JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT & PEACE/CARITAS (JDPC) ONITSHA ARCHDIOCESE STRATEGIC PLAN 2020 - 2025

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Archdiocese of Onitsha

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APGA: All Progressives Grand Alliance
ASATU: Anambra State Association of Town Unions
CADOMICS: Catholic Archdiocese of Onitsha Microcredit Scheme
CAFOD: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CAID: Christian Aid
CAPCADF: Care for the Physically Challenged and Destitute Foundation
CBM: Community Based Monitors
CCFN: Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria
CMO: Catholic Men Organization
COMEN: Community Empowerment Network
CRC: Civil Rights Concern
CRS: Catholic Relief Services
CSOs: Civil Society Organizations
CWO: Catholic Women Organization
DECODE: Development Centre for Orientation, Discovery & Empowerment
DiP: Development in Practice
ECID: Evidence and Collaboration for Inclusive Development
EiE: Enough is Enough
EU: European Union
FIDA: International Federation of Women Lawyers
GTF: Governance and Transparency Fund
GVIG: Girls' Voice in Governance
HIV: Human Immune Virus
HOG-I: Hope Givers Initiative
ICRAM: Improving Community Response Against Malaria
IDP: Internal Displaced Persons
IGR: Internal Generated Revenue
INEC: Independent National Electoral Commission
JDPC: Justice Development and Peace Caritas
M & E: Monitoring & Evaluation
MDAs: Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEP4D: Media Platform For Development
NAPTIP: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NED: National Endowment for Democracy

NOA:	National Orientation Agency
OVC:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMS:	Pontifical Mission Society
PMT:	Project Management Team
PROMIC:	Promoting Micro Enterprises
PWDs:	People Living with Disabilities
SAGF:	Stella Maris Adolescent Girls Foundation
SAVI:	State Accountability Voice Initiative
S-JDPC:	Students for JDPC
SP:	Strategic Plan
USAID:	United State Agency for International Development
V2P:	Voice to the people
WIG:	Women In Governance
YCP:	Young Catholic Professionals

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It was Albert Schweitzer who said, “At times our own light goes out and is rekindled by a spark from another person. Each of us has cause to think with deep gratitude of those who have lighted the flame within us.” On this note, we extol the Almighty God for his graciousness in guiding JDPC all these years despite paucity of fund for its interventions. With deep sense of gratitude, we acknowledge the encouragement, great support, conducive and enabling environment given by His Excellency, Most R ev. Valerian M. Okeke to JDPC in carrying out its work. Equally, we are indebted to his Lordship, Most Rev. Denis Isizoh for his support and encouragement. Our special gratitude goes to our former Chancellor; Very Rev Fr Anthony Asoanya, the present Chancellor Very Rev Fr. Prudentius Aroh, JDPC Directors and all the board members.

Most profoundly, we appreciate our past executive directors, late Rev. Fr. Peter Okafor and Rev. Fr. Martin Onukwuba, who laid solid foundation for JDPC. Equally, we appreciate all the past staff especially Uzoma Uzor, Uche Madubuko, Ngozi Osuchukwu, Henry Udemeh, Ugochukwu Egboluche, Nwakwesili Chinelo, Chijioke Uzor, Frank Oranwuba Chisom Amobi, Chidimma Okonkwo, Chidimma Izuegbu, Ozioma Nweke, Mirian Agbodike, Uzoamaka Onyejiako, late Mr. Anthony Okafor, who contributed immensely to the growth of JDPC. We say a big thank you to all the current staff for your resilience. We appreciate the present Director Rev Fr Edwin Udoye for his doggedness in promoting the work of JDPC in the Archdiocese and beyond. Thank you very much Chuka Okafor, Mary Robert, Maureen Odife, Chidimma Anyanebechi, Sandra Udu, Francis Okoye, Stella Odumukwu, Emmanuel Ibemesi, Onyinye Nwafor, Hilda Uzoma, John Nwafor, Alphonsus Nwoye, Cynthia Arinze, and our volunteers-Dr. Stella Anazonwu, Noble Lady Angela Chinyere, and Ebele Ononuju for being part of the team members who trained and prepared the Strategic Plan. We equally thank all JDPC members and volunteers from Parish to Regional levels.

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We thank all our partners especi ally Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria (CCFN), CAFOD, Christian Aid Nigeria, Christian Aid Uk, Swiss Foundation, STARTFUND, Stella Oduah Foundation and Provincial JDPC members.

FORWARD

The urgent need to develop an implementable strategic plan (SP) is not only necessary and timely but more importantly necessitated to make the work of JDPC more visible and make staff more resolute in carrying out strategic initiatives for more impactful positive changes. Having a strategic plan will become a tool to fast-track and accelerate JDPC interventions under the seven units - Environmental Justice, Orphan and Vulnerable Children, Judiciary, Legal Aid and Prison Apostolate, Democracy an d Good Governance, Economic and Social Justice, Humanitarian, Youth Education and Entrepreneurship. The SP will make JDPC work to have more focus and targeted direction working to realize its mission and vision as a motivating force.

The seven strategic initiatives or interventions articulated are meant to achieve seven objectives -access to environmental justice among urban dwellers and other necessary stakeholders access of orphan and vulnerable children to dignified living, increased capacity of vulnerable and marginalised people to access justice and demand for their rights, participation of women and other marginalised people in the governance process, provide relief to people in need/emergency situations, enhance the entrepreneurial capacity of youths to embark on economically viable ventures.

The realization of these set of objectives will depend on the ability of the organization to mobilize both human and financial resources to implement key actions which are captured in the w ell-defined work plan with specific budgets, timeframe for execution and persons responsible.

Therefore, with this strategic plan, JDPC is optimistic that the expected outcomes will be achieved and realized. Hence, JDPC is ready to carry out interventions within its financial power, ever ready for partnership, open to external funding and collaboration.

Rev. Fr. Edwin Anaegboka Udoye
Executive Director

Executive Summary

JDPC Onitsha is a registered non-governmental and faith-based organization that has the vision to see a society where justice, equity, development and peace reign with the disposition to promote the dignity of the vulnerable and marginalized. The task to realize its vision is challenged by lots of problems. Our environment is threatened by lots of degradations and pollutions that are tantamount to environmental injustices. The political and governance institutions of the state mostly exclude the marginalized groups. Most orphans and vulnerable children have little or no access to dignified living. Justice for all and respect for human rights are impaired by abuses, intimidations and victimization by state actors and by some citizens against fellow citizens. Many in poor and rural communities lack adequate livelihood support for sustainable socioeconomic life. Lack of proactive disposition to prevent or tackle emergency situations creates humanitarian crisis. More so, the number of jobless youths is increasing on daily basis with its resultant increase in social ills and youth hopelessness to make meaningful existence.

Hence, the situations demand strategic initiatives as remedy in solving the problems. In doing this, JDPC proposes seven thematic units for intervention and programming to impact positive changes – Environmental Justice, Orphan and Vulnerable Children, Judiciary, Legal Aid and Prison Apostolate, Democracy and Good Governance, Economic and Social Justice, Humanit arian, Youth Education and Entrepreneurship. The workability of the above strategies will depend on the achievement of the following set out objectives:

- **Improved environmental hygiene for urban and rural poor**
- **Improved wellbeing of orphans and vulnerable children**
- **Increased access to Justice of the poor and marginalized**
- **Increased participation of women and other marginalized people in the democratic process**
- **Improved livelihood of the poor in rural and urban communities**
- **Increased resilience to man and natural made disasters**
- **Enhanced entrepreneurial skills of youths to become economically self-dependent**

This strategy is based on the principles of the Catholic Social Teachings, which is a call for people to understand the day to day realities that poor and marginalized people experience throughout the world. And most importantly, Catholic Social

Teaching is a call to action – 'calling us to look for creative solutions in the face of terrible oppression and despair, calling us not to lose sight of the world in which we want to live.

JDPC will put in place all necessary arsenals to see that the SP works. The following steps are also crucial: resourcing plan for fund and personnel, drawing succession plan, sustainability plan, communication plan, developing monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning tools, risk analysis and managem ent tools will all be used for the overall implementation of the plan.

The implementation will be judiciously followed with designated budget, planned activities according to budget lines, allotment of the person responsible, timeframe and annual review of the plan.

INTRODUCTION:

Background:

The need to develop an implementable strategic plan (SP) is not only necessary and timely but more importantly also necessitated by the need to make more impactful positive changes in the lives of the people we serve. This strategic plan is a culminative effort of staff, volunteers, project participants and board members. The process involved environmental scanning and assessment of organizational and staff capacity.

Our strategic focus for the next five years will be on: Environmental Justice, Orphan and Vulnerable Children, Judiciary, Legal Aid and Prison Apostolate, Democracy and Good Governance, Economic and Social Justice, Humanitarian, Youth Education and Entrepreneurship.

The seven strategic initiatives or interventions are designed to achieve seven objectives - access to environmental justice among urban dwellers and other necessary stakeholders, improved access of orphan and vulnerable children to dignified living, increased capacity of vulnerable and marginalised p eople to access justice and demand for their rights, increased participation of women and other marginalised people in the governance process, provide relief to people in need/emergency situations, enhance the entrepreneurial capacity of youths to embark on economically viable ventures.

The realization of these set of objectives will depend on the ability of the organization to mobilize both human and financial resources to implement key actions which are captured in the well-defined work plan with specific budgets, timeframe for execution and persons responsible.

Who we are?

