



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Maiha Gari Ward,
Maiha Local Government

2018-2023



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CONTENTS

Our Vision	4
Message From The Councilor	5
Message From The District Head	5
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

To be a community with diverse socio-economic activities that attracts individuals, companies & international entities to invest in our ward. Also to have large number of educated people and a community that is having good water supply, agricultural re-embossment and also free from child abuse, and domestic violence to improve the standard of living of the people of Maiha-Gari ward.



MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCILLOR



Hon. Abdullah A. Mumiwi
(Councillor Maiha Gari,
Aug. 2016 - Aug. 2018)

It is with great pleasure and pride that I present the first ever Maiha Gari Ward Development Plan.

The Community Development Planning process has brought collaboration, team work, dialogue and joint decision making back to our communities and has helped is to formulate a vision for a better future – this is the core substance of this plan.

It is my deepest wish, that future generations can live in peace and unity, benefiting

from progress and harmony in their ward.

After long time of suffering from the consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency during which so many people from different locations came to seek refuge in our ward, it is now time to take the necessary steps, join forces and work together as a community towards a better future.

MESSAGE FROM THE DISTRICT HEAD



Alh. Usman S. Abubakar
(District Head Mbilla since 1993)

Enlightening the leaders and the people about participatory planning, understanding and overcoming our differences and working together for a joint vision – these are the major positive changes the Community Development Process has brought to our community. I am grateful for the opportunity to be part of such an important process that brought us together for joint decision making for a better future.

In my position as District Head for the last 25 years, I have seen the people of Maiha Gari as cooperative

and reliable people with high respect to their culture. The Boko Haram insurgency brought grief to our communities: lives were lost, people displaced and living standards deteriorated. It is our joint responsibility to overcome this difficult time and work for a better future.

I want to thank not only the organizers of the CDP process, but also the people of Tambajam, who actively participated in the process and took the responsibility to work together on a joint vision for development.



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



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) and Grace & Hope Youth Foundation (GHYF), 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 results of the Maiha-Gari CDP process and especially the CDP session is this Ward Development Plan. The Plan and its content was validated by the representatives of the Maiha-Gari Ward.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The community development planning of Maiha-Gari started on 26th June 2018 and ended on 29th June 2018. Our stakeholders include head of household, musicians, drivers, mechanics, drivers, carpenters, herbalist, black smith, traders, health workers, butchers, headmen, vigilante, farmers, fishermen, traditional rulers, students, hunter's civil servants, teachers, shoemakers, welders, bricklayers, security personals, religious leaders, food vendors, tailors, traders, IDPs, drug abusers etc.

Our shared values are respect to our leaders, unity, and solidarity amongst others. Maiha-Gari community is blessed with natural resources like rocks, farmland, animals, sand etc. But it faces some problems in most of the sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation.

There is a clear lack of the following: adequate furniture in schools, adequate health facilities in their hospitals, access road, power supply, potable drinking water etc.



**PRESENTATION OF
RESOURCES OF THE WARD**



**PRIORITY RANKING
IN PLENARY**

MAIHA-GARI AT A GLANCE

- The community of Maiha-Gari ward is blessed with the following resources; fertile farmlands for farming crops, timber, fruits, animal rearing, gravel, human resources, mountains, building sand and clay for building
- There are three primary health care clinic situated at Jabajaba, Nassarawo Maiha and Boken while a maternity are in Lugga Babba, Wuro – Ardo and Lugga village areas
- In Maiha-Gari ward the sources of water are: 17 boreholes, five of which are non-functional; 7 wells while 1 is not functioning; 10 stream and ponds with 1 that is non-functional.
- The primary occupation in the community is farming of crops, animals rearing, fisheries, and vegetables farming for subsistence purpose.

