



JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT & PEACE COMMISSION

CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF IBADAN
NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT

2008



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



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

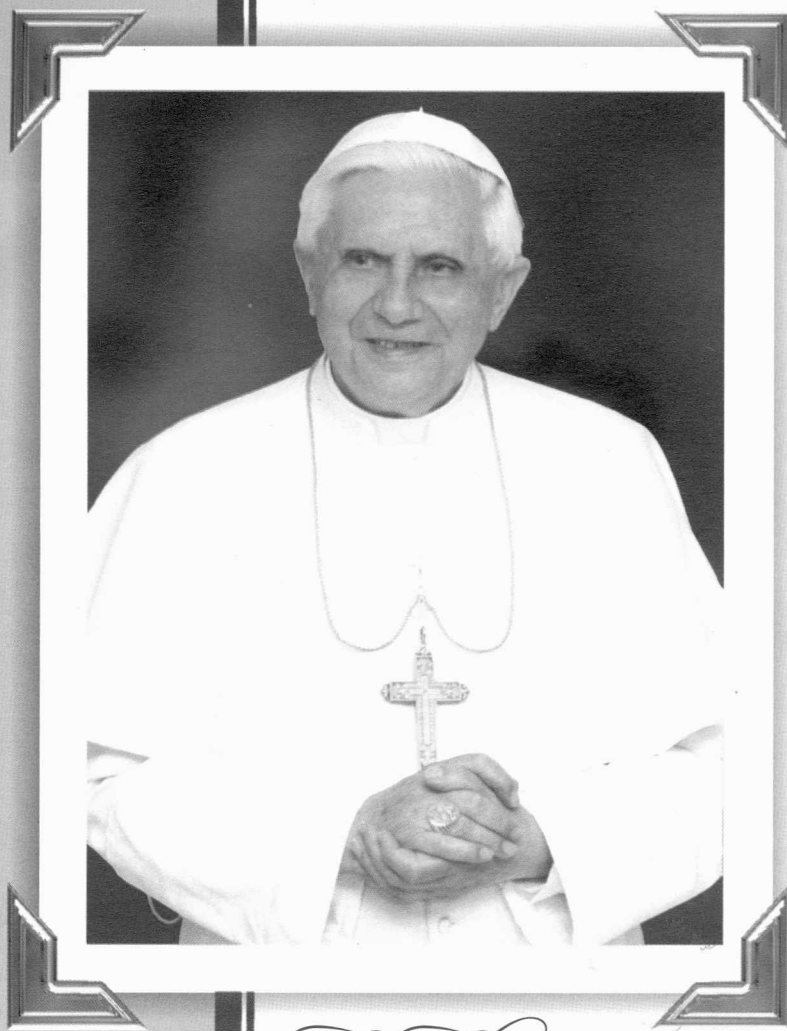
in a core unit of dynamic professionals with various backgrounds who have imbibed the spirit of the Commission in their pursuit to bring about both qualitative and quantitative change in the lives of their focus groups.

Our Commitment remains

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

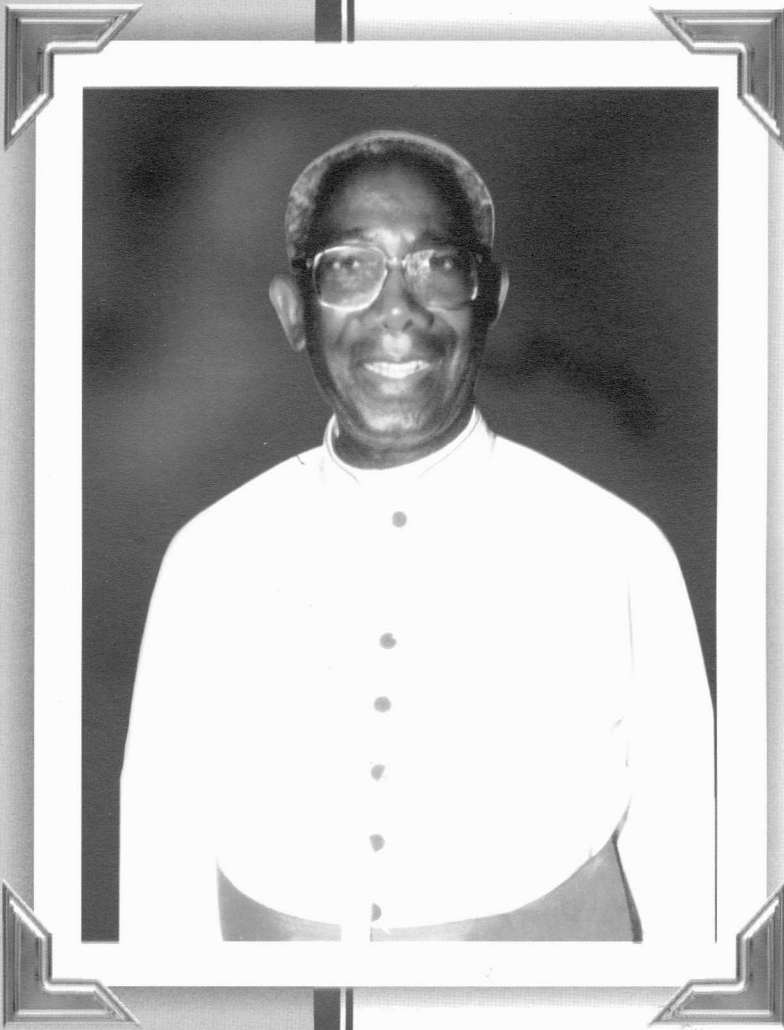
CONTENTS

JDPC Charter	2
Message from Pope Benedict XVI	4
Message from Most Rev. Dr. Felix Alaba Job	5
Director's Remark	6
Staff and Management Photograph	8
Organisational Structure	9
Integrated Development Programme	10
Democracy and Human Rights Programme	22
Women Development/HIV & AIDS programme	27
Micro Credit Unit	31
Courtesy Calls to the Commission	36
Photo Speak	37
Catholic Social Forum	40
Integrated Capacity Building Programme	42
Welfare Department	44
Insights: Civil Peace Service : Supporting Local Capacities for Peace	48
Nigeria does not need rebranding	50
Networking Partners	53
Our Partners	54
New Members of Staff	55
Financial Statements	56
JDPC, Ibadan Corporate Facts Sheet	71



His Holiness
POPE BENEDICT XVI

Does not every one of us sense deep within his or her conscience a call to make a personal contribution to the common good and to peace in society? Globalization eliminates certain barriers, but is still able to build new ones; it brings peoples together, but spatial and temporal proximity does not of itself create the conditions for true communion and authentic peace. Effective means to redress the marginalization of the world's poor through globalization will only be found if people everywhere feel personally outraged by the injustices in the world and by the concomitant violations of human rights.



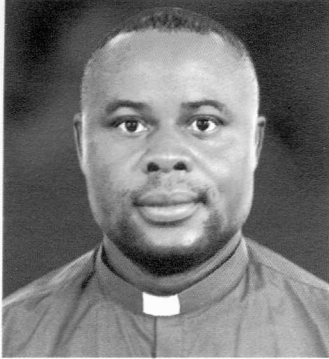
His Grace

MOST REVD. DR. FELIX ALABA JOB

Granted that our society is under the bondage of social injustice, crime and immorality, religious and ethnic upheavals, which besiege the unity and peace of the nation, we, as Christians, must still be the presence of Christ in the society. Justice and Peace must be reflected in our communities. Charity must begin from home, and we must become agents of justice and fairness to our fellow brothers and sisters. With keen awareness and practice of reconciliation and justice, we, as a body, can then more effectively face the bane of injustice and division that abounds in our larger society. As Christians, we must surely continue to be the light of the world and salt of the earth, following after the mind of Christ.

5

Director's Remarks



Many of those in positions of authority and who wield power do not see their office as an opportunity to serve but rather to enrich themselves at the detriment of the members of their constituencies.

Once again, I present to all our stakeholders the report of the activities of the Justice, Development and Peace Commission of the Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan, Nigeria for the year 2008.

The commission continues to improve on its performance every year, translating more and more into concrete actions, the social teaching of the church which is becoming more popular. The emerging issues bordering mainly on Justice and Peace in Africa in general and Nigeria in particular, have posed serious challenges for the church, such that the church has no option but to devise means of teaching in the most practical way, what the responses of the citizens should be when confronted with these situations. The universal church in her wisdom has chosen for discussion for the synod of Bishops for Africa later this year, the theme 'The Church in Africa in Service to Reconciliation, Justice and Peace'. The lineamenta has been widely discussed in the nooks and crannies of Africa.

This is the only way that the gospel preached can be credible and the church become more relevant in the contemporary society. The Nigerian citizens look up to the church as an agent capable of effecting and initiating the changes that can turn the country around as well as returning it to its original position as the most frontline state in Africa. The Nigerian Church has however, not disappointed the people. She continues to give direction to the people and leaders; whether the guidance given is strictly adhered to or not is another issue.

A cursory look at the turn of events in this country shows very clearly that we are still soaked in the quagmire of leadership crisis. Many of those in positions of authority and who wield power do not see their office as an opportunity to serve but rather to enrich themselves at the detriment of the members of their constituencies. Party patronage has snowballed into endemic corruption which has crippled development in all ramifications. The irony of the case is that huge amounts of money budgeted for development activities annually and expended do not commensurate to work done. This "prebendalist politics" is developing very fast in Nigeria. Nevertheless the Church in Nigeria is not resting on her oars and as the voice of the voiceless has relentlessly spoken out against these issues. JDPC, Ibadan as a vehicle of social transformation in Ibadan and its environs continues to take concrete action in addressing the unjust structures. Prominent among our programmes targeted at proffering solutions is: the weekly Radio Programme titled "Vision Nigeria" which many people look forward to. Current issues are brought on air and opportunities are given to the general public to make inputs, the feedbacks are very encouraging and impressive. The activities of the coalition groups in the various communities are commendable and they are waxing stronger. The coalition groups have become the most viable avenue to promote grassroots democracy and popular participation. Some of the groups succeeded during the course of the year in engaging their representatives in meaningful dialogue which hitherto was an 'abomination', even though many disappointed them at the last minute by not turning up.

The Church is not government and is not attempting in any way to usurp the responsibility of government to its people; she is in a special way assisting and collaborating with government in the delivery of social services to the people, most of whom are ever grateful.

The people are more vibrant and politically educated through the group activities than ever before. The other programmes : Micro Credit Scheme, Integrated Development, Women Development/ HIV&AIDS, Legal Aid, Prisoners' Welfare Services, Democracy and Human Rights recorded tremendous success worthy of commendation during the year. Two new programmes were also initiated this year namely: Catholic Social Forum and From Seed to Table Programme, (FStT) and they were well received by the general public. Concerted efforts were also made during the year to mainstream HIV&AIDS into all our programmes.

The commission continues her tradition of human resource development as a good number of the members of staff were given the opportunity to attend training and meetings within and outside the country. The greatest challenge being faced by the organization however, is that of sustainability. Most of our programmes are donor- based and driven. This portends a serious threat to the continuation of these programmes at the withdrawal of our partners most of whom are western based. This fear for survival becomes more palpable at the wake of the global economic recession. These are programmes which have had positive impacts on individuals, groups, and several communities as a whole.

The Church is making tremendous efforts to ensure the viability and sustainability of most of programmes initiated by making the people owning it from the inception. The Church is not government and is not attempting in any way to usurp the responsibility of government to its people; she is in a special way assisting and collaborating with government in the delivery of social services to the people, most of whom are ever grateful. The government however, should not abdicate its responsibilities to the church by squandering the enormous resources for the people's development on sectional politicking. We want to appeal specially to corporate organizations, more international, non-governmental organizations, to help sustain our dream for a better Nigeria by supporting our activities.

We cannot but be grateful to our Legal Holder, Most Revd Dr. Felix Alaba Job, the Catholic Archbishop of Ibadan, for the confidence he reposed in us to carry out this all important assignment on behalf of the local church. His guidance, direction, advices and financial assistance whenever we call on him are most appreciated. To members of staff who are the most valuable assets of this Commission, I remain ever grateful for their dedication, commitment and hardwork. The encouragements received from our beneficiaries are enormous and keep us going and we also thank them.

Finally, we thank our partners: Misereor, AGEH, MISSIO, British High Commission, European Union, Konrad Adenauer Foundation and a host of others, for their spirit of true partnership. Thank you for your cooperation and we look forward to improved partnership in the year 2009.

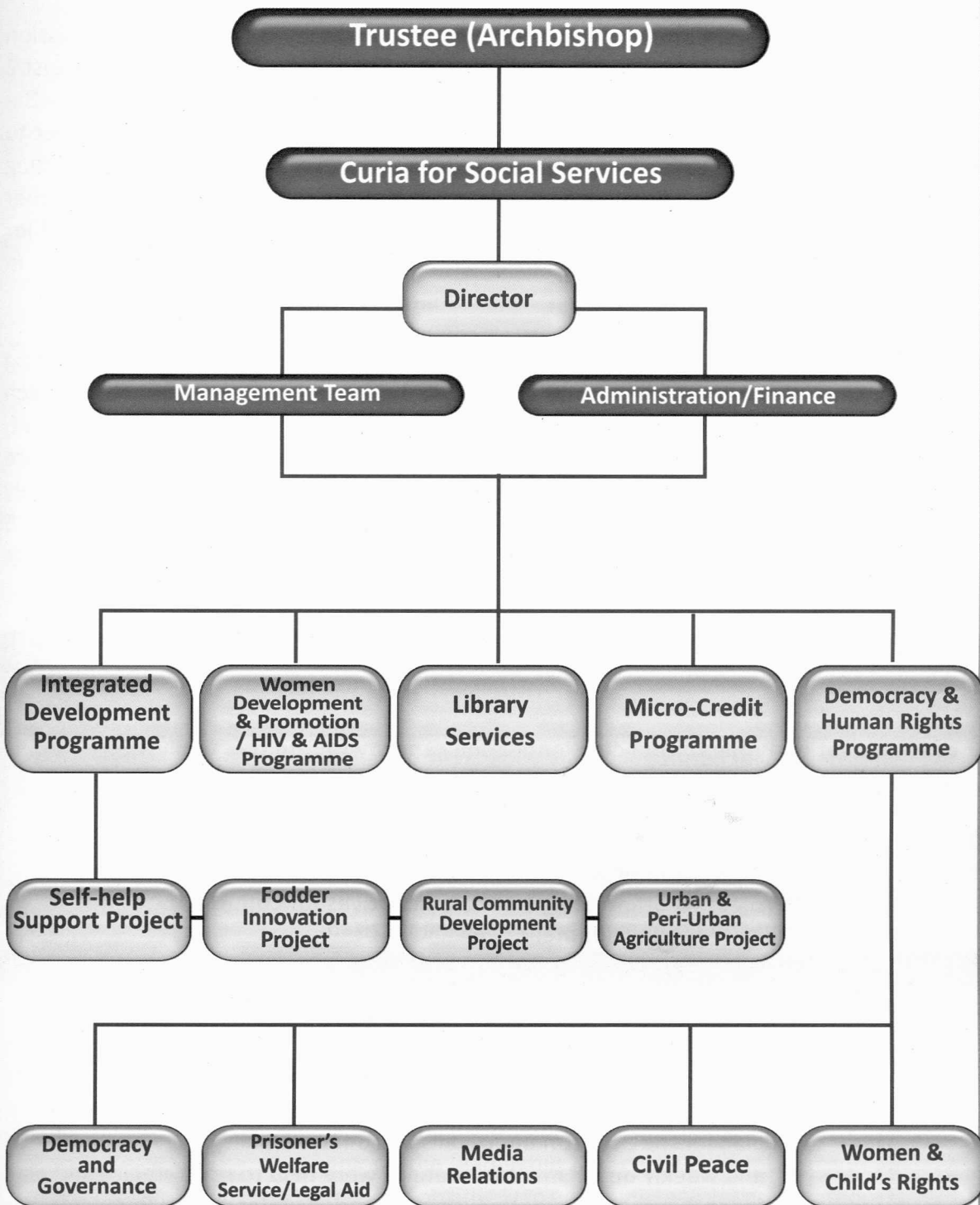


Rev. Fr. E. ade Owoeye

Staff & Management Team



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Rural Community Development Programme (RCDP) of the Commission has been going through some internal programme expansion for the last 2 years. This in a way is commendable, although 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, thus preventing emerging and administrative mix-up. It must also be mentioned that other opportunities now exist for the unit to further diversify and position itself for greater relevance in the field of integrated grassroots development in Southwest, Nigeria.

