Participatory Video & Most Significant Change Project Evaluation for the Sierra Leone Slum Livelihood Project - “Pull Slum Pan Pipul” (PSPP)

Report

Freetown, Sierra Leone, 2018
Y Care International
Participatory Video & Most Significant Change
Project Evaluation for the Sierra Leone Slum Livelihood Project - “Pull Slum Pan Pipul” (PSPP)

Report
Sierra Leone, August 2018

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BACKGROUND

Sierra Leone Slum Livelihood Project - “Pull Slum Pan Pipul” (PSPP)

Y Care International’s programme focused on empowering young slum dwellers in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The programme was implemented by the YMCA of Sierra Leone and CODOHSA from 2013 to 2018 with funding from Comic Relief. This project builds upon a successful project implemented by Sierra Leone YMCA and Y Care International (YCI) in Freetown from 2007-12 which enabled 20,000 slum dwellers to access clean water, approximately 800 young people to be supported with livelihood interventions, 2,500 slum dwellers to access savings/credit, and led to local government agreeing to abolish forced evictions in a target community.

The current project expanded upon this work into 8 new communities in Freetown, providing vocational, entrepreneurship life-skills training, and post-training inputs to young people; supporting slum dwellers to establish savings/credit groups and advocate for improvements in their communities; strengthening the capacity of local organisations to participate in slum upgrading initiatives; establishing a small-grants scheme for community development initiatives led by young people; improving people’s access to water and sanitation through new latrines and water points; raising health/hygiene awareness; and building the capacity of communities to prepare for natural disasters. (FUSI Project Evaluation PV MSC TOR)

The expected outcomes of this project are as follows:

Outcome 1: Increased economic resilience and improved well-being of at least 5,800 slum dwellers
Outcome 2: Increased capacity of youth-focused/led groups and CSOs to implement pro-poor community development projects in slum communities
Outcome 3: Improved health status for 28,000 people in 8 slum communities in Freetown
Outcome 4: Slum upgrading/urban planning processes are more responsive to the needs of young people
Outcome 5: Increased participation of local associations of slum dwellers in slum upgrading and development processes
Outcome 6: Increased capacity of slum communities to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters
THE PV MSC METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND TO THE METHODOLOGY

What is Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation?

The process of monitoring and evaluating generally serves two main purposes: to improve the delivery and impact of programmes, and to promote accountability by learning from past successes and mistakes. Participatory monitoring and evaluation recognises that to obtain information and learning that truly reflects programme impact, the people who have had first-hand experiences of the programme must play a central role in the process, define their own measures of success, and assess whether a programme responds appropriately to the real life aspirations of the community. Consequently, using participatory methodologies can promote a positive cycle of sharing, learning, reflecting, and transforming. "Participatory monitoring and evaluation involves the assessment of change through processes that involve many people or groups, each of whom is affecting or affected by the impacts being assessed. Negotiation leads to agreement on how progress should be measured and the findings acted upon. It is a challenging process for all concerned, as different stakeholders must examine their assumptions about what constitutes progress - and together deal with the contradictions and conflicts that emerge." (Guijit, 1999).

What is Participatory Video?

Participatory Video (PV) is a set of techniques to involve a group or community in shaping and creating their own film. The idea behind this is that making a video is easy and accessible, and is a great way of bringing people together to explore issues, voice concerns or simply to be creative and tell stories. The process can be very empowering, enabling a group or community to take action to solve their own problems and also to communicate their needs and ideas to decision-makers and/or other groups and communities. As such, PV can be a highly effective tool to engage and mobilise marginalised people and to help them implement their own forms of sustainable development based on local needs.

Participatory Video for Monitoring & Evaluation

When working for social change, it is not always easy to gauge and communicate what a programme or activity has meant to the lives of those it was meant to reach. Those best placed to explore and convey these messages are the project participants themselves, who can speak first-hand about impacts and outcomes, and highlight what is most valuable and important for them. Using participatory video can help participants tell their stories and communicate their perspectives in an accessible, compelling and versatile format through a participatory process.

