

# **EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH**

Grant Final Report

**Nembe City Development Foundation (NCDF)**

Grant agreement No. **SACE-NDF-014**

Grant Period of Performance: **April 21, 2017 – September 30, 2018**

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## **I. TECHNICAL**

### **A. Summary of Grant Activity Goals and Objectives**

#### **Summary of Project Goal:**

The overall goal of the project was to promote community based conflict management and peace building systems through institutionalised policy frameworks that enhances inclusive development and economic growth.

#### **The objectives of the grant were to:**

- i. Strengthen the Community Peace Champions (CoPeC) structure to ensure high quality and timely reporting to the Integrated Peace and Development Unit (IPDU) platform.
- ii. Facilitate the adoption of the Community-based Peace Building model by Bayelsa State government as a procedural structure for the management of conflicts within the State.
- iii. Facilitate the inclusion of Peace and Security Studies in the State Secondary School Curriculum by the government of Bayelsa State as a strategy for reorienting the youth on peaceful coexistence.
- iv. Create public awareness through traditional and new media on the benefits of adopting the policy on Community Based Peace Building Initiative model for sustainable Peace that promotes inclusive economic growth in Bayelsa State.
- v. Increase engagement with the other platforms and mechanisms established on conflict resolution and peace building.

#### **Major tasks or activities:**

The following major tasks and activities were planned to be executed for the actualisation of the project objectives. They are captured along the three (3) key components of the project which are Capacity Building, Advocacy & Engagements and Public Awareness.

#### **Capacity Building:**

1. Hold a one-day review/planning meeting to review activities of the previous 2 years, review current grant/contract, assign roles/responsibilities to cluster members and development of concept for our security model.
2. Hold a 2 day refresher training on summarising incidences and report writing for Community Peace Champions.
3. Hold two bi-annual outcome report meeting, review and feedback meeting with leadership of Community Peace Champions in Yenagoa to further strengthen their capacities to report incidences and follow through on outcomes.

#### **Advocacy & Engagements:**

1. Monthly meeting of central peace working committee (CPWC) to analyse, evaluate, document, take action and track reports received from the community peace champions through the SMS platform.
2. Hold two bi-annual meetings of 75 members of the Community Peace Champions (CoPeC).

3. Consultative meetings with the State Chapter of Radio and Television Workers Union (RATAWU) and other media clusters in Yenagoa to solicit their buy-in for adoption of our Community Peace Building model and the policy frameworks.
4. Advocacy visits to Commissioners of the 2 key Ministries - Education, Youth Development to advocate their nomination and inauguration of the policy drafting committee to commence drafting of the policy to include peace and security studies in school curriculum.
5. Further engagement with leadership of 5 Global Memorandum of Understanding (GMOU) Boards to reinforce the need for their active involvement and support for the campaign to ensure its sustainability particularly with regards to the provision of recharge card support for CoPeC members in their various communities.
6. Engagement with representatives Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) and Association of Private School Owners to get their buy-in for the inclusion of Peace and Security.
7. Joint policy drafting committee from the relevant Ministry Department and Agencies (MDAs) such as State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB), Ministry of Education, and Association of Private School Owners commence drafting of the policy on the inclusion of peace and conflict studies in secondary schools curriculum.
8. Hold a one-day validation meeting with representatives of 4 key Ministries.
9. Further advocacy visit to Special Adviser to the Governor on Security to present a draft copy of the community based peace model and its administrative procedure.
10. Further advocacy engagement with Traditional Rulers to present a draft copy of the community based peace model and its administrative procedure for their support and voice to demand its adoption by the State Government.
11. Advocacy visits to members of the House Committee on Security and Special duties and House Committee on Appropriation of the State House of Assembly to solicit their support for the Peace model and draft policy on the inclusion of peace and conflict studies in secondary schools curriculum.

#### **Public Awareness:**

1. Redesign and reactivate official website.
2. Design and printing of hand bills to create public awareness at strategic points in Yenagoa.
3. Trips to each of the selected communities to hold a town hall meeting to sensitise and solicit for community involvement and support for government adoption of the model and campaign.
4. Radio/TV jingles for the enlightenment of the general public on the need to add their voice to institutionalising the model and the proposed policies inclusion that of peace studies in school curriculum to be aired by Glory FM/Niger Delta TV in Yenagoa. (the jingles will be aired during the phone-in programme).
5. 60 mins Radio phone-in programme to discuss issues of conflict and peace building, gender and social inclusion, the proposed law reforms and inclusion of

peace studies on school curriculum to be aired by Glory FM Yenagoa (include the jingles during to the phone-in radio programme).

