



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: ASSESSMENT OF 10 KEY SECTORS IN MICHIKA

*Improving Social Cohesion through Community
Development Planning in 16 Wards of Michika
LGA, Adamawa State, Nigeria*

IMPLEMENTED BY:





Table of Contents

Table of contents	01
Introduction	02
Executive Summary	02
Procedures and Methodology	02
Data Analysis	02
Discussion of Findings: Analysis of Service Delivery Across Sectors	03
Agriculture and Food Security	04
Economy and Livelihood	06
Economy and Livelihood	08
Education	10
Health	12
Water and Sanitation	14
Social Protection	16
Conflict and Security	18
Climate Change and Green Economy	20
Gender	22
Comparative Analysis of Performance Across Sectors	24
Conclusion: Strategies for Effective Service Delivery	24
Developing Appropriate Policy Framework and Implementation Strategies	24
Adequate Funding/Resource Mobilization	24
Capacity Building of Duty-bearers for Service Delivery	25
Community Participation in Service Delivery	25
Acronyms	26

Introduction

Executive Summary

The sector analysis was undertaken to assess the gaps in service delivery, gender and social inclusivity and possible opportunities within the sectors. This was done with a view to identifying areas that require urgent action and increased attention to support the implementation of the Michika LGA development plan. The key sectors that were assessed were the following: Agriculture and Food Security, Conflict and Security, Social Protection, Gender, Physical Infrastructure, Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Economy and Livelihood, Climate Change and Green Economy. The overall objective of the sector analysis was to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the 10 sectors in Michika LGA with a view to identifying existing gaps and strengths in each sector in relation to service delivery.

Procedures and Methodology

In undertaking a sectoral analysis, a mixed methodology was adopted through the collection of quantitative and qualitative data. A review of existing reports, data, and documents related to the sectors in the LGA as well as existing related documents relevant policies operating across different sectors was undertaken. Some of the reviewed documents are the Michika Community Development Plan; Baseline Survey Reports and other available sectoral policies that are Education, Health, WASH, Social Protection, NG-CARES, and Child Protection. The review facilitated the identification of gaps in the existing policies as well as providing a situation analysis of service

delivery in each of the selected sectors.

An Institutional Capacity Assessment Questionnaire was developed to assess the institutional capacity of units and departments responsible for service delivery in the selected sectors. Some of the variables explored in the Questionnaire are adequacy of funding and personnel; staff capacity; availability of relevant policy; regular M&E; gender mainstreaming; social inclusion among other variables. A SWOT Analysis of each sector was also developed to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the area of effective service delivery at the LGA. In addition, collection of primary data was also undertaken using qualitative methods (Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), In-depth Interviews (IDIs) with Duty Bearers; Gate Keepers (male and female community leaders), Community Development Associations (CDAs). A Political Economic Analysis (PEA) Framework was also adopted to examine the interactions between political and economic variables determining effective service delivery, especially at the community level.

Data Analysis

For the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII), data gathered from the qualitative data were listened to and transcribed in full. Content analysis method was used. Pertinent divergent and convergent excerpts were extracted from the FGDs and KIIs and presented in themes appropriately.

Discussion of Findings: Analysis of Service Delivery Across 10 Sectors



Agriculture and
Food Security



Economy and
Livelihood



Physical
Infrastructure



Education



Health



Water and
Sanitation



Social Protection



Conflict and
Security



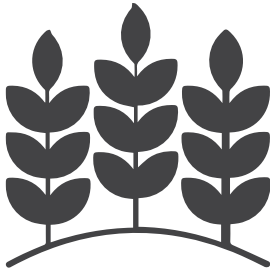
Climate Change and
Green Economy



Gender

SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Agriculture and Food Security



Strength

- Partnership between government and NGOs for service delivery in the areas of training, provision of equipment, support services.
- Availability of willing youth to engage in agriculture.
- Adamawa Multisectoral Strategic Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (ADMSPAN) provides policy framework for intervention in the sector.
- Availability of subsidized seedlings.
- Availability of cooperative societies to support farming activities.

Weaknesses

- Inadequate Extension Workers.
- Inadequate provision of Tractors for large-scale cultivation.
- Absence of funds for the implementation of policy.
- Limited capacity of agricultural extension services.
- Lack of Veterinary clinics for the treatment of livestock in the communities.

The majority of the farmers in Michika LGA have limited access to Agricultural loans did not have access to agriculture loan. For instance, respondents in Jigalambu and Vi/Boka claimed no farmers in their ward had ever accessed agricultural loans before. Poor access to government agricultural programmes was identified as a problem amongst farmers in Michika LGA. In fact, only about 5% of the respondents across wards admitted that farmers in the LGA had access to these programmes, while all the respondents in Minikisi/ Wurongiki and Vi/Boka emphasized that no farmer in their wards had access to government agricultural programmes.

