

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Kwarhi Ward,
Hong Local Government

2021-2026





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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADSUBEB	Adamawa State Universal Basic Education Board
ASMH	Adamawa State Ministry of Health
ASMRE	Adamawa State Ministry of Rural Electrification
ASMWR	Adamawa State Ministry of Water and Resources
BOA	Bank of Agriculture
BPC	Bureau for Public Complaint
CDP	Community Development Planning
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
ED	Executive Director
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crime Commission
ERC	Educational Resource Centre
GDSS	Government Day Secondary School
HSMB	Health Services Management Board
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LGA	Local Government Area
NANGO	National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
NCCE	National Commission of Colleges of Education
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NUC	National University Commission
NURTW	National Union of Road Transport Workers
NUT	Nigeria Union of Teachers
PHCDA	Primary Health Care Development Agency
PHCN	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
PPSMB	Post Primary Schools Management Board
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAMP	Rural Access and Mobility Project
RWESA	Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Agency
SBMC	School Board Management Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and hygiene
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WPSC	Ward Project Supervisory Committee
ZSF	Zireenza Support Foundation

OUR VISION

Our vision for Kwarhi ward is to become one of the most peaceful wards in Hong LGA and become a Local Government of its own in the near future. We hope that our ward in the shortest possible time will have a modern market, efficient communication network, well-equipped specialist hospital and indigenous doctors here in Kwarhi, our graduates get employed, modern primary and secondary schools with well-equipped science laboratories, standard hospital. It is our sincere hope that our ward has a good road network linking all the communities, potable drinking water, stable electricity supply and adequate security personnel with modern security gadgets.



MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCILLOR

My name is Hon. Auwalu Buba and I am the Councillor representing Kwarhi ward. It is a privilege to be a part of this CDP session which is the first of its kind in our ward. This is due to the inclusion of every category of people from all the communities in the ward including persons with disability, IDPs, elderly men and women, the youth, farmers and businesspersons and women, hunters/vigilante, etc.

Before the CDP session, we used to come together as a community from time to time to discuss and come up with a way forward to tackle some of the challenges that confront the people of our ward. This CDP session has taught us better ways we can approach our challenges and has expanded our knowledge of the true meaning of participation and inclusion. During the session, we were able to identify the various challenges of our ward, offered solutions and design activities to overcome these challenges. From the session, we learnt how to voice our opinions and dialogue on matters concerning our ward. In addition, the session has strengthened the unity between community members and our leaders.

Finally, I want to thank those that participated in the session for availing themselves throughout the session at this critical period of planting season. It is our honest prayer that this programme will go a long way in addressing the challenges of our ward. On behalf of the entire people of my ward, I will like to appreciate ZSF and GIZ team for making this programme a success.

Once again thank you.

MESSAGE FROM THE DISTRICT HEAD

My name is Ardo Musa Kwarhi, I am happily married with children and grandchildren. I have been on the throne for some years now but have never attended a programme as unique as this CDP session.

What makes the CDP session unique is that long before I ascended the throne of leadership in Kwarhi, our people have had their traditional way of attending to problems. Most of the time it is usually the traditional leaders that give directives on what should or should not be done in a community. When it comes to decision-making, women are not allowed or given the opportunity to contribute in decision making for the progress of the community.

This is my first time attending a programme where all categories of people have been invited from all the communities in the ward including women, traditional and religious leaders, elderly, youth and among others to discuss the collective problems that affect them in their communities. This is participatory and inclusive.

This CDP session has strengthened the relationship among my people and made them appreciate that everyone's voice is important in decision making especially when it comes to the development of our ward. It also made us understand our problems and how to proffer solutions and applicable activities we can do as a community to overcome the problems. The CDP session strengthened our ability to look inward and to use what we have to bring development to our ward instead of depending on the government alone.

This community development plan will serve as a tool or platform that would lay a foundation for the development of our ward. I am soliciting the contribution, support and commitment of the government and other donor agencies to utilise the plan and bring development to our ward.

Lastly, I want to sincerely appreciate the effort of the participants for their contributions, commitments and sacrifices and I want to appreciate the effort of ZSF and GIZ team.

Thank you all.



ABOUT THIS PLAN

Hong LGA is one of the seven Local Government Areas of Adamawa State that suffered the Boko Haram insurgency in 2014. Apart from the destruction of physical infrastructures such as schools, water points and health centres in the local government, people were killed and displaced and many fled to safety. The physical and psychological trauma of the Boko Haram insurgency required concerted efforts for the victims' full recovery.

In light of this, the local government and the traditional leaders of Hong LGA have put the reconstruction and long-term development needs of the local population as their priority. With the support of the GIZ programme "Support to Strengthening Resilience in North-East Nigeria" (funded by the European Union and the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development). They have started the Community Development Planning (CDP) process, which aims to bring together various community actors, vulnerable groups, women and men of different ages and socio-economic backgrounds at ward level to plan for the development of their communities through a participatory bottom-up planning process.

The CDP process has provided the opportunity for the community stakeholders to come together under one umbrella to discuss and analyse their livelihoods, including problems, causes, strategies and potentials that could aid in their solution. It is a capacity building process where members of a community are active participants in their problem identification, analysis of developmental issues affecting them and brainstorming on solutions to solve the problems while putting the peculiarity of their communities in the centre of all the efforts.

While stakeholder sensitisation, ward analysis and community mobilisation played a crucial role in the CDP process, the Community Development Planning session itself was the heart of the process. This 4-day session is similar to the village/town meetings where members of the community gather to discuss issues that affect their development and plan activities to overcome those development gaps. The major objectives of the CDP session are as follows:

- To provide an opportunity for different socio-economic groups to discuss and analyse their livelihoods, including problems, causes, strategies and potentials within the community that

could help them solve these problems

- To build people's capacity to participate more actively in development issues affecting them as individuals and their community as a whole
- To create a platform, where the people can discuss with their political and traditional leaders
- To identify and prioritise the needs of the community

Participants of the CDP session were carefully selected cutting across all demographics and socio-economic groups within the ward including vulnerable groups such as IDP, persons living with disability and orphaned children.

The CDP process in Hong LGA was facilitated by the Governance Component of GIZ's Resilience Programme and their Civil Society Organisation (CSO) partners: Zireenza Support Foundation (ZSF), Environmental Care Foundation (ECF), Goggoji Zummuchi Development Initiative (GZDI), Budgeting and Planning Departments of the Hong LGA, Adamawa State Planning Commission and Ministry of Local Government Affairs. The CDP processes were supported and guided by the local government and traditional leadership

The tangible results of the Kwarhi CDP process and especially the CDP session is this Ward Development Plan. Representatives of Kwarhi ward validated the CDP Plan and its content.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Community Development Planning (CDP) session for Kwarhi was held between the 22nd – 25 June 2021 at Kwarhi 'A' Primary School with two streams (A&B) running simultaneously in adherence to the Covid-19 protocol. The CDP session lasted for four days and had in attendance different categories of people drawn from all the communities in the ward. This includes; traditional, religious and political leaders, men and women of different age groups, artisans, persons living with disabilities (PLWD), internally displaced persons (IDPs), heads of households, and economic actors came together to plan for the development of our ward.

