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Executive Summary

Guyuk LGA
Community Developmment Plan
ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA

2026-2030

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IMPLEMENTED BY:

OXFAM

Yaharakari Foundation

CRUDAN

(CODERHI) NIGERIA

INTRODUCTION

Guyuk Local Government Area has witnessed recurrent conflicts and flooding over the years. Beyond the loss of livelihoods, physical infrastructure such as health centres and schools became dilapidated and were destroyed. A lot of people were displaced, and a lot of lives were lost.

In view of the foregoing, the Local Government and the Traditional Leaders of Guyuk LGA yearned for rapid social and economic development. With the support of the GIZ's Social and Economic Participation of Returnees, Internally Displaced Persons and the Host Population in North-East Nigeria (SEPIN) programme, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union (EU), they have initiated the Community Development Planning (CDP) process, which aims to bring together various stakeholders at the ward level to plan for the development of their communities through a participatory, bottom-up approach.

The CDP process has given community stakeholders an opportunity to come together to discuss the developmental challenges they face, including their causes, and strategies for solving them through rigorous brainstorming with expert support.

While stakeholder sensitisation, ward analysis, and community mobilisation played a crucial role in the CDP process, the Community Development Planning Session itself was the heart of the process. This 2-day activity Session, held per cluster, is akin to village/town meetings where community members come together to discuss development issues that affect them and plan activities to address them.

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 in the CDP Sessions were carefully selected, cutting across demographic and socio-economic groups within the wards, including vulnerable groups such as IDPs, persons living with disabilities (PWDs), and orphaned children.

The CDP process in Guyuk LGA was facilitated by the Governance Component of GIZ's Resilience Programme and its partners, comprising Oxfam International, Christian Rural-Urban Development Association (CRUDAN); the Budgeting and Planning Department of the LGA; and Adamawa State Government ministries and extra-ministerial departments, which include the Adamawa State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, the Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development, and the Ministry of Information. The Executive and Legislative Arms of the Local Government, along with Traditional Leadership, supported and guided the CDP process.

The CDP process resulted in the preparation and validation of the LGA Development Plan, which highlights the LGA's development priorities for the next five (5) years.



The plan has since been reviewed to strengthen its gender responsiveness and climate resilience, in line with the inclusion principles of the Adamawa State Citizens' Engagement and Participation Policy. The original problems, priorities and solutions were kept as the communities defined them, and gender and climate considerations were added into the sector tables and the monitoring framework.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Community Development Planning (CDP) sessions for Guyuk LGA were held from 12th to 20th August, 2025. The sessions brought together a diverse group of stakeholders from across the LGA's ten wards to develop a joint plan for the community's development. The CDP sessions followed the Adamawa State Government's Citizens' Engagement and Participation Planning Policy (CEPP), which prioritises active participation and citizen input in planning processes.

A wide range of participants attended the CDP sessions, including political, traditional, religious, and women leaders, as well as men and women from different age groups, artisans, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and female heads of households. The sessions aimed to promote participation and inclusion in the development process, recognising Guyuk LGA's diverse population, which comprises multiple ethnic groups, including Lunguda, Waja, Fulani, and others, who are predominantly farmers, herders, and petty traders.

During the Community Development Planning (CDP) sessions, the people of Guyuk LGA collectively defined development as "transformation for positive change" and envisioned a future with a high-quality education system, improved agricultural activities, a steady power supply, sufficient potable water, and good roads in good condition year-round. A developmentally advanced LGA that is flood-free and has well-equipped healthcare centres.

The LGA is blessed with natural resources such as limestone deposits, sharp sand, stones, rivers, and sand for painting, as well as economic resources such as markets, provision shops, grinding/milling machines, and social resources like worship centres, schools, viewing centres, football fields, and relaxation centres. However, despite these resources, the LGA faces several challenges that threaten its development. These challenges, grouped into ten (10) sectors, include insufficient potable water, poor access roads, soil degradation from erosion and flooding, limited entrepreneurial skills across the LGA, and poorly equipped primary and secondary schools with insufficient qualified teachers. Healthcare centres are lacking; where they exist, they are either dilapidated, poorly equipped, and understaffed. Other challenges include flooding, high costs of farm inputs such as fertiliser and agrochemicals, limited knowledge of modern farming techniques, land disputes, farmer-herder clashes, poor access to social safety support, human trafficking, denial of girl-child education, and exclusion of women from economic resources, inheritance, and decision-making. In total, 149 priority needs (challenges) were identified.

The top five most prioritised sectors by sex and age of the CDP participants, requiring support in no particular order of priority, were physical infrastructure, water and sanitation, agriculture and food security, education, and health. The general ranking of sectors across all wards in the LGA, in terms of priority, was physical infrastructure, water and sanitation, agriculture and food security, education and health, economy and livelihoods, social protection, gender,

conflict and security, and climate change and green economy.

