ADAMAWA STATE

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

(OGP)

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN, (2021-2023).

(Geire Community engagement)

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IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN, 2021-2023.

Thematic Area1: Fiscal Transparency.

Commitment 1: To develop a permanent dialogue mechanism for effective**.**

Brief description of commitment 1: This commitment will ensure that citizens participate and make inputs into the budget process, starting from the MTEF/ MTSS the pre-budget statement, executive budget proposal, budget debate through public hearings in the legislature, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the budget. It will also guarantee that budget information is made accessible to all (citizens' access to the budget and other public related documents, including the audit process.)

Implementation actors: State Planning Commission & others.

Challenges: There are inadequate citizens' engagement and participation in the budget preparation, approval, implementation, and monitoring process. This results in citizens not having information, and thus not being able to relate to the projects in the budget. This ultimately weakens accountability in resource allocations.

Issues:

  i.　Low citizens' participation in the budget cycle.

 ii.　Ineffective management of public resources.
iii.　Poor public services ratings.
 iv.　Low budget performance.
Absence of citizens feedbacks on budget impacts.

Rationale: By making budget information available and accessible to all citizens promptly and in a usable format, this commitment will improve accountability on the part of the Government, provide openness and transparency in the budget process, and ensure that citizens are engaged throughout the budget cycle.

Objective: To ensure that budget planning, approval, implementation, monitoring reporting meet the needs of citizens and that citizens have open access to budget information in a format that is both human and machine-readable.

VALIDATION OF DATA FROM NEED ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN GIREI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, ON 31/MAY, 2021. VENUE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Opening prayer were said by the two-faith followed by self-introduction of the participants. The validation of data which aim at ascertaining input and result of need assessment conducted for the purpose of identifying CDP champions in Girei Local Government Area took place in council chamber of Girei Local Government Area. In attendance were: The Vice Chairman, Secretary, Councilors from the ten wards of Girei, Religious leaders, community development officer (CDO) and Rep. of District head. Desk Officer presented the document to the members, the following observations were raised;

- Councilor representing Girei I: He noted that report on social cohesion as explained in the graph contradict his opinion, according to him women were given equal opportunity in terms of politics and every thing patterning their ward. There is a need to look in to that aspect in order to have a fair play
- Councilor representing Girei II: also, noted that, grouping Highi, Marghi and other tribe in Girei as non-indigenes contradict the constitution of Nigeria. He

refers to the aspect of the constitution that says a person can be indigene by birth and advised that all to be included as indigene of Girei since they are born and brought up in that community.

After a long deliberation by the members on the observations raised, a consensus was reached, the document was approved and adopted by the members.

WARD ANALYSIS OF GIREI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, FROM 15-18/04/2021

Preamble: Ward analysis

Ward analysis was meant to be a fact finding and research medium set to ascertain and verify key information needed for the planning and implementation of the Community Development Plan (CDP) session of Girei Local Government Council.

Objective: To guide the selection of participants for the CDP session.

Demographic Data

A total of 200 respondents were reached across the 10 wards.

According to the 2006 census, Girei has 129,855 people. Population projections for 2021 puts the figure at 173,500 people

Ethnic Groups

Data from the analysis showed that the majority of ethnic groups in and across most wards were Fulani, Hausa, Bwatiye, Mbula and other minority tribe such as Marghi, Yungur and Higgi who were there for farming.

Apart from Goron, Labondo, Damare, Modire/Vunoklang and Tambo, respondent data showed a dominance of the Fulani and Hausa tribe and language in all other wards.