Poor or ineffective management of government-funded agricultural funded programmes remains a problem to farmers in Michika LGA. For instance, all the respondents from Tumbarangabilli and Garta/Ghumchi acknowledged that agricultural funded programmes in their wards were not effectively managed and about 11% of respondents across wards in the LGA affirmed this shortfall. Another problem identified in this sector is the inability of farmers in Michika LGA to access subsidized farm inputs.

Due to concerns of abduction in Michika many individuals are unable to engage in agricultural activities, resulting in limited means of sustenance and financial hardship. The recurrent conflict between factions of agriculturists and pastoralists is frequently linked to disagreements on the utilization of grazing pathways and reserves, alongside the devastation of arable land and the pilfering of livestock. The conflict between farmers and herders are more pronounced in Bazza marghi, Tumbaragabili, Jigalambu, Minkisi/Wurongiki, Tsukumu/Tillijo, Sina / Kamale / Kwande Wards. As a result, there is regular movement away from and back to localities in Michika.

Michika is plagued by recurring conflict between farmers and herders. Disagreements over grazing land and resources often lead to destruction of crops and livestock theft. This constant tension discourages people from farming, leading to food shortages and economic hardship.

Opportunities

- Opportunity for self-employment thereby reducing unemployment.
- Potential for abundant food production.
- Potential for collaboration among sectors (inter-agency collaboration).
- Limited capital required to start up small scale farming activities.
- Continuous government's interest and intervention in the sector.

Threats

- Highly susceptible to climate change and seasonal variations.
- Political instability and lack of continuity in government's policies.
- Political corruption and mismanagement of allocated funds to the sector.
- Insurgency and insecurity.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

Current government's intervention in the sector is very weak and there is need for government to scale up its interventions in the sector.

02

There is weak engagement with the sectoral operational policy framework among duty-bearers and this requires capacity building on policy execution, development of indicators and appropriate M&E framework.

03

There is weak capacity for service delivery in the Agriculture Department due to poor funding and it is recommended that there should be upgrading and enhancing of a strong functioning department to meet up its mandate.

04

There should be adequate and sufficient funding and budget provisions to enhance the capacity of the sector for service delivery.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Economy and Livelihood



The rate of unemployment was extremely high among young persons in Michika LGA. For instance, it is evident from the study outcomes that only about 3% of the respondents recognized that nearly all the young persons across wards in the LGA were gainfully employed. For instance, all the respondents in Bazzamargi, Jigalambu, Minikisi/Wurongiki and Tumbarangabilli stated that nearly all the young persons in their wards were not gainfully employed.

The non-availability of skill acquisition centres and poor access to government-initiated skills acquisition centres/programmes were the identified shortfalls in Michika LGA. For instance, only about 18% and 11% of respondents across wards in the LGA recognized the availability of skills acquisition centres, and the accessibility of the unemployed inhabitants to skills acquisition centres/ training across wards in Michika LGA respectively

Strength

- Existing policies like school feeding program; tradermoni; N-power; direct cash transfer and some community members have benefitted from these.
- Existing programs like FADAMA 1 & 2; CSDA; PAWECA.
- Strong NGOs intervention in supporting small scale businesses and other livelihoods programs.

Weaknesses

- Insufficient funds for effective impact.
- Absence of banks in the LGA, especially micro-finance banks negatively affect small scale business operations.
- Non-connection of the community to the national grid and reliance on generators and solar energy is negatively affecting business operations as these sources of power with huge cost.

Michika struggles with high unemployment, especially among young people. This lack of opportunity stems in part from the limited availability of skills training programs. Across the LGA, only a small fraction of respondents were aware of these programs or felt they could easily access them. This hinders young people from acquiring the skills needed to compete for jobs.

Opportunities

- Partnership and collaboration with development partners.
- Potential for collaboration among sectors (inter-agency collaboration).
- Continuous government's interest and intervention in the sector.
- Technology innovation enhances capacity to improve economy livelihood (ICT).
- Increased number of SMEs.

Threats

- Political instability and lack of continuity in government's policies.
- Political corruption and mismanagement of allocated funds to the sector.
- Insurgency and insecurity.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

Adequate resources should be injected into this endeavor to enhance reduction in poverty and inequality.

02

There is need for the establishment of skill acquisition centers to address the current unemployment rate, especially among the youth.

