and quarrelling. It is part of the peace education programme we are running in 30 public secondary schools in Ibadan, Ikire, Apomu and Iwo. More than 800 students have been trained so far. Non-violent communication cannot be thought from the board but rather needs

to be practiced. The students in our peace education workshops get to understand the approach of non-violent communication while practicing it in peer-mediation role-plays.

We also educate religious on the principles of non-violent communication, for example, Missionary Sisters of the Holy Rosary, as well as members of community based organisations during workshops on 'Community Conflict Management'. Finally, we mediate in conflicts upon request.



Participants at the conference on Inter-religious Youth Cooperation



Small group work during Peace Education Workshop

Insight: Non-violent Communication



The key for non-violent communication is to describe what is alive in you (needs and feelings) and to connect it with what is alive in other people. Non-violent communication is an important part of mediation. In any conflict situation, a win-win solution can easily be found when parties know and express the needs of the other. Rosenberg often starts mediation sessions by saying: *"When you can both tell me what the other person needs, then we can solve the conflict in 20 minutes."* In Mediation, both parties have to express their needs **and** hear the needs of the other. For example, behind the words *"You people are murderers!"* lays the need for safety. When disputants are conscious that both have needs and want to meet the needs and that there is concern to get their needs met, it can lead to win-win solutions to conflict. We have to learn to express our needs and to hear the needs of others. But we are often programmed to hear and say criticism and demands using the "language of domination" instead of the "language of the heart".

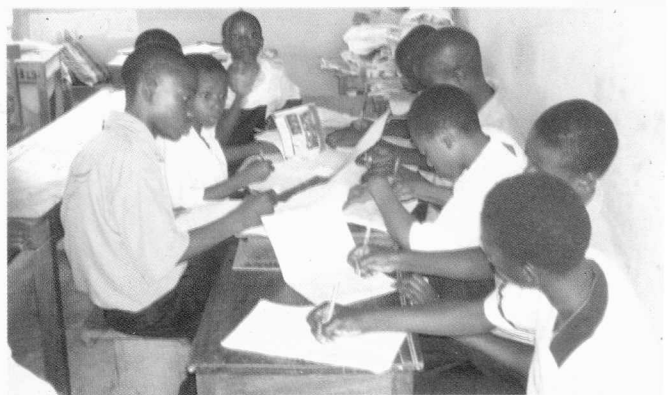
At JDPC, Ibadan, we have integrated the principles of non-violent communication in various training programmes. We train students in secondary schools to apply non-violent communication in conflict situations among themselves, instead of fighting and quarrelling. It is part of the peace education programme we are running in 30 public secondary schools in Ibadan, Ikire, Apomu and Iwo. More than 800 students have been trained so far. Non-violent communication cannot be thought from the board but rather needs

to be practiced. The students in our peace education workshops get to understand the approach of non-violent communication while practicing it in peer-mediation role-plays.

We also educate religious on the principles of non-violent communication, for example, Missionary Sisters of the Holy Rosary, as well as members of community based organisations during workshops on 'Community Conflict Management'. Finally, we mediate in conflicts upon request.



Participants at the conference on Inter-religious Youth Cooperation



Small group work during Peace Education Workshop



Insight: **Microfinance Banks: Wither The Church?**

It is generally accepted that long term sustainable Microfinance programmes hold enormous potential for national economic growth and development. Till this day, provision of Microfinance services has had some positive impact on the individual household budget and has changed the quality of life for millions of people in developing countries which emerged as an effective strategy for poverty reduction. Yet, the majority of economically active poor, in many countries, still lack access to basic financial services which could significantly raise their standard of living and better equip them to manage their lives with dignity.

Microfinance is the provision of very small loans (micro credit) to the poor, to help them engage in new productive business activities and or to grow existing ones. These owners of micro and small enterprises require a diverse range of financial instruments to meet working capital requirement, build assets, stabilize consumption and shield themselves against risk. Over time, it has come to include a range of financial services, which hitherto were not accessible to the economically active poor of the society. Such services include, among others, savings opportunity, capital loans with such added values as advisory services.

Microfinance has been widely acclaimed as the most effective poverty alleviation intervention tool. It is known that provision of systematic and all inclusive financial services, in the long run, would improve the latent capacity of the poor for entrepreneurship. The services would enable its clientele

become more self reliant, enhance mobilization of local savings, increase employment opportunities, encourage asset accumulation and result in wealth creation.

In spite of the benefits to be derived from this scheme, it is surprising that not many institutions, which ordinarily have the means to set up a microfinance institution, want to embrace it. While the Central Bank of Nigeria took pains to set guidelines and license some banks to operate as microfinance banks, the critical mass of the Nigerian population is yet to feel the impact of the scheme. While many reasons have been adduced for the lack of interest in setting up the scheme, the most popular one is that the scheme is not profitable. Globally speaking, the case of Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) puts paid to the lie that microfinance institutions are not profitable. Available statistics show that where all other banks were failing and going bankrupt in the height of the Indonesia depression, only the BRI was going strong and increasing its clients' base. BRI reaches about a quarter of the households of the world's fourth most populous country and has done so profitably, without subsidy, for over a decade. Moreover, it continued to do so in the late 1990s, in the midst of the country's largest economic, political, and financial crisis in 30 years. The success recorded by the bank has placed it in a unique position such that it has become fashionable to understudy the bank to know its strength and modus operandi.

On a small scale, two microcredit institutions operating within the Church, have done creditably well in augmenting the services of the economically active poor within their communities.

