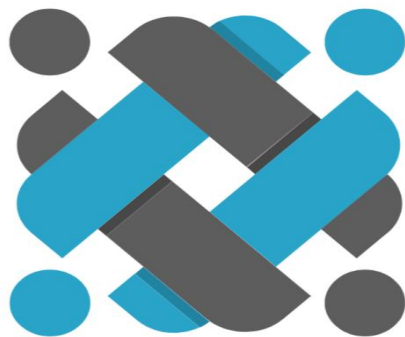


NaCCLE



Building a Culture of Justice

STATUS REPORT *2018 - 2021*



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ACRONYMS

CAJPHR - Centre for Access to Justice, Peace and Human Rights.

CARITAS/JPC – Caritas Kenema/Justice and Peace Commission.

CSOs – Civil Society Organisations.

Ex-Co - Executive Committee.

JSCO – Justice Sector coordination Office.

LAB - Legal Aid Board.

LESFI - Legal Empowerment Shared Framework Initiative.

LEWAF - Lady Ellen Women’s Aid Foundation.

MCSL/**RDA**- Methodist Church Sierra Leone /Relief and Development Agency

MOJ - Ministry of Justice.

MGCA – Ministry of Gender and Children’s Affairs.

MoPED - Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

MoRRD - Movement for Resettlement and Rural Development.

MSW - Ministry of Social Welfare.

NaCCLE – National Coalition for Community Legal Empowerment.

NGO – Non-Governmental Organisation.

NMDHR - Network Movement for Democracy and Human Right.

NNGO - National Non-governmental Organisation.

NMJD - Network Movement for Justice and Development.

OSF - Open Society Foundation.

OSIWA - Open Society Initiative for West Africa.

SLA - Service Level Agreement.

YARDEPB - Youth Arise for Rural Development Empowerment and Peace Building.

PREFACE



Nothing can be more fulfilling than galvanising professional expertise and deliver for a **just** course. Towards this end, the efforts of individuals and Institutions must be felt directly working alongside government to bring justice to people and communities leaving outside the protection of the law. The United Nation Sustainable Development Goal 16 recognizes the importance of **Access to Justice** in the development of peaceful and inclusive societies. Aligning this global mandate with national mandate, is the Sierra Leone's government commitment under the Open Government Partnership process to ensure Access to Justice for All by expanding the community-based justice service to marginalised, vulnerable, poor, and rural populations. This is vision to be scaled-up, improved-upon and effectively sustained through the intervention of community-based justice service providers – to include paralegals, NGOs, and CSO non-lawyers.

The emergence of NaCCLE is at the centre of these global and national commitments to ensure access to Justice for ALL in Sierra Leone by 2030. NaCCLE is set to close the gap and address the growing need of not only to monitor and provide free and accessible legal services in needy communities, but also, positioned to provide feedback-on and voicing demands for improved service delivery in the primary justice sector. In addition, NaCCLE is defined to close the knowledge gap on how successful legal empowerment projects can be sustained with firm desire to harmonise, deepen and scale-up the efforts of the various networks of primary justice service providers under a national umbrella organisation. In other words, ***NaCCLE seeks to respond to civil societies and rights holders' growing engagement with government and their role in enhancing primary justice impact and advancing systemic reform in the interest of the poor in Sierra Leone.***

It is true that nothing could have been achieved without support from our faithful partners including OSIWA for providing the funds; JSCO, NAMATI for the technical support and ALL the member organisations for the corporation and relentless sacrifices.

On behalf of the **Board of Trustees** and **out-going Executive Committee**, I extend our profound gratitude to all of you for your **valuable partnership** and **productive collaboration** towards these successes. Finally, we wish the in-coming Executive Committee our very best of **Good Luck** as they assume office.

Mohamed Bobor Jalloh (Mr)

National Executive Chairperson (2018 - 2021)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Around the world, more than four billion people are living outside the protection of the law. They are unfairly driven from their land, denied essential services, excluded from society, and intimidated by Violence. Responding to the global mandate of **Access to Justice**, in 2017, the *Open Society Foundation* (OSF) through the *Open Society Initiative for West Africa* (OSIWA) started a new initiative called **Legal Empowerment Shared Framework Initiative** (LESFI) to turn that tide around. This initiative works by enabling ordinary people even the most marginalised **know the law** and are able to **use the law themselves** to find concrete solutions to their day-to-day justice problems and to hold authorities to account. It aims to institutionalise a responsive, accountable and credible secured systems that offers community-based justice services. The model of this community-based justice service is to combine lawyers and non-lawyers to solve individual and community problems using combination of tools ranging from legal literacy and assistance to mediation, community organising, litigation, and other forms of advocacy effort to strengthen service delivery while simultaneously advancing systemic reform in the interest of the poor.

To test the model in Sierra Leone, OSIWA recruited civil society non-governmental Organisations providing justice services across Sierra Leone as potential partners. Moving forward, partner organisations designed projects on various social issues including but not limited to Sexual and Gender Based Violence, Land and Environment, Health Care Service, Natural Resource Mining, Domestic and Community problems. The common intervention that define partners' engagement with the '*Legal Empowerment Shared Framework Initiative*' that stood out to be **CORE** is to **INSTITUTIONALISE Paralegals** and provide **Legal Education** whilst delivering **primary justice Services** to individuals and communities through community-based paralegals.

After the **twelve months** of various project implementation by partner organisations, OSIWA saw promising examples of innovative ideas that partner organisations have succeeded in; but also observe that there are large knowledge gaps on how these successful legal empowerment projects can be sustained. Through various trainings organised for partner organisations, the donor partner OSIWA in collaboration with research institutions like NAMATI and quasi-government institutions such as JSCO, unveiled the need for all the Legal Empowerment partner organisations to share their experiences and explore alternatives and innovative ideas to improve and sustain their interventions. In addition, it was learnt that recent years have seen a growing need and engagement of citizens and civil society in monitoring and providing free and accessible legal services in needy communities, particularly in providing feedback and voicing demands for improved service delivery in the primary justice sector. Moving the discussion more in detail, the need for a more coordinated approach among partner organisations including other civil society actors engaged in legal empowerment work in Sierra Leone became practically visible. And it was realised that this could be more productivity by having an organized union through the establishment of a **Coalition**.

In April 2019, NaCCLE was established and was launched on the 27th November, 2019 - borne out of the desire to harmonise, deepen and scale up the efforts of the various networks of primary justice service providers under a national umbrella organisation.

To date, NaCCLE has a membership of 9 (nine) non-governmental organisation both of National and International repute. NaCCLE is proud of a fully operational Office Secretariat equipped with qualified personnel, internet and telephone facilities, office furniture/ equipment, a vehicle and a motorbike. It now has a functioning Governance and Management structures including Board of Trustees, Executive Committee and Regional/District focal person for the North, South, East and West of Sierra Leone. NaCCLE is recognised by the relevant Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies including Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Sierra Leone Legal Aid Board (LAB), the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED), the Justice Sector Coordination Office (JSCO), the Ministry of Social Welfare (MSW) and the Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs (MGCA). Over the years, NaCCLE has plugged into international partnership and engagements with kindred organisations including the NAMATI Global Legal Empowerment Network, West Africa Legal Empowerment Network etc. and have participated in regional Legal Empowerment Summits both as a member of the organising team and participant.

Over these period, NaCCLE has secured two funding portfolios from OSIWA with a minimum of USD152,000 to a maximum of USD484,000; and have subsequently awarded sub-grants to 7 member organisations with a total amount of USD332,781.92. Nationwide, NaCCLE currently coordinates, **68** paralegals and **6** legal practitioners through its member organisations. Over the last four years (2018 – 2021), NaCCLE member organisations have collectively admitted **4,958** cases and have resolved **3,678** cases through community-based paralegals with ground breaking case stories (**See Annex C**). This represents **74** percent of cases brokered by community-based paralegals. In addition, NaCCLE has undertaken many advocacy activities on national issues and its popularisation in all the four regions of Sierra Leone.