03

There should be data-driven interventions to promote transparency and accountability.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Physical Infrastructure



Physical infrastructures such as bridges and tared roads linking Michika LGA to other communities were either not available or in bad state. For instance, about 20% and 28% of respondents across all wards lamented there were no bridges and tarred roads linking their LGA to other communities in the state or nearby states. There were about 20% of the respondents who stated that some communities across wards in Michika LGA had no access to GSM network services.

It is also evident from the study outcomes that physical infrastructures, such as hotels/recreational facilities, modern motor park, creches for working class mothers and town halls were all lacking across wards in Michika LGA. For instance, only about 2% of the respondents confirmed the availability of modern motor park in the LGA. Also, about 9% of the respondents recognized the availability of hotels / recreational facilities across wards in Michika LGA.

Strength

- The Adamawa State Citizen Engagement and Participatory Policy and Adamawa State Medium Term Development Plan (2021-2025) provide the policy framework for project execution in the sector.
- Construction of drainages, culverts and roads are ongoing in some parts of the LGA.
- Boosting of food production due to good roads to commute harvested agricultural produce.

Weaknesses

- Sector is capital-intensive that requires continuous government's intervention.
- NGOs participation is minimal in the sector because of the capital requirement for project execution in the sector.
- Poor execution of projects due to weak Monitoring and Evaluation.

Michika is crippled by a lack of basic infrastructure. Traveling within and beyond the LGA is a challenge due to poor or nonexistent roads and bridges. This isolation is highlighted by the fact that nearly one in five residents reported difficulty accessing other areas. This lack of infrastructure creates significant barriers to economic development, social interaction, and overall well-being in Michika.

Opportunities

- Employment opportunities.
- Empowerment of rural dwellers through economic opportunities provided by physical infrastructure.
- Community development through rural road networks.

Threats

- Rising cost of construction materials.
- Policy inconsistency.
- The use of sub-standard materials in construction.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

There is need to discourage the interplay of economic and political forces when making decisions on location/setting of projects.

02

There should be prompt payment of counterpart funding by government to encourage development partners' willingness to invest in infrastructures.

03

Appropriate M&E framework should be established for project implementation.

04

Appropriate standardization framework should be established for contractors for quality control.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Education



Inadequacy of teachers in both primary and secondary public schools are serious threat to effective teaching across Wards in Michika LGA. For instance, only about 10% and 13% of the respondents in Garta/Ghumchi and Tumbarangabilli reported that there were adequate teachers in public primary schools in their wards respectively. Equally, only about 7% and 10% of respondents in Garta/Ghumchi and Tumbarangabilli wards admitted that there were adequate teachers in public secondary schools in their wards respectively.

Lack of adequate classrooms were largely reported by respondents as one of the problems confronting public primary and secondary schools across wards in Michika LGA. For instance, only about 20% of respondents in Tumbarangabilli affirmed that the available classrooms in public secondary schools in their ward were adequate.

It is evident from the study outcomes that both primary and secondary government-owned schools were not adequately provided with learning facilities, toilet facilities, running water and sports facilities across wards in this LGA.

Strength

- Strong community participation in schools' activities through the PTA and SBMC.
- There are enabling policy framework in the education sector like the Free Education policy from Primary to Secondary Schools; -School feeding policy; - Adamawa State Ministry of Education Sector Plan (2020-2022); - Adamawa State Education Sector MTSS (2023-2025).
- NGOs/Development Partners' participation enhances service delivery in the sector.

Weaknesses

- Insufficient Teachers and Teaching Assistants in many Schools.
- Poor accessibility of schools to many remote communities.
- Poor results from WAEC/NECO examinations.

Michika's students are being failed by a resource-starved education system. Teacher shortages are crippling schools. Perhaps most concerning is the lack of even basic facilities in many schools. Imagine a learning environment without proper toilets, running water, or even a place to play sports. This is the harsh reality for many students in Michika.

Opportunities

- Strong community participation in schools' activities through the PTA.
- NGOs/Development Partners' participation enhances service delivery in the sector.

Threats

- Insufficient classroom not commensurate to the growing population of pupils in schools.
- Insurgency and Insecurity (kidnapping, etc).
- Poor funding.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

There is need to discourage the interplay of economic and political forces when making decisions on location/setting of projects.

02

Recruitment of more teachers to meet with the growing students' population in schools.

03

Implementing Safe School policy to protect pupils and teachers and facilitate a conducive learning environment.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Health



It is evident from the study outcome that affordability of drugs/medicines is a challenge that mitigate against the utilization of health facilities amongst inhabitants of all wards across Michika LGA. For instance, only 6.5% and 9.7% of respondents in Garta/Ghumchi and Tumbarangabilli admitted that people living in their wards could afford costs of drugs/medicines charged by health facilities in their wards respectively.