The CDP process provided us with the opportunity as a community to engage in civic dialogue with our leaders and discuss our problems. It gave voice to ordinary citizens including vulnerable groups. At the end of the session, our people created a joint development vision for Kwarhi ward. In addition, the ward development plan, which contains our identified problems, suggested solutions and activities, was created.

We collectively defined development as getting what we do not have for the betterment of the living condition of the people, having basic social amenities such as good road networks, electricity, potable drinking water, education, employment

opportunities, Food security and a secured and safe environment where people live without fear.

The resources identified in the ward are natural resources (mountains, sand, rivers), social resources (schools, view centres, football field), economic resources (markets, motor park, shops) and human resources (professors, doctors' farmers) among other were identified in the various community in the ward. The common vision for Kwarhi ward is to become a Local Government of its own, have a modern primary and secondary school, market, good road network linking all the communities. In addition, we envision a Kwarhi ward with potable drinking water, stable electricity supply and adequate security personnel with modern security gadgets, skill acquisition centres where teeming and unemployed youths will be engaged in learning skills and specialist's hospital. The major development challenges identified during the CDP sessions are high rate of unemployment, lack of potable drinking water, lack of hospitals and schools in some communities, lack of science laboratories in secondary schools, poor road network, insufficient agricultural inputs, inadequate security personnel and security gadgets. These problems were clustered into seven sectors; Health, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture and Food Security, Social Protection, Security and Education.





These problems have affected the development of the ward negatively in terms of livelihoods, and security. Hence, the community members collectively prioritised Water and Sanitation, Agriculture and Food Security, and Health as their urgent needs.

At the end of the CDP session, 26 persons were selected with gender balance across all the communities in the ward to form the Ward Project Supervisory Committee (WPSC) that would follow up on the future of the community development of the ward.

THIS IS OUR WARD

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Kwarhi ward is one of the 12 wards in Hong LGA of Adamawa State. It is situated between coordinates 10° 13' 54" N and 12° 55' 49" E. The area is characterized by the typical rainy and dry seasons. The dry season is for a period of about 5 months (November to March), while the rainy season is between April to October each year. The annual rainfall ranges from 700 -1,050 mm. The temperature in the area remains high in most parts of the year being as hot as 39°C between March and June. It is cold only between December and January with temperatures ranging from 27°C and 32°C.

The elevation of the land surface generally increases eastwards. Kwarhi ward falls within the sub-Sudan Savannah belt of Adamawa State and the vegetation zone is referred to as cambretaceous woodland savannah. About 70% of the vegetation are grasses and shrubs with few scattered woody plants. However, the natural vegetation has been altered by human activities such as cutting trees for fuel, settlement expansion, farming activities, bush burning and rearing of animals.

DEMOGRAPHICS: POPULATION

The population of Hong LGA is 226,100 (National Population Commission). Kwarhi ward is populated by people of diverse ethnic groups who settled in the various communities in the ward for farming activities because of the vast and fertile land. From our findings, Kilba, Marghi and Higgi are the dominant ethnic group in the ward respectively with other minor ethnic groups such as Gwoza, Fulani with some minor tribes. The ward consists of the following communities; Mararaba, Kwarhi, Gau Musa, Miletalatin, Gashala, Milende, Pilefu and others. Most of the other ethnic groups settled in the communities for farming activities while some are IDPs. The main religious groups in the ward include Christianity, Islam and a few Traditionalists. The majority of the people in the ward can speak Kilba, Hausa and English as general language, while Higgi, Marghi and Fulfulde are also spoken in some communities in the ward.

SUMMARY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

Economic activities in the ward practised by both men and women are majorly in the areas of agriculture, petty trading and civil service. The main agricultural activities in the ward are farming crops such as beans, groundnut, maize, corn while others are rearing animals such as cattle, goat/sheep and poultry. The major occupation commonly practised by men in the ward is agriculture that is farming and rearing of animals, followed by driving, artisans such as labourer, carpentry, building construction. While for women are Akara selling, groundnut oil extraction and farming followed by animal keeping housekeeping and tailoring.

Friday is the most important market day in the ward. From the ward analysis conducted in the ward, the household income shows that majority of the population is living under the poverty line. Most of the respondents are very confident that their living situation will improve in the future while few are unsure of their situation.

OUR VALUES

Our shared values in Kwarhi ward are peaceful coexistence among members, integrity, hospitality, discipline, dedication to religion, solidarity among community members, truthfulness, respect for leaders and elders, feeling of 'oneness' among community members.

OUR STRENGTH

Despite our numerous challenges, we are blessed with abundant resources which some are still untapped while a good number of the resources are being utilised.

These resources are grouped into 4 categories as presented in Table 1 below;

TABLE 1: RESOURCE MAPPING IN KWARHI WARD

S/N	RESOURCES CATEGORY	TYPES OF RESOURCES	LOCATIONS
1	NATURAL RESOURCES	Rock	Kwarhi and Tapare
		Mountain	Kwarhi, Tapare, Pilifu, Milende, Huntorbe
		Farmland	Kwarhi, Bakin Rijiya, Anguwar-Betso, Kwagon
		Sharp sand/ plaster sand	Kwarhi, Tapare and Bawa
		Rivers/streams	Kwarhi, Tapare, Bawa and Majango
		Clay soil	Kwarhi, Naiwa, Lumba and Kwagwan
		Plaster sand	Kwarhi C
2	ECONOMIC RESOURCES	Market	Kofan Al Bala
		Motor Park	Kofan Al Bala
		Filling station	Bakin Rijiya and Kwarhi
		Cyber café	EYN Headquarters, Kwagwan, Anguwan-Betso
		View centre	Anguwan-Betso and Kwarhi
		Barbing salon	Kwarhi, Tapare, Anguwa-Jauro-Isa, Anguwan-Betso
		Skills acquisition	EYN Headquarters and Kwarhi
		GSM network	Kwarhi, Bakin-Rigiya
		Poultry	EYN HQRS
		Grinding machines	Kwarhi ward
		Shops	Mararaba
		Hairdressing	Kwarhi ward
3	HUMAN RESOURCES	Native doctors	Tapare,
		Hunters	Kwagon, Kwarhi, Tapare and Anguwan-Betso
		Farmers	Anguwan-Betso, Naiwa, Talhuya, Migzil and Puba
		Engineers	Kwarh, Anguwan-Besto, Baki-Rigiya
		Teachers	Kwarhi, Naiwa and Gashala
		Doctors	Kwarh, Tapare, Gashala and Naiwa
		Legal practitioners	Kwarhi
		Pastors/Iiman	Kwarhi ward
		Drivers	Kwarhi ward
		Carpenter	Mararaba
		Plumbers	Gashala
		Veterinary doctors	Kwarhi KBC
		Mechanics	Kwarhi ward
		Pharmacy	Gashala, Mararaba Mubi and Kwarhi KBC
		Professor	KTC
		Water pushers	Hong ward