However, in the midst of all these successes, exist numerous challenges and potential risks that poses threats to NaCCLE as its thrive to consolidate its gains and be productively recognised both at national, regional and Global platforms. Also, NaCCLE has learnt that getting people to **know the law, use the law** and are able to influence the **shaping of laws** that affects their welfare and wellbeing requires a long term intervention, investment and coordinated approach.

Thus, moving forward in the years that lie ahead, NaCCLE is hopeful that with sustained financial and technical support, it will continue to galvanise and intensifies its response to civil societies and rights holders' growing engagement with government on their role in enhancing primary justice impact. At the same time, NaCCLE will foster the enabling environment for authorities to be held accountable and support in advancing systemic reform through collaboration, partnership and networking; building the capacity of member organisations; conducting researches and developing innovative ideas in the delivery of human rights, justice services and legal empowerment in the interest of the poor.

1

HISTORICAL PATHWAY OF NACCLE**1.1 Conceiving NaCCLE**

In May 2018, OSIWA organized a training for Managers of their Civil Society Partner Organizations providing legal empowerment service across Sierra Leone under the Legal Empowerment shared Framework Initiative of the OSF.



The training session unveiled the need for all the Legal Empowerment partner organisations to share their experiences and explore alternatives and innovative ideas to improve and sustain their interventions. In-depth discussions led to the further need for a more coordinated approach among partner organisations including other civil society actors engaged in legal empowerment work in Sierra Leone.

This initiative was vision to be productive through an established ‘coalition’ structure. This vision was premised on the fact that recent years have seen a growing need and engagement of citizens and civil societies in monitoring and providing free and accessible legal services in needy communities. More particularly, the provision of feedback-on and voicing demands for improved service delivery in the primary justice sector was also an identified need. In addition, although there are promising examples of innovative ideas that the primary justice sector and legal empowerment actors have succeeded in; evidence also suggests that there are large knowledge gaps on how successful legal empowerment projects can be sustained. Tapping into local and global resources and discourses is critical to scaling up legal empowerment strategies in Sierra Leone. In other words, there continues to be a critical need for partners to collectively deepen their understanding of how we build on the successes and lessons learnt and how successful legal empowerment programmes in the delivery of primary justice services can improve by having an organized front.

As a result, support for CSOs in Sierra Leone and an effort aimed at promoting access to justice is scaling up. Given this increasing support, donors (such as OSIWA), research institutions like NAMATI and quasi-government institutions such as JSCO, have also encouraged and supported the establishment of various networks of primary justice service providers.

In April 2019, NaCCLE was established and was launched on the 27th November 2019 - borne out of the desire to harmonise, deepen and scale up the efforts of the various networks of primary justice service providers under a national umbrella organisation.

1.2 Vision, Mission & Objectives

Our Vision

Empowered Communities
for a Just and Developed
Sierra Leone

Our Mission

“To enhance the capacity of members in order to promote the development of just and empowered communities through collaboration, partnership, research, joint advocacy, resource mobilisation and capacity building”.

OBJECTIVES

1. Promote collaboration, partnership and networking among civil society based primary justice service providers in Sierra Leone.
2. To build the capacity of member organisations in order to enhance their performance and the quality delivery of socio-legal and other services.
3. Promote research and innovation in the delivery of human rights and justice services.
4. Enhance dialogue and inclusive participation in community justice promotion and development.
5. Harness the potentials of individual organisations in advancing the course of justice delivery and legal empowerment.

1.3 Core Values and Principles

NACCLE is guided by the following Values and Principles:

Transparency and Accountability: We will conduct our affairs in NaCCLE in such a manner as to demonstrate openness and that we shall subject ourselves to scrutiny for our actions by our peers, members, the general public and the citizens and communities we serve.

Commitment and Passion: We, the members of NaCCLE shall at all times demonstrate a high level of dedication driven by a compassion to serve our communities regardless of the meagre resources, challenges, adversity and or manipulations of societal forces and the environment.

Integrity: We, the members of NaCCLE shall always exude impeccable character of honesty, truthfulness, trustworthiness and shall act with honour.

Mutual Trust and Respect: We, the members of NaCCLE shall at all times conduct our affairs in a manner that honour the dignity, individuality, and worth of each person. We shall treat others the way we would want to be treated and considerate of each other's feelings, values, and points of view.

Teamwork and solidarity: We, the members of NaCCLE shall conduct out affairs in a manner to promote an environment where people understand and believe that thinking, planning, decisions, and actions are better when done cooperatively. We shall demonstrate in our work and conduct the belief that "none of us is as good as all of us" and be guided by the African spirit of "ubuntu", that is, "I am because we are" or "my humanity is tied to yours".

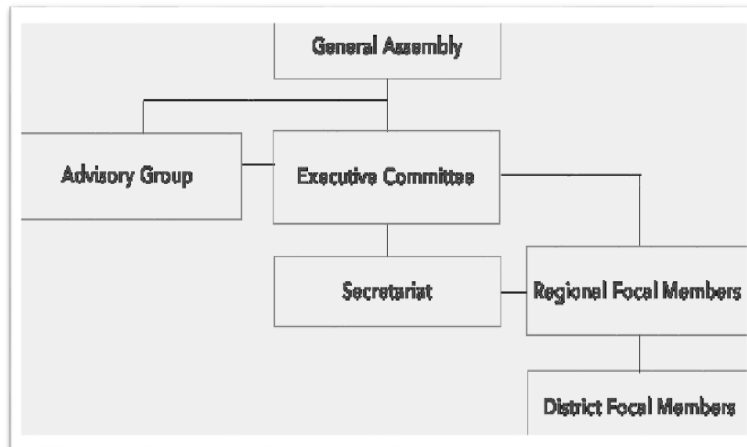
Professionalism: We, the members of NaCCLE shall exude high standards of work ethics, confidentiality, dexterity, consistency, humility, effectiveness and efficiency in the conduct of our affairs and work.

Fairness and Non-partisanship: We, the members of NaCCLE shall at all times demonstrate impartiality, reject biasness and shall always work on the side of justice.

2

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

NaCCLE as a coalition operates on the basis of an agreed structure. The structure identifies the various organs with indicative roles, functions and responsibilities that are exercised by elected and appointed members acting in those structures on behalf of NaCCLE.



The General Assembly is the highest Organ of NaCCLE and is made up of all the Collaborating Entities that are represented by the Heads of such entities or their designated Representatives. The Executive Committee (Ex-Co) is mandated to consider and take executive decisions on behalf of the General Assembly. The Secretariat is the administrative and operational organ of NaCCLE that

receives oversight and supervision from the Ex-Co. The Advisory Group provides Technical and advisory services to NaCCLE through its Ex-Co and the General Assembly. The Regional and District Focal members are made up of Representatives from the Collaborating entities and function on the basis of NaCCLE Constitution.



2.1 Board of Trustees

NaCCLE has a Board of Trustees comprising of 7 Sierra Leonean individuals with excellent academic and professional reputations. They are responsible for providing policy advice and guidance to the Ex-Co and the General Assembly as and when required. The Board of Trustees were sworn into office on the 20th June 2020 and have a constitutional tenure of services for a period of 2 years ending 30th May 2022.



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2.2 Executive Committee/ Regional Focal Members and the Secretariat



Mohamed Bobor Jalloh
National Executive Chairperson
(2019 – 2021)

Executive Director – Lady Ellen Women's Aid Foundation, Sierra Leone (LEWAF-SL)

NaCCLE has an Executive Committee (Ex-Co) comprises of five members headed by the National Executive Chairperson and supported by four other Ex-Co members. The mandate of the Ex-Co is to provide strategic leadership and oversight to the secretariat.

Currently, NaCCLE has functional Secretariat at 46 Krootown Road Freetown, Sierra Leone with four competent staff that manages its affairs. The National Secretariat is headed by a National Coordinator and supported by three other staff namely: Finance and Administration Officer, Program and Data Officer, and an Office Assistant/Driver.

The mandate of the secretariat is ensure the daily operation of NaCCLE and provide technical support on grant acquisition, management and administration among its members.



Daniel Sesay
Ex-Co Member & Focal Person
NORTHERN Region. (2019 – 2021)

Program Officer – NAMATI Sierra Leone



Francis Kakpindi Musa
Ex-Co Member & Focal Person
SOUTHERN Region. (2019 – 2021)

Development Secretary – Methodist Church, Sierra Leone.