Insight: **Microfinance Banks: Wither The Church?**



JDPC, Ibadan started its microcredit operations not too long ago and has succeeded in stamping its mark within its locale. The report presented in this annual report lays credence to that. Two microcredit institutions operate within the Church in Ijebu-Ode - one attached to the JDPC structure and the other to the Atan Parish. These two separate but co-existing institutions have clearly shown that a little financial resource, appropriately channelled, can do much more good for the society. Why then are Churches reluctant to support and grow these sure means of lifting the poor up?

In a manner of speaking, imposing Church structures dotting the landscape in Nigeria, show clearly that the ₦20 million capital base stipulated for a microfinance bank, is merely a drop in the ocean of funds being commandeered by the Churches. The churches are blest with human resources, which rank among the best in the corporate world. It is given that where men of timber and calibre to give a little of their time and resources in a *pro bono* manner to set up and monitor these microcredit structures, the society will be better for it. For instance, the two institutions mentioned earlier operate within the Catholic fold. The Catholic community in Nigeria is an established community and has an unbeatable and well-defined structure, such that any attempt to invest in a microfinance bank will have taken care of a major aspect of the eagerly awaiting economically active poor. However, we know that such a bank will not only serve the interest of the Catholic community but also peoples of other religious extraction, as the JDPC institutions operating such services have demonstrated.

We know that the Catholic Church is known for setting up and managing credible institutions, like the educational sector has shown. Such educational institutions produced minds that are still holding sway in the society. Ultimately, what this means is that they have done it once and can still do it. Other denominations are not excluded from this kind of service, as they have equally shown their dexterity in setting the course of quality education in the society. They have taken the gauntlet again in championing quality tertiary education by setting up top-notch universities.

While the set up of quality educational institutions is laudable, even more laudable will be the set up of micro-finance banks, as these institutions will serve the poor and in turn aid them in sending their kids and wards to such top-notch quality education houses.



Insight: **Urban Agriculture In Ibadan And The Growing Stakeholder Participation**

At the beginning of 2007, the RUAF (Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security) programme was started in Ibadan, the capital city of Oyo State, Nigeria. This programme originated from International Water Management Institute with Ghana as a sub station. The main objective of the programme is to facilitate the development and integration of UPA into development agenda of city authorities and development agencies.

Until this time, UPA received little or no attention especially as it was a general belief among government and NGO circles that the level of agricultural activities in the urban and peri-urban areas was insignificant. Consequently, all agricultural interventions were focused almost exclusively on the rural areas and their residents to the detriment of urban and peri-urban agriculture practitioners.

The policy seminar organised in March 2007 following the 1st MPAP (Multi-stakeholders Processes for Action Planning and Policy Formulation) workshop session became a very viable platform to re-awaken the attention of policy makers to UPA in Ibadan especially as it served as an eye opener to government policy makers in agriculture, environment and health.

This initial activity was further strengthened with the 2nd policy seminar organised in July 2007 which delved into some details on existing facts on ground as to the state of UPA activities in Ibadan. It was agreed that UPA Practitioners are generally not in organized groups and there is no coordinated intervention aimed at promoting UPA activities in the city. Furthermore, majority of UPA practitioners in Ibadan also make use

of waste water for production and processing activities which may be injurious to the health of both the producers and the consumers.

Specifically, most UPA vegetable farmers and other practitioners use agro-chemicals indiscriminately. This poses a lot of health hazards for the farmers and the consumers of their produce. These problems became further compounded as a result of complete absence of extension agents assigned to UPA activities. This is due to lack of allocation of extension agents to all local government areas in the heart of Ibadan metropolis.

In fact, there is limited access to fund for increase UPA production and processing activities as well as limited or no opportunity created to promote farmer-to-farmer extension and farmer level research for increased and safer UPA activities as a veritable tool for poverty alleviation and safe environment.

However, some measures of results have begun to emerge that if further consolidated will strengthen the long term multi-stakeholder processes on UPA in Ibadan.

Local government department of agriculture newly became aware of existing UPA practitioners' especially vegetable growers and processors groups in their respective jurisdictions. As it was generally acknowledged, vegetable growers farmers groups in Odogbo and Mokola Cantonments in Ojoo and Mokola areas of Ibadan respectively comprising over 350 individual women and youths have not been integrated in previous interventions due to non-awareness of their existence by respective

Insight: Urban Agriculture In Ibadan And The Growing Stakeholder Participation



agricultural officials and other development agencies. These and many other practitioner groups have consequently been brought on board by concerned stakeholders for full integration into development processes.

There has been a growing interest and participation of over 20 stakeholder groups in UPA in Ibadan in the last 6 months. In addition to increased awareness, the 2 MPAP workshops have started a strong movement of various stakeholders to further promote UPA in the city. At least, 11 Organisations including government institutions like ministries, local governments, government finance institution, NGOs, farmers associations, research institutes and the University have begun to specifically design interventions and commit resources (human and materials) to UPA.

Specific examples include:

- Government ministries now include UPA in their policy focus:
- The Deputy Director in the ministry of Environment, LGA (Local Government Authority), NIHORT (National Institute for Horticultural Research) & MANR&D (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development) representatives jointly visited pig producers group at Agbadagbudu to inquire about the possible area of intervention.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Oyo state budgets for UPA in 2008.
- Action plans initiated by NIHORT, AFAN (All Farmers Association of Nigeria), JDPC (Justice Development and Peace Commission), Centre for Environment, Renewable Natural Resource Management, Research & Development (CENRAD) within their organisations
- AFAN, LGAs & Farmers groups are now exploring the possibilities of stronger collaboration with Research Institutions (e.g. sourcing vegetable seeds/seedlings and other technical supports from NIHORT).



Participants at the UPA Policy Seminar

Emergence of a multi-stakeholder movement on UPA in Ibadan

In the last one year, there is a consensus among participating organisations that in addition to a general increase in level of awareness, recognition, and support for UPA especially at the individual organisation, local government and state government levels, a strong movement of stakeholders (especially involving government and non-government agencies) now meet, collaborate and share experiences in Ibadan on UPA and most organisations now have better understanding of the needs of UPA practitioners. Consequently UPA practitioners now receive some planned attention from state, LG, research institutions and other development agencies in Ibadan.