S/N	RESOURCES CATEGORY	TYPES OF RESOURCES	LOCATIONS
4	SOCIAL RESOURCES	Football field	Kwarhi
		Hospital	EYN primary healthcare, Kwagon and Naiwa
		Electricity	Bakin-Rigiya, Kwagon, Anguwan-Betso and Kwarhi
		Road	Anguwan borehole, Gashala and Gandu
		Network (GSM)	Bakin-Rigiya, Pulefu and Motor Park
		Viewing centre	Anguwan-Betso
		Schools	Kwarhi A, Kwarhi B, Kwarhi C, Naiwa and Tapare
		Hotels	Mararaba Mubi

Source: Kwarhi CDP session, 2021

OUR CHALLENGES

Despite the resources we have in our ward as mentioned in table 1, we still face numerous challenges that affect our development. These challenges are clustered according to sectors as shown in table 2.

TABLE 2: SECTORIAL BASE CHALLENGES AND THEIR LOCATIONS IN OUR WARD

SECTORS	CHALLENGES AND LOCATIONS
WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of potable drinking water in Tapere, Lumba, Anguwa Tili, Kwagwang, and Bakin Kasuwa Insufficient public refuse dumpsite at Bakin Kasuwa, Anguwa Tili, Kwarhi, Kwagwang Lack of public toilet in Sabon Gari, Anguwan-Betso, Bakin- Rijiya, Kwagwang, Gashaka, Naiwa and Bakin kasuwa. Flooding in Sabon Gari, Anguwan-Betso, Kwagwang, Tapare, Milende and Lumba
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate fertile farmland in Mararaba, Gashala, Naiwa, Milende, Kwarhi, Tapare, Anguwan in Head Quarter and Anguwan-Betso Lack of dam for irrigation in Anguwan-Betso, Kwagwan, Lumba and Kwarhi Lack of modern farm implement in Anguwan-Betso, Naiwa, Lumba, Mile-Talatin Inadequate storage facilities in Kwarhi, Kwagwan, Anguwan- Betso, Lumba, Gashala and Naiwa
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of fence at Mararaba Kwarhi PHC Lack of qualified health personnel at Gashala, Mararaba, Mugzil and Naiwa PHC Insufficient drug in Gashala, Naiwa, Kwarhi and Mugzil PHC Insufficient cleaners and security at Mararaba Kwarhi PHC Lack of commitment among health workers in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC Lack of PHC in Mile-Talatin and Pilefu Lack of ambulance in Kwarhi, Gashala and Migzi PHC
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate classrooms in Kwarhi A, B, C, Gashala Primary Schools and GDJSS Mararaba, Lack of primary school and secondary schools in Milende and Mile-Talatin Lack of library in GDSS Marraraba Lack of watchmen in Kwarhi A, B, C, Naiwa, Gau-Musa and Gashala Primary Schools. High rate of examination malpractice among students in GDJSS Gashala and Kwarhi Inadequate teaching aids in Kwarhi A, B, C, Pellifu Primary Schools and GDJSS Mararaba. Inadequate qualified teachers in Kwarhi, A, B, C Naiwa and Gau-Musa Primary School Truancy of teachers at Gau-Musa Nomadic Primary School

SECTORS	CHALLENGES AND LOCATIONS
ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor GSM network service in Kwagwang, Naiwa, Mbawa, Mihzi and Lumba • Lack of access road in Milendi to Gashala, Sabon Garin to Tapari, Jalamba to Gashala • Lack electricity (power supply) in Naiwa, Milendi, Migzi, Pubba, Miletalatin, Kwana wasinyati and Pilefu • Lack of modern market in Mararaba: • Inadequate capital to start a business in Anguwan-Betso, Sabon-Gari, Anguwan-Matakam, Bakin-Rijiya, Janlumba and Gashala.
SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of kidnapping in Kwarhi, Angwan-Borehole, Naiwa, Kwagwang and Lumba • Insufficient policemen in Mararaba division • Clashes between farmers and herdsmen in Kwarhi, Mbawa, Milendi and Gau-Musa • High rate of theft in Mararaba Bakin-Rigiya, Kwarhi, Kwagwang, Sabon-layi and Bakin-Tasha.
SOCIAL PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of drug abuse in Kwarhi ward • Cases of rape in Anguwan betso, Anguwan Matakam, Anguwan -Buba, Bakin-kasuwa • High rate of divorce in Anguwan-betso, Anguwan-Matakam, Bakin-tasha.



THIS IS OUR DEVELOPMENT: PROBLEMS AND CAUSES, SOLUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

To better understand our development needs, we identified, discussed and prioritised the problems in our ward that need our urgent attention. The tables below indicate the prioritisation of problem sectors that came out of our internal democratic voting process, which was conducted according to age and gender and then in plenary where we all voted to prioritise the most immediate needs in our ward as shown in table 3 and 4. The problems are clustered into seven thematic sectors, viz:

- Education
- Health
- Water and Sanitation
- Agriculture and Food Security
- Security
- Economy and Infrastructure
- Social Protection

TABLE 3: GROUP VOTING BY GENDER AND AGE				
	Female		Male	
Sector	≤35yrs	≥36yrs	≤35yrs	≥36yrs
Water and Sanitation	09	9	16	26
Agriculture and Food Security	11	16	07	11
Health	02	05	09	07
Education	08	06	06	07
Economy & Infrastructure	08	13	03	05
Security	02	00	02	04
Social protection	00	01	05	04
Total	40	50	40	64

Source: Kwarhi CDP session, 2021

GENERAL COMMUNITY RANKING

TABLE 4: MAYO-LOPE WARD GENERAL RANKING		
Sector	Vote	Ranking
Water and Sanitation	59	1st
Agriculture and Food Security	47	2nd
Health	35	3rd
Education	24	4th
Economy and Infrastructure	21	5th
Security	09	6th
Social protection	06	7th
Total	201	

Source: Kwarhi CDP session, 2021

Following the prioritisation of our problems and needs, we sat together and analysed the causes of these problems and their effects on our community. From the major causes of the problems, we were able to identify possible solutions and propose possible activities to overcome the problems. Tables 5 below shows the Problem-Solution-Activity table for all the sectors:

PROBLEM, SOLUTION AND ACTIVITY TABLE

WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR



Inadequate potable water supply is one of the major problems identified in Kwarhi ward due to the lack of boreholes in the affected communities. This problem could be solved if the Adamawa State Ministry of Water Resources and other parties provide boreholes. This could be achieved if the WPSC, WASH committee and community leaders lobby Adamawa State Ministry of Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Agency (RWSESA) to drill boreholes in the affected communities.