JDPC Onitsha was established in 1990 as a faith based and non-governmental organization concerned with the development of people, with a mission to promote the dignity of the vulnerable and marginalized groups by promo ting access to justice and development. JDPC is considered thus as the Onitsha Archdiocesan answer to the mandate of the Second Vatican Council which states that the Church should be concerned in the building of a Just and Peaceful world. Again, a vivid response to His Holiness Pope Paul VI encyclical ' *Populorum Progressio'* that the 'progressive development of people is an object of deep interest and concern to the church.' Considering the importance of JDPC in the Church, it was registered with the Corporate Affair s Commission in 2011 with the number CAC/IT/NO 42746. Late Rev. Fr. Peter Okafor was the official pioneer Coordinator in 2003 whereas Rev. Fr. Martin Onukwuba took over as the Coordinator till 2012. After him, Fr. Edwin Udoye became the executive director till date. JDPC operates in its immediate environment with the JDPC secretariat as the coordinating unit, through three arms namely:

- The P-JDPC – Parish Based JDPC
- The YCP/JDPC – Young Catholic Professionals of JDPC
- The S-JDPC – Students for JDPC

We cover the six episcopal regions of the Catholic Archdiocese of Onitsha with 183 parishes and Chaplaincies across communities in10 Local Government Areas: Oyi, Idemili North and South, Onitsha North and South, Ogbaru, Anambra East and West, Ayamelum and part of Dunukofia.

Our priority target populations are women and children in rural and urban areas, indigent citizens, people with disabilities, the youths, including adolescents and the elderly. In addition, considering the level of policy adv ocacy the organization will be undertaking within the strategy period, the following target groups will also be engaged: policy makers at all levels, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Professional Bodies, Media Organisations, community leaders, traditional and religious leaders, women and market leaders.

Our Vision:

A Society where there is Justice, Equity, Development and Peace.
'Ihu n'enwere ikpenkwumoto, oke ruru onye, mmepe na udo n'obodo'

Our Mission:

Promote the Dignity of the Vulnerable and Marginalized through the Provision of Basic Services.
'Ikwalite odimma ndi no na mkpa'

Our Values

- *Accountability*: Because we believe it is the mark of responsibility.
- *Commitment*: Because we believe it drives our purpose and guarantees our success as a society.
- *Service*: Because we believe it is the pathway to greatness and solidarity with humanity.
- *Justice*: Because we believe in a society where justice, right judgment and equity are established.
- *Peace*: Because we believe it creates an environment for a better society and peaceful co-existence.
- *Sacrifice*: Because we go extra mile to enhance the life of the vulnerable.
- *Positive impactful Actions*: Because we believe we must do something impactful to effect positive change.

OUR STRATEGY

- Standardized trainings and capacity buildings for citizens, groups, and workers.
- Youth education, entrepreneurship and empowerment
- Sensitization of the general public on pertinent and emerging issues
- Direct empowerment programmes (uplifting living conditions of the poor, vulnerable and marginal ized).
- Advocacy (responding promptly through advocacy and activism to the need of the poor, marginalized and vulnerable in our immediate and remot environment).
- Collaboration and networking with other groups to pursue good governance, justice and peace.
- Partnership with other similar organizations and donor agencies
- Organized Caritas and humanitarian services.

The Purpose of the Strategy is to:

- Provide the framework for carrying out the aspirations of our Archbishop in supporting the poor and marginalised people
- Create a stronger and more effective linkages with other key stakeholders and donors
- Restate our commitment to working with the poor and vulnerable people to fight poverty and injustice

How we developed this Strategy

JDPC since its inception has carried out programs that run annually. Annual plans and budgets were normally prepared but were not systematically implemented due to paucity of funds. The idea of not implementing our planned programs necessitated JDPC application to Catholic Relief Services Abuja to support JDPC to carry out a facilitated organizational capacity assessment. The assessment was conducted by Mr Anselm Nwoke. The Partnership &Capacity Strengthening

Coordinator (CRS). One of the key gaps identified was the absence of a strategic framework and the capacity for strategic planning. It therefore became necessary for the organization to develop a strategic plan.

The strategic plan was developed through a participatory process. The process involved organizational capacity assessment, strategic Plan development workshop, internal and external reviews and strategy validation and approval:

- Conducted a three-day Organizational capacity assessment of JD PC: JDPC with support from Catholic Relief Services conducted a participatory organizational capacity self-assessment. Fifteen staff and volunteers participated in the assessment. One of the key recommendations was the development of a strategic plan for JDPC Onitsha.
- A one-week strategic development workshop: The Strategic Planning workshop was held from 27^{h} – 31st January 2020 in Onitsha. The workshop was facilitated by Anselm Nwoke, the Partnership/Capacity Strengthening coordinator of CRS Nigeria.
- Review and Validation meeting: The document was reviewed by both internal and external friends of JDPC Onitsha.

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION:

This section focuses on the contextual analysis by looking at both the external and internal environments.

A. External Environment

1. Environmental Justice

Building a just, peaceful world and clean environment is of utmost importance to the progressive development of the society. Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, colour, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (United State Environmental Protection Agency, Rebecca Gillaspy).

In Anambra state one of the major challenges is environmental issue. The prevalent environmental problems include - water ways blockage, littering of streets and open defecation, erosion menace, poor municipal solid waste management, flooding disaster, indiscriminate defecation, poor disposal of liquid waste especially from industries aggravating soil, air and water pollution, poor public environmental awareness, proliferation of illegal structures, deforestation and other global contemporary e nvironmental challenges of which Anambra state contributes to global warming, ozone layer depletion and acid rain. Many citizens are ignorant of the menace. Flooding occurs as a result of the blocking of natural and man- made drainages (Don Okpala Uche 2017). Many residents of Onitsha including children have made drainage channels their dumping ground for refuse.

In Anambra State, erosion has become the most common scenery and the state presents the most typical features of erosion in the country (Egboka, 2009) Gully erosion is either naturally or anthropologically induced. Clean drinking water is becoming a rare commodity. There are also productivity losses and other health related costs associated with inadequate sanitation, unsafe water and inadequate hygiene in the area. (Ignatius Uche Nwankwo, 2015). The severe impact of these challenges whether it happens as a result of climate change or otherwise is most likely to be in urban areas where people, resources and infrastructure are concentrated (Arambepola, and Iglesias 2009). Mostly affected are individuals and vulnerable persons (the poor, children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers, physically challenged). An overall assessment reveals that government has not made adequate effort to tackle the environmental problems of the state.

The State government set up Anambra State Environmental Agency saddled with the environmental care in the state. Apart from forcefully levying and collecting environment levy from residents, i ts impact is negligible. To complement its activities the government still engaged contractors who mostly were appointed politically to evacuate wastes. In spite of this, environmental pollution is not reducing. What does one expect when such important assignment is shared to political cronies? Or given as a reward or pay back for support during elections. In fact, our environment is very dirty. Every day, we are threatened by critical environmental issues: the air we breathe is polluted, the water we drink is contaminated, and hazardous waste sites are in every corner, gutters littered with poisonous materials. Every street corner is a refuse dump.

JDPC Onitsha without any external donor kick-started campaign against environmental injustice through – sensitization in secondary and primary schools, in Churches, walk-talk campaign in markets and streets, evacuation and cleaning of gutters and jingles in radio. The campaign contributed to public awareness and consciousness on personal hygiene and environmental justice.

2. Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)

Orphan and vulnerable children are children (OVC) under the age of 0-17years. Children whose father, mother or both have died are regarded as orphans and the number of these children are escalating as a result of the HIV status of the parents. About 17.5 million children are orphaned in Nigeria. A vulnerable child is a child under the age of 18 years and currently is at high risk of lacking adequate care and protection, even living with parents or guardian.

Children in the state often fall prey to child labour, they can be seen especially at major motor parks and markets in the State, hawking all sorts of goods like sachet water during school hours. The girls in many rural parts of the State are either forced into early or child marriage or voluntarily/ignorantly go into prostitution. Those with little education rush to the city where they are made sales girls and paid peanuts, sometimes being abused and molested by their masters. Children from other states are often victims of domesti c trafficking in Anambra State. Factors that contribute to the vulnerability of these children include abandonment by parents, death of one or both parents, living in extreme poverty, abuse by parents or their care-givers, HIV status, marginalization and stigmatization in their immediate environment. In all these children who are future leaders are drastically affected and dehumanized. In fact, the OVC have no future.

Indeed, as at June 2015, Women and Orphans Empowerment Organization (WEWE) LO PIN project with support of Christian AID has enrolled 3,973 OVCs in Anambra State. They are working to identify and pull in all HIV positive children in the communities. They work through a close partnership with Primary Health Centres. In spite of other interventions on OVC much is needed to be done. Their future is bleak, and destiny darkened. Notwithstanding, there is a law against child hawking during school hours, much attention has not been paid to implementing the law.

3. Justice and Legal Aid

Conceptually, this is offering legal assistance/support to the victims of any form of human rights abuses. States and citizens are perpetrators of the abuses. While state security operatives abuse citizens' rights through illegal arrest, intimidation, harassment and extortion; citizens on their part abuse their follow citizens through unlawful eviction of tenants, illegal and forceful acquiring of properties of the poor and vulnerable people as well as bribing the security operatives to intimidate and abuse the ci tizen's rights. It also includes bribing of judicial officers to perpetuate injustice against the poor in their administration of legal matters.

Also, community obnoxious cultures like widowhood right abuses, women inheritance rights denial, early-child marriage, forced marriage, and other forms of societal human rights abuses like child/human trafficking, gender-based violence, rape and assault are among the common forms of human rights abuses in Anambra state.

Furthermore, government revenue collectors and illegal touts in the markets, motor parks and streets contribute to the abuse of rights of the traders and the general public. Often these agents use intimidation, physical violence, beatings, stabbing, assaults and illegal seizure of vehicle or property against innocent citizens.

Outside the seat of power, the story is different. The markets in the State is one such place. Recently, some market Chairmen were caught with receipt booklets bearing Anambra State inscription with which they collected all manner of levies from traders and which never get into government purse. The same thing is done for all manners of taxes and levies collected from those living in Anambra state. This illegal toll collectors often collect any amount of money they like from tricycle operators (Keke), bus drivers, tipper drivers and any vehicle conveying goods within the State. Refusal to pay could lead to your vehicle being damaged or you get beaten up or even killed. Often these things are done in the presence of law enforcement officers. Recently the Governor Obiano administration set up a task force to mitigate the activities of this touts, some have been imprisoned but the problem is far from being solved.