The vision for RCDP is not restricted to development in the rural areas. Emerging realities have further proved the need for integrated development approach with special focus on the grass roots (rural, urban, community development, marketing, policy related issues and so on). Consequently, RCDP nomenclature was changed to Integrated Development Programme (IDP). To effectively respond to emerging challenges, the staff strength was increased to 5 professional staff members and basic primary roles and responsibilities were clarified.

IDP Key Project	Main Objective
Rural Community Development Project	Promoting sustainable agricultural production & agro-enterprise development for improved rural livelihood
Fodder Innovation Project	Building innovation capacity for the transition from subsistence to semi-commercial market-driven livestock enterprise
Urban & Peri-Urban Agriculture Project	Facilitating multi-stakeholders processes on UPA for improved livelihood and safe environment
Self-help Support Project	Stimulating self-help initiatives for community development

HIGHLIGHT OF ACTIVITIES IN 2008

Farmers' group level assessment workshop

- Activities for the year commenced with a 3-day strategic planning organized by the commission that resulted in the development of a year plan for the department. Details of a 6-month plan were also developed and weekly departmental meetings were held to re-strategize and plan for each week and month during the period under review. Regular Heads of Departments and Competence Centre Programme review meetings were held as at when due for programme update.
- Weekly departmental meetings for programme planning and review
- 21 workshop sessions were held with farmers' groups.
- Training on political participation at the grassroots in conjunction with the Democracy and good governance unit

- Training on credit and savings within the group / communities was done in one zone.
- Inputs obtained from different groups were incorporated into the plan of activities for the year 2008.
- The workshop also provided opportunities to build consensus on the proposed plan of work (schedule of meetings/workshops etc) for the New Year.

GROUP ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING

Efforts were concentrated on strengthening the groups through various capacity building programmes. One additional group was taken up during the year while the zonal structures were properly monitored to be able to follow the objectives of the programme. The following activities were carried out to meet these objectives.

- The Department participated in the Strategic Planning, organized by the Commission, both for the first and second half of the year. This resulted in the development of a detailed one-year work plan.
- Follow up activities were held with all the groups on group re-organization and the development of the constitution for the zonal body to promote group cohesion.
- 1 new group was taken on board in Igangan zone and was adequately strengthened to work in line with the IDP philosophy.
- Zonal farmers' body was inaugurated in Igangan zone in addition to that of Ikire & Lanlate zone.
- Training on group leadership/organization, credit and savings, was carried out in all the zones to strengthen the group and the zonal structures. All the groups now practice savings and credit to form a basis for linkage with various credit institutions that will collaborate with the programme later.

Group Training

- 3 (one-day) zonal workshops on group credit, savings mobilization and administration were also conducted in the 3 zones. The workshops were aimed at stimulating more pro-active disposition among the leadership & the group members in general in order to respond positively to emerging realities around them.
- Zonal meetings were carried out in all the zones. The meetings were used to discuss issues of general concern, such as advocacy and lobbying at farmers' level, credit and savings, and networking with other farmers' organizations. Zonal meetings were used to emphasize the need for the formation of farmers' apex structure.



Training session on credit and saving at Idiyan in Igangan zone

- A Sensitization programme for the three (3) farmers' zonal bodies were conducted and they all actively participated in the Provincial Apex-Apex farmers' meetings. This has significantly helped to further strengthen the structures in the three zones and stimulate them for greater performance.
- The zonal structures and meetings have also provided platforms for HIV & AIDS enlightenment campaigns and thus facilitating effective outreach for community based groups and the larger community residents.
- Various awareness training/sessions on soil and water conservation techniques, such as ploughing across the slope to control erosion, the use of green manure, and compost manure were embarked upon.
- Campaigns on the dangers of using fresh cassava/peelings to feed farm animals were also carried out to reduce sheep and goats' poisoning.
- In addition to the aforementioned, training on effective credit and savings practice was given to the farmers.

Mobilizing one new farmers' group to join the programme.

- In order to strengthen existing farmers' structures and promote farmers' organization's sustainability, the zonal farmers' organisation has responsibility to mobilize new farmers' group and build support for such new groups.
- Though five new groups were planned to be mobilized to join the programme every year, one new farmers' group was mobilized in the 2nd half of the year by Igangan zonal farmers' association, in addition to Arowokole group mobilized by Ikire zonal farmers' association in the 1st half of the year.
- Specifically, Igangan zonal farmer association mobilized a new group in Idiyan to join its association.
- With one new farmers' group joining the programme, there are now twenty-three groups in the programme.

Facilitate the formation of farmers' apex body

- Discussions have commenced on the formation of Apex Farmer Body. Modalities for the sustainability of this initiative are being worked out for effective take-off in the first quarter of 2009.
- The RCDP farmers' representative actively participated in the Apex – Apex meeting.

Farmers' Exchange Forum

- One inter-zonal farmers' exchange forum was organized with 70 participants in attendance.
- The programme also encouraged farmer-to-farmer extension and promoted experience sharing among the farmers.



FIP Multistake holders' forum at the Town Hall in Ikire

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND FARMER-LEVEL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

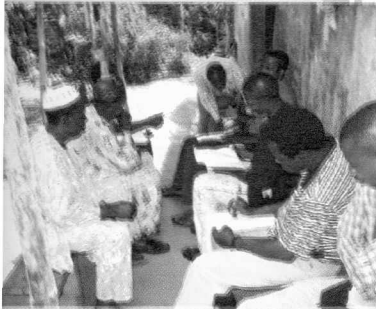
The promotion of sustainable agricultural component of the programme was pursued with a new vigour. Necessary training was given to the farmers in the areas of:

- 24 sensitization campaigns and demonstrations on ploughing/ridging across the slope in the 2 derived savannah zones (Lanlate & Igangan) were carried out to further reinforce the consciousness of farmers on this practice in the areas.
- 24 (1-day) community-based training/campaigns on anti-bush burning practices were carried out with 190 farmers as participants.
- 10 (1-day) community-level training on dangers of the use of fresh cassava/fresh cassava peelings products as animal feed were conducted with 150 farmers as participants.
- Farmer-level training sessions on simple storage practices of farm products especially grains and dry season animal feed supply using crop residues were carried out.
- Farmer-level training on simple storage practices of farm products was also done.
- Early adopter farmers have been identified for research on sheep and goat in confinement as well as poultry development in Lanlate and Ikire zones. Activities are also being put in place to organize groups for these purposes.
- Farmer-level training on dry season animal feed supply using crop residues was also conducted.

PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

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

- Vaccination against PPR (Peste des Petits Ruminants) 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
- In collaboration with ILRI on the Fodder Innovation Project II, 5 Groups in Ikire now rear their goat in confinement while efforts are put in place for others to follow suit.
- Livestock farmers have also been brought in contact with vaccine/drug suppliers and marketers in their respective local government areas.



House hold and Village survey in Ikire on Fodder Innovation project

- 10 community-based training sessions on the treatment of common livestock diseases were carried out.
- 2 quarterly programme, involving exchange of experiences among livestock stakeholders to ensure good information flow to improve production, were successfully carried out.
- Deworming exercise has been carried out in 3 out of the 5 groups in Ikire.
- Training of 15 selected farmers (including 3 women from the 3 zones) as Para-vet was carried out. Their capacities have been built to provide basic services to livestock farmers in their areas. The trained paravets are now giving the necessary assistance to livestock farmers in the various communities.

AGRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPEMNT SCHEME & PROMOTION OF RURAL MARKETING

Consensus has now been reached on specific agro enterprises to be supported under the scheme as well as the modalities for its implementation. Each of the farmers zonal associations have now presented their candidates for the scheme and have accepted the responsibility of coordinating the scheme. Presented candidates (for example, 5 groups in Ikire zone) have commenced the implementation of these enterprises with their expected local contributions towards the enterprises. Additional fund will be injected into these enterprises at the beginning of year 2009. The fund will be channelled through the zonal body.

SUPPORT FOR SELF-HELP ACTIVITIES & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In order to facilitate the development of the rural communities of Igbodudu parapo in Lanlate zone, efforts were concentrated on the monitoring of the Self-Help Support Project (SSP) sponsored by Manos Unidas.

Wells

- Three communities of Onitabo Igboisan, Aboyayegbe and Igbo Epe have dug wells through self-help efforts while concrete rings for the wells were supplied to the communities. Rings have been installed in some communities, while in other communities the rise in the water level has prevented them from installing the rings. During the dry season, the concrete rings in the other communities will be installed.

Schools and Health Post

- The setting of blocks for the project has begun and reached roofing level during the period under review. Planks for the roofing of the building were sawn and the materials for the roofing of the buildings were purchased and transported to the communities during the period.
- The project at Igbodudu and Olabode Gaadi has had its roofing completed. Work has commenced on the door and window frames.

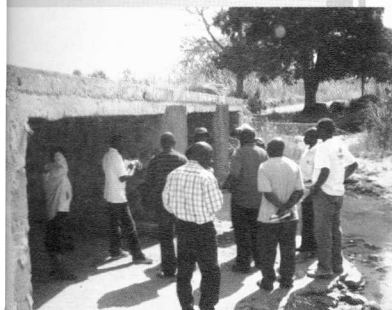
Lobbying and advocacy on rural roads

- In collaboration with the Democracy & Governance Unit of the Commission, the Zonal Farmers' Association in Lanlate were mobilized to write a Save-Our-Soul letter to the State House of Assembly and the Chairman of Ibarapa East Local Government area on the very bad condition of their rural road which was negatively affecting local transport and marketing activities in the area.
- On the invitation of the House of Assembly Committee on the above subject, the Unit and the Zonal Farmers' Association paid a follow-up advocacy visit where the matter was verbally presented.

NETWORKING AND EXPERIENCE SHARING

The department collaborated with all relevant agencies to achieve set goals. The following activities were engaged in:

- Participation in a (2) 3-day PEF (Provincial Exchange Forum) meeting at Ado-Ekiti from 24th-26th 2008 and Jos from 21st-24th November 2008 respectively, and hosted the PEF meeting in April 2008. The fora were used for learning and experience-sharing both for the farmers and the field staff.
- Network with FADAMA III programme in Ikire Osun state on the possibility of the IDP farmers benefiting from the programme.
- Hosting Fr. Leonard from Issele-Uku in the department to understudy the operation of the RCDP so as to have a sound footing for the take off of the JDP in the diocese.
- Collaboration with Irewole Local Government, Ikire in the area of support for farmers and the hosting of the next FIP stakeholders forum.
- Writing introductory Letter to the Osun State Ministry of Local Government and chieftaincy affairs with copies to the Irewole Local Government chairman for possible collaboration on FIP project.
- Requests were made to IITA to acquire improved varieties of seeds for farmers. Improved variety of soybean seeds were supplied to the dept by IITA for multiplication by farmers.
- Attending the Nigeria Social Forum in Enugu from 2nd to 5th November. A paper was presented on Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and the Nigeria Vision.
- Carrying out HIV & AIDS voluntary counselling & testing workshop in Ikire zone in collaboration with HIV/AIDS unit. 42 people participated at the training. Voluntary Counseling and testing was done for 22 people. None tested positive.



Field officers inspecting the bridge constructed by CARUDEP during provincial exchange visit to Jos

FODDER INNOVATION PROJECT II

In order to strengthen the animal integration aspect of the programme, the following activities were done under the Fodder Innovation Project II in collaboration with ILRI.

- Participation at the innovation coordinator workshop in India, organised by ILRI. A feed back session was held with beneficiary groups in the 5 proposed communities of Ikire. The approach of the project as well as criteria for participation were also clarified.
- Smaller Goat Farmers' Groups were mobilized in the 5 communities in Ikire zone where the project is located. Construction of pens was done by the various participating groups.
- A courtesy visit was carried out by the Country Representative of ILRI in company of the Post Doctoral Fellow (Dr. Elias Madzuzdo) to the Organization Ibadan on Monday 17th of March, 2008. The forum was utilized as an opportunity to further intimate JDPC with the Project purpose and approaches and introduce the new Post Doctorate fellow, Dr Elias Madzuzdo.
- Training on the field survey was conducted for enumerators and field trial of the household questionnaire was done at Oloowa.
- Focus group discussions were conducted round the participating communities
- Household survey and entering of data generated during the period under review.
- The Department played host to the FIP Project Manager from India. The session was to acquaint the Manager with the progress report on the project in Ibadan.
- Training on goat production was held by a resource person from Osun state ADP (Agriculture Development Programme) for the FIP farmers in Ikire.
- 3 Quarterly multi-stake holder workshops were held to review the planned activities. A work plan was drawn for the various periods involved in the project phases.

URBAN & PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE

To ensure the success of the UPA component of the department, the following activities were done under the UPA component

- The City Coordinator of UPA attended the regional planning meeting in Ghana between March 2nd and 8th, 2008.