6. One day peace and security awareness campaign with 50 students from 10 secondary schools in Yenagoa.
7. Step-down awareness campaigns by participants of earlier peace and security awareness campaign programme in their various schools.
8. Annual media chat with stakeholders to mark World Peace Day (partner with radio for the announcement).
9. 12 episodes (1/week for 12 weeks) of Local language (Ijaw, Nembe, Ogbia and Epie) radio discussion programmes on peace and conflict issues recorded in the state.
10. Printing of the finalised policy document on the inclusion of Peace and Security Studies in Secondary Schools' curriculum.
11. Development and printing of a hand book on the Community Based Peace Model and its administrative procedure.
12. Hire a consultant to development a hand book on the Community Based Peace Model and its administrative procedure.
13. One day Issue Learning Forum (ILS) on the linkage between Open Government and conflict prevention and peace building and the need for Bayelsa State government to sign up to the OGP.

### **Expected Results:**

The following results were expected to be achieved through the delivery of the above tasks and activities:

1. A strengthened and sustainable CoPeC with strong capacity for quality and timely reporting.
2. The Community-based conflict prevention and peacebuilding model is formally adopted by the State government by policy or executive procedure
3. The State initiates a process for replicating the model in other communities
4. Community Peace Champions structure replicated in other communities
5. Peace and Conflict Studies is included in the Bayelsa State curriculum for secondary school.
6. An all-inclusive conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes that ensures the participation of every member of the community including women, youth and people with disabilities

### **B. Summary of Grant Activity Achievements**

#### **Capacity Building:**

Three capacity building activities were planned to strengthen the capacities of fifty (50) persons in various unique subject areas such as strengthening understanding of conflict prevention/peace building issues in targeted communities, quarterly operations review meetings and refresher training community peace champions. Participants were drawn from cluster members, communities representatives and media groups. The outcomes of these capacity building activities are also mentioned below.

- Nine (9) persons from the various cluster organisations (Iduwini Development Foundation, Okordia-Zarama Cluster Board, KEFFES Rural Developemnt

Foundation, and Foundation for Empowerment of Nigerians with Different Abilities (FENDA), and anchor organization (Nembe City Development Foundation) participated in an initial programme planning meeting to review the activities of the previous grant, learn lessons, share experiences and assign responsibilities for the current grant. The main output of this activity was the assignment of roles and responsibilities to cluster members to aid smooth implementation of the project and giving them a sense of belonging to fully commit themselves to the project. This approach strengthened and bonded the cluster model generally applied on the SACE project and availed cluster members the opportunity to function without being prompted by the anchor.

- Twenty-six (26) persons made up of representatives from the five pilot communities (Nembe City, Agbobiri, Bilabiri 1, Letugbene and Ekeni), representatives of people with disabilities (PWD) from FENDA and media representatives were trained in various subjects including; definition of early warning, types of early warning, early warning instruments and models, perspectives and identification of early warning signs, conflict analysis in the context of early warning, early warning and conflict prevention, Definition of early response, importance of early response by appropriate policy makers, principles of leadership, information management in conflict reporting, use of Integrated Peace and Development Unit (IPDU) an SMS based early conflict warning/response system, volunteerism and conflict sensitivity. The purpose of the training was to refresh the minds of the selected groups, particularly the community representative of their roles as change agents for sustainable peace to attract economic growth and development to their communities, update them on their performance in reporting conflict incidences and how to improve the quality their incidence reports for better results. Participants were disaggregated as follows: Males = 9, females = 7 and youths = 10. There was a person with disability from FENDA.
- Fifteen (15) persons – 5 Community Peace Champions (one per pilot community), 6 Cluster members, 1 media partner and 3 anchor staff participated in an outcome reporting, review and feedback meeting. This was done to harvest reports of various conflict interventions carried out by CoPeC members for which formal reports had not been sent. It also presented an opportunity for sharing experiences and lesson learning. We gathered an average of 5 intervention stories per community. These stories will be documented and shared with relevant stakeholders and will form part of future advocacy document.
- Following the refresher training on various topics including the use of the Integrated Peace and Development Unit (IPDU) - the platform, which enables peace agents to anonymously report conflict incidences, quality of reports received improved tremendously as confirmed by the platform managers. Within the period of the project, a total of 82 incidence reports were received from the communities, against a total of 162 incidences reported to the platform within the same period on the earlier grant. This is about 50% drop in the number of reports received. Literally speaking, a 50% drop would mean a negative impact but our observations revealed that after the training, CoPeC members are now able to properly filter incidences and report only the very significant incidences and in a qualitative manner.