Police intimidation, unlawful arrests and exploitation are alarmingly great in Anambra State. Police extorts publicly without shame. They even collect money and give change to their victims. Even influential persons bribe police for unlawful arrests. Often those who give more money to police are favoured against justice and truth. Unfortunately, with all ignominy police arrests young boys at bars, busy bus stops and at night accusing them of belonging to cult or doing nefarious activities just to make unholy money. All those who could not bribe their ways will be dumped in prison.

As a result of economic crunch, there exist landlord/tenant conflicts. When tenants could not meet up their obligations to pay house rents, some landlords use unscrupulous charge and bail lawyers to evict their tenants without due process. Such lawyers often use court process for eviction without the knowledge of the victim. They use surrogate persons without the knowledge of the court for the eviction and throwing out tenant's property.

Consequently, the rising incidences of human rights abuses were occasioned by

ignorance, poverty and high cost of obtaining legal services. The resultant effects are police cell congestion of suspects and prison cell congestion of those awaiting trial. To worsen the situation, police and prison cells are over-crowded with very poor sanitary and personal hygiene conditions that depict human habitation, thereby endangering their health and dignity to good life.

4. Democracy and Good Governance

Democracy is a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indi rectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections. The five (5) basic concepts of democracy are Fundamental worth of every person, everyone is worthy of being part of democracy; equality of all persons: everyone has equal opportunity and legal equality, regardless of gender, religion, or race; Majority rule and Minority Rights; Necessity of compromise and Individual Freedom. It is important because it gives citizens equal opportunities to help make laws , vote for leaders and be protected by laws and rights that are in place. It focuses on the rights of the citizens rather than the rights that the government has to control the citizens. Good governance is an approach to government that is committed to creating a system founded in justice and peace that protects human rights and civil liberties. It requires that all groups, particularly those most vulnerable, have direct or representative access to the systems of governance.

The above understanding of democracy and good governance are not all obtainable in Anambra State. Our democratization and democratic processes are still bedevilled with lots of problems that include beneficial to a specialized few and their cronies, limited responsiveness and representation, weak opposition party, money politics, structural exclusion of women and youths. The causes of the above stated problems relate to ignorant understanding of democratic government by the electorates and elected, inability of citi zens to exercise their rights and ask questions on issues pertaining good governance, lack of internal democracy amongst political parties, poor knowledge of the electoral and democratic process and limited capacity for advocacy. In as much as the problem affects all the citizens of the state, the people mostly affected are the poor, the marginalized and the vulnerable especially females, youths people living with disabilities and children.

Anambra's political history can be described as varied. Until the early 21st century, it was marked by considerable unrest. Having a long list of "firsts" in Nigerian history, it has been known by the sobriquet as "The Light of The Nation". On 29 May 1999, Chinwoke Mbadinuju was sworn in as civilian governor of Anambra state, after many years of military rule. His administration was marred by deep problems: the most notable was withholding of teachers' salaries in the school. The

teachers finally conducted a ten-month strike in all the government secondary schools in the state.

His administration imposed a tuition fee of 3,000 Naira per term for all secondary schools, which led to an unprecedented massive demonstration by secondary school students from all over the state. Many people attributed Mbadinuju's failure to political godfatherism; his successor also struggled to succeed under the same quagmire. On 26 May 2003, Chris Ngige was sworn in as the new governor of the state, but he was removed in March 2006 after Peter Obi of APGA filed charges against him of electoral malpractices. The Court of Appeal in Enugu asserted that Ngige's apparent victory in the 2003 election was fraudulent and ordered him to leave the seat.*

Obi was ousted by a faction of the Anambra State House of Assembly on 2 November 2006 and replaced by Virginia Etiaba, his deputy. On 9 February 2007, Mrs. Etiaba handed power back to Obi after the Court of Appeal had nullified Obi's removal.* On 14 April 2007, Andy Uba of PDP was "elected" as the new governor of the state and, on 29 May, was sworn in. Reported to be massively rigged, the election was widely criticised. On 14 June 2007 the Supreme Court of Nigeria ruled that Peter Obi's tenure had not ended; therefore there was no vacancy in the government of Anambra State. It removed Andy Uba from office and replaced him with his predecessor Obi.

On 6 February 2010, Peter Obi was re-elected governor for a second term of four years, after a hot contest with Chris Ngige, a former governor of the state; Prof. Charles Soludo, a former governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria; and Andy Uba, who was a strong voice in the state's politics. Other contenders included Mrs Uche Ekwunife, Prince Nicholas Ukachukwu, and many others. Twenty-five contestants ran for the office. Obi was affirmed as the winner of the election, having more than 30% votes above the immediate runner-up. Chief Willie Obiano was sworn in on 17 March 2014 after win ning the 16 November 2013 election. Governor Willie Obiano of All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA) was sworn in for a second term in office on 17 March 2018, (Ref. en.wiki pedia.org/wiki/Anambra)

It has been observed that among all the parties in the state, there is no internal democracy. Imposition of unqualified candidates is often the order of the day. This scenario leads to rigging, thuggery and other manipulations and illegalities associated with elections, including unnecessary appointmen t of large number of aides.

During elections politicians are active in political engagement – electioneering

and campaign. After election they become unreachable, thus this brings about poor representation and lack of provision of democracy dividend – poor infrastructure such as bad roads, unreliable power supply, poor health facilities, etc.

The hegemonic politics of powerful groups such as businessmen/Contractors and Religious leaders have become the main factors driving the politics of the state. (Obianyo 2010, Amucheazi, 1986). For instance as a political aspirant, your denomination in Christianity is major factor in rallying popular vote. The fact remains that politics in Anambra State could be described as religious politics.

The above political upheavals resulted to a great voter apathy in the State. During elections, most voters prefer to stay indoors, others demand and receive N1000 to N2000 each in other to vote for a candidate. In previous elections, the National Orientation Agency and federal ministry of information launched various campaigns against this. The government also put laws in place to discourage this, but without success. This leads unpopular candidates with money and those with billionaire God fathers to win elections in the State. This jinx was broken by Mr. Peter Obi who used JDPC Onitsha 2003 monitoring result to reclaim his mandate at the electoral tribunal in 2006.

JDPC Onitsha in association with several other donors like CRS, USAID, UK AID, SAVI, CPC, INEC and Development In Practice (DiP), Caritas Nigeria, JDPC Awka and JDPC Nnewi, through V2P project and other projects sensitized the voting public in the State on the need to vote and not sell their votes. They also monitored the elections in the state as official observers which was a success.

Hence, poor good governance practices such as free, fair and credible election, accountability, transparency, inclusive participation and responsive representation informed our interest in promoting good governance through various governance interventions in Anambra State.

5. Economic and Social Justice

Economic and Social Justice a re measures of the distribution of wealth, well-being, health, justice, opportunities, social privileges or amenities in which people have unhindered access, regardless of their gender, legal, political, economic, and socio-religious status, in order to create sufficient opportunities in which each person will have a dignified and sustainable means of livelihood .

Anambra as a state is not backward socio-economically. Anambra state can be said to be a commercial state as markets can be found in almost all of its 181 communities. The state harbours the famous Onitsha Main market, which is the

biggest market in West Africa in terms of trade volume. Visitors from as far as Ghana and Cameroon and other nearby countries patronize the market. Nnewi is also another boost to the Economic status of the State because of volume of trade transactions in the city.

The Internally generated revenue of the State is among the highest in the country. During the time of Gov. Chris Ngige, he was able to triple the IGR of the State and use the proceeds to construct several roads especially around Anam bra central senatorial zone. The advent of Mr. Peter Obi saw another increase in IGR and the use of funds allocated to local governments areas in the State used by the Governor to build befitting Secretariats for each of the council areas. The money was also pumped into providing buses, computers and fencing cum renovation of schools and hospitals in the State.

In spite of being a commercial hub in Nigeria, it has a fair share of the poor who are mostly rural farmers. *60% of the workforce is in distributive trade while in rural areas 70% are farmers. According to National bureau of Statistics NBS, only 7.4 % of people in Anambra fall within the category of non-poor while 47.6 % are core poor and 45.0% are moderately poor.*

Power generation has always been a problem in the state, as the epileptic power supply in the state has affected the cost of doing business and living in the State. Nearly everyone in four household has an electric generator. Having a generator is a must for every business that uses electricity to operate. This has increased poverty and low productivity in private and corporate businesses.

Although, women are assuming their rightful positions in teaching profession, businesses, working in MDAs, the fact remains that greater number of women remain as petty traders and peasant farmers in urban and rural communities.

At different times, different governments in the State have set up different socio-economic policies to attract foreign and local investors for development. This has not been translated into actuality as socio-economic amenities are still lacking in many communities. Many communities are still to get functional electricity. Some communities do not have access roads for easy mobility and conveyance of their agricultural products to urban cities. In such communities, farmers are left to the exploitative and monopolistic greed of the middlemen. Still, some communities do not have functional primary and secondary schools well-staffed with steady and regular presence of teachers. Many schools are under-staffed. Although, there are many primary and secondary health care centres in communities, the fact remains that many of them are not functioning, many under-staffed, ill-equipped and even insufficient availability of drugs and high cost of health care services. This has left

many to resort to self-medication and use of local herbs, which have resulted to many deaths too. Thus, lack of socio-economic amenities and safe social nets have increased poverty in Anambra State.

As government is very keen in generating revenues, often it affects the lower income earners. Markets are being destroyed by government in the name of beautification and illegal structures without providing alternative. In some cases where new markets are built, the exorbitant price excluded the po or traders. Again, there exist multiple taxation and illegal revenue collection by both the government agents and touts in urban cities. These activities have rendered many poorer, especially women and PWDs.

Again, the idea of encouraging farmers and small scale business owners to form cooperative in order to help them with soft loan has not been working. Lots of bureaucratic bottle-necks and corruption have not helped this to work out as expected. Farmers and petty traders will do lots of ca pturing and documentations, wasting their time and meagre resources without accessing any loan.