Shortage of health care workers, non-availability of drugs, water and electricity outage were identified hinderances to the smooth running of public-owned health facilities across wards in Michika LGA. However, the government of Adamawa State in collaboration with NGOs has continuously provided anti-malaria, immunization and revolving drugs to Michika General Hospital managed by the Hospital Service Management Board and Primary Health Centers in the communities under the Adamawa State Primary Health Care Development Agency.

However, the major problem is adequacy and competency of staff, as well as the non-availability of hospital equipment for laboratory test, X-Ray and other complicated health care needs of the people. In addition, there are non-availability of ambulances in many health centers. Also, the staff are insufficient because there had not been a major recruitment in the state for a while now. While some staff are retiring from the service, others voluntarily resigned, without replacement of such people, leaving huge gaps to be filled.

Strength

- Availability of NHIS for medical treatment.
- There are enabling policy framework in the health sector like the Free Antenatal Care Services; NG-Cares; Adamawa State Health Sector MTSS (2023-2025).
- NGOs/Development Partners' participation enhances service delivery in the sector, especially UNICEF; EU and the

Weaknesses

- Shortage of health workers across various cadres.
- Inadequate skilled manpower such as Doctors and Nurses.
- Inadequate drugs.

Michika's healthcare system is failing its residents. High medication costs and staff shortages make it difficult to access care. Public facilities lack basic supplies and equipment, hindering treatment. While initiatives exist, the system is overwhelmed.

Opportunities

- Support from Development Partners and Local NGOs.
- Donations from public members can enhance service delivery in the sector.
- Advocacy by religious leaders, opinion leaders and traditional rulers against harmful traditional practices that have negative implications for health.
- Support from Philanthropists like the General Buba Marwa Ward at Michika General Hospital.

Threats

- Shortage of health workers due to migration abroad (Japa).
- Quackery both among Doctors and Nurses.
- Prevalence of fake and adulterated drugs.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

There should be wide coverage of beneficiaries in all health-related interventions, especially, the NHIS and related existing services.

02

There is need to build the capacities of staff in the A&E unit on framework and the importance of M&E in project implementation.

03

Training and retraining of health workers in accordance with the best practices.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Water and Sanitation



It is evident from the study that open defecation is still a serious threat to disease-free community in Michika LGA. For instance, 56% of the respondents reported that open defecation was still being practiced across all wards in the LGA. The practice of open defecation was most frequently practiced in Tumbarangabilli, Moda/Daka and Garta/Ghumchi, with about 77%, 72% and 71% of respondents confirming this practice in their wards respectively.

Equally, lack of access to safe water for domestic use was also a problem. For instance, only about 2% of the population had access to pipe-borne water, while 10% of the respondents reported that streams, rivers and lakes were sources of water for domestic consumption across wards in Michika LGA. About 13% and 16% of the respondents in Moda/Daka and Michika wards reported that water from streams, lakes and rivers were the sources of water for domestic use in their wards respectively.

However, solar boreholes are being constructed in some strategic locations central to community residents to ensure accessibility of residents to water. However, even with the water projects, open defecation is widely observed in the communities visited. Again, some of these borehole projects are not sustainable with complaints of vandalization and stolen equipment the water sites.

Strength

- There is a strong policy framework for the sector - Adamawa Harmonized Water Resources and Wash Policy (2021); Adamawa State Water Sector MTSS (2023-2025).
- There is a strong engagement of the sector with SDG, which would help in achievement of the goals.
- Intervention by donor agencies is very strong in the sector.

Weaknesses

- Poor access to portable drinking water is a contributing factor to high mortality rate.
- Inadequate funding of WASH projects.
- Open defecation still prevalent due to attitude and absence of toilets in strategic places.

Michika urgently needs sanitation improvement. Open defecation is rampant, and most residents lack safe drinking water. While efforts like solar boreholes exist, vandalism is a problem. Stronger funding and community engagement are crucial.

Opportunities

- WASH intervention funding from the government to achieve SDG.
- Strong NGOs/Development partners' support.
- Constituent projects interventions by politicians.

Threats

- Lack of continuity in government policies.
- Insecurity and Vandalization of water project equipment.
- Poor community participation.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

Allocation of funds to the sector.

02

Training, retraining and capacity building of the sector's manpower.

03

Training of MSE officers and supply of adequate tools for data collection.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Social Protection



Strength

- There is strong inter-agency collaboration among line ministries like ministry of justice; ministry of information; ministry of health; security agencies, among others.
- Issues of gender equality, women empowerment, social inclusion are at the top burner of international agenda.
- Partnership with traditional and religious leaders to promote gender equality and social inclusion agenda (GESI).

