

# JOINT CIVIL PEACE SERVICE (CPS) MANO RIVER WORKSHOP

ON

NOVEMBER 29<sup>th</sup> – DECEMBER 2<sup>ND</sup> 2016

AT

THE HILL VALLEY HOTEL



**REPORTING: ELIZABETH KAMARA**

## *Introduction*

It was a particular pleasure for the Mobile team and the Bread for the World colleagues from Berlin to return to Freetown for the 2016 CPS network workshop.

The work was very fruitful and on the basis of a participatory context analysis the focus was directed towards youth and violence as a very disturbing factor to be reckoned within both countries, as well as the role of peace workers in the pre-election situation both countries find themselves in.

First steps on action research concerning youth were taken and commitments made towards enhancing capacities in this field and launching work in different regions.

The principles on election work developed in 2011 were revised, corrected and enriched and steps taken to make use of them in the coming months.

Outcome orientation is a buzz word but behind it can be found a useful and necessary exercise to better understand what changes we contribute to intentionally and unintentionally. The improvement of our reporting systems and contents is strongly linked to this.

The social evening allowed getting together in a lighter mood and exchanging among each other as well as with guests from the Cameroon CPS network who were in town for another meeting.

A big thank you goes to all participants joining in so actively, the national coordinators and the SLADEA team preparing and organizing splendidly, the diligent rapporteur and her aide, and our departing colleague Marcelo Trautmann from Berlin who deserves the title of first class energy provider with his inventive exercises.

We look forward to the progress the network and its members will make in 2017 and send you all Season's Greetings from Yaoundé and Toulouse.

*Flaubert Djateng*

*Christiane Kayser*

*December 2016*

# Joint CPS Network Mano River Workshop

November 2016

Venue: Hill Valley Hotel, Freetown

## Workshop Objectives:

- Exchanging on the situation in and around CPS in Mano River with a special focus on the preparation of elections and its impact on peace work.
- Youth and violence: how can the network and its members deal with this?
- Capacity building on action research.
- Improving outcome orientation knowledge and our communication/reporting.

## Tuesday 29/11/2016

9 to 10 am	Opening Prayers  Introduction of participants  Presentation of agenda and logistics (feedback group, energizer, time-keeper, social evening group)
10 am to 1 pm	<b>Context analysis</b>  (Fish bowl, 4 groups)  Chose a symbol to represent your context
1 pm	Lunch break
2 pm	Context analysis continued
3.30 pm	Marketplace on activities and outcomes
5 pm	End of session

## Wednesday 30/11/2016

9 am	Morning prayers  <b>Elections/ Youth and violence</b>  Introduction into the two main topics and debate  Elections: inputs by CCSL, LCC
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Our principles from 2011 and lessons learned

Experiences from the field

Youth and violence: input by Sheku Kamara

Description of the phenomenon

(brainstorming)

Case study: the research from Cameroon

Action research on youth and violence

1 to 2 pm

Lunch

2 pm

Working groups on the two topics

Plenary on working group results (what is happening and why?)

5 pm

End of session

#### **Thursday 1/12/2016**

9 am

Morning prayers

#### **Parallel sessions on Elections and Youth and Violence**

How can we act? What is our role? What are the important steps as organisations and as a network?

2x2 working groups

Objectives:

- Have finalized election principles and how we commit to use them
- Have a detailed plan with commitments on action research on youth and violence

12 am

Sharing the results per topic in the plenaries per topic to be summarised

1 pm

Lunch

2 pm

General plenary with the results on the two topics

Debate and decisions

3 pm

Open space: What are the outcomes of our peace work in Sierra Leone and Liberia?

4.30 pm

End of session

7 pm

Social evening

**Friday 2/12/2016**

9 am	Opening prayers
	<b>Outcome orientation and reporting</b>
	Inputs by the national coordinators
	Inputs by the Berlin team
	Methodological input by the Coordinators and the Mobile team
	Discussion
12.00	Group work by organisation on the outcome of their work:
1 pm	Lunch
2.30 pm	Flipchart market
	Plenary with feedback
3.30 pm	Next steps and evaluation
4.30 pm	Closing prayers and good-byes

Daily coffee and tea breaks (approx.. 11 am and 3.30 pm)

Facilitation: Flaubert Djateng, Christiane Kayser, Sheku Kamara, Adenike Cole, Lancedell Matthews

Reporting: Elizabeth Kamara with the support of Beatrice Sesay

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## **Overview**

The 2016 Mano River Civil Peace Service Network meeting drew participants from partner organisations in Sierra Leone and Liberia as well as representatives of BftW from Germany. The overarching objective was to reflect and share on the working context in the sub-region with a view to improving on our peacework.

The sharing started with an ‘open market’ where partner organisations displayed pieces of their work detailing their activities and interventions as well as products of their work.

Analyses of the political, socio-economic and cultural contexts in both countries brought to the fore some of the fundamental challenges, exacerbated by the sequels of the Ebola outbreak and globalisation.

Liberia and Sierra Leone having elections in 2017 and 2018 respectively, the meeting reflected on and sharpened the principles of operation on elections for CPS partner organisations developed in 2011. Partners signed up to the principles and they would guide partners as they anticipate various interventions to ensure peaceful elections in both countries.

Increasing youth violence in the two countries was discussed and believed to be mostly driven by unemployment, injustice and marginalization. Violent behaviours and manifestations include gangsterism and cliques, violence in schools and colleges during sports and cultism, drug abuse, election violence etc. Action research in this subject to include youths was proposed as a tool to deepen the understanding of the root causes and to be able to proffer remedial approaches.

Outcome orientation was introduced to participants. Differences between activity, output and outcome were pointed out. The emphasis was to improve on reporting, making reference to the intended effects and process indicators as stated in the recently approved project.



## **DAY ONE**

### **OPENING**

The Joint CPS Network, Mano River Workshop was held at the Hill Valley Hotel, Freetown. It started on 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 and ended on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2016.

#### **Prayers**

Mr. Abass J. Kamara and Mrs. Rebecca Bertsche led the gathering in Muslim and Christian prayers, respectively.

#### **Welcome Address**

Dr. Sheku Kamara warmly welcomed all present and observed that this was the second workshop that they have convened after the Ebola epidemic. He spoke about the fact that both Liberia and Sierra Leone are still reeling from the repercussions of their respective wars and the Ebola viral disease. Dr. Kamara also noted that the austerity situation has made life very difficult and challenging and he asked all present to discuss frankly, improve on their interventions and chart the way forward.

After thanking participants for being there in spite of the challenges, he called on Ms Marlies Roth, from the Berlin team to deliver her welcome address.

Ms Roth welcomed all present, on behalf of Bread for the World (BfdW). She introduced Mr. Manfred Rink one of the CPS coordinators from AGEH and intimated that Mr. Marcelo Trautmann will leave at the end of the year.

She also expressed her delight in attending the conference and asked Mr. Rink to make a welcome speech.

When he got to his feet, Mr. Rink registered his delight in participating in the conference. He told participants that the new CPS coordinator will be present the following day and apologized for his inability to stay throughout the duration of the workshop, since he had to attend another workshop. He noted that AGEH and BfdW, have had a wonderful cooperation in Sierra Leone, adding that: 'we have reached a level and professionalism. I am proud of this'.

At the request of Dr. Kamara, Mr. Lancedell Mathews, the CPS Coordinator in Liberia also welcomed the assembly and expressed his delight in being a part of the few days learning and sharing experience.

He noted that the coordination between BfdW and AGEH is wonderful and intimated that in spite of the challenges, they have learnt a lot. Mr. Mathews further asserted that he now has a better understanding of what peace means and pointed out that both Liberia and Sierra Leone will have elections in 2017 and 2018, respectively.

After his speech, participants introduced themselves, Mr. Trautmann was chosen as the energizer for the duration of the workshop, Ms Rebecca Hackstein and Mr. Santigie Sesay were chosen as the feedback team for the following day and the committee of organisers for the social team was set up.

### **Workshop Objectives**

Ms Christiane Kayser – shared the Workshop Objectives with the assembly (see p.i).

### **Context Analysis - Fish Bowl Method**

Before the commencement of the group work on context analysis, participants deliberated on the involvement or non-involvement of government officials at the workshop. Some asserted that the government should be present at these workshops, while others maintained that they are not key stakeholders at CPS workshops and therefore should not be present. Ms Kayser opined that CPS workshops are the open spaces where members can have open and frank discussions. She noted that later they can link up with government officials for them to step in.

Ms Kayser, who facilitated this session, asked participants to form themselves into four groups. Using the Fish Bowl Method, each group was asked to sit in the centre and discuss the economic, political and cultural issues that act as a threat to peace. After their fifteen minutes deliberations, the rest of the participants who had formed a wider circle around them were required to state in a sentence, what had surprised them or what they have found to be interesting or remarkable.

Group 1: The North of Sierra Leone.

During their discussions, participants from the North of Sierra Leone frankly discussed the following issues:

- Problems of unemployment and increase in the price of fuel, thereby creating economic hardship.
- A good number of companies have closed or scaled down.
- Violence and cultism on the rise.

- The case of a SS4 girl who allegedly died while being initiated into the Bundo Secret Society.
- Women are not eligible to be chiefs in the North.
- Women do a lot of hard labour in the north - they even sell coconut and logs.
- Ritual murder and kidnapping of children are going on in the north.
- The marginalization of women: women not allowed to own lands.
- When companies are given the land owned by the people it breeds bad blood.
- Youth violence – Politicians have a fan base or loyal groups who jump when they (the politicians) say so. These are known as the ‘friends of’. ‘Friends of’ politicians are manipulated by the politicians to create mayhem/to attack others.
- Rising fear/insecurity: In Makeni, people are afraid of walking close to the Wusum Masonic Temple for fear of being kidnapped. Others however refuted this statement and asserted that there is no concrete evidence that kidnapping/ritual murders take place at the Wusum Temple.
- Cultural issue triggers violence – Two years ago, some members of the society in the north were forcefully initiated into the Poro Society.

After the in-depth and open discussion, the people in the outer circle gave their views regarding what surprised or shocked them.

A good number of the participants were surprised that:

- Companies have closed or scaled down.
- A young girl lost her life when she was being initiated into the Bundo Society.
- In spite of the fact that the high-tension cable passes through Makeni, it is now experiencing blackouts.
- More youths are unemployed, regardless of the number of vocational training centres in the North.
- There is increasing fear, electricity problems fuelling the fear.
- In spite of the rich reservoir of natural resources that Sierra Leone can boast of, people still live in poverty.
- The context is driven more by people who do not work.
- Participants agreed that cultural practices cannot be abolished but adapted to the modern. They also held that companies often have an important role to play. In this vein, they agreed to tailor their advocacy to emphasize that they are not against investment, but against the manner in which the investment is done.



