



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Humbutudi Ward,
Maiha Local Government

2018-2023



This publication has been produced with the financial support of the European Union and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the GIZ and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union or the BMZ.

Published by:
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Responsible:
Felix Sarrazin
Head of Programme
Strengthening Resilience in North-East Nigeria
P.O Box 5374, Area 10, Garki
Abuja, Nigeria
M +234 805 529 9996
E giz-nigeria@giz.de

Design and Typesetting:
Amina Gimba, Abuja, Nigeria

Photographs:
© GIZ
© Amina Gimba



European Union



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Clear View Integrity
Foundation (CVIF)



Grace & Hope Youth
Foundation (GHYF)

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Our Vision | 4 |
| Message From The Councilor | 5 |
| Message From The District Head | 5 |
| Message From The Village Head | 6 |
| About This Ward Development Plan | 7 |
| Executive Summary | 9 |
| This Is Our Ward | 11 |
| Our View On Development | 14 |
| Our priorities: Problems, Solutions and Activities | 15 |
| This Is How We Follow Up | 30 |
| Acknowledgements | 31 |

OUR VISION

We envision a united Humbutudi Ward fully developed with social and economic development such as effective and efficient communication, good road networks across the whole ward, improved health care delivery system with fully equipped schools capable of producing students that are knowledgeable, disciplined and full of wisdom. A Humbutudi that is industrialized with employment for youth and citizens living in peace and harmony with one another.



MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCILLOR



Hon. Timothy Yohanna
(Councillor Humbutudi Aug.
2016 - Aug. 2018)

It is with great pride that I present the first ever Humbutudi Ward Development Plan. This plan was developed with the people from different communities in the ward. They worked hard and united in order to improve the development.

Growing up in Humbutudi, I remember playing peacefully with my mates and going to the creek for fishing. But the insurgency brought pain and grief to our communities. We had to leave our property and banned the villages. It made us poor. I am grateful to God

for the opportunity to witness the process that brings us together collectively as a community discussing the issues affecting us as a community and to make decisions as a unit. The Community Development Process made us hard working people for the development of our ward.

My message to the people of the ward and future generations is: We are all stakeholders of our development, let's work together to make it better!

MESSAGE FROM THE DISTRICT HEAD



Alh. Adamu Abubakar
(District Head Vokuna Pakka since 2004)

Humbutudi is one of the five districts in Maiha with 85% of the population being farmers. I was born into royalty and took over the position of district head after the death of my father.

I am happy to have been a part of the process leading up to this plan. During the process I have learnt that though the opinion, interest

and the expectations of the people differ within the communities, that it is only possible to have a responsive development if we come together as a people to take these decisions.



ABOUT THIS WARD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Maiha LGA is one of the 7 Local Government Areas of Adamawa State that suffered the Boko/Haram menace in 2014. Apart from destruction of physical infrastructures such as schools, water points, health centers etc. in the local government, people were killed and displaced just as many fled to safety. The physical and psychological trauma of the Boko Haram menace required concerted efforts for the victims' full recovery.

Against this background, the Local Government and the Traditional Leaders of Maiha LGA have put the reconstruction and long-term development based on the 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 at bringing together various community actors, vulnerable groups, women and men of different ages and socio-economic background 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 analyze their livelihoods, including problems, causes, strategies and potentials that could help in solving them. 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 center of all the efforts.

While stakeholder sensitization, ward analysis and community mobilization played a crucial



GROUP OF FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

role in the CDP process, the Community Development Planning Session itself was the heart of the process. This 4-day session is akin to the village/town meetings where members of the community come together to discuss issues that affect their development and plan activities to overcome those development gaps. The major objectives of the CDP Session are:

- 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 session was facilitated by the Governance Component of GIZ's Resilience Programme and their Civil Society Organisation (CSO) partner; Clear View Integrity Foundation (CVIF), together with other members of the CDP team such as state/local government officials as well as traditional leaders who supported and guided the process .

The tangible result of the Humbutundi CDP process and especially the CDP Session is this Ward Development Report. The report and its content was validated through the representatives of Humbutudi ward.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Humbutudi Community Development Planning (CDP) sessions took place on the 19th -22nd June, 2018 at Humbutudi Primary School premises of the ward headquarter. Participants arrived early and motivated and the session started with reflection on the term development as understood by the participants.

In Humbutudi, we view development in terms of positive change from an undesirable condition of living to a better condition; that is a step by step process and progress over an existing condition which may be gradual but positive in the transformation of attitude and skills manifested by general improvement in the livelihood of the community.

Our stakeholders include the political, traditional and religious leaders, Crops/Livestock farmers, civil servants, Security Forces, transporters, Business men and women as well as Artisans, craftsmen and women, etc.