The Most Significant Change

The Most Significant Change technique, upon which PV MSC is built, is a form of participatory monitoring and evaluation, developed by Rick Davies between 1992-95 and published a decade later by Rick Davies in collaboration with Jess Dart. In their guide to the Most Significant Change, they explain: "[MSC] is participatory because many project stakeholders are involved both in deciding the sorts of change to be recorded and in analysing the data. It is a form of monitoring because it occurs throughout the program cycle and provides information to help people manage the program. It contributes to evaluation because it provides data on impact and outcomes that can be used to help
assess the performance of the program as a whole. Essentially, the process involves the collection of significant change (SC) stories emanating from the field level, and the systematic selection of the most significant of these stories by panels of designated stakeholders or staff. The designated staff and stakeholders are initially involved by ‘searching’ for project impact. Once changes have been captured, various people sit down together, read the stories aloud and have regular and often in-depth discussions about the value of these reported changes. When the technique is implemented successfully, whole teams of people begin to focus their attention on program impact.” (Davies & Dart, 2005).

Participatory Video and the Most Significant Change method (PV MSC)

When PV and MSC are skillfully brought together, the stories come to life on screen. Using participatory video techniques, anyone can quickly learn the basics of using a video camera. This means people can record their stories of Most Significant Change on camera in a familiar context and with their peers. The process itself is fun and direct, and the results can be played and reviewed immediately. Subsequently stories can be screened to audiences of community-members, organisational staff, or funders with little or no editing, maintaining a direct link to the storyteller, their context and his or her way of telling. This avoids the scenario where others - usually the project delivery staff - are speaking on behalf of participants. MSC stories are traditionally recorded in written format, by individual staff members, which means that in contexts of low literacy the stories are effectively being recorded in a medium that will render them inaccessible to the concerned population. With PV MSC, selected stories are recorded on video by participants themselves, making the information accessible and useable. The videos are screened in communities and to project organisers alike, providing an alternative to the usual one-way flow of evaluation information from participants to the organisation, so that everyone can benefit from the insights collected, and join together to focus on programme impact (Handbook of Participatory Video, Ed. Milne et al, 2012. Chapter V, Lemaire and Lunch).

With PV MSC, stories are selected by participants themselves, who record them on video, allowing them to determine what is highlighted as the most significant change from the programme. Screening videos to mixed audiences can bring together communities and decision-makers, or various groups within a community. At these events, important debates about the programme aims and impacts can happen in response to the stories. Such a public dissection of the results of an evaluation promotes transparency and accountability, and provides a platform to determine next steps. Such a public dissection of the results of an evaluation promotes transparency and accountability, and provides a platform to determine next steps (Asadullah & Milne, 2015, Participatory Video and Most Significant Change).

PSPP and PV MSC

PARTICIPANTS

TRAINEEs
Community Members
Zainab B. Kamara - Colbot Community, Fedurp Volunteer
Saibatu Nabe-Sandy - C.K.G. Community, Fedurp Volunteer
Isha Tarawallie - Colbot Community, Women’s Wing volunteer
Yusufu Conteh - Dwarzack Community, Fedurp Volunteer
Bashiru Brima - Cockle Bay Community, PANSI Member

Programme Staff
Diddy-Syl L. George - YMCA Data Entry Officer
Samual S. Seray - CODOHSAPA Programme Coordinator
Richard Bockarie - CODOHSAPA M&E Officer

EVALUATION PARTICIPANTS
5 Community members who were trainees for the PV MSC Evaluation (see above)
19 Community members taking part during 2 field days from C.K.G Community, Cockle Bay, Susan's Bay and Colbot Community (see Table 1, p. 16)

ACTIVITIES

Day 1: Learning about PV MSC, experiencing it and planning for fieldwork
Day 2: Fieldwork 1 - Story collection: to listen to a group of programme participants
Day 3: Fieldwork 2 - Story collection: to listen to a group of programme participants
Day 4: Participatory Analysis and Editing
Day 5: Screening Event and Participatory Analysis

DAY 1
On day 1 trainees were exposed to ice breaker participatory video exercises to learn about technical aspects of filming, like framing and using a tripod. Before the trainees each told their own story of change in a story circle we discussed in a group the question to be used for the upcoming fieldwork. The group and staff decided that the question to use was:

What has been the most significant change in your life since you have engaged with activities run by CODOHSAPA and YMCA (in the last 5 years)?

Then the trainees told of their experiences and underwent the process of selecting the Most Significant Change story by establishing reasons for selection and creating criteria from those reasons (see table). The MSC story was chosen according to that criteria. In the second half of the day, the trainees explored the chosen story of Zainab deeper with the River of Life tool. Then one team created a storyboard of scenes, which could illustrate her story, while the other team recorded her testimony in a separate room. The day concluded with filming the scenes established in the storyboard and watching back all footage. The trainees experienced a thorough consent process and planned for the next day. They decided to go to C.K.G. community for field day 1 and invited six community members.
members from C.K.G and six from Cockle Bay community nearby. For field day 2 they planned to work in Colbot Community and invite members from Colbot and Susan’s Bay.