**Group 1 chose the *coconut* as a symbol to represent their context: a *coconut* that falls down will either nourish or kill someone.**

### **Group II: The South of Sierra Leone.**

Issues discussed by the participants in the group are captured below:

- Increase in the price of fuel.
- Unemployment – leading to stealing, armed robbery, violence.
- Violence in lower Gbangbatoke, leading to the arrest of the Senior Section Chief.
- Bo Garrie is also facing a serious threat: the cost of garrie is now very high.
- High cost of living.
- Some civil society organizations do not perform their roles and responsibilities with sincerity.
- SLPP has a violent youth following and they claim that the South has refused to be their stronghold.
- Projects in the South and East of the country have been abandoned.
- Major roads in the South and East of the country are nothing to write home about.
- People feel abandoned, left out, pushed to the extreme – there is a potential for a backlash.
- A lot of grievances: last electoral vote not counted in Kailahun.
- Economic hardship.
- Political divide – Ruling Party versus the opposition.
- Political camps – the issue of ‘friends-of’ certain politicians.
- Tension in Pujehun over the community land given to a company operating there.
- Salary remains the same but the cost of living is very high
- It is very expensive to transport goods from Freetown to the South or East.

- A lot of youths have now turned to ‘okada’ riding.
- There are lots of cliques – this is a potential for violence.
- Rights are being trampled on.
- There is a lot of land grabbing going on.
- SLADEA has stepped in the gap to organize literacy classes.
- The South has been deprived. Electricity and good roads are a great challenge.
- A whole chiefdom was given to a company to farm. When the chief died, they had nowhere to bury him.
- Political polarization: there may be polarization of basic services.
- So-called notion of strongholds: this is really dangerous. During the reign of the SLPP, Makeni was the darkest city in Sierra Leone, now the South too is very dark.
- The elite should change their mindsets. A lot of them vote along regional or tribal lines.

After the group discussion those participants in the outer circle then came out with the issues that surprised them or that they found strange or remarkable.

Most of them were surprised that:

- People feel abandoned. As a Liberian participant pointed out: ‘In Liberia, we say Monrovia is not Liberia’. This is a potential for conflict.
- Top government officials are removed from office at will.
- Though Bo Garrie is produced in the South-East, it is very expensive there.
- People do not even have a parcel of land where they can bury their dead.
- There is so much talk about freedom and yet the rights of people are trampled upon.
- The entire vote was not counted in Kailahun. This is a threat to peace.
- People have become strangers in their own land.
- Some people up-country have to walk long distances to gather firewood.
- The South is underdeveloped: Sierra Rutile has been there for about thirty-four years, yet there is no road to Gbangbtoke.

Participants agreed that what they found most worrying was the fact that:

- The problems highlighted by this group were almost the same as those highlighted by the first group.
- Since 1987, this is the first record where the split in the society is so strong. That, together with the economic situation, raises a red flag.
- Secret killings are going on.

- Campism or ‘friends of’ politicians is rife.
- Cost of living is so high and things are so difficult that some people go without food for the day and there is no electricity.
- There is no good road from Kenema to Pendembu or from Kenema to Kono.
- People have freedom of speech, but not freedom after speech.
- The students were not given permission to stage a protest and a young lady, Theresa was detained when she forwarded a whatsapp message.

The assembly agreed that as CSOs they can address unemployment by giving support in terms of skills acquisition. They agreed that an enabling society should first of all be created. Furthermore, they pointed out that they work with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and believe that the government or political parties should focus on National cohesion and equitable distribution of social services. The need to have competent people in leadership positions, rather than people that are placed in leadership positions along political or tribal lines was stressed.

**Group II chose the *melon* as a symbol of their context. This symbol demonstrates that things are not what they appear. The *melon* is green on the outside, but red inside.**

### **Group III: The Freetown Group**

The issues discussed have been recorded thus:

- Violence is on the rise: Note the violence that erupted after the sports meeting organized by the Methodist Girls High School (MGHS). This is a threat to peace.
- Terror amongst citizens, huge sense of political intolerance, clamp down on some media houses, and the detention of journalists.
- Killing on the rise: The minister of Internal Affairs cleaned the guillotine and a mock execution was televised. This led to a halt in the killings.
- People wished to protest when the Vice President of the country was removed from office, but they were not granted permission to do so. Neither were they granted permission to protest for the hiking of the fuel price. This is a violation of human rights and a recipe for violence.
- Substance abuse is also rife. This is also a threat to peace.
- There is a clamp down on social media. For example the minute paper that was published and the arrest of the student, Theresa, for forwarding something on whatsapp.

- There is a 15% GST imposed on every single booth during the festival at the National Stadium. This means that people will hardly make any profit at the end of the programme.
- Sierra Leoneans do not want to step on toes. The government does not care and nobody cares. Something is wrong somewhere.
- Everyone is waiting for something in Sierra Leone. CSO's are waiting and donors are waiting.
- People lament a lot but are not action oriented.
- Ministers think they are blessed when they get to the seats of power. So they do not care about the citizens.
- A lot of money has been poured into the Constitutional Review Committee. The government officials have refused to append their signatures to the document, because they want something that is not captured there. This is a potential security threat and might lead to a postponement of the elections.

After the discussion by the group members, the outer circle of participants stepped in to point out issues that are worrying, surprising or not surprising, as the case may be.

Below is a list of issues that they found worrying:

- The refusal of members of the CRC to sign the document.
- Ritual murders.
- Electricity problems – people do not get value for money.
- Violence by youths (who may be on drugs) and against youths.
- Substance abuse – a recipe for violence.
- The lose of freedom - the threat to democracy.
- The Public Order Act – This is a legal but bad law that states that the police should always be present where more than four people are gathered.
- Majority of the people in Sierra Leone have spent years waiting for permission to stage a protest that will never be granted.
- People talk a lot about the rights of citizens. They should also talk about the responsibilities.
- People should realise their situation and take more decisive actions towards their destinies.

- There is hardly any difference between the government and the CSOs. If BfdW withdraws funding, there will be a question of sustainability.

To round up, the inner circle intimated that the political will is lacking, to repeal the Public Order Act: a succession of Information Ministers has promised to repeal it, but nothing has been done so far. Additionally, the Freetown Group pointed out the threat of death by the guillotine, for youths who kill other, has resulted in a lull in the violent killings. They also opined that the government should accept criticism and allow people to stage peaceful protests. The protest that was staged that led to Theresa being granted bail was cited to prove that it is possible to have peaceful protests.

This group chose ***the mango tree with strong roots and a lot of fruits and branches as a symbol of hope.***

#### **GROUP 4 – LIBERIA**

In discussing the political, social and cultural contexts, the Liberian team had a very interactive and frank deliberation. The issues discussed are captured below: grab students and use them as human shields whenever they go on the rampage.

- Youths remove human bones from the cemeteries in the red-light districts, in order to mix them with their drugs.
- Economic hardship: Cost of living is very high.
- Liberia now has three different currencies: the old Liberian dollars, the new Liberian dollars and the American dollars.
- There is a problem with the value chain.
- Farmers' produce cannot get to the market because of poor road facilities. The goods thus become rotten.
- Teenage pregnancy on the increase. It was revealed that when some organizations started working with the girls and left out the boys, the okada boys started impregnating the girls so that all of them will sit at home.
- UN is withdrawing its troops from Liberia.
- Religious conflict over the proposal by some members of the society, that Liberia be Christianized.
- The Liberian Council of Churches (CCL) does not support this, but a break away Christian group is in favour of the Christianization of Liberia. So there is a split now in the Christian body and conflict with the Muslims.



- Campism/ Friends of political figures is also the order of the day in Liberia. This is a threat to peace. Opportunities are created here for CSOs to do peace work.
- It is important for us to think about how prepared we as CSOs we are, to be able to harness our gains and pool, our resources and experiences together.
- Everything is centered in Monrovia. If people do not go to Monrovia, they will not get even a birth certificate or any other facility.
- There is a high rate of mortality, especially amongst women.
- There is partnership between Government and CSOs. There is however a problem when it comes to the question of decentralization.
- The relationship between the government and citizens is poor. There is a lot of indiscipline.
- Something positive is happening in the educational system. Reforms are being introduced.
- In Agriculture, a committee has been set up to encourage farmers to produce more and to sell their produce. The government has also made some money available to farmers to help them with their work.
- On the flip side, there are issues of violence. There are lots of Zorros (former child soldiers) who are drugged and on the streets. There are also cross border activities – the Ivorians and Malians. The old soldiers feel left out and the new soldiers are also disgruntled. Soldiers often beat people up.
- Two armed robbers were recently caught in Liberia – they turned out to be AFL soldiers.
- Discrimination against women. The people see this as normal, but as long as women are marginalized and oppressed, this is a threat to peace.
- The President is waging a war – on corruption. The speaker of the house was removed from office because of allegations of corruption.

When they concluded their discussion, Ms Kayser asked the participants in the outer circle to have their say. They touched on the following issues that they found very worrying:

- The fact that UNIMO is about to round up its activities in Liberia.
- There are ex-combatants on both the Liberia and Sierra Leone borders.
- Someone raised the question about how safe Liberians and Sierra Leoneans will be when UNIMO finally leaves.

Participants further expressed surprise over the fact that:

- Group members freely and honestly accepted and acknowledged the progress made by their government.

- The government was in the process of demolishing the national cemetery.
- Instead of people talking about important issues, they are concerned with making Liberia a Christian State.
- Salaries are paid in US dollars.
- There are lots of money-changers around.
- After the initial reference to Ebola, Dr. Kamara's opening remarks no one else has mentioned it.

The inner circle concluded that segment of the workshop by responding to someone's questions of whether DDR was successful. According to them, the DDR was not properly done. The rightful people were not demobilized or rehabilitated. They also revealed that some Liberians are working together with the Police to address the security problem. With reference to the demolishing of the cemeteries, the inner circle revealed that the aim is to stop the Zorros from getting to the corpses. When the cemeteries were fenced, the youths dug holes under the fence in order to get to the corpses. They also pointed out that the president did not approve of the proposal that Liberia should become a Christian State.