Our values are respect for elders and our leaders, hospitality and helping each other. We however hope to improve on gender equity, unity, peaceful coexistence, hard work and non-discrimination across religious divide as additional values we so much desire.

Our resources include abundant arable farm land for cultivation of a variety of crops such as Guinea Corn, Maize, Cassava, yam etc. as well as raising livestock, in addition to sizeable variety of economic trees such as Delep Palm, Mahogany, Locust Bean trees, Shea-Butter and Tamarind etc. other available natural and economic resources includes Rocks for gravel at Lugdira, Plaster Sand at Zivi, Clay soil at Mbalagi. Some of our functioning infrastructure includes the Hospital (Primary Health Centre) at Humbutudi, Lubum; Primary and Secondary Schools at Humbutudi, and a number of functional Boreholes in Humbutudi, Lugdira etc.



**MARKETPLACE
PRESENTATION**

Our challenges among the major limitations we face in Humbutudi ward are poor access roads to many sub-villages from the ward headquarter, insufficient sources of portable drinking water with many villages drinking water from the same source with animals. The buildings of our schools and Primary Health Centres are dilapidated, grossly understaffed and ill-equipped in terms of working materials, teaching aids, class room furniture etc. We are also limited by poor communication due to inadequate or lack of provision of telecommunication infrastructure by network providers.



HUMBUTUDI AT A GLANCE

- Humbutudi is a ward under Vokna/Pakka district with four villages namely, Mbalagi, Lugdira, Kilange and Humbutudi. Each village is made up of communities;
- The major languages spoken in the ward are: Nzanyi, Fulfulde and Hausa;
- The ward has Political, Traditional and Religious leaders as well as civil Servants, the Security Forces, Farmers etc. as stakeholders;
- Abundant arable farmland, a lot different variety of economic trees, Clay, Rocks for gravel, Plaster Sand as well as Primary Health Centres and Secondary Schools as among some of the resources found in Humbutudi Ward;
- Some communities such as Gashiga, Barkeje and Yaga etc., share the same source of drinking water with animals with attendant health risk like typhoid, cholera etc.;
- The community's first priority for development is in the Water and Sanitation sector;

THIS IS OUR WARD*

Humbutudi is one of the ten wards of Maiha Local Government Area, located north of the Local Government Headquarter, Maiha own. It is under Vokuna/Pakka district comprising four Villages: Mbalagi, Lugdira, Kilange and Humbutudi. The ward headquarter Humbutudi village has facilities like a tarred road from Mubi that runs through the village, is connected to source of power supply, has a cottage hospital, a secondary and primary school. The languages spoken within the ward are Nzanyi, Fulfulde and Hausa. There are two (2) religions practiced in the ward, they are christianity and Islam. The main occupation of the people of Humbutudi ward is farming and raising livestock while there are also transporters, civil servants, health workers, teachers as well as petty traders. Like other places within the local government, the ward is still far behind in matters of development with core challenges of illiteracy, lack of transparency by the politicians and government officials, Farmer/ Herdsmen conflict, poverty and general low standard of living plaguing the Ward.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The ward headquarter is 12 kilometers away from the local government headquarters, it is an estimated three (3) hours walking time, forty (40) minutes driving time and one (1) hour KEKENAPEP time.

Hon Timothy Yohanna is the elected councillor of the ward. He was elected under All Progressives Congress (APC) in the year 2016, his phone number is 09030306308. The ward is under a traditional district called Vokna Pakka headed by a district head in person of Alh. Adamu Abubakar resident in Jiba and his phone number is 08034777219.

Under the district head are some village heads called Ardos, they are: Ardo chibado Hayatu, Ardo thomas Dapti and many Jauros (ward heads) that have lesser authorities than the Village heads.

Ethnic groups in the wards are Nzanji, Fulani, Mijilu, Kapsiki, Kilba, Margi, Higgi, Kanuri

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Humbutudi has about 21,986 people categorised in age groups as it is shown in the table below, it also has a population of 461 disabled persons.

INFORMATION FROM THE WARD ANALYSIS

| Population (Excluding IDPs) | Children 0 – 14 yrs | | Youth 15 - 24 yrs | | Youth 25 - 35 yrs | | Adults 35 - 59 yrs | | Adults 60+ yrs | | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------|-----|--------------|
| | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | |
| | 4,667 | 3,217 | 2,690 | 2,035 | 1,725 | 1,822 | 2,150 | 1,970 | 910 | 800 | |

| Households | Number of Households | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|
| | HoHH: F | HoHH: M | TOTAL |
| | 688 | 3522 | 4210 |

| Population with disability | F | M | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | 242 | 219 | 461 |

| Number of Child Headed HH | F | M | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | 276 | 510 | 786 |

* The following information was collected through the ward analysis which is an integral part of the CDP process. The information gathered in this exercise helped to better understand the ward but does not make any claim to be accurate or complete.