DAY 2
During the first field day, the trainees repeated the story circle, selection and shooting process from day one. Five members of C.K.G. community attended, as well as five from Cockle Bay. During the selection process the story of Binta Jalloh was chosen and once her testimony was recorded, the storyboard informed the scenes that were then shot in the streets of C.K.G. community.Watching the footage and a thorough consent process concluded the activities of the day. Binta and the chief were invited to the screening event.

DAY 3
During the second field day, the trainees went to Colbot community and repeated the process with five community members from Colbot and four from Susan’s Bay. During the selection process two stories stood out as strongest, and the group eventually decided that Mohamed L. Kamara’s story was the most representative of the change that happened during the programme. The storyboard was prepared by one team while Mohamed’s testimony was recorded and then the filming of illustrative scenes was undertaken. The day concluded with a consent process after watching all footage.

DAY 4
On day 4 all trainees came together at the YMCA office to evaluate the stories from the field days and the first day. First the trainees learned about paper editing and explored this technique by doing a paper edit with Zainab’s and Mohamed’s story. Afterwards, in teams of two or three trainees they listened to all the audio recorded stories from the story circles while programme staff translated the three filmed testimonies. While the trainees listened to the recordings, they noted the changes, blockers and enablers of change from each story on coloured cards. After this process, the cards were then aggregated, double mentions were counted and noted on the cards and thematic groups were identified. The trainees assembled the cards on the wall to see what connections could be established between the enablers and blockers to the change. The day concluded with an exercise ‘Answers in a Row’ to record memorable and special moments from the field days.

DAY 5
In the morning of the 5th workshop day, the trainees set up the venue for the community screening and welcomed guests from NGO’s, local government and council members, fellow community members and storytellers. Once the three stories were screened, the audience was divided into three focus groups: an NGO worker’s group, a group of state actors (council, local government) and a community group. Each group discussed amongst themselves which of the three stories was the most significant in terms of the change that happened during the programme. The teams established reasons for selection and then turned these into criteria, which then informed their choice of the most significant story. Each group then presented their decisions and Binta Jalloh’s story was chosen in all three groups. Discussions ensued with community members and government officials that highlighted and celebrated the successes of the programme and reminded of challenges that are still present.

The screening audience had left, the trainees then gathered to look again at the evaluation of all the stories and together they developed an affinity map with the main blockers, enablers and changes. Subsequently, they formulated key statements of their observations from this analysis, which were presented and recorded by them. A final feedback circle about the process concluded the day.

THE SCREENING

The screening is an essential tool during the PV MSC evaluation to bring different actors together with the participants of the programme. It is a chance to exchange ideas, verify the truthfulness of the stories and to hold local influencers and government actors to account.

The screening was attended by a number of NGO partners and state actors, namely:

- Umarru Menjor Sesay - Assistant Research Officer, Office of National Security (ONS)
- Christiana Serry - Estate Manager, Sierra Leone Housing Corporation (SALHOC)
- Donney Cornelius Tucker - Rep. MOPED
- Colina Macauley - M&E Manager, Decentralization Secretariat/Ministry of Local Government (DecSec/MLG)
- Abdul K. Marra - Development Officer, Freetown City Council (FCC)

During the presentations of the focus group discussions, that took place after screening the films, it was concluded that Binta is at the center of social cohesion and changed profoundly. She turned into a transformative, positive role model, an enabler in her own right. She has been influencing up to 150 young girls as part of her new role in the community.

It was noted that her life-changing impacts extend beyond her immediate community to the whole Western Area of Freetown, where she is now Vice Chair of the Bike Riders Association. She became a key stakeholder who can negotiate with the police and other institutions on behalf of riders in the Western Area district of Freetown. (Alpha Umar Kargbo, M&E Manager of GOAL SL)

The Chairman of FEDURP, Yirah O. Conteh emphasized that there are NGOs working in slum communities that do not work together with local organisations like FEDURP (Federation of Urban and Rural Poor). He said he expects all NGOs to follow the footsteps of YMCA. He reminded the attendees that FEDURP provides services for people in the community and emphasised that they are trying their best, acknowledging that they are part of the problem, but also part of the solution.

Screening Event at YMCA Sierra Leone
Mr. Marrah (representative from Freetown City Council) said the screening was interesting. He announced that FCC are currently reviewing their development plan and that they want all NGOs to be part of it. He said, they will use structures in these communities as instrument of development and asked YMCA/CODOHSAPA to support reviewing the development plan.