To address the identified challenges and in line with the LGA's CDP vision, a Problem-Solution-Activity (PSA) Matrix was prepared. The matrix proposed solutions and activities to address the identified problems from community members' perspective, with support from sector experts. The breakdown of harmonised problems by sector as contained in the PSA tables is: physical infrastructure (6); water and sanitation (6); agriculture and food security (8); education (10) and health (10); economy and livelihoods (5); social protection (10); gender (13); conflict and security (11); and climate change and green economy (5).

To ensure the sustainability of the CDP, the communities selected persons of different ages, genders, and villages to serve as members of the Ward Development Support Committee (WDSC). A total of 250 persons were selected as WDSC members across the ten (10) Wards in Guyuk LGA. The WDSC membership breakdown is Banjiram (24), Bobini (25), Bodeno (25), Chikila (25), Dukul (25), Dumna (25), Kola (25), Lokoro (25), Guyuk (25), and Purokayo (26). The WDSC mandate is to follow up on the implementation of the Community Development Plan in consultation with other stakeholders.

Gender-responsive and climate-smart review:

In 2026, Hevom Partners Limited reviewed the plan to strengthen how it reflects gender equality, social inclusion, and climate resilience. No community-identified problem, priority, solution or activity was removed, changed or re-ranked. Instead, we added additional causes, solutions, and activities within the existing sector tables (shown as tracked changes), along with gender and climate monitoring indicators. These additions respond to the needs of women, girls, youth, persons with disabilities, widows, female-headed households, and displaced persons, and to the main climate hazards in Guyuk LGA: flooding, erratic rainfall, heat, soil erosion, and windstorms.

THIS IS OUR LGA

Geographical Information

Guyuk Local Government Area (LGA) is located in southwestern Adamawa State, Nigeria. It lies between latitudes 9038'N to 10002'N, north of the Equator, and longitudes 11047'E to 12000'E, east of the Greenwich Meridian. It shares boundaries with the River Gongola and Shani LGA of Borno State to the north. Shelleng LGA (Adamawa State) to the east, Balanga LGA (Gombe State) to the north-west, Lamurde LGA (Adamawa State) to the south-west and Numan LGA (Adamawa State) to the south-east. The Local Government Area has an estimated total land area of 764.6 km2. The LGA lies along the River Gongola and has good, fertile soil for agricultural production. It has fairly well-drained sandy loam to clay soils that support the growth of different crop species.

Demographics: Population

According to the 2006 Population Census, Guyuk LGA has a population of 176,505 inhabitants, comprising 89,440 males and 87,065 females. The projected population as of March 2022 was 272,200 people. Christianity is the predominantly practised religion in



the LGA. Other religions practised in the area include Islam and Traditional Religion. The major ethnic group in Guyuk LGA is Nungura. Other ethnic groups found in the LGA include Waja, Fulani, Hausa, Kanakuru, Bura, Lala, Kanuri, and Igbo.

Summary of socio-economic situation



The main socio-economic activities of the inhabitants of Guyuk LGA are farming and hunting. Major crops grown in the LGA include sorghum, maize, rice, and millet. Livestock rearing, including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry, is also common. Petty trading, blacksmithing and pottery are also practised as economic activities. Some of the major festivals in Guyuk LGA are the Sinmi-Lalama, Borgowe, Simthereme and Sukahawa festivals. The financial institution operating in Guyuk is Union Bank. Other sources of cash for business transactions are the point-of-sale (POS) services and moneylenders.

Climate Risk and Vulnerability

Based on the problems identified by communities during the CDP sessions, the main climate-related hazards in Guyuk LGA are: flooding along the River Gongola and its tributaries and around the Kiri dam, which causes recurrent damage to farms, roads, culverts and schools in Guyuk, Purokayo, Dumna and Kola Wards; erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells; heat waves; soil and gully erosion, particularly in Bobini, Bodeno and Banjiram Wards; and windstorms that damage schools, health centres and homes. Women, children, elderly persons, PWDs and female-headed households are affected more severely because of their limited access to land, income, information and decision-making. Ward-level quantitative climate data (rainfall, temperature, vegetation and flood vulnerability) should be added to this plan when it becomes available for Guyuk LGA.

OUR VISION

We envision Guyuk as a Local Government Area with sufficient potable water, functional industries, improved security, well-equipped educational institutions, improved agricultural productivity, steady power supply, and improved employment opportunities for the teeming youths. Furthermore, we envision flood-free Guyuk communities with well-equipped healthcare institutions and good access roads. We hope to create an inclusive society free of ethnic and religious disharmony, with mutual respect for all inhabitants.

OUR SHARED VALUES

In Guyuk LGA, we have core values that define our identity. We are known for our hard work, reverence for elders, unity, and hospitality, especially to strangers. We are compassionate, as reflected in how we support bereaved people with a strong sense of togetherness, love, and mutual trust.

Hada kanmu shine cigaban al'umanmu.

Our unity leads to the development of our people.



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