SUMMARY OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

In Humbutudi ward the most popular economic activities are cat fish farming & farming crops like ground nuts, guinea corn, maize, rice, millet, potatoes, water melon, vegetables, beniseeds, sugar cane etc. The people of Humbutudi also rear animals like cows, goats, and sheep also they engage in poultry farming amongst others. All these business are done both for consumption and commercial purposes.

Economic activities or employment commonly practiced by women are: Petty business like frying of beans cake, shoe making, hawking of ground nuts, local milling of ground nuts oil, retails business like provisions shops for household items constitute the economic activities engaged in by men in Humbutudi ward. There are no whole sales. On the other hand men engage in Tailoring, knitting, weaving and farming, carpentry, tailoring, mechanic and also farming.

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

The most vulnerable persons in Humbutudi ward earn an average of ₦200 daily, while the middle class families earn ₦400 daily and the well to do families earn up to ₦600 daily, these goes up in this squence, monthly and annually.

OUR VALUES

Our values are respect for elders and our leaders, hospitality to visitors, communal labour, cleanliness, mutual visitation to relations, friends, hard work, right to discipline a child irrespective of the parental relationship (A child belongs to all); loving and assisting one another, traditional conflict resolution, women are often shy, unity & peace across religion and tribes, patience & hard work , care for widows, orphans and the elderly, equity across gender including the disabled, humility, our culture and language, high moral and religious values.

OUR STRENGTH

Our strength lies in our natural, economic & social resources available in the Ward, they are;

| Natural Resources | Location |
|---|---------------------------|
| Arable farm land | All over Humbutudi Ward |
| Clay soil for pottery | Mbalagi |
| Sand for Moulding blocks | Ngaiwa, Kilange |
| Plaster Sand | Zivi , Lugdira ,Humbutudi |
| Rocks for gravel | Lugdira |
| Burrow pit for laterite soil | Sabon Layi |
| Sedimentary rocks | Dalehi , Kwalavaya |
| Economic Trees e.g. Mango, Dates palm etc | All over Humbutudi ward |

| Social & Economic Resources | Location |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Secondary Schools | Humbutudi , Mbalagi |
| Primary School | Humbutudi, Mbalagi ,Murkulci ,Pariyel, Lubum, Kilange, lugdura boys, lugdura girls, kapule |
| Primary Health Centres/Dispensaries | Humbutudi, Lubum, Kapule , Mbalagi , Kilange, lugdura |
| Market | Wuro Ndafe, Humbutudi , Kapule , Nasarawo |

Water Resources - Boreholes

| Location | Condition |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Humbutudi | 5 functional and 6 non-functional |
| Kwalavaya | 1 functional and 2 non functional |
| Dalehi | 14 functional and 4 non functional |
| Mamzari | 1 functionWal |
| Kapule | 1 non functional |
| Kilange | 1 functional |
| Balagi | 1 functional and 1 non functional |
| Barkeji | 1 functional |
| Lugdura ndir | 1 functional and 5 non functional |
| Fulberi mbalagi | 1 functional |
| Lubum | 1 functional and 1non functional |

Water Wells (Dug –in Wells)

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Humbutudi, Kwalavaya, Dalehi, Lugdira | =2 , =2 , =2, =2 |
| Lubum, Gashiga | =1 =1 |
| Modi-nyiwa, Wuro-Ardo, Barkeje, Mazari | =1 , =1, =1 , =1 |

OUR WEAKNESSES

Our weaknesses are revealed in the challenges we face in our ward and our inability to decisively solve these problems, for example; Greed and Corruption, Absence of defined roles between the traditional and political leaders, Sentiments of tribalism

and religion, Inadequate farm inputs and implements, Chronic unemployment, Insecurity, Disunity, Ignorance and high rate of illiteracy, Lack of transparency on the part of our leaders, Farmer/Herdsman conflict and lack of basic social amenities.

OUR VIEW ON DEVELOPMENT

To us in Humbutudi development is having modern social amenities and physical projects that impact positively in improving the living standards of the people in the ward. It is a process of advancing from one level to another in an attempt to improve the quality of life. This would only be possible if every stakeholder played their role in fighting the challenges we face as a community.

Our stakeholders for development are Political and Traditional leaders, civil servants, teachers and wealthy business men and farmers, tradesmen, vigilantes, religious leaders, artisans, the disabled, youths, tradi-medical Practitioners (Herbalist), old men and women etc, therefore all the people of Humbutudi ward are stakeholders. In line with this, we came together as stakeholders and engaged in dialogue and identified our development gaps and suggested solutions.