Growing interest and participation of stakeholders in urban and peri-urban agriculture.

Insight: Urban Agriculture In Ibadan And The Growing Stakeholder Participation

- Farmers are further sensitized on need for networking with other stakeholder in the agricultural industry
- UPA activities in Ibadan are now being monitored especially those involved in food processing by appropriate officials of state and LG.
- NIHORT has instituted UPA as part of its research activities and a research has been instituted with Ayeye organic fertiliser plant.
- Increase request for advice and information on appropriate farming practices and green environment from CENRAD.

Emerging challenges

It is, however, important to mention that efforts to accelerate UPA in Ibadan have been faced with specific challenges. Especially at the non-agricultural government ministries and interaction with office holders, some measure of political interference and bottlenecks are often encountered in getting approval for related UPA proposals and initiatives.

Challenges in this direction are also faced with general limited understanding of the MPAP processes which will necessitate increase publicity in the local media for greater awareness creation via jingles, flyers, posters and other IEC materials etc.

Conclusion

UPA activities in Ibadan in the coming years will effectively harness existing results to better position UPA in the city. It is also expected that with persistent lobbying, advocacy and other strategic campaigns in this direction, UPA will secure the necessary support and priority as a veritable tool for poverty alleviation and safe environment.



Vegetable production at Odogbo Cantonment, Ojoo.



Enumerators interacting with a female fish farmer in Moniya

Provincial **Competence Centre**



Introduction

The Competence Centre for Rural Development Programmes is the provincial advisory body for rural development initiatives of the Justice, Development and Peace Ibadan Province. Within the provincial structure, the center, inaugurated in August 2005, offers technical and logistical support to the diocesan rural development arms of the JDPC/M of the Province. The central theme of this support entails interventions and backstopping in strategic planning, project monitoring and evaluation, impact assessment procedures, advocacy, capacity building, institutional linkages, networking and information dissemination. Ownership of the centre resides in all the 4 dioceses of Oyo, Osogbo, Ekiti and Ibadan Archdiocese on an equal basis. The Centre has a regional mandate for South West Nigeria

Objectives:

The objective of the Competence Centre is to enhance the human and material capacity of diocesan rural development programmes to empower peasant farmers and rural communities in selected areas of Ibadan Ecclesiastical Province of Nigeria, to work in a healthy and sustained environment, assured of food security and income generation at household level and to organise groups of such people such that they are able to adequately address other aspects of their holistic development.

Specifically, the Competence Centre provides a central advisory role to the rural development programmes of the province on all aspects of their daily work. To achieve this, the Centre adopts and facilitates a variety of strategies to accomplish its programme mandates. These include

workshops, group training sessions, personal development plans for field staff, networking, provincial exchange visits and information dissemination through newsletters, posters, farmer to farmer interactions and other communication methods.

In the area of advocacy and lobbying, the center has initiated networking activities with relevant local, state and federal agencies of government including Non Governmental Organizations, and micro-finance institutions.

Highlight of Activities:

- Established contacts to and visited various organizations working in the field of organic agriculture in Germany (among others IFOAM, FLO-CertCeres, Bioland, ABCERT, Rapunzel, Naturland, Soil Association, University of Hohenheim, Fibel, Gepa, El Puente, Fairtrade Deutschland)
- Introductory and exposure visits to the (Arch-) Dioceses of Ibadan, Oyo, Osogbo and Ekiti by the new Counterpart to the Provincial advisor to get acquainted with personnel and work schedule.
- Meeting held with the Ibadan Zonal Manager of the Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB) on the possible credit assistance the bank could render to farmers with whom the provincial RDPs are working. The Competence Centre in addition secured the support of staff of the Bank and another NGO to conduct a 3-day workshop on Micro-credit and Rural Finance for provincial field officers,



Provincial **Competence Centre**

Which was held at the Liguori House, Ibadan. 17 field officers attended the workshop from 4 dioceses of the Ibadan Province (June 25th-27th).

- As part of its collaborative capacity building efforts, the Competence Centre hosted four visiting rural development colleagues from Caritas (Liberia) and Agricultural Training Centre (Liberia). The visitors were conducted round provincial project sites as well as to other institutions (IITA, NIHORT, FRIN, WARDA, and Leventis Foundation). In addition the Competence Centre facilitated the trip of the visiting Liberians and 2 RDP field officers from Osogbo diocese on a training and learning trip to Songhai Centre, in the Republic of Benin.
- The Competence Centre successfully published the 2nd and 3rd editions of the 'Rural Development Voice', a provincial newsletter that chronically updates rural development activities of the province and also provides technical information on several aspects of agriculture and related rural enterprise initiatives.
- Organization of the regular head of department meetings and participation in the provincial exchange visits among the diocesan RDPs. The Competence Centre was also instrumental in professional staff exchange for capacity building among the diocesan RDPs.
- Successfully conducted a well-attended, three-day Multi-stakeholders workshop with the theme 'Improving Rural Development Partnerships in South West Nigeria (Nov 5th-7th, 2007). The workshop drew a total of 45 participants across South West Nigeria. Participants Included NGOs, represen-

tatives of farming communities, research and academic institutions, government agencies and micro-finance institutions.

