

NEGOTIATING LIVING IN THE DESERT OF HOPELESSNESS

A Scoping Study Of The Plights Of The Abuja
Original Inhabitants In Nigeria



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Abbreviations

AEPB	ABUJA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOARD
AMP	ABUJA MUNICIPAL PLAN
ANC	ANTE NATAL CARE
AOIYEO	ABUJA ORIGINAL INHABITANT YOUTH EMPOWERMENT ORGANIZATION
CHRICED	RESOURCE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIC EDUCATION
CPR	CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE
ES	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FCC	FEDERAL CAPITAL CITY
FCDA	FEDERAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
FCT	FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY
FCTA	FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION
FGD	FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION
HMB	HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT BOARD
JICA	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
KII	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW
LGA	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY
MDGs	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
NBS	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NDHS	NATIONAL DISTRICT HEALTH SURVEY
NNHS	NATIONAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH SURVEY
NPC	NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION
OIs	ORIGINAL INHABITANTS
OIOs	ORIGINAL INHABITANT ORGANIZATIONS
PHCDA	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
PS	PERMANENT SECRETARY
PWD	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY
ROLAC	RULE OF LAW AND ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMME OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL AND FUNDED BY EUROPEAN UNION
STDA	SATELLITE TOWNS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
UBEB	UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION BOARD
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND

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ABOUT CHRICED

The Resource Centre for Human Rights & Civic Education (CHRICED) is a frontline Nigerian not-for-profit and non-governmental organization working to promote human rights, democracy, accountability and the rule of law. CHRICED was established and registered in October 2006 with Nigeria's Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) as a non-profit, non-partisan, and non-governmental organization. CHRICED's mission is to promote a democratic, representative, accountable, and inclusive political culture in Nigeria. For core programming, CHRICED uses action civics, research, and outreach to mobilize vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population, including the youth, women and people with disabilities (PWDs), to implement innovative grassroots-focused programs aimed at energizing community action to resist injustice, curb corruption and foster accountability. Over the years, CHRICED has amassed the requisite experience and record of accomplishment in project and program management in the areas of human rights promotion, deepening accountability, and mobilizing marginalized groups to amplify their concerns in governance processes.

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The project, Promoting the Political, Economic and Cultural Rights of the Original Inhabitants in Nigeria's Federal Capital Territory (FCT) is part of the bigger portfolio of interventions tagged as the "Equitable Recovery" by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The project was launched during the COVID-19 pandemic and its devastating effects. It was a time when several development agencies were exiting Nigeria in droves. But through funding from the bonds market, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, made the momentous decision to invest in order to address the injustices and human rights anomalies that had been further accentuated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Ethnic and racial justice was one of those areas of interest, especially with the understanding that people who were already marginalized by virtue of their ethnicities would suffer double jeopardy in the face of the accentuation imposed by the global pandemic.

In embarking on this project, CHRICED proposed to implement an evidence-based initiative of Promoting the Political, Economic and Cultural Rights of Original Inhabitant People (OIP) of the FCT, Abuja. The intervention focused on complementary group mobilization and capacity strengthening to assist the self-determination of the groups of the original inhabitants of the FCT, employ evidence-based methodologies, targeted advocacies, and timely information to influence key governance processes in order to address the historic injustices meted out against them since the relocation of Nigeria's federal capital to Abuja.

To achieve the project objectives, CHRICED identified the cohort and collaborative approach as the logical step to enhance learning and shore up the technical capacity of the original inhabitant organizations (OIOs) in the FCT. Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) was equally a fundamental aspect of the project, especially considering the need to include vulnerable groups in the design and implementation process. However, it was understood that this project could not effectively reach its beneficiaries as there was no data to capture the issues facing the project beneficiaries. For the beneficiaries to get to the point of influencing key governance processes, particularly those relevant to the fulfillment of their political, economic, and cultural rights, field data is needed to understand their plight and the specific points of interventions. This research therefore, was conceived as one of the participatory processes aimed to assisting the marginalized OI peoples of the FCT through their organizations to develop strategies for sustainable advocacies and campaigns that take these specific needs and interests into consideration.

CHRICED resolved to put in its time and energies into this project because it believed that by improving the quality and inclusiveness of FCT Original Inhabitants, the stage would be set for better responsiveness on the part of power holders and duty bearers. On the whole, it was envisaged that over time, the project will elicit new norms and institutions that are more responsive to the issues of fundamental rights violations being faced by the Original Inhabitants in the FCT. The project as such was justified from the context of the displacement, land loss and, gross human rights violations suffered since the Nigerian government's policy of relocating, remove of of the country's capital from Lagos to Abuja.

The scoping study is therefore one of the steps to address the decades-old political, economic and cultural marginalization of the Original Inhabitants, whose ancestral lands had to be given up to make space for the Nigerian capital. The research gives vent to the disruption and dislocation experienced by FCT Original Inhabitants since the relocation of the territory from Lagos. This is evident in their loss of basic political, cultural and economic rights. The lived reality of FCT Original Inhabitants is one in which the relocation of the nation's administrative centre has taken a serious toll on their lives, livelihoods, economic opportunities and cultural repositories. Because of the denial of their basic rights and the expropriation of their resources, most especially prime lands, with little or no compensation, FCT Original Inhabitants have seen their fortunes take a turn for the worse. Hopefully, the data collected through this scoping study will add to the body of knowledge, which could help find a just, fair and inclusive resolution of the deep-seated challenges confronting the Original Inhabitants of the FCT.

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1.0 Background

The February 3, 1976 broadcast by the late leader of the Supreme Military Council, General Murtala Mohammed, which effectively birthed the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), has continued to provoke national conversations, depending on which side of the divide the views emanate from. For those whose pan-Nigerian inclinations motivated the yearning for a space, that would serve as the fulcrum of Nigeria's unity and togetherness, the creation of the FCT represented a giant leap for Nigeria's national project. The interlocutors who have stuck to this narrative of optimism and unity often put forward the argument that as the undisputed giant of Africa, and the supposed natural leader of the black race, Nigeria deserves a befitting capital, not a cramped, inconvenient and crime-infested space, which Lagos, the former capital proved to be. As such, the creation of the FCT for those of this persuasion was a task that had to be done, irrespective of the cost.

On the other side of the divide, remain the largely muffled voices of the Original Inhabitants, who came to realize that their ancestral homelands in which they have dwelt for centuries would have to be handed over to the implementers of the Nigerian project. For these people, the reality was a serious dilemma from which they have yet to recover, over forty-four years later. The history of how these interactions and processes happened is replete with the reality of how the Original Inhabitants were practically overawed by the Nigerian State. Decades after, the FCT Original Inhabitants leaders and activists point to the fact that they were never given the opportunity to come to the decision table with their concerns. In bewilderment, they were inundated with catch phrases, which described their ancestral homelands as "virgin", as well as other notions heavily promoted to erase their history and obliterate their future.

In terms of reaching such a monumental decision to dispossess them of their ancestral homelands, the list of the members of the Justice Akinola Aguda Panel did not include Original Inhabitants, whose lands were going to be parceled out for Nigeria's capital to have space. The argument of the inhabitants is that some of the focal positions of the Aguda Panel are responsible for the political marginalization, economic exclusion and cultural deprivations they have had to endure as a people. As would be gleaned in the report submitted by the panel to the Federal Government on December 20, 1975, which was accepted within two months of submission, the objective factors which served as the basis for the acceptance of the Panel's recommendation focused on the following issues; the centrality of the land, which was later known as the FCT, a friendly climate, availability of land, water supply, multiple access possibilities and security. Other considerations had to do with the abundance of local building materials, low population density, drainage, soil, physical planning convenience, etc.