One youth one skill program policy has not changed the rate of youth poverty and unemployment. The gap between the unemployed youth and rich has increased kidnapping for ransom, armed robbery, illegal businesses, trafficking in persons, quest to migrate to western countries, political thuggery, cultism, etc. This menace has increased poverty and social upheavals as businesses are affected and in som e cases loss of human life.

Despite the influence of Christianity and inter-cultural interplay, discriminations and exploitations still exist. Excluding women, girls and youth in decision making are not things of the past. Harmful and dehumanizing treatment against widows are still being practiced in many communities. Domestic violence against women, early and forced marriages against girl child and rape are on the increase. In spite of contributions of women in the family – family care, househo ld sustainability and economic contributions, yet rarely are these applauded or recognized. Systematic and structural gender inequality still exist in many spheres against women. There are cases of exploitation, domestic violence against house-helps, physical and sexual abuses in the families. The girl child is often molested, abused and impregnated while the abuser denies responsibility. Notwithstanding the existing inheritance law, some women are still being denied of their rights. Hence the above socio-economic problems informed JDPC Onitsha intervention in these areas.

6. Humanitarian Interventions:

JDPC Onitsha engages in humanitarian services and work in order to promote human welfare, social reforms, relieve human suffering and maintain the dignity of the human person without bias on the grounds of gender, sexual orientation, religious or ethnic divisions. The humanitarian needs in our environment are enormous. In Anambra State, people especially the riverine communities face the menace of flooding during raining season. When it occurs depending on the magnitude, many people are displaced from their homes, with enormous consequences of destroying farmlands, farm crops, residential buildings and worst, loss of lives. For instance, the 2012 and 2018 flooding created huge humanitarian crises in Anambra state. Many IDP camps were set up to manage the crisis. Also, in past three decades markets in the state e xperienced lots of fire outbreaks that had destroyed goods worth billions of naira, shops and loss of lives. Often, there comes an inter-communal conflict generated by dispute over land. These have generated crisis and emergency situations in which lives were lost, houses destroyed, and many people rendered homeless.

Humanitarian crises can be triggered by a wide range of other situations that may include extreme sudden changes in employment/financial state, medical emergencies, hunger, epidemic s, famine, armed conflicts, erosion menace and natural disasters. When such happens, the mostly affected are PWDs women, adolescents, pregnant women and children.

Indeed, much has been done to solve humanitarian crises when they come.

- National Emergency Management Agency set up five regional centres to do search and rescue operations in flood affected states as well as carry out humanitarian work in them.
- The Government of Anambra state recently purchased fire fighting vehicles and set up 10 stat ions for the fire service in the State.
- The State government also has a body that mitigates humanitarian crisis, the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). They give out timely warning to residents of the state living in flood prone areas of approaching flooding and what to do to be safe. They also support with little relief materials. Yet in most instances their warnings are often ignored or not heard by the target groups.
- 2018 flood intervention project-this project with fund support by STARTFUND in partnership with Christian Aid (CAID), structured in 3 components was aimed at providing cash relief and delivery of sensitization programs on WASH and protection of victims of flood disaster in 10 IDP camps in Anambra and Delta States. Over 1,200

households received N23, 000 each, while 154 pregnant women and nursing mothers also received hygiene kits.

The 2019 fire disaster at Ochanja market saw the state government intervention by donating money to victims. The Catholic Church and other bodies also did same. We observed these traders don't have fire extinguisher and insurance cover to cushion the effect of emergencies.

7. Youth Education and Entrepreneurship

Youth education and entrepreneurship is getting the youth informed and educated on relevant information and skills tha t will aid them to be entrepreneurially oriented to make sustainable livelihood. Previously, attempts have been made for youth engagements, skill acquisition and empowerment. Lots of skill acquisition centres have been built in all the senatorial zones and almost in all the constituencies. However, a thorough survey indicates that 95% of these centres are moribund. State Government publications and publicities to motivate youths into agriculture have not been yielding desired result. The State Government has launched one youth, one skill and triple I projects but nothing on the ground shows the efficacy and impact of the program. Anambra State created the Ministry of Youth, Empowerment and Creative Economy to solve the problems of the youth, nevertheless the bureaucratic protocols have been affecting the effective operation of the ministry for the realistic empowerment of the youths. Obviously, youth problems remain unabated.

The World Data Atlas Nigeria puts the unemployment rate in Anambra state to be 17.5% in 2018. Graduates of higher institutions roam about the street without job. The escalation of unemployment persists because of government inability to create enabling environment for private sectors to create jobs. Some that have created jobs have been closed down because of high cost of doing businesses. Others have either sacked or retrenched their workers because of inability to pay salaries and maintain facilities. The deteriorating situations have created avenues for lots of social ills among the youths.

Substance abuse which many youths indulge in to alter consciousness through the misuse of drugs, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine or any other sedative substances are classified by World Health Organization as unsanctioned use, hazardous use, dysfunctional use, and harmful use. No matter the level, misuse of substances cause socio-economic problems and is hazardous to individual lives.

Despite the formation of anti-cult squad by the government, the activitie s of cult groups are not lessening. The antisocial activities of the cult groups are

characterized by killing, assassinations, burglary, armed-robbery, rape, bloody clashes, revenge operations, etc. A society bedevilled with cultism heads to hedonism, irreligion and promiscuity with resultant repercussion of disorganizing social equilibrium and breeding people with psychosocial and personality disorders.

Unemployment among the youth helps to escalate the quest for cessation and kidnapping. The quest to revive the spirit of Biafra is as a result of bad governance, marginalization , denial of rights and non-provision of essential social amenities. Such situations led the youth to insurgence, guerrilla agitations and kidnapping to achieve their denied aspirations. This has made our society fall into anomie, that is, a normative breakdown that manifests in deviant behaviours.

Another disturbing side of unemployment is that some of the youths are enticed/ forced into thuggery, armed robbery and hooliganism. It is mostly the jobless youths who form themselves into thugs. They are in possession of guns and weapons to stir violence, disrupt security, elections, cause mayhem and institute themselves as lawless fellows to be feared. They are being used by unscrupulous politicians during elections or daredevils to assassinate, intimidate and molest enemies. Although armed robbery has been reduced in Anambra State, but, one chance robbery, snatching of bags and phones, home burglary, internet theft and other minor pilfering have increased. Cases of rape and cultism are re current.

Hooliganism is on the surge. Youths are becoming fanatical in pursuing evil. Dropping out of school, truancy, gang rape, vandalism, touting and collection of illegal fees with all audacity and impunity are becoming the order of the day. The hooligans act fearlessly to make life of others unbearable.

The quest to migrate to other countries is on the increase. Many do not want to study or go for apprenticeship again; rather they want greener pasture overseas. This has led to modern extern al and internal slavery, trafficking in persons, prostitution, baby factory business and make-money-quick syndrome. This has led many to drug business, fraudulent activities and recently internet fraudsters.

B. Organizational assessment

JDPC Onitsha has implemented both donor and internally funded projects. These projects include: Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF) Christian Aid (CAID) UK Aid, ICRAM UK Aid, Voice to the people (V2P) CAID, STARTFUND for humanitarian intervention, Evidence and Collaboration for Inclusive Development (ECID), Promic Swiss Hand Foundation, Cookstove

SUN24/CCFN. Project funded by internally generated funds include: Catholic Archdiocese of Onitsha Micro Credit Scheme (CADOMICS) and Princess Stella Oduah Foundation.

Furthermore, in 2015, JDPC Onitsha contributed in setting up the Auto mechanic workshop. It also obtained licenses as a certified election observer in Anambra State. That year saw the set-up of Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp accounts for the organization as well as a live Radio program on Radio Sapientia funded by the V2P project.

Some of the other achievements recorded were:

- JDPC Onitsha with support from CRS contributed to the resolution of Ogbunike communal crisis
- JDPC- GTF project contributed in strengthening communities systems and structures such as building the capacity of Anambra State Associations of Town Unions (ASATU) skills on organizational development and advocacy skills. Equally it formed Community -Based Monitors (CBM) in communities; formation of Community Empowerment Network (COMEN) at the local and state levels in 2010.
- JDPC Onitsha in her V2P program won the best Christian Aid partner in Governance program for 2015 and best partner in Governance and Gender program for 2016 with AA+ rating. She also won the second position in Finance overall rating in the same program.
- Through Parish sensitization and mobilization, the number of parishes with JDPC membership increased from 51 to 82. This led to the publication of a job aid for the establishment and running Parish JDPCs.
- The organization offers 4 micro credit programs, CADOMICS, PROMIC (1), PROMIC (2), PROMIC AGRICULTURE with 3,500 beneficiaries funded by local and foreign donors. CADOMICS 1 (Archbishop of Onitsha), CADOMICS 2 (Stella Oduah Foundation), PROMIC 1, PROMIC 2 and PROMIC-AGRIC (Swisshand Foundation)
- Its Gender empowerment program in the voice to the people project led to women being appointed into traditional rulers' cabinet in Umuoba Anam, Nawgu, Nando etc. These recognition and appointment have not happened before. This led JDPC Onitsha in her V2P program to win the best Christian Aid partner in Governance and Gender program for 2016.
- The Keke (Tricycle) project saw 12 beneficiaries empowered with Keke as a programme for economic empowerment and poverty alleviation. Five youths were empowered to start up their own business;
- Set up of Girls Parliament in which voice was given to the girl child against exclusion and forced and early marriages.

In 2017, Summer School program was organized by JDPC in collaboration with I -Wig, Women Action committee and librarians in Anambra State to conduct summer school at Nawgu, Dunukofia LGA with 159 children/students participating.

- Launched campaign on Environmental cleanliness in Communities (CAS), and campaign on Environmental cleanliness in 18 Schools with the formation of Environmental Ambassadors (About 10,000 students were sensitized). See Talk Act and Remove (STAR) was launched for street and market environmental campaign.
- Provided Emergency and Humanitarian services to the flood victims of 2018 in riverine communities of Anambra and Delta States, in partnership with Archdiocese of Onitsha and START FUND/CHRISTIAN AID. Remarkably, 1,270 households designated with special needs were empowered with N23,000 totaling N29,210,000 and 154 hygiene kits for pregnant and nursing mothers.
- In 2019Archdiocese of Onitsha provided N42, 000,000 to the victims of the fire disaster in Ochanja market using JDPC staff as the enumerators.