Other comments after the screening:
- Trust people in making good decisions.
- Other people should be given this opportunity.
- The attendees advised Binta to keep guiding others.
- Jessy J. B. Kpagoi from YMCA encouraged the beneficiaries to provide employment for other people in the community. He affirmed, that post monitoring should be done to ensure that their businesses keep growing. (see Recommendations section)

## FINDINGS

### INTRODUCTION TO ANALYSIS

During the last 2 days of the workshop the trainees carried out the analysis of the data that was gathered. Two main sets of data were looked at:

1. The key **CHANGES, ENABLERS and BLOCKERS** in the stories that were chosen in the story circles during the field days. Under CHANGES the key shifts on people’s lives were recorded. Under ENABLERS the key enabling factors to achieve those changes was recorded. Under BLOCKERS the key factors that hindered people and they had to overcome was recorded.

2. The **REASONS** for choosing the 23 stories and the MSC testimonies – this information had been captured on flipcharts during the selection process after each story circle and after the screening of the MSC testimonies in three focus groups, made up of 1) NGO/non-state actors 2) Government/state actors and 3) Community members. (See Annex 1)

The trainees now used the colored cards with the key information about enablers, blockers and change to find commonalities and sub groups. They grouped common factors that had enabled or blocked change. The trainees gave titles to each sub group of enablers, blockers and changes as they arranged the ‘clouds’ on the main wall – these titles represent the key enablers, blockers and changes appearing in the stories as they were told.

The trainees then started the process of extracting information from the data clouds on the walls and assembling an affinity map using the key enablers, blockers and changes.

### Videos and Photographs

- **A** Binta Jalloh’s Story
- **B** Zainab B. Kamara’s Story
- **C** Mohamed L. Kamara’s Story
- **D** Project Photo Album

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[Choosing the MSC story during focus group discussions at the screening event]

[Wall chart showing enablers, blockers and change]

[Analysis “Gold” chart guide for data extraction]
MSC STORIES

Three most significant change stories were chosen during the training and field days:

1. Zainab B. Kamara’s story about her change from an idler to an active community member and business owner (link to video)
2. Binta Jalloh’s story about her transformation from a violent gang leader to a community voice and role model (link to video)
3. Mohamed L. Kamara’s story about being an aimless young man to becoming a family man and finding employment after training as electrician (link to video)

1. In the group of trainees, Zainab’s story stood out for the group as showing the biggest transformation from a life without purpose (an ‘idler’) to becoming confident, outspoken and skilled. Despite lots of struggles (losing all her belongings/certificates in several floods) Zainab managed to improve her life with the help of the project. She became a vocal community member, advocating in her community volunteer group for better disaster response at council level but also gained respect in her own family. She got married and has a child and attributes this to having been busy working as a tailor. Her persistence and new-found confidence in the face of adversity appealed to the group of trainees most.

2. On the first field day at C.K.G. Community we encountered several transformational stories. A female mechanic succeeding against the odds, a single mother being empowered through her training and a labourer becoming a teacher after gaining new skills. But the story that was voted as most significant was Binta Jalloh’s account of turning her gangster life around. She passionately told how she used to deal drugs, drink, even stab people and serve prison terms. Through the project she got a chance to learn a new skill (catering) and was then invited to the Police Partnership Board, which lead to her becoming the chair lady for her community. She also became the vice chair for the entire western area bike riders association to advocate for safer motorcycling. She got involved with local groups to advocate for change and became Sierra Leone People’s Party - Young Generation Leader for her community, the only woman to do so. Her skills in cake making and venue decorations are valued by her peers and the group was very vocal about her positive voice and passion for her community.

3. The second field day in Colbot community brought a diverse range of change stories to the fore. From empowered women taking up health and hygiene sensitization during the Ebola outbreak to a casual labourer’s transformation to a business owner with the help of a loan. But Mohamed’s account of changing from a lazy man without purpose to a proud employee with the local electricity company, was chosen to be most significant. His story tells of overcoming further struggles once his training was complete. There were no jobs for him, but he persisted and after one year finally got offered a position and worked hard to be employed permanently. Through this, he also found a wife and is now awaiting the arrival of his first children, a set of twins. The group was torn between two stories at first. Aminatu Kamara’s story of becoming an influential health and hygiene advocate in the community was also a favourite. Yet the group agreed that Mohamed’s story is a better example for the overall impact of the PSPP programme as it fulfils more varied criteria.