THIS IS OUR WARD*

Maiha Gari is one of the ten Council wards of Maiha Local Government Area, Maiha-Gari shares its borders with Sorau Ward from the south, Mayo-Gulli North, Cameroun from the east and Holma from the west. Maiha Gari is under Mbilla district. Maiha Gari has three villages: Maiha Gari, Lugga, Nasarawo, Karewa. The types of roads in Maiha-Gari are earth roads which extends to about 3 km within the ward they are riddled by port holes which makes movement within the ward uncomfortable.

Fishing, crop production and animal rearing are the most popular economic activities within the ward and they are still very much traditional. There are no modern farming facilities and implements available in our ward and all farming activities within the ward are on a subsistent scale.

Since 2005, two (2) major issues occurred that have threatened the peaceful coexistence in Maiha Gari ward: Political conflicts from 2005 to 2006 due to party to party disagreements

and Boko Haram insurgents since 2013 which still remains an area of potential conflict within the ward. However, specific actors such as the District Head, Village Heads, Vigilante, Ward Head and Religious Leaders will be useful in mitigating conflicts in the ward because of their status in the society. Social issues like child marriage, divorce and domestic violence are still very much in existence in the ward.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

With estimated distance of 9 km from Maiha (Capital of LGA) to Maiha Gari. However, on foot is 3 hours, driving time is less than 1 hour and Kekenapep is 1.5 hours.

DEMOGRAPHICS: POPULATION

The estimate of the number of people living in Maiha Gari Ward is 48,910.

Population	Children 0 – 14 yrs		Youth 15 - 35 yrs		Adults 36+ yrs		TOTAL
	F	M	F	M	F	M	48,659
	8,040	7,312	9,322	7,429	9,432	7,117	

Households	Number of Households		
	HoHH: F	HoHH: M	TOTAL
	180	511	691

Number of Child Headed HH	F	M	TOTAL
	171	190	369

Population with disability	F	M	TOTAL
	131	127	258

Number of IDP	F	M	TOTAL
	560	653	1,213

* 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.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE WARD

Agricultural activities in general are: Traditional system (from river areas), Modern & Traditional system (Maize, rice, Beans, Corn, groundnut, Millet, cassava for both dry & rain session), Bambara nut, Benny seed, Tigernut, Traditional rearing (goats, Sheep, Cows, Chickens)

Petty Business: Sugar cane, colanut, groundnut cake, carpentry, banana, weaving caps, barbing, frying Akara, vegetable oil sells, hawking, daddawa & kuka sells, groundnut peas.

Retail: Provision store, bookshops, and kerosene & gas sellers. Whole sales and others are: Maize dealers, Rice dealers, Groundnut dealers, cows, goats & sheep dealers, weaving of local mats and caps, fire wood vendors, blacksmiths and making of traditional dress.

Economic activities mainly practice by men are: Driving, Building, Welding, Carpentry, Black smith, fishing, catering, brick laying, mechanic, teaching, rearing of animals, local trading, farming, guard work, carpentry, farm clearing, Garden setting.

Economic activities mainly practice by women are: Fashion designing and Tailoring, beauty salon, Processing groundnut oil, Dry cleaning, home keeping, hawking, cooking of food for commercial purposes, Daurin lalle, processing groundnut, rearing of animals, Processing groundnut, local or domestic poultry farming.

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

The most vulnerable household may likely earn up to ₦200 per day, ₦6,000 per month and ₦36, 000 annually. The total number of households within this category in the ward is ca. 2,515. The earnings of the moderately well off household was estimated at ₦500 per day, ₦10,000 per month and ₦128, 000 annually with an estimated number of 2,224 households within the ward.

While a well to do household earns ₦3,000

per day, ₦60,000 per month, and ₦360,000 annually with an estimated number of 946 households.

OUR VALUES

Our values are: unity, hospitality, respect for elders, respect for our traditional leaders, playing with grandparents, celebrating together during ceremonies, circumcision of male child, marrying off our children, respects for parents and farming.

OUR STRENGTH

Our strength lies not only in our existing resources within the community which include fertile farmlands for farming crops, timber fruits, livestock, gravel, mountains, sand, clay and manpower within the ward but also in the steps that we have taken as a people towards development.