Instructively, the FCT Original Inhabitants have over the years been known to have remained calm and peaceful in the face of the marginalization, exclusion and other injustices they have faced. Unlike other agitations by ethnic nationalities, which have degenerated into violent upheavals with severe implications for law and order, the Original Inhabitants have sought to use legal instruments, media advocacy and public enlightenment to draw attention to the problems facing them. Instead of toeing the path of other similar ethnic groups campaigning against injustice which turned violent over the refusal of the Nigerian State to explore nonviolent approaches to resolve them, the FCT Original Inhabitants have demonstrated an abiding faith in using the extant legal frameworks to demand for justice from the Nigerian government. It is pertinent to

recall that in the oil-bearing Niger Delta region, the agitations over resource control soon snowballed into a violent campaign, which manifested in the kidnap-for-ransom of expatriates, attacks on oil installations and the general crippling of the oil infrastructure in the region. After much loss of lives, in addition to the damage done to Nigeria's oil dependent economy, calm was restored with the introduction of the Amnesty Program by the Federal Government, with the goal of convincing the agitators in the Niger Delta to surrender their weapons and embrace peace. Part of the measures used to placate the restive youth in the region was the establishment of the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, and the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC).

Given the attention received by the ex-agitators in the Niger Delta, there remained the challenge that other groups, which are similarly agitating for their rights could be attracted to the path of violence. This has clearly not been the case with the FCT Original Inhabitants, who have focused on discussing their marginalization and exclusion from key structures in Nigeria, but have kept an abiding trust in the viability of the Nigerian union. As such, their most potent weapon has been to use the regular courts, as well as the courts of public opinion to draw attention to their issues. In several instances, the faith of the Original Inhabitants in the rule of law was undermined by the Nigerian State as the judgement of courts of competent jurisdictions, both in their declarative and executory forms were blatantly ignored by the Nigerian authorities, **leaving the FCT original inhabitants negotiating their living in the desert of hopelessness.** A ready example is the Court of Appeal verdict of January 15, 2018, which ruled that original inhabitants of the FCT are entitled to a ministerial representation in the Federal Executive Council as provided in Sections 147(3), 299, 14(3) and 42 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended). However, when President Muhammadu Buhari appointed 43 Ministers in July, 2019, the administration did not obey the order of the court as no FCT Original Inhabitant was given an appointment in the cabinet.

Apart from the issue of ministerial slots for FCT Original Inhabitants, which also speaks to the controversy around the state status as enshrined in the 1999 Constitution as amended, activists have been quick to point out the rights violations suffered by Original Inhabitants in the specific aspect of denial of the democratic rights to vote and be voted for, when it comes to representation in critical sub-national structures. FCT Original Inhabitants have been advocating to the Nigerian State on the need to address the representational deficits, caused by the inchoate status of the constitutional declaration made to the effect that FCT should be treated as if it were one of the states of the federation. At the Constitutional Review exercise last held in 2021, the state status of the FCT was one of the major issues canvassed by FCT interest groups. The clearly contradictory situation of having Nigerians in other states heading to the polls to elect governors and members of State Houses of Assembly, while the FCT Original Inhabitants and all residents of the FCT sit back and watch the rest of the country exercise this inalienable political right, which they are being denied, has affected some people.

The urgency of doing something to address the anomaly of FCT's current confused State status has been further amplified by the position that the over 8,000 square kilometers of land owned by the Abuja Original Inhabitants were taken under Section 1 of the Military Decree No. 6 of 1976 (now Cap. 503 of the Law of the Federation), without any framework for free, prior and informed consent as enshrined in international human rights instruments, specifically the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Over the last 40 years, consecutive governments have failed to keep their pledges to compensate the FCT Original Inhabitants. By the stroke of Decree 6, the over two million FCT Original Inhabitants were rendered homeless, stateless, landless, and forced to face deprivation and other numerous political, economic and cultural challenges. Specifically, Section 299 of the 1999 Constitution requires that the FCT, Abuja should be treated as if it were one of the states of Federation. On January 15, 2018, in the case

reported as *Baba-Panya vs. President*, FRN (2018) 15 NWLR (pt. 1643)395; (2018) LPELR-44573(CA), the Appeal Court proclaimed Abuja to be one of the Federation's states and directed that it should be treated as such. On March 13, 2020, Nigeria's apex court, the Supreme Court issued a decision with noteworthy pronouncement on the legal standing of the FCT, Abuja in the case of *Bakare vs. Ogundipe* (2021) 5NWLR (pt. 1768) SC. 1., putting an end to any residual uncertainty or controversy. The lead judgment was delivered by retired eminent jurist Olabode Vivour-Rhodes JSC, who stated that "on the status of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja", it is so clear that Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria, has the status of a state by virtue of the provisions of Section 299 of the Constitution. Surprisingly, the government has over the years declined to enforce these judicial decisions. Rather, President Buhari's Government deemed the court decisions to be a declaratory in nature and thus, unenforceable. Furthermore, the necessary constitutional changes for the FCT to operationalize its Special State status have been repeatedly refused by the National Assembly dominated by the ruling All Progressive Congress (APC) during constitution review exercises.

All of these go to show that the question of the political, economic and cultural rights of the indigenous peoples in Nigeria's FCT remains one of the plethora of unresolved issues, which have been at the heart of the debate anchored on the need for equity, justice and fairness in the Nigerian federation. This makes it important for the right data sets to be collected about the FCT to inform the nature, character and effectiveness of all state and non-state interventions with the goal of promoting and protecting the political, economic and cultural rights of the FCT Original Inhabitants.

1.0 CREATION OF THE FCT

The FCT Abuja was created following a nationwide broadcast in 1976 by Nigeria's then Head of State, General Murtala Ramat Mohammed. Going by the powers conferred on him as Head of the Supreme Military Council (SMC), General Mohammed had earlier on set up an ad-hoc committee to scout for a suitable and befitting place for Nigeria to acquire and make it the country's new capital. A plethora of factors informed Nigeria's search for a new Nigerian capital. Some of the reasons Lagos became unsuitable to be the capital city of Nigeria included the challenge of its spatial limitations. Lagos, in many accounts, was often described as a crammed crime-infested megacity located on the coast with dire implications for national security. The status of Lagos as a state meant that it was competing and clashing with the Federal Government over issues of administration and governance. In addition, a dominant ethnic nationality within Nigeria's diverse agglomeration of ethnicities meant that not all Nigerians could comfortably call Lagos their centre of national unity.

Having accepted the recommendations of the Justice Akinola Aguda Panel, which was set up to identify the best spot to site as the capital, General Mohammed subsequently promulgated Decree No. 6 of 1976 on the FCT. [1] Although the relocation of the capital was announced in 1976, it took years for the relocation process to be completed. The FCT was thereafter moved from Lagos to Abuja in 1991, and the 1999 Nigerian Constitution made provisions for the establishment of the FCT^[2] and its agencies. In terms of its geographical dimensions, the FCT was carved out from three different states in 1976 (Niger, Plateau and Kwara), with Niger State contributing 6,328.4 sq.km (79.1 percent) of the land area,

[1] Data Collection Survey for the Review and Upgrading of Integrated Urban Development Master Plan of Abuja, Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria Final Report JICA 2019

[2] 1999 Nigerian Constitution as amended Section 8 part 1 section 297 to 300

Plateau and Kwara States contributing 1,313.4 sq.km (16.4 percent) and 358.2 sq.km (4.5 percent) respectively^[3], The entire stretch of the FCT as at the time of its creation was a total landmass of 8000 square km, with the federal Capital city (FCC) comprising 250 square km.^[4]

As it stands, the FCT is bordered by Niger State in the NORTH and NORTH-WEST, Kaduna State in the NORTH-EAST, Nassarawa State to the EAST and SOUTH and Kogi State to the SOUTHWEST. According to the 1999 Constitution, the executive powers of the Territory are exercised by the President either directly or through delegation of authority to a Minister. Although the 1999 Constitution deems the President and Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to be the Governor and Deputy Governor of the FCT, the only democratically elected sub-national executive structure is found in the six Area Councils. The six Area Councils of the FCT are Abuja Municipal, Abaji, Bwari, Kwali, Kuje, and Gwagwalada. The climate of the FCT is described as "dust haze, cold and dry", and the weather comprised "rainy and dry seasons with brief harmattan"^[4]