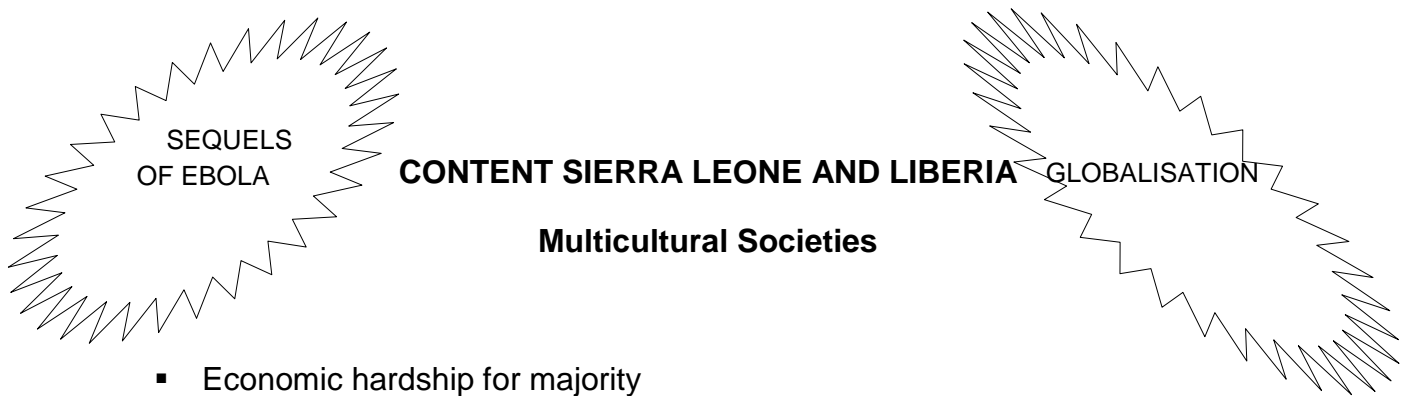
The Liberian group selected **the onion as their own symbol -different colours on the inside and outside, with layers inside and when it is open, it makes one cry.**

After this, Ms Kayser the facilitator attempted to categorise certain issues. She pointed out that she was surprised that people did not mention health and globalization and also did not mention that both countries are multicultural societies. She urged them to remember that when they talk about drug abuse, they should not only focus on youths. She maintained that economic hardship is perhaps the most important issue but cautioned them against hasty generalization – noting that there are rich people too and these are hardly affected by the economic situation. She remarked that the intellectuals who should be the solution are often a part of the problem, and asserted that the violence caused by cliques and gangs and the association of the Wusum Lodge with kidnapping are a serious cause for concern.

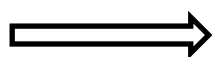
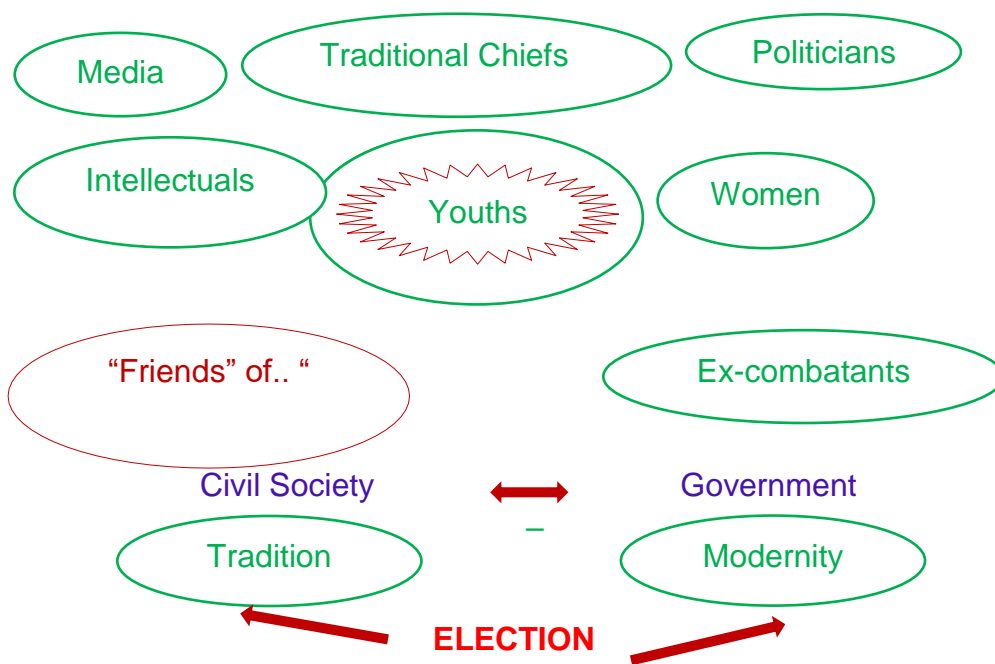
Ms Kayser further intimated that the ex-combatants and wayward youths are mere tools for the traditional chiefs and politicians, and added that the now terminology 'friends of' politicians has demonstrated the sort of political power wielded by the politicians.

She furthered that it is good to blend the traditional and modern, the only question is 'how can this be done?'

With reference to the looming elections, Christiane underpinned the need to act: How do we act? With what legitimacy? With whom can we do this? She accentuated the importance of getting together with those on their side and noted that ‘For our actions to be meaningful, we need to know how to act’. The issues are illustrated in the figure below:



- Economic hardship for majority
  - Fragmentation (Regional Ethnic, Religious, political ...)
  - Prejudice Rumours, creeds ... manipulation!
- Violence and insecurity



**WE HAVE TO ACT !!!**

BUT: On the basis of what priorities?

What strategies?

What legitimacy?

With whom? → Alliances

How?

On the basis of our capacity and possibilities

In reaction to her summary, a participant pointed out that too often, intellectuals easily manipulate the vulnerable and do not work in their interest. The question of the legitimacy of some CSOs was raised and it was noted that this ties with the registration of their organizations. One participant asked what will people do if government wishes to shut or clamp down on some CSOs.

It was disclosed that CSOs often find it difficult to work because of governmental interference.

The value of collaborating with the government was held up. CSOs were urged to share results with them and some informed the gathering that sometime representatives from the local government visit them when they are at work.

They also agreed on the need to have a more vibrant or active strategy of engaging the government. Someone also suggested that perhaps the government can be involved from the onset, during the action research. Regarding the issue of government closing down CSOs a participant asserted that if government wishes to close down MADAM, the people will not allow it. And Ms. Kayser stressed that at Lungi airport she is always given preferential treatment whenever she mentions that she is here to work with SLADEA as the organization is seen as a national treasure.

## **MARKET PLACE ON ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES**

Mr. Flaubert Djateng was the facilitator for this session. He asked individual organizations to display the work that they do on the walls and tables of the conference hall so that others can see them. He urged all to go to the market, tell others about their activities, resources, etc.



After visiting the market place on activities, the facilitator asked participants to give their views on the market. He further asked them to state what impressed them, what they bought or what shocked them.

Some of the participants commented that:

- The market was very interesting.

- Some noted that they were impressed by the work of Culture Radio, especially the fact that they are promoting culture through the airwaves, and their publication.
- Others noted that they spent a lot of money on CSSL and saw a lot of birds they had never known existed.



- Some were impressed with SLOIC, especially because of the way they reach out to the inmates in the prison.
- One participant was so impressed with the work of CSSL, in that they protect the forestry and endangered species that he gave the organization a cheque.
- Some were impressed with the work of LOIC and SLOIC. People bought bags and shoes from LOIC, and one participant intimated that all the tables and chairs in his office were made by LOIC.
- Participants also registered how impressed they were with SLADEA especially for the way the use of education as a key tool to change or mould the mindsets of individuals, especially women and children.
- They were also impressed that SLADEA had a website.
- YMCA was praised for the amazing work that it does with young people.
- Some observed that they loved the market because it was a busy and valuable market. The interaction was good and there were a lot of things to buy.
- Participants also commented on the similarities between a good member and the organizations. For instance SLADEA, NAEAL, OIC, SLOIC and Culture Radio have certain things uncommon. The value of writing or working together was upheld.



- The issue of publication or communication was emphasized and participants were informed that there is a CPS directory in Liberia. Everyone was also encouraged to do internet shopping.

- The market was officially closed after this.

## Closing

Dr. Kamara thanked all concerned for being a part of the deliberations. He wished the participants well and prayed that they have a good evening. There were some logistical challenges. These were sorted out.

## DAY 2

### Opening Remarks

Ms. Adenike Cole, one of the coordinators welcomed all present and asked Rev. Freeman to lead the congregation in prayers. The Feedback Team, Ms Rebecca Hackstein and Mr.Santigie Sesay and the Rapporteur, Elizabeth Kamara gave feedback. Ms Aminata Massaquoi informed participants about the Social Evening on Thursday and Mr. Mehmet Kutlu and Ms Julia Krojer took group pictures.

### ELECTIONS: INPUTS BY LCC& CCSL

In his presentation titled ‘Sharing the Experiences of the Liberian Council of Church’s Participation in various Elections in Liberia from 1985 – 2011’, Rev. Freeman took great pains to spell out the crucial role played by the church, before, during and after elections in Liberia. What came out clearly in his paper is the fact that the council is a key stakeholder in the Liberia elections that ‘can make its voice heard and influence the processes leading to the conduct of a free, fair and credible election’.

### Discussions /Comments /Questions

His paper was followed by a very interactive session. The participants discussed issues pertaining to elections in Liberia, made comments and asked questions:

- Some participants commended Rev. Freeman, remarking that what the church did in Liberia, the church did not do in Sierra Leone. In Liberia, the church stood firmly against dictatorship.



- Regarding the issue of the church’s relationship with the government, Rev. Freeman noted that though the council may seem close to the government that is not really the case. He pointed out that the council goes close to the government in order to see how it can advise them.
- In reply to the question regarding the division in the church, Rev. Freeman revealed that such division basically springs from two angles: the breakaway churches (the Pentecostals) and the Bishops who accept political appointments. He assured participants that the council is doing its utmost to address the issue of division and to rebrand its image.
- When asked whether the council hopes to have a good civic education to educate the new voters before the 2017 elections, Rev. Freeman maintained that the council has started doing its job.

A paper delivered by Ms Adenike Cole, on behalf of Mrs. Ebum James of CCSL, followed Rev. Freeman’s presentation.

During her presentation titled: ‘The Role of Council of Churches of Sierra Leone, Ms Cole threw light on the Council role during elections in Sierra Leone. She informed participants that the Council plays an integral role not only before elections, but also during and after elections. She noted that the council provided six hundred (600) local and twenty-nine (29) international observers during the last elections and that they were also responsible for the production of training and tallying reporting forms. She revealed that most of the CPS partner organization has been part of the electioneering process. She also disclosed that the head of CCSL told her that the tally forms have already been received.

#### Discussions/Questions/Comments

After her presentation, participants asked questions and made comments.

- In response to the criticism that CCSL is silent on the austerity issue and every issue other than the abortion bill, Ms Cole remarked that on the contrary, CCSL has done quite a lot behind the scenes. She intimated that the Council



has met with the President and Vice President and added that the organization will soon issue a press release about issues affecting the country. It was pointed out that CCSL and LCC belong to a global alliance, but could not meet in 2014, because of the Ebola epidemic.

- Someone asserted that both CCSL & LCC are not making any effort to become members of the alliance.
- Participants asked for the CCSL code of conduct Mr. Christian Kamara promised to make it available them later.
- Some participants advocated that CCSL use its good office to have the ban on Sunday selling be repealed. Ms. Cole informed them that the Head of CCSL will give her own views on that later. For her own part, personally, she declared that Sundays are now more peaceful and quiet because of the ban on trading activities.
- Ms Cole intimated that CCSL took the lead in forming the Inter-Religious Council because it gives the council a lot of weight to speak with one voice.
- Participants noted that CCSL has done quite a good work and intimated that they would have loved to know about some of the challenges so that they can learn from it.
- It was suggested that the lessons learnt document (2013) be brought to the meeting and shared amongst participants.
- The question about the expected role of the Council of Churches Sierra Leone during elections was raised.