Organizational Strengths and Weaknesses

1. Organizational Strengths

JDPC Onitsha as a faith-based organization has community spread. It exists in almost 183 parishes and could boast of about 2000 volunteers and promoters. Administratively, JDPC is structured in this order, central administration in the Archdiocesan Secretariat, Regional executives and parish members headed by parish executives. This structure makes it easy for mobilization, coordination and dissemination of information.

The organization is respected for its promotion of social and economic justice through Micro-Credit empowerment and Christmas/Easter contributions to the poor. Through its Humanitarian interventions – bursary for the indigent and OVC, care for the aged and vulnerable, prison apostolate, legal aid, support for the victims of fire disaster, flooding and those abandoned in the hospitals. JDPC strives to promote a just society.

JDPC is a household name for Democracy & Good governance through voter education, election observation, advocacy, right education, community sensitization for inclusion, stakeholders' engagement, etc.

We are known for effective implementation of projects and meeting deadlines. We do monthly, quarterly activity and financial reporting. For transparency and accountability, we do annual external auditing. Another good quality is the possession of good staff for proper project management, time frame reporting, and monitoring and evaluation capacity. It has equally good networking thread locally, nationally and internationally.

2. Organizational Weaknesses

The major impairment is capacity for resource mobilization. This has l ed to inadequate funding, which has affected the implementation of set out strategic initiatives and programmes. In addition, this has also led to staff attrition. Absence of a structured volunteer management system has affected youth involvement in the parish based JDPC. In addition, we have defaulters in loan repayment.

Strength	Weakness
- Community spread present in about 183 parishes - Strong volunteer base: with over 2000 volunteers - Community acceptance - Well-structured administrative system - Technical capacity and experience in humanitarian response, development projects- democracy and good governance, micro-credit etc - Experienced staff in key technical areas - Good reputation with the donors - Timely reporting to donors and other stakeholders. - Transparency and accountability	- Weak volunteer management system - Limited capacity in resource mobilization. - High staff attrition

Opportunity	Threat
- Increasing incidence of man-made and natural disasters - Outbreak of Covid-19 - Information communication technology - Social media	- Outbreak of Covid-19 - Impending flooding. - Threat to public safety and security (herdsmen attack).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES / INTERVENTIONS / OUTCOMES

Our strategy objectives in line with our contextual analyses, vision and mission, are as follows:

Objective 1	Improved environmental hygiene for urban and rural poor
Objective 2	Improved wellbeing of orphans and vulnerable children
Objective 3	Increased access to Justice of the poor and marginalized
Objective 4	Increased participation of women and other marginalized groups in the democratic process
Objective 5	Improved livelihood of the poor in rural and urban communities
Objective 6	Increased resilience to man and natural made disasters
Objective 7	Enhanced entrepreneurial skills of youths to become economically self-dependent

Objective 1: Improved environmental hygiene for urban and rural poor

The following activities will be implemented to achieve this strategic objective:

- Sensitization and reorientation of citizens on environmental sanitation.
- Enhancing access to environmental justice through awareness creation and linkages.
- Promote environmental hygiene, good health and wellness.
- Advocate for effective implementation of the environmental policy on waste disposal and management.
- Public enlightenment on impact of climate change.

Expected outcomes:

- Improved communal effort in observing clean environment
- Increased commitment by policy makers to implement and monitor environmental sanitation.
- Increased knowledge of citizens on impact of climate change.

Objective 2:Improved wellbeing of orphans and vulnerable children

Key actions:

- Provision of psychosocial support to orphans and vulnerable children
- Empowerment of vulnerable households
- Sensitization on child's rights law
- Access to education, skill acquisition and empowerment.
- Networking and collaboration with state actors and CSOs
- Advocacy for effective implementation of the Child Rights Law

Expected outcomes:

- Reduced number of out of school vulnerable children (OVC)
- Increased number of vulnerable household empowered.
- Increased knowledge of citizens on child rights law.

Objective 3: Increased access to Justice for the poor and marginalized

Key actions:

- Legal assistance to the vict ims of human rights abuses at the police stations, prisons, markets, parks and streets.
- Provision of welfare materials and food to prison inmates.
- Intervention in families and communities to offer legal aid to victims of gender discrimination, cultural bias, domestic violence, exploitation, abuses and trafficking in persons.
- Legal aid to the poor who could not access justice because of fund.
- Sensitization of Citizens on their fundamental rights and how to demand justice.
- Sensitization of road users especially transporters on their rights.
- Sensitization of police on human rights.
- Networking with other organisations to advance justice and the course of human rights.
- Advocating for human right desk in the police.
- Advocacy for legal reforms and the respect of human rights.

Expected outcomes:

- Increased number of marginalized persons access justice with support from JDPC Onitsha and partners
- Increased number of marginalised persons bringing human rights abuse report to JDPC Onitsha as a result of awareness of thei r Human rights.
- Improved well-being of the targeted inmates as a result of materials provided for them
- Targeted families and communities' reduction of gender-based violence and promoting peace and gender rights

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Objective 4: Increased participation of women and other marginalized groups in the democratic process

Key actions:

- Stakeholders or power analysis and perception survey to discover power dynamics for easy penetration.
- Engage in civic and right education of citizens.
- Create awareness / sensitization on citizens' participation especially the marginalized groups in the democratic process and good governance.
- Build citizens capacity on monitoring and evaluation of government projects in communities.
- Collaborate and network with state actors and community members on right–based approaches to state- citizen interactions/engagement.
- Targeted advocacy to relevant stakeholders to effect change.

Expected Outcomes:

- Promotion and practice of Social and gender inclusion among the stakeholders and communities
- Community members began monitoring and reporting of government projects to JDPC Onitsha and other relevant authorities

Objective 5: Improved livelihood of the poor in rural and urban communities

Key actions:

- Provision of Poverty Alleviation Programs – micro credit scheme, training on saving and financial management, etc.
- Supporting youths for entrepreneurial, technical and vocational trainings.
- Linking farmers to the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Training on women and girls' rights.
- Public sensitization and awareness creation against discrimination of women, domestic violence and abuses.
- Sensitization on public health and use of health centers
- Financial empowerment of poor women, girls and youths
- Working with Widow Associations.
- Off-setting hospital bills and Organizing free medical treatments.
- Advocacy to traditional authorities to eliminate obnoxious practices against women
- Advocacy to relevant government authorities for the maintenance and provision of socio-economic amenities.
- Advocacy and sensitization against multiple taxation and touting
- Monitoring of socio-economic amenities in the communities

Expected Outcomes.

- Improvement of livelihood for the poor in rural communities.
- Impartation of knowledge of accessing micro credit and imbibing saving culture

Objective 6: Increased resilience to man and natural made disasters

Key actions:

- Reorientation and sensitization of the traders on proactive measures against fire outbreak and need to embrace insurance schemes.
- Sensitization of residents of flood prone areas to heed timely warning on flooding.
- By sourcing and providing relief materials for the needy and victims of humanitarian crisis.
- Sourcing for fund and offsetting bills – hospital, housing, charity, bursary, etc.
- Care for the aged/community care/visitation.
- Advocacy to relevant authorities to take proactive measures to pr event, control or contain humanitarian crisis.

Expected Outcomes:

- Residents made necessary arrangements to move out of their location as soon as the flood begins
- Relief materials provided and sent to the victims thereby improving their well-being and livelihood while the crisis lasts and also cushioned the effect of the crisis.
- Traders increased knowledge on measures against fire outbreak through purchasing fire extinguisher in their various shops.

Objective 7: Enhanced entrepreneurial skills of youths to become economically self-dependent

Key actions:

- Youth mobilization and sensitization.
- Training on dangers deviance and delinquencies.
- Training on parenting targeting parents.
- Holidays and after School programs.
- Entrepreneurial and Vocational Training.
- Skill acquisition program.
- Training in Agribusiness.
- Reorientation programs on dangers of illegal migration.
- Special education programs for school dropouts.
- Financial Empowerment

Expected Outcomes:

- Parents positive testimony on the proper parenting training
- Youths empowered and trained on income generation started making income for themselves and others thereby reducing the rate of unemployment
- Increased number of youths willingly coming for coaching and mentorship exercise

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2020-2025

4												
OBJECTIVE 1: Improved environmental hygiene for urban and rural poor												
Target Results	**Indicators**	**Timeframe**										
• Improved communal effort in observing clean environment • Increased commitment by policy makers to implement and monitor environmental sanitation	- Number of communities implementing environmental sanitation projects - Commitment of policy makers in the implementation and monitoring of environmental sanitation in state	2020				Year 2 to Year 5						
Strategic initiatives	**Activities**	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
1. Enhance access to environmental justice	1.1. Sensitization and reorientation of urban dwellers and community stakeholders on environmental sanitation. 1.2. Advocacy to relevant government agencies/stakeholders.	x	x	x	x							
	1.3. Create awareness on environmental justice and empower members of the community to demand for their rights	x	x	x	x							
	1.4. Promote environmental hygiene, good health and wellness through community drama, information education, radio jingles, radio live programs and communication materials	x	x	x	x							
	1.5. Advocate for effective implementation of the environmental policy on waste disposal and management	x	x	x	x							

OBJECTIVE 2: Improved wellbeing of orphans and other vulnerable children										
Target Results	**Indicators**	**Timeframe**								
• Increased number of OVC accessing basic education Reduced number of OVC engaging in child labour and early marriage. • Implementation of Government policy on child right and protection.	- Number of communities aware of child's right and protection policies Number of children engaging in child labour early/forced marriages reduced. Number of people reporting abuse and exploitation of children - Number of cases prosecuted	2020				Year 2 to Year 5				
Strategic initiatives	**Activities**	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Improve well-being of OVC	2.1 Community sensitization on child's rights, dangers of domestic trafficking, child protection, child abuses and exploitation	x	x	x	x					
	2.2. Provision of education opportunity to OVC through bursary, skill acquisition and empowerment.	x	x	x	x					
	2.3. Establish a helpline for sexual abuse and exploitation	x	x	x	x					
	2.4. Networking and collaboration with state actors and CSOs on protection of child's rights and other issues affecting children									
	2.5. Provision of psycho-social support through counselling, social-net and safety nets	x	x	x	x					