Monitoring of on-going projects.

- In addition to on-the-site monitoring of on going projects, a 'report back' session was organized for all key Institutions to present their progress report. Inputs were taken from other members to facilitate better performance.

- The pilot project for Ibadan North Local Government Area finally took off with the release of the project site by the chairman of the council.

Study Visit

- Ibadan Forum for UPA played host to other actors from Sierra Leone and Ghana during a study visit to UPA pilot sites in the city. The study visit also featured advocacy visit to the Executive Governor of the State, the Olubadan of Ibadan and the Executive Chairman of Akinyele LG. The visit provided opportunity to cross-fertilize ideas on progress of the project in the cities of Accra, Freetown & Ibadan.

Systemization and Policy Seminar

- A 4-Day systemization and policy Seminar on UPA conducted at Moor-Plantation between 2nd and 7th October 2008. Representative of RUAf/IWMI from Ghana, Mr. Larbi, was in attendance. Follow-up activities also took place immediately after the seminar.
- The end of phase project assessment was done with all stakeholders in attendance.

RESULTS

As a result of activities designed to strengthen existing farmers' organization, they are better positioned to respond positively to emerging challenges. Specifically;

- Increase in government interest, presence & support at farmers' level;
- State House of Assembly invited JDPC and Lanlate Zonal Farmers' Association for presentation on the deteriorating road condition in the area. Consequent upon this, the House committee made on-the-spot assessment visit to the area. The Local Government Chairman visited the area for the first time after about 1 year in office to assess the situation and promised to attend to the road during the dry season.
- Repair of damaged bore-hole at Igbodudu done by the LG following IDP/ D&G letter to the house of assembly.
- Sequel to the SSP project at Igbodudu and the SOS letter to the house of assembly, A 4-classroom block was constructed in Igbodudu primary school, while another 2-classroom block was approved for Olabode Gaadi primary school and is under construction.
- Sequel to the political sensitization at Ikire, the zonal executives were able to mobilize the community heads on the need to visit the Local Government on the issue relating to the maintenance of Ikire-Oloowa road.

- Stronger and active farmers' zonal structures now exist in the 3 zones.
- 2 zonal bodies were inaugurated in Ikire and Igangan. The zonal bodies meet regularly and take developmental decisions.
- 9 groups have raised their group savings.
- Lanlate zonal structure has opened a bank account.
- Ikire zonal structure has made contact with the Local Government Department of Agriculture.
- Lanlate zonal structure has been linked to a Federal Government Agricultural Credit Bank and the people have commenced the process of savings which will facilitate their access to credit.
- One zonal group is on a business venture while others have a plan on this.
- All the 3 zonal bodies have now approved the constitution and it is to be mass produced for all members.
- Specific roles of the different farmers' zonal structures are now being more clearly defined and embraced by all actors. Special focus is being given to:
 - Monitoring individual groups' performance and addressing conflicts.
 - Facilitating members' access to available credit out of individual reach. Each zonal structure is positioning itself as a cooperative with contributions from individual members at community level.
 - Experimenting with possibility of cooperative marketing.
 - 2 out of the 3 zonal structures have begun to respond more actively in these directions thus offering hope for sustainability of the farmer structures.
 - There is a growing local interest towards an umbrella structure for the 3 farmer zones under the programme.
 - Modalities for the sustainability of this initiative are being worked out for effective take-off in the 2nd half of the year.
 - Existing farmer structures have become more involved in disseminating information and sharing experiences on sustainable crop production practices.
- 1 youth mobilized for 1 year training at Leventis Foundation Agricultural School.
- 1 farmer exchange visit was held with 72 farmers in attendance. Information was exchanged among the farmers during the programme.
- 3 wells were dug in 3 communities and its rings have been installed.
- 2 blocks of 3 classrooms were built in Igboodu and Olabode Gaadi.
- 1 block of 2 rooms to be used as health post has been built and roofed at Igboodu.
- Basic veterinary technical know-how & first-aid treatment now available in the immediate environment of the farmers, are thus promoting programme sustainability.



a block of 3 classrooms under construction at Igboodu- a product of Manos unidas intervention

- Interested individual livestock farmers began to experiment with livestock production from a semi-commercial enterprise perspective.
- 22 people became aware of their HIV status and disseminate general information on HIV/AIDS.
- 2 training sessions in political participation at the grassroots were held at Lanlate and Ikire. 102 people attended the training.
- 1 credit and savings training session was held at Igangan with 18 people in attendance.
- 3 FIP multi-stake holder follow-up meetings were held with 128 people in attendance including local leaders.
- 1 awareness training programme on HIV/AIDS was held at Oloowa community in Ikire. 42 people participated at the training. Voluntary Counseling and testing was done for 22 people. None tested positive.
- 151 people participated in UPA Policy Seminar at Moore – Plantation.

CHALLENGES


- The excessive rainfall prevented the packing of the planks from the point of sawing to the project site and the fixing of the rings for the well.
- Farmers were unable to transport their produce to the market due to impassable roads caused by flooding.
- Farmers were still faced with the problem of selling their farm produce, especially perishable ones, at attractive prices.
- Astronomic rise in the price of building materials led to the slow pace of work on the self help support project.

LESSONS LEARNT

- Development work involves a lot of patience and follow-up activities especially among the farmers.
- Cross-fertilization of ideas and experiences enhance better performance in development work.
- The target group over the time has built a trust in the field officers.

PROJECTIONS FOR 2009

1. To organize various trainings on political participation, credit and savings culture, HIV/AIDS and other health related issues in collaboration with the relevant departments.
2. To sensitise group/ community leaders on basic conflict/dispute resolution practices in collaboration with JDPC/ HRDP.
3. To carry out sensitization/campaign and demonstrations on ploughing/ridging across the slope.



IDP officials trying to reach some communities at the heart of raining season

4. To carry out zonal training programmes for farmers (special focus on women) on simple storage practices, processing and utilization of selected farm produce, and dry season vegetable production.
5. Coordinate agro-enterprise development revolving fund for 25 individual/group beneficiaries.
6. Facilitate the formation of farmers' apex body.
7. Local breed improvement (commencement).
8. From Pen-to-Market scheme (Fattening for market).
9. Quarterly exchange of experience among actors.
10. Review & restructuring of existing Logframe, M & E (Monitoring and Evaluation) Plan.
11. Development of data collection plan and data collection tools to be used by target groups.
12. Joint workshop on group dynamics and record keeping with DDS (Diocesan Development Service) Idah in conjunction with civil peace.
13. UPA-FSTT (FSTT meaning From Seed To Table) planning workshop.

CONCLUSION

The department of Integrated Development Programme (IDP) formerly known as Rural Community Development Programme (RCDP) in the last one year has restructured her programme into four units namely:

- Rural Community Development Project (RCDP).
- Self-Help Support Project (SSP).
- Fodder Innovation Project (FIP).
- Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Project (UPA).

This has positioned the department for greater opportunity and responsibility for better performance and service delivery.



The UPA Pilot Project under construction at Ibadan North Local Government



Advocacy visit to Olubadan of Ibadan land on issues of urban Agriculture



IDP Farmers during exchange visit to Lanlate zone

INTRODUCTION

The Democracy and Human Rights Programme has re-strategized for improved service delivery and results. This is as a result of the need to shift our focus from individual cases to existing structures. Thus in the latter part of 2008 we had to start identifying and meeting stakeholders relevant to the different focus issues, which needed to be addressed, with the aim of facilitating reforms in some existing structures and processes.

Objectives of the project:

- To promote popular participation and accountability at the grassroots;
- To facilitate prison reforms and reforms of the criminal justice system and promotion of Alternative Dispute Resolution in Oyo State;
- To sensitize and empower parts of the civil society in Oyo and Osun States to transform conflicts in a non-violent way;
- To stimulate a reduction in the violation of women and children's rights in Oyo and Osun States.
- To better inform the general public about the political situation, developmental problems and human rights' abuses in Nigeria.



Group photo of participants of the Youth Peace Camp in Port Harcourt



Film Show on Illegal Migration at the University of Ibadan.

2008 Activities and Results

ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS/ ADR

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We offered Legal aid services to inmates of Agodi prison awaiting trial; • Filed 10 bail applications for accused persons; • Visits were made to police stations to ensure that our clients' rights to fair hearing and liberty are respected; • Facilitation of peaceful resolution of disputes brought to us or already in court. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 79 inmates of Agodi prison received legal aid; • 13 inmates of Agodi prison were released in the period; • Concluded 3 trials; • 5 Cases filed at the High Court; • 3 legal advices were filed; • 4 Cases of juveniles were given legal aids, • Facilitated the peaceful resolution of 20 cases out of court |
|--|---|

CAPACITY BUILDING

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Capacity building training on women & child rights was carried out for CBOs and other communities; • Two 4-day peace journalism in Enugu and Ondo states; • Peace Journalism course in tertiary institutions; • Peace Education workshops in secondary schools; • Human rights education, and civic education in schools; • One 2-day ToT workshop on civic education for CBOs & 3 step down workshops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 290 participants drawn from CBOs and micro credit groups became educated on women and child's rights issues. • 77 journalists from the print & electronic media became acquainted with the new paradigm on reporting conflict. • 69 students of UI & IJ became educated on peace journalism • Peace Journalism training has been integrated into the curriculum of Dept of Communication & Language Arts, University of Ibadan & IJ. • 35 schools have benefited from our education programme • 101 members of CBOs have become educated on how to constructively engage political office holders in their areas. |
|---|--|

PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment talks at maternity centers as well as micro credit groups; • Film shows in higher institutions on topics such as illegal migration and investigative journalism; • Production of 4 editions of JDPC newsletter; • Production of 2 editions of Civic News watch; • Recording and airing of <i>Vision Nigeria</i>; • Recording and airing of <i>JDPC, Ibadan & You</i>; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 147 pregnant women including 110 women and men were enlightened on the rights of the child and the danger of FGM; • 600 students & lecturers became acquainted with development in these two areas of human development; • 4,800 copies were produced and distributed; • 4000 copies were produced and distributed; • 48 episodes were aired on various national issues; • 13 episodes were produced and recorded; |
|--|---|

2008 Activities and Results cont.

Activities	Intermediate results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment talks at maternity centers as well as micro credit groups; • Film shows in higher institutions on topics such as illegal migration and investigative journalism; • Production of 4 editions of JDPC newsletter; • Production of 2 editions of Civic News watch; • Recording and airing of <i>Vision Nigeria</i>; • Recording and airing of <i>JDPC, Ibadan & You</i>; • Radio drama on FGM; • Annual inter-religious conference; • 2 enlightenment talks for 2 farmers' groups of IDP; • One enlightenment talk for members of the National Youth Service Corp; • Essay writing competition in the Archdiocese. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 147 pregnant women including 110 women and men were enlightened on the rights of the child and the danger of FGM; • 600 students & lecturers became acquainted with development in these two areas of human development; • 4,800 copies were produced and distributed; • 4000 copies were produced and distributed; • 48 episodes were aired on various national issues; • 13 episodes were produced and recorded; • 26 episodes have been recorded and aired; • 35 leaders of Moslem & Christian women groups interacted freely among themselves; • 120 farmers were educated on how to engage political office holders in a constructive dialogue; • 240 Corp members became aware of their role in nation building; • 3 essay writing competition were held and 87 students were reached.
DEMOCRACY MONITORING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly meeting of Zonal Animators; • INEC Stakeholders meeting; • MDGs strategic meeting on LEEDS; • Public hearing on electoral reforms at Ibadan; • UNDP/National assembly public hearing on inclusive national budgeting; • Organized catholic social forum to discuss 'constituency project allowance: issues & challenges & 2008 budget evaluation & plan for 2009; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 quarterly meetings of zonal animators held - better organized and responsive civil society organization; • Good rapport with INEC and better information on the Commission's programme; • Memorandum on grassroots' development was written and submitted. • Memorandum on electoral reform was written and submitted to Electoral Reform Committee; • Established contact with some stakeholders in the national assembly; • 144 members of civil society were enlightened on issues of constituency allowance and budget 2008; Political office holders also had opportunities to interact directly with the people and gather feedback on government policies.
ADVOCACY LOBBYING/NETWORK	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Visits to Media Houses; • Networking with Local and International Organizations and Institutions; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Media Relation; • Meeting with the: Representative of Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Abuja, Representative of Konrad Adenauer FOUNDATION, Representatives of Miserior,

2008 Activities and Results cont.

Activities	Intermediate results
ADVOCACY LOBBYING/NETWORK	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy visits to DPP, Police, Federal Legal Aid Council and Deputy Comptroller of Agodi prison; • Advocacy visits to Traditional Rulers on FGM • Meeting with the Leadership of Community Development Associations in three Local Governments in Oyo state; • One day Strategic Planning Meeting with key policy makers on Budget Policies in Oyo state. 	<p>Inter African Committee, Presentation of the JDPC Peace Education Programme at the annual conference of Society for Peace Studies and Practices in Abuja where 10 persons requested for training manual and more information;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We gathered facts and data for the compilation of a baseline report, to be used for advocacy work; • Traditional in Lagun and Ayedire gave support for the FGM campaign in their domain; • Improved capacity of members; involvement of their members in our TOT workshop for CBOs in 3 LGAS; • We were able to strengthen our relationship with others in the Budget tracking and making in the state.

Lessons Learnt

- Issuance and distribution of the communiqué to necessary agencies and government, like the legislative houses (both at State and National level) will go a long way in influencing policies and decision making.
- The participation of target groups, like the policy makers, the judiciary and some other government security agencies with the capacity to arrest and prosecute any person will make them see why matters should be determined in line with the constitutional provision within a reasonable time.
- Great impact can be achieved when there is collaboration between people with similar aims and vision.

Challenges:

- Strike action by judicial workers and civil servants at state and national levels affected the implementation of some of our activities like education in schools, court appearances, etc.
- Non release of Local Government Budget also made it impossible for us to carry out our budget tracking.
- Bureaucracy in some government offices also delayed implementation of some of our activities.

Strategy for implementation of programme in 2009

- Topics will be developed and scripts prepared for the promotion of ADR in the next six months on the radio programme '*JDPC Ibadan and You*';
- To kick start discussions with the Director of the Mediation Center in Ibadan to map out specific areas of collaboration.
- To identify and meet with more organizations involved in Alternative Dispute Resolution in Ibadan to increase collaboration in the promotion of ADR.
- To organize joint advocacy visits to traditional rulers to revive ADR in their communities.
- The fruitful cooperation with the University of Ibadan in diverse areas, especially in Peace Journalism and Inter-religious Dialogue offers us more opportunities and adds value to our activities. We intend to maintain the good working relationship in the future. The peace journalism programme has the capacity to be further expanded to more States. In 2009 we

intend to reach out to the Northeastern part of the country. The Konrad Adenauer Foundation is ready to continue supporting the programme financially.