Ms. Cole thanked all for their input and promised them that Mrs. E. James (Head, CCSL) will attend the conference on Friday and asked participants to note down their question or suggestions for her.

## **OUR PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNT (2011)**

The Joint Principles were shared amongst participants. Ms Cole, the facilitator asked participants to share the lessons learnt from the 2011 experience and whether they used or did not use the principles.

- A participant from Liberia asserted that they used the principles especially to fight against manipulation and made it possible for all eligible voters, particularly women, to vote.
- One of the key challenges highlighted was that of drawing a fine line between individual political organizations and work.



- Participants were reminded about their loyalties to the nation and not to political parties.
- Participants were cautioned to be responsible when they post things on social media.
- Some participants from Liberia revealed that they do a lot of counseling and advocacy when they are faced with challenges regarding the manipulation and misuse of youths by politicians,
- Participants from SLADEA noted that building electorates' confidence in the work of NEC is a social challenge, because the 2012 election votes were not counted in Kailahun.
- It was pointed out that in Liberia a lot of women work in the government or civil society. In Sierra Leone however, a lot of women shy away from politics.
- Participants observed that the media played a very crucial role during the 2012 election.
- Some participants were cautioned against saying things that have no basis in fact. This is in regards to the participant who said that about 70 – 80% of youths are on drugs.
- To confront issues of violence, participants believe that they should look at their strategies and security forces should be engaged. Additionally, the security forces should be empowered or trained so that they can secure the lives of the masses.
- It was disclosed that in Liberia a media house was burnt down because of its participation in politics. In Sierra Leone, media houses created a platform for all political parties.
- Everyone agreed that the media, especially the political journalist are the most difficult to control. Network members have started thinking about how they can address this situation.
- One participant underscored the need to address the issue of elections, not only on the national level but also on the level of tertiary institutions. He also urged participants to think about practical things that can help them in their work.
- To address the issue of youth violence during elections, it was suggested that CSOs work with communities and explore the possibility of working with the youths on a one to one basis, because 'all the children in the ghettos.

## **YOUTH AND VIOLENCE : INPUT BY SHEKU KAMARA**

During his presentation on the topic 'Youth and Violence', Dr. Kamara informed participants that the term youth refers to those individuals in Sierra Leone and Liberia, who are between 15 – 35 years old. He however intimated that according to the UN, youth age bracket between ages of 15 – 24. He identified the following as youth related problems:

- Gangsterism and cliques.



- Violence in schools and college: sports, cultism.
- Drug abuse.
- Election violence.

He observed that factors including unemployment and marginalization are the driving forces of youth violence, and underlined the importance of dialoging with and involving the youths in order to stem the tide of youth violence. According to him, the way to go is Action Research that should be done together with the youths.

Dr. Kamara informed all present that he hoped his paper has set the stage for a discussion of the issue of youth and violence and the importance of Action Research.

#### DISCUSSION/COMMENTS/QUESTIONS

- Participants observed that it is important to talk to the youths, work together with them on the Action Research and come up with an action plan.
- The coordinators revealed that though they have reached out to the youths, they would intensify their efforts to spend more time with them. SLADEA, CSSL, CCSL, SLOIC, NAEAL and LOIC were amongst the organizations identified as working with the youths.
- Participants were assured that youths from different organization will be represented during the youth meeting that will be convened in 2017.
- Someone asked the question of when people will grow old in Sierra Leone and Liberia, since the youth age gap is 15 – 35 years.
- The need to identify stakeholders, especially religious leaders, to engage the youths, was stressed.

#### **CASE STUDY: The Research from Cameroon**

In his case study of an Action Research project of the Civil Peace Service Network in Cameroon, Mr. Djabateng focused on why youths join armed conflict.

According to him, money is one of the key factors responsible for youths to join the Boko Haram movement. Other factors include: ‘political argument about the situation in the country, the system of corruption, inequalities, the government’s inability to run the country and especially to take care of young people’. Mr.Djabateng pointed out that discontent and

exclusion were the breeding ground for violence and noted that the Cameroonians have used this action research project to have a caravan of peace.

He further informed the gathering that about 6% of people have left the Boko Haram movement. He mentioned however that that piece of information was received from others close to the people who left, not those who were involved in the fighting.

He intimated that the literacy rate among the fighters is low. Additionally he disclosed that some of the fighters were freed by the army. When asked, about the ratio of boys to girls that took part in the research, he revealed that about 80% were boys and 20% girls. He added that some girls who wished to partake in the research were forbidden to do so by their parents. He also added that the girls from the North did not participate in the research. Only the girls from the South did.

When asked about the target population of the research, Mr. Djateng disclosed that youths were the target groups and maintained that action research is not done on people, but **with** people.

Ms Kayser also asserted that the young people in question are part of the caravan of peace, adding that the research done in Cameroon is a blend of both classical qualitative research and action research.

Mr. Djateng further underscored the point that Action Research is a qualitative rather than a quantitative research, and it is aimed at knowing what is going on. He added that the research document had been published in French and translated into English so that others can benefit from it.

## **GROUP WORK**

After lunch, Mr. Djateng and Ms Kayser asked participants to form themselves into three groups and work on the following topics.

- Youth and violence.
- Elections.

The two groups working on youth and violence were told to focus on the driving forces and the different contexts, and relate that to what is currently happening to the youths.

The group members working on Elections were told to examine the current political situation and see how it differs from the 2012 election. Ms Kayser further told the participants that what they do during the workshop should continue even after they leave the conference hall.

## Group Presentation: Election

Pre-Election Situation      Nationally Locally

Comparative Analysis      Last elections present elections      Similarities differences

3 Important points for consideration

Signing of principles

Organisation

Domesticate the principles  
at organisational level

Popularize at national and local levels

Review guidelines



Lead: CCSL, LCC  
with CPS Network

Operationalizing  
the finance work

The framework for  
election interventions  
(all is counts)

Review the use of the  
principles in our work  
quality (network)

GUIDELINES  
PRINCIPLES

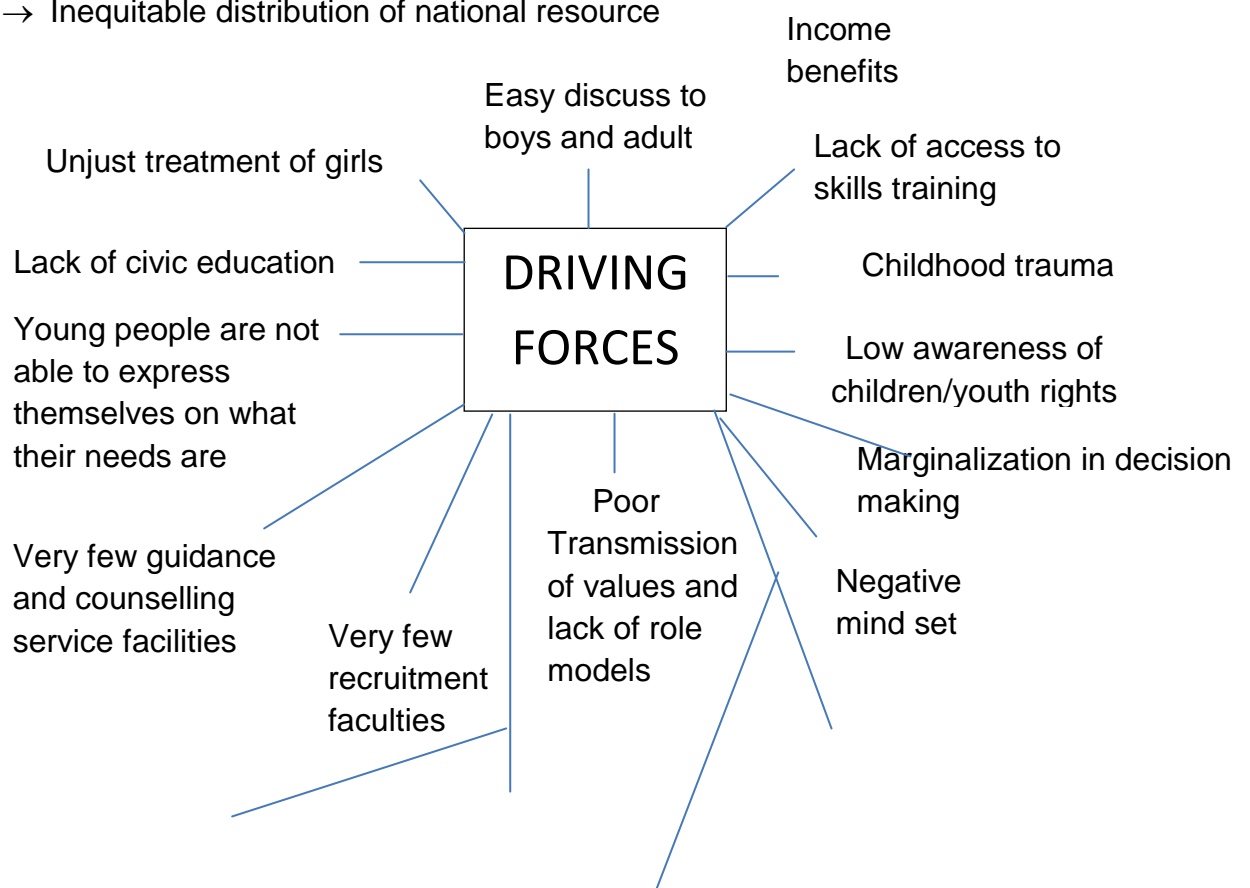
WHAT	HOW
<p>VOTERS EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LDS</li> <li>- SLOIC</li> <li>- LCC</li> <li>- NAEAL</li> <li>- CJPS</li> <li>- MADAM</li> <li>- FIOH</li> <li>- SLADEA</li> <li>- CR</li> <li>- CCSL</li> </ul>	<p>Working through existing structures and with existing partners at various areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CPS, organisation, community</li> </ul> <p>Network steering committee elections multi-stakeholders</p>
<p>OBSERVATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCC</li> <li>- CCSL</li> </ul>	<p>Whom</p> <p>Multi-Stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Churches, religious leaders</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SLADEA</li> <li>CR</li> <li>CJPS</li> <li>LDS</li> <li>FIOH</li> <li>MADAM</li>   <li>Voters Registration Support</li>   <li>NARDA</li>   <li>CJPS &amp;LCC</li>   <li>LCC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mosques</li> <li>- Communities</li> <li>- Political partners</li> <li>- Local authorities</li> <li>- Youths</li> <li>- 1<sup>st</sup> time voters</li> <li>- Women/girls</li> <li>- Persons with disabilities</li> <li>- Zogos/phen riders</li> </ul>
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## GROUP TWO PRESENTATION

### YOUTH AND VIOLENCE

- Unemployment
- Unimplemented MOU between Government and ...
- Inequitable distribution of national resource



Limited opportunities  
/channels for expression of  
Arts, Music alternative to  
violence

No access to  
justice

Low vision for  
the future

Opportunities for  
school rising limited

### **Characteristics of Youths in Violence**

Who are they?