1.1 THE FCT GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE: HOW INCLUSIVE?

Although the six Area Councils in the FCT listed above are headed by elected Chairmen, there have for long been agitations about the undemocratic and unrepresentative character of the governance framework in the Territory. At the pinnacle of the administration of the territory is an unelected Minister who holds his office at the pleasure of the President. With the anomaly of a Minister who is not accountable to the millions of the FCT Original Inhabitants and residents of the

Territory, there has been the challenge of a system that hardly considers the democratic demands and aspirations of the people, particularly the FCT Original Inhabitants. During the data collection for this research, respondents identified the absence of an accountable leadership at the highest level as one of the major obstacles to service delivery in the FCT and the creation of a system that works for the vast majority of its residents. The Minister of the FCT in practical terms has draconian powers to do things as he deems fit, with only the National Assembly that carry out some level of oversight functions. This factor definitely indicted the plethora of corruption cases, which have dogged previous FCT Ministers. On the other hand, the Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA) has seven (7) administrative structures called secretariats. An Executive Secretary (ES) heads each secretariat and the ES reports to the Permanent Secretary who reports to the FCT minister.^[5] The Territory has a Senator and two members in the House of Representatives. The judicial powers in the FCT are exercised by the courts established for the Territory. There are also six elected local council leaders who are elected by both the FCT Original Inhabitants and other residents of the Territory.

1.2 THE FCT POPULATION

The data about the FCT Original Inhabitants has been one of the tools used to justify and rationalize their marginalization. Specifically, population figures have been used to rationalize the steps taken on issues affecting the FCT Original Inhabitants. The population of the FCT for instance, has been one of the areas used to advance narratives, which ultimately led to the takeover of the lands and the displacement of the inhabitants. In

^[3] CHANGING ENVIRONMENT AND HISTORY IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY ABUJA SINCE 1976 AOIYEO 2014

^[4] FCTA performance report 2012

^[5] FCT administration retrieved at Abuja-ng.com

several depictions, the areas belonging to the FCT Original Inhabitants have been variously described as “few and sparsely populated.” During the nationwide broadcast by General Murtala Mohammed, the words “few inhabitants” were used to create the impression that the population of the people in those areas was not large enough. What the data shows however is that the FCT has witnessed a rise in its total population over the years, with the total population in 1977 recorded at about 125,000 people distributed among the 845 villages, many of which were reported to have a population of less than 20. The population figures rose slowly to 131,525 in 1981 and by the 1991 Census, the population of the FCT was estimated at 378,671 with the capital city alone having 212,854 residents. By the 2006 Census, the FCT had an estimated population of 1,406, 239 with the projected 2016 population estimated at 3,564,126. ^[6]

The annual population growth rate in each Area Council was estimated at 9.28% between 1991 and 2006, 6.26% between 2006 and 2019, and 4.09% between 2019 and 2040. The comparison of population growth rates between the FCT and the top five most populous states between 1991 and 2016 (2019 estimates for FCT) indicates that the FCT grew by 7.86%, while other highly population states grew by only around 3.0%, indicating that the FCT is facing a tremendous population growth compared to other states in Nigeria^[7]. The burgeoning population in the FCT has therefore being one of the logical points used to advocate for better representation. The FCT Original Inhabitants activists have therefore been quick to argue that there are states within the Nigerian Federation which have less population than the FCT, but are better represented in terms of numbers, across key democratic institutions such as the National Assembly

and the Executive Council of the Federation that are key decision-making structures, which determines the direction of governance in the country.

1.3 THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF THE FCT AND THE CHALLENGES OF THE RELOCATION TO THE NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL

The Original Inhabitants in the FCT comprise nine indigenous tribes, these are the Gwari, Gbagyi, Koro, Ganagana, Ebir, Gade, Gwandara, Bassa, and the Anwamawa tribes. The indigenous tribes are mostly found in the five area council of Kwali, Abaji, Gwagwalda, Kuje, and Bwari. The 1975 Inaugural Committee on the establishment of the FCT whose recommendations formed the decree promulgating the FCT made the following recommendations which relates to the indigenes of the FCT “All the land in the agreed Federal Territory was to be vested in the Federal Government. The indigenes of the area were to be resettled in new places of their choice outside the Federal Capital Territory at the expense of the Federal Government. Compensation was to be paid for the economic trees and other developed immovable assets in the Federal Territory. No compensation was however stated to be paid for any development carried out in the Federal Territory after the promulgation of the Decree on the 4th of February, 1976”.

However, as it was, issues of compensation and resettlement are governed by the provisions of the FCT Act which was designed to divest the lands from all encumbrances and futuristic claims. The Act provided for payment of compensation to the indigenes. It is important to however note that the enormous challenges of relocating and

[6] National Population forecasts National population commission (NPC) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

[7] Source: Calculated by JICA Study Team based on the estimation by the Census National Population Commission of Nigeria

[8] Collated by the scoping study team from the traditional leaders of the FCT

[9] Indigeneship Question In The New Nigerian Federal Capital: A Legal Assessment Of The Case Of The Original Inhabitants Of Abuja AOIYEO march 2020

compensating all Original Inhabitants led to a revised policy(ies) whereby the Original Inhabitants of the FCT were allowed to continue to live where they presently are as residents of Abuja. One of the directives issued in this regard is contained in a circular Ref: No. COM/FC.8/50 dated 13th July 1978 which reads in part thus: "The meager funds available now should be spent more on development of infrastructure than on payment of compensation etc.". These challenges are being highlighted by the FCT Original Inhabitants and have been described as "the indigene question" and "a stateless situation accompanied with denial of some basic rights". Importantly too, the reversals and drastic changes made with regards to the policy of compensation has also put the spotlight on a number of contradictions caused by the changes in the government policy from relocation and compensation to a new policy in which the Original Inhabitants were subsequently allowed to stay within the territory. Notwithstanding this approach, the Original Inhabitants are faced with daily threats of evictions, even though the policy of the government has later been reversed to allow them to stay within the territory.

1.4 THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS PROJECT

The CHRICED project of "Promoting the Political, Economic, and Cultural Rights of Original Inhabitants of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja" is a two-year initiative supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. It aims to strengthen the technical, programmatic, and financial capacity of Original Inhabitant organizations in the FCT in order to make them more resilient and enable them to create a

sustainable citizen-led framework to advocate for the protection of their rights and interests. The project addresses the decades-long marginalization, human rights violations, economic deprivation, and social emasculation suffered by the inhabitant people of the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria, as well as other forms of historic injustices. The program proposes complementary group mobilization and capacity building to help inhabitant groups use evidence-based methodologies, targeted advocacy, and timely information to influence key governance processes in order to address the historical injustices perpetrated against them since the relocation of the FCT. CHRICED is exploring potential synergies and partnerships with other grantees and frontline organizations with similar missions to advocate for marginalized and vulnerable citizens.

The project amplifies the voices of OI organizations in the FCT-Abuja by building their capacities to influence key governance processes, particularly those relevant to the fulfilment of their political, economic and cultural rights. CHRICED works with diverse FCT original inhabitants' groups to develop the capacity for impactful programming, strategic and targeted messaging in order to advocate for social justice, and accountability of government institutions. The program identifies the primary barriers to effective group mobilization, advocacies and outreaches. It employs participatory processes to assist the marginalized inhabitant peoples of the FCT through their organizations to develop strategies for sustainable advocacies and campaigns that take these specific needs and interests into consideration.