- The Competence Centre has reached an advanced stage in the effort to constitute a Board for the CC. The first meeting has been fixed for 18th of March 2008.
- The Provincial Advisor represented the Province at the Misereor/AGEH-workshop on Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Tanzania (November 18th 24th)
- The Competence Centre participated in the 3-day forum on "Fodder Production for Livestock" to give technical inputs in the second phase of the ILRI-sponsored Fodder Innovation Project, where RCDP Ibadan was chosen as the only partner for Southwest Nigeria.
- Along with other JDPM/Cs of the Province, the Competence Centre participated in the Social Forum for South West Nigeria, 2007 organized by Ijebu Ode Diocese. The Forum was useful in establishing new partnerships and publicizing the work of CC.

Some Results:

- Succeeded in getting NACRDB to make a commitment to extend credit assistance to JDPC farmers in the Province on the condition that JDP will guarantee the facility (with appropriate collateral) on behalf of the beneficiaries.
- The visit of farmers from Osogbo Diocese to IITA enabled the farmers to gain broad exposure to the potentials of



soil fertility maintenance options, including crop processing and storage procedures.

- Workshop on Micro-credit and Rural Finance was held. The outcome was an action plan proposed for implementation by the various dioceses.
- The visit of the Misereor Consultant on Rural Development and 4 Liberian colleagues led to a profitable interaction between JDPC field officers and the visiting team. The visitors also had useful exchange of information with several national and international organizations (IITA, WARDA, NIHORT, FRIN, LEVENTIS FOUNDATION).
- Three out of the four Dioceses started a new Project Phase in 2007. The Dioceses were technically supported in Proposal writing and the Advisor visited Misereor in January to further discuss some proposal related issues.
- Some case studies for further investigation, e.g. the organic shops in Ekiti and Osogbo Dioceses, the Micro-Credit Scheme in Osogbo Dioceses have been identified. The field visits for data gathering have been fixed for the first half of 2008.
- Contacts have been established to Dr. Petra Feil, BAZ-ler for organizational development to assist the Province to build up a sound impact monitoring system in 2007. The Advisor held a meeting with her and developed the TORs for the training. The training was finally fixed for February 2008. Most likely, Dr. Feil will not be available again for 2008 and alternative arrangements will have to be made.
- The Competence Centre developed the

methodology for the Internal Evaluations for 2007 for the Dioceses and the Competence Centre.

Challenges

- The CC feels that the Diocesan RUDEPs do not make enough use of the Competence Centre. Many activities carried out by the RUDEPs, e.g. in the area of networking could be done through the CC. Further, requested feedback from the Dioceses on important issues is often late and the CC cannot accomplish things on time. Therefore, the CC has to lobby more at Coordinators level for support. It is also important that the CC regularly visits the Dioceses beyond visits on requests.
- The CC tries to assist RUDEP field staff to establish and maintain an appropriate balance in the allocation and use of internal and external human capital needed for capacity building; both for RDP field staff and beneficiary rural communities. Such balance preferably, should be skewed in favour of internal capacity utilization. This approach in the long term will most certainly assure programme sustainability and cost reduction. For this, the Centre has to integrate itself more into field activities.
- In future, the Centre has to extend networking activities all over the three states. Further, because the CC is not an implementing organization, the CC can only network on behalf of the Dioceses. A key challenge for the CC is to ensure that the opportunities created through networking are followed up by the RUDEPs.

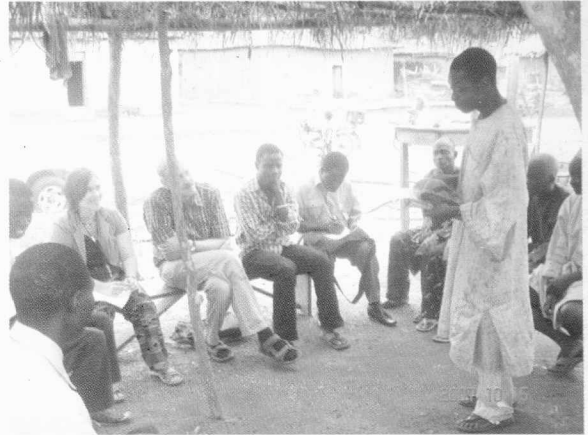
Provincial **Competence Centre**

- Generally, the expectations towards the CC differ among Coordinators and field officers. For the second phase of the Centre, the components of the Centre have to be prioritized, so that the RUDEPs can make best use of their Centre.

Projections for next Year:

The priorities for 2008 include:

- Working with the Diocesan RUDEPs to consolidate the gains of the existing farmers groups and assisting the apex groups to form a unified body that would serve as a vocal representative body of farmers in the province.
- Expansion of the current level of contacts (especially with government agencies) for the purpose of effective networking.
- Put in place a realistic and workable monitoring and evaluation mechanism with measurable indicators for effective impact assessment. A training activity for field officers on this subject is planned for early 2008.
- Intensify advocacy work by using the platform of the Multi-stakeholder partnership for South West Nigeria, which the Competence Centre has already initiated.



Dr. Piepel from Misereor visiting a farmer group at Ikire Zone, Ibadan Archdiocese



Farmer Forum 2007, Osogbo Diocese



Farm produce presented at the Farmer Forum 2007, Osogbo Diocese.



Farmers are trained in agro forestry practices by FRIN, Oyo Diocese

Press Release on Local Government Elections



A project funded by
EUROPEAN UNION

**THE CIVIL COALITION FOR
GOOD GOVERNANCE (CCGG),
OYO STATE CHAPTER**

**in collaboration with
THE EUROPEAN UNION AND
JUSTICE DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE COMMISSION (JDPC), IBADAN**

Special Press Release On THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS HELD ON SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER 2007.

OUR VOTES DID NOT COUNT IN OYO STATE

The Civil Coalition for Good Governance (CCGG), Oyo State Chapter, observed the electoral process in Oyo State; deploying 1,120 poll observers, rovers and result monitors to adequately cover 698 polling units in 58 wards in 10 out of the 33 LGAs on the election to the Local Governments in Oyo state held on the 15th of December 2007. The Local Government Areas (LGAs) observed were Akinyele, Ibadan North, Ibadan North East, Ibadan South East, Ibadan South West, Lagelu, Oluyole, Egbeda, Ido and Ibarapa East.