- Orphans
- Street kids/children
- Working children/youths
- Student/pupils
- Ex-combatants
- Rich kids/youths
- Disabled youths
- Teenage parents
- Unemployed youths
- Under employed
- Commercial sex workers
- Traumatized youths – alcoholic  
substance users

Characteristic of youth violence

- Spontaneous
- Planned
- Group violence
- Individual violence
- Mobs
- Fatal

## **GROUP THREE PRESENTATION**

### **YOUTH AND VIOLENCE**

#### **YOUTHS IN VIOLENCE 18 – 35 YEARS**

Characteristics

- Energy orientated
- Talented – could be used positively or negatively
- Creative
- Game changer
- Idealistic

Categories of Youths that cause violence

- Youths from good homes influencing home
- Friends of political figures
- Youths from deprived communities /homes e.g. slums
- Youths from single parents homes

→ Marginalized youths/disgruntled youths

Driving forces

→ Poverty and economic hardship

- a) Unemployment
- b) Low salary/ underpayment
- c) Closure of companies and other employment facilities
- d) Inadequate skills to meet the demand of modern market
- e) Teenage pregnancy/girl mothers

→ Search for recognition

- a) Supremacy – e.g. cliques /5 vo - general
- b) Search for meaning
- c) Relationship

Drugs and substance abuse (DF)

- a) Frustration and trauma

## GROUPS WE WORK WITH

Wheelbarrow pushers

- War affected youths
- Employees of inter. /multinational companies
- Slum dwellers
- Teenage mothers
- Illiterate youth
- Motorbike riders
- Trainees in vocational training
- Youth in rural communities
- Car loaders
- Those affected by land grabbing
- Single parents
- Ghetto boys /girls
- Call girls (sex workers)
- Early school leaders

## PLENARY

The group presentations sparked off a very insightful and interactive discussion. The questions, comments and responses have been recorded below:



- The issue of ‘trucking’ was raised. That is, when people who live in one town or village go to another town or village, in order to cast their votes. Trucking is used for reasons that may not be so clear to others.
- Participants raised the issue of trust with respect to the appointment of NEC officials by

the ruling party. They pointed out that as long as people have doubts about the system, they will not have faith in the electoral process.

- Everyone agreed that the media role is key. They asserted that the media should give people equal rights and opportunities and capture the people’s voice.
- It was revealed that there is political manipulation of the constitution and laws.
- Someone suggested that they consult with the people from the different districts in order to understand more about the divide between Freetown and the other districts; and Monrovia and the rest of the country.
- It was revealed that in Liberia there has been an increase in the number of political parties. They now have about fifty (50) political parties.
- With reference to the presentation on youth and violence, it was pointed out that the group members did not include the issue of violence caused by youths within the police force.
- Someone also pointed out that the group members did not identify the corrupt judicial system as part of the driving forces of youth violence and noted that in Liberia, youths burn the driver’s car, as soon as there is an accident.
- Youths were described as being traumatized. It was suggested that they lack role models – even the films they watch do not provide them with role models.



- The relationship between ex-combatants and the warlords was stressed and a participant informed the gathering that sometime in Monrovia, Johnson, and the Warlord said that he will turn Liberia upside down.
- Participants mentioned that one of the driving forces of youth violence is early childhood during which period, working parents leave children at home all by themselves.
- Another participant refuted the part that had to do with working parents, adding that responsible parents have those who take care of their children while they are away.
- Someone suggested that peer pressure be added to the list of driving forces for youth violence.
- The problem of managing the youths such as the petty traders, okada riders etc, was raised.
- Ms Kayser registered her shock that in all the presentation and plenary, there was not a single instance where young people's revolt is understandable. She declared that youths revolt because they do not have a future. She cautioned participants not to look at the issue as if the youths are on one side and all others are on the other side. She maintained thus: 'your children are in a position where they do not know what will happen to them if you are no longer there tomorrow. It is the same with these youths'.
- Participants agreed on the need to create a safe space for the youths to share their feelings.
- A participant shared the story of a girl in Monrovia who was raped and had no one to listen to her. She ran away from home and was beaten instead of being listened to. No one knew what she was going through. Nobody cared. A safe space should be created for the youths – they have to feel loved and respected.
- Christiane declared that the driving force for youth violence is 'justified frustration' springing from the fact that they are not given a space in society. This, she asserted, is a major issue. She also held that as long as youth are marginalized and not respected, there will not be peace.
- Everyone agreed on the urgent need to change the situation.

### **DAY III**

#### **Opening**

Day three started with prayers led by Lancedell, followed by feedback from the feedback team and the rapporteur. An open space was created on the flip chart and participants were asked to write topics that they wish to incorporate in the workshop.

## INPUT FROM MR. MARCELO TRAUTMANN

Mr. Trautmann's input was about youth violence and action research in the Philippines. He informed the gathering that violence was a big issue in the Philippines and their organizations, including the church, social workers, NGO's etc, came up with programmes and policies to stem the tide of violence, but were unsuccessful. It was only when they involved the youth in their organizations right from the planning stage that things started changing. He therefore urged the network to involve the youths, especially street children in their programmes, in order to change the situation.

He told participants that youths have a lot of power and they are very creative. He noted that if their power is not channelled to the right things, it could lead to violence. Flaubert also revealed that in the Philippines, youths are trained to do research with them and the questionnaires are written in the language that the youths speak. Before going to his seat, he urged the organizers to do things **with** the youths and **not for** the youths. Ms Kayser thanked him warmly for his insightful speech and asked participants to do another group work on Elections and Youth and Violence.

## GROUP WORK

She instructed the Election group to do two things.

- Examine the content of the 2011 joint principles, remove what we no longer want and add what you want.
- State how we commit to use them.

She also told the group to ask three people to finalize the text.



With regards to the youth group, she instructed them to:

- Have a detailed action plan with commitment on Action Research on Youth and Violence.
- Have someone to follow-up/be the focal person.

She also pointed out that the action plan will help Bread for the World and others to know where and how to step in.

Dr. Kamara added his own voice to hers and told the gathering that much of what is done in the workshop is planning. He also told them that their group work should be guided by the guidelines. He stressed the importance of doing action research with the youths: They should lead the process. He further intimated that if participants wish to take something up, they have to commit to do it per country.

## **GROUP PRESENTATION: YOUTH AND VIOLENCE**

1. What do you want to do in order to change the attitude of youth?

### Specific Objective

Find out what triggers the violence, what they want and who they are

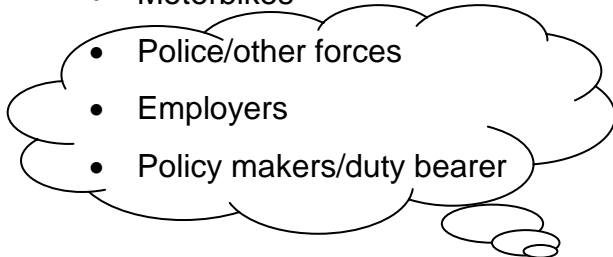
- The underlying factors
- Prepare the youths for upcoming election
- Identify youth advocates and translation

Create a space/spaces where youths find recognition are part of a nutritious family, can express their wishes and needs and work on ways of how to fulfil creative and non-violent ways.

Voice space – inclusion/participant

2. With whom do you want to work? (Specific youth groups)
  - Youths in concession areas

- Slum dwellers
- Vocational trainees
- Early School leavers
- Ghetto boys/girls
- Motorbikes



Follow-up based on the statements made by youths

3. How much do you want to do? (Geographical scope)

200 – Goderich	500 Kroobay	1,000 Portee	100
200 – Moa wharf	500 Dwarzark	Susans Bay	300
300 – Old Wharf	CKG	200 Colbolt	300

- Freetown – Slum communities 300 youths
- Monrovia Duala, Red light, West point Le500 youth – 3500 youth pay Paynesville (Support Red )
- Compare different regions: South, North, East and West Makeni

How do you want to go about it?

- Focal person/institution that takes responsibility of following up  
YWCA – Sierra Leone  
THRP – Liberia

- Meetings

What need to be done?

- Form a working group (with tor)
- Do a concept note
- Design the questionnaire/FGD (and visuals alternative methods)

- Train young people (enumerators)
- Pre-test the questionnaire
- Review the questionnaire
- Administer and collect data and hold FD
- Analyse data and report findings validate and share report

#### Concession Area Sierra Leone

- Lunsar
- Bumbuna
- Magbass
- Mala Mara
- Makari Gbanti
- Mile 91 (you)
- Kafe Simera
- Sele

#### Liberia

1. GVL – Sinoe Gr. Kru
  2. Mittal Steel- Nimba Bassa
  3. Sime Dorby – Cape NH. Bomi
  4. Kinjor – Cape mount
  5. Firestone – Margibi
- Meetings with relevant stakeholders
  - Stakeholders
  - Follow-up activities
  - Discussion points
  - Funding?
  - Timeframe?

## **GROUP TWO PRESENTATION: ELECTION**

### **MANO RIVER REGION CIVIL PEACE SERVICE (CPS) NETWORK** **Joint Principles of Operation for Peace Work In Election Times – 2016**

**We, CPS Network in the Mano River Region pledge to work for sustainable peace in the region and accordingly, we commit ourselves individually and collectively to the following:**

- We pledge to promote political tolerance and mutual respect within our individual organizations and the CPS Mano River Region Network.
- We are committed to promoting a culture of open and honest dialogue and debate on issues instead of reinforcing a divisive system of patronage
- We shall intensify our work to prevent electoral violence and denounce all forms of electoral violence no matter who, when or where they are committed
- We shall continue to strengthen the youths and other vulnerable groups through our existing development strategies and find supportive ways to enable them confront being manipulated and misused for political gains.
- We will work towards free, fair and transparent elections.
- We will encourage all parties to accept the outcome of free fair and transparent elections.
- We contribute to effective voters' education for informed participation of our many non-literate compatriots.
- Individual political affiliation is a right. However as a prerequisite for peace work in CPS Mano River Network, Individuals as well as organisations should avoid participating in active partisan politics.

- We encourage authorities to allow equitable access to public facilities by all political actors including the media.
- Key stakeholders (NGOs, religious leaders, etc.) must not promote the interest of political parties.
- We encourage dialogue between and amongst parties through public fora
- In strengthening our legitimacy we uphold the principles/doctrines of transparency and fairness in our work.
- We continuously monitor and reflect on how our actions are perceived and work towards improving what we do.