FINDINGS

The following findings have been identified by the five community members and three programme staff who were trained during the evaluation process. The statements were recorded and visualised as an affinity map:

• One group of blockers is ‘personal struggles’ (single mother, being idle, moving around) which was mentioned ten times. This means people had nothing to do or were idle (note from facilitator: being idle is a phrase often ascribed to women who hang around in groups and resort to prostitution to earn money)
• One enabler was ‘capacity building’ with skills training, entrepreneurship, disaster training and volunteering. That means 16 stories mentioned their capacity was developed which led to the change of having gained new skills (like knowledge on disaster risk reduction, how to save money, engineering training). In three stories the change was that their capacity was built around disaster risk reduction, which enabled them to be prepared for future disasters.
• One change that was mentioned seven times in the stories, was that the person became a role model in the community.
• One blocker was financial/economic struggle. 26 people mentioned economic struggle, for example: having no money for school fees or rent, no capital for starting a business etc.
• 18 people chose YMCA/CODOHSAPA as a factor for their change. The change that happened: New skills, financial security, role model, leadership, family responsibility, capacity building, self-reliance, confidence/voice in the community.
• Two mentioned they received a loan, twelve mentioned they joined savings groups, two were trained on how to use money. This has lead to financial security because they now know how to save money, take a loan, hence you have financial security as a change.
• If you look at the entire wall, you see that 18 stories mention YMCA/CODOHSAPA being a key factor to all these changes. So all the enabling factors were brought in by the intervention from YMCA and CODOHSAPA (PSPP Project).
Participant groups who took part in the story circles:

Trainee Story Circle
5 Community Members (4 stories included in evaluation)
3 Project Staff (not included in evaluation)

Field Day 1
C.K.G. Community: 5 Community Members
Cockle Bay Community: 5 Community Members

Field Day 2
Susan’s Bay Community: 4 Community Members
Colbot Community: 5 Community Members

Total of stories told: 27
Total of stories evaluated: 23
Total of stories voted as most significant*: 3

* Significance is determined by the participants, based on their values system.

Richard Bockarie (M&E Officer, CODOHSAPA) highlights findings of the affinity map exercise:

- There are four main blockers (Disasters, Personal Struggle, Economic Struggle, Lack of Resources).
- There are four main enablers (PSPP Project/YMCA/CODOHSAPA, Capacity Building, Financial Security, Project Resources), but out of those four PSPP/YMCA/CODOHSAPA is the KEY of all the other enablers.
- We have financial security as a factor of change. We have self-reliance, family responsibility - because we have financial security, we can now take care of the family.
- And we have capacity building and because of that, we can become a role model, we gain a voice/confidence in the community or become a leader, all as a result of capacity building as part of PSPP project.
- The two main changes were financial security and capacity building.
CRITERIA
Stories chosen as significant by participants of 3 story circles according to the following criteria:

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<td>RESILIENCE</td>
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<td>DISASTER RESILIENCE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FINANCIAL SECURITY</td>
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<td>FINANCIALLY SMART/SAVVY</td>
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<td>FINANCIAL STABILITY</td>
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<td>LEADERSHIP</td>
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<td>BREAKING NORMS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DECISION MAKING</td>
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<td>SOCIAL/ ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT</td>
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<td>GENDER EQUALITY</td>
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<td>GENDER TRANSFORMATION</td>
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<td>RECOGNITION</td>
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<td>DIVERSIFICATION OF SKILLS</td>
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<td>DETERMINATION</td>
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</table>

CRITERIA
Stories chosen as significant by three focus groups during screening event according to the following criteria:

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<tr>
<th>Screening</th>
<th>Community Group</th>
<th>Screening</th>
<th>Gov. Group</th>
<th>Screening</th>
<th>NGO Group</th>
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<td>REASONS/Criteria for selection:</td>
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<td>Longest Journey of Change</td>
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<td>Biggest Impact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Became an Enabler</td>
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<td>Overcame the most Obstacles</td>
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LESSONS LEARNT & RECOMMENDATIONS

• Using the wall chart of Blockers, Enablers and Change, further analysis can be undertaken by the programme staff. This includes using the audio recordings of all the stories of change from the field days and the trainee story circle on day one. Those could be transcribed in the local language, translated into English and used for further content analysis.

