

# REPORT

## **Evaluation of the Public Awareness & Education Campaign for the Small Arms Control and Micro Disarmament**

**Small Arms Control Programme  
United Nations Development Programme  
Monrovia, Liberia**

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## **PREFACE**

The arms struggle in Liberia brought a lot of havoc and retrogression in the general social lives of the people. More than three years after actual combat, there have still been lots of harrowing stories of the effects of the war on the people and country. Despite what has been seen as “a comprehensive disarmament” program, there have still been doubts about the actual collection of the arms. The UNDP Arms for Development programme has thus provided an innovative and appreciated options through which the people can participate in the process of making their communities safe from the sad effects of arms, yet benefiting from the reconstruction of public facilities that might have been destroyed as a consequence of the nearly 15 years of war.

The role of the Center for Media Studies & Peace Building (CEMESP) in reviewing the public awareness component of the AfD programme was an opportunity to see how well the public had participated in this programme, and what were their opportunities of making the programme better.

As far as our recollections and reviews are concerned, there has been widespread public approval of the process, and there are also indications that these people would go to great lengths to make their communities safe.

CEMESP therefore hopes that recommendations from this report will be useful in guiding the future of Liberia in peace and tranquility.

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August 15, 2006

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Evaluator notes with satisfaction that the work was carried out with the support and cooperation of a lot of persons. Special mention is however due the following persons and institutions:

- \* UNDP Staff in Monrovia, Zwedru,
- \* PMC Members in Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Lofa
- \* Implementing Agencies, including Lofa Youths for Progressive Actions (LOYPA), West African Network for Peace Building (WANEP), Flomo Theater Productions, and Liberians United to Expose Hidden Weapons (LUEHW)
- \* ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Center
- \* Liberia Action Network for Small Arms
- \* Rep. Elijah Seah, Co-Chairman of the House Committee on National Security
- \* Coordinator of the National Commission on Small Arms
- \* Hon. Conmany B. Wisseh, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
- \* The Editors of The Inquirer, The Analyst, and The Daily Observer

Mention should also be made of community members, Town Chiefs and Town Criers from the various communities in which we worked. Their cooperation and willingness to provide information was truly useful to the results achieved in this work.

Also worthy of commendation are the owners of vehicles that were available to take our enumerators to the various parts of Foya and Quadu Gboni in Lofa; Bain Garr in Nimba; Tchien-Menyea-Kannah in Grand Gedeh; and around Monrovia. The operators of guest houses in the various areas also afforded our enumerators the necessary safety away from their homes, and are also worthy of our thanks.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, the enumerators sent forth in the fields and the research staff at headquarters. Their work had the greatest bearings on the results that have accrued here. It is our prayers that their work would yield greater dividends, even in other spheres.

## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Executive Summary**

Frequent news reports about armed robbery, murder and other forms of armed-related violence are conclusive that there are yet a large number of unreported and illegal armaments ruining Liberia. This situation requires a lot of concern, as the impact of armament on Liberia of the last 15 and more years has been traumatic, destructive, brutal and generally lacking civility.

Over this period, thousands of Liberians lost their lives innocently, millions were lost in destruction, and the cost of even ensuring a base cease fire seriously undermines any long term attempts to fight poverty. Howbeit, there is now a reasonable situation of peace in Liberia, occasioned by elections, a new government, a general level of international acceptance and cooperation, and the general situation of rebuilding. In this era, the onus is now on the survivors of the violence to take steps in ensuring that arms do not stop Liberia from progressing.

This has been the basis of the Arms for Development (AfD) program in Liberia, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for which the Center for Media Studies & Peace Building (CEMESP), is helping to evaluate.

Over a period of one-month, CEMESP has assessed the operations of the AfD, especially in terms of the public awareness component. This has been a large space in the working of the project, considering that people need to be informed of the program to help it succeed.

During this period, CEMESP have visited several communities within and around Monrovia, where public awareness materials have been posted, as well as in four districts in Lofa, Nimba and Grand Gedeh, where pilot activities have been carried out. In those communities, CEMESP held discussions with more than 500 persons of varying

persuasion, which for one reason or another had the opportunity of acting upon the Arms for Development campaign. The impressions of these people have been cataloged and analyzed into determining public perception of the activity, especially that having to do with public awareness.

To date, the impressions gathered showed that some work has been done. The respondents however think a lot more needs to be done, in order to ensure further and total success.

CEMESP is of the further conviction that the Arms for Development Programme is poised to succeed, but likes to caution that the activities must attempt to be much more local. Locality is seen in several directions: implementers, public awareness materials, development programs, etc. This will impact upon the communities in a lot more ways, and inspire increased participation and cooperation in the programme.

## 1.2 Background to the Arms for Development (AfD) Programme

In the last decade, the Mano River Basin<sup>1</sup> has been the theatre of violent conflicts and unstable environments, which greatly affected human lives, infrastructures, and the economic resources of the region. In such a violent and unstable context, small arms and light weapons (SALW) proliferated and were widespread within Liberia and across the international borders of Guinea and Sierra Leone. Following the official conclusion of the Disarmament and Demobilisation process in December 2004, there were still evidence of illicit SALW in communities, therefore implementing further initiatives to control and manage the circulation of weapons became a priority of the National Government and the new Government of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf. The objective was to maintain the momentum of the peace process as a prerequisite for economic recovery and development. The Community Arms Collection and Development (CACD) programme initiated by UNDP and Government of Liberia was designed as a Preparatory Assistance project to provide an environment for a strategic programme to support the

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<sup>1</sup> The Mano River Basin includes Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea

peace and recovery process. The project which was implemented immediately after the conclusion of the DD contributed to the non-violent presidential and parliamentary elections.

While a number of regular monitoring exercises have been undertaken by UNDP, no exhaustive evaluation of the AfD has been made since its commencement in 2005. Thus, in keeping with the requirements of UNDP programming cycle and the requirements of the project, there is the need to conduct an independent evaluation of the Arms for Development project in all its aspects. The objectives are to measure the relevance and context of the project, its impact and overall success/gaps; to assess its organizational structure; to define lessons learned linkages with ECOWAS Small Arms Programme and, to recommend programming priorities based on the political, social and economic dynamics of post-conflict Liberia.

This evaluation is expected to significantly contribute to the progress of the AfD, and will also serve as an accountability tool for donors as well as feed into lessons learnt for similar projects of UNDP in the region.

### **1.3 The Public Awareness Component**

The Public Awareness Component of the UNDP Small Arms Programme was set up within the context of the entire program, as a basis of providing messaging about the program to the public. Specifically, this component was set up to achieve the following objectives:

1. To facilitate the establishment and capacity building of the National Commission on Small Arms in Liberia;
2. To promote increased public awareness, sensitization and mobilization among communities on the negative impact of possession and use of illicit SALW;
3. to enhance security in communities of Liberia through providing development incentives for voluntary surrender of illicit weapons.

To date, there has been established within the bureaucracy of the Government of Liberia, a National Commission on Small Arms in Liberia; there has been reasonable amount of public awareness, sensitization and mobilization among communities on the negative impact of possession and use of illicit SALW, especially in areas where there have been small arms campaigns. As regards the third objective, security conditions are reasonably sound in a number of communities, and public perception on their personal and collective security is high.