#### **PLENARY: YOUTH AND VIOLENCE**

- Ms Kayser and Dr. Kamara urged group members to clearly state the names of the focal persons who are committed to doing the follow-up of the Action Research.
- Messrs Philip Nushana and Abdulai Kamara were identified as the focal persons to do the follow-up on action research for the Liberian and Sierra Leone team respectively.
- Ms Kayser disclosed that the action plan is a 10years plan and urged them to create a space for the youths.
- She also told participants to remember that action research starts with the questions:  
What are the drivers?  
What questions do we wish to address?
- She informed participants that the most important and the most difficult thing in Action Research is to analyse all the data. Furthermore, she intimated that they need the following: a technical and legal group; young people on the group; training on how to do the questionnaires; and stakeholders.
- Participants underlined the importance of changing the mindset of the youth.
- Dr. Kamara reminded them not to forget about the financial implications.

- Ms Kayser told participants that the action plan is important because this is what they will take to potential donors.
- Someone pointed out that the issue of ‘corporate social responsibility’ leaves room for companies not to fulfill their obligations because it is like charity. He noted that the stronger perspective should be ‘responsibility’. For e.g. if one destroys a water pipe, one has the responsibility to fix it up.
- The question was raised as to why the target population for Liberia is limited only to urban committees.
- Group members responded that the focus is largely on areas where their organizations work.
- A participant asserted that it means excluding the voices of others.
- Group members were told to define and determine their scope of operations when they take up the matter further.
- Those organizations that were not represented were urged to come on board.

### **PLENARY: ELECTIONS**

- During their presentation, group members told the gathering that they removed only one principle, included a new principle and amended a couple.
- Ms Kayser told participants that heads of organizations and board members should sign and agree to the new principles. She intimated that the document should be mainstreamed in their work, domesticated and board popularized using both the print and electronic media.
- Bullet point 9 evoked a very lively debate. Some suggested that as CSO officials, they should distance themselves completely from election activities. Others maintained that professionalism should guide people in their work, since everyone belongs to one party or the other. Everyone however agreed that CSOs cannot be forbidden from becoming members of political parties – but they should not be **ACTIVE** members – they can pay their dues, but should not campaign or partake in political debates.

### **OPEN SPACE**

Two topics were written on the flip chart, for the open space. Participants were asked to consider them very seriously:



1. Gaining Legitimacy, protecting and maintaining it in our work.
2. Critical Role of the media.
  - The traditional media.
  - Social media

## **CLOSING**

Dr. Sheku expressed his delight that the day's deliberations were very lively and successful. He asked participants to keep their energy levels up and reminded them about the social evening on that very day.

## **DAY IV**

### **OPENING**

The day started with Muslim and Christian prayers led by Dr Kamara and Ms Salamatu Conteh, respectively. This was followed by feedback from Mr. Abdulai Kamara and Ms Rebekah Bertsche.

### **OUTCOME ORIENTATION AND REPORTING**

The National Coordinators were asked to discuss their experiences in terms of reporting. According to Mr. Lancedell Mathews, there are challenges with logistics and the form and contents of reports. He emphasized the importance of looking at indicators and underscored the point that rather than focusing solely on activities, writers of reports should focus on the impact of their work.

Ms Kayser informed the assembly that some members receive funding from CPS while others receive it from Bfdw. She told the gathering that Lancedell was referring to CPS reporting, which is their area of focus. She also emphasized the element of indicators, because 'those indicators tell us what we should report on'.

Similarly, Ms Marlies Roth informed the gathering that in 2015 she worked with both Dr Kamara and Mr. Mathews on the Mano River Project, in Germany. She mentioned that the project was designed just after Ebola epidemic and concluded by expressing the hope that coordinators had shared their projects with the participants, so that they understand what is required of them.

During his presentation on indicators, Dr. Kamara underpinned the importance of taking decisions on what they know. He intimated that process indicators are not written in stone and asserted that reports should indicate the challenges and issues that need to be examined. He further told participants that the media organization within the Network should be used to promote religious tolerance and gender equality.

Dr. Kamara further reminded participants that both intended effects and unintended effects should be documented.

To add to Dr. Kamara's input, Ms Kayser pointed out that objectives are fixed but indicators are fluid. She noted that every organization is not required to work on both objectives; Individual organizations can work on one objective or part of one.

Participants suggested that they be invited to meetings where such important decisions (re: The Reporting Framework) are made.

Dr. Kamara conceded that more should have been done to incorporate other people. He noted however that it was a special situation, as it happened during the Ebola epidemic. He seized the opportunity to report that heads of institutions are expected to attend at least two quarterly meetings and declared that the issue of the framework on reporting had surfaced in previous meetings, where they had asked members for contributions or suggestions.

- Participants asked how many reports they should write. They were told that they should submit two reports per organization – a financial report and a narrative report.
- Marlies informed the gathering that the report should reflect the changes that the organizations have implemented. She further asked the coordinators to make the framework

available to everyone so that they can review it or react to it, especially the indicators. She further declared that officially, the framework is the basis of the work done by Network partners.

Some of the challenges identified by Dr. Kamara include the facts that:

- People focus on activities to the detriment of other important issues. They do not state what has changed. They often overlook the little changes that they have effected.
- People often deviate from the set objectives.
- Reports are done in a hurry. A lot of important details are thus not captured in the reports.
- Sometimes one person writes only about one area – thus, the report becomes shallow.

He observed that there has been a lot of focus on the impact and change, and admonished participants to work towards their intended effects.

## **DISCUSSION/QUESTIONS/COMMENT**

The input by the national coordinators led to a very interactive discussion:

- Ms Kayser implored participants to write more, not less. She urged them to write frankly about the challenges adding that the coordinators will sift through the reports and decide what should remain and what they can remove from it. She told participants to discuss with their staff before submitting their reports and advised them not to forget the unintended effects.
- Ms Roth emphasized the importance of having process indicators, adding that they are like guides. She noted that the project is the basis of the report and declared that all of them are leaving together and getting better. She stated that if the assumptions change from positive to negative, then the reality has changed. So that has to be indicated or described. She noted that if for example, the last report stated that the radio drama Konkorama has helped change the mindsets of people the reporter should state how he/she arrived at that conclusion. She also mentioned that sometimes people do not mention the contribution of professionals and admonished them to do so.

Additionally, she asserted that network partners have to be more creative now because the funding has decreased but the number of projects has increased.

- It was proposed that more insight be thrown on the finance report.
- The assembly was told that the ministry prepared the report forms.
- They were further told that their reports should show what they have achieved as a result of their involvement.
- Ms Kayser noted that when organizations send their written reports, the coordinators summarize them and send them to Berlin. Berlin reacts and they get feedback. Everyone learns from it and organizations can also make some comments after receiving feedback.

### **Methodological Input (Outcome – impact Orientation)**

During his presentation, Dr. Kamara, informed the gathering that outcome change is very important both in planning and in doing activities. He revealed that the goals of organizations should inform their activities, the impact of their actions, how useful the activities are, what changed and the outcome.

He illustrated his point with reference to the construction of a bridge. He stated that the bridge is developmental. If it is constructed to bring children from Lungi and stem the tide of low performance and the performance becomes high as a result, then that is a positive intended outcome. If it leads, to an increase in profit of vegetable traders, then that is an unintended positive outcome. And of course, he pointed out that the construction of the bridge might also lead to unintended negative outcome.

Dr. Kamara disclosed that the issue of outcome /impact chain is very interesting but challenging for project officers. He admonished them to reflect the changes in their work and suggested that more training be given to them to build their capacity.

Additionally, he encouraged participants to ensure that people buy into their products and own them. He stated that too often, people emphasize process indicators without stating what people

gain from them. He noted that this is something that people can learn from – how their activities can impact on the lives of ordinary people. According to him, the way to go is to consult with other people, know what they want and involve them.

## **DISCUSSIONS/COMMENTS/QUESTIONS**

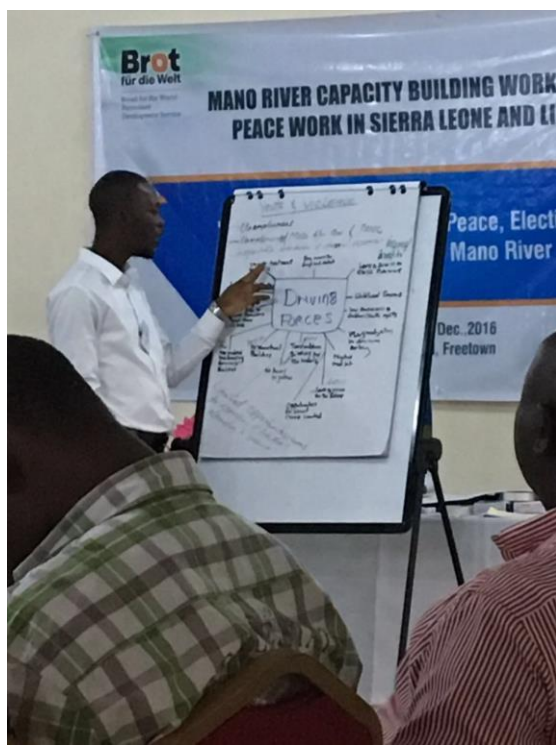
- Ms Kayser asserted that in peace building the focus is on quality rather than quantity indicator. She maintained that it is important to ‘know what changes we want and how we go about it’.
- Mr. Djateng also admonished participants not to fall into the trap of numbers – that is for the financial report – the focus here is on changes.
- Some participants agreed that they have now learnt that the focus is on quality, rather than quantity.
- They also agreed that the workshop has taught them that indicators help them to capture change.
- Some participants asked that more clarity be provided.
- Someone noted that if one does not have the indicator right, it will be difficult to capture the change.
- One participant requested that a distinction be made between process indicators and the others.

## **OUTCOME ORIENTATION**

During his presentation, Mr. Djateng stated that the terms ‘activities/input, output and outcome’ are often used in different ways. He noted that if an organization trains mediators, that is an activity. The output is when we have the trained mediator and the outcome is when these mediators are used for conflict intervention between villages – this is something that they have done to effect chain.

## **DISCUSSION/QUESTIONS/COMMENTS**

- In response to Ms. Kayser's questions that more explanation be given on input, Mr. Djateng explained that if an organization has an agricultural project, the provision of training, seeds and money are the inputs. And writing a project, to request for funds is an input for both the organization and the beneficiaries. He emphasized that what is important is that CSOs bring something to the people that they work with. If they take a booklet of the law to them, knowledge, training or provide them with materials, those are inputs and they help the outcome to become sustainable.
- One participant noted that some organizations change their output from one week to the other.
- Someone asked whether there is a particular way of reporting outcome, success stories, etc.
- A participant asked how one can come out with outcome in terms of duration.
- Ms. Kayser asserted that it is a process, adding that in terms of duration, one cannot achieve in three months what one can achieve in ten months.
- Someone asserted that activities are on the same platform as input.
- One participant declared that there is hardly any difference between activities and input.
- Christiane maintained that there is a difference. She explained that if someone has problems with financing, an organization helps them to do it, and they meet after six months, then the platform does exist. If however, they do not meet, then the platform does not exist.
- Someone observed that it is sometimes difficult to get a clear distinction between steps.
- The question was raised as to whether the existence of a platform is a real outcome.
- It was suggested that one has to use the outcome for something to change.