Lahai Galiwa
Ex-Co Member & Focal Person
EASTERN Region. (2019 – 2021)

Executive Director-Movement for Re-settlement and Rural Development, Sierra Leone



Kumba Juliana Maningo
Ex-Co Member & Focal Person
WESTERN Region. (2019 – 2021)

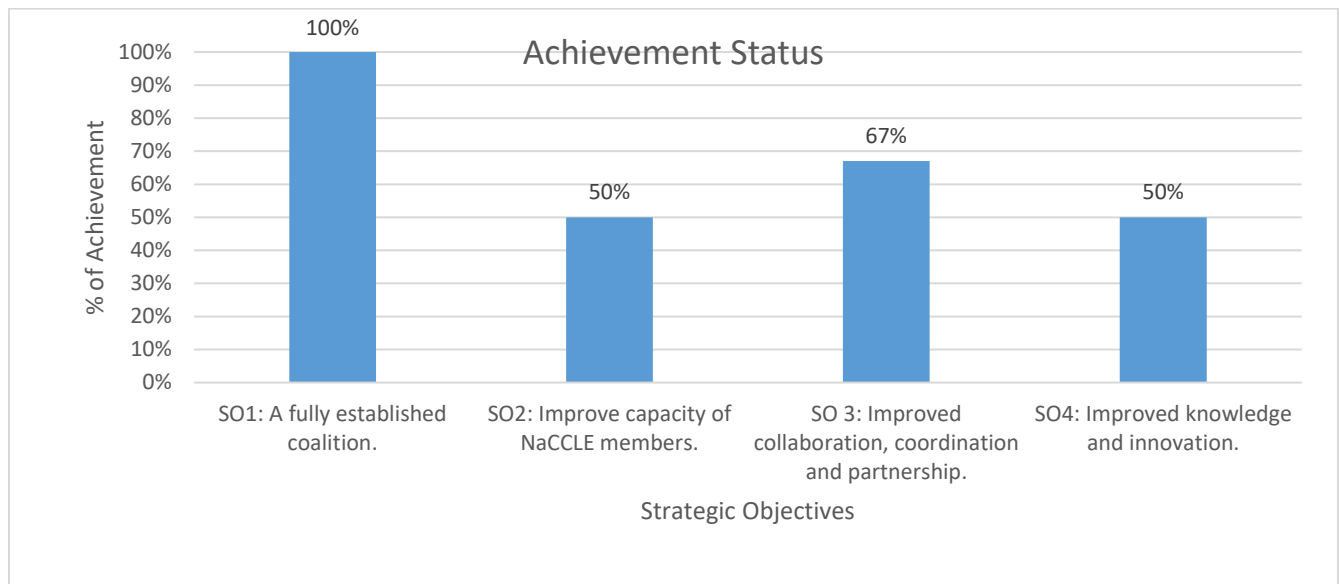
Deputy Director – Youth Arise for Rural Development, Empowerment and Peace Building, Sierra Leone

3

STRATEGIC PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1 Summary of Achievements

NaCCLE's Strategic plan 2019 – 2024 forms the bases of our work. This strategic plan presents a Logical Framework which indicates schematic strategic objectives that links to identify inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and attendant indicators. These are to be achieved within the Strategic Plan's time horizon of 2019 – 2024. The graph below depicts the summary of achievements and the table below shows the progress analysis.



3.2 Progress Analysis

Strategic Objectives	Proposed Activities	Achievement Rating	Achievement Analysis as against key Activities
SO1: A fully established coalition	Develop strategic framework documents and register NaCCLE	100%	NaCCLE has a functional governance structure and a Secretariat with qualified personnel. It is registered with MoPED and maintain two operational bank accounts both in Sierra Leone Leones (SLL) and United States Dollar (USD). NaCCLE currently has an official website, cooperate emails, telephone contacts, an official vehicle and a motor bike.
	Establish an operational NaCCLE Secretariat		
SO2: Improved Capacity of NaCCLE member	Undertake capacity need assessment of NaCCLE members	50%	Prior to the disbursement of Sub-grants to member organizations, the secretariat and Ex-Co leadership undertook a capacity assessment to evaluate members' capacity to manage the Sub-grants. The overarching need identified even before the pre sub-grant capacity need assessment was weak finance system and controls for majority of NaCCLE membership. The secretariat has conducted one training on the use of 'QuickBooks Accounting Software' benefiting 8 member organisations. Note: <i>There is the need to develop appropriate training curricular as per identified capacity needs and organise a MORE STRUCTURED experience sharing and learning session among NaCCLE membership.</i>
	Develop appropriate training curriculum		
	Organise training sessions		
	Organise peer to peer experience sharing		
SO3: Improved collaboration, coordination and partnership	Map out relevant stakeholders	67%	NaCCLE has mapped out and cultivated partnership with National and International relevant institutions. These are MOJ, JSCO, LAB, NAMATI Global Legal Empowerment Network and the West Africa Legal Empowerment Network. NaCCLE was a member of the organising team and actively participated in the West Africa Legal Empowerment Virtual Summit held in October 2020.
	Organise networking sessions between NaCCLE and the identified stakeholders		

	Develop and sign MoU between NaCCLE and the identified stakeholder		NaCCLE is a 'key actor' in the implementation of 'Access to Justice' commitment under the Open Government Partnership process in the third National Action Plan III (NAP III) of the Government of Sierra Leone. Note: Despite the achievement, NaCCLE needs to formalise its engagement, partnership and collaboration with relevant institutions through the signing of MoUs and joint communiques.
SO4: Improved knowledge and innovation	Identify potential areas of research on legal empowerment	50%	Over the last 3 years, NaCCLE has seen the possibility of potential thematic areas of research. These includes 1. The impact of mining activities on the environment and indigent communities in Sierra Leone. 2. Dispensation of Justice and provision of essential support services for SGBV victims/survivors: <i>It plausible effects on community cohesion, sustainable peace and national development.</i> 3. From Rhetoric to Reality: Assessing progress in the implementation of the Access to Justice commitment under NAP III - a comparative analysis. 4. Formal Justice System Vs Informal Justice System: Gauging the common ground and integrated opportunity to achieving Access to Justice for ALL in Sierra Leone by 2030. Note: No formal research has been undertaken on any of these topics
	Undertake Research on National Justice Issues		

