



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mayo-Nguli Ward,
Maiha Local Government

2018-2023



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OUR VISION

The collective vision of Mayo-Nguli ward is embedded in having such social amenities and physical structures like clean source of drinking water in all villages in the ward, good road networks, adequate and free education and health care for children, full employment and equal opportunity for all irrespective of gender, religious and tribal leaning including the most vulnerable. We envisage a community where orphans, widows and the elderly are taken care of.



MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCILLOR



Hon. Jibrilla Alh Garba
(Councillor Mayo-Nguli
Aug. 2016 - Aug. 2018)

It is with great pleasure and pride that I present the first Mayo-Nguli Development Plan. A plan developed with the people for the people. I am grateful to God for the opportunity to witness the Community Development Planning (CDP) as a process that brought together the whole of the community in order to strengthen our unity and make us understand that development and progress is a collective effort including every community member as a stakeholder.

The Boko Haram insurgency has damaged a lot of our property and businesses – only together in unity and with respect of each other, we are able to restore peace, foster development and embrace our culture. We are grateful that the CDP process gave us the opportunity to take the first steps into this direction.

MESSAGE FROM VILLAGE HEAD



Ardo Adamu Umar Wakili
(Village Head J/Maiha since 2008)

The people of Mayo-Nguli have always shown a high level of cooperation. Through the Community Development Planning we have understood once more that it is our joint responsibility to foster positive change and our community. While formerly decisions were taken only by the leaders, the process has shown us that all stakeholders,

including women and other vulnerable groups, are important in the decision making process and should be included. It is important to pass this knowledge and its peace-keeping value on to future generations in order to effectively improve our living standards and overcome grief and poverty.



**PARTICIPANTS'
INTRODUCTION**



GROUP WORK



**GROUP OF FEMALE
PARTICIPANTS**

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



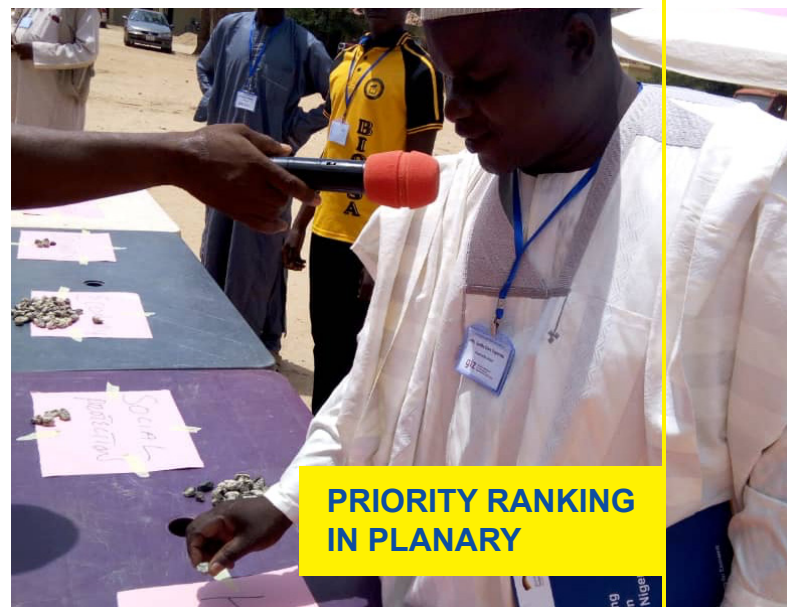
role in the CDP process, the Community Development Planning Session itself was the heart of the process. This 4-day session is akin to the village/town meetings where members of the community come together to discuss issues that affect their development and plan activities to overcome those development 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 process was facilitated by the Governance Component of GIZ's Resilience Programme and their Civil Society Organisation (CSO) partners: 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 Mayo-Nguli CDP process and especially the CDP session is this Ward Development Plan. The Plan and its content was validated by the representatives of the Mayo-Nguli Ward.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Community Development Planning (CDP) session took place in Mayo-Nguli Ward from 22nd – 25th May, 2018. Participants were drawn from four village units of Nguli, Mayo-Nguli, Hudu and Dede; they include the political, traditional and religious leaders as well as crops/livestock farmers, artisans, business men and women and vulnerable groups. It was a four-day session which focused on bringing participants from across sections of the community under one roof to identify, discuss and analyse problems of the ward and proffer solutions.