2.0 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the assessment are as follows:

1. To identify the challenges facing the Original Inhabitants in the FCT on the thematic area been assessed.
2. To identify FCT agencies on the thematic area and their roles and responsibilities
3. To identify FCT budgets, policies, and programs on the thematic area and their challenges
4. To identify state-endorsed platforms for community and OIO engagement with the FCT agencies relevant to the thematic area.
5. To assess FCT OI knowledge of the existing policies and programs in the FCT agencies relevant to the thematic areas
6. To assess OI knowledge of state-endorsed platforms in order to appropriately measure efforts to engage with Government on the thematic area.

3.0 Methodology

This is a qualitative study with findings collated from all wards with OI communities in the FCT and relevant government agencies related to the thematic area. The process allows for conversations and interactions with a diverse set of stakeholders, including the Original Inhabitants and other Nigerians concerned about their plight. The Original Inhabitant's communities which face the different realities of exclusion and marginalization are best placed to provide the qualitative data on the different challenges they face.

3.1 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study area comprised 60 wards of the FCT, and 858 communities of the FCT indigenous people found in the 6 Area Councils of the FCT. See Table 24: List of wards and communities of FGD participants (1), Table 25: List of wards and communities of FGD participants (2), and Table 26: List of wards and communities of FGD participants (3) for the full list of wards and community visited.

3.2 SAMPLE SIZE

A total of 1149 respondents were reached in

the assessment and 50 documents reviewed. The respondents include Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants from 60 wards^[10] in the 6 Area Council and Key Information Interview (KII) respondents from 3 FCT agencies and 3 traditional palaces visited by the Scoping Study Team. A total of 1200 respondents were reached in 155 communities in 60 wards of the FCT . Further disaggregation of the respondents by tribe, gender, age group and PWD status is seen in Figure 1:Profile of FGD

respondents. Each FGD comprised 10 participants randomly selected from the 9 tribes of the FCT with representation of men, women, and youth representatives were present in all FGD, and the participants were from the 9 tribes of the FCT with 2 non indigenous tribe participants in each FGD. The FGD participants had 738 males, 461 females and PWD comprised about 5% of the total participants. The tribes represented in the FGD are list in Table 1 below:

Table 1

OI tribe's distribution in the FGD respondents

SN	Tribe	Number of participants	Percentage of total OI tribes at FGD
1	Gwari	183	19%
2	Gbagyi	372	39%
3	Koro	83	9%
4	Ganagana	47	5%
5	Ebira	32	3%
6	Gade	94	10%
7	Gwandara	42	4%
8	Gbassa	94	10%
9	Anwamawa	14	1%
	Total	961	99%

[10] See list of wards visited in annex Table 3:List of wards and communities visited (1)Table 4:List of wards and communities visited 2Table 5:List of wards and communities visited (3)

Figure 2

Image showing Characteristics of FGD respondents

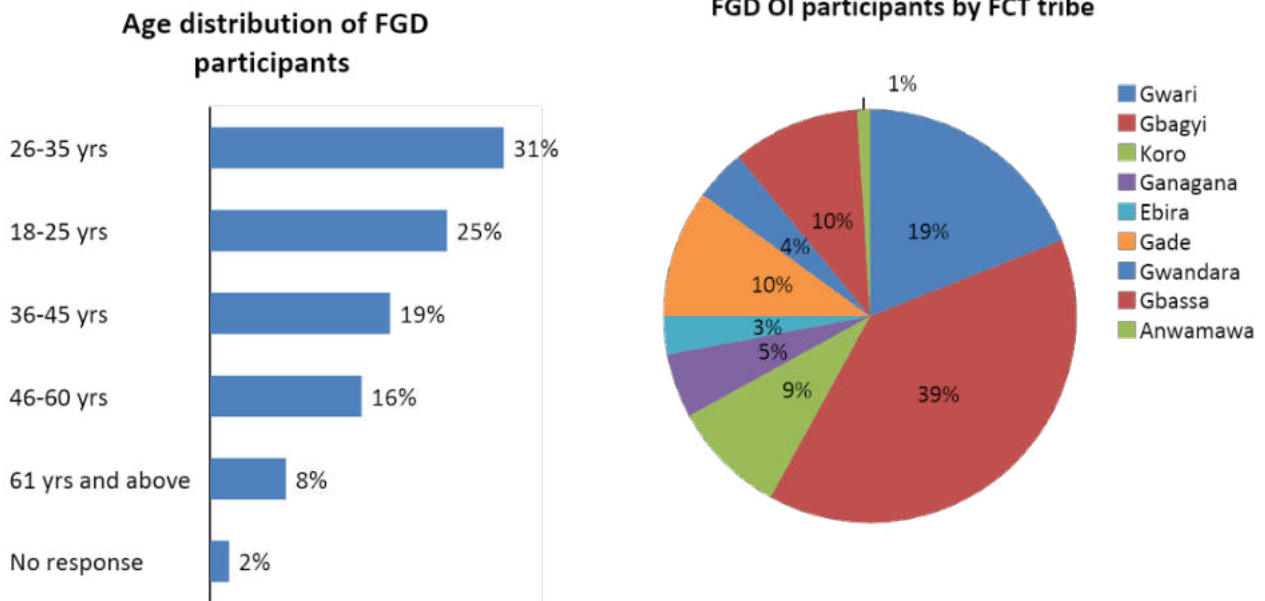
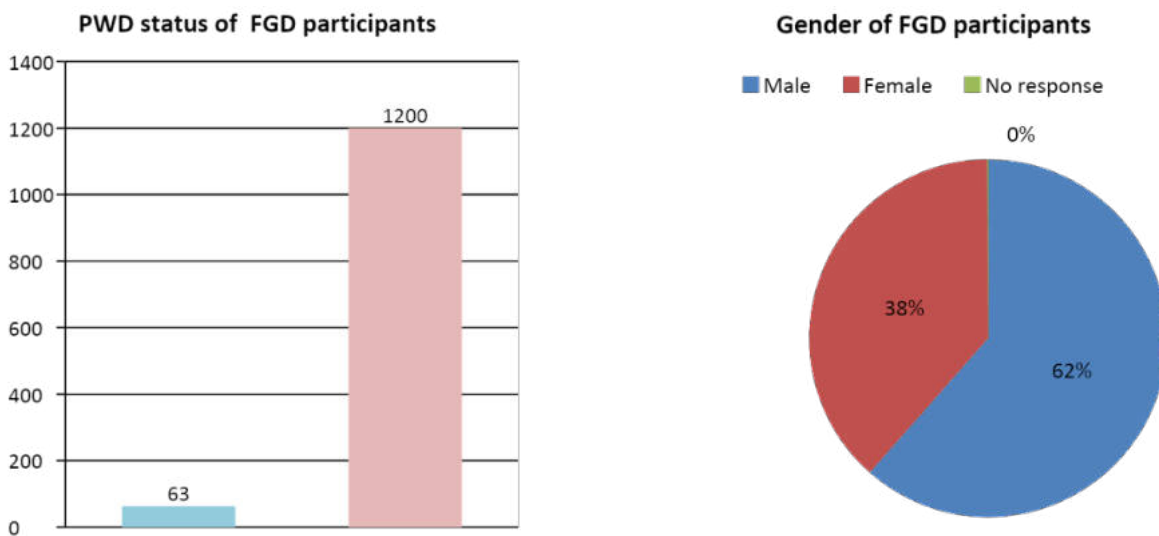


Figure 3

Characteristics of FGD respondents by Gender and PWD status



3.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Data was collected over a period of 14 days through an Original Inhabitant organization, the Abuja Original Inhabitants Youth Empowerment Organization (AOIYEO) with support by a consulting firm (WACID Consulting). 37 data collectors, analysts and note takers were deployed for this assessment which lasted for 3 weeks. Data was collected through the following methods:

3.3.1 DESK REVIEW

50 documents were sourced from Original Inhabitant organizations, the internet, official government records and other publicly available sources based on criteria listed in Table 1: Criteria utilized for document selection. These documents were reviewed to collate findings in line with the project objectives. In total, the 50 documents reviewed included policies, blog posts, budgets and reports. The documents assessed across the thematic area are presented in the annex



Table 2

Criteria utilized for document selection

1. Addresses one of the project thematic area (Political, Economic, Cultural, Gender, Environment, Education and Health) in the FCT
2. Addresses plights of OI in the FCT on the thematic area assessed
3. Validated Government documents on the FCT as found on their website or Government validated sources
4. Has up-to-date data and findings (Findings are within the last 10 years)
5. Has referenced sources for findings or organizations or institutions with locus to collate such findings
6. Has clearly defined methodology that validates the findings within

3.3.2 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDS)

Community based focus group discussions were held in all the Wards in the FCT with indigenous communities. A total of 1,127 respondents were reached in 60 out of the total 62 wards in the FCT. The FGDs comprised 10 respondents per FGD and 2 FGDs were done in each ward excluding Wuse Ward in Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC), which had no OI community.