Our Roles and Responsibilities as Stakeholders include; Policy design and Decision making, Legislation and enacting laws, Conflict resolution /Mediation; Protection of lives and properties, Enforcing laws and punishing offenders, Mobilization /Sensitization of citizens, Implementing government Policies, Food crops /Livestock production, Education of children, prayers and preaching good moral and religious values, Buying and selling (General commerce), Transportation of goods and Services as well as passengers, Weaving, production of local implements, car repair, moulding of blocks, Brick layers and labourers, treating ailments like borne fractures and providing help for child bearing during labour as traditional birth attendants etc.



**PRIORITY VOTING
IN PLENARY**

OUR PRIORITIES: PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

To better understand our development needs, we collected, discussed and prioritised the problems in the ward that need our urgent attention.

The tables below show the prioritization of problem sectors that came out of our voting process which was conducted first in different gender and age groups and then in the plenary of the CDP Session.

A) VOTING IN GROUPS

| | Female 15-30 yrs | Female 30-44 yrs | Female 45 yrs > | Male 15-30 yrs | Male 31-40 yrs | Male 41-50 yrs | Male 51 yrs > |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Water and Sanitation | 24 votes | 21 votes | 18 votes | 17 votes | 31 votes | 27 votes | 50 votes |
| Health | 4 votes | 9 votes | 7 votes | 3 votes | 1 vote | 1 vote | 11 votes |
| Agriculture | 0 votes | 2 votes | 10 votes | 12 votes | 2 votes | 3 votes | 10 votes |
| Education | 6 votes | 0 votes | 4 votes | 0 votes | 4 votes | 13 votes | 5 votes |
| Economy | 4 votes | 1 votes | 1 vote | 0 votes | 1 votes | 2 votes | 3 votes |
| Security | 2 votes | 0 votes | 0 votes | 1 vote | 2 votes | 0 votes | 2 votes |
| Physical Infrastructure | 1 vote | 0 votes | 3 votes | 1 vote | 8 votes | 5 votes | 2 votes |
| Social Protection | 1 vote | 0 votes | 0 votes | 1 vote | 0 votes | 0 votes | 1 vote |

B) VOTING IN PLENARY

| Sector | Votes | Rank |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| Water and Sanitation | 213 | 1st |
| Education | 33 | 2nd |
| Health | 23 | 3rd |
| Agriculture | 23 | 3rd |
| Physical Infrastructure | 14 | 5th |
| Economy | 11 | 6th |
| Security | 01 | 7th |
| Social Protection | 0 | 8th |

Following the prioritization of our most pressing problems and needs, we sat together and analysed the causes of these problems. And we didn't stop here: out of the causes, we were able to identify possible solutions to these problems and proposed activities, how to tackle the difficulties. Our recommendations address us as private community members, but also our leaders and political institutions.

In the tables below, you find a summary of our discussion.

*

Every participant got 3 stones and was free to distribute these stones on the identified problems within their respective sector in order to emphasize the person prioritization.

WATER AND SANITATION



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|--|---|--|
| Inadequate sources of drinking water Major causes identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of Boreholes • Insufficient number of wells | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill Boreholes in Mudurusa, Kapule, Murkunchi, Gashiga, Mudurve, Pariyel, Yaga, Ardo Beto, Kesure Kilangi, Kwacidi, Wuro Joda, Muzuggwame • Repair bore holes in Humbutudi, Kwalavaya, Kapule, Lugdura Ndir, Dalihi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community to mobilise and contribute money and also seek assistance from wealthy and influential community members to drill boreholes in the ward • Stakeholders from Community to request from the government appropriate water projects to solve this problem • Individual community members can dig for themselves wells as source of water |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dig more wells | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual community members should dig for themselves wells as source of water |
| Prevalence of water borne diseases like typhoid, cholera etc. Major causes identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitary conditions around sources of drinking water • Drinking unclean water from streams, Ponds etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use water from a clean source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members should seek assistance from health personnel and organise sensitization workshop on simple hygienic practices, practice of boiling water obtained from unclean sources before usage • Community members should mobilise and embark on periodical sanitation exercise |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitise environment around sources of drinking water • Avoid using unclean water | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boil water before using | |

EDUCATION SECTOR

| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|---|---|
| High level of illiteracy in the ward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor school attendance Few schools available Lack of adult literacy classes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve on School attendance Establish more secondary schools in pariyel, kilange, kapule, murkunchi, lugdura, lubum Introduce and conduct regular literacy classes in the ward | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members should enrol their kids in school and enforce attendance Government /PTA and Community stakeholders should request the more schools from the government Community stakeholders such as the primary and Secondary School teachers in the ward can organise regular adult literacy classes for those interested |
| Inadequate Classrooms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of class rooms are not enough for the currently enrolled students Damaged /dilapidated class rooms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct more class rooms in the following schools: humbutudi secondary school, balagi secondary school and the following primary schools: humbutudi, balagi, pariyel, kilange, kapule, murkunchi, lugdura (boys and girls) and lubum <p>Renovate damaged class rooms at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> humbutudi secondary school (2) balagi secondary school (2) humbutudi primary school (6) balagi primary school (6) pariya (4) kapule (1) murkunchi (3) lubum (2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTA should request for more classrooms Government should built more classrooms PTA/Community should contribute towards renovating the classrooms Government should renovate the classrooms |