Girei I and Girei II showed a near even spread of each ethnic group, while Modire/Vunoklang and Bajabure showed a strong mix of Hausa – Fulani, Bwatye, Higgi and Marghi ethnic groups respectively.
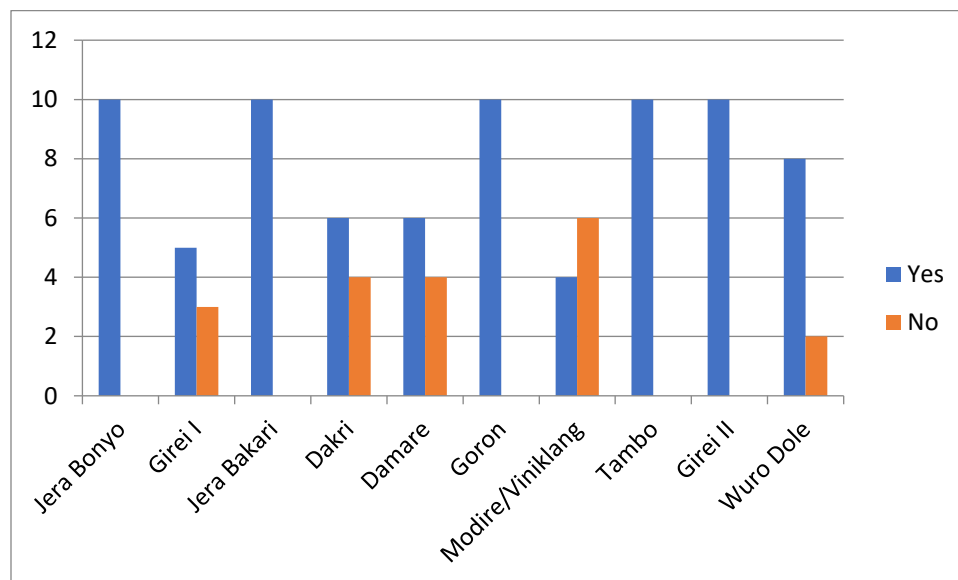
In terms of religion, this wonderful mix also played out. While some wards had higher Muslims than Christians, others had more Christians than Muslims while others had a very interesting even spread, and a few number of traditionalist amongst the entire wards.
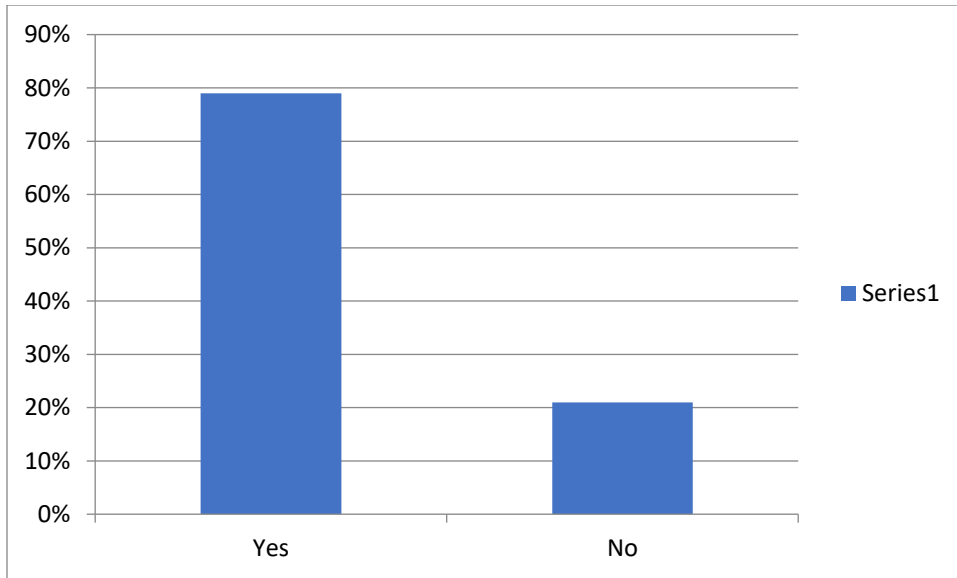
Social Cohesion

Data gathered from the analysis showed that most respondents agreed to have a sense of belonging to the community.