OBJECTIVE 3
Increased access to Justice for the poor and marginalized

Target Results	Indicators	Timeframe	
• Increased number of the poor and marginalized having access to justice Increased number of Parish JDPCs providing welfare packages and WASH kits for prison inmates. • Increased sensitization for citizens to know and demand their rights.	- Number of the poor and marginalized accessing justice Number of JDPCs prison interventions - Number of seminars and sensitizations on human rights	2020	Year 2 to Year 5

Strategic initiatives	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Enhance access to Justice	3.1 Legal assistance to the victims of human rights abuses at the police stations, prisons, markets, parks and streets.	x	x	x	x					
	3.2 Provision of welfare materials and food to prison inmates.	x	x	x	x					
	3.3 Intervention in families and communities to offer legal aid to victims of gender discrimination, cultural bias, domestic violence, exploitation, abuses and trafficking in persons.	x	x	x	x					
	3.4 Sensitization of Citizens on their fundamental rights and how to demand justice.	x	x	x	x					
	3.5 Networking with other organisations to advance justice and the course of human rights.	x	x	x	x					

OBJECTIVE 4: Increased participation of women and other marginalized groups in the democratic process												
Target Results	**Indicators**		**Timeframe**									
• Increased participation of the marginalized in democratic process Improved service delivery from the duty bearers	- Number -of the marginalized participating in democratic process and assuming elective positions. Number of citizens knowing their democratic rights, asking questions and holding duty bearers to account. Number of improved infrastructural facilities in communities. - Number of emerging issues being raised and addressed.		2020				Year 2 to Year 5					
Strategic initiatives	**Activities**		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Improve participation in the democratic process	4.1	Holding stakeholders or power analysis and perception survey to discover power dynamics for easy penetration	x	x	x	x						
	4.2	Capacity building for citizens on human rights, monitoring and evaluation of government projects in communities.	x	x	x	x						
	4.3	Collaborate and network with state actors and community members on right–based approaches to state- citizen interactions/engagement.	x	x	x	x						
	4.4	Interface with duty bearer	x	x	x	x						
	4.5	Voter education and election observation	x	x	x	x						
	4.6	Promotion and practice of Social and gender inclusion among the stakeholders and communities	x	x	x	x						

OBJECTIVE 5
Improved livelihood of the poor in rural and urban communities

Target Results	Indicators	Timeframe	
• Improved livelihood for the poor in rural communities • Increased knowledge of accessing micro-credit and saving culture	Number of women and young girls acquiring knowledge of saving culture and participating in micro-credit schemes - Number of women and the poor empowered Number of communities accessing health centres - Number of communities imbibing gender mainstreaming	2020	Year 2 to Year 5

Strategic initiatives	Activities		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Enhance livelihood of the rural poor	5.1	Intermittent free medical, paying hospital bills and paying for medication for the indigent.	x	x	x	x					
	5.2	Sensitization for tax justice	x	x	x	x					
	5.3	Information meeting and trainings on financial management and saving culture	x	x	x	x					
	5.4	Sensitization on gender equality, violence against women and girls.	x	x	x	x					
	5.5	Collaboration with relevant foundations for free medical in poor communities.	x	x	x	x					
	5.6	Advocacy to state actors for the provision of prioritized social amenities	x	x	x	x					

OBJECTIVE 6:
Increased resilience to man and natural made disasters

Target Results	Indicators	Timeframe
• Increased knowledge on measures against fire outbreak among citizens • Enhanced knowledge on proactive and privileged information to prevent natural disaster or fire outbreak. Improved preparedness for sourcing and providing relief material during humanitarian crisis	- Number of the reached citizens/traders on preventive measures against fire outbreak or blooding - Number of sensitizations conducted on measure to control or prevent Number of humanitarian interventions carried out. - Evidence based documentation of humanitarian interventions.	2020 / Year 2 to Year 5

Strategic initiatives	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Enhance access to humanitarian services	6.1 Collaboration with Insurance Companies for reorientation and sensitization of the citizens/traders on proactive measures against fire outbreak and natural disasters	x	x	x	x					
	6.2 Sensitization of residents of flood prone areas to heed timely warning on flooding .	x	x	x	x					
	6.3 Resource mobilization for humanitarian interventions.	x	x	x	x					
	6.4 Care and community services for the abandoned, aged and PWDs	x	x	x	x					
	3.5 Advocacy to relevant authorities to take proactive measures to prevent, control or contain humanitarian crisis.	x	x	x	x					

Objective 7 Enhanced entrepreneurial skills of youths to become economically self-dependent										
Target Results	**Indicators**	**Timeframe**								
• Enhanced youth education and entrepreneurial skills development • Increased sensitization against youth deviance and delinquencies. Improved knowledge on key parenting issues	- Number of youth acquired entrepreneurial skills Number of youths no longer involved in deviant and delinquent mannerisms. Number of youths empowered with occupational works - Number of parents trained on parenting.	2020				Year 2 to Year 5				
Strategic initiatives	**Activities**	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Enhance access to youths meaningful livelihood	7.1 Mobilization and sensitization of youths on dangers of deviance and delinquencies.	x	x	x	x					
	7.2 Periodic training sections for parents on parenting	x	x	x	x					
	7.3 Partnering with technical organizations or consultants for Youth entrepreneurial and vocational training.	x	x	x	x					
	7.4 Reorientation programs on dangers of illegal migration, human trafficking, sex exploitation.	x	x	x	x					

ORGANIZATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Partnership with Other Stakeholders

1. Justice Development & Peace/Caritas (JDPC) Archdiocese of Onitsha works with many allies, networks, institutions and potential partners at local, state and national levels. At the National level we work and partner with the Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria (CCFN), all the provincial JDPCs and all the Diocesan JDPCs. Equally, at the national level we work with Pontifical Mission Society (PMS), Christian Aid, Nigeria, Centre LSD, NAPTIP, National Orientation Agency and SAVI.

2. At State level we network with Community Empowerment Network (COMEN), Girls' Voice in Governance (GVIG), Anambra State Association of Town Unions (ASATU), Women In Governance (WIG), International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Media Platform For Development (MEP4D), Civil Rights Concern (CRC), Care for the Physically Challenged and Destitute Foundation (CAPCADF), and Hope Givers Initiative (HOG-I).

3. JDPC partners locally with Development Centre for Orientation, Discovery &Empowerment (DECODE), Stella Ma ris Adolescent Girls Foundation (SAGF), Civil Initiative for Advancing Development, Ranky Event Palace, CASO Wisdom Consult &Nneoma di Ebube Widows Foundation, St Rita's Home for the Homeless, Blaze FM, Radio Sapientia, Enough is Enough (EiE), Catholic Women Organization (CWO), Catholic Men Organization (CMO), and Laity Council.

4. More so, our potential partners include Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), United States Agency for International Developme nt (USAID), European Union (EU), World Mercy Fund.

5. With the key allies we seek technical support, project guidance, standardized trainings on identified gaps, periodic reports sharing, and

periodic meetings for information sharing, learning visit and collaboration. With our networks there exist collaboration, partnering, shared and targeted advocacy, capacity strengthening, constructed engagement, and media campaign on emerging issues. With them we collectively voice & amplify the voice of the marginalized and vulnerable, create awareness /sensitization on relevant issues and engage periodically on project monitoring, evaluation and reporting. JDPC expects from potential partners Organizational assessment sessions, knowledge sharing, capacity building on policy issues, funding, sharing of activity and audit reports. Local partners serve us as platform for dissemination of information, sharing of our vision, mission and objectives. Here our volunteers are grassroots' crusaders of social justice.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

Sustainability is most often simply defined as meeting needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet theirs.

Organizational Sustainability is therefore a strategy developed by an organization to help meet the rising unique challenges facing organizations in terms of leadership, talent and global insight and being able to harness them resourcefully.

Organizational Sustainablity:

JDPC tends to obtain long-term programmatic support by organizing induction exercise for new intakes, periodic internal mentorship training and making provision for staff capacity strengthening training externally. Building the capacity of new and old staff consolidates the organizat ional succession plan on programs sustainability. There are various projects within the program and each project has its own designed and mapped out activities for effective actualization of organizational and project goals.

In addition, JDPC will also rely on the institutional support from the Archbishop. This support will ensure that the organization continues to function without donor assistance. Furthermore, the policies in place will ensure strong organizational processes and procedures. These policies include financial policy, personnel policy, procurement policy, gender equality and social inclusion policy, complaint management policy, child safe guarding and protection of vulnerable adult policy. The organization will also partner with other organizations to leverage, cross

organizational learning, partnership and institutionalization of best practices.

Community support:

Communities are very vital and integral in JDPC work and the organization is ever ready to sensitize the communities on its vision, mission, goals, objectives. JDPC mission and vision statements have been translated into Igbo to get greater buy in and community support. Furthermore, JDPC envisages a situation where the community will participate effectively in poject design and implementation. This step will foster community ownership and capacity.

Support from the Church:

The Catholic Archdiocese provides an enabling working environment. This is reflected in the provision of well furnished office space for JDPC with necessary working equipment and tools. Locally, the organization receives financial support from Archdiocesan JDPC annual collection and 40% Lenten Fast money. The organization boosts its financial base through fund raising drives, individual donations, sales and parish contributions. The grass-root base of parish JDPC, Regional JDPC and Student based JDPC has become strength over the years for sharing and propagating the vision, mission and goals of the organization. JDPC platforms support our humanitarian/caritas unit interventions.