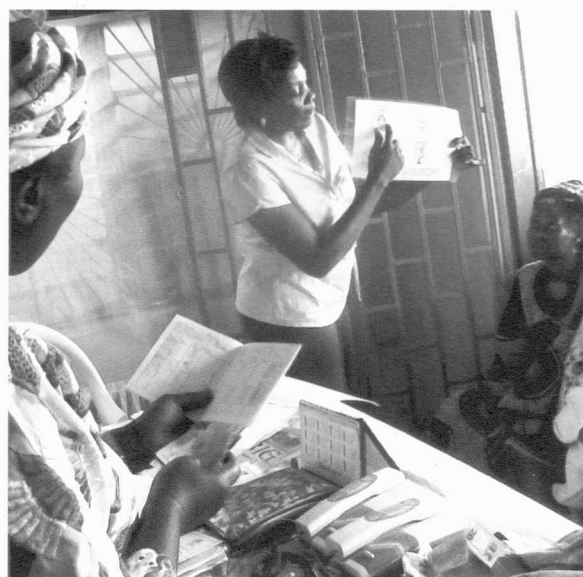
- We intend to continue with and expand our Peace Education programme for Secondary Schools. Over the years we have made relevant experiences, have developed training tools, designed training manual and so on.

Therefore our approach can serve as best practice and will be further promoted. We plan to network more with other organizations in Nigeria that work on peace education and to share our approach with organizations in the country that are interested in peace education.

- Very importantly we will continue to take advantage of the diverse professionalism that exists in the department and the organization as a whole to give high quality to our capacity building programme.



Crew of Vision Nigeria
at Radio Nigeria Studio Ibadan.



FGM talk at idi-Obi

INTRODUCTION

Taking a look at all the buildings within the Justice, Development & Peace Commission's Compound, one stands out and has a plaque with the inscription "JAPANESE *official development assistance*." One begins to wonder why it is labeled so; this building was donated by the Japanese Embassy to help create and promote awareness on HIV Counseling & Testing (HCT). On the 14th of February 2008, the HIV AIDS Unit of the JDPC, Ibadan relocated officially into this building; this was one main focus of the unit for the year.

The HIV AIDS Unit was carved out of the Women Development & Promotion Programme, considering that HIV AIDS is not only a women problem but a general one that affects every human being directly or indirectly.

Over 60 million men, women and children have been infected with HIV to date and more than 22 million people have died of AIDS. AIDS is now the primary cause of death and takes us steps backward in development in Africa. Prevention efforts initially dominated the public health agenda as the most realistic approach to reducing morbidity and mortality. Currently, however, attention to the need for care and treatment is increasing.

Because of the generality of the infection, and its rate of spread due to lack of knowledge on the part of the people, mainstreaming was adapted as a main tool to execute programmes and activities of the unit, through other JDPC, Ibadan's programmes and unit activities.

Through mainstreaming, direct contact and necessary support and capacity building has been given by the unit at community levels.

The unit's focuses for the year were:

- Capacity building on prevention and HIV Counseling & Testing (HCT) mobilization, with religious and community leaders, and market men and women as focus;
- Provision of qualitative HCT and referral services (mobile and otherwise);
- Care and Support for People living with HIV (PLWH), People affected by AIDS (PABA), Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and Children affected by AIDS (CABA);
- Mainstreaming of HIV AIDS into other units programmes; and
- Networking and collaboration with interested partners such as:
 - UCH, APIN and PEPFAR – Support and referral services
 - INTERFAITH – a coalition of religious bodies of HIV AIDS issues
 - NACRRAN – a coalition group on child's right advancement
 - OYOSACA, CiSHAN and HERFON – networking partners



HIV/AIDS Counselling and testing at Kute.

Advocacy/courtesy visits and Participations

- Health Institutions
 - Saint Dominic's Clinic, Ogungbade
 - Saint Zeno PHC, Iwo
 - St. Mary's Hospital, Eleta
 - Health Coordinator, Ibadan Archdiocese

Impact:

The visited health institutions and health coordinator have a better understanding of the unit's workings and are willing to have a sustainable working relationship.

Results:

- The number of referrals from the health institutions have increased considerably and infected and affected persons are able to get referrals from the unit to join available support groups.
- Schools: Ogungbade High School and Igbo Elerin Grammar School

Impact:

Visits to these schools which were part of the unit's Training of Trainer's (TOT) programme, helped to revive the schools' clubs and update on HIV issues was found acceptable.

Results:

- School clubs meet regularly and request for HCT services is on the increase.
- Granting of audience to the Federal Ministry of Finance and OYO SACA team, on World Bank Funds

Impact:

The visit has encouraged the unit to continuously pursue funds and be judicious with those that are awarded to it for HIV AIDS programmes.

Results:

- JDPC's activities through the HIV AIDS unit's programmes were recognized and commended and used as one of the references for success by OYO SACA.
- Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Rev. Sr. Juliana Nwabuzor SSL (HIV AIDS Programme Head) attended the convention in New York., courtesy of UNANINA – an International coalition of some 16 groups of Women Religious in the United States of America. They are working on women justice issues.

Impact:

The presentation made by JDPC's representative, was one of the few that were adopted at the convention. It's detailed presentation and rich literature has made it a reference material both locally and internationally



HCT for Okada Riders Gbagi Market terminus.

Result:

Issues highlighted in the presentation are now focal points in our country Nigeria.

HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT)

Awareness creation, mobilization for HCT and HCT were carried out at the following places:

- School Personnel (St. Louis Nursery and Primary School) and St. Brigid's Centre

Impact:

Through the unit's impartation of information and skills, the personnel and students became more enlightened on HIV AIDS issues and were willing to access HCT.

Results:

- A total of 70 (seventy) teachers and students were screened and tested during these sessions.
- 6 HCT sessions in Ejioku, Igbo-Elerin, Apetere, Wofun-Kute

Impact:

Through our intervention, people have been able to pass information round by word of mouth on the necessity of knowing one's status. In the course of this the CAN Women Wing of Lagelu LGA pioneered a community driven needs training for Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) on HIV AIDS and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Also, unethical practices were not left out.

Result:

About 400 people have been tested in the Lagelu LGA, as a result of the unit's new approach of mainstreaming and collaboration with the micro credit unit and its animator in the local government.

1 enlightenment and HCT each in

- Akinyele LGA, organized by Dominican Community Farm (45 persons were tested, no reactive result);
- Igangan, Ibarapa North LGA (mainstreaming with IDP Unit) – 30 farmers tested non-reactive
- Ikire Zone (mainstreaming with IDP Unit) – 23 farmers gave their consent to be tested, all were non-reactive
- Apata Grammar school and Ido LGA (100 persons were tested in both locations. students below the age of 16 years were asked to produce parent consents before being tested. All results were negative.)
- St. Mary's Cathedral (for intending couples) – 30 intending couples got tested, all results were negative.)
- Okada riders, Unit C Egbeda LGA (22 okada riders were tested with no incidence of positive results.)
- Knights of St. Molumba, Oluyole sub (45 ladies and knights received enlightenment and 16 accessed testing.)
- In collaboration with CHED and Federal Ministry of Youth Development, Abuja (over 500 youths were mobilized through a rally for youths in Oyo State. About 300 of these were tested of their free will.)

- Okada riders, Unit C Egbeda LGA (22 okada riders were tested with no incidence of positive results.)
- Knights of St. Molumba, Oluyole sub (45 ladies and knights received enlightenment and 16 accessed testing.)
- In collaboration with CHED and Federal Ministry of Youth Development, Abuja (over 500 youths were mobilized through a rally for youths in Oyo State. About 300 of these were tested of their free will.)
- SMA Youth Camp (About 50 youths were enlightened, but only 45 tested)
- Women and Child Alive and MAIDS (both NGOs) – in a bid to spreading the unit's networking, it collaborated with 2 of its sister NGOs in testing 78 clients.)
- In house HCT (With the new approach of mainstreaming, networking and collaboration, the unit has also been able to enlighten and test clients who come to the facility where the unit is located. With the trickles of people, who have come in, at least 35 people have been tested and there has not been any positive result so far.)

Impact:

People were able to clarify prior information they had on HIV AIDS issues, also misconceptions were and fears were allayed. At the end of the programmes people registered their intentions to be tested, and were willing to pass the messages around and direct as necessary, other people known to them and who are willing to be tested.

Result:

In all the tests carried out, there were not cases of persons being found reactive.

Projection for 2009

The unit is hoping to carry out

- Training for religious leaders on mobilization for HCT
- Get more volunteers to assist with field work.
- We will also continue to work with networking partners and interested communities.
- The unit will encourage more of community directed initiative for capacity building where communities identify an issue relating to HIV&AIDS and collaborate with us to get needed capacity to improve access to information and strengthen of community driven response to HIV which will be more sustainable.
- HIV Counseling and Testing for 2009 will become more active as we intend to retrain our animators/mobilisers for HCT on mobilization skills for HCT.
- We shall continue to source for funds as the unit has a lot of request for programs and has identified areas of weakness in HIV programming.

Conclusion

The unit is very committed to working with all groups through mainstreaming and hopes to reach more people with improved quality service and information. More than ever before there is so much information everywhere but we are prepared to give holistic and full information that promotes life and fullness of being. We thank all those who have supported the unit in the past year as we count on their support in 2009 to give better information and service. HIV has moved from the realm of "you must just know" to "we must all act" which is going to form our working theme, getting everyone to act now for a HIV free tomorrow.

INTRODUCTION

The continuous strategic restructuring of the groups coupled with the determination of the unit for greater height drove the micro credit programme activities in the year 2008 to record a brighter success. New groups as usual but in a laudable ways were formed, trained and mobilized within the limited financial resources of the commission. The timely disbursement of loan in batches to qualified groups and some individuals served as encouragement to our beneficiaries. The repayment rate was very encouraging in the year under review. It stood at 98.6 %. This of course greatly encouraged the incorporation of other economically active poor into the scheme.

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Monitoring of Micro Credit Groups

The addition of some mobilized and closely monitored groups via weekly meetings to existing groups as at the end of the year made 127 groups scaled through the requirements and standards of the scheme and they were fully registered. Also, the advisory services where necessary was offered by the concerned officer in – charge.

Restructuring of Existing Groups.

The enhancement of greater efficiency and performance in the micro credit programme called for strategic restructuring within the year. The outcome of appraisal and restructuring of groups privileged 20 groups to take their exit for their non performance.

Capacity Building

The build of capacity of micro credit groups was carried out for both existing and new groups, where they were trained and instructed on records keeping and principles guiding the scheme. The unit trained Mr. Titus Akin from Ondo Diocese on how to organize and manage micro credit scheme.

Impact of Micro Credit Programme on Beneficiaries

The scheme which is mostly of women has successfully maintained its objective – WOMAN EMPOWERMENT. Its reach is now extended to 2,494 people in the year whom are now enjoying economic stability and character dignity among considerable number of economically active poor that raised their head above their shoulder.



Mr Bankole; Micro credit Officer during Group mobilization and formation exercise.

List of Registered Groups

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ola Oluwa Progressive, Iwo | 33. Kajola, Gbongan. |
| 2. Itesiwaju, Ile Ogbo. | 34. Ayelabegan, Odeomu. |
| 3. Ifesowapo, Ile Ogbo | 35. Temidayo 3, Lalupon. |
| 4. Oredegbe, Orita. | 36. Grace 2, Gbongan. |
| 5. Irewole, Bode. | 37. Ifesowapo 2, Babasale. |
| 6. Omolere, Ile Ogbo. | 38. Ibukun Oluwa, Gegelose. |
| 7. Omoboriowo Asamu, Iwo. | 39. Ibukun Oluwa 2, Gegelose. |
| 8. Amuludun, Bode. | 40. Ifelodun Tose, Moniya. |
| 9. Aanu Oluwa Ogbaagba, Iwo. | 41. Ola Oluwa 2, Atenda. |
| 10. Ire Akari, Ile Ogbo. | 42. Aseyori 1, Idi Obi. |
| 11. Oredola, Telemu. | 43. Aseyori 2, Idi Obi. |
| 12. Charity, Ganganshi. | 44. Asejere 1, Lanase. |
| 13. Owodunni, Ogbaagba | 45. Asejere 2, Lanase. |
| 14. Boluwatife | 46. Asejere 3, Lanase. |
| 15. Ifesowapo Ajibode Oke Ona. | 47. Asejere Oke Ofa Atipe. |
| 16. Irawo Owuro, Lagun. | 48. Ifesowapo Ti-O-Ya. |
| 17. Ola Oluwa 1, Iwo. | 49. Ifesowapo, Ogbere. |
| 18. Ola Oluwa 2, Iwo. | 50. Divine Blessings, Alakia. |
| 19. Ogo Oluwa, Oredegbe. | 51. Temidire, Paara. |
| 20. Ore Ofe Kristy. | 52. St. Mulumba, Alakia. |
| 21. Ifelodun, Lagun. | 53. Ogo Oluwa, Alafara. |
| 22. Ifesowapo, Oyedeji. | 54. Temotope, Ogbere. |
| 23. Oluwa Loleto Foundation. | 55. Temitope 2, Ogbere. |
| 24. Inukonu, Apomu. | 56. Ife Oluwa Progressive Society 1. |
| 25. Ebi Oluwa, Apomu | 57. Ife Oluwa Progressive Society 2. |
| 26. Owoyemi, Ologbin. | 58. Anu Oluwa, Gbagi. |
| 27. Iwajowa, Alapata Village. | 59. Unity Sisters, Ogbere. |
| 28. Irawo Owuro, Ikire. | 60. Afenifere Group, Oluyoro. |
| 29. Boluwatife, Apomu. | 61. Blessed Group, Oke Ofa. |
| 30. Ifelodun, Apomu. | 62. Ifelodun, Oranyan. |
| 31. Boripe, Ikire. | |
| 32. Iranlowo II, Apomu. | |

5 Years Statement of Savings, Withdrawal, Loan Disbursement and Repayment.

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	Remark
Savings Mobilized	6,720,913.00	3,874,684.00	3,258,990.00	2,018,427.00	Nil	73%
Savings Withdrawal/ Adjustment	2,106,930.00	1,117,219.00	1,366,080.00	395,778.00	395,778.00	88.5% Increase.
Loan Disbursed	28,950,000.00	13,092,000.00	13,432,000.00	9,925,000.00	9,925,000.00	121 % Increase.
Loan Recovery: Actual	26,781,800.00	14,003,895.00	13,171,887.40	6,273,549.63	6,273,549.63	91 % Increase.
Expected	27,156,754.20	14,844,128.70	13,839,702.09	6,963,640.09		83 % Increase.
Repayment Rate	98.6%	94%	94.93%	89%		

5 Years Group Analysis According Loan Phases

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Phase I	51	29	50	35	27
Phase II	30	21	34	31	-
Phase III	20	18	12	6	-
Phase IV	13	05	-	-	-
Phase V	3	-	-	-	-
Total	117	73	96	72	27
Gender Analysis of Beneficiaries M/F	272/2,222	201/1,421	405/1,660	355/1210	-
Total number of Beneficiaries	2,494	1,622	2,065	1,565	1,800



Aroye Ona-ara Micro-Credit group at their weekly meeting



Olorunda Micro-Credit group at their weekly meeting



1. **Mrs Odutoyin Aderinwale** joined JDPC Micro Credit in October 2006. Then, she hawked provisions around the town in the morning and evening to meet daily needs. In the year 2007, when she collected her voluntary saving, she was advised by the micro credit officer in - charge to use the savings collected for procuring a shop in a strategic place. Beside, the micro credit officer introduced her to a place at Agbeni in Ibadan, there she use her 3rd phase loan to buy in bulk her provision item that is cheaper compare to where she used to purchase within the town. Now, her shop is expanding compare to where it was in the year 2007. Mrs. Aderinwale belongs to NASSI 3 Gbongan, Ayedaade Local Govt Area in Osun State and the group is one of the best and first to be in the 5th Phase of our programme in Gbongan Township.