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|---|--|
| Delayed salary payment for teachers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shortage of funds• Corruption• Absence of political will power | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide more funds for payment of salaries• Stop corruption at all levels• Elect credible political leaders with excellent vision for education | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government at all levels should provide the funds needed to pay staff• Government and Community members at all levels and in all places should stop corrupt practices• Community members of Humbutudi ward |
| Insufficient number of qualified teachers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-recruitment of qualified teachers• Poor teachers condition of service | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recruit more qualified teachers in all fields of study• Improve teacher's salary/condition of service | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government at all levels (Local, State and Federal) should recruit more qualified teachers• Government at all levels (Local, State and Federal) should improve the conditions of service of teachers |
| Lack of Libraries <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Libraries not established in schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish libraries and provide books in all the schools in Humbutudi | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government at all levels should build libraries for schools under their control and provide them with books |

HEALTH SECTOR



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|--|---|--|
| Insufficient Health Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few Health Centres constructed in the ward | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and repair health facilities at Lugdura, Kilange, Humbutudi, Balagi, Lubum, Kapule | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should request from the government the rehabilitation and construction of more health centres in Humbutudi ward Community members should mobilise and see what they can do in terms of rehabilitation and repairs at the clinics |
| Insufficient number of qualified medical personnel in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are few available qualified medical personnel Access roads to some of the remote areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit/Employ more medical personnel Conduct periodical training for medical workers/Personnel for capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Stakeholders (CS) should draw government attention to post more qualified medical personnel to Humbutudi ward Community to mobilise and sponsor students to read health related courses in colleges of health, nursing schools and other medical institutions Community to mobilise and repair access roads to health facilities |
| Inadequate Drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs not supplied to PHCs Corruption /Bureaucracy by Health workers Lack of storage facilities for certain category of drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure regular supply of drugs to PHCs Stop corruption/Bureaucracy Provide storage facilities (such as deep freezers) for all drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Stakeholders should request from the Government regular supply of drugs Community Stakeholders can request from the Government to provide certain special storage facilities to Primary Health Care centres Community should mobilise and provide source of power to their health centres e.g. generators |



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|--|--|--|
| Child /Maternal mortality <ul style="list-style-type: none">Poor/lack of ante-natal cultureDelayed search for medical attentionUsing untrained traditional birth attendants | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Pregnant women should always go for ante-natalSeek medical attention on timeAvoid using untrained traditional birth attendants | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Stakeholders should embark on sensitization on the need to seek prompt medical attention by expectant mothers, encourage ante-natal and post-natal practices as well as discourage using untrained traditional birth attendants in the ward. |
| Prevalence of common diseases like Malaria, typhoid and Cholera in the ward <ul style="list-style-type: none">Poor sanitary conditionsUsing water from unclean sourcesInadequate Health CentresInsufficient number of qualified medical personnelIncidents of self-medication | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure regular sanitationUse water from clean sourcesConstruct more Health CentresRecruit more qualified medical workersAvoid /Minimise incidents of self-medication | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community members are to observe simple hygienic practicesAlways source water from clean environment and boil before userequest the Government to construct more PHCs in Humbutudi wardGovernment should recruit /train more medical personnelCommunity stakeholders who are health worker should embark on mobilisation and sensitization of the entire ward on the effects and dangers of self-medication as well as promote the need for sanitation and using water from clean sources. |
| Inadequate Hospital Equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hospital equipment not suppliedPoor/Lack of maintenance of existing hospital equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Supply more hospital equipment to PHCsEffect repairs /Maintenance of exiting hospital equipment in the PHCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Stakeholders should request for the supply of more Hospital Equipment from the governmentCommunity Stakeholders should monitor the use and care for the existing hospital equipment and encourage reporting in case of damage for prompt repairs |

AGRICULTURE



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|---|---|
| Inadequate farm inputs such as fertiliser / agrochemicals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular/short supply of the inputs Hoarding by middle men Diversion of inputs by government officials High cost of inputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure regular supply of agro-inputs Enforce strict laws against hoarding Stop diversion of agro-inputs Subsidise agro-input | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should ensure regular supply of agro- inputs Government should enforce laws against hoarding Government should stop officials from diversion of inputs Government should subsidise farm inputs and make it available to farmers at all times. |
| Inadequate grazing reserves for cattle grazing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing reserves not demarcated Encroachment by farmers on grazing reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcate grazing reserves in the ward Farmers should stop encroaching on grazing reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should ensure clear demarcation of grazing reserves Farmers in the community should avoid encroaching on grazing reserves |
| Deforestation/Desertification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate felling of trees Over grazing and farming activities Excessive use of harmful agro-chemicals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid indiscriminate felling of trees and plant more trees Avoid overgrazing on lands Avoid excessive use of agro-chemicals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the Humbutudi Community should plant more trees Sensitise herdsmen to avoid overgrazing of the fields Government should regulate use of agro-chemicals and community members should be sensitised on harmful effects of excessive use of agrochemicals |