These can be blamed on the public awareness strategy and the entire Arms for Development (AfD) programme, but also within the line of high personal regards for security.

#### **1.4 Methodology**

The methodology used in this evaluation was referred to the UNDP as part of the terms of reference for this process. Primarily, the evaluator proposed that the methodology will involve individual interviews, desk review, personal observations, and consultation with management and implementing partners. In this process, the evaluator developed set questionnaire that guided enumerators in the information gathering process.

Some of the discussions were through the pre-designed questionnaire for ordinary community residents, while the discussions with informed and authorized UNDP/Small Arms people were through unstructured interviews. There were also opportunities for group discussions, in gathering the necessary information for this work.

People who participated in the discussions included the PMC, UNDP staff, Community Dwellers, staff of community radio, local officials, traditional communicators, etc. from 79 towns across the four districts – Bain Garr, Nimba; Foya and Quadu Gboni in Lofa; and Tchien-Menyea-Kannah in Grand Gedeh. There were also interviews from several communities across the Monrovia area.

More than 500 persons provided one form or another of information for the process. Procedurally, we followed the following pattern in concluding this work:

- *Step 1: Pre-review consultations* This was followed in several ways and places. Before the teams left for the fields, two meetings were held with UNDP staff in Monrovia. These included one with Elma Shaw, the Communications Officer and another Teakon Williams, the Programme Assistant. These were meant to redefine the evaluators' understanding of the procedure, and to as well gather relevant information and logistics needed to speed up the evaluation. Attempts were also made to hold similar meetings in the fields with UNDP or implementing partner representatives. This was successful in Zwedru, delayed in Foya and not possible in Quadu Gboni and Bain Garr.

*Step 2: Desk research* The Evaluator received from UNDP and partners, and reviewed a number of relevant documents about the program. Such documents included:

- UNDP/Government of Liberia, Small Arms Control and Community Micro Disarmament in Liberia preparatory assistance project document;
- National Awareness Raising Strategy Campaign Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Liberia;
- Activity Report Sept 2005 – Feb. 2006 of the UNDP Small Arms Control Programme; and
- End of Contract Report: Arms for Development (AfD) in Liberia: Public Awareness and Education Campaign in the Chiefdoms, January – March 2006 (submitted by the National Media Consultant of the UNDP Small Arms Control Programme.)

Also reviewed were inter-office memoranda, invoices related to production and procurement of sensitization materials, samples of materials produced, workshop records, press releases and sample media publications and other relevant pieces of background materials/documents. These materials guided the evaluator in determining key persons and institutions, who assisted the success of the fieldwork.

- *Step 3: Field visits* These visits were organized into five teams of two persons each. One team was assigned to each of the four concerned chiefdoms, and a fifth was responsible for relevant Monrovia area individuals and institutions. The fieldwork in the counties basically focused on towns that were listed as being part of the program.
- *Step 4: De-briefings* At the end of the fieldwork, the Evaluator anticipates the submission of an interim report, eliciting comments from the UNDP and partners, as well as further discussions of the matter
- *Step 5: Submission of Report* A final submission of report will follow the discussions with the UNDP.

## **1.5 Challenges & Limitations**

In carrying out this evaluation, the evaluator encountered a number of challenging situations that provided a wider idea of the scale of the operations. However, these challenges only inspired the evaluators to accept a number of cautions that would enable them get the clearest possible idea of the program.

Among those featured prominently were:

- The Police Commander in Zwedru (member of the PMC in that region) refused to speak because the enumerator was not accompanied by a UNDP staff. He had initially requested an identification, when that was shown, he said he couldn't tolerate people moving with pieces of paper, and seeking sensitive information;
- In several towns the PMC members were not present when the enumerator arrived. Some had gone to provincial towns for other purposes, or were busy with domestic chores;
- Representatives of Implementing Agencies were not readily available on the sites. Though this did not stop the work, information about their progress were

necessary for guidance. Their head offices were however contacted for further information;

- The UNDP did not provide an initial list of towns for Foya. This, coupled with the absence of the PMC when the team arrived, delayed the work, as it took some time to determine a list of eligible towns and villages to enumerate;

## **2.0 Evaluation Findings**

The Evaluator reviewed the underpinning assumptions, the relevance of the project, the coherence of the design, the impact so far on the target population, as well as the implementation of the strategy. There are also relevant recommendations that are meant to make the fuller implementation of the program more defined and reflective of the understanding and aspirations of the people.

### **2.1 Relevance and Context of the Public Awareness Component**

In the Preparatory Assistance Phase of the Small Arms Control Programme, UNDP specifically identified public awareness and education as a vital component of the programme. This component has thus featured among the three main objectives of the programme, which are as follow:

1. To facilitate the establishment and capacity building of the National Commission on Small Arms in Liberia;
2. To promote increased public awareness, sensitization and mobilization among communities on the negative impact of possession and use of illicit SALW;
3. to enhance security in communities of Liberia through providing development incentives for voluntary surrender of illicit weapons.

The stated objective relative to awareness raising (No. 2 above) has relevance both within the national context and under the framework of the ECOWAS Small Arms Control Programme. Despite the acclaimed success by UNMIL in disarming and demobilizing over 100,000 combatants in Liberia, it is widely held that dangerous arms are still hidden in several parts of the country. The threat of cross border movements of small arms and light weapons within the West African region remain an issue of grave concern and a disincentive to post-conflict recovery and development. Thus effective and sustained public awareness and education, at grassroots level, is a necessary tool that can motivate community members to take steps to minimize the possession and use of illicit weapons.

The review therefore finds that the public awareness component, as an expressed objective, is relevant to the “Conflict Prevention and Recovery” goal of the UNDP and also supportive of national and regional efforts for peace, security and development.

## **2.2 Impact, Success and Gaps**

The public awareness component was implemented at two levels: within the chiefdoms (local/community) and on the national scene. The basis of all activities implemented was the National Awareness Raising Campaign Strategy against the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, a document designed by the International Media Consultant for the UNDP Arms Control Programme.

The Campaign Strategy spelt out three overall communication objectives:

1. To increase knowledge and understanding of the dangers of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons among the public;
2. To develop popular support for the Arms for Development (AfD) campaign; and
3. To elicit acceptance for and compliance with the Arms for Development Programme

In stating the implementation methodology and activities designed to meet Objective 1, the strategy document mentioned periodic consultations with representatives of identifiable stakeholders/partners...,” orientation training, distribution of information/sensitization materials, peace concerts and sports events, and circulation of press releases/newsletters. Noticeably, there were no programs specifically designed for youths, despite their overwhelming participation in the civil conflict. There were however school-based activities, which did not cover non-school going youths. The strategy is also lacking in details on how design and production of awareness messages and materials would satisfy the need for local participation and ownership.

The question of degrees of local ownership/involvement and local empowerment is also apparent when examining the activities enumerated under Objective 2, e.g. “Designing and producing attractive T-shirts for Target Groups.” Invoices show that sensitization materials (posters, t-shirts, etc.) were produced outside Liberia. Considerations should have been given to have some materials produced locally, as a means of empowering locals (who have definite stakes in the AfD programme) and also ensuring cost effectiveness (while having more materials available for wider coverage).