2. **Mrs. Abosede Adebiji** is a member of Oredegbe group in Gbongan, Ayedaade Local Govt Area in Osun State. She joins JDPC Micro Credit in November 2006. She was the treasurer of the group. Mrs. Abosede Adebiji use to sell Gin shot in a junction beside a motor park in the town. Due to her influence, she was able to secure a space of land and she built it with the effort of the garage boys with no cost. Now, she has transformed from being selling Gin shot to selling varieties of bottle of wines and fruit drinks.



3. **Mrs. Oyeniyi Idowu** started petty trading with little grants from family members and friends. She bought baby clothes in unit and sold in unit. She was living from hand to mouth and could not afford her basic needs; due to this, she could not send her wards to school. Thanks to her friend Mrs. Adio Safurat of Oredegbe group Ile-Ogbo who introduced her to JDPC Ibadan Micro-Start. She could feasibly increase the quantity of her business after the collection of the first and second loan cycle and rented a shop at Oke-Odo Iwo road Ile-Ogbo where she still sells baby clothes. She can afford sending her children to school and even travel to Alesinloye and Ogunpa market in Ibadan bi-weekly to make a bulk purchase of baby wares, bathing soap, cream and lotion.



4. **Mrs. Atinuke Akinbade** is the group leader of Ola-Oluwa Progressive at Ogbaagba. She was introduced to JDPC Micro Credit by a friend also in March 2008. She initially doubted the credibility of the programme but changed her mind. She then encouraged others to join the programme and a group was formed in her place. She sold little provision before she collected the first loan cycle, but now she is on the second loan phase. Apart from selling some provisions in bulk which has increased her profit margin, she sells vegetable oil and bags of salt.

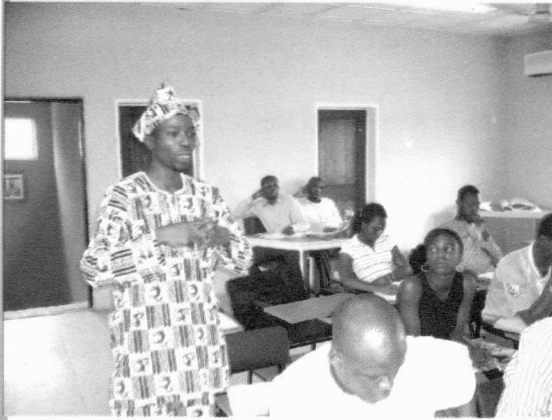
Projections for 2009.

Target Areas	Existing Groups	Exited Groups	Proposed New Groups	Target Groups
IBADAN	56	(13)	9	52
IKIRE	17	(1)	4	21
IWO	31	(3)	6	34
Gbongan/ Odeomu	26	(3)	4	27
TOTAL	130	(20)	23	134

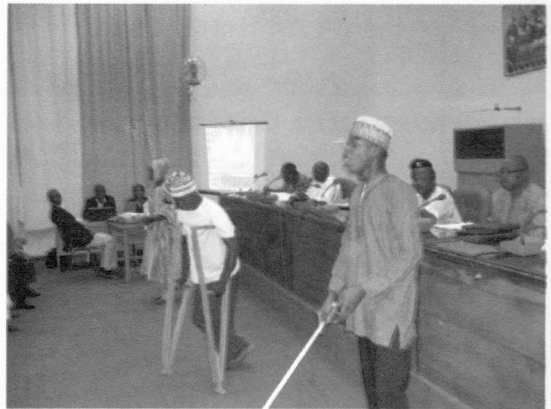


Mr Olubode Afolabi enjoying the benefit of Micro-Credit

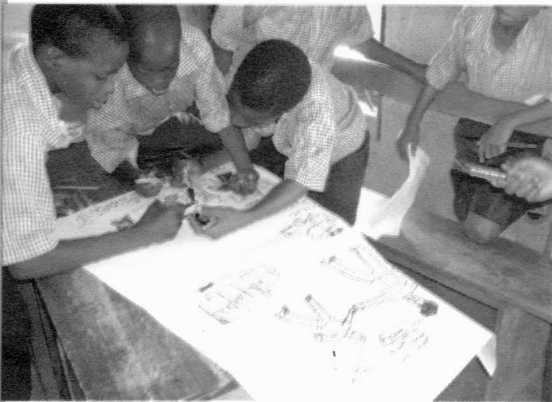




contribution during the Youth Peace Forum.



Advocating for Peace Education in secondary schools during the SPSP-conference in Abuja.



Students creating IEC materials against corruption during Peace Education.



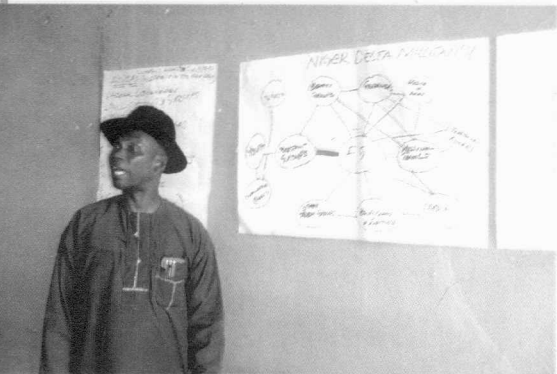
Discussions during the annual interreligious conference



Vision Nigeria broadcast



Recording of a radio drama "Alabede" - Female Genital Mutilation



Peace Journalism Workshop for Journalists from the Niger Delta



Capacity building seminar for Ibadan Provincial health coordinators



Paper presentation at the Youth Peace Forum by Hon. Kazeem Ayilara.



Stephanie Thibodeau - Volunteer from Canada.



FIP Multistake holder forum at the Town Hall in Ikire



HIV and AIDS Counselling and Testing at Oke-Padrei



FGM, Female Genital Mutilation and HIV and AIDS talk at Lalupon



Group photo students at U.I., attending the Peace Journalism course



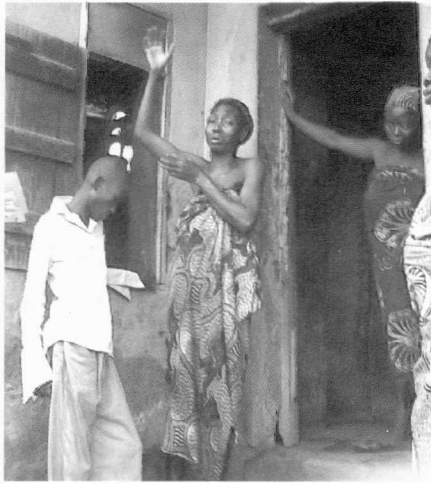
A boy united with his family - Home Tracing



Female Genital Mutilation Rally, Apomu

Photos speak

photos speak



A boy united with his family - Home Tracing



The Campaign against Female Genital Mutilation



Dr Elias Madzuzo, Country representative of ILRI on FIP addressing FIP stakeholders



Castration Exercise at Akinsawe farm



Staff Capacity Building on Lobby and Advocacy

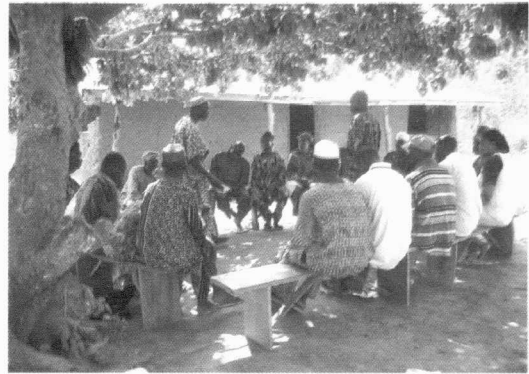


UPA group on courtesy visit to Akinyele local Government chairman

38



Cross-section of participants at social forum



IDP Farmers during one of the Zonal Meetings



Field visit during FIP coordinators induction training in India



BEFORE



AFTER

Reconstructed Classroom structure at St. Mary's Catholic Primary School, Oluyoro, Oke-Offa by the Ibadan North-East Local Government after intervention of JDPC, Ibadan.

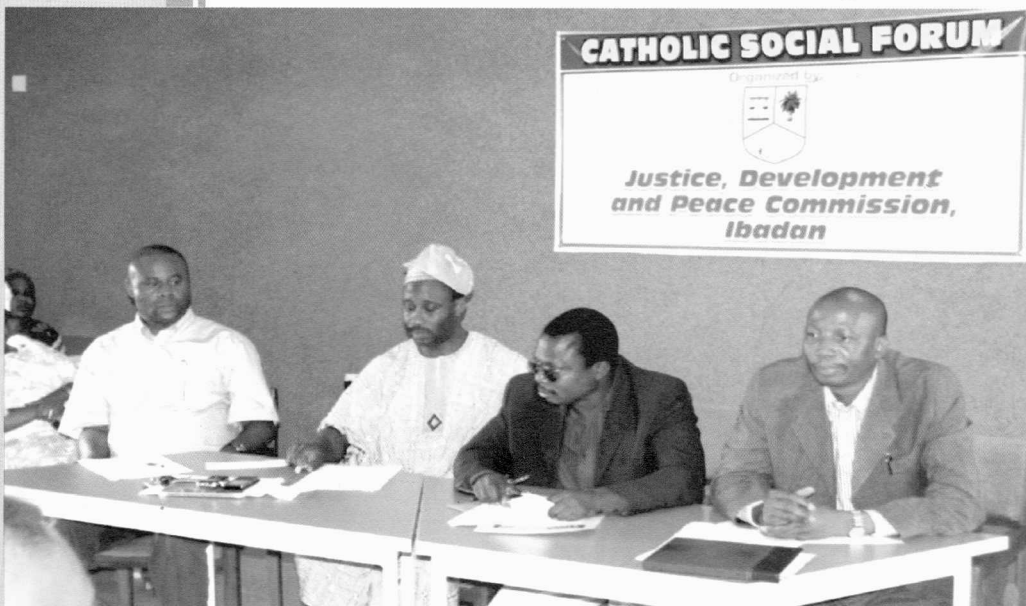
In our quest to promote the holistic development of our people through conscientization, the Justice, Development and Peace Commission of the Catholic Archdiocese of Ibadan introduced a new programme called the "Catholic Social Forum".

The emergence of this initiative is borne out of JDPC's strong belief in participatory democracy as well as the need to provide ample public space for people to air their views on issues affecting them politically, economically and socially.

The forum provides a platform for meaningful engagement between political actors, political office holders, holders of public offices and trust, religious leaders and the citizenry. It is also focused on highlighting topical issues affecting the body polity, bringing stakeholders together to discuss such with a view to facilitating the emergence of ideas and opinions towards addressing same.

Since its conception, the programme has been held twice. The first edition discussed the controversies surrounding the Constituency Allowance given to legislators of State Assemblies across the country to prosecute projects in their various constituencies. Discussants and participants at this first edition included a sitting member of the Oyo State House of Assembly, members of civil societies, coalition groups, community based organization, the press and the academia.

The second edition was convened to evaluate the performance of the Oyo state budget 2008. The commissioner for finance, the house committee chairman on appropriation and the department of budget, Oyo state, were the main participants at the session, not leaving out the academia, the press, the civil society organizations, as well as community based organizations.



From left – right: Rev. Fr. Owoeye (Director, JDPC); Discussant(s) Honorable A. Awoleye; Prof. Bayo Okunade (Moderator) and Nicholas Dosumu (CASSAD)

With the exposition of the topics under discussion by the lead discussants, participants were given opportunities to make insightful contribution as well as ask their elected officials questions agitating their minds.

Results

- Participants were better informed on issues regarding the topics discussed.
- Participants had the opportunity of meeting their elected officials and expressing their minds on issues.
- The forum acted as a score card for the performance of elected officials and the government as a whole.

Challenge

The big challenge faced is the reluctance of elected public officers to attend the forum.



Left to right:
Rev. Fr. E. Ajewole (Asst. Director, JDPC),
Alh. Adegboyega Arulogun,
Sir. Ayo Fapohunda;
Mr. Tunde Busari (Oyo State Director of Budget)



Cross-section of participant - Dr. M. O. Olusanmi making a contribution at a forum

IN-HOUSE TRAINING

Agro-Enterprise Development

All interested staff members got advised on how to develop an Agro-enterprise. *Facilitator: IDP-Team, Date: 14th March.*

Advocacy for Development

All programme officers of JDPC Ibadan and representatives from other JDPs in the Ibadan Province were equipped with knowledge and skills to advocate for development policies and programmes. They learnt to:

- Define advocacy
- Describe the advocacy process
- Identify policy issues and policy solutions
- Set advocacy goals and objectives
- Identify and segment advocacy audiences
- Identify potential allies for advocacy efforts
- Establish networks/coalitions for advocacy
- Develop appropriate advocacy messages
- Describe the formal decision-making process (brief)
- Describe ways of mobilizing resources for advocacy (brief)
- Prepare and present an Action Plan aimed at advocating for a policy change on a relevant issue

Facilitator: Alibella Consulting, Date: 27th to 29th May.