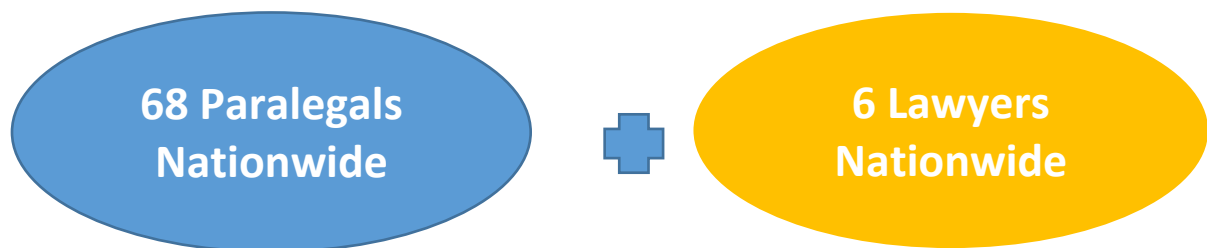
4

PROGRAMMATIC INTERVENTIONS**4.1 Case Management**

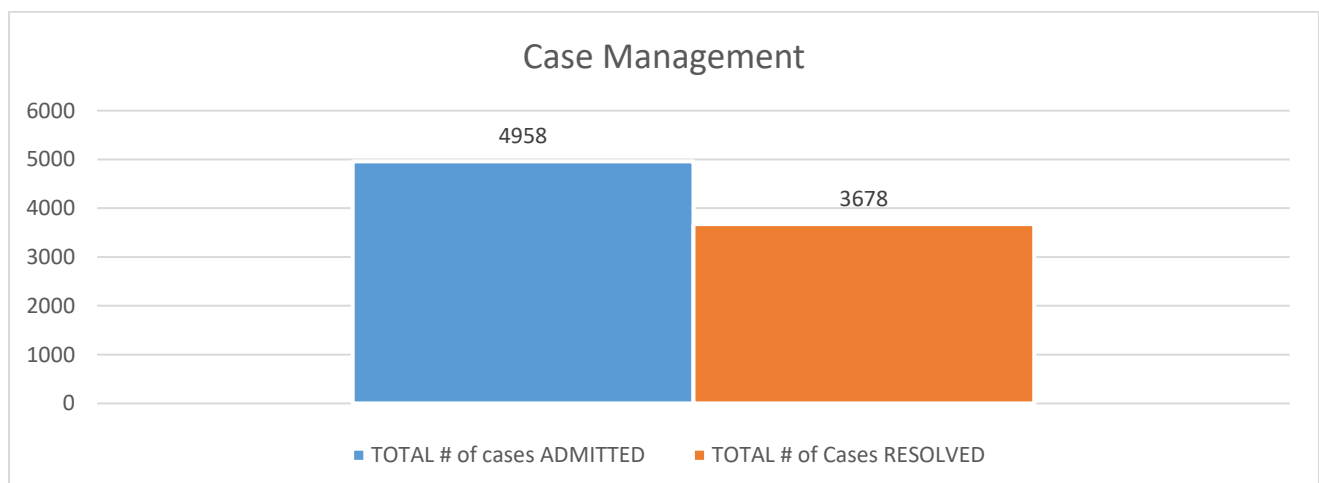
NaCCLE coordinates 68 paralegals, 6 lawyers and has resolved 74 percent of cases brokered by Community-Based Paralegals:

The community-based justice's service model is a combination of lawyers and non-lawyers (paralegals) to solve individual and community problems using a blend of tools ranging from legal literacy and assistance to mediation, community organising, litigation, and other forms of advocacy effort to strengthen service delivery while simultaneously advancing systemic reform in the interest of the poor.

National wide, NaCCLE member organisations are providing free, fair and timely primary justice services through Paralegals with technical support from Lawyer/Legal Practitioners. Currently, NaCCLE coordinates, 68 paralegals and 6 legal practitioners through its member organisations.



During this reporting period (2018 - 2021), NaCCLE member organisations have admitted a total of **4,958** cases nationwide and have resolved **3,678** cases brokered by Community-based paralegals with ground breaking case stories. This represents **74%** of cases that have been resolved through primary justice service delivery.



4.2 Legal Education

Over 20,000 citizens across Sierra Leone have been legally empowered and are willing to claim their rights and promote Legal Education:

Using a combination of tools including Paralegal-led Legal Education in communities, the dissemination of specific designed posters with legal messages, doing live radio talk shows, discussing common community issues and producing and airing of jingles on existing community based stations by member organisations across the country: more than 20,000 citizens across Sierra Leone have been legally empowered and are willing to claim their rights and promote Legal Education.

Most of the cases resolved as illustrated in the graph above have predominantly pursued Legal Education as one ideal approach.

Caritas/JPC Kenema - Conducted Radio Discussion Session, Eastern Province



CAJPHR conducted Radio Discussion Program – Bo Sothorn Province



LEWAF conducted Legal Education and disseminated posters in strategic places including schools, police stations, Local courts and market places in Western Area



4.3 Advocacy & Community Engagement

NaCCLE's advocacy and community engagement model revolves around promoting the development of a just and empowered communities through collaboration, partnership, research, and resource mobilisation. Its target audiences are the government, civil society organisations, community stakeholders and the communities themselves. Through a coordinated effort of NaCCLE together with its target audiences have collectively embarked on joint advocacy and community-led interventions on emerging national justice issues leading to law enforcement, service delivery and systemic change.

MoRRD engagement with local authorities; CSOs; Police; Local courts; Councils in Kenema



NMJD Paralegal provides Legal Education @ Ngagbwema Town, Fiamra Chiefdom, Kono District.



YARDEPB Paralegal Mediation Session in Waterloo, Western Rural District



CAIPHR organised community meeting in Kpandebu, Dama Chiefdom Kenema District



MCSL organised Community Health Monitors training at Matru Jong, Bonthe District.



NMDHR organised Community Compact Assessment Meeting for healthcare Workers & Stakeholders in Talia Community, Kailahun District





LEWAF-SL organised Peer Educator Training at Calabatown, Western Urban District

CARITAS organised training of community stakeholders in Malegohun Chiefdom, Kenema District



Stakeholders Engagement and Popularization of NaCCLE

Popularisation of NaCCLE and Stakeholders' engagement was done in the Northern, Southern, Eastern Provinces and the Western Area of Sierra Leone. Photo below shows the Western Area engagement.



Institutions Attended: Sierra Leone Legal Aid Board; Family Support Unit; Sierra Leone Correctional Services; One-Stop Centre for SGBV victims; Right to Access Information Commission; Human Right Commission; Ministry of Justice; Justice Sector Coordination Office. **EMERGING TRENDS from participants** includes: (1) Recognition of Paralegal as essential Service Workers during outbreaks of Pandemic - COVID19. (2) Professional training for Paralegals through formal education system.

4.4 Grant Acquisition & Disbursement

NaCCLE secured two funding portfolios with a minimum of \$152,000 and maximum \$484,000 from OSIWA and has awarded \$332,781.92 in sub-grant to seven member organisations:

NaCCLE is well position in grant administration and management due to its capacity to successfully manage sub grant among its members. Before opening call for proposals in November 2020, NaCCLE developed grant management tools including call for proposal template, proposal review and validation analysis tool, pre-grant disbursement capacity assessment tool, monitoring and evaluation template, and both Narrative and financial reporting templates. It established a grant management committee and further conducted due diligence check among its members seeking for sub grant. Grant Opening meeting was conducted to clearly defined contract agreement and grant expectation among sub grantees.

With funding from OSIWA, NaCCLE has awarded \$332,781.92 in sub-grants to seven of its current member organisations. See table below:

No	ORGANISATIONS	PROJECT TITLES	GRANT	DURATIONS	PROJECT LOCATION
1	CARITAS - Justice and Peace Commission, (CARITAS/JPC)	Improving Women's Access and ownership over land and Property	\$47,934.74	12 Months	Kenema District – Eastern Province: Dodo, Malegohun and KanduLeppiama Chiefdoms
2	Centre for Access to Justice, Peace and Human Rights, (CAJPHR)	Enhancing Community Legal Empowerment and Access to Justice and Security through Legal and Paralegal Services	\$45,525.00	12 Months	Bo District - Southern province: Kakua, Baoma and Gbo Chiefdoms Kenema – Eastern Province: Nongowa and Dama Chiefdoms Moyamba – Kamajei, Kori and Dasse
3	Lady Ellen Women's Aid Foundation (LEWAF)	Expanding Legal Education to vulnerable and poor Women and adolescent Girls in western area through integrated Legal and Economic Empowerment model	\$48,048.50	12 Months	Freetown Western Area Urban and Rural Districts
4	Methodist Church, Sierra Leone (MCSL)	Strengthening Health Accountability and Legal Empowerment in Bonthe District: An integrated Approach	\$47,590.71	12 Months	Bonthe District, Southern province in 4 Chiedoms namely: Imperi, Jong, Kpanda Kemo and Sogbini
5	Movement for Resettlement and Rural Development, (MoRRD)	Strengthening Citizens' Access to Affordable Justice through Legal Empowerment and Paralegal services	\$48,024.80	12 Months	Kailahun District, Eastern province: Luawa, Upper Bambara, Jawie, Njaluahun, Mandu and Malema Chiefdoms
6	Network Movement for Justice and Development, (NMJD).	Community Action for Legal Empowerment(CALE)	\$47,768.17	12 Months	Kono District, Eastern province: Tankoro, Fiama and Kamara Chiefdoms
7	Network Movement for Democracy and Human Right (NMDHR)	Legal Empowerment and Accountability for effective Primary Healthcare Deliver in two chiefdoms in Kailahun District	\$47,890.00	12 Months	Kailahun District, Eastern province: Luawa and Kissi Tongi Chiefdoms

5

CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED & RECOMMENDATIONS**5.1 Challenges**

- ❁ Incapacity of NaCCLE to harvest and host case management records as a coordinating unit – to be use for advocacy, research and public consumption.
- ❁ Tight project budget line to cater for essential program activities – examples organizing strategic governance meetings such a Board Meetings and Annual General Meetings; Capacity Building Trainings for both NaCCLE and its member organisations; and undertaking Organisational/Program Audit exercise etc.
- ❁ Galvanising UNIFIED ‘Commitment’ and ‘Will’ from independent entities (NaCCLE Membership) towards a common focus in the midst of weak financial position and organisational prowess, is unlikely to be formidable and sustainable.
- ❁ It was a daunting task and virtually proved to be impossible in seeking the WILL of kindered national/state actors to enhance our work and intervention.
- ❁ Inadequate control and knowledge of project related activities implementations of member organisation due to lack of a comprehensive and up-to-date member organisational database system.
- ❁ Outbreak of Global Pademic – COVID 19: This has continued to restrict community intervention at scale, shrink donor attension to institutional programming and effected the economic and social welbeing of related professional personnels including paralegals for effective delivery of services.