The End of Contract Report (January – March 2006) produced by the National Media Consultant presents an upbeat assessment of the impact that the Arms for Development Public Awareness and Education Campaign has made in the project locations (chiefdom) in Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties. The UNDP Small Arms Control Programme Activity Report Sept 2005 – Feb 2006 also lists a number of achievements made as a result of the public awareness activities.

Among areas highlighted are the official launches of Arms for Development in each of the four chiefdoms (resulting in the turnover of huge quantities of weapons); distribution of campaign materials; media coverage of AfD activities in newspapers and on the radio (including 9 community radio stations), conference for media managers, community awareness activities, and the drafting of a National Media Strategy.

To adequately assess the actual scope and impact of the project implementation would require a thorough analysis of data gathered from field evaluation. Nonetheless, there are a number of observations that this desk review has come up with, regarding gaps that impinged on the attainment of stated objectives.

In the first instance, there is a conspicuous omission in the End of Contract Report of the project management strategy, if any, that was used to ensure that activities conformed to objectives and that they were consistent with defined strategies. There is also no information on the specific monitoring mechanism or tools employed or the role of partners in any such monitoring exercises.

In spite of the acknowledged relevance and implementation of the Public Awareness programme, there were areas in the implementation that point to strong needs to have an enhancement of the programs, especially in terms of a wider dissemination, understanding and appreciation of the program. This position arises from consistent positions from Monrovia area media editors, who are not convinced that the Public awareness impacted the program in any way.

Timothy Seaklon from the *Inquirer* argues that the “high rate of armed robbery and other arms-related offenses in the Monrovia area” shows that there is not much impact from the public awareness programme. The *Daily Observer*’s Alfred Chea however thinks the “awareness has not really gotten to the people of Monrovia.” He blames this on a highly literate campaign, when there is a high illiteracy rate in the country.

Both of these editors, as well as others suggest the hosting of outreach programmes through cultural performance in the local languages, seminars, drama and other activities. There is also an emphasis on more PA programs in the greater Monrovia area, because of the incidence of arms, armed attacks & violence, etc.

*a. Support to Community Media*

The program can be better accomplished, once there are clear and reliable plans to support community radios. These are the media that are effectively working with the communities, considering that the program is now mainly in rural Liberia, and the majority of the listening audience listen to programs which are mainly within their local languages. Of course, this service is provided only by the local radios.

UNMIL Radio, the official spokes agency for the United Nations Mission has a station that broadcasts to all major towns. This is at times impossible for people in remote communities, and the English language broadcast on its programs are often not comprehensible to the needy listeners.

In line with this, one component of the recommendations from a month long online session on Community Radio for Development fielded by the UK-based Institute for Development Studies, noted that “Poor and disadvantaged people are turning to community radio as a way of getting involved in decision-making processes and voicing their concerns. Despite the growing ‘digital divide’, radio provides access to information and knowledge for millions of people who would otherwise be excluded.”<sup>2</sup>

With this on mind, it is but logical that there be support for the community radios. This is also more important, when development organizations utilize these media to help in the propagation of their programs.

Despite these propositions, there have been lots of claims from community radio practitioners about the non payment, slowness in payment and virtual ignorance for and of their activities within the scope of the AfD. This, in effect, undermines the case for sustainability of community radio stations. Some of the practitioners do not understand the bureaucracy in the UNDP system, do not have written contracts, and may not be aware of the need to submit an invoice for the processing of payments for services provided.

Because they have an obligation to promote community activities, they easily run UNDP or related programs meant for the communities. However, as there are no payments, promoting these items are at times arbitrary, reducing the consistency and persistence that are necessary to enhance popular understanding and appreciation of the issues.

Aside from direct program related support to these stations, the UNDP must, as a matter of enhancing free expression and development in the communities, support the development of community radio stations. There are lots of activities, including the MDGs<sup>3</sup> that need to be promoted, and the community radio stations can be as effective as anything to ensure their successful propagation.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.id21.org/insights/insights58/index.html](http://www.id21.org/insights/insights58/index.html).

<sup>3</sup> Millennium Development Goals – Set of poverty alleviating standards set at the 2000 UN General Assembly to be achieved by 2015

In introducing the sustainability component of the discussion described supra, Alfonso Gumucio-Dagron of Institute for Development Studies (UK) notes that “<sup>4</sup>Financial sustainability has much to do with the social and institutional environment. Clearly, a proper legislation that protects community radio stations’ right to communicate would facilitate acquiring funding, both from national and international sources. Likewise, if development agencies were consistent in their support to participatory processes, the funds currently assigned to elevate the profile of the country director or the minister of health or education would instead contribute to strengthen the voices of communities. Moreover, funding doesn’t necessarily have to come from international sources. Governments should have a responsibility over community radio stations because of their educational and cultural importance, the same way they fund libraries or the National Orchestra.”

**b. Post Awareness Events**

As argued by the Monrovia area newspaper editors, there has been no significant change in the security situation in the Monrovia since the Small Arms initiatives began. This is reflected in many ways by the following media:

- a. While the evaluation was being conducted (July 17 – August 16, 2006), a number of arms and ammunition were discovered and turned over in the Foya area (see Annex);
- b. August 7 – 11, 2006 – All media have reported on armed attacks at the home of SSS Director, resulting to the death of at least one person. Investigations and circumstances are still scanty;
- c. July 20, 2006 – Land Mines Action reports to The Daily Observer that they have discovered more than 6,400 small arms in the Zorzor and Salayea areas (Lofa) during a pilot project in six communities;
- d. July 20, 2006 –The Daily Observer reports that GSA Road Residents are fearing armed robbers;

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid

- e. July 18, 2006 – The NEWS reported that one Walter Brumskine, Jr. is charged with illegal possession of firearm
- f. July 5, 2006 – The Analysts reports that police is probing several armed robberies in Gbarnga;
- g. June 26, 2006 – The Analyst reports that “marauding armed gangs” were tormenting people in parts of the country (Guthrie Plantations)
- h. May 1, 2006 – New Democrat reported that armed men are roaming the Firestone Plantations, stealing company latex;

All of the aforementioned point to the fact that the trade and work of ammunitions are still troubling. That they are reported in any way show that the media are concerned and want the situation corrected. What is however left is for those responsible to take further action, point out the harm in the way of small arms, and seek fuller citizens’ actions to identify the guns that are not in the path of retrieval.

Reporting the effects of the arms race is important, but providing the enabling environment for the media to report these are much more important and significant. This is the role that the public awareness component of the AfD must be playing.

### **2.3 Review of Activities and Progress Reports**

Implementation and coordination of the program was on several fronts, some of which did not measure up to the best interest of the program. From Monrovia, there was general coordination led by the UNDP Small Arms Control Programme. From the counties, there were UNDP Programme Officers, followed in relevance by the community-based Programme Monitoring Committees (PMC), as well as the Implementing Partners.

Working conditions in the various sectors were different, and carried with them opportunities to improve. The PMC were generally in charge of the implementation of the programs, and believe that their counterparts in the public awareness servicing needed

to put in more local activities so as to improve their work. Enumerators from the various chiefdoms reported the following:

**a. Quadu Gboni, Lofa County**

The evaluation of the public awareness component of the Small Arms Collection in the Quadu Gboni Chiefdom, Lofa County covered 17 of an earlier agreed 20 towns. Throughout the evaluation process, it was realized that a number of towns have gathered weapons and submitted them to people concerned while the rest of the towns visited are also in readiness to submit any weapon, once found. This development is the result of the public awareness on the small arms collection in these towns.