- Eighty seven (87) persons attended the monthly Central Peace Working Committee (CPWC) meeting. The committee continued to rely on the monthly Conflict Incidence Tracker sent to all stakeholder including members of the Central Peace Working Committee (CPWC) to analyse incidences and take appropriate actions and interventions. Using these trackers, 18 critical interventions were carried out by the Central Peace Working Committee against 9 carried out during the earlier grant. This is a clear 50% increase in the number of interventions carried out. 12 of these 18 interventions were successfully completed while 6 of them are ongoing and will be carried forward even when the grant ends. The CPWC remains a very critical platform which has provided an avenue for the office of the S.A on Security to the Governor of the State, community members, media partners and security agencies to share information and collaborate. Community members on their part, beyond reporting to the IPDU platform, have intervened in several conflict issues within their communities and assisted in mediating for peace and preventing likely crisis situations with economic growth and development in mind.

### **Partnership and Engagements:**

The cluster had planned a total of 11 partnership and engagement activities with various government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Security agencies, Persons with Disability (PWDs), and the press to advocate their support for the project and assist in pushing the Community Based Peace Model and its Administrative Procedure and the Policy on the introduction of Peace and Security Studies in the curriculum of secondary school. Within the period, we had partnerships/engagement/advocacy meetings with:

- i. The Commissioner for Youth Development
- ii. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education
- iii. Special Adviser to the State Governor on Security Matters
- iv. G.M and Management team of State owned Niger Delta Television
- v. G.M and Management team of State owned Glory FM.
- vi. GM and Management team of Radio Nigeria, Creek FM.
- vii. The State Chairman of the Nigerian Union of Teachers
- viii. The Sate Chairman of the Traditional Rulers Council.
- ix. The State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB)
- x. The Chairman of Bayelsa Vigilante Services
- xi. The Commissioner for Education
- xii. Further advocacy to the Special Adviser to the State Governor on Security Matters
- xiii. Further advocacy to the Sate Chairman of the Traditional Rulers Council.
- xiv. The House Committee on Security and Special duties and
- xv. The House Committee on Appropriation of the State House of Assembly

The total number of partnership and engagements meetings held within the period of this grant was 15 against the planned 11. In all these engagements, the cluster secured support, collaboration, partnerships and in some cases, commitments to push for the adoption of our peace building model and the policy on Peace and security studies through with the governor of the state for empowering communities to be involved in peace building activities that will engender economic growth and development. Some outcomes of these visits include:

- i. The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Education saw the need for the inclusion of Peace and Security studies in the curriculum of Secondary schools and gave approval and nominated a staff to be part in the policy drafting process. The ministry, through its representative in the drafting committee provided most of the materials used for the desk review of existing curriculum during the committee's work. The personnel and materials were a huge resource to the entire drafting process. The outcome of the drafting process was a policy brief on *THE NEED FOR A POLICY REVIEW OF THE RELIGION AND NATIONAL VALUES CURRICULUM TO INCLUDE PEACE AND SECURITY EDUCATION IN PRIMARY AND POST PRIMARY SCHOOLS' CURRICULUM IN BAYELSA STATE, NIGERIA*. This resulted from the realization that curriculum changes are not issues of the state government but that of the **Nigerian Education Research and Development Council (NERDC)** under the Federal Ministry of Education. The policy brief document serves as a tool for advocacy with this National body to see the actualisation of the desired change in curriculum.
- ii. The Special Adviser to the Governor on Security has been fully represented in this project from its inception to date and he has been our champion in government circles. He has been a strong supporter of our course and have assigned a staff of his office permanently to the project who has been a very useful resource to the CPWC and project generally. Our first visit to him during this grant period was to brief him of the milestones covered in the previous grant and the direction of the new grant. He advised on the a few areas to focus our efforts on and committed to assist push the document through to the Governor.
- iii. The Central Peace Working Committee (CPWC) paid an advocacy visit to the Chairman, Bayelsa Vigilante Services to solicit his support for our demand to get the state government adopt the Community Peace Champions (CoPeC) and the CPWC structures and enrol CoPeC members into the Bayelsa Vigilante Services. During the meeting, the Chairman committed to include the Cluster's representative to present a paper on our activities and demands during a planned event with the theme, "Safe City Initiative" which will have the presence of the State Governor as Special Guest of Honour. He also committed to absorb some of the CoPeC members into the Vigilante Service whenever he receives approval for recruitment of more hands. The visit presented an opportunity for building partnership and collaboration between the Vigilante Service and CPWC. When the Safe City Initiative programme holds, it will serve as a window of opportunity to present our demands directly to the Governor of the State and all members of the Executives.
- iv. The General Manager of Niger Delta Television (NDTV) in the presence of his entire management team reaffirmed his commitment to support our campaigns and provide any technical assistance we may require at a huge discount and free in some instances. He also reconfirmed the assignment of a staff to the project who has been part of the project from inception and was very supportive of all we do. During the period of reporting, we have had six (6) TV mentions including a 15mins documentary for absolutely free. Our visits to Glory FM and Creek FM also produced six (6) news mentions on these radio stations for free.