We have about fourteen (14) Islamic schools in the ward with an estimate of about 3,600 Pupils. In addition we have about (8) eight functional primary schools in the ward and two (2) secondary schools. There are no missionary schools, Vocational and tertiary institutions in the ward.

We have three primary health care clinics in Maiha Gari situated at Jabajaba, Nassarawo Maiha and Boken with a maternity clinics at Lugga Babba, Wuro – Ardo and Lugga village areas and about 19 boreholes with five of these being damaged the remaining 14 are shared by almost 50,000 people in the communities. There are seven (7) wells and one of this is not functional. In addition there are ten (10) water bodies streams and ponds in Maiha Gari but they are only filled and have water for use during the rainy season, but are dry and without water during the dry season and this water bodies are shared both by animals and community members alike. Nine out of ten people in the ward have private human waste disposal facilities there are addition two (2) functional public toilets in the headquarters of Maiha Gari.



OUR VIEW ON DEVELOPMENT

We see development as growth attaining a status that improves the living condition of the least person in the ward. We foresee a Maiha Gari that would be a hub for tourist and investment in the region that would cater for everyone within the ward irrespective of their tribe, religion or social status. A fair and equitable Maiha Gari in terms of accesses to basic social amenities is our picture of a developed ward.

Our stakeholders, we have identified and grouped into three categories also identified is their roles and responsibility they play in achieving development.

Group 1: The Community. This includes IDPs, drug abusers, head of household, musicians, drivers, mechanics, drivers, carpenters, herbalist, black smith, traders, health workers, butchers, headmen, vigilante, farmers, fishermen, traditional rulers, students, hunter's civil servants, teachers, shoemakers, welders, bricklayers, security personals, religious leaders, food vendors, tailors, traders. Women- social actors, disabled, house wife. Part of their roles and responsibility include to ensure unity, hospitality, solidarity and discipline among the citizens. To farm and feed the

community, empowerment and creation of jobs for our youth to reduce unemployment, to promote peaceful co-existence, to ensure the education of their children and wards

Group 2: The LG officials/staff/elected councillor's stakeholders are to represent the community in all the government functions, to enlighten community on the benefits of unity and the danger of promoting religious uprising, to ensure the implementation of government policy in the community, provision of security to the community, provision and improvement of social amenities, to ensure environmental sanitation within the community to promote hygiene and good health, consultation of the community leaders with the issue on development, to improve farming activities of their community by provision of farm machineries, construction of culverts, boreholes, payment of their workers.

Group 3: Traditional /religious leaders have the roles and responsibility to pray, fast and collecting tithes. They should promote peace, they should not be selfish leaders but be generous to their people. To preach peaceful coexistence among one another and religious tolerance and patience.



DISTRICT HEAD JOINING THE CDP SESSION

OUR PRIORITIES: PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

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.

These challenges are clustered in 7 major thematic areas. They are (i) Water and Sanitation, (ii) Economy; (iii) Agriculture and Food Security; (iv) Education; (v) Security & Public safety (vi) Health (vi) Social Protection. We ranked them by voting for the needs we consider most pressing.

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
Health	9	9	10	9	9	22
Education	6	15	17	9	12	10
Water & Sanitation	8	25	1	9	10	14
Economy	4	6	5	0	3	20
Agriculture & Food Security	1	0	8	3	8	6
Public Safety	0	1	4	0	0	6
Social Protection	2	1	3	0	0	0

B) VOTING IN PLENARY

Sector	Votes	Rank
Health	90	1st
Education	68	2nd
Water and Sanitation	54	3rd
Economy	49	4th
Agriculture and food security	39	5th
Public safety	6	6th
Social protection	1	7th

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.