Among people talked to in the field were women, men, youth, chiefs, elders and opinion leaders. Generally, 60 per cent of the people believe that in order to sustain the program, there should be “Guns for Development” at the level of each town. This could eventually lead to competition among towns in finding and turning over abandoned weapons. It was also noticed that each town visited benefited highly from the awareness campaign. This is evident from the sighting of the small arms collection stickers in almost all of the towns covered. Nearly everyone spoken to had some ideas about the small arms collection program.

Generally, the people spoken with strongly recommend that the publicity on the small arms campaign be maintained. They believe this will keep the momentum high, and an added encouragement to the communities to participate in the program.

Statistically, this is reflected as follows:

Of some 89 persons interviewed in this region, 77 – 86% admitted to knowing about the Community Disarmament Program. Of this number, 61 – 68% heard about the campaign by radio, 18 – 22% heard about the campaign by popular theater, and 57 – 64% heard it through other means.

Despite their knowledge of the campaign, a lesser number of persons have ever heard of actual weapon finds in their locality. This is reflected by 40% of respondents. In spite of this response, interviewees still believe that the Public Awareness component of the campaign has been effective. This is reflected by 53 respondents – 59%, as opposed to 33 respondents – 37%.

This actual implementation in this area was led by the Lofa Youth for Progressive Action (LOYPA), a Voinjama-based group. LOYPA is reported to have contracted a number of dramatic groups in the region to help in spreading the message. As far as general comments are concerned, the communities here are the most informed of the program. This could better be blamed on the management and coordination among all of the players – PMC, implementing partners and UNDP. However, the proximity and situational relevance of the implementing partner could be seen as the full meaning of this success.

**b. Bain Garr, Nimba County**

There seems to be a lot of momentum in the Bain Garr Chiefdom in Nimba County. Of a random survey of 50 persons from 11 towns, 38 persons, representing 76% seemed to be aware of the exercise. The other 12 did not seem aware, but were interested in any such activity coming forth.

Of those who showed some level of awareness, nearly half of them believe that the program is succeeding, a quarter said they could not say anything about its success, while nearly a quarter of the respondents feel that the program is not succeeding.

As to the discovery of arms in the community, about 2/3 of respondents did not confess knowledge of the discovery or the turn over of weapons in their various communities. More than half of this very group of people however expressed knowledge about huge

arms discoveries in other parts of the country – Grand Gedeh for instance. They maintained that the awareness might have contributed to the success.

18 of the 50 respondents however believe that the public awareness component of the campaign has not been that effective. 12 persons think it was effective, while a lesser number could not really say what.

As to those who think the public awareness was not effective, nearly half think it would be better served with localized approach – i.e. use of the town criers from the various towns and villages.

Slightly more than a third of respondents reported that they learned about the program by means other than radio, drama or popular theater. A lesser number heard about the programs through radio, and much lesser persons heard them through dramas and theater.

Nearly all respondents believe that the campaign is a sure sign of improving security in the country. They also believe that the immediate implementation of the promised development program would heighten the process of arms retrieval from the community.

The public awareness in this area was carried out by the Liberians United to Expose Hidden Weapons (LUEHW), a Monrovia-based group that has expertise in the retrieval of weapons. While in the district, the evaluation team did not have direct contact with the implementing team. The contact person was not available by phone, and the evaluation went on without their direct comments. However, the activity went well.

**c. Foya Chiefdom, Lofa County**

Starting in Foya was kind of difficult, because of the absence of a working list of towns. A female guide and an interested elder provided the necessary information about villages, their approximate distances, and their level of participation in the program. As much as possible, interviewees in this area included a male and female in each instance.

The Commissioner of Foya believes that the provision of the development side of the bargain would be an added impetus to the AfD process. He expressed his happiness that Foya was in the lead in the collection of arms, and that it was important to use the Kissi cultural approach to the awareness campaign instead of hiring people from Monrovia, which would prevent a cultural gap. The staff at Tamba Taikor were impressed about the level of public awareness, as they have themselves been involved with promoting the program. However, they are interested in seeing a more localized approach to the sensitization program in the chiefdom.

The PMC lamented that the lack of logistics was hampering his travels to sensitive parts of the chiefdom.

While the evaluation was ongoing, a number of weapons (annexed) were reported to the PMC, District Commissioner and police authority.

On the overall, 93 persons were interviewed in this region, and an overwhelmingly 100% of them have heard something said about the community disarmament program. However, the majority of them – 88 – i.e. 94% heard this through means other than radio. This is understandable, as there is only one radio station in the area, and has a fluctuating range of 20-25 km. For this same reason, only 21% of respondents admitted to getting their information from radio. These were however mostly from the Foya and adjoining areas.

A very few persons in this region have heard of actual weapon finds in their locality.

This is reflected by 29% of respondents. Notwithstanding this information, actually reported weapon retrieval in this region appears to be more than other areas.

Additionally, all of the respondents believe that the campaign has been very effective in this region.

The program in Foya was carried out by Flomo Theater Productions, a Monrovia-based dramatic group. While the program was most successful, respondents were of the

conviction that the success could be extended if the indigenous Kissi cultural approach to the awareness campaign was instituted, instead of hiring people from Monrovia. They believe this had a cultural gap.

**d. Tchien-Menyea-Kannah, Grand Gedeh County**

Of the 47 towns listed by the UNDP, the PMC Secretary indicated that actual work could only have been possible in 25 of them, as there were other demarcations to be considered. The team visited 14 of these, in three clans of the chiefdom, and spoke with more than 60 persons. These were done individually, and at times in groups. People who participated in the discussions included the PMC, UNDP staff, Community Dwellers, staff of community radio, local officials, traditional communicators, etc.

Views on the public awareness and the evaluation itself were mixed. Some persons think everything went well, while others think otherwise. However, within the context of the discussions, and within the framework of the results obtained so far, it can be fairly concluded that the work was worthwhile and meaningful. This is said in line with the successes measured, as well as the probability of continuing the program.

Persons spoken with however feel that a lot more needs to be done. These include perhaps the actual implementation of development programs that have been promised as a part of the Arms for Development (AfD) program.

Schools also proved to be most effective in the dissemination campaign, as all of the schools in the Zwedru region participated in parades and the sensitization program at the Zwedru City Hall.

At Zwedru Multilateral, the Vice Principal have noticed students discussing this matter around their campus. He however feels that the sensitization was strong enough, and the multiplier effect would send the message much farther within the region.

At Tubman Wilson Institute (TWI), the Vice Principal thinks the sensitization among students was well, but fears that the lessons taught have not been sufficient. The implementing agencies are not fully cognizant of the community. Need to have more local based organizations in the process.

In some communities, the people are quite informed about the program, while some people know very little. However, there have been reasonable responses to the program itself. Arms collection boxes in Toffoi and Beh Town have seen quite a lot of ammunition.