The objective was to give voice to the common man and to facilitate a joint vision and a development plan for the members of the ward as stakeholders. From the perspective of our Mayo-Nguli community, development is a positive progress over an existing condition and that includes desirable changes in knowledge, skills and improvement on the living standards.

Mayo-Nguli Ward is well known for hospitality, we are friendly towards outsiders and strangers and we accord great respect to leaders and the elderly; we hold this dear to our hearts and this among many others formed part our cherished shared values. Our ward is blessed with abundant natural, economic and human resources such as unexploited crude oil in Bwade and Mayo-Nguli mountains, precious stones at Nguli and Dede, abundant arable land for crops /livestock farming all over the ward, a Government Secondary School, the headquarter of the Maiha Local Government and its Secretariat, tarred township roads, a cottage Hospital and many tertiary institutions.

Our major challenges include lack of access roads to many villages which deprived some of these villages from having amenities like boreholes, schools, electricity etc. The cottage hospital (which is the only hospital) suffers lack of qualified medical doctors /



GROUP WORK

consultants as well as inadequate equipment for treatment of certain medical problems like borne fracture etc.

Mayo-Nguli ward is susceptible to water borne diseases like Typhoid, Cholera etc. due largely to lack of boreholes in some communities and partly due to poor sanitary condition around major sources of drinking water. In problems identification, clustering and subsequent vote, water and sanitation received the highest attention followed by economy and Health and Agriculture followed in that order; thus indicating that the prevalence of water borne diseases in Mayo-Nguli and the attendant medical expenses placed provision of clean drinking water on the highest priority for Mayo-Nguli ward.

THIS IS OUR WARD*

Mayo-Nguli is one of the ten council wards of Maiha Local Government Area; the headquarters of the Local Government is also situated in this ward and such other facilities like the Local Government Secretariat, a Police Station and their barracks as well as a cottage hospital are added features. The Name of the elected Councillor is Alh. Jibrilla Garba (Tel. contact: 07065785888) of the APC who has been in office since 2015. The name of the District Head (Jalingo-Maiha District) is Alh, Idris Usman Shehu (08035828181) residing at Toungo As a district, it is called Jalingo Maiha comprising a District Head and 8 Village Heads forming the traditional Council of the district.

The main occupation of the Mayo-Nguli ward is farming and raising Livestock while there are civil servants working in the local Government as well as petty traders. Although Mayo-Nguli has certain advantage of social amenities and physical infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, a tarred road network within the township as well as two communication networks, the ward is still far behind in matters of development.

Our coming together (Political/ Traditional and Religious) leaders, civil servants, traders, artisans, people with disability, youth, old men and women etc. as stakeholders under one roof to engage in dialogue and to identify our development gaps and then plan together on how to overcome them is Participatory Development Planning. We dream of a ward with available clean drinking water, free child education, having basic social amenities and physical infrastructures such as good road networks and hospitals.

We envision Mayo-Nguli as a community full of opportunities for employment for the youth and the disabled, providing adequate

care to orphans, widows and the elderly as well as improved health care with greater life expectancy, efficient communication network, adequate security, subsidised agricultural inputs and a mechanized agriculture and market for buying and selling of goods and services.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Mayo-Nguli is one of the political wards of Maiha Local Government Area located at the LGA Headquarters. Names of main villages in the ward include: Tongo, Nguli, Dede, Hudu, Bwade, Grengyen, Magudun, Gbentenji, Jalingo-Maiha, Nassarawo, Sukur, Hamdala, Buba Pakka, Buba Ngidda

DEMOGRAPHICS: POPULATION

The total population estimates is ca. 15,798 people in the ward, with females out-numbering the males. It constitutes a total of ca. 109 people with disabilities, 1,235 households and 43 child-headed households.