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|--|--|
| Soil Erosion <ul style="list-style-type: none">Excessive use of farm machineriesOver grazingLack of drainages | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoid repeated use of heavy farm machineries on the same farmAvoid overgrazingProvide local water outlets in the farm | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Members/Farmers should use a combination of both farm machineries and other land friendly methods in farmingCommunity members/farmers should encourage rotational grazingCommunity members /Farmers should construct local water outlets |
| Inadequate farm machineries <ul style="list-style-type: none">Farm machineries are very costlyFarm machineries hard to maintainScarce spare parts of farm machineriesLow supply of farm machineries by government | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Subsidise price of farm machineriesUse qualified operators of farm machineriesBuy original spare parts from reputable dealersSupply more farm machineries | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Government should subsidise prices of farm machineriesFarmers should use qualified operators of farm machineries to minimise damagesUse original spare parts as owners of farm machineriesGovernment should supply more number of farm machineries across the whole ward of Humbutudi |
| Poor Soil fertility <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of using fertiliser /organic manureSoil degradation due to poor cropping/ farming systemOver application of agrochemical and inorganic fertiliser | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use recommended fertiliserPractice recommended cropping/farming systems like crop rotation etc.Apply recommended dosage of agro-chemicals and fertilisers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community members /Farmers use organic fertilisersCommunity members /Farmers should practice crop rotationCommunity members /Farmers carefully apply chemicals and fertilisers |
| Inadequate cattle routes <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cattle route not sufficiently demarcated | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Demarcate more cattle routes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Government, traditional rulers , farmers and herdsmen |

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|--|--|
| Poor access roads Main causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access roads not constructed Roads not maintained Insufficient number of culverts/bridges Roads damaged by erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct access roads from Humbutudi to: Nassarawa Balagi, Kapule, Lugdura, Mudurusa, Barkeji, Pariye and Basulum Embark on periodical communal labour for the maintenance of roads Construct culverts between: mudurusa and mamzari, kalinge and pariyel, Construct bridges between: humbutudi & kilange, humbutudi & dalihe, barkeji & nassarawo balagi, nassarawo & dilachira, lugdura & pegin, pariyel & lubam | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members should mobilise and contribute and also seek assistance from wealthy community members and construct town halls for their villages in Humbutudi ward |
| Lack of Town-hall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town-hall not constructed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct town halls in all the villages in Humbutudi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Stakeholder (CS) e.g. PTA should renovate affected school buildings Community should request the Government to renovate schools and Hospital structures |
| Dilapidated school/Hospital buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor maintenance of school/hospital structures School/Hospital structures in need of renovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect maintenance of school/Hospital buildings/structures Renovate school/Hospital buildings or structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Stakeholders should request from the Government regular supply of drugs Community Stakeholders can request from the Government to provide certain special storage facilities to Primary Health Care centres. Community should mobilise and provide source of power to their health centres e.g. generators. |



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|--|--|--|
| Poor communication <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of network providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Attract network providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Stakeholders should request the network providers through the government to provide network in the community for improved communication |
| Uncompleted Electricity project <ul style="list-style-type: none">Contractor not mobilised to siteCorruption by both government officials/ contractors | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Mobilise contractors to siteStop corruption | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Stakeholders should request the government to mobilise contractors back to siteGovernment should enforce strict laws against corruption |
| Lack of Dams for dry season farming, fishing and as source of water for livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none">Dam not constructed | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Construct dam in Kilange | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community should request from the government through their stakeholders for the construction of earth dams. |

ECONOMY SECTOR



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|--|--|
| Unemployment /Poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor economic situation Lack of relevant skills Laziness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved economic situation Acquire skills for better job placements Stop laziness and be active | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should improve the economy and provide employments Community members should learn trades, have a profession by acquiring skills in different fields to avoid idleness and lack of what to do Members (especially youth) should stop being lazy by wasting away on idle past time and be proactive |
| Lack of modern market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low volume of commerce Market not constructed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage increased commercial activities Construct a standard modern market at Zhivi in Humbutudi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More members of the Community to embark on commerce by trading in goods and services in commercial quantities Community can construct a modern market with assistance from government |
| Lack of a viable profession/Trade skill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills /trade not acquired or learned | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire trading skills or learn professions like carpentry, tailoring etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual community members especially youth should learn trade and improve their skills |