HEALTH SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
No ambulance Major caused identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough funds for the purchase of ambulances Government did not provide any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should source for fund Government should provide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should contributions/raise funds Community Seek from the government through LG Chairman Community should request from the government through the locals government chairman
Inadequate hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of maintenance by the community Lack of concern from our political leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community should adopt a maintenance culture Our political should show more concern about the issue of health care in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should take ownership of the facility and maintaining the ones they have Elected officials from the should be concern and take responsibility for maintaining the facilities
Inadequate staffing of the health facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only few health staff are available Hoarding of staff salaries Lack of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should employ more staff Government should pay salaries The community should be encouraged to study health related courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should request for more staff from the government through their LG chairman Government should be paying on time The community and government should offer sponsorship to the youths of the community who are interested in studying in that line



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
No staff quarters <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government failed to build staff quarters• Lack of rented houses in the community• lack of funds/.funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government should build a staff quarters in the community for health staff• Community should build houses for rent• The community should source funds to build the staff quarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community should request for the construction of staff quarters from the government• The community should volunteer and contribute to build staff quarters and houses for rent• Community should engage in IGA
Inadequate drugs in our hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not provided for by the government• Illegal selling of the drugs by the staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The government should provide sufficient drugs for the community's hospitals• The staff should stop selling the drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The hospital should request from the Agency or ministry of health for the supply of drugs• Agency or ministry should ensure thorough supervision on the staff
Dilapidated hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of repair• Destroyed by wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The hospitals should be repaired• Trees should be planted to serve as wind breaks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community should contribute to repair the hospitals• Community should seek for assistance from the government• The management should ensure the planting of trees round the facility to serve as wind breaks

EDUCATION SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Inadequate classrooms Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support from the community leaders • Inability to request from the government • Disunity among the community and P.T.A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders should assist in constructing more classrooms • The community should request from the government • The community and members of the P.T.A should unite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community should organize an appeal fund to raise money for the construction of classrooms • Community should be levied to contribute funds to renovate dilapidated classrooms • Councillor should request for construction of class room from UBE • Community should form a committee to lobby from the government • Community should be meet regulary with PTA to work hand in hand
No adult education institution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorance of the importance of adult education • Not requested from the government • No assistance from the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community should be taught the importance of adult education • The community should request from the government • The government should assist the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community should organize seminars and workshops to educate people on the importance of adult education • Community should request for the establishment of adult education in the ward • Local government should establish adult education for the ward • By establishing a school for the community
No schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community did not request from the government • No assistance from the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community should request for the establishment of schools from the government • The government should assist the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community should send a request to the government on the need for schools in the community through their LG chairman • Government should construct schools for the community



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community should also start up a community school
No chairs and tables in the class rooms <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of maintenance culture• Inability to request from the government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The school management should learn to maintain the existing furniture• The community should table their requests to the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance committee should be set up• School management should organise sensitisation seminars on the importance of maintenance school facilities• Community should request from Local government Education Authority (LGEA)• The Counsellor and the chairman should request from UBE
Dilapidated classrooms <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of good building structures• Destroyed by natural causes(rain and breeze)• Lack of maintenance by the school management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Durable structures should be erected• The school management should ensure the trees are planted to serve as windbreaks• The school management should adopt a good maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contracts should be awarded to qualified contractors only• Quality materials should be used in the construction of class room• Trees should be planted round the school compound premises to serve as wind breakers• Contractors should do a proper survey to achieve good positioning for siting schools• School management should take care of any broken structure• School management should report any damage to the appropriate quarters



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Inadequate staff <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of employment• Lack of staff in education sector• The staff members do not like to live in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government should employ more staff• Government and community should encourage citizens and wards to study relevant courses in the education sector• They should be encouraged to stay in the villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• P.T.A should request the employment of more staff from the government• Community should sponsors interested persons• Government should motivate the staff by paying their salaries and providing accommodation for them
Not enough religious and western schools <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ignorance on the importance of schools• Disunity among our leaders• The community do not table requests to the government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The community should be taught the importance of western and religious education• Our leaders should unite• Request from the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workshop and seminars should be organized by our leaders• Community should preach against religious sentiments and encourage unity of the people• Community leaders should seek assistance from the government• Community should establish religious schools and community schools for western.