Furthermore, JDPC receives financial support from the Archbishop and organizations within the Church. JDPC also uses various platforms for financial sustainability through its micro-credit schemes - PROMIC and CADOMICS which are designed to help alleviate poverty level of the v ulnerable and marginalized to meaningful source of livelihood. The organization also has farm projects, school run-schemes, fund raising drives, local donations and sales of seminar materials.

Government support

The organization will be able to get political support by making known and explaining what JDPC mission statement, vision statement, goals and objectives to necessary stakeholders are all about. To make these happen, the organization will embark on advocacy visit to all government actors to get support in implementation of key interventions aimed at ameliorating the conditions of the poor and marginalized. In addition, JDPC will seek for grant from government to support JDPC programs or queue in with or partner with already existing

government program that matches our goals. JDPC will promote government policies that tally with Social Teachings of the Church.

Resourcing the Plan

The implementation of the five-year JDPC strategic plan needs resources- both human and financial. Human Resources: A human resource personnel or Administrative Secretary will be employed to be in charge of recruitment, policies adherence and general administration. There will be provision for capacity building/training programme for old and new staff. Staff who are co mpetent in programming will be employed for the implementation of the programmes therein in the plan through advertising of vacancies. Staff will be taught to imbibe organizational culture with friendly staff personnel policy, yearly staff appraisals and incentives as motivational package.

A resource mobilization strategy will also be developed. This will also entail strengthening staff capacity in resource mobilization. In addition, the organization will become more visible to attract more indiv idual and corporate donations or even partnership. The organization will continue to depend on the support of the Archdiocese from the Lenten Fast collection and JDPC Archdiocesan collection. Targeted appeal for fund for specific interventions will be used to tackle urgent and emergency cases. The annual Lenten campaign in parishes for sensitization and fund raising will be reinforced for more fund generation. JDPC will put more concerted effort in seeking funded interventions both locally and i nternationally.

RISK ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

Risk Assumptions	Probability	Impact	Mitigation
Lack of funds to execute strategy	Medium	High	Diversify funding base, writing more proposals and increasing our fund drives.
Impact of global economic crisis	Medium	Medium	Adopt cost reduction measures in operations and adjustment in plans if necessarily due to changes.
Unfavourable Government policy	Low	Low	Targeted advocacy.
Natural disaster - flooding, epidemic, fire outbreak, gully erosion	Low	Low	Advocacy/Humanitarian intervention.
Insecurity- armed robbery, kidnapping, herdsmen attack, communal crisis, scammers	Low	Medium	Safety and security training.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Specific monitoring processes:

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan is a document that helps to track and assess the results of the interventions throughout the life of a program. It is a living document that should be referred to and updated on a regular basis.

JDPC Onitsha will develop a comprehensive M&E plan as it concerns the thematic areas. For each of the thematic areas, the following processes will be considered;

- Develop Objectives.
- Design the Monitoring Methodology.

- Implement Monitoring.
- Design Effective Report Management Mechanism.
- Report and Use Results.
- Ensure Guidelines And Recommendations Are Followed Accordingly.

Details of any scheduled annual reviews and mid-term reviews

The M&E reviews will be done based on the report gathered through the implementation of the M&E Plan. The reviews could be monthly, quarterly or annually.

Key external reporting schedules

JDPC Onitsha will ensure that the M&E is relevant, useful, timely, and credible. Some examples might include making sure the M&E and/or information collected is focussed and feasible in relati on to the available resources so that it supports rather than diverts resources from action (i.e. make sure information is focussed on collection on what you 'need to know', not on what would be 'nice to know');

Useful and timely information to improve group learning, group decision making, and project design;

Useable by, and/or comparable to, data collected by other stakeholders so it contributes to the wider evidence base;

Credible, valid and reliable to the extent possible within your availab le resources;

Sensitive to unequal power relations when you collect information (i.e. ensure that you listen to people who might be marginalised in the community or do not have a strong voice);

Ethical e.g. in relation to data consent and protection.

Details of how learning will be shared

Doing M&E can help assess what difference is being made and can provide vital intelligence, to help assess and demonstrate effectiveness in achieving objectives and/or impacts on people's lives; improve internal learning and decision making about project design, how the group operates, and implementation i.e. about success factors, barriers, which approaches work/ don't work etc.

Empower and motivate volunteers and supporters;

Ensure accountability to key stakeholders (e.g. your community, your members/ supporters, the wider movement, funders, and supporters); Influence government policy;

Share learning with other communities and the wider movement; Contribute to the evidence base about effectiveness and limits of community action.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan						
Objective 1: Improved environmental hygiene for urban and rural poor						
Outcomes	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Party**
1.1. Improved communal effort in observing clean environment	Number of communities implementing environmental sanitation projects	0	6 communities (Onitsha, Obosi, Ogbunike, Ogidi, Nkwelle and Nkpor environs)	Activity report	Bi-annually	PMT
1.2 Increased commitment by policy makers to implement and monitor environmental sanitation	Commitment of policy makers in the implementation and monitoring of environmental sanitation in state	0	Ministry of Environment and urban beautification, HODs Health, ANSEPA, ASWAMA, Community leaders	Activity report, newspaper publication	Annually	PMT

Objective 2: Improved wellbeing of orphans and other vulnerable children						
Outcomes	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Party**
2.1. Increased number of OVC accessing basic education	Number of communities aware of child's right and protection policies	0	20 identified communities in 10 LGAs	Activity report	Quarterly	PMT
2.2 Reduced number of OVC engaging in child labour and early marriage.	Number of people reporting abuse and exploitation of children Number of children engaging in child labour early/forced marriages reduced.	0 0	50 Persons 100 children	Activity report, newspaper publication	Annually	PMT
2.3 Implementation of Government policy on child right and protection.	Number of cases prosecuted	0	Ministry of women and children Affair, Religious leaders, community leaders, NAPTIP	Activity report	Quarterly	PMT

Objective 3: Increased access to Justice for the poor and marginalized						
Outcomes	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Party**
3.1. Increased number of the poor and marginalized having access to justice	Number of the poor and marginalized accessing justice	0	120 inmates, prison authorities, Human rights lawyers	Activity report	Monthly	PMT
3.2 Increased number of Parish JDPCs providing welfare packages and WASH kits for prison inmates.	Number of JDPCs prison interventions	0 0	300 prison inmates	Activity report	Monthly	PMT
3.3 Increased sensitization for citizens to know and demand their rights	Number of seminars and sensitizations on human rights	0	150 persons	Activity report	Monthly	PMT

Objective 4: Increased participation of women and other marginalized groups in the democratic process						
Outcomes	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Party**
4.1. Increased participation of the marginalized in democratic process	Number of the marginalized participating in democratic process and assuming elective positions.	0	20 Persons	Activity report	Quarterly	PMT
4.2 Improved service delivery from the duty bearers	Number of citizens knowing their democratic rights, asking questions and holding duty bearers to account.	0	200 persons			
	Number of improved infra-structural facilities in communities.	0	40 facilities			
	Number of emerging issues being raised and addressed		50 issues			

Objective 5. Improved livelihood of the poor in rural and urban communities						
Outcomes	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Party**
5.1 Improved livelihood for the poor in rural communities 5.2 Increased knowledge of accessing micro-credit and saving culture	Number of women and young girls acquiring knowledge of saving culture and participating in micro- credit schemes	0	300 women and young girls	Activity report	Quarterly	PMT
	Number of women and the poor empowered	0	450 women			
	Number of communities accessing health centres	0	15 communities			
	Number of communities imbibing gender mainstreaming	0	20 communities			

Objective 6: Increased resilience to man and natural made disasters						
Outcomes	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Party**
6.1 Increased knowledge on measures against fire outbreak among citizens	Number of the reached citizens/traders on preventive measures against fire outbreak or flooding	0	500 victims of natural/ man-made disaster	Activity report	Monthly	PMT
6.2 Enhanced knowledge on proactive and privileged information to prevent natural disaster or fire outbreak.	Number of sensitizations conducted on measure to control or prevent	0	50 sensitizations			
6.3 Improved preparedness for sourcing and providing relief material during humanitarian crisis	Number of humanitarian interventions carried out.	0	60 interventions			
	Evidence based documentation of humanitarian interventions	0				

Objective 7: Enhanced entrepreneurial skills of youths to become economically self-dependent						
Outcomes	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**	**Responsible Party**
7.1 Enhanced youth education and entrepreneurial skills development	Number of youth acquired entrepreneurial skills	0	100 youths	Activity report	Quarterly	PMT
7.2 Increased sensitization against youth deviance and delinquencies.	Number of youths no longer involved in deviant and delinquent mannerisms.	0	100 youths			
	Number of youths empowered with occupational works	0	50 youths			
7.3 Improved knowledge on key parenting issues	Number of parents trained on parenting.	0	200 parents			

COMMUNICATION PLAN

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
Internal Stakeholders				
The P-JDPC, the YCP/JDPC, the S-JDPC, CWO, CMO, CYON, Stella Oduah Foundation, traditional rulers, Archbishop of Onitsha Archdiocese, Laity Council, Board members, Presbyterium of Archdiocese of Onitsha	Improved environmental hygiene for urban and rural poor	• Sensitization and reorientation of citizens on environmental sanitation. • Enhancing access to environmental justice through awareness creation and linkages. • Promote environmental hygiene, good health and wellness. • Public enlightenment on impact of climate change	Media (social and print), flip charts, power point presentation, friends of JDPC, legal aid lawyers, website, e-mail, trainings, resource persons.	Meeting with the stakeholders on a quarterly basis to monitor the number of people observing healthy environmental sanitation.
	Improved wellbeing of orphans and vulnerable children	• Sensitization on child's rights law • Provision of psychosocial support to orphans and vulnerable children • Empowerment of vulnerable households • Sensitization on child's rights law	Media (social and print), power point presentation, Resource persons, seminars, trainings, website, e-mail.	Conduct interviews and meetings with the OVC on a quarterly basis, sharing success stories

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Increased access to Justice for the poor and marginalized	• Legal assistance to the victims of human rights abuses at the police stations, prisons, markets, parks and streets. Provision of welfare materials and food to prison inmates. Intervention in families and communities to offer legal aid to victims of gender discrimination, cultural bias, domestic violence, exploitation, abuses and trafficking in persons. • Legal aid to the poor who could not access justice because of fund.	• Media (print and social), Staff, resource persons, internal and external donors, friends of JDPC (Lawyers).	Monthly meetings, interviews and visits with the victims to observe how their lives have been positively transformed, advocacy visits, sharing of success stories.