SECURITY SECTOR



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|--|--|
| Rampant theft and robberies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Poverty • Limited number of security personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employment • Improve the economy ,acquire skills and find viable trade/work to do and avoid been idle • Increase number of security personnel e.g. Police etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should provide employment to Youths especially • Government should take steps towards improving the economy and community members should try to acquire skills • Government should recruit more security personnel |
| Incidents of kidnappings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of security personnel • Poor working equipment of the security • Poverty/Unemployment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit more security personnel • Provide better working equipment for the security • Provide employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should recruit more security personnel • Government should provide better working equipment for the security staff • Government should improve the economy and provide jobs • Community members should endeavour to acquire skills and engage in trade |
| Boundary disputes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clear borders /Trespassing • Dispute over resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure clear demarcation of borders • Resolve disputes on resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should ensure a clear demarcation of borders • Communities should try and settle issues relating to resources amicably |
| Farmers /Herdsman conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on farm lands • Farming on cattle routes • Inadequate cattle routes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid encroachment on farm • Avoid farming on cattle route • Establish more cattle routes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers in the respective communities and herdsman should be conscious of passing their limits • Farmers should avoid growing crops on cattle routes • Government should establish more cattle routes |

SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|--|--|
| Corruption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greed • Poor condition of service of workers • Lack of severe sanction on corrupt practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop being greedy • Improve conditions of service • Enforces rule/regulations on corruption and punish offenders severely • Elect honest credible leaders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members should stop being greedy and endeavour to elect honest and credible leaders • Government at all levels should improve conditions of service of workers and also enforce rules/regulations on corruption and punish offenders severely |
| Religious discrimination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorance • Hate preaching/indoctrination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire knowledge and be well informed • Avoid hate preaching and wrong indoctrination of followers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of community should embrace education • Pastors /Imams (Religious leaders) should avoid hate preaching and preach love and reconciliation in the community |
| Tribalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorance /illiteracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire knowledge and be well informed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities should sensitise their members on the dangers of ignorance and illiteracy and encourage them to seek education |
| Substance abuse (Drug abuse) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idleness, bad associations • Unemployment • Indiscriminate sales of drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid bad company • Provide employment • Regulate sales of illicit drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities should sensitise their members on the dangers of idleness and drug abuse • Government at all levels should regulate sale and use of drugs. |
| Incidents of Rape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawking by young girls • Indecent dressing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage young girls from hawking • Stop dressing indecently | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders should discourage hawking by young girls as well as indecent dressing in the society |



| PROBLEMS & CAUSES | SOLUTIONS | ACTION POINT |
|---|--|--|
| High incidents of divorce <ul style="list-style-type: none">Forced marriagesUnder aged marriagesPoverty/unemployment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoid forced marriagesAvoid underage marriagesUnemployment and idleness | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Government should legislate and enforce rules against under aged and forced marriages.Communities should sensitise their members on the dangers of under aged and forced marriages in the society.Find employment/useful trade to do |
| Hawking by young girls <ul style="list-style-type: none">PovertyInability to enrol children in schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Find employment /tradeEnrol children in schools instead of hawking on the streets | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community members should be encouraged to send their children to school. |
| Dispute over farm lands <ul style="list-style-type: none">Incidents of trespassing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Stop trespassing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Members of the community should find alternative means of settling disputes rather than resorting to open conflict. |



**PARTICIPANTS LISTENING TO THE
MARKETPLACE PRESENTATION**



PLENARY VOTING



**MARKETPLACE
PRESENTATION**

THIS IS HOW WE FOLLOW UP

At the end of the first ever CDP session in Humbutudi, a follow up Committee comprising five (5) representatives from each of the four village units within the ward Mbalagi, Kilange, Lugdira and Humbutudi was established. Functions of the Follow up Committee include;

- The committee will meet with development partners & government agencies to discuss further modalities on the development within the ward

- To report back to their respective community's/villages on the progress or otherwise of project activities and also updating the community on the issues discussed at the various meetings held with development partners
- There will be a feed-back mechanism to development partners by bringing the views/perception of their respective villages on the matters arising