3.3.3 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KIIS)

KIIs were conducted to get information from selected traditional rulers and representatives of the FCT agencies that have roles relevant to the project thematic area being assessed.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

An FGD guide and Key Informant Interview guide were developed to assess the FGD participants and the informants interviewed. See annex for the Community FGD guide, KII for Government agencies and KII for the traditional leaders.

The FGD guide had sections on Political, Economic, Cultural rights of the OI, their access to education, access to health and how they are addressing the threats posed by the shadow pandemic of SGBV. Questions on these sub-topics were discussed by the FGD participants and their responses were collated. The KII guide for traditional leaders also explored the assessment topics on all the thematic areas for each traditional leader assessed. The KII guide for the agencies was designed specifically at the targeted agencies and assessed the following:

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

The data analysis included a quantitative approach based on the data generated from the questionnaires and processed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

(SPSS). The intention was to determine distributions, spread, ranges, ratios/proportions, bivariate and multi-variate analysis (where required) to show the relationship between key variables and other variables that influence them especially the variables that influence repression and violation of the rights of FCT original inhabitants, support the system or working to reduce negative impact on OIs. Qualitative analysis was conducted for data generated through interviews and the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The presentation of this part of the analysis also includes snapshots of what respondents feel or felt about the OI situation presented in quotes where necessary.

State level analyses have been carefully integrated and brought together to provide answers to the key questions and enquiries presented in the research process. The conclusions drawn from the analysis are the basis for recommendations aimed at enhancing the ability of stakeholders to formulate programs and interventions in the most productive manner.

3.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESSES

- Each community involved in this study was mobilized through community-based mobilization teams of an indigenous organization to ensure that the right respondents are identified.



FINDINGS VALIDATED BY THE COMMUNITY LEADERS

4.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The findings are discussed based on all the objectives under each thematic area (Political, Economic, Cultural, Education, Health care, Environmental, Sustainability and Sexual and Gender Based Violence). The summary of findings however highlights major findings across all thematic areas. These are discussed first and then followed by specific findings for each thematic area.

4.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON THE CHALLENGES OF THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS IN THE FCT ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL THEMATIC AREAS ASSESSED

The challenges of the OI on the Political, Economic and Cultural thematic areas were collated from secondary data from desk review findings from publications of Original Inhabitant Organizations ^[1] and primary data from Focus Group Discussions. The summary of challenges expressed by OIs in the thematic areas are described in Table 3: Summary of FGD findings on Challenges on the thematic area the table below.

Table 3*Summary of findings on OI Political, Economic and Cultural Challenges*

Political Challenges	Economic Challenges of the OI	Cultural Challenges of the OI
Low representation as it affects how the territory is managed	Need for gainful employment	Mining sites destroy heritage sites
FCT indigenes cannot and have never taken part in governorship and state assembly elections.	Deception by Government and Government programs (services advertised were not provided)	No environmental sustainability plans developed by mining companies and OI communities despite existing federal policies
Electoral violence in certain wards marred their faith in the fairness of the electoral processes,	Extortion by empowerment programs	Religion affects the practice on their culture
No voters card	Politician hijack employment and empowerment processes and outcomes	No policy on the OI cultural heritage improvements
Not enough electoral materials	No farmland in their communities to work-Gwagwalada	Bush burning destroys raw materials for the promotion and practice of their cultural heritage
Late arrival of election materials	Farmer /herder clash	Bush burning destroys raw materials for the promotion and practice of their cultural heritage
Insecurity marring the conduct of the elections	High water and electricity bill	High water and electricity bill
No network to capture their biometrics		
Ballot box snatching		

Table 4

Summary of findings on OI challenges in access to education, health, sustainable environment and SGBV

Access to health	Access to education	Access to Sustainable Environment	SGBV resolution
Bad road networks	Indigene ship requirement alienates wards of the indigenes of the FCT from certain Federal Colleges	Open defecation	OI noted that SGBV was prevalent in their communities
Doctors not available	Exclusion from catchment area arrangements	Deforestation	Culture of silence
Distance to facilities	Not included in the Educationally Less Developed States (ELDS)	Lack of water due to failed water projects	No engagement on SGBV
Cost of healthcare	Poor Infrastructure in schools (Chairs, dilapidated schools)	Bush burning	Shame
No health workers for emergencies	High school fees in government schools	Poor sensitization on environmental sustainability	Delayed GBV reporting
Inadequate infrastructure in the PHC (perimeter fence, electricity, water)	No scholarships	Poor drainage system- Nyanya, Ushafa communities	Need to sensitize communities SGBV prevention amongst girls
Inadequate personnel	Lack of mobility	Insufficient waste bins	Culture of silence
Inadequate drugs ^[1]	Student overpopulation	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse GARKI	
Lack of equipment	Unqualified teachers	Government do not come to pick waste bins (Karu),Ushafa (Bwari)	
Insufficient space	Inadequate schools	Dumping refuse in the river	
	Lack of power supply	Not enough trees in some communities (Ushafa, Gwagwalada, and Usman	
	Children have to cross the road		

4.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON FCT SECRETARIATS, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES ON THE THEMATIC AREAS AND THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