WATER AND SANITATION



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
No Dam Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of efforts by the community and the government to construct dams Disunity among members of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government and community should construct the dam Community members should unite and make plans for the construction of dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should request the government to construct a dam Community should contribute among themselves to construct the dam By setting up a dam construction committee
No portable drinking water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of repairs on the existing source of water(boreholes, wells, etc) Not provided by the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should repair them and adopt a proper maintenance culture Government should provide adequate sources of water for the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should tax themselves to repair boreholes The counsellor should help in repairing the spoilt boreholes Community should ask the government to sink boreholes in communities where there are none
Inadequate boreholes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds Inability to request from the government Lack of maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should source for funds The community should request from the government The community should adopt maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should engage in farming and trade to generate money for the construction of dams Through their councillor and L.G chairman Community take ownership of each borehole sited in the villages
Poor sanitation in the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor hygiene habit Lack of orderliness in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community should adopt good hygiene and ensure they practice it The community should be orderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households should clean their homes regularly Community leader should fix dates for community sanitation Community should designate a place (incinerator) for community dumping of refuses

ECONOMY SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
No good roads Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads are not by the government Bad leadership Disunity among the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government should construct the roads Good leaders should be elected The community should unite themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community should request for the construction of the roads from the government through their political leaders INEC should do a background check on candidates that are vying for political positions before electing them to represent us Community should adhere to advice through sensitization from organizations
No culverts and bridges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of concern by government Lack of good political leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government should be more concerned about the masses The community should elect good people to represent them well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should construct culverts and bridges to fulfil their campaign promises INEC should conduct a free and fair elections independent of government
No modern market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of good roads No capital for trade Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good roads should be constructed by the government The community should source for funds for trade The community should rise and fight against poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community should request from the government Community should apply for loans from the bank and other financial institutions Government should assistance the communities with subsidies to begin businesses Community should be engage in farming and trading to boost their economy.



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
No electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No good road Corrupt political leaders Not provided by the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good roads should be constructed Good and patriotic leaders should be elected The government should provide electricity to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community should request for the construction of the roads from the government through their LG chairman INEC should conduct a free and fair election The community should request through their LG chairman
No communication network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad access roads Disunity among the community Lack of economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good road should be constructed The community should unite The community should engage in economic activities to attract the communications company to invest in the communications network in the ward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community should request for assistance from the government in building accessible roads The community should volunteer to patch the portholes Community should meet regularly to bury their differences and advise one another Leader should sensitize the community on needs for coexistence amongst religious groups Community should be engaging in economic activities such as trading, farming etc
No motor park Major causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No good roads No economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good roads should be constructed by the government The community should engage in economy activities to attract commercial drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community should request for the construction of the roads by the government through their l.g chairman By farming and learning hand trade



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High levels of Illiteracy amongst youths• Poverty amongst people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parents should encourage their children to go to school• The community should fight against poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government should enrol children in school• Government should assist by giving sponsorship to children• Community should be engaged in income generating activity (IGA).

AGRICULTURE



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
<p>Lack of modern farm implements (fertilizer, tractor, herbicides & pesticides)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of assistance from the government • Corruption amongst our leaders • No money to buy the implement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should assist the community in providing the implement • The community should fight against corruption • The community should source for fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community should seek for the governments' assistance through their LG chairman • Community should ensuring equal distribution of the implement when provided • Community should engage youth in to income generating activity.