## GROUP WORK

Ms Kayser urged members to use the checklist as a guide to write their report for the group work.

### Guidelines for the New Report Form

- Summary of where we stand on achieving outcomes.
- What changed regarding context compared to the last report.
- Direct Outcomes.

How far did we get?

Direct outcome

Reactions to and if need be reformulating of indicators

Direct outcome

- Discuss the suppositions on which assumptions your outcome orientation is based
- Results, new factors: coordination complementary and synergies
- Brief Description of relevant activities
- Conclusion and need to act/change

She asked that they start with a summary, and if they are not concerned with something, to say. She also asked them to look at the assumption discuss what is complementary about there work and write on the flip chart.

Participants did the group work by organisation, on the outcome of their work. These were written on flip charts and posted on the walls of the conference hall. Participants were asked to go to the flipchart market and look at the works of others.

## YMCA

Activity	Output	Outcome
Conducts stakeholders start-up workshops in Conflict Resolution	Number of stakeholders start-up workshops in Conflict Resolution Conducted	Increased knowledge of stakeholders in conflict resolution
Train (400) (260m) Peace Ambassadors in Non-violence and mediation	Number of Peace Ambassadors trained in Non-violence and mediation	Increased knowledge of peace Ambassadors in Non-violence and mediation

## CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF SIERRA LEONE CORNER

Activity	Output	Outcome
Community stakeholders meetings on Lake Sonfon biodiversity.	Formation of Community Management Associations.	Effective management and monitoring of the Lake Sonfon natural resources.

Advocacy on Land use and reclamation by mining companies	Land use and reclamation monitoring mechanism put in place by Government Agencies , Community workshops on biodiversity conservation	Proof of land reclamation in mining sites. 30% decrease in wildlife habitat destruction
Biodiversity and Social baseline survey carried out		

### SLADEA

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literacy classes for Land owners and users.</li> <li>- Film Project.</li> <li>- Pro Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learners are able to read and write.</li> <li>- Understanding their rights to their resources.</li> <li>- Trained film makers (40) on media for peace and how to make documentary and fictional film.</li> <li>- Knowledge of documenting SLADEA work.</li> <li>- Awareness raising on the importance of education.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They address their authorities and multi-national companies boldly for their rights.</li> <li>- People are aware of possible solutions to social, cultural and economic issues.</li> <li>- Taking pictures and writing stories in a respectful way.</li> <li>- Using social media with the approach of peace journalism.</li> <li>- Encouraging people by means of radio to enroll in literacy classes.</li> </ul>

### THRP

Activity	Output	Outcome
Training of religious and youth leaders as peace ambassadors.	45 religious and youth leaders trained as peace ambassadors.	Trained religious and youth leaders are serving as peace ambassadors in their respective congregations and communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promotion of interreligious tolerance and peaceful coexistence. Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intended direct effect 2</li> <li>- Process indicators A &amp; C</li> <li>- Assumptions 2 – A &amp; D</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		



## NARDA (LINKED TO DIRECT EFFECT)

Activity	Output	Outcome
Multi stakeholder dialogue on MOE PPP policy on Education Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic alliance built on PSL policy.</li> <li>- Meeting report shared with key stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influenced MOE engagement with CSOs on education reforms.</li> <li>- Increased PSL operators from one to 8 including 2 nationals.</li> </ul>
Mapping of PSL schools of operators in 3 counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 35 schools and 4 operators identified.</li> <li>- Established partnership amongst MOE, Local administrative school authorities and communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amplified community voice on the PSL process.</li> <li>- NARDA's E sig. recognized by MOE of invited to be part of the Education process.</li> </ul>

FIOH.

Activity related to: intended effect 1 process indicator 5 Activity related to Assumption effect 4

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflict resolution.</li> <li>- Meeting with stakeholders (Chiefs, Religious leaders, Societal heads)</li> <li>- Meeting with cattle rearers and crop farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders formed and enforced bylaws.</li> <li>- Selection of land for requiring cattle.</li> <li>- Both parties realised the importance of food productivity and sustainability in the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers were able to cultivate crops at least 3 times per year.</li> <li>- Joint yearly feasting among crop farmers and cattle rearers.</li> <li>- Exchange of farm product between crop farmers and cattle rearers.</li> </ul>

## FREETONG PLAYERS

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of youth in songs and drama as peace ambassadors</li> <li>- Performances on Post Ebola to bridge peace.</li> <li>- Performances on say no to violence against women and children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To go out as ambassadors to educate their communities using drama and songs.</li> <li>- To sensitize the community people on how they should live in peace.</li> <li>- To inform, educate and entertain the people to stop violating the right of the women and children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 65% of them are using the tools in their daily lives.</li> <li>- Living in peace with their neighbours</li> <li>- The men came out took responsibility to implement the good messages of the play to sustain peace in their home.</li> </ul>

### LCC 1

Activity	Output	Outcome
Training of Religious Leaders, women and youth as Civic and Voter educators.	- 400 religious leaders, women and youth trained as Civic and voters Educators.	- Trained CVE are carrying out Election messages in various churches, mosques, market centers and local communities.

### LCC 2

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Related to: process Indicator No. 2, 3 &amp; 4</li> <li>- Related to: Assumptions No. 1, &amp; 3</li> </ul>	-	-

### LCC3

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deployment of observers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 400 observers deployed to observe election in 15 countries in Liberia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observes report outcome of election results through reports submitted to LCC.</li> <li>- Related to intended direct no. 2</li> </ul>

### LCC4

Activity	Output	Outcome
<p><b>Voters are turning out to register to vote.</b></p> <p><b>Related to intended direct effect 1</b></p> <p><b>Related to process indicators 1&amp;2</b></p> <p><b>Related to Assumptions 1 &amp;2</b></p>		

### SLOIC/ LOIC

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Vocational/Business Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Income generation Employed or self employed through acquired skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to 80% of those trained are in the work force either by being employed or self employed by</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Psychosocial support training.</li> <li>- Life skills Training</li> <li>- Intended Direct Effect No. 2.</li> <li>- Process indicator relating to effect No. 2.</li> <li>- 2.4 (Life Skills)</li> <li>- 2.5 (Adult literacy/voter registration)</li> <li>- 2.6 (Tracer Study)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learn to cope with life situations. E.g.: Training, Anger, fear, Anxiety etc. etc.</li> <li>- To have leadership skills in administering their own affairs without depending on other people's influence in their decision making.</li> </ul>	<p>utilizing the skills learnt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Above 75% are using the coping mechanism of working with life situations they are faced with.</li> <li>- 75% are now aware of themselves and have the ability to make their own decisions.</li> </ul>
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### MAGE – SL

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of 100 youths from 4 villages on gender justice (Transformative, Masculinity)</li> <li>- Youths training on community security and peace.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100 youths from 4 villages trained in gender justice and transformative masculinity.</li> <li>- 400 youths trained in community policing to address community security threats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youths become gender sensitive.</li> <li>- Youths' mindset about women/girls changed.</li> <li>- Youths' violence against women and girls reduced in the 4 villages.</li> <li>- Youths become peer educators to their colleagues.</li> <li>- Youths trained in community policing to reduce violence threats in their community.</li> <li>- Youths work with community police partnership boards to reduce violence threats.</li> <li>- Violence threats in community reduced.</li> <li>- Youths become proactive in community security matters.</li> <li>- Youths become security minded</li> <li>- Community is relieved of security threats.</li> </ul>

### SILNORF

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post Ebola support to FBO's in 20 communities.</li> <li>- Peace building.</li> <li>- Training on community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed farms.</li> <li>- Purchased seeds.</li> <li>- Hired tractors ploughed.</li> <li>- Harrow.</li> <li>- Seed harrow.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good harvests.</li> <li>- Appreciation.</li> <li>- Established seed banks.</li> <li>- Peaceful communities.</li> </ul>

land protection skills.		
Peace building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community engagements on peaceful co-existence between land owners/ users and investors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of peace.</li> <li>- Normal business activities (petty trading).</li> <li>- Small scale farming activities.</li> </ul>
Training of Community Land Protection Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 communities trained.</li> <li>- Equal men and women represented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased knowledge on Land issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More women involved in Land discussions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### MADAM

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youths training in Tec-Voc, ESTs, and life skills.</li> <li>- Capacity building for trainers in Tec-Voc/ESTs, life skills and CBT.</li> <li>- Community sensitization in gender livelihood and peace and governance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 110, youths (male and female) trained.</li> <li>- Trainers' capacity built.</li> <li>- Sensitized various youth groups and stakeholders in the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Success stories.</li> <li>- Improve quality services delivery.</li> <li>- Increased knowledge in garden, livelihood, and peace and governance.</li> </ul>

### NAEAL

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and training of community –based peace facilitators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peace facilitators are able to support community members in settling conflicts in a non-violent way.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The peace facilitators work alongside the community leadership to address and settle conflict in the community.</li> <li>- The community leadership reports that before the police was called frequently (at least weekly) to settle conflict. Now, most conflicts are settled within the community.</li> <li>- Now, conflicts between youth are addressed and resolved early so that they don't spread to involve more people.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People in the community are more openly sharing and discussing conflict issues.</li> </ul>
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### CULTURE RADIO

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peace and No-violent symposium</li> <li>- National Land Conference.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Giving voice to all conflicting parties, empathy and understanding.</li> <li>- Focus on conflict creativity.</li> <li>- Focus on win-win Orientation.</li> <li>- Creating a space for Land users, land owners.</li> <li>- Dialogue between all stake holders.</li> <li>- Create discussions around the drafted Land Policy V.G.G.T. was introduced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Self Confidence gained by participants.</li> <li>- Conflict becomes transparent.</li> <li>- Conflicting parties not losing face.</li> <li>- Common platform provided/ available.</li> <li>- Participants becoming conversant with the new Land Policy.</li> <li>- Stakeholders can now be guided.</li> </ul>

### CJPS

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of dialogue groups' facilitators.</li> <li>- Community mobilization and awareness training on Land Rights Issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 35 trained dialogue group facilitators.</li> <li>- Well-informed community members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 35 facilitators offer monthly dialogue session.</li> <li>- Improved relationships between community members and police officers.</li> <li>- Community members willingly reporting crimes to the police.</li> <li>- Well informed community members formed the Zoduah Land Management Committee (LMC)</li> <li>- Land Management committee has been recognizes and is engaging the company.</li> <li>- MOU signed between LMC and the management of Simi Darby.</li> </ul>