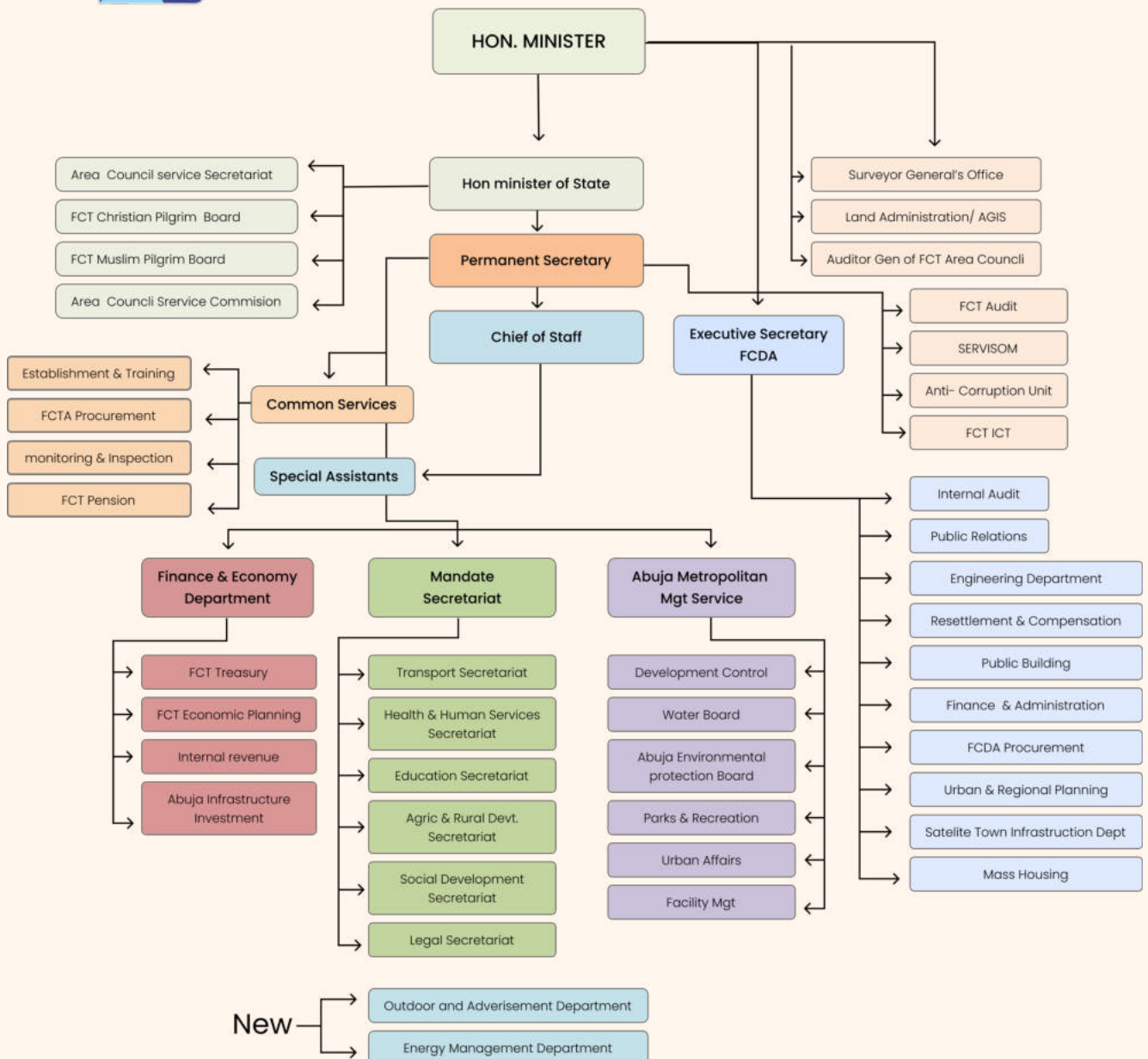
The FCT administrative structure has been changed 14 times since its inception, the FCT organogram as at November 2021 is as seen in the image below

Figure 4

FCT organogram November 2021



FTCA ORGANOGRAM



FCT offices with responsibilities and roles related to the thematic area were reviewed across the FCT secretariats, departments and agencies, findings are summarized in Table 5 below. Further details on these offices, agencies and their roles and responsibilities are discussed in Chapter 6.

Table 6

Examples of programmes identified in the relevant agencies to the thematic areas

SN	Thematic area	Policies	Programs
1	Political	None identified	Non identified
2	Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Development Secretariat • Agricultural Services 	None identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of women in skills acquisition (such as tie and dye, bread making) through Women Development Centers • Training of women cooperatives on skills acquisition (Poultry, Fishery, animal rearing) • Renovation of abandoned women development centers • Training of youths at the Ushafa Pottery Center • Students trained on painting, drawing, textile, weaving, pottery and other crafts
3	Agricultural Services	None identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Transformation Agenda • Community Agricultural Empowerment Initiative • Tractor Ownership Scheme • FCT commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme
4	Access to basic Education	Identified	Scholarship programme
5	Access to Health Health and Human Services Secretariat	None identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free ANC in FCT primary and Secondary care facilities • Free under 5 programme • Mailafiya programme • Community based health Insurance scheme
7	Sustainable environment	Identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development of an integrated SWM system. • Overseas training programs about best practice in SWM. • Improvement of waste disposal operations, • World environment day outreach • training and empowerment of solid waste litter pickers
1	SGBV	Non identified except at federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012 Reuniting rescued children with their families • GBV sensitization

4.4 PLATFORMS TO ENGAGE WITH GOVERNMENT ON THEMATIC AREAS

The established platform to engage with the FCT authorities on the thematic area were not successfully identified during the assessment. However there is an FCT residents engagement online platform myfctagov.ng equipped with a call centre for FCT residents to know about the activities and news of the FCT administration and to engage with the FCT authorities. There is also a GBV secretariat and Hotline for engagement of the FCT on matters relating to SGBV

4.5 PROGRAMS KNOWN BY THE OI IN THE THEMATIC AREA

Despite multiple initiatives on the thematic area by the FCT by FCT administration, only the scholarship programme was known by the OI. Majority of the OI could not identify the programmes and initiatives of the FCT during the FGD. The programs identified by the OI under the thematic areas across Government agencies are listed in Table 7 below.

Table 7

Programs known by the OI on thematic area and their sponsors

Thematic area/ Sponsor	FG	FCT	LGA	others
Political			Bwari LGA know your rights	
Health	Health insurance			
Education	School feeding	Scholarship	Secretary of Gwagwalada shares bags and books	Honourable AA Abba Yari
Economic empowerment	Sure P, N power, CCT, Federal mortgage		AMAC youth Empowerment Programme	Goren empowerment
Environment			Environmental Sanitation (Gwagwalada)	Dubageri in the past Abaji LGA Chairman programme
Culture				World indigenous day
SGBV				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaign on GBV in our communities (AMAC) • End violence against women and child UNICEF

4.5.1 OI KNOWLEDGE OF STATE ENDORSED PLATFORMS TO ENGAGE WITH GOVERNMENT ON THE THEMATIC AREAS

The OI were not aware of the state endorsed platform to engage with Government on the thematic area, and the means of engagement. The FGD response on how to engage with Government on each thematic area is listed below:

1. Political rights: Through announcements –Abaji, through Social media posts–Abaji , Through community leaders–AMAC, Through groups like women association to deliberate on political involvement
2. Economic rights: – “There is none in our community”, “They don’t engage CSO” “I don’t know any”
3. Cultural rights: –Through our political leader complaint , through the DCM group Gbagyi community, through our community chief, through AOIYEO (OIO) council leaders and senators
4. Access to health: through public complaint, through social media posts
5. Access to education: AOIYEO, letter writing, PTA meetings, Politician visits ,through the palace chief and his cabinet
6. Access to environment: Nil
7. Access to gender rights:-Nil



5.0 FINDINGS ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE OI

5.1 FGD PARTICIPANTS' FINDINGS ON THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS AND PARTICIPATION IN ELECTORAL PROCESS

OI Knowledge of political rights amongst FGD participants: Majority of the FGD participants (OI and non OI) were not aware of their political rights (up to 70%). Out of the 1149 respondents only 349 (30%) respondents contributed to the discussion on at least one of the political rights. The rights identified were “the right to vote” and “the right to be voted for.”

Voter registration amongst FGD participants: Only about half of the FGD participants (569) had voter card, while 584 declined to comment on whether they had voters' cards or not. Further inquiry on the reason for lack of enthusiasm to participate in the electoral process showed that the perception of the lack of robust representation at subnational level is responsible for the alienation of the voters from participation in the electoral process.

Voter participation amongst FGD participants: Although 569 respondents indicated they had a voters card only 517 voted in the last election, 106 participants did not vote, and 577 declined to comment.