#### **Public Awareness:**

- i. One hundred and forty six (146) persons participated in the town hall meetings held in the five (5) pilot communities, this gives an average of 30 persons per



community. The purpose of the meetings was to sensitise and solicit community involvement and support for government adoption of the peace model and the introduction of peace and security studies in secondary school curriculum. The meeting were also an opportunity to share information and learning about the project with community members, particularly community leadership, Community Development Committees (CDC) and other community structures. The town hall meetings also provided a platform to throw up several issues of concern which bordered on peace and conflict, economic stability and developmental issues. CPWC is currently taking up the issues raised with the relevant authorities to ensure their resolutions. An example of one such intervention is CPWC's visit to the State Universal Basic Education Board to take up complains of lack of teachers reported in the riverine communities during the town hall meetings. The Public Relations Officer of the Board committed to take this up with the Executive Secretary and take appropriate actions to curb the observed anomalies.

- ii. Twenty five (25) journalists from various media groups including the State Executives of Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ), Radio, Television, Theater and Arts Workers Union (RATTAWU), National Association of Women Journalists (NAWOJ) and Social Bloggers participated in a one day stakeholders' meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to brief the Media Stakeholders about the project and solicit their partnership of the Clusters' Campaign for the adoption of the proposed Community-based Peace Building Model and the Policy on the inclusion of Peace and Security studies in schools' curriculum. The meeting provided a platform for a robust discussion of the need for partnership and collaboration with the media to stir up public discuss. The State Chapters Executives unanimously committed to support and partner with Peace Advocacy Cluster's Campaign for the Adoption of the Proposed Community-based Peace Building Model and the Policy framework on the Inclusion of Peace & Security Studies in Secondary Schools by the State Government for sustainable peace and inclusion economic growth in the state. They committed to push for the state government to key into it because government is a major beneficiary of the project.
- iii. A total of seventy (70) persons attended a facilitated events – The Issue Learning Forum. Two of these events held in quarter 2 and 3. The learning forum was a platform for selected stakeholder groups to discuss key issues as they relate to our project, the Political Economy Analysis as it affected the project, presented an opportunity for selected CSO groups, government officials and other stakeholders in attendance to reflect through discussions, their own experiences on the project issues and to sign up with the Cluster to support the project achieve its objectives. The Specific objectives are of the events were; (i) Provide space for Peace Advocacy Clusters to share their success and failure on their campaign with CSO, government officials, and other key Stakeholders-Highlighting what worked well and what did not work. (ii) Provide a platform for participatory learning through experience sharing on the central roles of innovative advocacy tools-Political Economic Analysis (PEA), Sytem for Tranformation and Result Network (STARNET), Policy tracker, cluster model etc. (iii) Identify cluster priorities and suggestions for improvement in learning and change. (iv) Build wider public awareness and sustainable networks around our advocacy issues/creating a sense of advocacy community. Some very interesting learning topics discussed during the moderated discussion session included: Community peace structures and

Peace Building, Sustaining Community peace structures: Role of Government, Peace & Security studies for value reorientation, The Need for Peace & Security Education for Value Reorientation, The Role of Volunteers as Peace Agents and The Amended Anti-Cultism Law in Bayelsa State: Its Application and Public Awareness. The events were very enlightening and provided opportunities for learning and sharing of ideas on how best to achieve our objectives through public discuss.