International Programmes attended:

- Mrs. Ibitara and Fr. Owoeye attended a workshop on 'Participation' in Tanzania, 21st to 25th January.
- Mrs. Anihere and Mr. Bimbola, attended the West African Social Forum in Togo, 25th to 30th January.
- Dr. Babanjide attended a workshop on "The Innovation System Approach" in India, organized by ILRI, 21st to 29th January.
- Sr. Juliana attended the 41st session of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, organized by the United Nations in New York, USA, 30th June.
- Ilori Adebola O. and Dr. Olusoji Abiola attended a conference on food security and sustainability in Burkina Fasso, March.

Various national workshops, conferences and seminars were attended by staff members, as part of their programmes. More details can be found in the Programme reports.

Courtesy Calls

- Mr(s). Remi Adesina and E. O. Odeyemi of State Action Committee on AIDS (Oyo State Chapter) SACA (During the Commissioning and blessing of the HCT Centre) 14th February.
- Rev. Sr. Isabel Mann, SSL (St. Louis Generalate, Dublin, Ireland) (During an official visit of the places of ministries of Sisters of St. Louis, of which JDPC is one.) 18th April.



from Left: Mr. Claus Schrowange, Ff. Owoeye and Mr Frank Weigandt, a visitor from Ageh, 8th November.



JDPC staff with members of British Parliament, 2nd December.



Mrs. A. Aremu (Federal Ministry of Finance, Abuja) (During an assessment program of all beneficiaries of grants for HIV AIDS) 14th July.



Mr Olawuwo B. Olutoki, Chief Investigation Officer, Public Complaints Commission, Oyo State(Courtesy) visit and discussion on possible collaboration with JDPC) 26th September.

The Welfare Unit caters primarily to the general welfare of inmates and ex-inmates of the Agodi Prison, Ibadan and secondarily to the general public who are dire need of the basics of life.

Visits are made at least three times in a week to the prison; in addition to any urgent call made to us by the prison authority. The inmates of Agodi prison comprise the convicted and awaiting trial males and females, the children in custody with their mothers. Part of our welfare activities includes taking and delivering the messages of inmates, which is done mostly on phone and visiting the addresses of inmates' relations. The unit has continued to facilitate the access of inmates with serious ailments to the Catholic Hospital, Oluyoro, and University College Hospital (UCH), to ensure that they are well treated. Details of the activities of the units are contained in the table below.

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	IMPACT
VISITATION		
- Visits to prison	117 were made	The general welfare of the prisoners improved
Courtesy visit to the new deputy comptroller of Agodi prison.	3 members of JDPC, Ibadan visited the new Deputy Comptroller	The visit strengthened our relationship with the prison
Visited sick admitted inmates in the hospital at O.L.A Oke- ofa and UCH.	11 male and 4 female inmates.	Proper medical care of the inmates admitted is guaranteed
NETWORKING/COLLABORATION		
-Coordinate the activities of the voluntary prison apostolate members in Agodi prison.	Had six bi-monthly meetings.	We now have effective delivery of services by voluntary prison apostolate members
-Attended Agodi prison headquarters aftercare programme.	Witnessed the presentation of sewing machine and carpentry tools to an inmate (Mr. Elijah Ibiyemi) who completed his prison term of 10 years.	Our presence ensured that the ex-prisoner got the tools that were due o him.
Attended prison fellowship of Nigeria monthly meeting.	10 meetings were attended.	-Duplication of efforts was prevented by the different religious denominations that visit the prison -it ensured quick intervention in cases of inmates requiring solution.
Attended Oyo State Chief Judge's (Mrs. Adeniji) periodic prison visit	-2 A.T.M inmates were released to me Queen Fasugba on amnesty. -we facilitated the return of the inmates to their homes	The inmates were reconciled to their families

ACTIVITIES	NUMBERS	AFFECTED IMPACT
SOURCING FOR RELIEF MATERIALS FOR THE PRISONERS AND PRISON		
Solicited for relief items from individual members of the church	-The unit received relief materials from 124 people including the religious congregations	improved general welfare of the prisoners
Sorting and Valuing the relief items received.	Good quality clothes (adults and babies), bags, books/bibles, rosaries and shoes were selected and valued ₦760, 830.	The inmates were assured of good quality items for their welfare
Providing released inmates with transport fare and feeding money.	35 released prisoners were given money to the tune of ₦16, 000.	Recidivism is prevented
FACILITATING CONTACT BETWEEN INMATES AND FAMILY MEMBERS		
Delivered messages of inmates.	-A total of 816 phone messages were delivered - 25 homes of inmates' relations were visited	-Some inmates were reconciled to their relations, -the inmates concerned had their hopes re-assured as they were visited by their relations and given necessary items.
OTHERS		
Condolence visit was made to Agodi prison welfare department on the death of their staff.	One staff Mrs. Omokemi.	It strengthened the partnership between the commission and prison service
The officer attended a workshop on 'women and societal development' in the commission.	Societal challenges faced by the working class woman were highlighted and solutions proffered.	Became more enlightened on societal problems and how to tackle them.
Organized the annual Christmas Mass and Party with His Grace Archbishop A.A. Job in the prison.	-Many lay faithful and religious attended -relief materials or the inmates were donated by all those present at the ceremony -the inmates had the opportunity of interacting with the Catholic Archbishop and presented their problems to him.	Inmates and Prison Officials were assured of the continued support of the Catholic Church

CHALLENGE

Proper understanding of the work of the unit by some prison officers is lacking. This puts a strain on the working relationship between the Officer and the Prison Officials.

LESSON LEARNT

The work we do in the prison has great impact as evidenced by the appreciation expressed by inmates and released prisoners.

PROJECTIONS FOR 2009

The work in the prison is enormous, and requires a lot of effort by all those concerned. In this light, we will continue to intensify effort to complement the efforts of government in Agodi prison. To this end, the underlisted activities will be carried out in 2009:

1. Weekly visits to Agodi Prison to monitor the welfare of inmates as well as to identify those who require any form of intervention;
2. Source relief items from members of the Catholic Church and the public;
3. Ensure the distribution of relief items directly to the inmates who need them;
4. Coordinate various Catholic groups that visit prison to ensure effective service delivery;
5. Facilitate inmates' messages to their relations, friends and lawyers, give transport and feeding money to released prisoners;
6. Visit to Hospital when necessary to monitor the medical care of admitted sick inmates;
7. Organize and attend meetings as scheduled and upon invitation.



Mr Lekenj John from Cameroun and Mr Ismailah Ogundare from Ikire, Osun state both released on Amnesty by Acting Chief Judge of Oyo State.

Civil Peace Service: Supporting Local Capacities for Peace

In many parts of the world, private "armies" are used to fight for political, economic, ethnic or religious interests. Combatants are often recruited from among the poor, less privileged and desperate youths. The increasing violent aggression affects all parts of a society. There is the need to act – to create a culture of peace instead of violence. Although peace and development have always been seen as connected, development work does not automatically advance the cause of peace. To achieve this, specific input is needed in the crucial area of peace building.

To strengthen local capacities for peace, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) started in 1999 with the programme 'Civil Peace Service' (CPS). The key idea is to help prevent hatred and violence and facilitate understanding. The aim of the CPS is to support measures by local partner organisations in different countries, which

- seek to prevent violent conflicts from erupting (crisis prevention)
- help strengthen peaceful conflict resolution (mitigating violence)
- contribute - by developing structures to promote peace after conflicts - towards securing peace in the long term (peace building)

When conflicts erupt into violence this does not occur as the result of one single "cause", but rather, as a consequence of very varied factors interacting. The tasks carried out and approaches used by the Civil Peace Service are similarly varied:

- handling post-conflict trauma
- training in conflict management
- reintegration measures for refugees from civil war or for ex-combatants
- human rights work and protective accompaniment for human rights activists
- managing conflicts over land
- education and cultural work/peace education
- developing municipal structures for crisis prevention
- information work and networking

Till today hundreds of CPS-projects have been established in South America, Africa, South East Asia, The Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Since 2004, JDPC Ibadan is hosting one of the CPS-projects, in partnership with the German Association for Development Cooperation AGEH.



Group exercise during the Youth Peace Camp in Port Harcourt

The Civil Peace Service Project is an integral part of the Democracy & Human Rights Programme of JDPC Ibadan. The CPS-Project consists of 4 key areas of operation:

1. Peace Journalism
2. Peace Education in Secondary Schools
3. Inter-religious Co-operation and Dialogue
4. Capacity Building & Enlightenment Programmes

Peace Journalism

In partnership with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and in co-operation with the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ) we are training journalists and lecturers on a fairer, broader and more accurate way to report conflicts. The training includes basic understanding of Conflict, Violence and Peace, reflections on often done mistakes of the Media reporting conflicts, tools for analyzing conflicts, a guideline for Peace Journalism and how far the Media can act as a mediator, Gender and the Mainstream Media, skills for interviewing traumatized persons, Freedom of Expression and reporting Godfatherism. The trained participants become part of a Peace Journalism Forum, organized by the NUJ, which organizes public discourses on the role of the media in local and national conflicts. So far we were able to train journalists and lecturers from 18 Nigerian states: Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Kano, Plateau, Zamfara, Kaduna, Katsina, Jigawa, Bayelsa, Rivers, Delta, Enugu, Imo, Cross River, Ondo, Ekiti and Edo State.

We are also training undergraduate and post-graduate students of Communication and Language Arts in the University of Ibadan and future journalists in the International Institute of Journalism, Ibadan. The one-semester course has been included in the curriculum of both institutions.

Peace Education in Secondary Schools

Approved by the Commissioner for Education Oyo State we train selected students and teachers from Secondary Schools. The training has different stages. The first stage is a 4-day Peace Education workshop where dealing with conflicts, violence, anger, prejudices and stereotypes are discussed, as well as corruption, child abuse, violence against women and other crosscutting issues. After this, the participants are invited to form a peace club in their school. Members of the club will mediate in intra- and inter-school conflicts. The Peace Club will get more training on 'Human Rights', 'Civic Education', and 'Illegal Migration to Europe' and 'Inter-religious cooperation'. The clubs will be invited to take part in drama and essay-writing competitions that we organize four times a year on International Days of the United Nations. Finally, campaigns are organized in the partner-schools on Human Rights issues. So far we have reached out to 35 public and 5 private secondary schools in Oyo and Osun States.

Inter-religious Co-operation and Dialogue

Bearing in mind the regular outbreak of religiously coloured violence, we try to enhance Muslim-Christian dialogue in the South-West of Nigeria. A strong relationship with the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, University of Ibadan, has been established. We organize an annual conference to foster dialogue and understanding between representatives of the two religions. The presented papers, speeches and discussions and the large media attention of the conferences make them a strong symbol of peace.

Capacity Building and Enlightenment Programmes

Here we build the capacity of present and future Religious and Community Leaders in 'Conflict Transformation', 'Peace-building' and 'Project Development'.

We have created a network of 40 local Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Development Associations (CDAs) and are training members on Community Conflict Management. More than 200 Catholic priests, sisters and seminarians were trained on peace-building, conflict transformation, as well as on how to design a project. Mission Sisters of the Holy Rosary Convent were prepared for their peace-building mission in Sierra Leone. Peace Film Shows were organized at the University of Ibadan, the Polytechnics, Ibadan and during other youth gatherings.

The Civil Peace Service project in Ibadan is a pilot project. The different outcomes of the project are promising. Therefore plans exist to further expand the Civil Peace Service to other parts of Nigeria in 2009.

Investing in peace and crisis prevention is cheaper than the cure of violence. It is better to invest in peace building than military equipment.

Civil Peace Service aims to build sustainable local capacities for peace. The impact may not be felt immediately, but the planted seeds will grow and one day bear fruits.



Peace Journalism Workshop for Journalists from Edo, Ekiti and Ondo State in Akure

Insight - Nigeria does not need rebranding

Father Anthony A. Akinwale, O.P.

On January 20, 2009, at Washington, DC, the whole world saw democracy on display, in all its splendor. In that celebratory expression of a people's freedom, the centre of attraction was not Barack Obama but what his election and inauguration as 44th President of the United States of America stood for.

An election had taken place. It was very well organized. The two main candidates did not for once take the people for granted. Barack Obama worked very hard to be elected. He had no godfathers to rig the elections for him. John McCain did not wait for an incumbent President or Party Chairman to speak for him at any campaign rally. Both candidates knew that the outcome of the election was not going to be decided in an abracadabra fashion. It was not to be determined by gun or machete wielding thugs snatching ballot boxes. It was not to be decided by tons of amala and ewedu or gbegiri soup consumed by party faithful. It was not going to be decided by bribing voters with some money. It was not going to be decided by a mathematical metamorphosis—the brazen alteration of figures—which makes losers victors and victors losers. The outcome of the elections was to be decided by the people. Occupancy of the White House depends on the outcome of a system designed and operated to enable, not to disable, the electorate. So the two candidates took their time to explain to Americans what they stood for and what they intended to do in office. They both took part in televised debates, opportunities to articulate their positions, opportunities for the American people to assess the two candidates.

Beyond all the jubilation by Nigerians and Africans, we must not fail to ask ourselves soul-searching questions: why is our system—our electoral system—negatively different? Why does our system fail us? If what we are hearing is true, why and how did we arrive at a situation where one man chose, anointed and imposed a president on 140 million people? Why is it that, in America, a member of a minority ethnic group can become President, whereas in Nigeria, a member of a minority ethnic group cannot become a state governor? Why do we end up with mediocre in government? Who are those afraid of free and fair elections in this country and why?

In two years, we shall be talking of another election. Already, a tradition is being set whereby every election is worse than the preceding one. We must clean up our acts for the sake of our children and for the sake of our children's children. But instead of cleaning up our acts we continue to manifest an uncanny ability to deceive and console ourselves at the same time. Such is the case with the new notion in motion. They call it “rebranding” Nigeria.

Somebody wants a good image for Nigeria. We were once described by American General Colin Powel as a nation of marvelous scammers. Many Nigerians are in jail in Europe and North America. Many Nigerians are said to be on death row in countries of the Far East. The possession and presentation of a Nigerian passport ring bells of caution at immigrations desks around the world. It

seems every Nigerian is seen as a criminal until he or she proves otherwise. And in the name of wanting foreigners to respect us, the new thing is “rebranding” Nigeria. What does rebranding Nigeria mean? We have no good image at this point in time. And not even government propaganda will change that. Education, electricity, security and transportation—four critical areas in need of urgent and competent intervention—are being micromanaged. Funds that will be needed to fix these sectors will now be spent on the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, the Voice of Nigeria, and the Nigerian Television Authority—propaganda organs of successive Nigerian governments—in what many Nigerians rightly or wrongly perceive as a gigantic exercise in deception. Is rebranding Nigeria what will give jobs to our millions of unemployed and underemployed? Is it fair to use Nigeria's money for this project?