The PMC think the project has gone on well. The Secretary, from the UNDP Office in Zwedru, informed the enumerator that the strategy is ok and working according to plan. He however notes that a number of bureaucratic issues in the implementation have caused some delays and uneasiness. Among the observations in this regards were:

- The Implementing Partner (IP) was not locally based, and had to hire community groups to assist;
- There is clear need to enhance the capacity of those implementing the project, to ensure that they clearly understand it to impart;
- Public awareness materials were limited, and the distribution was not impressive;
- Delays in the payment of community radio stations participating in the events;

The Vice Chairperson of the PMC, resident in Toffoi, agrees that all is well. She notes youth participation, as with the football tournament. This was corroborated in other towns and clans. She claimed that there were periods during the games, where the issue was discussed.

Visibility of awareness materials was fairly limited. In some towns, you saw one or two posters or stickers. The few posters however made it possible to illustrate to villagers what information was required. T-shirts were seldom seen. However, when asked in

some villages there were claims of a t-shirt or two. These had however been given to a town chief or another villager who had attended one of the sensitization workshops.

Residents and traders near the billboard in Zwedru know the purpose of the billboard, but it generally contains limited information for the ordinary viewer. These residents are aware because the launching ceremony program included parades up to and from the billboard, where speeches were made. By the poor distribution of t-shirts and posters, one can easily argue that it has not been effective in the sensitization process.

Implementation in this region was carried out by the West African Network for Peace Building (WANEP), a Monrovia-based group. There are mixed reactions as to the effectiveness of the management. The PMC members think that way, as well as one of the school administrators.

Generally, the perception of the community is that the work was successful, but the non-visibility of the Implementing Agency is seen as not been very well. Another WANEP project was identified, but at contact there was no one in authority to comment. Other efforts were however made at the WANEP Monrovia Office.

Town criers and other dramatic groups that performed on behalf of WANEP have mixed reaction about the management of the program. There were lots of delays. The UNDP Office however blamed this on the remote control of the WANEP office from Monrovia.

Quite a number of persons reported knowing about the Community Disarmament Program. Of the 60 persons spoken with in this region, 46 (76%) had some information. Asked as to how they got the information, 20 (33%) heard about the program from radio shows, 16 (26%) from popular drama, and the remainder heard from a lot of other sources. These sources include community discussion, reference from PMC members.

Despite the success of weapon finds in some communities, very few persons 15 (25%) reported any knowledge of the finds. Notwithstanding the response, 66% of respondents feel that the Public Awareness component has been effective.

**e. Monrovia Area**

The evaluation of the public awareness component of the Small Arms Collection in the Monrovia area sampled opinions from more than a hundred persons over a wide expanse of area, comprising several communities. These areas included West Point, New Kru Town, Logan Town, St. Paul Bridge, Paynesville, Red Light, Clara Town and Vai Towns, among other communities where the community disarmament bill boards are posted. The team also considered interviews and discussions with a wide range of civil society actors, government officials and NGOs. Among those who participated in the discussions were: the West African Network for Peace Building (WANEP), Flomo Theater Productions; the Liberia Action Network on Small Arms (LANSA); and celebrated comedian Pay Me Weah, among those who assisted in the implementation of the public awareness component of the Small Arms and Micro Disarmament Programme in various parts of Liberia. Enumerators also spoke with Editors from The Inquirer, The Analyst and the Daily Observer, who participated in the Editors' Conference, Residents or workers in the vicinity of bill boards and banners; Rep Elijah Seah of the House Committee on National Security; Deputy Foreign Minister Conmany Wisseh, the Coordinator of the National Commission on Small Arms, the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Center and a diverse collection from Civil Society.

Among the Monrovia area editors, there is a belief that the Public Awareness component has not been effective. Seaklon from the Inquirer argues his point from the fact that there has been poor funding through the media, as is evident by the "high rate of armed robbery and other arms-related offenses in the Monrovia area." He however recommends that there should be more community outreach programmes in the forms of seminars, drama and other activities in the communities within the greater Monrovia area.

From the Daily Observer, Alfred Chea, "from his own assessment", thinks the "awareness has not really gotten to the people of Monrovia." He cites his reasons from the literate attachment of the programme, when there is a high illiteracy rate in the country. He also suggested outreach programmes through cultural performance in the local languages.

Pay Me Weah, though he had a role on the public awareness, thinks that a lot more needs to be done to get the public fully aware of the campaign.

On the other hand, people from government think otherwise. Rep. Elijah Seah from the House of Representatives' Security Committee thinks that the campaign has been successful. He however thinks it should be intensified, especially as the DDRR is phasing out. The alarming rate of armed robbery, according to him, is due to recidivism, and not necessarily as a failure of the small arms campaign. Also full of praises for the program was the head of the Small Arms Commission. He noted that a lot has been done, but was again calling for more to be done, especially in the greater Monrovia area. Another government person who spoke on the matter, Conmany Wisseh, believes that much needs to be done in the Monrovia area, considering what he called the "cosmopolitan nature." He however noted that this will require persistence and consistency.

The Liberia Action Network on Small Arms (LANSA) thinks the campaign has not been very effective because of the absence of people oriented local NGOs, which he believes have the capacity. Another problem cited by LANSA was the absence of the program from the Monrovia area. According to him, Monrovia, by population, activity and proportion, is assumed to have a greater flow of arms and ammunitions.

This latter position is also backed by Flomo Theater, which was responsible to carry out the public awareness in far off Foya, Lofa County. Flomo Theater notes that areas in Monrovia are frequently terrorized by armed robbers and gangsters, and should definitely have an ear in the disarmament program. Flomo Theater further recommends that the AfD should be placed in all Monrovia area communities, as well as the establishment of Intelligence groups in the various communities, to point out those who have arms, and may be contemplating the use for violent or criminal activities.

Generally, the people in the Monrovia area do not seem to have gotten the message and lessons from the micro disarmament very well. Many of those spoken to are also not aware of the messages. There are lots of billboards and posters in the Monrovia area, but

the message has not been effective. At Battery Factory Junction, where there is a bill board, the people simply see it and pass. Most of them do not care why the bill board is there. A resident from that community thinks awareness activities would serve better lessons than only the billboard. This situation is similar in a lot of other areas in Monrovia.

## **2.4 Observation**

In addition to the comments gathered from the various persons interviewed across the four regions and Monrovia, there were opportunities for the teams to notice additional issues that have some impact on the successes and or failures of the project. These observations are also necessary to guide the analysis of the findings, especially in determining how the next phase of the programme goes forward.

