



In order to prepare for the next meeting, we kindly request that each partner send their information to be shared to all partners prior to the FSSWG. **Please fill in the blue sections below and return this form to [Edwin.too@fao.org](mailto:Edwin.too@fao.org), [David.Oremo@fao.org](mailto:David.Oremo@fao.org) and [Damilola.kudomi@fao.org](mailto:Damilola.kudomi@fao.org) no later COB on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2017.**

Please fill in the details requested.

**Agency**  
GOODWILL COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT AND  
AWARENESS INITIATIVE  
(GCDAI)

**Website**

**Agency focal point (name and email)** CLEMENT N. KULIYAK [goodwillcdaingo@gmail.com](mailto:goodwillcdaingo@gmail.com)

**Reporting period** [ May 30, 2017 to June 13, 2017 ]

**Information request sent on**

## Overview

Type of Intervention/Project

Duration of the project:

Goodwill Community Development and Awareness Initiative (GCDAI) is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-political voluntary organization with developed home grown, community driven programs aimed at adequately shaping the lives of the youths, aged and the vulnerable at the Community level.

GCDAI started full operations in the year 2007, before the official registration process was completed, making 10 years of striving to realize the vision of a world with genuine and sustainable development capable of ensuring the well-being of all including total respect for environmental balances for a better human community.

Scope of objectives include peace building, poverty alleviation through skill development, agripreneurship, food security, grassroots sports development, information and communication technology (ICT) training and partnerships that add value to community systems.

Geographical Coverage/location:

### Activities and Results Achieved

Key activities/achievements and results:

Number of beneficiaries targeted and reached

**North East Region:** No. 10, Enugu Street, off Danboa Road, GRA – Maiduguri, Borno State (operational presence at Askira Uba and Hawul local government areas) and Adamawa state (operational presence at Mubi and Numan local government areas).

**North Central Region: Abuja Offices:** Plot 635, Along 21 Road, FHA, Lugbe, Abuja & SF 26, Anafara'a Plaza, 1st Avenue, Gwarimpa, Abuja.

**Community Office:** Flat 1, Da Luke's Residence, Opposite LGEA Primary School, Ampang-West, Mangu LGA, Plateau State.

- ❖ In 2007, GCDAI mobilised 3 trucks of fertilizer in conjunction with Gadol Consults Ltd. that were sold to farmers at the cost price in Mangu Local Government Area (LGA) of Plateau State as the Pilot LGA for the GCDAI Project. This was done specifically as assistance and encouragement, also to curb the excesses of middlemen.
- ❖ GCDAI has assisted youths, families and individuals with fertilizers, improved seedlings and facilitated small loan facilities as a way of cushioning the poverty level in the Community, also in a way challenging the youths to be active contributors to community building. The initial target of at least 1000 individuals was surpassed in the year 2007; subsequently annual supports have been mobilized as resources permit.
- ❖ In December 2012, GCDAI honoured the request of the National Body of Mwaghavul Students in Higher Institutions of learning by providing sets of computers and accessories to successfully set up a secretariat in Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau State.
- ❖ By the end of July 2017, GCDAI would have graduated 156 candidates in computer training (3 months basic and 6 months intensive with specialization) which commenced in October 2015; this intervention is based on research carried out by GCDAI in Mangu, LGA, of Plateau state. Currently, the entire LGA has no access to the recently introduced computerized JAMB examination, in other words, it means about 600 youths will be excluded from the exercise except those privileged to travel to the city Centre for examination. GCDAI intends to bring assistance to these deprived communities through ICT. But first, the youths must be prepared across board to be able to handle the system on exams days.
- ❖ GCDAI saw the need and actualised two coordinating offices in Abuja, to cater especially for identifying the growing clusters of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) around Abuja (FCT) and Nassarawa state, most especially as a result of insurgency in the North-East of Nigeria in a bid to arrange for support.
- ❖ GCDAI then deployed to the North East (Adamawa and Borno states) and has a network of volunteers in meeting its objectives regarding most especially the negative effects of insurgency in the area. We are engaged in data gathering to advance our programme.

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## Issues/Challenges/Problems

Key issues, challenges and problems encountered during the reporting period

- ❖ The security situation is still porous, limiting the scope of envisaged outreach by staff and volunteers who are actually willing to work extensively but are scared for their lives. The agriculture intervention too automatically has this challenge to contend with.
- ❖ There is still the increase of IDP camps, some are not yet identified and for some that are known there is yet to be help in sight or help is inadequate. The survivors who have gone back to their communities are still not settled as issues of hunger, poor health care, malnutrition and insecurity abound.
- ❖ While trying to attain food security/nutrition, there is also the need to focus on and support the spread of culturally relevant knowledge through exploring indigenous food culture to change unwholesome nutritional habits especially in the troubled zones.
- ❖ Inadequate funding, logistics, personnel and volunteers.
- ❖ The big question is, for how long will such support in the troubled areas be sustained?
- ❖ The agricultural intervention will depend on rain fed farming requiring immediate support if this will actually commence this raining season.

## Plans and way forward

Planned activities and wayward for the next two weeks:

- ❖ There is the need for a strategic plan (short, medium and long term) that will carry all donors, NGOs and stakeholders along on how the troubled communities would eventually be empowered to stand on their own.
- ❖ The need to strengthen individual agency/partnership bases generally will help in wider outreach and speedy implementation of interventions.
- ❖ The harmonization drive is already a step in the right direction which should be vigorously followed and reflected in the agricultural intervention too, this will help in accountability on a general note.
- ❖ Concerted efforts should be deployed by donors, agencies and stakeholders to properly identify the IDP camps, as some are yet to be discovered and plan for support accordingly.
- ❖ How can the Security Task Force be of help for agencies to deliver unhindered and for the agriculture intervention to be carried out successfully?
- ❖ While there is the need to strengthen rain-fed agriculture, the need to eventually minimize dependence only on rain fed agriculture and support the introduction of irrigation as a supplementary measure is paramount.