There are an estimated 5,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) currently hosted in the ward.



* 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.

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	
	600	400	3000	2000	3500	2500	1800	1200	500	298	
											15, 798

Households	Number of Households		
	HoHH: F	HoHH: M	TOTAL
	48	1187	1, 235

Number of Child Headed HH	F	M	TOTAL
	18	25	43

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE WARD

General Agriculture activities include: Fishing (which takes place mainly during the rainy season); Crop production including: maize, beans, groundnuts, yams, sugarcane, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, rice, benny-seed, Bambara nuts, water melon, cocoyam, cabbage, tomatoes, salad, pepper, onions, dates.

Animal rearing including: Cows, goats, sheep, chicken, turkey, ducks, guinea fowl, pigs, rabbits). Eggs production.

Petty businesses being undertaken include: Groundnut oil, palm oil, masa, bean cakes (kosai), mangoes, vegetables, pepper, fruits, medicines, dried fish, and meat selling.

Retail businesses include: Household provisions (sugar, salt, maggi), cosmetics, sanitary items (soap, detergent), slippers, biscuits. While Flour, rice, maize, groundnuts, yam, biscuits, Indomie, spaghetti, etc., can be purchased wholesale in the ward.

Other economic activities in the ward include selling of animals (Cows, goats, sheep, chicken, turkey)

OUR VALUES

By our values, we mean our beliefs about what is right and what is wrong and therefore important to our lives as a community. A list of values we cherish and promote as a community; they are by no means exhaustible, but they represent the core values we share collectively as the people of Mayo-Nguli ward:

Respect for elders, hospitality, unity, honesty, hard work, discipline, tolerance, respect for

head of household, sincerity, law abiding, equity, mutual trust, respect for our culture, assisting each other, respect for other people's Culture/Religion, we encourage inter-tribal marriage, we value education, we promote peaceful co-existence, dispute resolution by elders, humility, we promote communal labour, Fear of God, sympathy for one another, education for our children, we promote tradi-medical practices (use of herbs), integrity.

OUR STRENGTH

Our strengths lie in the appreciation of the treasures and the opportunities we have and can therefore exploit them as available resources and assets. Below is the summary of the resources available in Mayo-Nguli Ward and where they can be found:



**DISCUSSION
IN PLENARY**

Natural Resources	Location
Petroleum	Bwade, Hudu, Nguli
Precious Stones	Nguli, Dede, Hudu
Diamond	Madafagne
Rocks for gravel	Mayo-Nguli ward
Madrid trees for logs	Njanye
Honey	Mayo-Nguli ward
Mahogany tree (Timber)	Sukumari
Clay for Pottery	Laide, Dalleti buhu
Sand for moulding block	Mayo-Nguli
Economic trees such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sheabutter - Locust bean tree - Tamarin etc 	All over Mayo-Ngul ward
Suitable land for Irish potatoes farming	Bwade
Suitable land for dry season farming	Lainde

Economic Resources	Location
Market	Nguli
Abattoir (Slaughter house)	Nguli
60 IDP housing unit	Nguli
Fuel stations	Nguli
Bakeries	Nguli
Electricity	Nguli
Tarred township roads	Nguli
Motor Park	Nguli
Industrial Borehole	Nguli
Lock-up shops	Nguli
Viewing centre	Nguli
Dispensary clinic	Nguli, Sukumari, Dede
Amana clinic (private)	Nguli

Economic Resources	Location
Local Government Secretariat,	Nguli
Police Station/barrack, court	Nguli
Cottage Hospital	Bwade,Hudu,Dede, kwashari, Nguli
Primary Schools	Maksha
Junior Secondary Schools (girls)	Nguli
Vigilante /Hunters Offices	Nguli
Civil Defence office	Nguli,
Government senior secondary school	Nguli