• The results of the analysis done by trainees showcases the impact of the interventions that were envisioned through the PSPP programme. The variety of stories showed that impact was achieved over a number of anticipated outcomes (Livelihoods, Youths, Young Health, Advocacy, VSL/ FEDURP, Disaster Risk Reduction). Stories not only touched on skills training and financial sustainability, but also mentioned advocacy successes that lead to the council’s intervention of cleaning drainage systems which has so far prevented further flooding in one community. In this case the group met councillors and the mayor herself to achieve this success. Health and hygiene sensitisation was often mentioned in conjunction to finding a voice/confidence in the community. Stories of aimless young people and their transformation to responsible family leaders were told. Stories emerged of single mothers being enabled to take charge and improve their situation and their children’s future prospects. One story about gender equality stood out when a young woman insisted to become a successful mechanic and inspired another one to do so too, overcoming peer pressure and bullying. Most stories tell of multiple effects of the intervention. A casual labourer was transformed through skills training and financial training which has also triggered participation and a leading role in community decision making (acting as stand-in chairman) and becoming a business owner. Some stories tell about the effect of enabling others in the community to take up responsibility for themselves. Determination and courage as ignition for changing one’s life were often mentioned as an effect of the programme. Some stories told of gaining respect/becoming a role model because of joining community groups and leading a purposeful life, enabled by various interventions.

• An aspect of change that was not clearly considered at the start is the impact on the young people in terms of lowering crime rate and prostitution. Especially Binta’s account shows the wide ranging effect of skills training and positive empowerment replacing illegal activities, violence and prostitution. Also in Zainab’s story it was noted that her friends, all unemployed and earning money with prostitution, joined the project together. This shows that the level of change achieved amongst young people in desperate situations has been significant.

• During the screening, the focus group of local councillors and government staff questioned the validity and truthfulness of the stories. A discussion ensued with passionate replies from the community members who attended the event. Not only did they justify the truthfulness of the stories, the father of one of the storytellers recounted his experiences with his daughter (the storyteller) and validated her account. It was a moving and powerful moment during the post-screening discussion. (See image p.20) The screening in this sense is always a key component of the method that allows triangulation and verification of data in the stories.

• One shortcoming of the programme was mentioned by one attendee during the screening (Jessy J. B. Kpago of YMCA). He said that skill training and capacity building is not enough if there are no jobs for the newly trained people. A lot of young people found it hard to use their new skills or had to change education/training to get a job elsewhere. This also came up in some stories and needs to be addressed for future programming. But still, the diversification of skills was
mentioned as a positive outcome even by those storytellers who had a hard time finding a job or finishing their education for the role they envisioned at first.

- Jessy also suggested to put measures in place to evaluate the long term effects of PSPP and monitor whether participants will still be in employment or have long term positive effects in their communities and not just at the end of the project. Suggested time period for further evaluation: 5 years.

- Overall the criteria for selecting the most significant change stories have been very close for all groups participating in the story circles and the screening (focus groups). Additional criteria added after the screening included: Social Cohesion and Perseverance. Audience members felt these strongly influenced their decision for choosing the MSC story. The MSC story chosen by all groups at the screening reflects the hardest and longest struggle to overcome adversity (gangster life/addiction) with the most profound transformation (becoming an enabler/advocate/positive leader) as summarised by the NGO focus group’s reasons for selection. (see criteria for selection on page 19).

- The trainees were eager to keep using their new skills in filmmaking and evaluation. It is anticipated that a new programme starting in the next month will draw on the skills learned during this training. With further capacity building some of the participants and staff can be enabled to replicate the PV MSC process for future projects. InsightShare provides a free toolkit downloadable from their website.

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**Numbers**

- 8 Trainee PV MSC Facilitators
- 19 Community Participants in Storytelling
- 23 Stories Recorded
- 3 MSC Stories (Stories voted as most significant and filmed)
- 30 People attended screening event
**SOURCES**

- FUSI Project Evaluation PV MSC TOR

**ANNEXES**

1. Story circle attendees and reasons/criteria for MSC story selection (Trainees)
2. Story circle attendees and reasons/criteria for MSC story selection (Field Day 1)
3. Story circle attendees and reasons/criteria for MSC story selection (Field Day 2)
4. Post screening focus group discussion, reasons and criteria, Community Group
5. Post screening focus group discussion, reasons and criteria, NGO Group and Government Group

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**ANNEX 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Storytellers</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Reasons for Selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zainab B. Kamara</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td>Government recognition, self-reliance, financial security, household sustenance, decision making, leadership, influence (influencing), voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Saibatu Nabie-Sandy</td>
<td>C.K.G.</td>
<td>Self-reliance, financial security, household sustenance, decision making, leadership, influence (influencing), voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Isha Tarawallie</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yusufu Conteh</td>
<td>Dwarzack</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bashiru Brima</td>
<td>Cockle Bay</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diddy-Syl L. George</td>
<td>YMCA</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Samuel S. Seray</td>
<td>CODOHSAFA</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Richard Bodariie</td>
<td>CODODHSAFA</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:**