### **C. Description of Any Activities Not Completed**

- i. Further engagement with leadership of 5 GMoU Boards to reinforce the need for their active involvement and support for the campaign to ensure its sustainability particularly with regards to the provision of recharge card support for CoPeC members in their various communities: This activity was planned to strengthen the relationship between the Peace Advocacy Cluster and the various GMoU Boards. It was planned to get them render sustainability support to the CoPeC members in terms of providing telephone stipends to encourage them to continue to function. This did not happen as most of the Boards' tenure in office had expired and they were engrossed in either a tenure extension or complete renewal of the entire executive committee in some instances.  
Hold a one-day validation meeting with representatives of 4 key Ministries: this was to be a follow-on activity after drafting of the policy on the introduction of Peace and Security Education in Secondary Schools. After doing a desk review of the existing curriculum, and brain storming on the process of modifying education policies, it was apparent that the drafting committee did not have the capacity to draft a policy to change the existing curriculum. The best the committee came up with was a policy brief on the Need For A Policy Review Of The Religion And National Values Curriculum To Include Peace And Security Education In Primary And Post-Primary Schools' Curriculum In Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Hence, there was no need for the validation meeting.
- ii. Radio/TV jingles for the enlightenment of the general public on the need to add their voice to institutionalising the model and the proposed policies inclusion of peace studies in primary and post-primary school curriculum. The jingles were not to stand alone but be aired during the phone-in programme.
- iii. A 60 mins Radio phone-in programme to discuss issues of conflict and peace building, gender and social inclusion, the proposed community peace model/administrative procedure and inclusion of peace studies on school curriculum was planned. This could not hold due to late submission of financial report to SACE for liquidation of fund received earlier.
- iv. One day peace and security awareness campaign with 50 students from 10 secondary schools in Yenagoa. This could not hold because we could not secure approval from the ministry of Education to proceed until schools went on long vacation. They are due to resume in September and we are not likely to complete the activity before the close of the project.
- v. Step-down awareness campaigns by participants of earlier peace and security awareness campaign programme in their various schools. The 50 students that were planned to be trained in (item v above) were to carry out a step down awareness campaign in their various schools. This could not happen since the earlier training in item "v" above could not be carried out.

- vi. 12 episodes (1/week for 12 weeks) of Local language (Ijaw, Nembe, Ogbia and Epie) radio discussion programmes on peace and conflict issues recorded in the state. During the town hall meeting in the pilot communities, it was observed that the three riverine communities were not reached by any radio station in Bayelsa State, hence we considered that this local language programme which was specifically targeted at the rural communities may not be an effective means communicating our issues to them, hence the decision to discontinue it.

## **D. Lessons Learned and Recommendations**

### **Challenges and recommendations:**

1. Although several conflict incidences were reported by the CoPeC members, only 18 interventions were carried out by CPWC. The reason for this is that there was no budget line in the project or funds provided by the GMoU Boards to enable the CPWC function more effectively. Mediation processes took some time and lots of resources were needed for logistics and other related expenses. Therefore, inadequate lack of resources was a huge impediment to the intervention efforts of the CPWC.
2. Although all the Chairmen of the 5 GMoU Cluster organizations were fully briefed and expressed their support to the project from the inception of the project, they did not do much in that regards. Their understanding of the funding procedure is that of the relationship between Shell Petroleum and the GMoU organisations, where project funds are released as a bulk sum and the Board decides what activities to carry out. Since this is not the case in this project, it appears not very attractive to them and they didn't see the need to provide funding. All the Boards' tenure in office expired at about the same time and new community members came in to replace the old members. This again affected the flow of information and understanding of the project. Again, most of them had issues with smooth transition as the Chairmen of most of the Boards fought to hold on to power even after the expiration of their tenure. These factors created lots of distractions that affected their expected contributions to the project.
3. One key challenge that hampered implementation was the release of funds. Request and release of funds on the average take about three weeks. Having set out a work plan and assigned specific implementation dates, the delays in receipt of implementation funds effectively delayed implementation by several months. For NCDF, all activities were delayed for an average period of three months against the planned schedule of implementation as captured in the work plans. This is a report that was raised in several other forums by other partners. NCDF also have a share of the blame for this delay. There were several incidences of delay in submitting reports and sometime incomplete documentations that had to be sorted out. This we are correcting by employing a more competent finance officer. The SACE team should review its internal working and ensure timely release of funds without breaching policies
4. Difficulties in securing appointments with some security agencies and government offices continued to be a major course for concern during implementation of the project. Our follow-ups on letters of request for a meeting with the Police, JTF, the present Commissioner for Youth Developemnt and