5.2 Lessons Learnt

- ✦ At the inception of conceiving NACCLE, it has re-enforced our belief that thinking, planning, decision making, and actions are better when done cooperatively and that “none of us is as good as all of us”.
- ✦ Setting-up a coalition in the midst of diverse ideologies, opinions and perceptions by potential membership can pose high risk of failure. Success can only be on sight with strong tenacity, unwavering willingness and sacrifice.
- ✦ Robust visibility drive leads to national recognition – for instance, Launching of NaCCLE, Stakeholder Engagement meetings to popularise NaCCLE etc., NaCCLE is now recognised by the relevant government Ministries, Department and Agencies including MOJ, JSCO, LAB etc.
- ✦ High demand for legal empowerment and primary justice services in communities – Highly due to the free, fair and timely nature of intervention and less bureaucracy engagement with Community-based Paralegals.

5.3 Recommendations

- ✦ NaCCLE to develop and owned a CREDIBLE DATABASE PLATFORM that seek to support member organisations’ Case Entry, Management, Research and Systemic Advocacy.
- ✦ NaCCLE to have its own internal funding sources and develop a standard organisational budget framework for proposals.
- ✦ Diversify resource mobilization sources to include both internal and external sources and enforce strict membership policies and codes of conduct.
- ✦ Periodically review strategies with objectives aligned to national justice sector priorities, deliver high quality programming with desired results and impacts; and scale up partnership and collaboration with relevant state actors through the signing of MoUs and joint communique.
- ✦ Strengthen the internal Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism; and intensify programs and institutional orientation, Learning and experience sharing sessions between and amongst membership.
- ✦ NaCCLE to realign its programmatic interventions to support the government and international bodies in the fight against global pandemic – COVID19.

5

FINANCIAL STATUS**5.1 Statement of Financial Position****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER**

Assets	Notes	2020
<i>In thousands of Leones</i>		SLL
Non-Current Assets	<i>(13)</i>	
Computer Hard/Software		96,650
Furniture and Fittings		29,693
Equipment		480
Motor Vehicle/Bike		135,645
Total Non-Current Assets		262,467
Current Assets		
Receivables & Prepayment	<i>(10)</i>	71,333
Cash & cash equivalent	<i>(11)</i>	28,211
Total Current Assets		99,544
Total Assets		362,011
Funds and Liabilities		
Funds		
Fund Balance		
Net Result for the year		330,728
Accumulated Funds		330,728
Liabilities		
Payables and Accruals	<i>(12)</i>	31,284
Total Liabilities		31,284
Total Fund and liabilities		362,011

5.2 Statement of Financial Activities

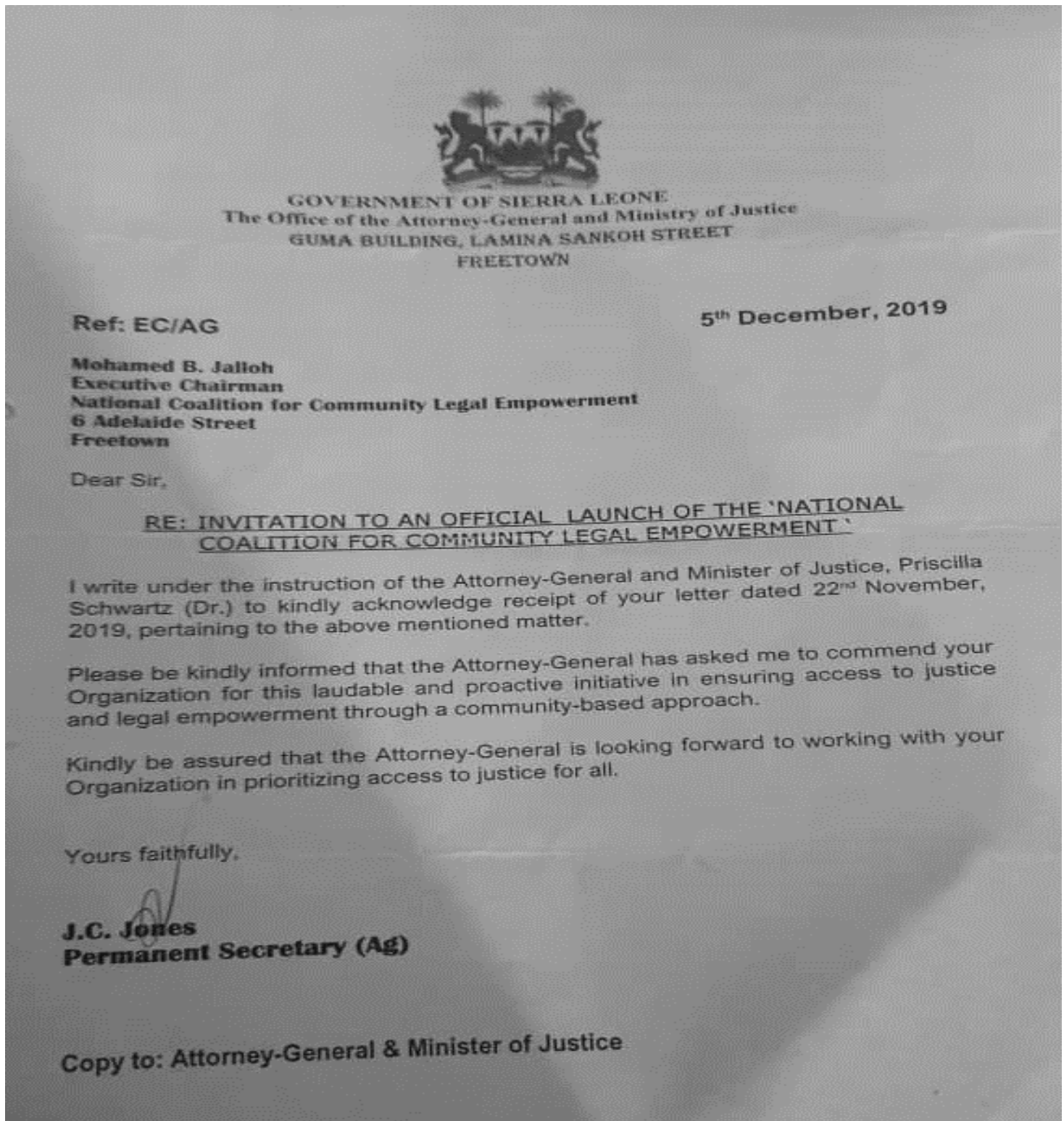
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	<i>Notes</i>	2020
<i>In thousands of Leones</i>		SLL
Income		
External Funding	(4)	817,085
Internal Funding	(4)	19,500
Total Income		836,585
Expenses		
Programme and Activities	(5)	15,270
Operational Expenses	(6)	55,758
Administrative Expenses	(7)	27,151
Staff Expenses	(8)	309,163
Professional Fees	(9)	13,500
Depreciation	(13)	85,015
Total Expenses		505,858
Net Results for the year		330,728

5.3 Statement of Changes in Funds

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	<i>Notes</i>	Fund Balance	Net Results for the year	Total
<i>In thousands of Leones</i>		SLL	SLL	SLL
Balance at 1 October 2019		-	-	-
Total Net Result for the year			330,728	330,728
Balance as at 31 December 2020		-	330,728	330,728

A. MoJ Recognition of NaCCLE

B. MEMBERS' PROFILE



Name: Caritas Sierra Leone, Kenema Justice and Peace Commission.