Furthermore, data gathered from the analysis showed that 79% of respondent were of the opinion that community members participated in community decisions currently. While 21% were of the opinion that they do not participated in any community decision currently see fig 1&2 for details.
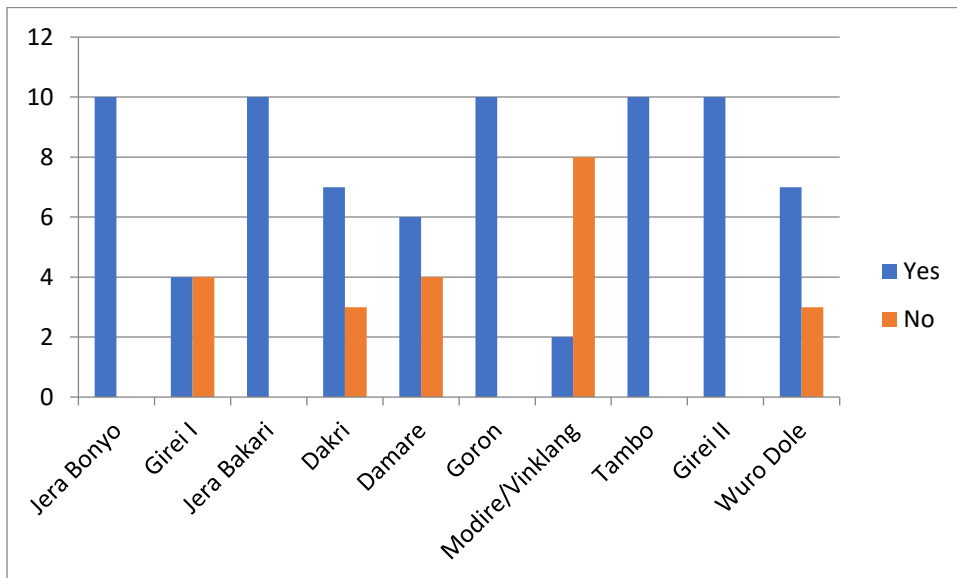
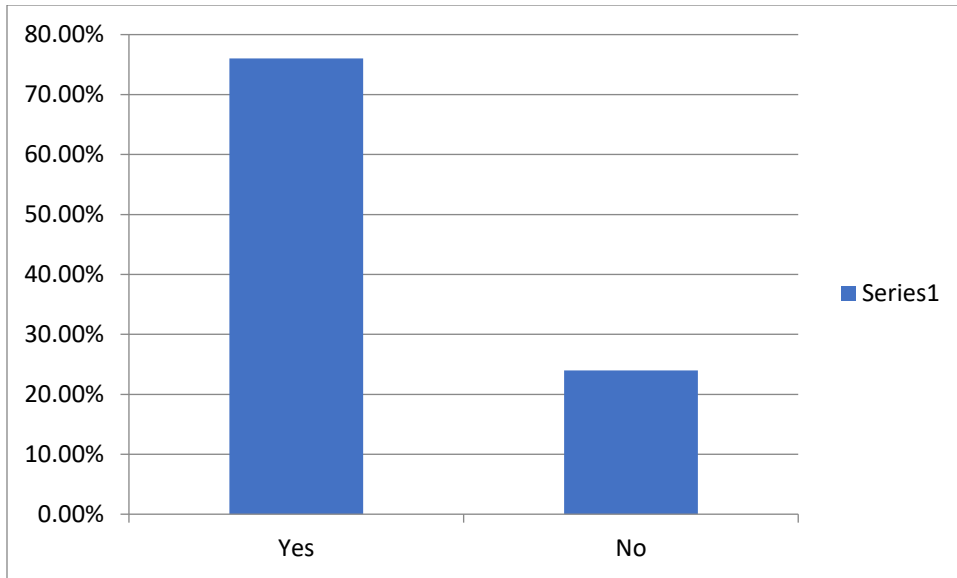Fig 1 represents the responses from individual ward visited