Commissioner of Education was very frustrating. However, new contacts/facilitators were identified that enable us penetrate these critical institutions with our project.

5. Ineffective communication network in target communities was a major challenge to incident reporting during the period of reporting. The three riverine pilot communities – Letigbene, Bilabiri 1 and Ekeni - have only Globacom network which most often are not functional, hence disrupting the flow of information from CoPeC members to the IPDU platform.
6. One of the sustainability plans for the project was to get the GMoU Boards to provide telephone stipends to CoPeC members in their various communities. This has not happened yet because the new members of the Boards are yet to get full understanding and buy-in for the project.
7. Delayed incidence reports. The incident trackers which is a collation of all reported incidences from the CoPeC members are usually sent out to relevant stakeholders on a monthly basis. This was a major challenge particularly to security agencies who required a more rapid flow of information to enable them respond swiftly to such reports. This gap is however addressed by the proposed Peace Model which makes provision for this through the Rapid Response Channel.

#### **Lessons Learnt:**

1. Although it is difficult to engage government representatives and security agencies, they are willing to collaborate with genuine organizations and individuals if they are adequately engaged with perseverance particularly when such organizations/individuals are coming with solutions to assist them with evidence of results. There is need for robust public awareness campaign concerning the peace advocacy campaign to get public support for the adoption of the peace model.
2. The cluster also needs to reach out to more stakeholders particularly peace actor and other peace platforms to create the needed collective impact. This will expand our activities and get more actors push for the adoption of the model and the change of curriculum.
3. Community members are willing to report conflict incidences and participate in mediation processes when given the opportunity. They desire peaceful coexistence and partnerships with government, security agencies and other peace agents in exposing offenders as long as their identities are protected.
4. We have learnt that it is important to involve the cluster members right from the design stage of a project. It is also very important to meet regularly to share information on the various stages of the project.

#### **E. Grant Success Stories:**

Deployment of Integrated Peace and Development Unit (IPDU) – SMS Platform

Following from the baseline report, two critical observations that came out of that survey were the fact that:

- i. Community members are not involved in the process of preventing conflict and sustaining peace.

- ii. People were afraid of being targeted and attacked for volunteering information.

Prior to the commencement of the project, there was no mechanism available for community members to channel conflict reports without being victimized. Hence, community members were reluctant in reporting peace threatening issues for fear of being victimized or molested because there was no adequate protection for people who volunteered such peace threatening information.

Having identified these gaps, the Peace Advocacy Cluster partnered with Partners for Peace (P4P) to deploy the IPDU - an SMS based early conflict warning and response system – which enables community members report conflict incidences through their mobile phones at their convenience. This technology clearly eliminates the risk of community members being identified and targeted as informants as the platform does not record names of reporters. Members in the pilot communities are now actively involved in reporting conflict incidences and peace threatening issues. They are also very involved in leading the processes of conflict resolution within the community. Since the deployment of the platform, over 162 conflict incidences and related peace threatening issues have been reported to the platform by several community peace champions who have been trained on various conflict subjects in the course of the cluster advocacy campaign. The CPWC saddled with the responsibility of analyzing the reported incidents and taking appropriate actions has also recorded some remarkable actions/interventions.