PROBLEMS (WATER AND SANITATION)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Lack of potable drinking water in Tapere, Lumba, Anguwa Tili, Kwagwang, and Bakin Kasuwa</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of boreholes in the affected communities 	<p>RWSESA, Small Towns Water Supply (STWS) and Director Works should provide boreholes in the affected communities</p>	<p>The community through the WASH committee, WPSC and community leaders should lobby Adamawa State Ministry of Water Resources through RWSESA to drill boreholes in affected communities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community did not forward a complaint to RWSESA 	<p>The WPSC and WASH community should forward complaints to RWESA through the Director of Works in the LGA</p>	<p>Community through the WPSC/WASH committee should forward their complaints to the LG Chairperson to lobby Adamawa State Ministry of Water Resource through RWSESA to drill boreholes in the affected communities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disunity among the community members 	<p>Community leaders and religious leaders should unite the members to work toward acquiring potable drinking water.</p>	<p>Community leaders should organise a seminar to sensitise members on the importance of unity in achieving developmental projects.</p> <p>Religious leaders should preach and emphasise the importance of unity to the members.</p>

PROBLEMS (WATER AND SANITATION)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Insufficient public refuse dumpsite in Bakin Kasuwa, Anguwa Tili, Kwarhi, Kwagwang</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks of specific refuse dumpsites in the affected communities. Lack of knowledge of the importance of refuse dumpsites by the community members No land to be used as a refuse dumpsite 	Community leaders should provide a specific refuse dumpsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDC and community leaders should lobby Adamawa State Ministry of Environment and Sanitation to provide specific refuse dumpsites in the affected communities
	WASH committee should sensitise the community members on the importance of refuse dumpsites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH committee and WDC in collaboration with the community and religious leaders should sensitise the community members on the importance of refuse dumpsites in a community. Community leaders should collaborate with NGOs to sensitise and create more awareness on the importance of refuse dumpsites.
	Community leaders should provide land for refuse dumpsite	WDC and community leaders should lobby the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation to provide refuse dumpsites in the affected communities
<p>Lack of public toilet in Sabon Gari, Anguwan-Betso, Bakin- Rijiya, Kwagwang, Gashaka, Naiwa and Bakin kasuwa.</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH committee, Environmental Sanitation Agency did not build public toilets in the affected communities Lacks of unity among the members of the communities Community members did not provide toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH, Environmental Sanitation Agency and the community should build public toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDC, WASH committee, WPSC and community leaders should lobby Environmental Sanitation Agency (ESA) to build public toilets in the affected communities. WDC, community leaders through the ESA collaborate with relevant INGOs and NGOs to build public toilets in the affected communities
	Community should unite and provide public toilets	WDC collaborate with community and religious leaders should preach unity among community members toward the building of public toilets in the affected communities
	Community through ESA, RWESA should provide toilets.	The WDC, WASH committee WPSC, community leaders should lobby ESA to build public toilets in the affected communities.

PROBLEMS (WATER AND SANITATION)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Flooding in Sabon Gari, Anguwan-Betso, Kwagwang, Tapare, Milende and Lumba</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks of drainage in the affected communities 	<p>Ministry of Environment should provide drainage through the Ministry of Works and Housing in the affected communities.</p>	<p>The WDC, WPSC and the community leaders through the Ministry of Environment should lobby the Ministry of Works and Housing for drainages in the affected communities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of building on waterways in the affected communities 	<p>Community members should desist from building on waterways</p>	<p>WDC, and community leaders through the Ministry of Environment should sensitise community members on the risk of building on waterways</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change 	<p>Community members through the Ministry of Environment should plant more trees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WPSC and community leaders should plant more trees to mitigate climate change. WPSC should discourage community members from cutting down trees

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



We in Kwarhi ward identified inadequate fertile farmland as a major problem in the agricultural sector due to the overuse of available farmland. To overcome this problem, farmers associations and agricultural extension workers should sensitise the farmers on the use of organic fertilizers, shifting cultivation and bush fallowing to preserve soil fertility in our farmland.

PROBLEMS (AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Inadequate fertile farmland in Mararaba, Gashala, Naiwa, Milende, Kwarhi, Tapare, Anguwan Head Quarter and Anguwan-Betso.</p> <p>Due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overuse of the farmland in the affected communities. 	<p>Farmers should stop the overuse of farmlands in the affected communities.</p>	<p>Farmers associations and agricultural extension workers should organise a seminar to sensitise the farmers on the importance of soil maintenance by using organic fertilizers, shifting cultivation and bush fallowing to preserve soil fertility on farmland.</p>
<p>Lack of dam for irrigation in Anguwan-Betso, Kwagwan, Lumba and Kwarhi</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of government support through Small Towns Water Supply Agency (STWSA) in the affected communities 	<p>STWSA should support the communities to construct a dam in the affected communities for irrigation purposes.</p>	<p>The community through WPSC should lobby STWSA to construct a dam in the affected communities to boost irrigation in the affected communities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of good knowledge of the uses of a dam by the communities 	<p>Agricultural extension workers should educate the community members on the importance of a dam in the communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers associations and agricultural extension workers should organise a seminar through the Ministry of Agriculture to educate the community on the uses of a dam for irrigation. STWSA should liaise with relevant INGOs/NGOs to educate the communities on the importance of a dam.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable agricultural policy 	<p>Adamawa State legislators should enact laws on good agricultural policy where farm inputs are subsidised</p>	<p>Community leaders and farmers' cooperatives should lobby the House of Assembly member representing them to sponsor bills on good agricultural policy in the state</p>