- Government recognition, self-reliance, financial security, household sustenance, decision making, leadership, influence (influencing), voice
- Disaster leadership - how to save life and fix things
- Government recognition
- Ready for unexpected disaster
- Making no excuses
- Advocacy component comes up strong - to influence government with community power
- Talking to many people —> before not speaking up, shy
- But now speaking, has a voice: chair person for savings group/active community member
- Leadership
- Disaster leadership - how to save life and fix things
1 Binta Jalloh C.K.G. - chucked out of house because she was pregnant and had no support - single mother
- now she is chair leader entire western area for bike riders! Big change!

2 Rosaline Ngegba C.K.G. - found YMCA/CODOHSAPA and took a loan
- she started to do business, triggered determination to become a nurse: took exams, passed
- but difficult to continue because too expensive
- she is now determined to do other courses - diversifying her skills
- project ignited her determination to control her future

3 John Cole C.K.G. - gender equity in her story: she is role model
- for women because she is doing a male job: mechanic
- she has inspired other women
- she helped her community by fixing the cars
- first people were laughing at her, now they call her for help
- she is courageous and persistent
- she also learned how to drive: New skill: 2 in 1

4 Ramazu Sesay C.K.G. - used to be a casual labourer - gravel shoveling from river/painful
- project picked him up: trained him in electrical skills
- he is now fixing cables/bulbs and is doing well
- recognition in community: can work in his community
- now he trains others: teacher, respected, has community influence

5 Mohammed Deen Kamara C.K.G. - he has brought change to community: role model in community and in family
- in past he was moving around/not married —> now he is a family man, expecting baby twins

6 Idrias Munu Cockle Bay - her story full of determination
- she has new skills (driving) - applied for job as NGO driver: (Facilitator: did she get it?)
- became courageous, ambitious through the project
- she wants to keep using her skills

7 Alberta Hai Cockle Bay - she helped: so someone became independent through her help, she became established - catering
- she can apply her skills wider now (certificates to apply further)
- medical skills: working for public health, they promoted her, she got recognition and respect
- she enabled others

8 Abululah Barrie Cockle Bay - now a role model and stakeholder in community: now she became chair lady!!!

9 Georgiana Goba Cockle Bay - economical benefit: loan, not only her but also her daughter benefits
- cause she can now pay school fees
- she provides for family: in the past she couldn't afford anything, her husband is old
- now courageous: standing as husband, takes care of children's future

10 Ishmael Jalloh Cockle Bay - his life changed into something good - he is self-reliant and helps family (he learned to become electrician)
- he has brought change to community: role model in community and in family
- in past he was moving around/not married —> now he is a family man, expecting baby twins

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**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:**
- RESILIENCE (alternative sources of income), LEADERSHIP, BREAKING NORMS, ROLE MODEL, meaningful VOICE, GENDER TRANSFORMATION, SKILLS TRAINING, CONFIDENCE, SOCIAL/ ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, CAPACITY BUILDING, SELF-RELIANCE, GENDER EQUALITY, RECOGNITION, DIVERSIFICATION OF SKILLS, INSPIRED OTHERS, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, FINANCIALLY SMART/SAVVY, DETERMINATION