BELOW ARE NAMES OF THE FOLLOW UP COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN HUMBUTUDI WARD

| NAME | VILLAGE /COMMUNITY | PHONE NUMBER |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ya'uba . A. Isa | Mbalagi | 08027993993 |
| 2. Usman Musa | Mbalagi | 08123408903 |
| 3. Haziya Mohammed | Mbalagi | 08147713477 |
| 4. Maimuna Musa | Mbalagi | 09023984176 |
| 5. Bulus Juro | Mbalagi | 07065689645 |
| 6. Joseph Yohanna | Lugdira | 09036071752 |
| 7. Titus Yardi | Lugdira | 08108508616 |
| 8. Hamidu Abbas | Lugdira | 07066384221 |
| 9. Sakti Simon | Lugdira | 09034349996 |
| 10. Eunice Ayuba | Lugdira | 08149644973 |
| 11. Adamu Bukar | Kilange | 0812368812 |
| 12. Abdullahi Bello | Kilange | 08025219774 |
| 13. Tafisu Dauda | Kilange | 08123885708 |
| 14. Da'pete Abdu | Kilange | 0812460899 |
| 15. Alim Hayatu | Kilange | 09025146209 |
| 16. Anthony Timbella | Humbutudi | 09031263614 |
| 17. Godiya Emmanuel | Humbutudi | 09033348112 |
| 18. Aishatu A. Manga | Humbutudi | 07033908647 |
| 19. Babangida Isa | Humbutudi | 08162469279 |
| 20. Ayuba Amos | Humbutudi | 08142921171 |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CDP Process in Maiha LGA and the compilation of this Plan would not have been possible without the support of the CDP Team Maiha and the facilitators from Maiha Local Government (in alphabetic order):

Abdullahi Bell (Rep. Civil Defence), Abdullahi Yahaya (Director School Service Maiha LGEA), Abdulmumini Salihu (Teacher), Abdulrahaman Suleiman (CDO Maiha LG), Alh. Suleiman Garba (Dev. Area Admin. Sorau), Alhaji Abdullahi Bawuro (Chairman MC), Alhaji Abubakar Adamu (District Head Vokuna Pakka), Alhaji Abubakar Murtala (District Head Belel), Alhaji Dahiru Yerima Hamman (Dev. Area Administrator), Alhaji Halilu Iya Garu (Secretary Maiha LG), Alhaji Idi A. Usman (District Head Maiha Jalingo), Alhaji Shehu Abubakar (District Head Mbila), Alhaji Umaru Mu'azu (District Head Sorau B), Angelina Rowland (Head Teacher), Ardo Abubakar Naimu (Village Head Sorau B), Ardo Ahmadu Abubakar (Village Head Mayo-Nguli), Ardo Buba Jika (Village Head Konkol), Ardo Marfa (Village Head Tambajam), Ardo Muhammadu Iya (Village Head Maiha-Gari), Ardo Musa Buba (Village Head Sorau A), Ardo Musa Bulama Gare (Village Head Manjekin), Ardo Sali Belel (Village Head Belel), Ardo Thoma Humbutudi (Village Head Humbutudi), Ayuba Ibrahim (Asst Director Works Maiha), Bamai Nedamany (N O A Maiha), Dr Idi Ali Pakka (LG Chairman), Godiya Y. Manga (Vice Pricipal), Hajiya Hauwa A. Yunusa (LG Women D/O), Hammadu Halaji (Training Officer Maiha LG), Haruna Ayuba (Planning Officer Maiha LG), Helen B. Salisu (Head Teacher), Hon. Abdullahi A. Mumini (Councilor Maiha-Gari), Hon. Ahmed Bobo (Councilor Tambajam), Hon. Aliyu Gare (Councilor Manjekin), Hon. Bello Sajo (Councilor Pakka), Hon. Dauda Abubakar (Councilor Belel), Hon. Dauda Buba (Councilor Sorau "A"), Hon. Jibrila Garba (Councilor Mayo-Nguli), Hon. Timothy Yohanna (Councilor Humbutudi), Hon.

Yahaya Bindi (Councilor Sorau "B"), Hon. Yauba Iya (Councilor Konkol), Immanuel Isa Lawan (Dev. Area Administrator Pakka), Inuwa Hussaini (Director; Procurement Maiha LG), Ishaku Isa (Asst Information Officer), Jefferson J. Pukuma (Rep. Maiha LG), John Nwedu (DPO Maiha LGA), Madam Justina Ziriga (Rep. Maiha LG), Maryam Mohammed (Chairperson FOMWAN (LG)), Mercy Ishaku (Head Teacher), Muhammadu Ali Pakka (Village Head Pakka), Philemon Enock (Procurement Officer), Rev. Emmanuel Edwin (CAN Chairman), Sadiq Lamaran (Rep. DSS), Sali Yaki Abdullahi (Staff Officer Maiha LG).

Moreover, we would like to thank the CDP Focal Persons from the Adamawa State Ministries for supporting the CDP Process in Maiha LGA (in alphabetical order): Abdulhamid Muktar (Zonal Inspector Mubi), Ahmed Jalo (Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs) Allahdon Kenan (Adamawa State Planning Commission) and Nathan Joshua (Ministry of Information).

We are especially grateful to the teams of GIZ, CVIF and GHYF for supporting and facilitating the development of this plan. We strongly believe that this is the beginning of good things in our Ward and may God bless you all.