OUR WEAKNESSES

We are strongly inclined to development as stakeholders of Mayo-Nguli ward, but we are severely limited by many factors individually as well as collectively. For the political leaders, we are handicapped on matters of finance and corruption in both high and low places. Traditional and religious leaders lack defined constitutional roles and incidences of corruption etc. Our collective problems of development can be summarised as follows:

- Lack of funds to embark on wide scale development
- Absence of defined constitutional role for traditional/religious leaders
- Corruption / greed at both high and low places, (very endemic)
- Inadequate working equipment for security forces
- High unemployment rate
- Sentiments of tribalism, religion and regionalism
- High cost and short supply of farm inputs.



**DISCUSSION IN
PLENARY**

OUR VIEW ON DEVELOPMENT

We understand development as a process of advancing from one level to another which arises because of needs of improving human standard of living. Community development to us is simply the social process by which human beings become more competent to live with and gain some control over local conditions and the changing world.

To achieve this, all stakeholders within the ward - Political, Traditional and Religious leaders as well as various security formations, Farmers, Artisans, Civil Servants in fact everyone within the community - has a role to play. Such as policy design and legislation by the political leaders; implementation of government policies by Civil Servants, mobilising citizens to support government efforts by Traditional leaders and providing food and ensuring food security by farmers etc.



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	2	18	21	5	21	15	23
Economy	1	2	0	6	3	1	48
Health	21	6	2	3	4	20	1
Agriculture & Food Security	0	0	33	0	0	2	0
Education	0	1	1	32	3	1	3
Security	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Social Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B) VOTING IN PLENARY

Sector	Votes	Rank
Water and Sanitation	118	1st
Economy	80	2nd
Health	35	3rd
Agriculture and Food Security	32	3rd
Education	28	5th
Security	5	6th
Social protection	5	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.

WATER AND SANITATION



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
<p>Prevalence of Water borne diseases e.g Typhoid</p> <p>Major causes identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated water / Unclean source of water Lack of dug-in wells and Boreholes and poor sanitary conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Boreholes at: dede, hudu, bwade, shuc dede, jamtari, kofan mallam hassan Repair boreholes (bh) at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sabon layi (6 bh) Tongo (3 bh) Fulbere (2 bh) Holmare (2 bh) BubaNjidda (2 bh) Buba Pakka (2 bh) Buhu (1 bh) Hamdala (1 bh) Yelwa (1 bh) Kofan vt (1 bh) Jauro Buba (1 bh) Member (1 bh) Alhaji Garba (1 bh) Nguli (2 bh) Sanitize environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should mobilize and request from the government through their elected councilor to repair and drill more borehole in the community Community should mobilize and organize sensitization workshop on the need for clean environment, boiling drinking water and other ways of sanitization Community should engage in periodic communal environmental sanitization
<p>Poor access road</p>	<p>Construct roads from Mayo-Nguli to: Hudu, Sikmari, Buhu Dede, Lainde</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community should lobby for construction of roads from the government Community to mobilize and engage in communal work to repair roads
<p>High prices of fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of fishing activities in the ward Lack of Dam and water reservoir 	<p>Construct a dam at Nguli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community to mobilize and organize seminars on fish farming Community to lobby government for the construct dam

ECONOMY SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Unemployment Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greed /corruption • Lack of skills • Lack of industries • Poor economy • Skills not acquired • Resources not exploited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight corruption • Acquire skills • Lobby industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community to organize seminars and workshops on the ills of corruptions • Community to mobilize and sponsor youths to acquire skills • Community to lobby organizations through the government to build industries in the ward
Poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor economy • Lack of skills • Insecurity • Unemployment • Laziness • Boko Haram Insurgency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek employment opportunities • Learn skill or trade • Provide security for the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community to mobilize and encourage the youth to learn trades and skills of the community like black smith, carpentry etc • Community to mobilize and form vigilante group
High accident rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged roads • Lack of tarred roads to many communities in Mayo-Nguli ward • Poor maintenance • Tarred roads not constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain roads • Construct more tarred roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community to mobilize and organize periodic communal services to repair and maintain roads in the community • Community to lobby the government to construct tarred roads in the community