PROBLEMS (AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Lack of modern farm implement: Anguwan-Betso, Naiwa, Lumba, Mile-Talatin</p> <p>Due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture did not provide modern farm implements Farmers Association do not have money to buy farm implements Poverty 	<p>Local Government Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture should provide modern farm implements</p>	<p>WPSC and the farmers' Association should lobby the Ministry of Agriculture to provide farm implements in the affected communities to boost agriculture.</p>
	<p>The Farmers Associations should source money from members by fundraising campaigns</p>	<p>The farmers' association should organise fundraising through the influential members of the community to provide farm implements.</p> <p>Farmers association should liaise with NGOs to provide money for farming to the members of the community</p>
	<p>Farmers should engage in other economic activities to generate money during the dry seasons</p>	<p>Community leaders should sensitise their members on the various ways to engage in economic activities that fetches money.</p>
<p>Inadequate storage facilities: Kwarhi, Kwagwang, Anguwan- Betso, Lumba, Gashala and Naiwa.</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture did not provide storage facilities in the ward. Lack of funds from the community members to provide storage facilities 	<p>Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture should provide modern storage facilities in the ward.</p>	<p>WPSC, the community and the Farmers associations should lobby the Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture and Naturel Resources to provide modern storage facilities in the ward for the storage of agricultural produce</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers associations and the community should provide storage facilities in the affected communities. Community members should provide storage facilities through local materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers associations and the community should access funds from the Bank of Agriculture (BOA) to provide storage facilities in the affected communities Community leaders should sensitise members to have their storage facilities to safeguard their produce

HEALTH SECTOR



To understand better the problems of the health sector in our ward we collectively identified a lack of qualified health personnel in Kwarhi ward. This is attributed to the employment of unqualified health personnel by the Health Services Management Board and (HSMB) and Primary Health Care Development Agency (PHCDA). To address this problem, the WDC, WPSC and community leaders should lobby HSMB and PHCDA to employ qualified health personnel to provide adequate health services in the affected communities.

PROBLEMS AND MAJOR CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
Lack of fence at Mararaba Kwarhi PHC Due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Works through PHCDA did not build a fence at Mararaba PHC Lack of cooperation from the community members toward the building of a fence at Mararaba PHC. 	Ministry of Works through PHCDA should build a fence at Mararaba Kwarhi PHC Community members should cooperate toward the building of a fence at Mararaba PHC	WDC, WPSC and traditional leaders should lobby the Ministry of Works through PHCDA to build a fence at Mararaba PHC WDC and community leaders should enlighten community members to cooperate toward building a fence at Mararaba PHC.
Lack of qualified health personnel at Gashala, Mararaba, Mugzil and Naiwa PHC Due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment of qualified health personnel in the affected communities Lack of interest in studying medical related courses by the community members 	PHCDA should employ qualified health personnel through the Ministry of Health and Human Services in the affected communities Community members should have an interest in studying medical related courses.	WDC, in charge and WPSC, should lobby the Ministry of Health and Human Services through PHCDA to employ qualified health personnel in the affected communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDC through the traditional leaders should sensitise or create awareness among the community members on the importance and prospects of studying medical related courses. Well to do community members should encourage their members by giving scholarships to medical students in the community.

PROBLEMS AND MAJOR CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Insufficient drug: Gashala, Naiwa, Kwarhi and Mugzil PHC</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient supply from PHCDA Stealing of drugs by PHC health workers 	<p>PHCDA should supply sufficient drugs to the PHC in the affected communities.</p> <p>PHC health workers should stop stealing drugs from the affected communities.</p>	<p>WDC, in-charge and traditional leaders should lobby PHCDA to supply sufficient drugs to the PHC in the affected communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDC, in collaboration with traditional leaders, should constitute a committee to monitor the supply and distribution of drugs in the affected communities. Appropriate disciplinary measures should be instituted to checkmate stealing of drugs in the affected communities
<p>Insufficient cleaners and security at Mararaba Kwarhi PHC</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHCDA did not employ sufficient security men and cleaners in Mararaba PHC Lack of prompt payment of salary by PHCDA 	<p>PHCDA should employ more cleaners and securities in Mararaba PHC</p> <p>The government through the PHCDA should pay salaries at the right time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDC and the traditional leaders should lobby PHCDA to employ more securities and cleaners in Mararaba PHC. WDC and traditional leaders should engage volunteers from the community as securities and cleaners in Kwarhi PHC. <p>WDC and traditional leaders should forward their complaints to the PHCDA</p>
<p>Lack of commitment among health workers in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of prompt payment of salary by PHCDA Lack of supervision by the health supervisors in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC Lack of cooperation among health workers in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC 	<p>PHCDA should pay health workers' salaries through the office of the State Accountant General promptly to motivate the workers in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC</p> <p>Health workers supervisors should checkmate lack of commitment to work by health workers in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC</p> <p>Health workers in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC should cooperate and work in harmony toward effective service delivery in Kwarhi and Naiwa.</p>	<p>WDC should lobby PHCDA to pay workers salaries in time to motivate the health workers in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC</p> <p>WDC should liaise with the supervisors to supervise the health workers to work hard for effective service delivery in Kwarhi and Naiwa PHC</p> <p>WDC and the officer-in-charge of the PHC in Kwarhi and Naiwa should ensure that there is proper cooperation among the health workers for more commitment to work.</p>

PROBLEMS AND MAJOR CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Lack of PHC in Mile-Talatin and Pilefu</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adamawa State Ministry of Health and PHCDA did not build PHC in the affected communities. Lack of complaint to the State Ministry of Health and PHCDA to build PHC in the affected communities. Lack of land to build PHC in the affected communities. 	<p>Adamawa State Ministry of Health and PHCDA should build the PHC in the affected communities for effective health services delivery.</p> <p>WDC, WPSC and traditional leaders should forward their complaints to the State Ministry of Health through PHCDA to build PHC in the affected communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDC and traditional leaders should provide land for building of PHC PHC should be included in the master plan of the ward by the Ministry of Land and Survey. 	<p>WDC, WPSC and the traditional leaders should lobby Adamawa State Ministry of Health through PHCDA to build PHC in the affected communities.</p> <p>WDC, WPSC and the traditional leaders should lobby Adamawa State Ministry of Health through PHCDA to build a PHC in the affected communities for effective health services delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDC, traditional leaders should lobby the Ministry of Land and Survey to provide land for PHC in the affected communities. Traditional leaders should donate land for PHC in the affected communities
<p>Lack of ambulance in Kwarhi, Gashala and Migzi PHC</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adamawa State Ministry of Health, HSMB and PHCDA did not provide ambulances at the affected PHC Community did not forward their complaints of lack of an ambulance to the PHCDA Lack of maintenance culture by personnel in the PHC of the affected communities. 	<p>Adamawa State Ministry of Health, HSMB and PHCDA should provide ambulances in the affected PHC.</p> <p>Community leaders through WDC and Village Development Committee (VDC) should forward their complaints of lack of ambulance to PHCDA to acquire ambulances to the affected communities.</p> <p>Health personnel should adopt a maintenance culture and take care of the clinics and their properties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDC and WPSC should lobby the State Ministry of Health through PHCDA to provide ambulances in the affected PHC. WDC and the community should solicit funds from influential members in the community to purchase ambulances for PHC in the affected PHC. <p>WDC, VDC and the community should lobby the Ministry of Health through PHCDA to provide an ambulance to the affected communities.</p> <p>WDC and health personnel in-charge of the clinic should ensure that the personnel imbibe a maintenance culture in discharging their duties.</p>

EDUCATION



We identified inadequate classrooms in primary and secondary schools as one of the problems in the education sector in Kwarhi ward due to overpopulation in the affected schools. This could be solved if the SBMC and the school authorities could lobby the Ministry of Education through ADSUBEB to build more classrooms in the affected schools.