These observations are made across the areas, and attempts have been made to ensure that they fairly represent various sectors or issues. The responses may be reflective of individual areas, but are generally cross representational of the country as a whole:

- Town Chief doubled as Town Crier in one village. There is however a clear and loud disagreement with this. Some town dwellers think this posturing is going on because of the money that is related to the specific role;
- One Town Crier claims he has not been paid for the services rendered. There may be no clear reason why, but most other town criers explained that they were paid for the work done;
- Someone with the T-Shirt has no idea why he is wearing it. The person was generally not familiar with the program, and had simply benefited from the t-shirt by a relation;
- Nearly a quarter of the people spoken with are not even aware that such a program runs;

- Many who are aware know little or nothing about other facets, say the development component. Even if aware, do not have any idea of what program could come in their chiefdoms;
- Most of those who claimed knowledge of the development project came from villages where development is actually needed – many of the towns have no immediate access to hospitals, schools, good roads, etc. They have to walk for up to 6 hours to get to the nearest provincial town, even for hospital. Especially sick people are placed in hammocks and taken forward;
- The community radio stations really lack capacity – this range from staff training, equipment to enhance coverage range; funds to sustain operations, among others. These problems have reduced awareness to community groups;
- In a conversation with 26 young children (mostly boys) in the Zwedru Park, there was little idea about the program. The six of them who knew anything learned it from school. This group was however able to provide reasonable briefing about the program;
- There is a high rate of armed robbery and other arms-related offenses in the Monrovia area. This is however countered by an argument from some quarters that the alarming rate of armed robbery is due to recidivism, and not necessarily as a failure of the small arms campaign;
- Literate attachment of the programme, when there is a high illiteracy rate in the country;
- UNDP did not utilize people oriented local NGOs, which have the capacity to direct the public awareness programme;
- Absence of the program from Monrovia (and other urban areas), when Monrovia, by population, activity and proportion, have a greater flow of arms and ammunitions;
- There are lots of billboards and posters in the Monrovia area, but the disarmament message has not been effectively filtered down to the people; and

- The demobilization and rehabilitation of ex-combatant did not consider some persons in the leadership of the fighting forces. They too need to be demobilized, if they must play any role in the future security of Liberia.

### **3.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **3.1 CONCLUSIONS**

Evaluating the public awareness component of the Arms for Development Programme provided ample opportunity for a third party observation of the activities outlined, and to as well provide additional means through which the programme can be improved. From all of the information gathered, whether from documents provided by UNDP, to discussions with UNDP staff, PMC members, implementing organizations, public officials and the community, there is a real prospect of generating popular support for the retrieval of weapons. The procedures for doing this may vary under a variety of circumstances, but the end result looks fairly on track.

The working strategy, as developed by the International Media Consultant, provides a good framework in getting the messages across; the organizations selected to throw out the messages and stir up popular support have some skills in their business, but the terms of making the program as effective as anticipated has been held up for a number of reasons. These reasons are outlined in various parts of this report, and could be improved upon in due course.

Notwithstanding what informs this report as challenges, the campaign has started, and could go on to higher heights, once the observations and recommendations reached in this report are given due considerations. In the wake of the campaign, there have been developments in the armed situation in the country, whether for the better or the worse. Of course, the mere fact that there are observations about the negative effects of the presence of arms in the community point to some desire on the part of the public to have some action taken. Continual media report and community action about domestic armament also point to concern, which must be addressed swiftly.

The international community, acting through the UNDP, has set the pace, and the results would of urgency come from popular action and intervention.

### 3.2 *RECOMMENDATIONS:*

Consequent upon the findings of this evaluation, relative to the implementation of the Public Awareness Component of the Small Arms & Micro Disarmament Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the evaluator would make the following recommendations that are necessary to ensure that future activities under this programme are successful. This however does not take away the due credit from the implementers, given the level of success scored. However, there are points worth considering that there have been issues of concern by various parties to the programme. It is the conviction of the Evaluator that once these points are fairly considered, the effectiveness of the programme would be easily visible to any observer.

Among points that should be considered are:

- Organizations servicing the public awareness aspect of the campaign need to put in more localized activities that would reflect the aspirations of the beneficiaries, and enhance their participation and appreciation. Programs directed at the people should be planned and placed in languages and contexts that they can better understand. Such programs as dramas, role plays, songs, involving youths and students, would provide the necessary grounds for better spreading consciousness for the program;
- Add community-based programs that would be inclusive of children of school going age, who are not in school in the sensitization process;
- The publicity on the small arms campaign must be maintained to keep the momentum high, and as an added encouragement to the communities to participate in the program; The intensity should be compared to what was done for the DDDR, especially as it is now phasing out;
- Considering the “cosmopolitan nature” of Monrovia, the AfD needs to be advanced in all communities, including in the forms of seminars, drama and other activities in the communities within the greater Monrovia area;

- The AfD program must also be emphasized in heavily populated areas like Monrovia, Harbel, Gbarnga etc. Because of their large population, they would proportionately hold larger number of arms, and the proclivity to their use for illegal activities;
- Hasten the payment of fees and obligations due performing artists, community animators and community radio stations participating in the activities;
- Ensure that Town Criers who are utilized in this process are clearly distinguished from Town Chiefs, to reduce the tendency of villagers perceiving the program as another money making syndicate;
- There should be immediate implementation of the promised development program to heighten the process of arms retrieval from the community;
- Give consideration to making the development component of the programme closer to the people. By this, awards should be for communities of a smaller magnitude, where residents can feel a more direct impact;
- Increase public information about the development component of the programme. This would serve as added impetus for cooperation from other communities;
- Encourage the collaborating communities to be fully consultative in determining their development projects. This would ensure that selections are truly representative of their needs and aspirations;
- Insist on awareness program that will provide the public awareness materials as prizes for participation and understanding, such that wearing a t-shirt or holding a poster would be an incentive for spreading the message;
- Increase the distribution frequency and quantity of public awareness materials;
- Establish Intelligence groups in the various communities, to point out those who have arms, and may be contemplating the use for violent or criminal activities;

- As the demobilization and rehabilitation of ex-combatant did not consider some persons in the leadership of the fighting forces, efforts must be made to ensure that they too are subjected to some form of demobilization, especially where they want to play any role in the future security of Liberia;
- Considerations should be given to have some public awareness materials produced locally, as a means of empowering locals (who have definite stakes in the AfD programme) and also ensuring cost effectiveness (while having more materials available for wider coverage);
- The AfD Program, and the UNDP as a whole, must pay some attention to the development of community radio stations around the country. This can be done in terms of upgrading equipment, paying for services, engaging them to improve their service delivery. Without prejudice, they would necessarily be of use to the general development situation, including UNDP activities, once they are fully functional; Assist in improving the service capacity of the community radio stations through purchase of air time, support to training programs, as well as provision of basic supplies and materials.

## **Annexes**

### **i. Activity Schedule**

#### ***Launching***

Ganta – January 13, 2006

Foya – January 24, 2006

Voinjama – January 29, 2006

Zwedru – February 24, 2006

#### ***High School Debates***

Ganta – January 12-13, 2006

Foya – January 24-25, 2006

Voinjama – January 28-29, 2006

Zwedru – February 23-24, 2006

### **ii. List of Documents Reviewed**

- ***Preparatory Assistance Project Document***, Small Arms Control and Community Micro Disarmament in Liberia, UNDP/Government of Liberia;
- ***National Awareness Raising Strategy***: Campaign Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Liberia;
- ***Activity Report Sept 2005 – Feb. 2006*** of the UNDP Small Arms Control Programme; and
- ***End of Contract Report***: Arms for Development (AfD) in Liberia: Public Awareness and Education Campaign in the Chiefdoms, January – March 2006 (submitted by the National Media Consultant of the UNDP Small Arms Control Programme.)