Acronym: Caritas/JPC

Year Founded: 1973, but in 2000, the office assumed the name "Caritas Kenema".

Geographical Operational: Western (Urban and Rural) and Southern Regions.

Area of work:

- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment
- Primary Justice.
- Governance; (4) Human Rights; and (5) Peace Building.

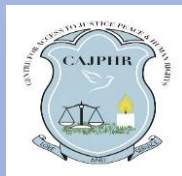
Contacts

Email: caritasinkenema2019@gmail.com

Telephone: +232 76731720

Website: <https://kenemadiocese.org>

Primary Contact Person: Tommy J. Vandy - Director



Name: Centre for Access to Justice, Peace and Human Rights.

Acronym: CAJPHR

Year Founded: 2011

Geographical Operational: Southern and Eastern Regions

Area of work:

- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment.
- Peace Building

Contacts

• **Email:** cajphr2011@gmail.com

• **Telephone:** +23276510050

• **Website:**

Primary Contact Person: Patrick N. Johnbull - Executive Director



Name: Movement for Resettlement & Rural Development

Acronym: MoRRD - SL

Year Founded: 5th December 1996

Geographical Operational: Eastern Region

Area of work:

- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment.
- Child Protection
- Health & Education
- Democracy, Rights & Governance
- Local Development/ Agriculture & Environment

Contacts

Email: morrdsl1996@gmail.com

Telephone: +232 (0)76 985822/499768/818371

Website:

Primary Contact Person: Lahai S. Galiwa – Executive Director



Name: Methodist Church, Sierra Leone

Acronym: MCSL-RDA

Year Founded:

Geographical Operational: Southern Region

Area of work:

- Health Accountability
- Legal Education

Contacts

• **Email:** kakpindi123@gmail.com

• **Telephone:** +23276794956

• **Website:**

Primary Contact Person: Francis K Musa- Development Secretary



Name: Youth Arise for Rural Development Empowerment and Peace Building

Acronym: YARDEPB

Year Founded: 2011

Geographical Operational: Western Area Rural Region

Area of work:

- Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
- Human Rights and the Rule of Law
- Child Protection
- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment
- Youth and Women Empowerment

Contacts

Email: yardepborg2011@yahoo.com

Telephone: Mobile: +232 (0) 31 311 366 | +232 77 556 382

Website: <https://www.facebook.com/Youth-Arise-for-Rural-Development-Empowerment-and-Peace-Building-yardepb-422808111854299>

Primary Contact Person: Adams Kamara – Executive Director



Name: NAMATI – Sierra Leone

Acronym: NAMATI

Year Founded: 2011

Geographical Operational: Northern, North West, Southern, Western and Eastern Regions

Area of work:

- Land and Environmental Justice
- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment

Contacts

Email: sierraleone@namati.org

Telephone: +23276659054

Website: www.namati.org

Primary Contact Person: Sonkita Conteh – Director



Name: Network Movement for Justice and Development

Acronym: NMJD

Year Founded: 1988

Geographical Operational: Northern, North West, Southern, Western and Eastern Regions

Area of work:

- Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (e.g. right to health, education etc)
- Natural Resources and Environmental Justice
- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment
- Gender/Women/ Youth Empowerment.
- Local Governance and Peace Building.

Contacts

Email: abu.brima@nmjdsl.org / nmjdsl@nmjdsl.org

Telephone: +232 (0)76 645314

Website: www.nmjdsl.org

Primary Contact Person: Abu Augustus Brima – Executive Director



Name: Network Movement for Democracy and Human Rights

Acronym: NMDHR

Year Founded: 2002

Geographical Operational: Western Urban, Northern and Eastern Regions

Area of work:

- Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment.
- Governance and Participation.
- Gender & Women Health.
- Child Protection.

Contacts

Email: nmdhr1@gmail.com

Telephone: Mobile: +232 (0) 76 410137

Website: www.nmdhr.org

Primary Contact Person: Abdul Karim Habib – Executive Director



Name: Lady Ellen Women's Aid Foundation – Sierra Leone

Acronym: LEWAF

Year Founded: 2014

Geographical Operational: Western (Urban and Rural) and Southern Regions

Area of work: Tackling Violence against Women and Girls at HOMES and COMMUNITIES in Sierra Leone. We do this through the four thematic interventions:

- Gender Equity and Gender-based Violence.
- Women's Economic and Social Empowerment.
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights.
- Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment.

Contacts

- Email: slinfo@lewaf.org
- Telephone: **Land: (0)22 260 278 / Mobile: +232(0)76 97 1418**
- Website: www.lewaf.org
- Primary Contact Person: Mohamed Bobor Jalloh – Executive Director

C. CASE STUDIES

LEWAF-SL – Western Region (Urban and Rural Districts)

In mid-2019, in the suburb of Waterloo in the Western Area Rural District of



Sierra Leone, a faction of Muslim clerics and their congregation membership, were involved in a brutal leadership and ownership struggle of a MOSQUE in Waterloo. The matter took over **6 months** but still remained unresolved after haven passed through high profile institutions such as the national council of imams, office of the national security, local authorities etc. They finally ended up in front of the magistrate court of Waterloo and out of frustration of the presiding Magistrate, the members of both parties - 21 in total, were remanded in police cell for a week hoping that, they will come to their senses and see reason to reconcile and leave in peace. At the next court appearance, the magistrate saw the need for mediation to resolve the matter and thus confidently referred the case to LEWAF paralegals for MEDIATION. To strengthen the mediation process, the Paralegals sought a combination of support ranging from the president of the National council of Imams, the headman of Waterloo, the Sierra Leone Police down to the Chairman of the *Community Oversight Committee* for Paralegals. After two successive meeting sessions each lasting not less than five hours, in **3 weeks**, LEWAF paralegals were proud to face the presiding magistrate to declare '*resolution reached*' and demanded '*withdrawal*' from court for peace monitoring.

Acknowledging the **swift and timely** mediation process, the *Max Stone's report (2017) on LEWAF'S engagement with local judicial authorities'* reveals how the magistrate praised the work of LEWAF paralegals in resolving the matter including **5 interlinked cases** with a total of 21 accused persons, despite the short period she has worked with the LEWAF Paralegal Office.

NMJD - Bungalow New Site, Koidu City, Kono District

Bondu Josiah is a 38-year-old house wife and business woman, traditionally married with four (4) children. She got married sixteen (16) years ago and lived in a peaceful relationship with her husband. She explained that two years ago, her husband started maltreating her for reasons she could not understand and she began to wonder why her once lovely and caring husband would behave in such a different manner. She later found out that her husband had started cheating on her and had even got plan to marry another woman. This sad event brought disunity between the wife and the husband.

Bondu however became a member of the Kono Women's Network in Governance in 2019, a network of women established by the Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), to combat violence against women and girls and strengthen women in political governance. She became an active member of the network and learnt about some gender laws particularly the socio-economic, cultural and political rights of women.

In September 2021, Bondu perceived that her relationship was insecure and therefore persuaded her husband to marry her. "It was a very hard moment for me. My husband was no longer the kind of man I had before. He was no longer friendly. He was conscious of his calls. He goes out and only comes back midnight. He could not allow me have any close discussion with him and he was unrest. So, I sat and thought of one way out – to have me legally married. Then, restlessly I started persuading him. I one day woke him up early in the morning and faced him with the request to marry me. with 'ring and gown, because that was the only way I thought my relationship could be secured. He agreed to marry me in a Mosque but without a ring and gown", she exclaimed. "On 22nd September 2021 the 5th January 2018, the marriage took place at the Kania Junction Mosque, Koidu City. But two days after the marriage, I realized that my husband was preparing to marry another woman". She continued.