SECURITY SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
No police station Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not provided for by the government • The community did not request from the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government should build a police station for the community • The community should request from the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community should request through their LG chairman • The community should request through the LG chairman
Inadequate security personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not employed by the government • Illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should employ more security personnel • Community should be urged to go to and study to qualify as security personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community should request from the government through their LG chairman • Community leaders should encourage and sponsor their wards to study security related subjects.
No court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not established by the government • The community did not request from the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government should establish a court in the community • The community should request for the establishment of the court from the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of justice should provide for the establishment of courts in the ward • The community should request for the establishment Area court through the LG chairman

SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Domestic violence (on women) Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack respect among couples • Inpatient amongst couples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Couples should respect each other. • Couples be patient and tolerate one another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community should organise workshops to fight against domestic violence • The community should organise workshops that
Early marriage (women) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty in the families • Tradition • Selfish gain(parents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents should give good home training to their daughters • The community should fight against such tradition • Parents should be selfless and think about their daughter's future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children should taught positive value at a tender age to instil good morals in them • Community should set up a committee to fight against such tradition • Parent should be sensitize on the rights of children
Drug abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of discipline • Illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children should be disciplined in their homes • Children should be educated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent and guidance should be teaching children good values • Children should be sent to schools to acquire knowledge
Rape (women) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indecent dressing • Drug abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young girls in the community should be taught decency • Young girls in the community should desists from doing drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young women and women should dress decently • Local Government should sensitize youth on danger of drugs • The community leaders should organise workshops to educate the community on the ills of drug abuse



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Incidents of Rape <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hawking by young girlsIndecent dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Discourage young girls from hawkingStop dressing indecently	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community leaders should discourage hawking by young girls as well as indecent dressing in the society
Bribery and corruption among our leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none">Selfishness among our leadersBad leadership in the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Our leaders should be selflessCommunity should be sure to vote the right person during election	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Leader should value everyone fundamental human rights as enshrine in the constitutionINEC should be conducting a free and fair election
Unable to send children to school) <ul style="list-style-type: none">No money	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Parent should source for money to send their children to school	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community should be engage in farming and trading to earn them money
High rate of divorce <ul style="list-style-type: none">Forced marriageGreediness (from the parents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Forced marriages should be stoppedParents should be contented with what they have	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Laws against force marriages should be enforced in the communityCommunity should put their children's interest as their priority



**SECURITY FORCES SUPPORTING
THE CDP SESSION**



**MARKET PLACE
PRESENTATION**



**DISCUSSION
IN PLENARY**

THIS IS HOW WE FOLLOW UP

At the end of the first ever CDP session in Maiha Gari a follow up Committee comprising representatives from the three village units within the ward was established also appointed by us was a committee Chairperson and Secretary. 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 or project activities and also updating the community on the issues discussed at the various meetings held with development partners.
- They 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

NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE /COMMUNITY	PHONE NUMBER
KABIRU AHMADU	M	MAIHA GARI/BOKEN	902439085
MOHAMMED MAIGARI	M	MAIHA GARI MAIHA GARI	8020865703
MUSTAFA MAIRI	M	MAIHA GARI/ MAIHA GARI	7014730619
MUHAMMAD MUKTAR	M	MAIHA GARI/MAIHA GARI	8080310289
RAHIMATU YAHYA	F	MAIHA GARI/MAIHA GARI	7019987849
RUKAIYATU ABDULLAHI	F	MAIHA GARI/MAIHA GARI	7083370346
MAIRAMU MOHD GALDIMA	F	MAIHA GARI/MAIHA GARI	7013033954
ARDO ABUBAKAR	M	LUGGA	8125207131
ALH ADAMU J USMAN	M	LUGGA	7083466712
NJODDI SAADU	M	LUGGA	7083489860
USMAN LIMAN	M	LUGGA/TONGO	8081961580
JAURO SALI KAREWA	M	LUGGA	7084202836
HALIMA AHMADU	F	LUGGA	8129035753
AMINATU ABDULLAHI	F	NASARAWO	7086571981
ARDO ABBASI	M	NASARAWO	
RABIU J ISA	M	NASARAWO/BOKKEN	8022507410
JAURO AHMADU NUHU		NASARAWO/FIDEN	9079765620
AMINU ABDULLAHI	M	NASARAWO/BOKKEN	9022113553
SAKTI GAMBO	F	NASARAWO/FEREIMO	7014451164
AISHATU BELLO	F	NASARAWO	8128175337
RASHIDA USMAN	F	NASARAWO/BOKEN	8127934058

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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).

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