### iii. Questionnaire

#### Evaluation of the Public Awareness Component of the Small Arms & Micro-Disarmament Programme

United Nations Development Programme

17<sup>th</sup> July – 16<sup>th</sup> August 2006

#### Questionnaire

1. Line of activity: student  Civil Servant  NGO  Privately employed
2. Do you know about the Community Disarmament Program? Yes  No
3. How did you learn about it? Radio: \_\_\_\_\_ Drama: \_\_\_\_\_ Theater: \_\_\_\_\_  
Newspaper: \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Has this knowledge helped you to understand the Community Disarmament Program? Yes  No  How: \_\_\_\_\_
5. With your level of understanding, do you think the Community Disarmament Program is succeeding? Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No  How: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Have there been actual weapon finds in your locality? Yes  No  How was it reported to authority? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you think that the Public Awareness component has been effective? Yes  No  How? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Can you say that this has positively improved security in the country? Yes  No  How? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How do you think this campaign can be intensified? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What do you think can be done to sustain the Small Arms Awareness raising campaign? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Do you think the DDRR was successful? Yes  No
12. Can you now say that the general security situation in the country is OK? Yes  No
13. Can the Community Disarmament Programme improve upon it? Yes  No
14. Do you know of any significant arms collection or discovery since the CACD began? Yes  No
15. Did the Awareness help in getting it done? Yes  No

**iv. Arms Recovery Schedule**

**Arms recovery in Foya District  
15July -2August 2006**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Type of Hardware</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Reported to whom</b>
July 15	1 AK47 bullet	Kpasialoe	PMC Chairman
	4 AK47 bullets	Kaimah	PMC
	1 AK47 magazine	Dawah	PMC
July 18	6 AK47 bullets	Zekai	PMC
	1 grenade	Behind Radio Tamba Taikor	Foya Commissioner
July 19	1 grenade	Mah Customs	Border Security
July 20	1 grenade	LNP Office, Foya	PMC
July 21	UXO	Kunduma	Foya Commissioner
July 22	1 AK47 bullet	Taimassadu	PMC
July 22	1 grenade	Ngaissacormyah	PMC
July 22	3 AK47 bullets	Kpakio Quarters	PMC
July 24	8 AK47 bullet	Bassure	PMC
July 24	1 AK47 magazine	AG Quarter Central Foya	PMC
July 24	1 RPG Rocket	Maihumah	PMC Chairman
August 02	1 AK47 rifle 1 RPG 9 AK47 bullets	Mendikoma	PMC Chairman

v. **List of interviewees**

**List of Interviewees**

GANTA NIMBA COUNTY

1. Samuel Wuo Ganta
2. Alphonso Paye
3. Sekou Fofana
4. Dolakeh Nyan
5. Francis Gonkanoue
6. Martin Dahn
7. Kamara Dorleh
8. Beatrice Nyangleh
9. Nancy Dolo
10. Yazu Dolo
11. Augustine Mahn
12. Gabriel Dahn
13. George Makazon
14. Harris Menwon
15. Deabeyee Mansuo
16. Andrew Williams
17. Moses Pay-bay
18. Diana Mambea
19. Saye Gono
20. Leemaysay Thomas
21. Mary Zorleh Gbedin
22. Martha Cooper
23. Harry Mahn
24. Doris Kollie
25. Anthony Wuo
26. John Menson
27. Wuo Karsor
28. Monwnseh Williams Gahnpa
29. Francis Nyan
30. Joseph Nyan
31. Gonkanou Dolo Tondin
32. Johnny Meaway
33. Titus Seaway
34. Cooper Nyan
35. Roger Saye
36. Matthew Korto Zuluyee
37. Timothy Howard
38. Saye Wuo
39. Mark Martein
40. Yei Konnoh
41. Daniel Sehyiboa Mehngahn

- |     |                  |             |
|-----|------------------|-------------|
| 42. | Saye Williams    |             |
| 43. | Paye Williams    | Mehngehn    |
| 44. | Harris Sahn      | Gbluyee     |
| 45. | Samuel Sahn      |             |
| 46. | Guannue Saye     | Small Ganta |
| 47. | Alfred Konneh    |             |
| 48. | Josephine Marbea | Bloyee      |
| 49. | Christopher Saye |             |
| 50. | Nyan Menwon      |             |

QUANDI-GBONI CHIEFDOM, VOINJAMA DISTRICT

- |     |                    |              |
|-----|--------------------|--------------|
| 1.  | Duama M. Kamara    | Bolongoidu   |
| 2.  | Mama Mulbah        |              |
| 3.  | Mamadee Bility     |              |
| 4.  | Mamuyan Keita      |              |
| 5.  | Amara Kamara       | Konardu Town |
| 6.  | Mamadee Kelleh     |              |
| 7.  | Makula Kromah      |              |
| 8.  | Fanata Sesay       |              |
| 9.  | Alieu Fafini       |              |
| 10. | Sekou Sheriff      |              |
| 11. | Koma Jallabah      | Marvekundu   |
| 12. | Siaka Talawally    |              |
| 13. | Amara S. Kamara    |              |
| 14. | Sheik Farkula      |              |
| 15. | Jama Lorley        |              |
| 16. | Suannah Sartue     |              |
| 17. | Oldpa Kollie       | Quikledou    |
| 18. | Farma Zazay        |              |
| 19. | Layee Conneh       |              |
| 20. | Vamuya Dorley      |              |
| 21. | Fatoumatta Bility  |              |
| 22. | Morris Harrison    |              |
| 23. | Hajala Fanta       |              |
| 24. | Ansu Keita         | Gbesbedu     |
| 25. | Fafoni Kamara      |              |
| 26. | Madusu Sanjama     |              |
| 27. | Lahaii Dorley      |              |
| 28. | Alieu Konateh      |              |
| 29. | Monjama Alie       |              |
| 30. | Mohammed R. Duckly |              |
| 31. | Mafatu Jabateh     | Womanon Town |
| 32. | Levi Sorsor        | Womanon      |

33. Abu Kamara
34. Sekou Mansary
35. Mamadou Conneh
36. Makindi Sheriff
37. Masia Mulbah
38. Ansumana Kelleh Samundu Town
39. Kiafa Kromah
40. Soney Kollie
41. Mustapha Kromah
42. Mabama Dorley
43. Mohaii Jalabah
44. Lusia Mulbah Korlela Town
45. Jusu Morlu
46. Morris Donor
47. Musu Jallah
48. Jartu Zubah
49. Varney Lansana Jamulor Town
50. Lorpu Francis
51. Kuku Kpedebah
52. Korto Kpangbai
53. Joseph Jallah
54. Moidingo Jallah
55. Varfee Kamara Marmekondu
56. Lusenii Talawally
57. Marriam Sheriff
58. Mafatta Bility
59. James Cassel Gboyor
60. Samuel Gbagba
61. Seini Kpedebah
62. Bendu Barwor
63. Mamie Zubah Kanela Town
64. Kose Jallah
65. Marsue Fomba
66. Jama Kpedebah
67. Karyo Kpadeh
68. Mawatta Konneh Moribadu Town
69. Kiafa Dukuly
70. Laryee Jabadeh
71. Madusu Kenneh
72. Fofee Kamara Wansanidu
73. Hannah Kollie
74. Sekou Dukuly
75. Abu Sesay
76. Molley Mulbah Sazonor Town
77. Boakia Sheriff
78. Fatu Kamara