To establish the fact, Bondu said that she asked her husband about his intention of taking another wife, but that to her greatest surprise, in fact her husband had only accepted marrying her because he never wanted her to interrupt his pending marriage, preparation for which had gone extensively to the extent of organizing a very expensive and loud marriage ceremony. At the time she had confronted him, and the man said there was no time going back. Every bit of preparation was already in place. – the husband further boastfully stating that nothing could stop the marriage. Without any further thought, Bondu said she did not consent for her husband to go on with the marriage. "The next day, I saw the wedding preparation going on. I was confused, frustrated and stressed and at some point I decided to leave the environment because we were living in the same area with the lady she was about to marry", she lamented.

The Intervention and Change: Fortunately, she said, a formal client told her about the NMJD paralegal centre and immediately she ran to the centre to make her complaint. A centre she described as a 'solution centre'.

To investigate the matter, the husband was invited to the centre and asked to postpone the wedding until the wife consented, but he did not agree. Consequently, the Family Support Unit and the Local Unit Commander of the Tankoro Police Station were involved who gave legal education and reasons why the wedding should be postponed. The LUC didn't specifically ask the husband to cancel his wedding. He said there was no crime at that moment, until the marriage was complete. He therefore asked the man to reconsider, because, according to the LUC, if any report is made after the marriage, the man would be called for questioning and may be charged to court for bigamy and other offences. "Those words from the LUC made the man to yield to postponing the marriage. 'My husband finally agreed to annul the wedding that day, and we happily returned home that day'. And as of now I can proudly say my husband is no longer thinking of marrying another woman," she concluded.

We have learnt that when citizens are empowered through legal education they will be able and willing to advocate for themselves, channel their own issues to the appropriate authorities to effect desired change they want to see. We have also learnt that collaboration and networking in resolving community problems can lead to success.

Case study – MoRRD - Denial to own property (plantation) and abandonment.

One madam Hawa Sheku who resides at Levuma village brought this complaint to the paralegal office at Mobai in the Mandu chiefdom in Kailahun district. Hawa reported that she has been abandoned by her husband -Sheku Magona for a period of six months over an issue of other relationship Mr. Magona has established without the consent of his first wife and wanted to throw her away just like that. Madam Hawa and her husband Mr. Magona has been in matrimonial relationship for 13 years but with no child. During the 13 years of relationship, the couples had an oil palm plantation and other properties they were able to put together. Mr. Magona wanted to discontinue his relationship with Hawa and also deprived her of a share of the plantation and other properties they acquired together where possible. According to our findings, this matter has been looked into by the FSU, Family members, Imam and Chiefs but with no successful outcomes. The Complaint was later lodged at the MoRRD Regional office in Kenema.

The paralegal assigned at Mobai – Madam Alice Kanneh immediately recorded the case in an individual case record file, party statement documented and action log entry done and delivered to MoRRD regional office for action. This was then followed by necessary contacts of both parties and requested for our intervention and they all agreed. A date was then fixed-Friday 24th September 2021 and all the parties were asked to come for a preliminary fact findings and get a more complete picture of the issue on both sides.

A mix of mediation and legal education were the major strategies we used as paralegals to handle the matter which took place on the 9th of October 2021 at Mobai town involving family members of parties, mediation committee members and other stakeholders. We were able to establish the fact that our goal into the matter was to help the two couples reach an agreement that achieves justice and benefits both parties and not just to help one party get as much out of the other party as possible. Mr. Magona and many others present were thoroughly educated on the Devolution of Estate Act of 2007.

The case was successfully mediated and settled. Md. Hawa had peace of mind and was protected by the devolution of estate law which they didn't know before.

“Today, I and my wife Hawa are the most joyful in Levuma village. MoRRD has been able to mediate our issue. We are delightful to MoRRD for resolving our case and the education I got. This palaver has been attempted by many others and including our family members but could not bridge between myself and my wife. With MoRRD, we did not spend a single cent but our matter was settled at the amazement of all of us that were present today” - Sheku Magona

Lessons learned - Community people needed more legal education on national laws and policies to be able to demand justices and human rights protection. We learnt that being a good husband or wife means being flexible, and really understanding the unique needs of each other which we can credit to the mediation process we conducted for helping to settle complex matters in a more positive way

Case Study-MCSL: Unsafe Transportation of Corpses by Motorbike Riders in Bonthe District (Community issue).

This sad event was initially observed by the community people and was aired as a concern through the good governance program at Jangay radio 99.2 FM, Luawa Jong, Bonthe district. Also on the 6th September 2019, the Lead Paralegal on a visit to the UBC hospital observed a corpse that was transported by a motor bike rider to Senjehun community in the Kpanda Kemo chiefdom. Being a public health concern for the district, the issue was recorded and an initial engagement was made with the Medical Superintendent of the said hospital. In his response he condemned the act. That same day the Development Secretary of the Methodist Church Sierra Leone was engaged and he advised the field team to do the necessary engagements with key stake holders in the district. Later, the District Civil Society Organisation chairman was also engaged and he also condemned the act.

Upon the advice of the Development Secretary of Methodist Church Sierra Leone, a letter of concern was written on the 12th September, 2019 to the District Health Management Team and key stake holders such as the ONS, Technical Supervisor to DHMT, CSO Chairman, The Disease Surveillance Officer, the district chairman Bike Riders Union, the Chief Administrator Bonthe District Council, the District Registrar, Birth and Death, the Medical Superintended UBC hospital, The Paramount chief Jong chiefdom, the District traffic Officer and the inter-religious council chairman were respectively copied.

In response to the concern raised by our office, the issue was flagged up as a district concern during the District monthly Health Coordination meeting where the stake holders agreed to put a stop to such act in the district, by giving tasks to key stake holders like the DTO, the Disease Surveillance Officer, Bike Riders Union chairman, the Medical Superintendent, UBC hospital, the district Officer Birth and death, the CSO chairman and the MCSL Paralegals to monitor how corpses are handled in the district. It was also agreed in the meeting that the hospital should liaise with DHMT for an ambulance service for the safe transportation of corpses from the hospital to any part of the country. The bike riders were as well engaged by the District Traffic Officer. Since then we have not heard, neither observed such a bad practice, and as a result, the issue has been resolved and closed.

In resolving the above mentioned community level problem, the paralegals played a pivotal role by giving information, community education, navigating authorities, organizing collective action and advocacy.

This intervention helps a lot even in fighting the corona pandemic as corpses are safely handled in terms of transportation through the use of ambulance service in the district.

In conclusion, the DHMT and its partners are coordinating well in making sure that the ambulance services in the district are well utilized by beneficiaries. The UBC hospital has constructed a temporal waiting room for corpses.

One key lesson learnt was that, effective engagement and information sharing can facilitate easy and speedy resolution of community problems.

NAMATI Case Story: Community Success in Land Negotiation in Kenema- the Importance of Legal Empowerment through Knowledge and Participation

With the usual spurious promises of foreign investors, poor communities in developing countries are susceptible to easily give up their land and natural resources without following the required procedures. This was exactly what happened when a company called Italian Agriculture acquired land from a community in Small Bo chiefdom, Kenema District, for the cultivation of rubber.

With sweet promises of building a school, health centre, roads, and providing employment, the people gave up the most productive part of their land. After some years of operation, the people saw no attempt at fulfilling the promises, but rather various problems, including insufficient rent payment, delay of payment, appropriation and destruction of a community recreational ground, and grabbing of additional land.

The land the company leased is the most productive highland suitable for tree crop production in the area. Prior to the company's arrival, the people of Ngovokpahun village had planted cocoa, coffee and cola nuts, which were significant sources of income used to cushion their livelihood and support their children's education. "Our cocoa, coffee and cola nuts are gone, and the rent not forthcoming. Even during the challenging Ebola crisis, the company could not pay rent. They no longer listened to our complaints and made no efforts to address our concerns. We felt disillusioned," says Madam Mamie, a landowner and chairlady of Ngovokpahun.