Having thoroughly examined the entire process and the outcome we here by report our findings and positions on the election in the 10 sampled LGAs observed by the coalition:

1. 75,975 (22.9%) out of 332,000 registered voters actually voted.
2. 16 (2.3%) out of 698 polling units did not count votes at their locations.
3. 200 polling units (28.7%) experienced threats/violence
4. 12 units (1.7%) of the polling units held no polls.
5. 410 units (58.7%) actually commenced voting late mostly between 10.00 a.m. - 12.00 p.m. and stopped at 2.00 p.m. as against the official time of 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
6. 51 units (7.3%) polling units experienced ballot stuffing and multiple voting.
7. 100% of the ballot boxes in the 698 polling units were neither locked nor sealed during voting.
8. 100% of the polling units had no serially numbered ballot papers.
9. 148 (21.2%) of the polling units had either wrong voters' registers or none at all: 77 units (11%) no register; 71 units (10.2%) wrong register.
10. 14 units (2%) of the polling units had missing names from voters' registers.
11. 145 (20.8%) of the polling units experienced bribery.
12. 137 (19.6%) of the polling units experienced campaigns.
13. Security agents at the polling units were responsive to glaring on-the-spot electoral malpractices only when the Presiding Officers demanded their services. This, we observed, is premised on the inadequacy of the Electoral Act 2006 in this regard.
14. The conduct of the elections was uncertain to the general public in view of the pending Court case on the LG elections held in May 2007.

15. OYSIEC recruitment of ad hoc staff on Wednesday, 12th December 2007 after the court's decision on Tuesday, 11th of December 2007 was belated, rash and responsible for the poor organization of the elections and the manifest incompetence of most of the ad hoc staff, if at all trained.
16. The candidates sponsored by parties for the elections were imposed as there were no party primaries.

Considering what we observed, we wish to state the following:

- a. That in a democratic state, it is the right and duty of the people to determine who governs them through the services of a constituted independent agency which should be accountable to the electorate.
- b. That in a democratic system, the legitimacy of any election resides in the electorate, either as individual registered voters or groups of registered voters. Where their votes do not count, individual or group of voters can seek redress in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- c. That where an election is deficient in one or a combination of the aspects enumerated above, such an election cannot be described as free and fair.
- d. That the electoral agency responsible for the conduct of the election, other aligning bodies (security and political parties) and the incumbent government authorizing the constitution of the electoral agency and the conduct of the election are to be held accountable for aiding and abetting a failed election and for wasting scarce resources of the state.
- e. That many prospective voters stayed away because of an intimidating political environment due to party thuggery or lack of confidence in the government of the day.


Declaration:

Based on the facts and positions presented above and evidences available to us, we the

Civil Coalition for Good Governance (CCGG), Oyo State Chapter, unequivocally declare that the Local Governments elections held in Oyo state on Saturday, December 15, 2007 in the 10 sampled LGAs observed by the coalition, were substantially and fatally flawed and fraudulent, utterly lacking in credibility and stand in serious contravention of sections 45(2), 49(1), 136(1a,b,c,f,j)(4) and other relevant sections of the Electoral Act 2006.

Recommendations:

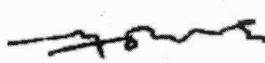
1. On the ground of the above declaration, the local government elections of 15th December 2007 observed by the coalition, and by extension the entire State, sequel to which the claimed "winners" were hurriedly sworn in on the third day, 24 hrs after the announcement of results, should be annulled and fresh elections be conducted by a competent and fair electoral agency protected by security agencies.
2. In organizing a fresh poll, OYSIEC should follow the principle of due process in consonance with the provisions of the electoral Act of 2006, with party primaries accomplished. INEC should provide to OYSIEC the up-to-dated comprehensive copies of all the voters' registers in its possession.
3. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) should look into the finances of the electoral commission, and where necessary, sanctions should be imposed on erring officials.
4. The Presidential committee on electoral reforms should consider this press release in its reform activities.
5. The Governments at the local, state and federal levels should take quick steps to rekindle the dwindling confidence of the people in the electoral process.

Signed: 

B.A. Carew,


J. Adeniji

T.O. Olalere


S.O. Yusufi

Volunteers Share Experience



GENERAL EXPERIENCE

I was fortunate to be placed with the JDPC of Ibadan for a period of four weeks for my internship. In the short period I was able to gain a substantial amount of experience from the women and child's right unit, which incidentally is the area of specialization in my master's

programme (Human Rights and Democratization); I also intend to concentrate on this area in my career.

I was also opportuned to be introduced into the area of democratization and governance to which I was previously unfamiliar with and which will be an asset to me in my studies. I learnt a lot from the experiences the JDPC staff exposed me to, that it would be impossible for me to quantify such valuable experiences.

My experiences learnt through the JDPC have further inspired and motivated me to continue to aspire to work and contribute to the NGO work force. These have also fuelled me with the hope and belief that we can all make a difference and that positive change is indeed possible.

OBSERVATIONS

I became far more aware that when dealing with human beings, it is futile studying text books alone, that field experience is also important.

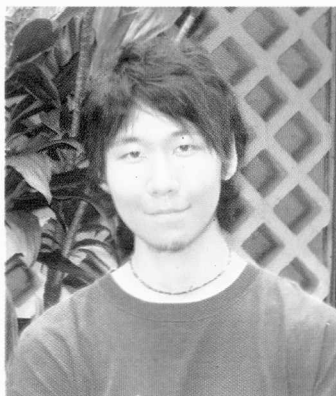
CHALLENGES

I personally feel that these were minimized courtesy of the understanding and kindness of the JDPC staff.