Data gathered also, showed that 76% of respondents are of the opinion that they ever participated in public meeting where community development issues were discussed in the last 12 months. While 24% are of the opinion that, they have never participated in any meeting were developmental issues in the community were discussed see fig 3 &4 for details.
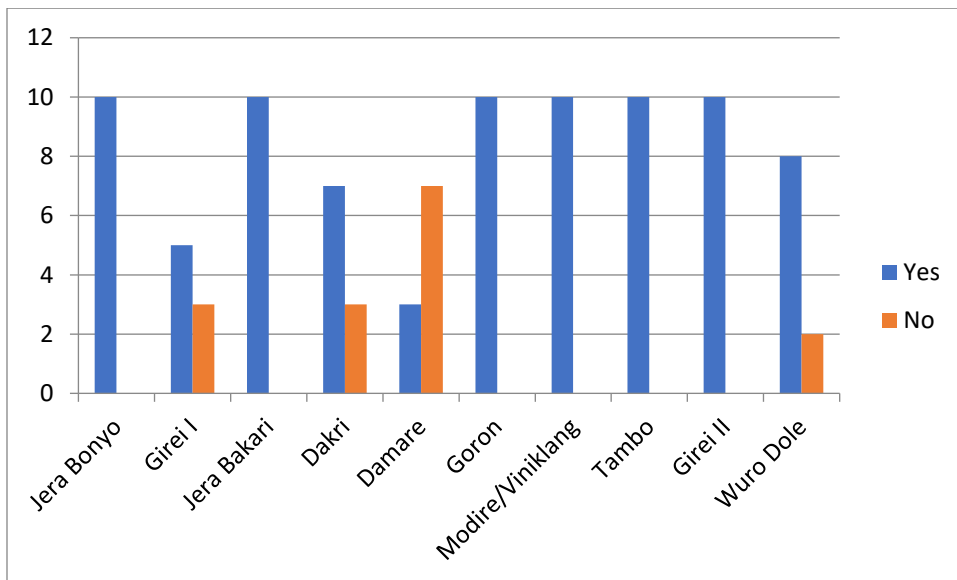
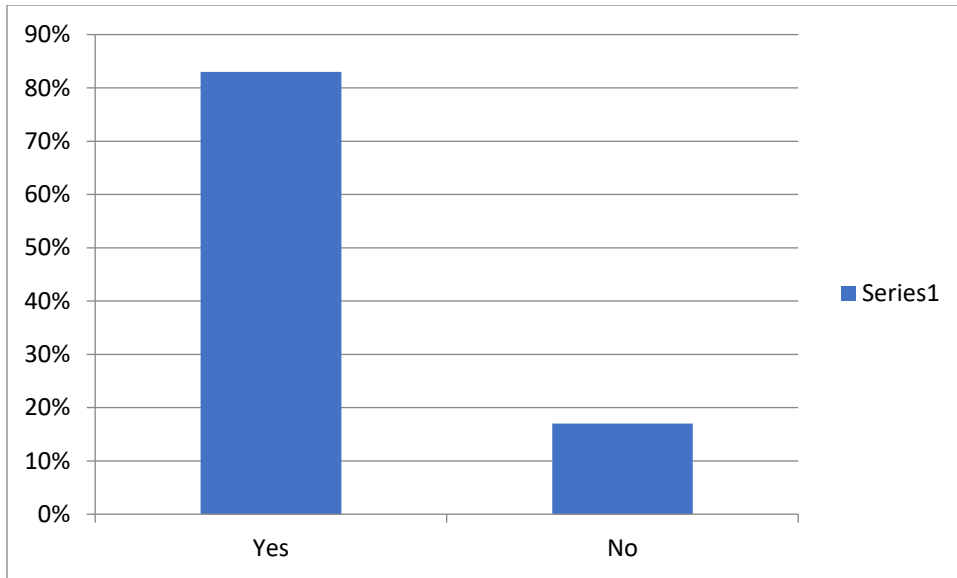Fig. 3: represents the responses from individual ward visited