The reasons given for not voting were:

1. Relocation as at the time of the voting process
2. electoral violence,
3. Insecurity
4. lack of interest
5. lack of faith in the process this was described by an FGD participant as “ I don't believe in the process”
6. PWD status sight problem
7. Illness
8. Underage as at the time of the election

5.2 CHALLENGES WITH THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF OI IN THE FCT

The assessment revealed the following challenges as regards the political rights of the OI of the FCT these are:

1. Denial of rights to representation as it affects political rights –Rights to be voted for
2. Right to representation as it affects how the territory is managed (Absence of State executive bodies)
3. Underrepresentation in the National Assembly
4. Challenges with the OI political rights

Figure 5

Challenges with the OI political rights

Right to be voted for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannot partake in State Governorship , or House of assembly members election
Right to govern self	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No representation on how the territory is managed,• No FCT civil service commission,• No state level judiciary,• No FCT OI has been on FCDA board since inception• Underrepresentation at the National Assembly
Electoral processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electoral violence in certain wards, latye arrival of electoral materials,Insecurity marring elections in some wards, poor network for biometric capture in some wards

1. Denial of rights to representation as it affects political rights –Right to be voted for

Despite provisions in the 1999 Constitution for the administrative and political structure of the FCT^[14] to function as State, the Original Inhabitants note that there is no properly structured political machinery at the second tier level (i.e. no elected Governor and State House of Assembly). Therefore, FCT indigenes cannot and have never taken part in governorship and state House of Assembly elections. But such elections are held by other Nigerians including those resident in the FCT in other states of the federation

2. Right to representation as it affects how the territory is managed

The Nigerian 1999 Constitution makes provision for the establishment by each State of a State Civil Service Commission, a State Independent Electoral Commission and a State Judicial Service Commission^[1]. However, the Federal Capital Territory was noted to have no Civil Service Commission. These agencies are important requirements as the Territory cannot be effectively administered without such bodies. How can important exercises like the conduct of elections in the Territory be done without INEC?^[15]:

3. Underrepresentation in the National Assembly

The OIO noted that “sentiments, and not the realities in the Territory were used to give FCT only two members in the House of Representatives. The representation given to the Territory in the National Assembly is, therefore, grossly inadequate considering the size and the human population in Abuja,”

^[13] As provided under section 299, section 300, section 302 and section 315 of the 1999 Constitution retrieved from Indiene

^[14] Section 197 (1) of the 1999

^[15] The indigeneship question AOIYEO

4. Challenges with the electoral process

The majority of the FGD participants noted that elections in the FCT were free and fair, however those who noted they had challenges the challenges identified with the electoral process as ;

- Electoral violence in certain wards marred their faith in the fairness of the electoral processes
- No voters card
- Not enough electoral materials
- Late arrival of election materials
- Insecurity marring the conduct of the elections
- No network to capture their biometrics
- Ballot box snatching

5.3 FCT AGENCIES ON POLITICAL RIGHTS AND THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY

No dedicated FCT agency was identified to address the political rights of the OI of the FCT, as such no policies, programs or state endorsed platforms were identified on their political rights. However it is noteworthy that the INEC at federal level is responsible for all aspects of the voting process in all locations of the FCT, however the absence of a dedicated body or agency was noted in an OIO publication as a challenge as regards their political rights “

5.4 OI KNOWLEDGE OF STATE-ENDORSED PLATFORM TO ENGAGE ON THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS

The OIs identified the following platforms to engage on their political rights; Through announcements –Abaji, Through Social media posts–Abaji. Through community leaders–AMAC, Through groups like women association to deliberate on political involvement . Although there was no clearly defined platforms for such engagements at the FCT agencies , OIO have been engaging with committees such as the “ National Assembly Committee on Constitutional reforms” .^[16]

^[16] Report of OI engagement on constitution review



6.0 FINDINGS ON THE ECONOMIC RIGHTS OF THE OI OF THE FCT

6.1 FGD PARTICIPANTS' INFORMATION

OI in paid employment: Majority of the FGD participants were farmers; 321 participants, followed by “Business” 260 FGD participants. Only a small fraction (52 FGD participants) were in paid employment, with majority 572 indicating they have not been in paid employment in at least one year. Only a few of the FGD participants who were not employed in the last one year were farmers (122 out of the 572) , This finding demonstrates a significant portion of the OIs are not employed and those employed are in Informal employment which corroborates existing body of knowledge on the economic status of the OI and FCT residents^[17],contrary to expectations of the Abuja Master plan.

Earning power of the OI FGD respondents: FGD participants who responded on their earning status indicated they earned below the minimum wage (497 out of 558 respondents).This indicates a low earning power of the OI participants based on data from the FGD.

6.2 ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF OIO AND OI FGD PARTICIPANTS

The desk review of OIO documents identified the following economic challenges amongst OI in the FCT.

1. The OI expressed concerns about being disenfranchised in federal appointments; this was explained in a desk review of OIO documents thus;
“despite requirements to ensure Federal Character as provided in the Nigerian constitution^[18]in appointments none of the indigenes of Abuja has ever been appointed as Presidential Adviser or as Minister in the federal cabinet. As a matter of fact, the Territory cannot boast of having one of its own at the Directorate level in any Federal Ministry”
This was further described as “There has been no single indigene of Abuja on the current FCDA Board”^[19]

^[18] Section 14 of the 1999 constitution

^[19] The indigeneship question AOIYEO no date

2. Not enough farmland for small scale farming in Rije community Kuje as the lands have been sold to mechanized farmers ^[20]
3. Delayed payment of salaries by non-indigene farmers who hire them as farm workers
4. Land grabbing of farm lands

This was corroborated by the economic challenges expressed by the OI in the FGD which were;

- Need for gainful employment
- Deception by Government and Government programs (services advertised were not provided)
- Extortion by empowerment programs
- Politicians hijack employment process
- No farmland in their communities to work-Gwagwalada “there is no money, they didn’t employ people from this community and there is no farmland to work so how can I send my children to school ”
- Farmer/herder clash “Herdsman are cutting down even the little we planted”- Garki and Gu in AMAC , “Herdsman will butcher you if they meet you in the farm” Dobi and Piako Gwagwalada”
- High water and electricity bills.

Figure 6

Economic challenges described by FGD participants



^[21] <https://myfctagov.ng/>

^[22] FCT performance report 2012

6.3 FCT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The FCT agencies responsible for economic empowerment were identified from a review of the roles and responsibilities of FCT agencies on the FCT website^[1] and also the FCT budget implementation reports which demonstrated agencies that reported on economic empowerment activities^[22] The agencies with economic empowerment roles and programs identified and their corresponding roles are seen below in Figure 8: FCTA departments with economic empowerment roles.

Figure 7

FCTA departments with economic empowerment roles

Social development secretariat (Youth desk and Welfare desk)	Agriculture and rural development secretariat
To oversee important social imperatives and poverty alleviation programmes for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and communities	Main objective of accelerating the development of Agriculture and Rural Development to meet the challenges of Employment Generation, Economic Empowerment, Production of Food and Fibre Security in the Territory

6.4 BUDGETS, POLICIES AND PROGRAM OF THE FCT FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Multiple desks and agencies in the FCT had diverse empowerment initiatives identified. These include the Social Development Secretariat (SSD) youth desk, culture desk, and gender desk, as well as other agencies. The overall budget and the empowerment programs budgets for key agencies responsible for empowerment initiatives in the FCT is seen below;

Table 8

Overview of capital, personnel overhead and total budgets of the economic empowerment related desks ,in the FCT

Agency	Total Budget	Capital (on going project)	Capital (new project)	Total capital	Personnel (%)	Overhead (%)	Capital (%)
Youth desk SSD	427,220,810	41,119,200	0	41,119,200	13.6%	76.6%	9.62%
Welfare desk SSD	320,252,206	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	31.9%	66.13%	1.87%
Agric services	1,318,688,682	743,000,000	380,000,000	1,123,000,000	11.51%	3.33%	85.16%

The ongoing project budgeted for in 2020, and the 2019 budget for the agencies with economic empowerment programmes in the FCT is seen in Table 9: Line items of economic empowerment activities in proposed 2020 proposal and 2019 appropriation in the FCT below:

Table 9

Line items of economic empowerment activities in proposed 2020 proposal and 2019 appropriation in the FCT