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Flooding /erosion menace <ul style="list-style-type: none">Poor drainagesDrainages not cleanDrainages not constructed, low control of erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organize self-help community clean up exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mobilize the community for regular clean-up exercises
Low commerce <ul style="list-style-type: none">Few merchants /Business men and womenAbsence of a standard modern market	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Construct a standard modern market	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community to mobilize and lobby wealthy business people of the community to build shops in the marketCommunity to lobby through their elected councilor to the government to construct standard market in the community
Natural resources not exploited <ul style="list-style-type: none">Quantity not knownPermission to exploit not granted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Construct road /electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community to mobilize and lobby for electrification of their area through their elected councilor
Few network providers <ul style="list-style-type: none">Poor access roadscommunities do not table their request to the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide more networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community to mobilize and lobby GSM network providers through their elected councilor, organize seminars and invite investors in this area

EDUCATION SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Overcrowded class rooms Mayor causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate classes High student population, few class rooms constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct more classrooms at Jalingo secondary school and Maksha girls junior secondary school, and the following primary schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lande 4 classrooms Hudu 3 classrooms Muzulva 2 classrooms Bwade 3 classrooms Maksha 2 classrooms Hole 4 classrooms Jalingo 2 classrooms Dede all Kwashari 4 classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community to mobilize and build classrooms in their existing schools. Community to lobby the government to build more class rooms in the existing schools and build new schools in places far away from the existing schools. Community to lobby government to build more secondary schools in the community
Poor students performance in science subjects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of qualified science teachers Non –employment of qualified science teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ more science teachers in all the schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community to lobby government to post more (qualified) teachers to their schools Community to mobilize and sponsor youth to collages of education to read science courses and other course
Poor students performance in science subjects practical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of science practical facilities Lack of Laboratories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct laboratories in all Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community to mobilise and build laboratories in their schools through the parent/teacher association Community to lobby government through the PTA to build laboratories for schools in the community Community to lobby NGOs, INGOs to build laboratories in their schools



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Poor reading habits <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Few books available• Lack of libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide Books / Library for all the schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community to mobilise and buy books in their schools through the parent/teacher association• Community to lobby government through the PTA to build libraries for schools in the community• Community to lobby NGOs, INGOs to build libraries in their schools
Difficulty in teaching <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor teaching environment• Lack of modern teaching aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide teaching aids for all the schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community to mobilise and provide teaching aids in their schools through the parent/teacher association• Community to lobby government through the PTA to provide teaching aids for schools in the community• Community to lobby NGOs, INGOs to provide teaching aids in their schools
Students sitting on bare floors <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Few class room furniture /benches• High student population few seats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide more furniture for all the schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community to mobilise and provide furniture in their schools through the parent/teacher association• Community to lobby government through the PTA to provide furniture for schools in the community• Community to lobby NGOs, INGOs to provide furniture in their schools



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Overcrowded hostel <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High population of students• Few number of hostels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build more hostels at jalingo secondary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community to mobilise and build hostels in jalingo secondary school through the parent/teacher association• Community to lobby government through the PTA to build hostels in jalingo secondary school• Community to lobby NGOs, INGOs to build hostels in jalingo secondary school
Low teaching morale <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absence of motivation• Poor remuneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve teacher's salary	Community to mobilize and argument salaries of teachers in their community to motivate them