- i. Community Peace Champions in Ekeni reported issues of frequent gunmen attacks on the Ekeni community in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area through the IPDU which they lamented is seriously affecting their weekly market and general economic activities within the community. Having received these reports, the CPWC engaged leadership of the community who confirmed the incidences and told the Committee that there is no Police station in the community and the nearest Police presence is about 3hrs away by speed boat on water. The community informed the committee that they had applied for a Police post in the past. Following from this, CPWC met with the Police Public Relation Officer (PPRO), Bayelsa state Command of the Nigeria Police to engagement with the Police Command on ways to strengthen internal security structure of Ekeni community and request for a Police post for the community. The Police Public PPRO acknowledged receipt of these incessant attacks and reports and said the Command is working out strategies in partnership with the State government to ensure safety in the communities. He also advised the Committee on the steps to securing a Police post approval. The committee reverted to the community leadership with the position of the Police command and the Community has submitted a fresh application for the establishment of a police post as advice of the PPRO. They also offered a guest house in the community as temporary take off office for the Police post. The application is being processed by the Police authorities.
- ii. In Ekeni, the community youths, led by the youth president (Mr. Preye Ambakederemo) who is also a trained Peace Champion in partnership with the Nigerian Navy, engaged some militants who came to attack business men/women during the community's weekly night market. The youth president informed the personnel of Nigeria Navy House Boat stationed near the community who

promptly responded to his call. During the gun deal, two of the militants were killed while four escaped through the sea shore. Thereafter, the youths mobilised to the militants' camp in a nearby forest and burnt it down. During the process, they arrested some informants including ladies who were brought back to the community and handed over to the Navy. This incident brought relative peace to the community and the water ways along that axis which have experienced series of militant attacks and activities. This clamp down has boosted business activities in the community as more people now come out to participate in market activities. It also reduced hunger as cost of food and related items in the community have reduced as more people now participate with more items from outside the community.

- iii. In Okordia Zarama Kingdom, the CPWC intervened in the conflict between the Royal Majesty of Okordia kingdom, King Richard Seiba and the Paramount Ruler of Ikarama community, Chief James Kalakou on the alleged dethronement of the later by the former through a town crier. The issue generated serious tension with youths of Ikarama who are strongly opposed to the purported dethronement preparing themselves for a violent showdown. This perceived threat to peace was reported by a CPC through IPDU and captured in the monthly incidence report from where the CPWC saw it during its monthly analysis meeting. A team was appointed to immediately meet with both parties to the crisis. After meeting with the parties, the Royal Majesty of Okordia kingdom, King Richard Seiba agreed to withdraw his plan to go ahead with the dethronement. This development prevented an imminent crisis that would have led to loss of several innocent lives and property as well as life-long hatred between the parties/communities.

## II. Financial

### Description of grant activity funding

Per modification 002, the approved obligated budget for the period of implementation (April 21, 2017 to September 30, 2018) is ₦13,040,466.23. The project was 100% funded by grant award.

The grant was used to fund the activity deliveries enumerated above and also the payment of staff salaries for 3 key personnel at various levels for effort. Because NCDF did not have any other donor funds, ODCs incurred for the implementation of the project were charged 100% to the project. via an in-kind donation, the following items were purchased for the project: 1) Projector; 2) Digital photocopier; 3) Generator; 4) Projector screen and Tripod Stand and 5) Camera and Tripod stand.

### Summary of Grant Activity Costs and Payments

Summary Budget Line Item	Chemicals Grant Budget Commitment	Total Advanced	Total Liquidated	Variance	Action Required
Salaries	₦4,247,500.00	₦4,247,500.00	₦4,247,500.00	₦0.00	Variance payable to NCDF
Other Direct Costs	₦1,816,830.05	₦1,816,830.05	₦1,865,128.68	-₦48,298.63	
Activity Delivery	₦5,619,655.91	₦4,524,174.32	₦4,685,005.91	-₦160,831.59	
Goods & Materials	₦1,356,480.27	₦565,000.00	₦1,255,000.00	-₦690,000.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>₦13,040,466.23</b>	<b>₦11,153,504.37</b>	<b>₦12,052,634.59</b>	<b>-₦899,130.22</b>	

### **Explanation of higher or lower than anticipated costs**

During the project implementation, except for activity delivery all costs incurred were not higher than or lower than the anticipated costs by 10%.

Activity delivery spend was 17% less than anticipated. The reason for this discrepancy and variance is due to all the activities listed above that could not be completed due to time limitation. The 17% less of anticipated spending did not impact significantly on the project delivery and meeting targets for the following reasons.

- Some of the activities were not due for implementation when the project was closing out.
- Some new activities were added such as Issue Learning on Open Government Partnership and increase in budgetary allocation for some other activities; these additional activities ensured that the goal of the project was achieved and also that the activities not done did not adversely impact the goal of the project.