Weaknesses

- Societal stigmatization and cultural norms prevent reporting cases of SGBV and the total integration of the vulnerables.
- Lack of supporting system for vulnerable people in the society –orphans, widow, people living with disability and the aged.
- Non-inclusion of the vulnerable people and women in decision making.

Non-availability of regular financial support for vulnerable people (orphans, widows, PWDs, and socioeconomic disadvantaged old persons) was identified as one of the problems confronting the less privileged population in Michika LGA. For instance, only about 6% of the respondents across wards admitted that the vulnerable in the LGA received financial support from the government on a regular basis.

Ineffectiveness and poor implementation of government financial support to the residents of Michika LGA was a problem across the wards in the LGA. For instance, only about 3% of the respondents across wards admitted that the measures adopted by government agencies in the provision and implementation of financial support to the vulnerable were effective and unbiased. To be specific, all of the respondents in Bazamargi, Michika, Jigalambu, Vi/ Boka and Tumbarangabilli faulted the methods adopted by government agencies in the provision and implementation of financial support to the vulnerable in their wards.

The inability of the government through its assigned agencies to provide shelters to homeless orphans, widows, aged persons and destitute at large was a problem identified in this study. For instance, only 15% of the respondents across wards emphasized that these groups of vulnerable have had their shelter needs met by the government in Michika LGA.

Michika fails its most vulnerable. Barely any receive regular aid, and government support is poorly managed. Despite strong policies on gender equality and social inclusion, cultural norms and societal stigma make it difficult for the vulnerable to access support and participate in decision-making.

Opportunities

- Strong media interest always attracted to the sector and also drawing the good will of the general public.
- Strong support from international policy environment.
- Agenda of the sector is usually internationally-driven (MDGs and SDGs).

Threats

- Socio-cultural norms and religious barriers working against GESI principle.
- Weak advocacy and societal resistance.
- Lack of coordination among agencies working in the sector resulting into duplication of activities.
- Lack of continuity in government's policies.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

Continuous advocacy against stigmatization and biases for the vulnerable groups.

02

Economic empowerment of women and the vulnerable people through education, financial assistance and skills' acquisition.

03

Government policy on palliatives should be reviewed to give more attention to the vulnerable in the communities, especially the widows, aged, beggars, internally-displaced, almajiris and the needy.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Conflict and Security



Conflict uprising between herdsman and farmers was a constant threat to peace in Michika LGA, at least in the past 6 months. For instance, about 48% of the respondents across wards stated that disputes between herdsman and farmers were common incidences of violence in the LGA.

Incidence of thefts at home and farmlands were also serious threat to peaceful living amongst inhabitants of Michika LGA. For incidence of home theft, it was reported to be most frequent in Jigalambu and Minikisi/ Wurongiki, with 96.9% and 96.3% of the respondents in these wards affirming its frequent occurrence; while for farm theft, it was reported to be mostly occurred in Garta/Ghumchi, with about 94% of respondents in this ward affirming its occurrence.

In spite of insecurity challenges faced in the community, about 28% of the respondents across all wards identified non-availability of police outlet as one of the security needs that was yet to be met. For instance, 77.4% of the respondents in Moda/Daka ward stated that there was shortage of police officers in their ward, while 71% and about 68% of the respondents in Vi/Boka and Tumbarangabilli lamented the insufficient supply of necessary tools for police officers to work with in their wards respectively.

Impartiality in conflict resolution was also a problem identified in this study, as it was evident in this study that not all perpetrators of conflicts were brought to book and punished accordingly in this community.

Strength

- The NSCDC Establishment Act No. 3 2003 and the Police Act provide policy framework for operations. The Law establishing the Act was reviewed to NSCDC Amendment act No. 2, 2007.
- Inter-agency collaboration in sharing intelligence among similar security agencies.
- Vigilante groups have been collaborating with security agencies to control crimes.

Weaknesses

- Inadequate logistics.
- Lack of quality intelligence for proactive policing.
- Lack of personnel, equipment and gadgets.

Michika could be thriving, but violence between herders and farmers is holding it back. Almost half the people surveyed said this fighting happens a lot. Because of this fear, people aren't investing or working as much. This makes it hard for young people to find jobs and hurts the whole economy of Michika.

Opportunities

- Safe School initiative.
- Agro-rangers (Herders/Farmers Clash mitigation).
- Coalition between the Nigerian army and the local hunters and vigilantes.

Threats

- Insurgents and bandits are deploying sophisticated weapons and technology against security agencies.
- Corruption in the security department, especially diversion of funds meant for welfare and procurement of arms.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

There should be strong synergies among security agents for intelligence sharing, joint operations and training.