HEALTH SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Long distances to better hospitals Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only one Cottage Hospital available • Lack of certain medical facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and expand the following health facilities: dede maternity, hudu dispensary, general hospital mayo-nguli. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should repair and expand the existing hospitals
Non- performance of surgery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of surgical facilities • Lack of qualified Doctors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ more medical Doctors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government employ more doctors and equip the existing hospitals
Over-crowding at cottage hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only One cottage in the whole LGA • Lack of foresight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct more Hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should build more hospitals
Costly drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Pharmacy, few supplied to PHC • Corruption / mismanagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply more drugs to PHCs, Monitor usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should supply more drugs to the hospitals

AGRICULTURE



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Low yield at harvest Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor soil fertility Non -use of agrochemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve soil fertility through good agricultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlighten the Farmers within the communities on best agricultural practices
Limited agrochemical usage by farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short supply / costly prices Hoarding by government officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop hoarding/ Prompt Supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should penalize vendor who engage in hoarding
Limited irrigation practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short supply of irrigation water Lack of Dam /water reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities should Lobby government to construct dams
Difficult treatment of sick livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of veterinary Doctors Absence of veterinary clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a veterinary clinic in mayo-nguli 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should construct veterinary clinics
Post harvest/storage losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage conditions Adulterated storage chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy non adulterated chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers should be sensitized on the use of agro chemicals
Low mechanized Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited farm machineries Farm machineries are very costly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply more farm machineries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should provide more farm machineries to farmers at subsidized rates
Farmer /Herdsman conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachment on cattle routes Inadequate cattle routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop encroachment on cattle routes Regulate grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers should avoid encroaching on cattle routes

SECURITY SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Rampant robbery/theft and Kidnappings Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate security personnel in the community • Inadequate working equipment for the security • lack of training the existing security persons on their roles and responsibility • Corruption of the existing security personnel • Lack of maintenance of the security equipment • Lack of funds for the running of the security offices e.g Police • Greed of the security personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit more security • Buy sufficient equipment • Regular manpower training • Fight corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should recruit and deploy more security personnel to the community
Low morale in fighting crime by security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low remuneration • Shortage of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve remuneration of security staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should improve the remuneration of the security persons
Poor security/public relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspicion /High handedness • Poorly trained security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve relations between the security agencies 	

SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR



PROBLEMS & CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	ACTION POINT
Aggressiveness/mental disorder Major causes identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substance abuse• Idleness, bad associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop substance abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community should be sensitized on the dangers of substance abuse



THIS IS HOW WE FOLLOW UP

At the end of the first ever CDP session in Mayo-Nguli a Follow-up Committee comprising representatives from the four village units within the ward namely Mayo-Nguli, Hudu, Dede and Nguli 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 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 THE NAMES OF THE FOLLOW UP COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN MAYO-NGULI WARD

MAYO-NGULI	HUDU VILLAGE	DEDE VILLAGE	NGULI VILLAGE
Mohammed Hamman-Dikko	Gadona Samuel	Salamatu Hassan	Saidu A . Gaji
Sa'adu Ahmadu	Dudu Hassan	Dimas Calvin	Abubakar Sale
Abdullahi Idi	Musa Ibrahim	Amina Suleiman	Adamu U. Gwamu
Deborah Ibrahim	Hajara Dauda	Rahuta Jocktan	Mrs Polina Augustine
Alheri Daniel	Ibrahim Yakubu	Katuna Daniel	Hadiza Ibrahim

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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 (R e p . Maiha LG), John Nwedu (DPO Maiha LGA), Madam Justina Ziriga (Rep. Maiha LG), Maryam Mohammed (Ch airp erson FOMWAN (LG)), Mercy Ishaku (Head Teacher), Muhammadu Ali Pakka (V illage Head Pakka), Philemon Enock (Procurement Officer), Rev. Emmanuel Edwin (CAN Chairman), Sadiq Lamarin (Rep. DSS), Sali Yaki Abdullahi (Staff Officer Maiha LG).

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