PROBLEMS (EDUCATION)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Inadequate classrooms in Kwarhi A, B, C, Gashala primary schools and GDJSS Mararaba,</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overpopulation in the affected schools 	SBMC, PTA and ADSUBEB should build more classrooms in the affected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SBMC/PTA should lobby ADSUBEB to build more classrooms to accommodate students and pupils SBMC and PTA should organise fundraising through the fundraising committee to build more classrooms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collapsed classrooms in the affected schools 	SBMC/PTA and ADSUBEB should reconstruct the collapsed classrooms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTA/SBMC should organise fundraising through the fundraising committee to rebuild the collapsed classrooms in the affected schools. PTA/SBMC should lobby ADSUBEB to rebuild the collapsed classrooms in the affected schools.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of maintenance culture at the affected schools 	SBMC/PTA and Education Secretaries should ensure maintenance of facilities in schools	SBMC and PTA should liaise with the school authorities to ensure proper use of facilities in the affected schools.
<p>Lack of primary and secondary schools in Milende and Mile-Talatin</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small population in the communities 	<p>Community leaders should encourage people with proven character to settle in the community.</p> <p>Traditional leaders should encourage the allocation</p>	Traditional leaders should sensitise their community members to allow the selling of land to visitors to build houses to boost the population of the communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of unity among the community members 	Community members should unite themselves to request the construction of primary and secondary schools in the affected communities.	WDC and WPSC liaise with traditional and religious leaders to preach unity among the community members.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government did not provide primary and secondary schools 	ADSUBEB should provide primary schools in the affected communities	WDC, WPSC, and the traditional leaders should lobby the Ministry of Education through ADSUBEB to build a Primary in the affected communities

PROBLEMS (EDUCATION)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Lack of library in GDSS Marraraba</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADSUBEB did not provide libraries in the affected school. 	ADSUBEB should provide libraries in the affected school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBMC, PTA and WPSC should lobby ADSUBEB to provide libraries in the affected school • SBMC and PTA should liaise with the community to raise funds for the library in the affected school.
	SBMC, PTA and traditional leaders should forward their complaints to ADSUBEB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTA, SBMC should lobby ADSUBEB to provide libraries in the affected school • SBMC/PTA should organise fundraising to build libraries in the affected school
<p>Lack of watchmen in Kwarhi A, B, C, Naiwa, Gau-Musa and Gashala Primary Schools.</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADSUBEB did not employ watchmen in the affected schools 	ADSUBEB should employ watchmen in the affected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTA/SBMC should lobby ADSUBEB to employ watchmen in the affected schools • PTA and SBMC should organise local security through the members of the community
	School authorities should request for watchmen ADSUBEB	SBMC, PTA and the school authorities should lobby ADSUBEB to employ watchmen in the affected schools.

PROBLEMS (EDUCATION)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>High rate of examination malpractice among students in GDJSS Gashala and Kwarhi</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of regular teaching by teachers in the affected school 	Teachers should ensure regular teaching in schools.	SBMC, PTA/ headteachers should form a monitoring committee to supervise regular teaching in schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truancy by the students/pupils in the affected school 	Class teachers should ensure regular attendance in school and disciplinary action should be meted to defaulting students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class teachers should ensure regular morning and afternoon roll calls to check the truancy of students Headteachers should contact parents on their children's attendance in schools. Appropriate disciplinary measures should be instituted by school authorities to check truancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor invigilation by the school authorities of the affected schools 	School authorities should ensure proper invigilation of examination in schools	School authority should constitute a committee to ensure proper supervision during examinations.
<p>Inadequate teaching aids in Kwarhi A, B, C, Pellifu Primary Schools and GDJSS Mararaba.</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supply from the ADSUBEB 	ADSUBEB should supply teaching aids to the affected schools	SBMC/PTA should lobby ADSUBEB and Education Research Centre to supply teaching aids in the affected schools.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismanagement of teaching aids by the school teachers 	SBMC/PTA and school authorities should ensure proper use of teaching aids by the teachers.	PTA/SBMC should liaise with the headteachers and the principals to ensure proper disbursements and use of teaching aids through a monitoring committee.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School management did not request teaching aids from ADSUBEB 	School management should request teaching aids from ADSUBEB promptly.	PTA, SBMC and school management should lobby ADSUBEB to supply teaching aids.

PROBLEMS (EDUCATION)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Inadequate qualified teachers in Kwarhi, A, B, C Naiwa and Gau-Musa Primary School</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under deployment of qualified teachers Unemployment of qualified teachers. Poor quality of teachers produced by Colleges of Educations and Universities. 	ADSUBEB should deploy more qualified teachers to the affected schools	SBMC /PTA should lobby ADSUBEB to deploy more qualified teachers to the affected schools.
	ADSUBEB should employ qualified teachers in the affected schools	SBMC, PTA and WPSC should lobby the Ministry of Education through ADSUBEB to employ qualified teachers in the affected schools.
	Colleges of Education and Universities responsible for the training of teachers should train qualified teachers.	NUC and NCCE should ensure through proper monitoring that only qualified teachers are produced from accredited institutions.
<p>Truancy of teachers at Gau-Musa Nomadic Primary School</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No supervision of teachers by Local Education Authority of Hong Local Government Community members did not report the truancy of teachers 	The education secretary of Hong LG should ensure proper supervision of teachers in Gau-Musa Nomadic Primary school.	SBMC, PTA and the headteacher should constitute a committee to check teachers' truancy and report offenders to the LG Education Secretary.
	SBMC and PTA should report cases of teachers' truancy to the ES of Hong LG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SBMC and PTA should report to ADSUBEB through the Education Secretary of Hong LG. Appropriate disciplinary action should be meted to defaulting teachers.

ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE



In Kwarhi ward, we identified a lack of access roads linking communities as a major problem due to the high rate of erosion, sub-standard work by contractors and lack of community effort to provide access roads in the affected communities. To solve this problem, the Ministry of Rural Infrastructure (RAMP) should construct access roads in the affected communities and these could be achieved if the communities through WPSC and traditional leaders lobby the Ministry of Works and Housing through RAMP to construct access roads across the communities.