This country does not need rebranding. She needs reinvention. She needs a radical spiritual and moral transformation. You cannot rebrand a bad product. We would be selling a fake product to the world if we were to rebrand Nigeria. That is why it is a curious paradox that this “rebranding” initiative is coming from someone many—not all Nigerians—believed was fighting zealously for an end to the sale of fake products in this country. It would amount to telling the world a lie if we were to rebrand Nigeria. That is why we must transform and not rebrand Nigeria.

To reinvent Nigeria means we would have to work to build a new Nigeria. The old Nigeria needs to give way—the Nigeria of falsehood, of arrogance of government, of imperial but visionless politics by men and women of vanity. The enormity of this task of transformation and reinvention is such that it may not be accomplished tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. It is not a sprint but a marathon. But the process must begin now with profound attitudinal changes on the part of the leaders and the led. Inordinate is our ambition to be a nation respected by other nations when we are not prepared to mend our ways. We simply want to tell the world what we are not.

Let us begin with education. For we must rebuild the intellect and character of the Nigerian so that we can rebuild our infrastructure. It is not just when Nigeria's money is stolen by a government official that the law is broken. The law is broken when a Nigerian obstructs traffic with impunity. You cannot and you ought not to rebrand a country where lawlessness by the leaders and the led has become a national pastime. This country has to do away with policies in the education sector that mortgage the future of our children because of an inflexibility rooted in a discredited past of military dictatorship. For now, the actualization of the exquisite potentials of a beautiful and enterprising people is impeded by inflexible policies. Our education, as it is now, will not allow us to meet the ever changing needs and demands of the age, and the whole world is leaving us behind.

The first thing visitors see when they visit our country is the airport or border post through which they enter. These airports are in various states of disrepair. Things as basic as toilet facilities and comfortable baggage collection cannot be taken for granted. Twice, in January 2007 and in February 2009, I needed to use the restroom at the Nnamdi Azikiwe

International Airport in Abuja, our federal capital city. I was told the facilities were not functioning. Even toilet facilities at the new domestic terminal in Lagos, Nigeria's capital city of commerce, are becoming problematic. The men and women at the check-in desks and ticket counters of our airlines are neither friendly nor polite. It has not yet occurred to those who provide goods and services in our land that the customer is actually doing them a favour by patronizing their shops or companies. That is the reinvention we should be talking about, not rebranding.

Our roads cannot be rebranded, they need to be reinvented and reconstructed. No street lights, no traffic lights, no drainage, no sidewalk for pedestrians, only a thin layer of coal tar easily washed away by the first downpour of the rainy season. And someone is talking of rebranding Nigeria! You rebrand what is good to make it better. What is bad cannot be rebranded. It cannot be made better. Better is the comparative of good. What is to be rebranded in a Nigeria of disgraceful bouts of power outage?

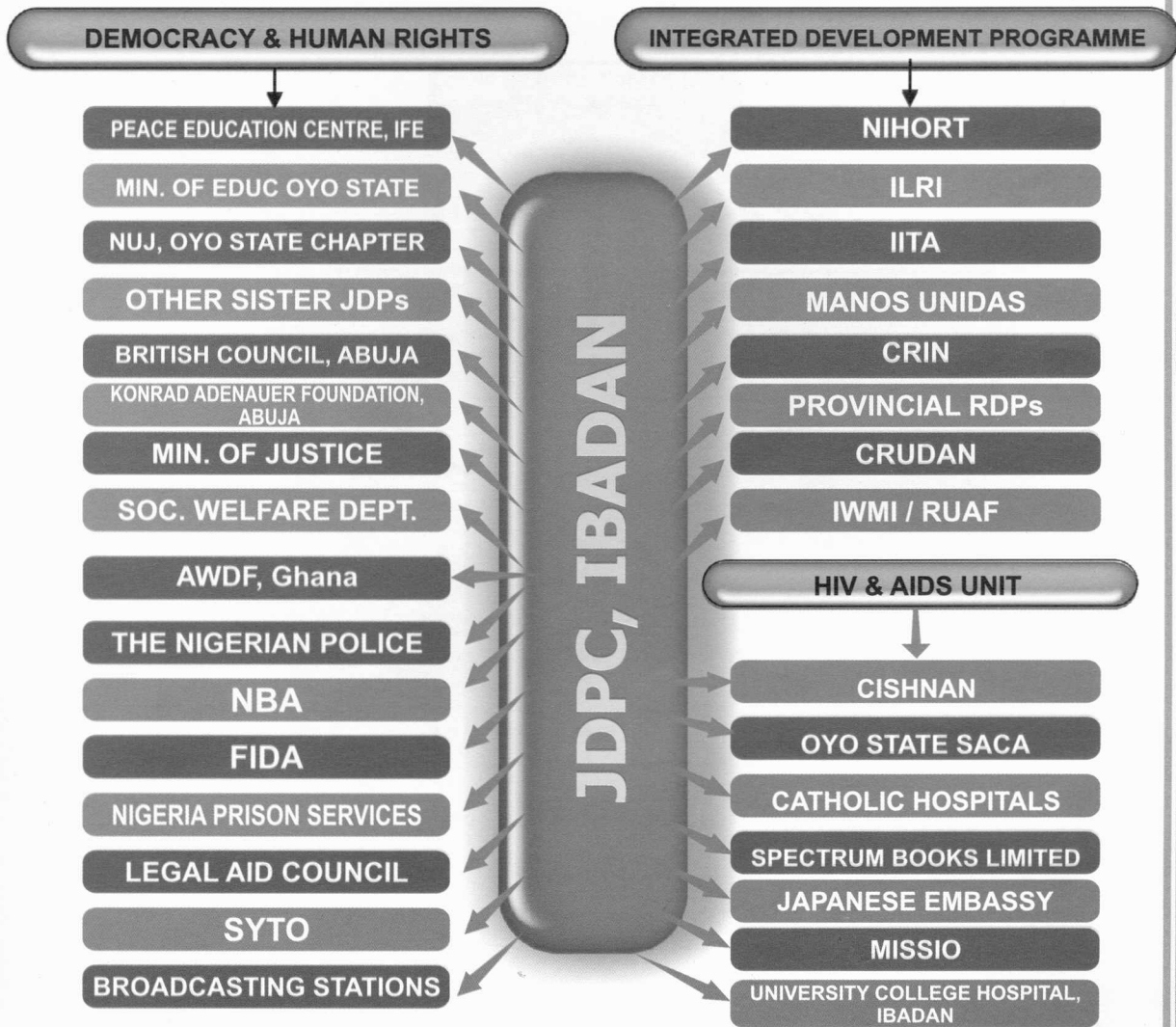
To reinvent Nigeria, we must do away with an electoral system that has become a security risk, a time bomb that can explode at any time. It muffles the voice of the people by aiding and abetting election rigging. We must do away with security agencies who protect those who threaten our security and with a judicial system that is rarely on the side of justice.

And if we ever want an Obama, we must do away with the policy of asking the Nigerian to indicate his or her state of origin when forms are filled. These days, even before you obtain a hospital card in a teaching hospital, you are asked to state your local government of origin. What matters is not the fact that you are a Nigerian citizen. What matters is your state of origin. In gross violation of the Constitution of Nigeria, government agencies discriminate against citizens of Nigeria.

The transformation of Nigeria calls for leaders who will inspire, not leaders who will demoralize; leaders who are intellectually sound, not leaders who are intellectually lazy; leaders who are focused, not leaders given to frivolities; leaders of proven competence, not leaders who are clueless. The much needed reinvention of Nigeria calls for leaders who see governance as a sacred covenant and a serious commitment to service of the common good.

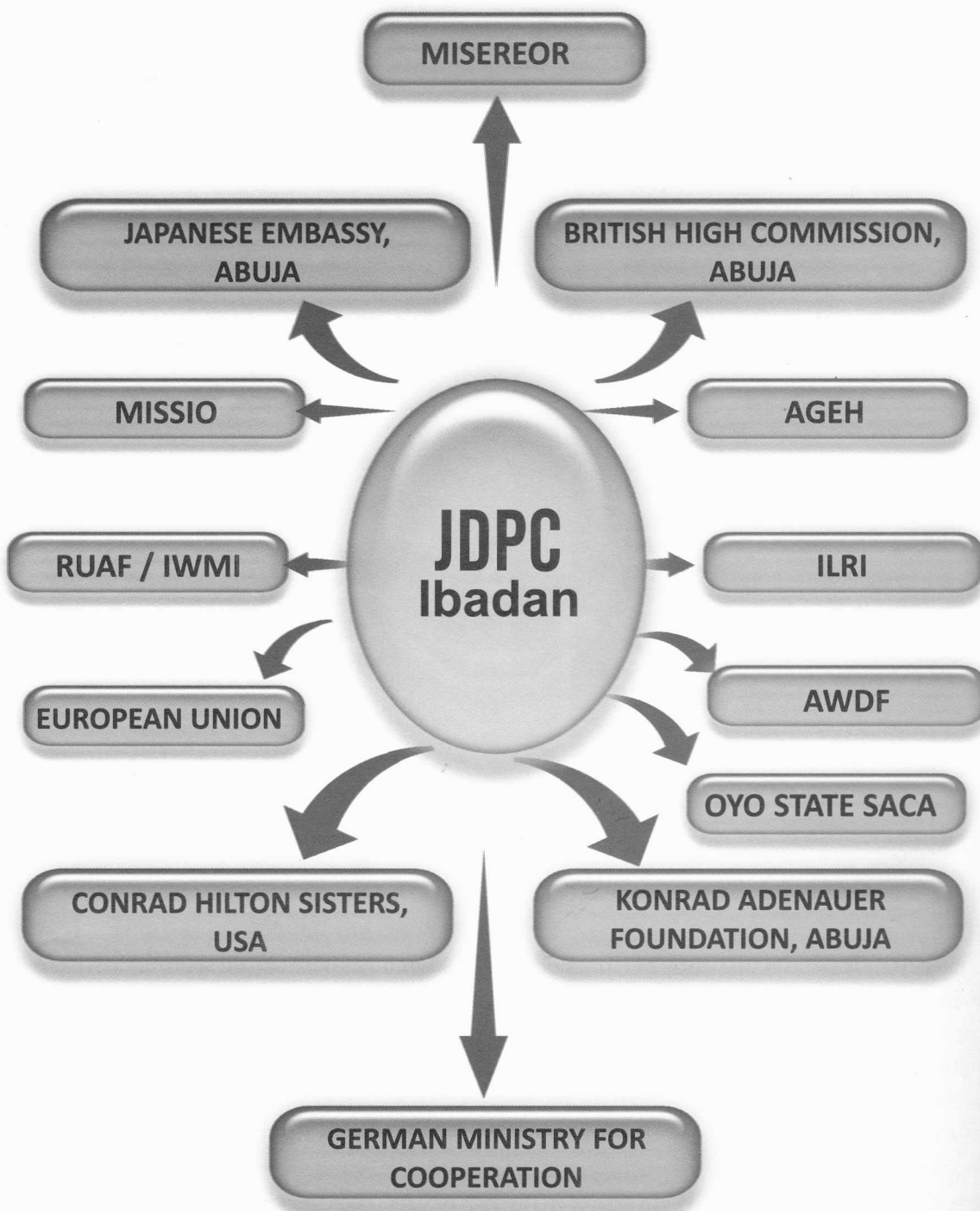
In the midst of the pomp and pageantry of President Obama's inauguration, there was another star attraction. Eight-year old Sasha, the new President's younger daughter, was playing away in a childlike innocence that called us back to our own innocence so that we all can build a world in which the dignity of every human person is respected. Sasha Obama was teaching the world that democracy is not about the leaders. It is about protection and promotion of the dignity of every human person from the womb to the tomb. It is for this purpose that leaders are chosen.

Networking Partners



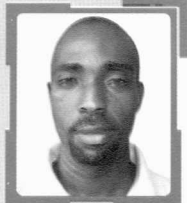
NOTE:

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) **RDP s**- Rural Development Programmes (7) **NUJ** - Nigeria Union of Journalists (8) **JDPs** - Justice, Development and Peace (9) **AWDF** - African Women Development Fund (10) **FIDA**- International Federation of Women Lawyers (11) **SYTO** - Student and Youth Travel Organisation (12) **CISHNAN** - Civil Societies on HIV and AIDS in Nigeria (13) **SACA** -State Action Committee on AIDS (14) **IWMI** - International Water Management Institute (15) **RUAF** - Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture & Food Security

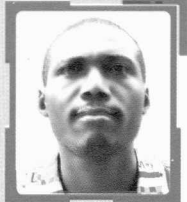


New members of Staff

New members of Staff



Akhimien Emmanuel joined the commission as a Rural Development & Extension officer. He holds a bachelor degree in Agricultural Extension and Rural Development.



Ajayi Damilola holds a bachelor degree in law and joined the legal aid department of the commission as a legal aid officer II.



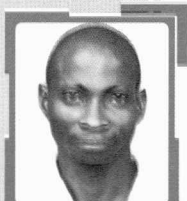
Adeniran Kikelomo works as Programme Officer II in the women and Child's Right Unit of the Commission.



Idowu Adedoyin Sunday is a master degree holder in Peace & Conflict Studies; he joined the Democracy and Human Right units of the commission as a programme officer II.



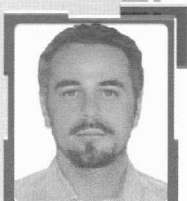
Ilori Adebola Oluwabusayomi joined the organization in February as a rural development & Extension officer. She holds a degree in Agronomy



Ogunrinde Oludayo joined the IDP Department of the commission as a development officer IV. He holds a HND certificate in Animals Health Technology.



Oyanameh Glory Omoti joined the commission as a front desk officer.



Ulrich Thum works now in Civil Peace Unit as a Civil Peace Advisor, he holds a Master degree in Peace and Security Studies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2008



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 on pages 57 to 69 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on page 57.

Respective responsibilities of Legal holder and auditors

A stated in note 12, 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 12 give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Commission as at 31 December, 2008 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
30 March, 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.

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.

Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2008

	Notes	2008		2007	
		N	N	N	N
Fixed assets	1		88,309,258		84,726,362
Investment	3		11,513,765		8,927,533
Net Current Asset:					
Net Current:					
Stock	4	25,200		25,200	
Debtors	5	4,660		-	
Bank and cash	7	3,005,423		7,836,416	
		3,035,283		7,861,616	
less: Current Liabilities					
Creditor	6	178,630		900,000	
178630			2,856,653		6,961,616
			102,679,676		100,615,511
Financed by:					
Accumulated funds			71,922,661		70,099,583
Valuation Surplus			28,692,850		28,692,850
Surplus for the year			2,064,165		1,823,078
			102,679,676		100,615,511



REV. Fr. Ezekiel Ade Owoeye JP

Accounting policies of page 57 and notes on pages 61 to 67 form part of these financial statements.