## FOYA (KISSI CHIEFDOM)

1. Tannie Farr	Mao
2. Yassa Lolin	Korbellema
3. Oldman Saar	Leepalo
4. Sona Sienga	Kleema
5. Bo Tamba	Doleelo
6. Kimbay Nyumah	Kpangbenie
7. Sona Fallah	
8. Peter Kemayah	Fassapoh
9. Mohammed Jusu	
10. Beyan Kollie	Korluma
11. Samuel S. Tamba	Koindu Pumboh
12. Kleemah Fayiah	
13. Johnny Fassapoh	Ngessakonga
14. Nannie Kumba	
15. Tenneh Kollie	Fayadundo
16. Fayiah Falah	
17. Peter Melsin	Taimassadu
18. Sara Dendu	
19. Borbor Dehyo	Ngassacomyah
20. Ma Siah	
21. Finda Salo	Foyatengai
22. Mama Salo	
23. Korfeh Fallah	Ndaihumah
24. Lala Kpanjya	
25. Saar Hundoni	Dawah
26. Mary Fallah	
27. Fallah Bondo	Kundumah
28. Sona Kpaikio	
29. Tenneh Yaasar	Hondoni
30. Hallie Salo	
31. Kollie Tamba	Kpasialoe
32. Tayah Nyumah	
33. Yawah Kollie	Bassure
34. Karley Saar	
35. Charlan Saar	Korluma
36. Kpanjya Dehyo	
37. Tamba Tengbe	Sadopatia
38. Korfa Tono	
39. Fatta Yonie	Fassahpoh
40. Peter Nyumah	
41. Bondo Benda	Kpengesuah
42. Fayiah John	
43. Mama Yolin	Nemia

44. Soko Maigo	
45. Saah Jaykay	Solonikoborido
46. John Tamba	
47. Tengbe Saar	Kaimah
48. Fayiah Bekor	
49. Kumba Soko	Koindupombor
50. Hallie Chalan	
51. Nancy Kumba	
52. Manjo Saar	
53. Tenneh Kettor	Chaasenneh
54. Musa Keita	
55. John King	Bayannah
56. Sata James	
57. Saykor Jusu	Kpologo
58. Taywah Tamba	
59. Sekor Tamba	Gbandehni
60. Orethe Roberts	
61. Daniel S. Tamba	Fornee
62. Hawa Saah	
63. Satta Tamba	Welledou
64. Tamba Jusu	
65. Saah Melsin	
66. Micheal Hallie	
67. Charleston Fayiah	
68. Nyumah Welledou	
69. Hawa Thomas	Sherllo
70. Kumba Hawa	
71. Thomas S. Nyema	Tamba Taylor Public School
72. Alfred Kemaya	
73. Abraham Kendimah	Global Free Pentecostal School
74. Robert Solia	
75. Christian Patioe	
76. Moses S. Hallie	
77. Finda Fayiah	Foyakama
78. Fayiah Tamba	
79. Sekou Konneh	Foya City
80. Monama Brahim	
81. Nana Sesay	
82. Jerry Nyumah	
83. Jusu Hallie	
84. Sarah Kollie	
85. Jerry Tamba	
86. Maya Fallah	
87. Dohdeh Soloe	
88. Flomo Saar	
89. Lucille Jallah	
90. Mohammed Sesay	
91. Henry Tengbe	

92. Amadu Barry
93. Jusfine Ndama

***Monrovia Area***

1. Edwin K. Newray Gardnersville, Supermarket
2. Patrick Gbati “
3. J. Habbakkuk M. Zogar Topoe Village
4. Philip Nyema Gardnersville
5. Karry B. Munin “
6. Gladys Nah Topoe Village
7. Amos Konneh “
8. Peter T. Slewion Topoe Village
9. Martha Wleh Red Light
10. Chea Nagbe “
11. Breanda Weah “
12. Musu Sarnor “
13. Fred Anderson “
14. Sophie Teah “
15. Jacqueline Nagbe “
16. Clarence Swen “
17. Tugbeh C. Tugbeh Capitol Hill
18. Konah Moore Foreign Ministry
19. Marina S. Wilson “
20. Andrew Togbaseh New Kru Town
21. Roosevelt S. Cummings “
22. N. S. Moore “
23. Edwood T. Nyanti “
24. Clarence C. Weah “
25. Nmah Won Bureau of State Enterprises
26. Ezekiel Nyanti New Kru Town
27. D. Karkarkuwan “
28. Elijah Neh “
29. Mark Neh “
30. Gladys Williams “
31. Sattedh Sayjleh “
32. George Wisseh “
33. Joseph K. Yorwatei Battery Factory
34. Borbor Tommy “
35. Abas Thogar “
36. Sando Goyombo “
37. David Karnley “
38. Zeon Colnoe “
39. Johnson Cholopleh “
40. Varney Getaweh “
41. Herbert Lincoln “

42.	Morris Kanneh	“
43.	Bodmoas Tehfred	“
44.	Patrick Gbati	“
45.	Emmanuel Dateh	“
46.	Joseph Yengbe	“
47.	Alice Gborie	“
48.	Beatrice Sebo	“
49.	Rev. Isaac Dee	“
50.	M. Leander Kiawu	Jacob Town
51.	Jerry N. Kpowayee	“
52.	Veronica Penie	Paynesville
53.	Francis korgba	“
54.	Alice Kortee	“
55.	Saywon Deedo	“
56.	Meneva Kortee	“
57.	Sam Jeh	“
58.	Wonplough weah	New Kru Town
59.	Matthew K. Wleh	Central Monrovia
60.	Boima Anderson	“
61.	John Tomah	“
62.	Ephraim Kamah	“
63.	Adolphus Doegmah	“
64.	BYR	“
65.	Cynthia Doe	“
66.	Abel Clarke	St. Paul Bridge Community
67.	Charles N. Sippley	“
68.	Wleda R. Johnson	“
69.	Julie M. Nyemoh	Twe Farm
70.	J. Sippley Nyemah	“
71.	Reddring Parker, Jr.	“
72.	Bill R. Dennis	St. Paul Bridge
73.	Otis L. Quewon	“
74.	Stanley Devine	“
75.	Wellington Dweh	“
76.	Cecelia Commay	Twe Farm
77.	Sarah Dweh	“
78.	Jamesetta Sampson	St. Paul Bridge
79.	Massa Gotomo	“
80.	Patricia Koffa	Caldwell
81.	Alice Wiah	“
82.	Boakai Sesay	Clara Town
83.	Al Hafiz Bah	Benson Street
84.	Alieu Bah	Clara Town
85.	A. Hawkins Younge	“
86.	Junior Taylor	“
87.	J. Lansannah Kanneh	“
88.	Abraham M. Bility	“
89.	Lisa T. Kedahee	“

- 90. Mark Sharba “
- 91. Mustapha Tucker “
- 92. Gabriel Nmah “
- 93. A. Semah Kieh “
- 94. Mambudu V. Massaley “
- 95. Abraham Toe “
- 96. Morgan Freeman “
- 97. Shake Konneh “
- 98. Oliver Mayson West Point
- 99. Alonso Garlimah “
- 100. Wilfred G. Freeman “
- 101. Patrice Jlopleh “
- 102. A. Ernest Tweh “
- 103. Titoe Garlimah “
- 104. Anthony K. Boe “
- 105. Jefferson L. Mygen “
- 106. Timothy Johnson “
- 107. Siaka “
- 108. George Nyankun “
- 109. McPhearson David “
- 110. William Dennis “
- 111. Brown Weah “
- 112. Caesar Kijau “
- 113. Mary Collins “