02

Provision of modern instruments/equipment for the security agencies.

03

The use of artificial intelligence will enhance quick response to emergency situations through effective communication systems.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Climate Change and Green Economy



For climate change and green economy, the awareness of deforestation policy appears to be everywhere. In fact, in one of the communities, for anyone intending to fall a tree must have planted one as a replacement.

However, it is evident from this study findings that the laws established to protect against exploitation of forests and forest resources were often violated in Michika LGA. For instance, only about 26% of the respondents across wards acknowledged that these laws were strictly adhered to across wards in Michika LGA.

The non-adherent to laws protecting forests and forest resources was highest amongst residents of Minikisi/ Wurongiki and Moda/Daka wards, with 9.7% and 12.5% of respondents in these wards confirming adherence of inhabitants to these laws respectively. Regular occurrence of flooding was another climate change challenge faced in Michika LGA. For instance, one in every three respondents across wards identified flooding as a problem confronting their wards; while, the incidence of flooding in the past 3 years was more pronounced in Tumbarangabilli (45.2%) and Jigalambu (43.8%) respectively.

Equally, the failure of the government environmental protection agency in the delivery of their responsibility, with rest to regular checking of household adherence to hygienic way of life was another shortfall identified in this study. For instance, only about 10% of the respondents across all wards admitted that the environmental agency had not failed in their responsibility in Michika LGA.

Strength

- The Adamawa State Policies on climate change, policy on forest and the environmental degradation control review laws provide the policy framework for the sector.
- Establishment of Desk officers across the 21 LGAs/MDAs.
- Establishment of Adamawa State Agro-Climatic Resilience Semi-Arid Land (ACReSAL) and Adamawa State L-Press.

Weaknesses

- Poor community response and participation in climate change adaptation projects.
- Untimely release of budgeted fund.

Michika faces deforestation despite awareness campaigns. Flooding is also a concern, especially in Tumbarangabilli and Jigalambu. The environmental protection agency is seen as lacking. Positive steps include government policies and projects like tree planting, but more community involvement and better enforcement are crucial.

Opportunities

- Availability of budget for project implementation.
- Establishment of Desk officers across the 21 LGAs/MDA.
- ACREsAL project has started in earnest by executing project such as tree planting, borehole drilling, distribution of farm inputs.

Threats

- Inadequate equipment needed for climate data interpretation and analysis.
- Limited community participation in climate change adaptation strategies.
- Indiscriminate felling of trees.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

01

The Adamawa State Policy on climate change policy and forest laws and the environmental degradation should be strengthened to enhance its enforcement capacity.

02

Continuous advocacy against felling trees for charcoal and firewood.

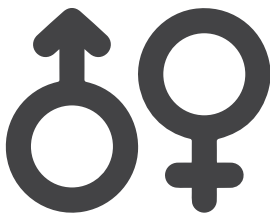
03

Adamawa State Agro-Climatic Resilience Semi-Arid Land (ACReSAL) and Adamawa State L-Press should be strengthened to enhance its service delivery capacity.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN:

Gender



It is evident from this study outcomes that women were denied equal access to rights to inheritance. For instance, about 70% of the respondents across all wards disagreed that the girl child had equal rights to inheritance in Michika LGA, and about 68% of respondents in Tumbarangabilli disagreed that the widows had equal access to inheritance in their ward.

Women in Michika LGA were not fully occupying political positions at both the LGA level and the federal level. For instance, about 57% of the respondents across all wards disagreed that women from Michika LGA were well represented at the senate and federal house of representatives receptively.

Domestic violence against women was still a problem faced by many women and the girl-child across wards in Michika LGA. For instance, about 43% of respondents across all wards agreed that domestic related violence was on the increase in Michika LGA.

Incidence of rape and the practice of early marriage remained issues of concerned in the LGA. For instance, 20% of the respondents across wards agreed that the incidence of rape was on the rise in Michika LGA, while 39.6% of the respondents agreed that early marriage was culturally permitted in their community.

Strength

- There is a robust poly/legal environment for the sector - VAPP Law 2021; ACJL 2018 Penal Code Law Child Rights Act Adamawa State Women's Right Inheritance Law 2013.
- There is strong inter-agency collaboration among line ministries like Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Information; Ministry of Health; security agencies, among others.
- Strong support and participation of development partners and local NGOs in the sector.

Weaknesses

- Slow pace of judicial system negates principle of gender justice.
- Poor enforcement of the VAPP Law.
- Weak supporting services for the rehabilitation of survivors.
- Reluctance of survivors to report cases.