Financial Statements

	Notes	2008		2007	
Income		N	N	N	N
Foreign / Local Grant	2.1		39,273,566		44,792,510
Independent Donors	2.2		106,475		44,550
Income Generated	2.3		3,710,797		3,780,759
Local Contribution	2.4		15,899,668		9,674,212
			58,990,506		58,292,031
Expenditure					
Programme Cost	8	25,846,094		29,709,192	
Personnel Cost	9	15,383,511		12,488,925	
Administrative Cost	10	4,620,088		6,468,464	
Transportation	11	3,954,619		2,269,677	
Depreciation	1	7,122,029		5,532,695	
			56,926,341		56,468,953
			2,064,165		1,823,078

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31st December, 2008

59

Accounting policies of page 57 and notes on pages 61 to 67 form part of these financial statements.

Financial Statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the Year Ended 31st December, 2008

	2008		2007	
	N	N	N	N
Excess of income over expenditure		2,064,165		1,823,078
Adjustment for:		-		
Depreciation		7,122,029		5,532,695
Valuation Surplus		-		-
(Profit) / loss on disposal of fixed asset		14,400		(331,839)
Operating income before working capital changes		9,200,594		7,023,934
Stock		-		-
Debtor	(4,660)			
Creditors	(721,370)	(726,030)	(1,140,000)	(1,140,000)
Cash generated from operation		8,474,564		5,883,934
Cash flow from investing activities				
Acquisition of fixed asset	(10,739,325)		(10,633,104)	
Sales of asset	20,000		650,000	
Partial disposal of shares / Investment	900,000		1,405,339.00	
Investment	(3,486,232)		(3,421,283)	
		(13,305,557)	-	(11,999,048)
		(4,830,993)		(6,115,114)
Cash flow from financing activities		-		-
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		(4,830,993)		(6,115,114)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		7,836,416		13,951,530
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		<u>3,005,423</u>		<u>7,836,416</u>
Represented by:				
Cash and bank balances		3,005,423		7,836,416

Financial Statements

1. FIXED ASSETS		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
COST									
	Balance at 1 January, 2008	70,524,408	1,457,182	11,416,000	1,239,542	10,190,435	584,000	4,943,775	100,355,342
	Additions	1,452,490	889,895	3,950,000	-	4,296,723	89,950	60,267	10,739,325
	Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(86,000)	-	(86,000)
	At 31 December, 2008	71,976,898	2,347,077	15,366,000	1,239,542	14,487,158	587,950	5,004,042	111,008,667
Depreciation									
	At 1 January, 2008	2,312,143	625,633	5,729,800	580,917	4,127,230	397,600	1,855,656	15,628,979
	For the year	719,768	352,062	3,073,200	185,931	2,173,074	117,590	500,404	7,122,029
	Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(51,600)	-	(51,600)
	At 31 December, 2008	3,031,911	977,695	8,803,000	766,848	6,300,304	463,590	2,356,060	22,699,408
Net book value									
	At 31 December, 2008	68,944,987	1,369,382	6,563,000	472,694	8,186,854	124,360	2,647,982	88,309,258
	At 31 December, 2007	68,212,265	831,549	5,686,200	658,625	6,063,205	186,400	3,088,119	84,726,362

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements

2 SCHEDULE OF INCOME			
2.1 Foreign / local grant to Projects:		2008	2007
		N	N
Misereor		13,678,500	22,834,000
Missio		-	2,550,000
European Union		-	-
British High Commision, Abuja		4,447,550	-
ILRI		1,565,935	-
Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria, Abuja		-	600,000
Manos Unidas		-	6,335,507
BMZ GERMAN ministry for Co-operation		9,573,000	5,322,265
Oyo State (State Action Committee Against HIV/AIDS)		-	366,800
Konrad Adanauer Foundation, Abuja		7,133,581	4,375,338
RUAF / IWMI		2,875,000	2,408,600
		39,273,566	44,792,510
2.2 Schedule of Donors			
Mr. Hans Nirschl		-	9,000
Catholic Women Organisation of Nigeria - Ibadan Archdiocese		16,475	22,800
Dr. Ajayi		90,000	-
Catholic Archdiocese of Cologne		-	12,750
		106,475	44,550

Financial Statements

2.3	Income Generated:		
	Consultancy Services:		
	Holy Rosary sisters	200,000	350,000
	Marist Brother of Nigeria,	-	80,000
	International Institute of Journalism, Ibadan	12,500	18,800
	JDPC - Abuja Province	-	69,800
	Diocesan Development Service Idah	80,000.00	-
	Legal Services	30,000.00	-
	Training & workshops	38,700.00	-
	Library Registration Fee /sales	-	11,700
	Hall Rentage	-	120,000
	Farm Income	154,500	67,700
	Disposal of asset	20,000	221,500
	Shares Dividend	12,151	-
	Net Proceed of shares disposal / (Loss on assets disposed)	(14,400)	110,339
	Net Investment Income	3,156,790	2,680,020
	Other Income	20,556	50,900
		3,710,797	3,780,759
2.4	Local Contribution		
	Catholic Archdioceses of Ibadan – Lenten Offering / Annual Grant for Prison Apostolate	827,906	613,880
	Sundry Local Contribution	15,071,762	9,060,332
		15,899,668	9,674,212

Financial Statements

3	Investment		
	Micro Credit	8,156,790	5,900,000
	Zenith Bank Plc Share	1,335,692	1,006,250
	Oceanic Bank Plc Share	1,650,000	1,650,000
	First Bank Nigeria Plc Share	371,283	371,283
		11,513,765	8,927,533
4	Stock		
	Pigs	25,200	25,200
		25,200	25,200
5	Debtor		
	VINAL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	4,660	
		4,660	-
6	Creditor		
	Oluyoro Catholic Hospital(Staff Medical Bill)	78,630.00	-
	Audit Fee	100,000.00	
	Micro-Credit (Conference Chairs)		900,000
		178,630	900,000
7	Bank and cash balances	3,005,423	7,836,416

Financial Statements

8	Programme Cost		
	Tools Disposable Instruments Working Capital	272,168	563,000
	Consulting Services	2,234,246	1,289,504
	Courses, Seminar, & Workshop	2,770,920	11,292,820
	Capacity building & leadership Training	5,262,994	4,667,611
	Monitoring/Evaluation	82,080	89,350
	Social Fund: Inmates Feeding, Clothing, Water, Emergency Relief	4,156,325	1,247,893
	Publication	1,270,000	1,295,463
	Revolving Fund	2,919,505	1,210,000
	Election Observation and Monitoring: Mobilisation, Training	-	3,656,000
	Lenten Offering: Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria(2007)	115,581	82,776
	Follow – Up	247,470	423,950
	Meetings	249,200	76,500
	IEC Material	930,000	2,505,250
	Enlightenment campaign	2,149,000	118,208
	Exchange of Experience	-	-
	Radio Programme	3,059,605	1,082,367
	Documentation	127,000	108,500
		25,846,094	29,709,192
9	Personnel Cost		
	Salaries and Wages	14,835,925	11,259,379
	Staff Training	413,696	17,500
	Medical allowance	133,890	125,380
	Subsidies for Local Animators	-	1,086,666
		15,383,511	12,488,925

Financial Statements

10	Administrative Cost		
	Office Overhead Cost	1,784,241	842,834
	Stationery	50,000	414,000
	Recurrent Office Expenses	941,537	434,142
	House rent/variable Expenses	1,040,856	2,033,121
	Professional Charges	400,000	300,000
	Audit fee	100,000	70,000
	Bank Charges and Commission	214,102	602,120
	Office Utilities	89,352	1,557,172
	Water, Energy etc	-	215,075
		4,620,088	6,468,464
11	Transportation		
	Vehicle operation & maintenance	2,871,409	1,456,647
	Travelling Cost	248,290	369,170
	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	398,670	244,940
	Insurance	436,250	198,920
		3,954,619	2,269,677

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 2008 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.

Financial Statements

FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY - BALANCE SHEET

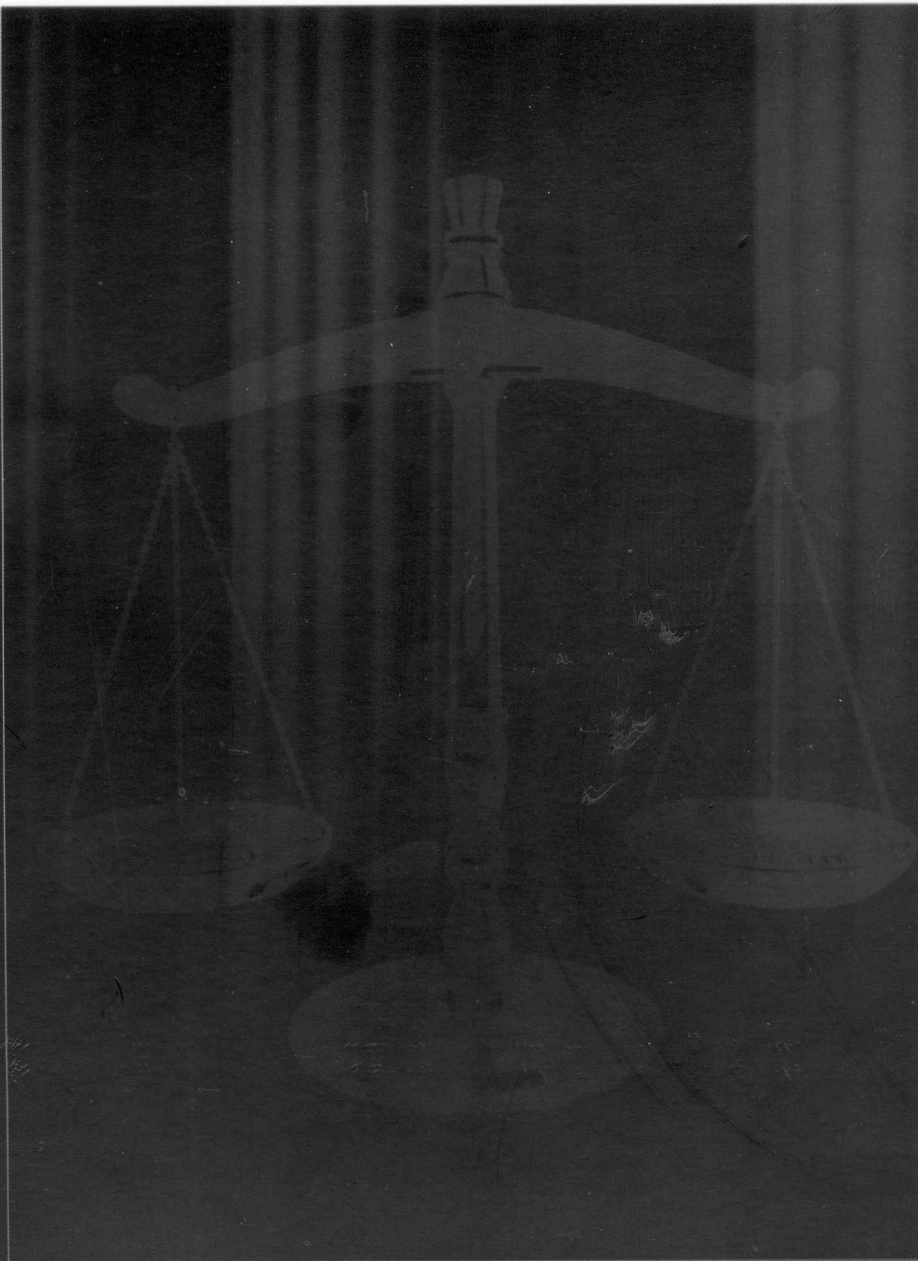
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	N	N	N	N	N
Fixed assets	88,309,258	84,726,362	80,504,453	71,843,271	47,862,104
Investment	11,513,765	8,927,533	6,351,250	4,500,000	4,500,000
Current Asset					
Stock	25,200	25,200	25,200	620,000	-
Debtors	4,660	-	-	358,874	-
Bank and cash	3,005,423	7,836,416	13,951,530	10,530,519	2,615,198
Total Asset	102,858,306	101,515,511	100,832,433	87,852,664	54,977,302
Liabilities (falling due within the one year)					
Creditor	178,630	900,000	2,040,000	-	-
Net Asset	102,679,676	100,615,511	98,792,433	87,852,664	54,977,302
Financed by:					
Accumulated funds	71,922,661	70,099,583	59,159,814	54,977,302	49,391,567
Valuation Surplus	28,692,850	28,692,850	28,692,850	28,692,850	-
Surplus for the year	2,064,165	1,823,078	10,939,769	4,182,512	5,585,735
	102,679,675	100,615,511	98,792,433	87,852,664	54,977,302

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Income	N	N	N	N	N
Foreign / Local Grant	39,273,566	44,792,510	41,282,512	24,917,050	23,917,635
Independent Donors	106,475	44,550	877,700	993,756	-
Income Generated	3,710,797	3,780,759	2,790,678	1,171,992	330,500
Local Contribution	15,899,668	9,674,212	7,408,972	2,849,097	2,767,047
	58,990,506	58,292,031	52,359,862	29,931,895	27,015,182
Expenditure					
Programme Cost	25,846,094	29,709,192	18,322,921	10,020,712	8,911,871
Personnel Cost	15,383,511	12,488,925	10,652,358	6,326,938	5,891,737
Administrative Cost	4,620,088	6,468,464	4,764,985	3,257,002	2,739,737
Transportation	3,954,619	2,269,677	3,145,029	2,525,108	1,265,140
Depreciation	7,122,029	5,532,695	4,534,800	3,619,623	2,620,962
	56,926,340	56,468,953	41,420,093	25,749,383	21,429,447
Surplus for the year	2,064,165	1,823,078	10,939,769	4,182,512	5,585,735

JUST A REMINDER!

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were developed out of the eight chapters of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000. The eight goals and 21 targets include

1. **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
 - Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.
 - Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.
 - Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
2. **Achieve universal primary education**
 - Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
3. **Promote gender equality and empower women**
 - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.
4. **Reduce child mortality**
 - Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.
5. **Improve maternal health**
 - Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.
 - Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.
6. **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases**
 - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
 - Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.
 - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
7. **Ensure environmental sustainability**
 - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources.
8. **Develop a global partnership for development**
 - Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.
 - Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (for more information see the entry on water supply).
 - By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers.
 - Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally.
 - Address the special needs of the least developed countries. This includes tariff and quota free access for their exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction.
 - Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States.
 - Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
 - In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
 - In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.



If you want PEACE, work for JUSTICE-Paul VI