## CCSL

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vocational training for out of school youths.</li> <li>- Meeting of women to address contemporary issues affecting women.</li> </ul> <p>Ensuring that children, especially girl child stay and finish 9 years of education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100 youths trained in tailoring, bike repair, building construction, black smith.</li> <li>- Trained coordinators who are able to discuss and help others to seek, redress on gender based violence or building their self-esteem.</li> <li>- Formation and support to mothers 'clubs, youth clubs, mentoring services and open space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Start up kit to start work.</li> <li>- Become role models.</li> <li>- Reduce violence, become more productive and respected individuals.</li> <li>- Women speak up and report abuse.</li> <li>- Desire to improve and participate in activities at home, in the church and their communities.</li> <li>- More girls go to and finish schools.</li> <li>- Few incidences of teenage pregnancy and drop out.</li> <li>- Understand and implementation of the CRA.</li> </ul>

## LDS

Activity	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness workshop creation about Roles and Responsibilities in a community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community people are awarded of roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>- Local leaders are given or roles and responsibilities</li> <li>- Both local communities and leaders are awarded of the need to work together.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community people are working together for development by contribution to it.</li> <li>- Leaders are supporting development in the community.</li> <li>- Both local leaders and community people are working together happily.</li> <li>- Community is now being developed.</li> </ul>

## PLENARY

A lot of issues came out during the plenary. Participants discussed freely and observed that:

- It was tricky to differentiate between output and outcome.
- It was difficult to draw a fine line between activity and outcome.

- The outcome has to do with the use the community makes of the output that we produce and they use.
- It will take some time to get used to it.
- Two or three organisations can have the same activity with different target groups and different outcomes.
- Objectives lead to activities. So different activities, different outcomes. You look first at outcome and move towards activities.
- Sometimes the occasion of the project makes all the difference.
- Certain partner organisations work to bridge the gap between the people and the police and declared that because of their intervention, people can now go to the police station without using them as intermediary.
- Organisations need to think about whether it is really their work that is responsible for the change or outcome and produce the proof.
- Organisations should have their objectives, and know with whom they are working. They can focus on different actors, and use the methods of other organisations, if they find them useful or successful.
- Participants can tell whether their work is still relevant to their target groups by the way they react to the organisation that works with them.
- The need for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is very important.
- SILNORF continues to monitor the scale-down of ADAX and the head, Mr. Abass Kamara noted that they have engaged the company (ADAX) and other stakeholders. He also added that from the funding received from BfdW, they funded farmers in twenty out of sixty communities, and that has made all the difference.
- The coordinators declared that the work done by partners is complementary. They maintained that different organisations do things differently and that this helps them to share and benefit from others. They encouraged participants to attend the training of partner organisations and even borrow resources or personnel from network partners.
- Dr Kamara added that it is about capacity building and told participants that the more they work with it, they more they will understand it.
- He emphasizes the importance of using concrete examples to enable one to make the link between outcome and output. He noted that very good examples came from SILNORF and stressed the importance of giving particular interventions in order to write a good report. Additionally, he intimated that sometimes certain interventions are not so successful and neither are they failures – these should also reflect in the reports.

- Ms Kayser encouraged organisations to use their own logic to work on their reports and declared that they do not have to go strictly according to the guidelines set out in the new report form. She asserted that the guidelines are a sort of checklist. All the information should be there, but they can do it in their own order.
- To drive her point home, Ms Kayser told participants about an organization that trains single mothers. She informed that the last time she was with them, she was told that half of the women were now employed in high level restaurants and hotels - so this is a success story, a clear outcome one has to mention. She further told the assembly that though some successes are small, they should be reflected in the report.
- She noted that the failures too should be documented. She remarked that if organisations train women and they all become pregnant and go back to their villages, this makes the organisations in question have a rethink about their policy. She furthered that Sir Milton Margai trained the Sande Midwives in hygiene and noted that that was a good thing. She urged partner organisations to use the structures that are there and strengthen them.
- With reference to M&E, Ms Kayser disclosed that M&E on peace work is more complicated because it is about mindset/attitude. She called on all to regard the framework as ‘work in progress’ and urged them to adapt it and make it more meaningful. She implored them to send their suggestions to the mobile team /the coordinators, in order to build capacity.

This was followed by a film show on The International Peace Day Celebrations.

## **SIGNING OF JOINT PRINCIPLES**

It was agreed that only heads of institutions are eligible to sign the Joint Principles but they could authorise representatives present at the meeting to sign on their behalf. All present agreed that the principles be adopted and the document was duly signed.

## **NEXT STEPS**

- **YOUTH and VIOLENCE**
- The two focal persons report to National Coordinators who inform mobile team and Berlin team/Action – Research planned
- **ELECTIONS**
- Principles signed and being used.
- National Co-ordinators for national distribution.
- Write on pathways to peace until 31st December 2016 (Lancedell has promised to write about his home and tradition and show how these contribute to peace)



- Next Network Meeting: 13th December 2017
- Workshop Report by 15<sup>th</sup> December 2016
- Yearly reports by 24<sup>th</sup> December 2016

## EVALUATION



At the end of the workshop, an evaluation exercise was carried out in order to improve the network and to help the coordinators/organisers to enhance the

way they plan, when organising similar conferences. The views of participants with respect to the four elements of the evaluation have been documented below:

### *WHAT DO YOU TAKE HOME?*

- Critical look at the way we do our assessment/ tools for reporting.
- Raise awareness on outcome from workshop in my constituency.
- Better understanding of CPS
- Better understanding on the new reporting format
- Report writing
- More Emphasis on output – outcomes – train staff members in understanding O + O
- Reporting on outcome and induction
- Organization has to come together to train/discussion outputs/outcomes.
- Reporting template
- New project formulation & reporting system.
- Capturing outcome in reports
- Working with youths to raise awareness.
- Ways of handling youth violence

- Shared experiences
- Appreciating the difference between output and outcome.
- It reminds to place more emphasis on M & E and do documentation of activities
- Improve on reporting time.

### ***WHAT ELSE***

- Training on report based monitoring (RBM) and following training on report from within CPS network.
- Training on Action Research M & E training.
- Training in Action Research.
- Popularise the revised principles to my staff.
- More information on CPS activities in other countries
- Information on other CPS around the world
- A big thank you to the national coordinators mobile team, and Berlin team for the planning, organization and facilitation of the workshop.
- Appreciation to the organizers.
- Documents send ahead for preparation and discussion.
- Report writing: more room for improvement!

### ***NEXT STEPS IN YOUR ORGANISATION***

Monitoring visit to follow-up

on outcomes according to current indicators.

- Cascade the tools used in M&E for effective reporting.
- Replicate Outcome Orientation
- Staff orientation on new ideas.
- Report outcome of the workshop to my organization.
- Raise awareness in my organization ton the principles signed
- Updating all on the progress of take home tasks via email
- Capacity building feedback meeting with management team.
- Reflect and plan for action research.
- Take trainees for trainees in boat.

- Organising meetings to discuss what went on at the workshop.
- Outcome orientation training.

### ***ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT***

- Accommodation
- More story telling from partners.
- Internet connection
- More variety of dishes, more fruits
- Focus market on peace building engagement.
- Sharing of practical experiences related to specific topics by partner organizations (case studies).
- Reduce amount of chicken.
- Less topics to be able to do assignments and discussions more in depth.
- Conference Hall: noise, light!
- Room toilets to be more functional in terms of plumbing facilities
- Group work of partner organization with similar projects to give room for exchange
- Availability of presentation (s) or some discussions in hard copies
- Detailed Timeline
- Look for more natural environment for the workshop
- A change in the meeting venue.

### **CLOSING COURTESIES**

Dr Kamara thanked the participants for their active participation and the success of the workshop. He expressed delight that everyone participated freely and thanked all, especially those from outside Sierra Leone who dropped everything to be a part of the learning process.

Mr Mathews also thanked the assembly and described the workshop as a period of hope. He declared that in spite of what is going on around us, or regardless of what we see and hear, 'hope springs eternal in the human breast'.

In a similar vein, Ms Roth warmly thanked the gathering on behalf of the Berlin/Mobile Team. She urged network partners to continue to do their work and expressed delight that everyone learnt a lot. She wished all well and registered her appreciation of the Coordinators, the Mobile Team and Mr. Trautmann, the energizer.

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE JOINT (CPS) MANO RIVER NETWORK  
NOVEMBER 29<sup>TH</sup> – DECEMBER 2<sup>ND</sup> 2016**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>INSTITUTION</b>
1.	Bamike Williams	SLADEA
2.	Joseph S. Binda	LOS-LIB
3.	Elijah Gegra	Culture Radio
4.	Aminata Massaquoi	Culture Radio
5.	Martin Njekang	NARDA
6.	Larry Melling	NARDA
7.	Adama Sherriff	SLADEA
8.	G.Boimah Freeman (Rev)	LCCLIB
9.	Julia Krojer	SLADEA
10.	Francis S. Konyon	CJPS
11.	Joseph S. Howard	CJPS
12.	Wladislaus Rzepka	CJPS
13.	Desterlyn Allen	NAEAL
14.	Rebecca Hackstein	NAEAL
15.	Elidina Allen-Jalloh	Freetong Player
16.	Christian Kamara	YMCA
17.	Theresa L. Byrne	SLOIC

18.	Rebekah M. Bertsche	LOIC
19.	Solomon D. King, Sr	LOIC
20.	Vandi V. Kallon	LDS
21.	Hassan Bangura	CSSL
22.	Janet B. Kamara	FIOH
23.	Ibrahim A. Conteh	FIOH
24.	Abass J. Kamara	SiLNoRF
25.	Santigie Sesay	SiLNoRF
26.	Philip F. Nushann	LCL-THRT
27.	Anna Wilkens	YMCA-SL
28.	Christiane Kayser	Mobile Team
29.	Manfred Rink	AGEH
30.	Lancedell Mathews	NARANA
31.	Abdulai Kamara	YMCA-SL
32.	Tamba David Mackie	MAGE-SL
33.	Ben A. Sei	SLOIC
34.	Dorcas Sprithorn	MADAM
35.	Salamatu Conteh	MADAM
36.	Mohamed Conteh	MADAM
37.	Ruth Ballah Myers	NARDA
38.	Sebastian Lansinger	Culture Radio
39.	Djateng Flaubert	Mobile Team
40.	Marlies Roth	BftW
41.	Marcelo Trautmann	BftW
42.	Sheku Kamara (Dr)	CSSL
43.	Adenike Cole	Co-ordinator
44.	Beatrice K. Sesay	SLDEA
45.	Olamide Raimi	SLADEA
46.	Elizabeth Kamara	Rapporteur
47.	Mehmet Kutlu	NAEAL