Michika women struggle for equal rights despite strong policies, facing limited inheritance, political underrepresentation, persistent domestic violence, and cultural acceptance of rape and early marriage.

Opportunities

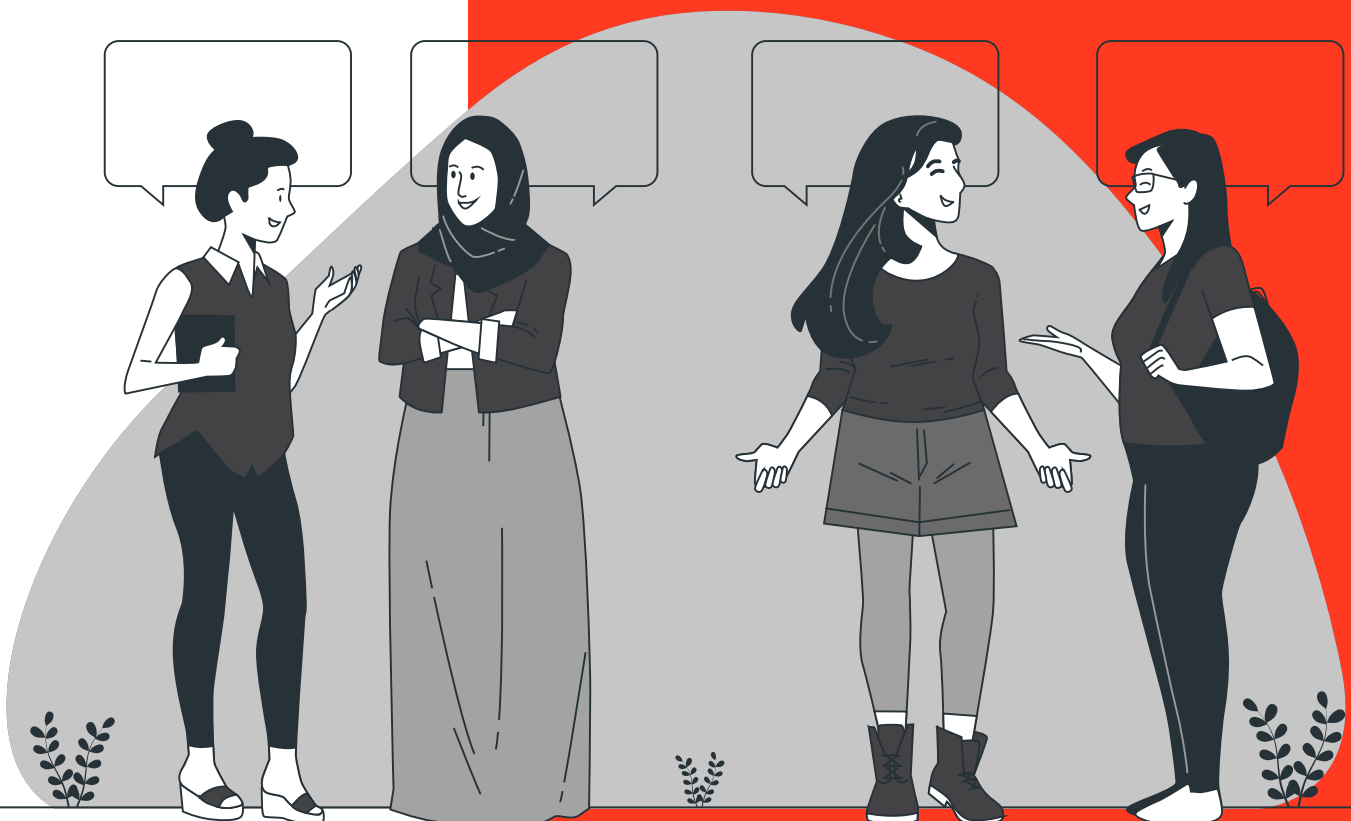
- Partnership among multiple stakeholders.
- Strong support from international policy environment.
- Agenda of the sector usually internationally-driven (MDGs and SDGs).

Threats

- Non-domestication of CEDAW law by the National Assembly.
- Socio-cultural norms and religious barriers working against GESI principle.
- Lack of coordination among agencies working in the sector resulting into duplication of activities.

Sectoral Gaps and Policy Recommendations

- 01** Passage and enforcement of relevant laws on GBV and Social Inclusion.
- 02** Adequate funding of GESI agenda.
- 03** More SARC centres are to be created.
- 04** Ensuring gender responsive budgeting and release of funds for gender related and social inclusion activities.