Women and men participation, data gathered showed 83% of respondents are of the opinion that, both have equal opportunity of participation in political and cultural life. While 17% are of the opinion that they have denied participation in politics, see fig 5 & 6 for details.
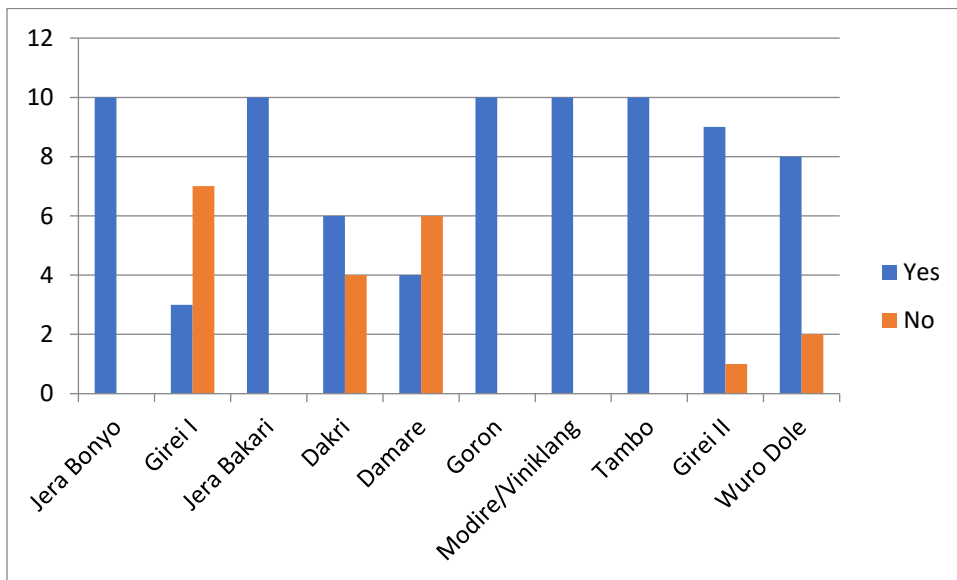
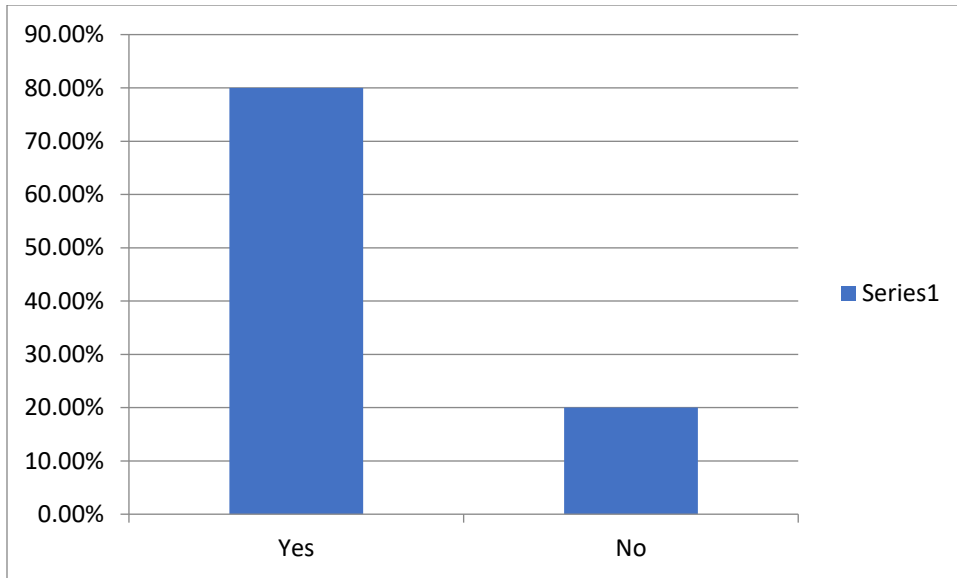Fig. 5: represents the responses from individual ward visited

A little above 80% of respondents were of the opinion that general decision are made to the interest of the community, while the remaining 20% were of the opinion that most of the decision made are not in the interest of the community, see fig 7 &8 for details.
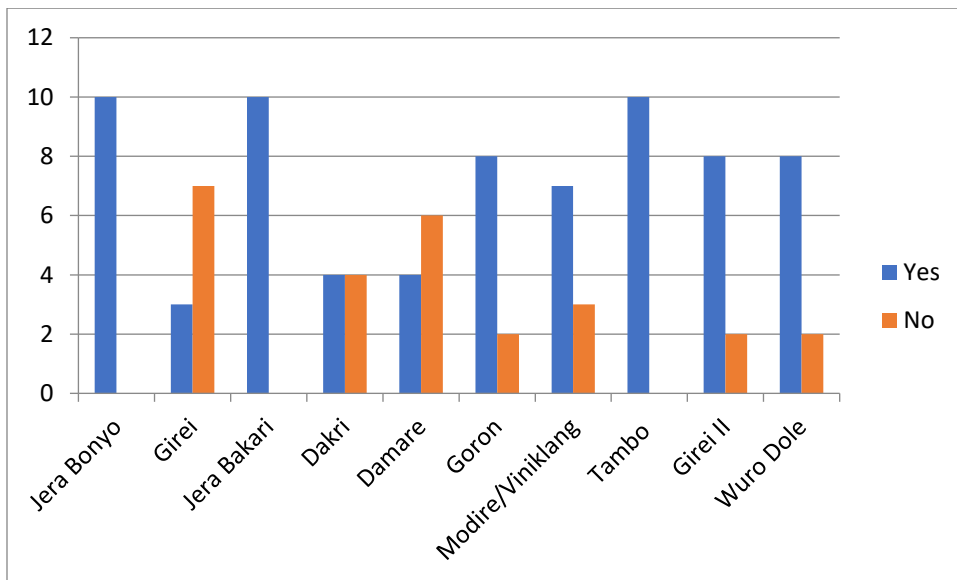
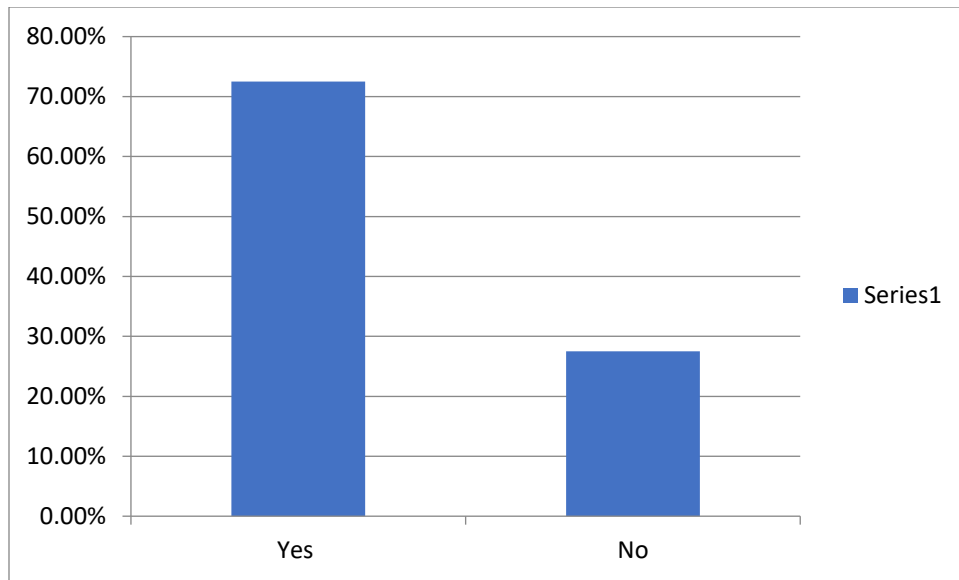Fig.7: represents the responses from individual ward visited