PROBLEMS (ECONOMY)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Poor GSM network service: Kwagwang, Naiwa, Mbawa, Mihzi and Lumba</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of GSM mast in the affected communities Bad access roads in the affected communities 	<p>The network providers should provide GSM masts in the affected communities</p> <p>RAMP should provide good access roads linking the affected communities</p>	<p>The community through the WPSC should lobby network providers to provide masts in the affected communities</p> <p>The community through RAMP should lobby the State Ministry of Works and Housing to provide good access roads linking the communities.</p>
<p>Lack of access road: Milendi to Gashala, Sabon Garin to Tapari, Jalamba to Gashala</p> <p>Due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of erosion in the affected communities Substandard work by contractors in the affected communities Lack of community effort to provide access road 	<p>Ministry of Rural Infrastructure (RAMP), Ministry of Works, and Housing should construct drainages in the affected communities.</p> <p>Contractors should maintain standards and specifications to ensure quality work in the affected communities.</p> <p>Members of the community should make effort to provide access roads.</p>	<p>The community through the WPSC should lobby the Ministry of Works and Housing and RAMP to construct drainages in the affected communities.</p> <p>WPSC, RAMP and the Ministry of Works and Housing should ensure constant monitoring of the construction work in the affected communities.</p> <p>WPSC/VDC and traditional leaders should mobilise the community members to engage in providing access roads in the affected communities.</p>

PROBLEMS (ECONOMY)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Lack of electricity (power supply): Naiwa, Milendi, Migzi, Pubba, Miletalatin, Kwana Wasinyati and Pilefu</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government did not provide electricity to the affected community 	<p>Ministry of Rural Infrastructure and Community Deployment (MRICD) should connect the affected communities to the national grid.</p>	<p>WDC and the community should lobby the government through the Ministry of Rural Infrastructure and Community Development to provide electricity in the affected community.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community did not forward their complaints to the government. 	<p>The community should forward their complaints to the Ministry of Rural Infrastructure and Community Deployment</p>	<p>The community through the WPSC should forward their complaints to the Ministry of Rural Infrastructure and Community Development to provide electricity in the affected community</p>
<p>Lack of modern market: Mararaba:</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of insecurity 	<p>The LGA Chairperson should provide security in the affected community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community through the Councillor should inform the LGA Chairperson to provide security in the affected community. The traditional leaders should engage the vigilante and hunters to provide security in the affected community and also the community members should be vigilant and report any suspicious movements and unfamiliar faces.

PROBLEMS (ECONOMY)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Inadequate capital to start a business: Anguwan-Betso, Sabon-Gari, Anguwan-Matakam, Bakin-Rijiya, Janlumba and Gashala.</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to loan facilities in the affected communities 	<p>Bank of industry and microfinance banks should provide loans for the affected communities to start a business.</p>	<p>WPSC should invite experts from financial institutions to sensitise members of the community on how to access loans from the Bank of Industry and microfinance banks.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to capital from the philanthropists and influential people in the communities 	<p>Philanthropists and influential members in the community should give credit facilities to community members that want to start a business.</p>	<p>Traditional leaders, Unions of businessmen and women should solicit funds from philanthropists and influential people of the community to provide capital for community members who want to start a business</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capital from the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry 	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry should provide capital to the affected community members.</p>	<p>WPSC should lobby the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry to provide capital from BOI for community members to start a business.</p>

SECURITY



We identified high rate of kidnapping due to insufficient security personnel in the affected communities. We proffered workable solutions such as the Ministry of Police Affairs should employ more police personnel and engage more vigilantes. We also outlined an activity that would make the solution achievable such as community/traditional leaders to lobby the Ministry of Police Affairs through their Representatives at State and National Assemblies.

PROBLEMS (SECURITY)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>High rate of kidnapping in Kwarhi, Angwan-Borehole, Naiwa, Kwagwang and Lumba</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient security personnel in the affected communities 	<p>The police and Nigeria Security, Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) and vigilantes/hunters should provide enough security personnel in the affected communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional leaders through the LGA Chairperson should lobby the State Governor to provide enough security personnel from the police and NSCDC in the affected communities to tackle kidnapping. The traditional leaders and the LGA Chairperson should engage vigilantes and hunters to collaborate with the police and NSCDC to provide sufficient security personnel in the affected communities to mitigate security challenges in the affected communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conspiracy by some community members with kidnappers 	<p>The community members in the affected communities should stop conspiring with kidnappers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional and religious leaders should preach morals and godly living to community members to stop conspiring with kidnappers. Appropriate disciplinary measures should be put in place for kidnappers and their accomplices.

PROBLEMS (SECURITY)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Insufficient policemen in Mararaba division</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of deploying sufficient police to the division. Lack of recruitment of security personnel by Police Service Commission and Ministry of Police Affairs 	<p>The LGA Chairperson through the divisional police officer should deploy sufficient police officers from the State Police Headquarters to the Division.</p> <p>Police Service Commission and the Ministry of Police Affairs should employ police officers from time to time for effective security services.</p>	<p>Traditional leaders, Councillor and LGA Chairperson should lobby Adamawa State Police Commissioner to deploy sufficient police officers to the Mararaba division for effective security services in the affected area.</p> <p>The LGA Chairperson and the State Governor through the State and National Assembly should lobby the Police Service Commission and the Ministry of Police Affairs to recruit more police officers.</p>
<p>Clashes between farmers and herdsmen in Kwarhi, Mbawa, Milendi and Gau-Musa</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of grazing land in the affected communities Lack of ranches for herders in the affected communities Burning of farmland and bush after harvest by farmers in the affected communities Corruption by traditional leaders through collecting bribes from the herdsmen 	<p>Traditional leaders and the State Ministry of Land and Survey should provide grazing for herdsmen in the affected communities</p> <p>Ministry of Land and Survey in collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock and Aquaculture Development should provide ranches for herdsmen.</p> <p>Farmers should avoid burning bush of farmland after harvesting their farm product in the affected communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional leaders should avoid collecting bribes from the herdsmen Traditional leaders should avoid the selling of cattle route 	<p>Traditional leaders through the State Assembly should lobby the Ministry of Land and Survey to provide grazing land in the affected communities</p> <p>Miyeti Allah Cattle Rearer Association through the Ministry of Livestock and Aquaculture Development should lobby the Ministry of Land and survey to provide ranches for herdsmen in the affected communities.</p> <p>Traditional and religious leaders should sensitise the farmers and the herdsmen about the effect of bush burning in the affected communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community through their Councillor and Chairperson should sensitise the traditional leaders to avoid collecting bribes from the herdsmen Community leaders should report any case of corruption to EFCC, ICPC and Code of Conduct Bureau for appropriate punishment of any traditional leader that is guilty of corruption.