Comparative Analysis of Performance Across Sectors

From the different interactions and engagements with stakeholders both at the local government and state level, the social service sectors have stood out in terms of performance on service delivery. These sectors are education, health, social inclusion and gender, economic and livelihood, agriculture and WASH. A major comparative advantage of the social sectors is their ability to attract continuous and sustained interest from different stakeholders both locally and from

abroad. In addition, issues of engagement in the social sectors are perennial, which tend to easily draw attention from multiple stakeholders. Another comparative advantage that these social sectors have is that low-cost intervention can easily be undertaken unlike in physical infrastructure, security and others that usually require a considerable amount of money to undertake intervention.

Conclusion: Strategies for Effective Service Delivery

Developing Appropriate Policy Framework and Implementation Strategies

Translating the policy framework into appropriate strategic action plan and costed action plan requires adequate capacity competency of duty-bearers at the local government level. Such demonstrative capacity should be deployed to develop action plan, formulate policy outcomes (goals), develop activities an appropriate time-bound indicators to domesticate broad policy framework into actionable plan of action. It is also expected that duty-bearers will identify strategic partners for collaboration in the implementation of development plan.

Capacity Building of Duty-bearers for Service Delivery

Capacity building requires continuous training and upgrading of knowledge to meet the ever-changing challenges of the modern society. There must be a well-planned program of training that is continuous and adaptive to the changing circumstance of the environment. The training will also involve policy evaluation and modification of strategies to address emerging development challenges. Appropriate indicators, time-line and strategic objectives should be formulated through a collective activity among duty-bearers.

Adequate Funding/Resource Mobilization

A major discovery of this project, arisen from the broad level interactions, is the centrality of funding to service delivery. The current constitutional framework of financial administration of local government is weak and has many loopholes that negative financial autonomy and capacity for fully independent course of action in the implementation of development project. Without adequate funding and a robust and sustained resource mobilization, lofty goals embedded in policy documents will largely remain unrealized. Duty bearers must therefore brace up for the challenge of mobilizing potential human, financial, economic, natural and technical resources available within and outside the community and deploy such into the execution of policy outcomes.

Community Participation in Service Delivery

Service delivery is about improving human lives and therefore people who are the end-users of services should fully participate in all activities relating to their destiny. A bottom-up approach and community-oriented framework that fully incorporate collective planning, execution and evaluation should be adopted. It is expected that at every stage of development project, community members will be coopted and be part of all the processes and procedures required. Community participation enhances sustainability, community ownership and mobilization of resources. There are human capacities within the community that should be identified and deployed for the execution of policy outcomes.

ACRONYMS

AADP	Adamawa Agricultural Development Program	MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
ACRESAL	Adamawa State Agro-Climatic Resilience Semi-Arid Land	MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
ADPHCDA	Adamawa State Primary Health Care Development Agency	MOI	Ministry of Information
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution	MOW	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
ADSUBEB	Adamawa State Universal Basic Education Board	MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
ASPC	Adamawa State Planning Commission	MWR	Ministry for Water Resources
BOA	Bank of Agriculture	NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
CDP	Community Development Plan	NEDC	North-East Development Commission
CEPAD	Center for Public Education and Mobilization for Development in Nigeria	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
CRUDAN	Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria	NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
CSDA	Community and Social Development Agency	NOA	National Orientation Agency
DPO	Divisional Police Officer	PAWECA	Poverty Alleviation and Wealth Creation Agency
DSS	Department of State Services	PHCCs	Primary Health Care Centers
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development	PICS	Purdue Improved Crop Storage
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crime Commission	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
EU	European Union	PPSMB	Post Primary School Management Board
EYN	Ekklesian Yanuwa a Nijeriya (Church of the Brethren)	PTA	Parents and Teachers Association
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations	RAMP	Rural Access Mobility Projects
GALS	Gender Action Learning System	RCA	Rapid Care Analysis
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices	RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SBMC	School Based Management Committee
GSF	Government Security Forces	SDCC	State Development Coordination Committee
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication	SMEDAN	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency of Nigeria
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices Commission	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (United Nations International Children Emergency Fund)
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	USAID	United State Agency for International Development
JSS	Junior Secondary School	VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Law
LEA	Local Government Education Authority	VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations
LGA	Local Government Area	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
LGDCC	Local Government Development Coordination Committee	WDCC	Ward Development Coordination Committee
MCRP	Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project	WDSC	Ward Development Support Committee
		YEDC	Yola Electricity Distribution Company



Tel: +234 708 662 5290

Email: infonigeria@oxfam.org

Web: www.nigeria.oxfam.org

[in](#) [t](#) [f](#) [@](#) [v](#) Oxfam in Nigeria