LESSON LEARNT

The utilization of the innovative approach by the JDPC has helped it overcome obstacles, which were previously believed to be impossible and this has made communities under their tutelage more trusting. This is evident in the positive impacts observed in such communities. The determination, diligence and dedication of the staff is impressive and their genuine concern for others inspiring. The success of JDPC can unquestionably be attributed to the selfless approach of the staff.

Saorlaith Bhroin



GENERAL EXPERIENCE

I had my internship in the micro credit unit of JDPC Ibadan from 10th to 21st September, 2007. The personnel in this unit were very kind despite my poor English. I was interested in micro credit because I wanted to understand better the local people and their life styles. I was

opportuned to attend many weekly meetings in the suburbs and had discussions with members of the groups courtesy of Mrs. Bose Aniala and Mr. Richard Gbelekale.

I will always remember the ride to Ikire and Iwo branch offices; this was done using motorcycle, popularly known as OKADA. It was an enjoyable experience. I also enjoyed using the JDPC library because there were enough materials to read and it is a comfortable place.

OBSERVATIONS

Through my stay and work in JDPC, I was able to meet people different from other places I have travelled to and share their way of life and thinking. I also gained a lot of experience in micro credit affairs concerning programme officer's assignment and other issues.

CHALLENGES

I was always conscious of being open-minded since that is what the local people like. People in the localities called me "Chinese, Jackie Chan", but I took it as fun; and I tried various Nigerian foods, and tried to speak a few words of the Yoruba Language.

LESSON LEARNT

"Seeing is Believing"! Before leaving Japan, I was conscious of security, infection etc, but I was just being alarmed unnecessarily. I learnt to be open-minded and this is important, as it helps to get information, action and feedback.

RECOMMENDATION

For students who are interested in peace building and the development process in developing countries, JDPC is an ideal organization to learn from.

Ryota Sakai

New Members of Staff



Mr. Awoyera Olubunmi joined the staff of the Commission 1st of June. He was appointed as a Microcredit Officer to oversee the growing operations of the microcredit unit in Iwo town. He holds a degree in Business Administration & Management.



Miss Jumoke Idowu joined the staff of the Commission on 3rd September. She was employed as a programme officer in the HIV & AIDS unit. Miss Idowu holds a masters degree in Public Health.



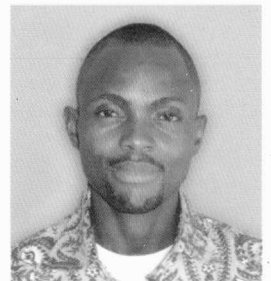
Mrs. Oyedeji Ifedun holds a degree in Zoology. She was appointed as a Microcredit Officer on 28th May.



Mrs. Christine Emokhare joined the staff of the Commission on 3rd September. She holds a Masters degree in Counseling Psychology and doubles as an Administrative Officer and a Programme Officer for the HIV & AIDS unit..



Paul Koumah, who joined the microcredit unit on 4th September, has a degree in Accountancy.



Ajao Olusoji O. Joined the organisation in October 2007, he holds a master degree in Peace and Conflict Studies. He is the Programme Officer II in the Civil Peace Unit.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2007



Ojo, Ogundairo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
AUDITOR'S REPORT

**to the members of
JUSTICE DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE COMMISSION**

We have audited the financial statements set out pages 66 to 74 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on page 66.

Respective responsibilities of Legal holder and auditors

As stated in note 11, the Centre's Legal holder are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion based on our audit of the financial statements and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with accepted auditing standards. An audit includes examination, on test basis, of evidence relevant to the amount and disclosure in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant judgements by the Executive in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Commission's circumstance, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or any other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of the information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, the financial statements together with the relevant notes 1 to 11 give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Commission as at 31 December, 2007 and of its surplus and cash flow for the year then ended.

We have obtained all the information and explanation we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Commission and the financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

IBADAN, NIGERIA
20th February, 2008



Ojo Ogundairo & Co.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

Partners: I.O. Ojo, O. Ogundairo. A.L. Adetunji
G.B.O. Building, 29 Oba Adebimpe Road, (Top of Mr. Bigg's)
P.O. Box 18501, Ibadan. E-mail: kocinternational@yahoo.com.

Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements.

1. Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

2. Income

Income represents grants and donations received from local and foreign charitable organizations and individuals.

3. Depreciation:

Land and building	1%
Computer/Internet Facilities	15%
Motor Vehicle	20%
Plant & machinery	15%
Furniture, Fittings & Equipment	15%
Motor Cycle	20%
Library Books	10%

4. Repairs and maintenance

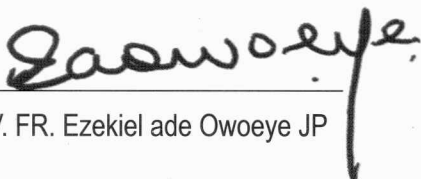
Repairs and maintenance expenses are written off as and when incurred.

5. Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Naira at rates received at the transaction dates.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2007

	Notes	2007		2006	
		N	N	N	N
Fixed assets	1		84,726,362		80,504,453
Investment	3		8,927,533		6,351,250
Net Current Asset:					
Net Current:					
Stock	4	25,200		25,200	
Bank and cash	6	<u>7,836,416</u>		<u>13,951,530</u>	
		7,861,616		13,976,730	
less: Current Liabilities					
Creditor	5	<u>900,000</u>		<u>2,040,000</u>	
			<u>6,961,616</u>		<u>11,936,730</u>
			<u>100,615,511</u>		<u>98,792,433</u>
Financed by:					
Accumulated funds			70,099,583		59,159,814
Valuation Surplus			28,692,850		28,692,850
Surplus for the year			<u>1,823,078</u>		<u>10,939,769</u>
			<u>100,615,511</u>		<u>98,792,433</u>



 REV. FR. Ezekiel ade Owoeye JP

Accounting policies on page 66 and notes on pages 70 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For The Year Ended 31st December, 2007

	Notes		2007	2006
Income		N	N	N
Foreign / Local Grant	2.1		44,792,510	41,282,512
Independent Donors	2.2		44,550	877,700
Income Generated	2.3		3,780,759	2,790,678
Local Contribution	2.4		<u>9,674,212</u>	<u>7,408,972</u>
			58,292,031	52,359,862
 Expenditure				
Programme Cost	7	29,709,192	18,322,921	
Personnel Cost	8	12,488,925	10,652,358	
Administrative Cost	9	6,468,464	4,764,985	
Transportation	10	2,269,677	3,145,029	
Depreciation	1	<u>5,532,695</u>	<u>4,534,800</u>	
			<u>56,468,953</u>	<u>41,420,092</u>
			<u>1,823,078</u>	<u>10,939,770</u>

Accounting policies on page 66 and notes on pages 70 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the Year Ended 31st December, 2007

		2007		2006
	N	N	N	N
Excess of income over expenditure		1,823,078		10,939,770
Adjustment for:				
Depreciation		5,532,695		4,534,800
Valuation Surplus		-		-
(Profit) / loss on disposal of fixed asset		(331,839)		(8,600)
Operating income before working capital changes		7,023,934		15,465,970
Stock		-	594,800	
Debtor		-	358,874	
Creditors	(1,140,000)	(1,140,000)	2,040,000	2,993,674
Cash generated from operation		5,883,934		18,459,644
Cash flow from investing activities:				
Acquisition of fixed asset	(10,633,104)		(13,387,382)	
Sales of asset	650,000		200,000	
Partial disposal of shares	1,405,339		-	
Investment	(3,421,283)		(1,851,250)	
		(11,999,048)		(15,038,632)
		(6,115,114)		3,421,012
Cash flow from financing activities		-		-
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		(6,115,114)		3,421,012
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		<u>13,951,530</u>		<u>10,530,518</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		<u>7,836,416</u>		<u>13,951,530</u>
Represented by:				
Cash and bank balances		<u>7,836,416</u>		<u>13,951,530</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 31st December, 2007

1 Fixed Assets

Cost	Land and Building		Computer/ Internet Facilities		Motor Vehicle		Plant and Machinery		Furniture, Fittings & Equipment		Motor Cycle		Books	Total
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
Balance at 1 January, 2007	66,484,983	1,169,000	7,571,000	877,745	9,707,735	584,000	4,757,775	91,152,238						
Additions	4,789,425	288,182	4,525,000	361,797	482,700	-	186,000	10,633,104						
Disposal	(750,000)	-	(680,000)	-	-	-	-	(1,430,000)						
At 31 December, 2007	70,524,408	1,457,182	11,416,000	1,239,542	10,190,435	584,000	4,943,775	100,355,342						
Depreciation														
At 1 January, 2007	1,614,400	407,056	3,990,600	394,986	2,598,665	280,800	1,361,278	10,647,785						
For the year	705,244	218,577	2,283,200	185,931	1,528,565	116,800	493,873	5,532,695						
Disposal	(7,500)	-	(544,000)	-	-	-	-	(551,500)						
At 31 December, 2007	2,312,144	625,633	5,729,800	580,917	4,127,230	397,600	1,855,656	15,628,980						
Net book value														
At 31 December, 2007	68,212,264	831,549	5,686,200	658,625	6,063,205	186,400	3,083,575	84,726,362						
At 31 December, 2006	64,870,583	761,944	3,580,400	482,759	7,109,070	303,200	3,396,497	80,504,453						

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year Ended 31st December, 2007

2 SCHEDULE OF INCOME

2.1 Foreign / local grant to Projects:

	2007	2006
	N	N
Misereor	22,834,000	13,841,000
Missio	2,550,000	4,301,953
European Union	-	9,573,451
British High Commission, Abuja	-	1,903,750
Japanese Embassy	-	3,140,046
Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria	600,000	-
Manos Unidas	6,335,507	-
BMZ GERMAN ministry for Co-operation	5,322,265	3,046,712
Oyo State-(State Action Committee Against HIV/AIDS)	366,800	1,650,600
Justice Development and Peace – Ijebu – Ode	-	166,000
Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Abuja	4,375,338	3,659,000
RUAF / IWMI	2,408,600	
	<u>44,792,510</u>	<u>41,282,512</u>

2.2 Schedule of Donors

Mr. Guenther Thie	-	25,500
Mr. Hans Nirschl	9,000	-
Rev. Fr. Leopoldo Molena	-	325,000
FAN MILK	-	250,000
Association of Sacred Heart of Jesus & Immaculate Heart of Mary South Deanery , Ibadan	-	7,200
German Speaking Community of Nigeria	-	145,000
Mr. Chadi Saad	-	25,000
Ponti & Itaware	-	100,000
Catholic Women Organisation, Ib.A'Dioocese	22,800	
Catholic Archdiocese of Cologne	12,750	
	<u>44,550</u>	<u>877,700</u>

2.3 Income Generated:

Consultancy Services:		
Holy Rosary sisters	350,000	427,800
Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria	-	387,460
Marist Brother of Nigeria	80,000	-
International Institute of Journalism, Ibadan	18,800	-
JDPC - Abuja Province	69,800	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year Ended 31st December, 2007