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Increased participation of women and other marginalized groups in the democratic process	• Stakeholders or power analysis and perception survey to discover power dynamics for easy penetration. Engage in civic and right education of citizens. Create awareness / sensitization on citizens' participation especially the marginalized groups in the democratic process and good governance. • Build citizens capacity on monitoring and evaluation of government projects in communities.	Media (print and social), resource persons, trainings, power point presentation, M and E officer, staff.	Meetings, interviews with the relevant stakeholders, advocacy visits to share success stories and challenges

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Increased participation of women and other marginalized groups in the democratic process	• Stakeholders or power analysis and perception survey to discover power dynamics for easy penetration. Engage in civic and right education of citizens. Create awareness / sensitization on citizens' participation especially the marginalized groups in the democratic process and good governance. • Build citizens capacity on monitoring and evaluation of government projects in communities.	Media (print and social), resource persons, trainings, power point presentation, M and E officer, staff.	Meetings, interviews with the relevant stakeholders, advocacy visits to share success stories and challenges

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Improved livelihood of the poor in rural and urban communities.	• Provision of Poverty Alleviation Programs – micro credit scheme, training on saving and financial management, etc. • Supporting youths for entrepreneurial, technical and vocational trainings. • Linking farmers to the Ministry of Agriculture. • Training on women and girls' rights. • Public sensitization and awareness creation against discrimination of women, domestic violence and abuses. • Sensitization on public health and use of health centres	• Media, internal and external donors, M and E officer, staff, power point presentation.	• Quarterly meetings, monitoring visits and interviews to the communities to monitor the level of response of the stakeholders and sharing of success stories and challenges

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Increased resilience to man and natural made disasters	• Financial empowerment of poor women, girls and youths • Reorientation and sensitization of the traders on proactive measures against fire outbreak and need to embrace insurance schemes. Sensitization of residents of flood prone areas to heed timely warning on flooding. By sourcing and providing relief materials for the needy and victims of humanitarian crisis. Care for the aged/community care/visitation. Youth mobilization and sensitization. Training on dangers of deviance and delinquencies.	Media (print and social), resource persons, M and E officer, staff, power point presentation, seminars.	• Quarterly meetings, monitoring visits and interviews to the communities to monitor the level of response of the stakeholders, sharing success stories

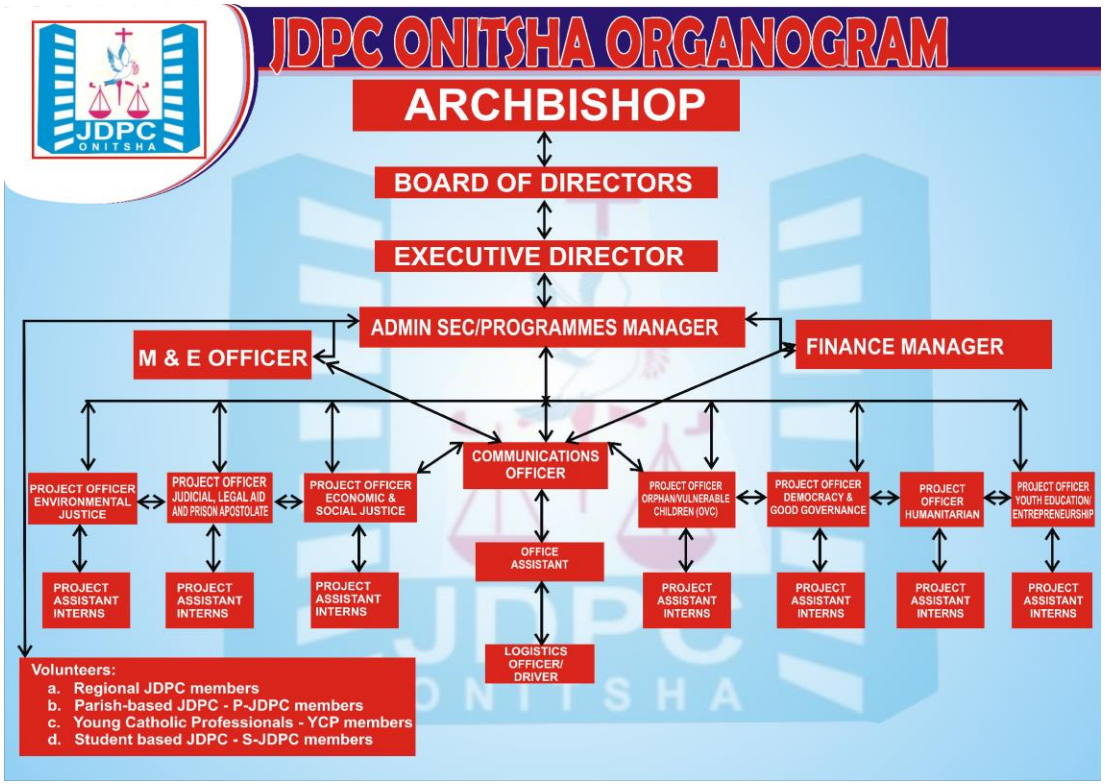
Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Enhanced entrepreneurial skills of youths to become economically self-dependent	• Training on parenting targeting parents. • Holidays and after School programs. • Training in Agribusiness. • Reorientation programs on dangers of illegal migration. • Special education programs for school dropouts.	Media (print and social), resource persons, M and E officer, staff, power point presentation, seminars.	Quarterly meetings, monitoring visits and interviews to the communities to monitor the level of response of the stakeholders, sharing success stories
External Stakeholders				
CCFN, Provincial JDPCs, Christian Aid, Swiss hand Foundation, CSOs, CRS, CAFOD, Government ministries, USAID, European Union, Misserio, World Mercy Fund, Pontifical Mission Society, Centre LSD, Naptip, National Orientation Agency	Improved environmental hygiene for urban and rural poor	Advocate for effective implementation of the environmental policy on waste disposal and management.	Audit reports, annual report, newsletter, financial report, quarterly report, letters, phone calls	Meetings, advocacy visits,

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Improved wellbeing of orphans and vulnerable children	• Empowerment of vulnerable households Networking and collaboration with state actors and CSOs • Advocacy for effective implementation of the Child Rights Law	Media (print and social), resource persons, M and E officer, staff, power point presentation, seminars.	Quarterly meetings, monitoring visits and interviews to the communities to monitor the level of response of the stakeholders, sharing success stories
	Increased access to Justice for the poor and marginalized	• Networking with other organisations to advance justice and the course of human rights. Advocating for human right desk in the police. • Advocacy for legal reforms and the respect of human rights.	Audit reports, annual report, newsletter, financial report, quarterly report, letters, phone calls	Meetings, advocacy visits, phone calls, sharing of success stories and challenges.

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Increased participation of women and other marginalized groups in the democratic process	• Collaborate and network with state actors and community members on right–based approaches to state-citizen interactions/ engagement. • Targeted advocacy to relevant stakeholders to effect change.	Audit reports, annual report, newsletter, financial report, quarterly report, letters, phone calls	Meetings, courtesy visits, phone calls, sharing of success stories and challenges.

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Improved livelihood of the poor in rural and urban communities	• Financial empowerment of poor women, girls and youths • Working with Widow Associations. Off-setting hospital bills and Organizing free medical treatments. • Advocacy to traditional authorities to eliminate obnoxious practices against women • Advocacy to relevant government authorities for the maintenance and provision of socio-economic amenities. • Advocacy and sensitization against multiple taxation and touting	Audit reports, annual report, newsletter, financial report, quarterly report, letters, phone calls	Meetings, advocacy visits, phone calls, sharing of success stories and challenges

Stakeholder	Objective	Key Messages	Communication Vehicles	Feedback Mechanisms
	Increased resilience to man and natural made disasters	• Advocacy to relevant authorities to take proactive measures to prevent, control or contain humanitarian crisis.	Audit reports, annual report, newsletter, financial report, quarterly report, letters, phone calls.	Meetings, advocacy visits, phone calls, sharing of success stories and challenges
	Enhanced entrepreneurial skills of youths to become economically self-dependent	• Financial Empowerment	Audit reports, annual report, newsletter, financial report, quarterly report, letters, phone calls.	Meetings, advocacy visits, phone calls, sharing of success stories and challenges.


JDPC ONITSHA ORGANOGRAM
ARCHBISHOP
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ADMIN SEC/PROGRAMMES MANAGER
M & E OFFICER
FINANCE MANAGER
COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER
PROJECT OFFICER ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
PROJECT OFFICER JUDICIAL, LEGAL AID AND PRISON APOSTOLATE
PROJECT OFFICER ECONOMIC & SOCIAL JUSTICE
PROJECT OFFICER ORPHAN/VULNERABLE CHILDREN (OVC)
PROJECT OFFICER DEMOCRACY & GOOD GOVERNANCE
PROJECT OFFICER HUMANITARIAN
PROJECT OFFICER YOUTH EDUCATION/ ENTREPRENEURSHIP
OFFICE ASSISTANT
PROJECT ASSISTANT INTERNS
PROJECT ASSISTANT INTERNS
PROJECT ASSISTANT INTERNS
PROJECT ASSISTANT INTERNS
PROJECT ASSISTANT INTERNS
PROJECT ASSISTANT INTERNS
PROJECT ASSISTANT INTERNS
LOGISTICS OFFICER/ DRIVER
Volunteers:
a. Regional JDPC members
b. Parish-based JDPC - P-JDPC members
c. Young Catholic Professionals - YCP members
d. Student based JDPC - S-JDPC members

STRATEGIC PLAN 2020 – 2025

JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT & PEACE/CARITAS
Archdiocese of Onitsha

Strategic Plan
2020 – 2025

Produced by
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