That disillusionment caused the landowners to make repeated calls to Namati's toll-free legal advice line, which put them in touch with paralegals who investigated the complaints and held legal literacy sessions with the community. When the paralegals provided the people with copies of and explained the relevant laws, lease agreement and other documents, landowners and community members realised that the lease agreement was one-sided in favour of the company. They also realised that the amount of rent being paid by the company fell far below the government-recommended rate. Most alarmingly, they realised that the company had altered the land size in the lease agreement after it was signed by the landowners in 2011, and registered the altered lease. Infuriated, the Paramount Chief described the company's action as fraudulent.

When a group of the company's foreign employees returned to Sierra Leone, landowners and the paralegals jointly wrote a letter to the company laying out their grievances and requesting a meeting. Community members themselves took the lead in two meetings eventually held between senior company officials, landowners, the village chief and Namati – one at the company's office in Kenema and the second at the village.

Armed with copies of all the documents Namati had provided them during legal literacy sessions, including the lease agreement and the government's agricultural investment policy, community members re-stated their grievances. They pointed to discrepancies between the \$2 per acre rent payment stipulated in the lease and the \$5 per acre price the government prescribes agricultural investors should pay for land. According to Madam Mamie, "The argument was put to rest after the CEO read the provision in the policy. He had no option but to accept to do things as per the policy."

The community went beyond the policy, advocating that the rent payment should be higher than the starting price of \$5 per acre because the lease provides for rent to be reviewed upward every five years and rent review was long overdue because more than 5 years had passed. The community also expressed disappointment at the company's abandoning of a recreational ground construction project after illegally taking over the community's and lack of effort to negotiate a new lease that reflected what the parties actually agreed on.

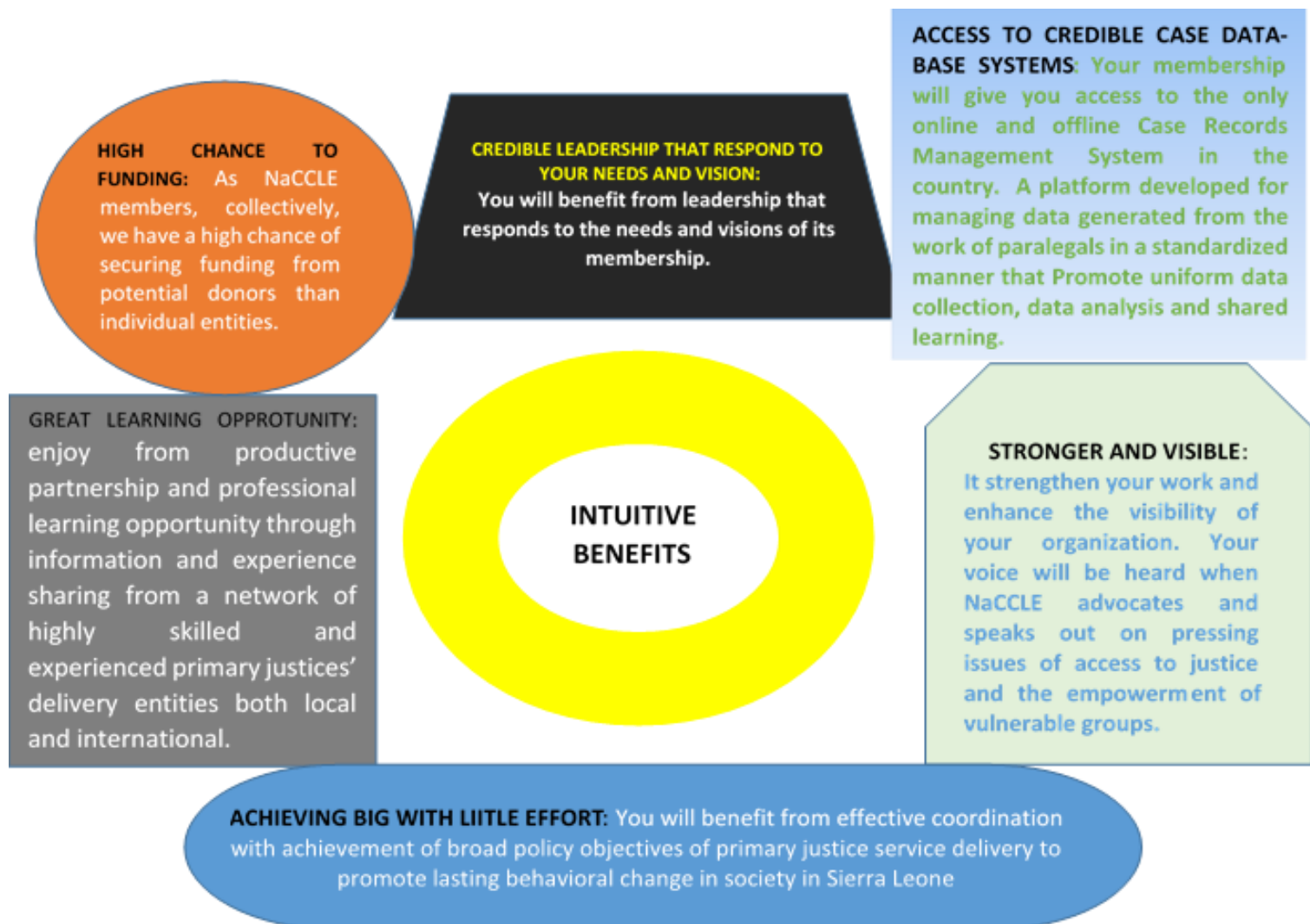
Confessing how impressed he was with the level of legal awareness of the people, the CEO apologised at both meetings for the previous behaviour of the company's staff and the delay in addressing the issues. He also took responsibility for the alterations to the lease document. First explaining that his company conducted another round of surveying, which gave them the new land area figure, he accepted that they wrongfully conducted the exercise without the knowledge and involvement of the landowners and local authorities. Recalling her reaction at the first meeting, Madam Mamie stated, "I was surprised at the hospitality and positive behaviour of the company staffs. These once defiant people were respectful this time probably because of the strong letter we wrote them and the presence of Namati."

After the CEO expressed his willingness to cooperate in addressing the concerns raised, the community and company agreed on a set of plans and targets for remedying the wrongs. In the second meeting at the village in June 2019, the company unreservedly accepted the community's demand to resurvey the entire concession area to satisfy all parties. The CEO also promised that the company will re-double its efforts to relocate and reconstruct a new recreational field, review its financial records to investigate the missed rent payments, and clear up all arrears when the community ascertains the actual land size after the resurvey. He also agreed to negotiate a new lease.

In land lease negotiations, legal empowerment of communities also includes participatory mapping involving all players: land owners, investor, and surveyors. This is to ensure transparency and confidence in the entire land deal process. In July 2019 as was agreed in previous meeting a participatory mapping was done led by the surveyors contracted by the company. When the surveyors presented a considerably small figure for land size and coordinates that fell within lands on the other side of the main road outside of the company's concession area, the community was in a position to contest these results. As a way of addressing the issues, in October the Namati paralegals decided to lead another re-resurvey of the land with the participation of the community members and the company's surveyors choosing to join the exercise again. This time all were satisfied with the outcome, agreeing on the result showing an approximate increase in land size of 73 hectares from that of the company-hired surveyors. The company finally paid all the outstanding rent as per the result of the final survey result. The negotiation of a new lease agreement has commenced with initial consultations with the community.

Through their sharp knowledge of laws, policies and the contents of legal documents related to their land, as well as their integral involvement in a process that determined a key lease provision on size of land, the people of Ngovokpahun demonstrated that legally empowered communities can engage investors directly to seek redress for wrongdoing and negotiate equitable land deals.

D. THE BENEFIT OF JOINING NACCLE



⚙️ MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA: WHO CAN JOIN?

Any institution may apply for ordinary membership if it fulfills the following requirements:

- ⚙️ Be a registered civil society organization providing Primary Justice Service in Sierra Leone
- ⚙️ Have been in operation for at least 12 months with an operating office.
- ⚙️ Subscribe to the NaCCLE Constitution in force.
- ⚙️ Be able to pay a one-off membership registration fee of Le 2,000,000.