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**Story Circle Field Day 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Storytellers</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Reasons for Selection</th>
<th>MSC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mohamed L. Kamara</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td>- his life changed into something good - he is self-reliant and helps family (he learned to become electrician) - he has brought change to community: role model in community and in family - in past he was moving around/not married —&gt; now he is a family man, expecting baby twins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Isata Koroma</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td>INOT SURE WHICH KOROMA from Reasons sheet!!! - helped community &amp; financially stable through savings group (has done a lot since YMCA support) - but when advocacy group came: she became volunteer to meet councillors and mayor of freetown (!!?) - they invited them to talk about flooding —&gt; asking for help —&gt; council brought the machines (to empty drainage): no more flooding in community through commitment —&gt; now a role model and stakeholder in community: now she became chair lady!!!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hawanatu Koroma</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td>INOT SURE WHICH KOROMA from Reasons sheet!!! - helped community &amp; financially stable through savings group (has done a lot since YMCA support) - but when advocacy group came: she became volunteer to meet councillors and mayor of freetown (!!?) - they invited them to talk about flooding —&gt; asking for help —&gt; council brought the machines (to empty drainage): no more flooding in community through commitment —&gt; now a role model and stakeholder in community: now she became chair lady!!!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HaWa Sesay</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td>- economical benefit: loan, not only her but also her daughter benefits - cause she can now pay school fees - she provides for family: in the past she couldn't afford anything, her husband is old - now courageous: standing as husband, takes care of children's future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mohamed Toronka</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td>- first did nothing (was begging), now he learned a skill (driving) - now he is working for himself: owns tuk tuk - moone in community used to ask him anything but now he stepped into Chairman's shoes: not official but doing all the work in the community - was member of savings group: now a business owner, he stepped up to become a collector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mabinty Sesay</td>
<td>Susan’s Bay</td>
<td>- during Ebola crisis risked her life, worked in community (sensitization) - had no recognition now because of her work/YMCA... she is known - she didn't do nothing in the past, now she is busy with disaster response/sensitization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sorie M Kanu</td>
<td>Susan’s Bay</td>
<td>- economical benefit: loan, not only her but also her daughter benefits - cause she can now pay school fees - she provides for family: in the past she couldn't afford anything, her husband is old - now courageous: standing as husband, takes care of children's future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Adikale Kargbo</td>
<td>Susan’s Bay</td>
<td>- first did nothing (was begging), now he learned a skill (driving) - now he is working for himself: owns tuk tuk - moone in community used to ask him anything but now he stepped into Chairman's shoes: not official but doing all the work in the community - was member of savings group: now a business owner, he stepped up to become a collector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anmatu Kamara</td>
<td>Susan’s Bay</td>
<td>- during Ebola crisis risked her life, worked in community (sensitization) - had no recognition now because of her work/YMCA... she is known - she didn't do nothing in the past, now she is busy with disaster response/sensitization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:**
- VOICE, LEADERSHIP, FINANCIAL STABILITY, COURAGE, SOCIAL/ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, SELF-RELIANCE, RECOGNISED (community member), ROLE MODEL, FAMILY HEAD, ADVOCATE FOR COMMUNITY, DISASTER RESILIENT, STABLE LIFE
### Screening Evaluation - Community Members Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Storytellers</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Reasons for Selection</th>
<th>MSC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | Mohamed L. Kamara    | Colbot    | - at first he was idle, but now he takes care of the family responsibilities  
- he was voiceless in his community but now he has a voice  
- he was doing a hard job which was not a skilled job, but now because of skills training, he has a permanent job |     |
| 2   | Zainab B. Kamara     | Colbot    | - she was an idler but she is working (now)  
- she now has a voice in her family and her community  
- she is now married                                           |     |
| 3   | Binta Jalloh         | C.K.G.    | - she was a gangster, but now a role model  
- she is now a leader for different organisations  
- she is now self-reliant  
- before the change: she was a problem in the community, negative voice in the community  
- no source of income  
- she was not part of any organisation  
- after the change: she helps to change her followers  
- she now has a meaningful voice in her community  
- she is now a skilled labourer/she has financial security  
- she is a leader, not only in community but Freetown |     |

**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:** VOICE, FINANCIAL SECURITY, EMPOWERMENT, SELF-RELIANCE, ROLE MODEL, CAPACITY BUILDING, LEADERSHIP, FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY

### Screening Evaluation - Government Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Storytellers</th>
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<th>Reasons for Selection</th>
<th>MSC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | Mohamed L. Kamara    | Colbot    | - Skilled/Trained  
- Social Change  
- Financial Increase  
- Voice/Recognition (Family and Community)  
- Resilience |     |
| 2   | Zainab B. Kamara     | Colbot    | - Respect from family and community  
- Voice in the family and community  
- Social change  
- Self Reliance |     |
| 3   | Binta Jalloh         | C.K.G.    | - Total positive transformation/transition  
- Change agent/Role Model  
- Voice  
- Skill Training  
- Legal earning opportunities  
- Political Recognition |     |

**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:** VOICE, FINANCIAL STABILITY, SOCIAL RECOGNITION, SELF-RELIANCE, ROLE MODEL, TRAINING, TRANSFORMATION

### Screening Evaluation - NGO Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Storytellers</th>
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<th>MSC</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mohamed L. Kamara</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zainab B. Kamara</td>
<td>Colbot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3   | Binta Jalloh         | C.K.G.    | - Longest journey of change  
- Biggest impact  
- Became an enabler  
- Sacrificed her source of livelihood/lifestyle  
- Overcame the most obstacles |     |

**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:** same as reasons