From the data gathered the result shows that 72.5% of respondents are of the opinion that Local Government makes decisions and laws that are good for the way they live locally. While 27.5% are of the opinion that decision and laws from Local Government are made not in their interest see fig 9 &10 for details.

Fig. 9: Represents the responses from individual ward visited

Economic Information

Data Gathered showed that the main base of the economy for Girei LGA is agriculture, Fishing and rearing of animal.

Most wards within the LG headquarters was made up of civil servants and business men/women while the wards in the outskirts were basically herders, fishermen/ women and agrarian communities.

Most community members were involved in combination of crop and animal farming. The most common crops farmed include Rice, Beans, groundnuts, Maize and Guinea Corn, Cassava, vegetables. Cattle, Goats, sheep and poultry are the most commonly reared animals.

Also, while most men were involved in farming, rearing of animal Block making, barbing, driving, bricklaying, provision stores, meat and fish selling, mechanic and labourers, data showed that more women were into subsistence agriculture, tailoring, grinding, groundnut oil extraction, vegetable selling, cake making, akara selling and teaching.

Access to jobs across most wards was deemed very unfavourable with most respondents ascribing this to the high unemployment rates resulting from the absence of sufficient jobs in all the wards.

Most respondents were either somewhat confident or very confident that their economic conditions will improve in the future.

Social services/ Infrastructure

A combination of secular and Islamic schools from the 10 wards, Data suggests inadequacy in the number of schools in the 10 wards but with most of the schools stop at primary school level. Inadequate teachers, insufficient classrooms and teaching aids are some of the problems gathered.

The most visible health institutions in the ward are the Primary Health care centers. Data from the analysis suggests gross inadequate of health personnel and health resources deficit.

Main water sources include public and private wells and hand pump boreholes. Public sanitation remains a big challenge in Girei LGA.

Conflict and Conflict Patterns

General data from the analysis showed that conflict patterns in terms of farmer-herder conflicts, Shilla boys, armed robbery and kidnapping.

While other issues discovered in the wards of Girei LGA includes domestic violence and Land issues.

General problem of the Community

Data from the analysis showed that general problem of the respondent from all wards visited are following:

- Lack of access roads in all the wards visited

- Not considered in terms of distribution of agricultural input: such as fertilizer, treated seed and agricultural loan scheme
- Lack of electricity
- Inadequate of schools especially secondary schools
- Inadequacy of potable water supply in some of the communities.

Produced By: *Adamawa State Planning Commission*.

PHOTO SPEAK: COMMUNITY DIALOGUE.