PROBLEMS (SECURITY)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>High rate of theft: Mararaba Bakin-Rigiya, Kwarhi, Kwagwang, Sabon-layi and Bakin-Tasha.</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment in the affected communities 	<p>Ministry Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Productivity should create job opportunities for the teeming youths.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community leaders and the LGA Chairperson should lobby the Ministry of Labour and Productivity for more job opportunities in the community. Community leaders should encourage youths to engage in agriculture and skills acquisition instead of depending on the government for employment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of good parental training in the affected communities 	<p>Parents should train their children to be self-reliant.</p>	<p>Parents should engage their children in whatever good job they are doing in other to make them productive in their community</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad peer groups among youths 	<p>Parents should work hard to ensure that their children do not have bad peers.</p>	<p>Parents should observe and monitor the friends their children keep</p>

SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR



We identified high rate of drug abuse as one of the major problems faced by the people of Kwarhi ward due to lack of employment among the youths, the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and the State Ministry of Labour and Productivity should create job opportunities for the teeming youths in Kwarhi ward. To achieve this, the community leaders should lobby NDE and the State Ministry of Labour and Productivity through the State House of Assembly to create job opportunities in Kwarhi ward

PROBLEMS (SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
High rate of drugs abuse: Kwarhi ward		
Due to:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment among the youths in the ward 	National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and the State Ministry of Labour and Productivity should create job opportunities in Kwarhi ward.	WPSC should lobby NDE and the State Ministry of Labour through their member at the State House of Assembly to create job opportunities in Kwarhi ward.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of parental upbringing in the ward 	Parents should bring up and guide their children in a Godly manner	Religious leaders should preach on the need for community members to train their children in a Godly manner
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad peer group among youths in the ward 	Parents should watch over their children against bad peer groups in the ward	Parents and religious leaders should collaborate and preach against bad companies in the ward.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of care for orphans and divorcees by the community in the ward 	Community through their leaders should unite themselves and collectively take care of orphans and divorcees in the ward.	WPSC, traditional and religious leaders should sensitise their members on the importance of taking good care of orphans and divorcees by uniting themselves to take care of orphans and the divorcees in the ward.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of livelihood opportunities for majority of the youths in the ward 	Traditional leaders and influential members of the community should provide sources of livelihood for the poor and other vulnerable groups in the ward.	Traditional/religious leaders should solicit funds from influential members of the community to reach out to the poor by giving soft loans to start a business or train the members in skills acquisition to reduce poverty in the ward.

PROBLEMS (SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR)	SOLUTIONS	ACTIVITIES
<p>Cases of rape: Anguwan betso, Anguwan Matakam, Anguwan -Buba, Bakin-kasuwa</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of effective law prosecuting the offenders. Drunkenness Lack of self-control 	The State and Federal assembly should strengthen the laws against rape cases so that culprits are punished.	WPSC, traditional and religious leaders should lobby the lawmakers representing them at State and National assembly to raise motions strengthening laws prosecuting rape offenders.
	Community members should stop engaging in drunkenness.	Religious and traditional leaders in places of worship and town hall meetings should preach against drunkenness in the ward.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members should have self-control over sexual desires Traditional and religious leaders should encourage youthful marriage among the youths of the ward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional and religious leaders should collaborate to sensitise members to have control over their sexual desires Traditional and religious leaders should preach to the members on the need for and importance of youthful marriage as means to discourage rape.
<p>High rate of divorce: Anguwan-betso, Anguwan-Matakam, Bakin-tasha.</p> <p>Due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty among couples in the affected communities Influence from parents in the 	Couples should work hard to earn money to fight poverty and cater for their needs	Couples should seek capital to engage in lawful business to earn money to take care of their basic needs.
	Parents should stop influencing their children to divorce one another in the affected communities	Traditional and religious leaders should preach against unnecessary divorce among couples in the affected communities.



THIS IS HOW WE MONITOR

At the end of the maiden CDP session in Hoshierizum ward, a Ward Project Supervisory Committee (WPSC) comprising 24 representatives from each of the 15 communities within the ward was established. Also appointed by us was a committee Chairperson, Secretary and other ranks as shown in Table 6. Functions of the Ward Project Supervisory Committee (WPSC) include:

- The committee will provide support to their wards and be available to their communities whenever necessary,
- The committee will meet with government agencies and development partners to discuss further modalities on the development within the ward, and
- To report back to their respective community on the progress or otherwise of project activities and update the community on the issues discussed at the various meetings held with development partners

TABLE 6: WARD PROJECT SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE HOSHERIZUM WARD WITH THEIR PORTFOLIOS AND CONTACTS

S/N	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY	PHONE NUMBER	POSITION
1	SUNDAY LUKA	M	KWAKWANG	07030067576	PRO 2
2	GRACE BITRUS	F	KWAKWANG	09020756518	MEMBER
3	JOHN EMMANUEL	M	MILETALATIN	08022462998	MEMBER
4	AISHA HARUNNA	F	GAU-MUSA	08060795924	MEMBER
5	MAMMAN BUBA	M	BAKIN RIJIYA	08031324143	MEMBER
6	TALATU JEREMIAH	F	BAKIN RIJIYA	07038088773	MEMBER
7	ABIGAIL EZEKIEL	F	GASHALA	09030986839	MEMBER
8	SALE HYALGYADA	M	GASHALA	07068506631	PRO 1
9	TANI AMOS	F	KWARHI	09024958540	MEMBER R
10	YUSUF MUSA	M	MARARABA	07083962932	CHAIRPERSON
11	HYALA YUNUSA	M	MILENDI	09061875564	PRO 3
12	MARTHA SHETMA	F	KWAGWANG	08126626552	SECRETARY
13	MUSA IBRAHIM HARUNA	M	MARARABA	08067083512	ASS SECRETARY
14	JULIE THOMAS	F	MILETALATIN	09073552937	MEMBER

15	ALFRED SALE	M	GASHALA	09060635047	MEMBER
16	AKWAI ELIJAH	M	KWARHI	09037322345	MEMBER
17	ALPHAEUS ISHAYA	M	MARARABA	08080451564	MEMBER
18	GLORIAH SAMSON	F	KWARHI	07015261064	MEMBER
19	ELSIN BALA	F	PILEFU		MEMBER
20	ISHAKU ADAMU	M	MILENDI	07060808705	PRO 2
21	FATIMA MOHAMMED	F	MILENDI	09138911700	MEMBER
22	HUSSAINI SAIDU	M	NAIWA	08066460346	MEMBER
23	DANIEL CLERK POGU	M	ANGUWAN HEAD QUARTERS		MEMBER
24	HOPE YOHANNA	F	MARARABA		PRO 3
25	HANNATU YUNANA	F	KWARHI	07015523513	MEMBER
26	SALAMATU ABDULLAHI	F	MARARABA	08062077372	VICE- CHAIRPERSON



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APPENDIX