SMA Community Ibadan	-	36,000
Dominican Community, Ibadan	-	60,000
Legal Services	-	5,000
Training & workshops	-	88,755
Library Registration Fee /sales	11,700	12,500
Hall Rentage	120,000	55,000
Farm Income	67,700	101,750
Disposal of asset	221,500	8,600
Net Proceed of shares disposal	110,339	-
Net Investment Income	2,680,020	1,601,413
Other Income	50,900	6,400
	<u>3,780,759</u>	<u>2,790,678</u>

2.4 Local Contribution

Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan –

Lenten Offering / Annual Grant for Prison

Apostolate

Sundry Local Contribution

613,880

600,477

9,060,332

6,808,495

9,674,212

7,408,972

3. Investments

Micro Credit	5,900,000	4,500,000
Zenith Bank Plc Share	1,006,250	1,851,250
Oceanic Bank Plc Share	1,650,000	-
First Bank Nigeria Plc Share	371,283	-
	<u>8,927,533</u>	<u>6,351,250</u>

4. Stock

Pigs	25,200	25,200
	<u>25,200</u>	<u>25,200</u>

5. Creditor

Land Vendor	-	450,000
Micro-Credit (Conference Chairs)	900,000	900,000
Shares acquisition	-	690,000
	<u>900,000</u>	<u>2,040,000</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year Ended 31st December, 2007

6. Bank and cash balances	7, 836,416	13,851,530
7. Programme Cost		
Tools Disposable Instruments Working Capital	563,000	1,615,060
Consulting Services	1,289,504	460,900
Courses, Seminar, & Workshop	11,292,820	9,275,121
Capacity building & leadership Training	4,667,611	2,449,251
Monitoring/Evaluation	89,350	214,600
Social Fund: Inmates Feeding, Clothing, Water,		
Emergency Relief	1,247,893	1,542,200
Publication	1,295,463	100,000
Revolving Fund	1,210,000	-
Election Observation and Monitoring: Mobilisation,		
Training	3,656,000	398,489
Lenten Offering: Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria(2007)	82,776	131,870
Follow – Up	423,950	138,750
Meetings	76,500	78,200
IEC Material	2,505,250	833,500
Enlightenment campaign	118,208	175,620
Exchange of Experience	-	103,750
Radio Programme	1,082,367	495,725
Documentation	108,500	309,885
	29,709,192	18,322,921
8. Personnel Cost		
Salaries and Wages	11,259,379	10,022,463
Staff Training	17,500	222,920
Medical allowance	125,380	56,975
Subsidies Local Animator	1,086,666	350,000
	12,488,925	10,652,358

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year Ended 31st December, 2007

9. Administrative Cost

Office Overhead Cost	842,834	1,047,930
Stationery	414,000	1,160,114
Recurrent Office Expenses	434,142	605,918
House rent/variable Expenses	2,033,121	143,028
Audit fee	370,000	324,370
Bank Charges and Commission	602,120	403,625
Office Utilities	1,557,172	900,000
Water, Energy etc	215,075	180,000
	6,468,464	4,764,985

10. Transportation

Vehicle operation & maintenance	1,456,647	1,955,029
Travelling Cost	369,170	358,150
Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	244,940	149,510
Insurance	198,920	682,340
	2,269,677	3,145,029

11. Responsibilities of directors on the financial statements

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 334 and 335 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of annual financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2007 and of the profit for the year ended on that date, and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 1990.

These responsibilities include ensuring that:

- i. Adequate internal control procedure are instituted to safeguard assets and prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
- ii. Applicable accounting standard are followed;
- iii. Proper accounting records are maintained;
- iv. Suitable accounting policies are used and consistently applied;
- v. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless it is not appropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

JDPC, IBADAN CORPORATE FACT SHEET

Name

Justice, Development and Peace Commission

Owner	Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan, Nigeria
Legal Holder	Most Revd. Dr. Felix Alaba Job
Authorised Representative & Director	Rev. Fr. E. Ade Owoeye
Corporate Registration Number	RC 16878
Status	Catholic non-governmental, non-profit making, humanitarian and development organization
Motto	Peace is not the absence of conflict but the presence of justice
Areas of Operation	Integral Development, Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Peace Building, Micro-credit and CARITAS, HIV&AIDS Care and Counselling
Projects Steered	Conflict Management, Elections Observation, Democracy Monitoring, Budget Monitoring, HIV & AIDS Awareness Creation, Micro-Stat Programme, Rural Community Development, Rural Health Promotion, Prisoners' Welfare Services, Gender and Child Rights, Human Rights Training Programmes, Women Development & Promotion and Legal Aid.
Target Audience	The poor, the oppressed, the marginalized, the underserved, children, women, youths, the underprivileged, students and the rural populace.
Corporate Office	JDPC, Orita Basorun Road, Ibadan.
Liaison Offices	JDPC-Ikire, JDPC-Igangan and JDPC-Iwo
Physical Address	Inside St. Patrick's Catholic Church Compound, Orita-Basorun, Ibadan.
Postal Address	P.O.Box 31018, Sec. Ibadan, Nigeria
Email	jdpcibd@skannet.com, jdpcibd@gmail.com
Website	http://www.jdpcibadan.org
Telephone Numbers	234-027519315
Auditors	Ojo Ogundairo and Co. Chartered Accountants G.B.O. Building, 29 Oba Adebimpe Road, Ibadan
Consultants	Cosmas Olaniyan: Programme Development and Management Dr. (Mrs.) Yinka Falola-Anoemuah: HIV & AIDS
Bankers	Zenith Bank Plc, 83 Iwo Road, Ibadan
Staff Strength	37
Projects Executed	32



If you want PEACE, work for JUSTICE-Paul VI

A production of
DEI IMPRESSIONS LTD
+234(0)802 333 8722, (0)702 753 9740
dei@impressions@yahoo.com