Agency / desk	Description of relevant item in and capital budget	2020 capital budget (proposal)	2019 budget (appropriation)
Agric. services	Establishment of farm inputs supply in each area council	23,000,000	140,000,000
	Out growers scheme	100,000,000	200,000,000
Agric. and rural development secretariat	Youth empowerment through Agro entrepreneurship, Job creation	120,000,000	37,500,000
	Agric credit scheme (loan repayment)	0	10,000,000
	Assist 100 farmers groups annually to acquire title to farmland	0	3,000,000
	Promote group formation in a sustainable manner	0	4,500,000
	Agricultural youth empowerment programme procurement and distribution of Agric vocational inputs	0	25,000,000
FCT Agric. Development project	Women in Agric Programme	15,000,000	15,000,000
Dept. of Agric. planning research and Statistics	Support school farming and agriculture youth empowerment programme,/ maintenance of agromet stations	5,000,000	9,750,000
	Agric. credit scheme	0	100,000,000
Youth SDS (overheads)	FCT youth welfare scheme	20,000,000	19,000,000
	Youth empowerment programmes	150,000,000	20,000,000
Gender desk SDS	Procurement of empowerment materials to women in FCT	20,000,000	30,000,000
SSD	Empowerment of 100 rural indigenes/HIV women in the 6 area councils with seed funds for petty trading	2,500,000	2,500,000

Policies and programmes on economic empowerment in the FCT ;The policies and programs of the FCT on economic empowerment were identified through a desk review of budget implementation reports, and an online search, the findings are seen in Table 10: Empowerment policies by FCTA identified; and Table 11: Some empowerment programmes in the FCT identified

Table 10

Empowerment policies by the FCT identified

SN	Name of policy	Responsible agency	Description
1	Input support Initiative strategy	Agriculture and rural services agency	increasing access to critical agricultural inputs to support all year farming in Abuja.(50% subsidy on all agricultural inputs)

Table 11

Some empowerment programmes in the FCT identified

SN	Date	Name	Beneficiaries	Program description
1	2021	Maikaya Programme	500 rural women	Distribution of different varieties of improved seedlings to farmers in the six area council of the territory to enable them up-scale their production activities which was disrupted as a result of COVID-19 Pandemic. ^[23]
2	2012	Social development		Training of women in skills acquisition (such as tie and dye, bread making) through women development centers
3	2012	Growth enhancement support (GES)	37214 farmers	Fertilizers, cassava, maize, rice, and cassava cuttings shared with farmers
4	2012	Social		Training of women's cooperatives on skills acquisition (Poultry, Fishery, animal rearing)
5	2012-2015 ^[24]	Community agricultural empowerment initiative	62 cooperatives, 234 communities, 42,000 farmers,	Production and economic empowerment of rural poor powers
6	2012	Social development		Renovation of abandoned women's development centers
7	2012	Tractor ownership scheme	80 tractors distributed	50% subsidy on tractors to be recovered in 3 years
8	2012	Social development		Training of youths at the Ushafa pottery center
9	2012	Fisherman empowerment	20 cooperatives	Fishery inputs worth 17 million distributed
10	2012	Social development		Students trained on painting, drawing, textile, weaving, pottery and other crafts
11	2012	Small scale community owned structure development	Community not specified	Market stall, borehole, lock up shops
13	2012	One village one product	4 cooperatives 165 women, 3 communities	Capacity building, sensitization, shea butter processing equipment distribution

6.5 BUDGETS, POLICIES AND PROGRAM OF THE FCT FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Multiple desks and agencies in the FCT had diverse empowerment initiatives identified. These include the Social Development Secretariat (SSD) Youth desk, culture desk, and Gender desk, as well as other agencies. The overall budget and the empowerment programs budgets for key agencies responsible for empowerment initiatives in the FCT is seen below;

^[23] <https://globaltimesnigeria.com/2021/08/28/fcta-empowers-500-rural-women-with-improved-seedlings/> | Global Times Nigeria

^[24] Results represented for 2012

Table 12

Programs known by the OI reached in FGD on thematic area and their sponsors

Thematic area	FG	FCT	LGA	Other
Economic empowerment	Sure P, N power, CCT, Federal mortgage		AMAC youth empowerment program	Goren empowerment

6.6 KNOWLEDGE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS ON THE GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT PLATFORM FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The FGD participants had no knowledge of how to engage with the government on economic empowerment programs. This is a dimension of their alienation and inability to access government employment and empowerment programs.



7.0 OI CULTURAL EXPRESSION IDENTIFIED FROM FGD PARTICIPANTS

7.1 OI CULTURAL EXPRESSION IDENTIFIED FROM FGD PARTICIPANTS

The OI observe different activities that relate to their native crafts and culture, these are both positive and negative. Examples of such cultural practices include specific cultural practices identified by the FGD participants are;

1. Agbamaya festival, known to the Gbagyi people
2. Munu festival –Gboro people
3. Iyangi festival-Gwari
4. Cultural days such as Ebara day

Other forms of cultural expressions identified were;

1. Cultural dance,
2. Beads and cowries production
3. Dressing specific to their culture
4. Hunting
5. Pottery
6. Calabash making
7. Tribal marks
8. Women carrying load on her shoulder (because the head is viewed as a sacred crown)
9. Food –Kandolo and drinks (Drinking local wine)
10. Kalangwu drum beating
11. Sacrifices to gods
12. Masquerades during burial (badoko, eka, mayowa)
13. Bow and arrow for hunting (Kwali)

These cultural expressions were noted to be both positive and negative and it was noted that positive cultural expressions are the ones to be promoted.

7.2 CHALLENGES WITH CULTURE COLLATED FROM OIO AND OI FGD PARTICIPANTS

The challenges that affect OIO culture include:

1. Mining sites destroying their heritage sites
2. No community development plans have been developed for environmental sustainability by mining companies and OI communities despite existing federal policies that mandate community development plans by mining communities and OI communities
3. The place they gather for cultural practices has been bought based on land tussles
4. Bush burning destroys raw materials for the promotion and practice of their cultural heritage
5. Kids find some aspect of their culture scary
6. Religion affects the practice on their culture
7. No policy on the OI cultural heritage improvements
8. No budget allocated for OI cultural desk in 2 years

7.3 FCT AGENCY WITH ROLES ON CULTURE, FESTIVALS AND CULTURE RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE FCT AND THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY(IES)

Social development secretariat (art and culture) desk	Social development secretariat (Tourism desk	FCTA	Department of Animal production
To promote arts and culture within the territory	Promotes tourism in the FCT	FCT archives and Historical Bureau	Responsible for FCT fishing festival and fishing festival village

7.4 BUDGETS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE FCT FOR CULTURE

Data from the FGD and desk review point to the budgeting of paltry sums as capital expenditure in the arts and culture sector in the FCT administration. The budgets demonstrate a low percentage allocated to capital expenditure in the arts and culture desk and the FCT archives and historical bureau (less than 7% in 2019 and 2020). Around 11% was earmarked for the tourism desk in 2020. The culture related activity budgets and line item(s) for the expenditure for the arts and culture desk, as well as the tourism desk of the Social Development Secretariat, indicate these areas were not of serious priority in the governance of the FCT. A ready example would be seen in the FCT archives and Historical Bureau and the Animal Production Department of Agricultural Services in the 2019 budgetary appropriation and the 2020 proposal as seen below

Table 13

Overview of capital, personnel overhead and total budgets of the arts and culture desk, archives and historical bureau as well as animal production departments of the FCT

Agency	Total Budget	Capital (on going project)	Capital (new project)	Total capital	Personnel (%)	Overhead (%)	Capital (%)
FCT archives and historical bureau	192,208,434	10,500,000	0	10,500,000	47.48%	47.05%	5.46%
Arts and Culture Desk SSD	254,608,081	15,342,351	0	15,342,351	49.7%	44.23%	6.03%
Tourism desk SSD	209,703,148	22,893,264	0	22,893,264	42.37%	46.71%	10.92%
Department of Animal production	1,306,369,930	1,157,000,000	0	1,157,000,000	9.63%	1.80%	88.57%

The ongoing project budget for in 2020, and the 2019 budget for the agency is seen in the table below;

Table 14

Line items of culture activities and culture capital expenditure in the FCT

Agency / desk	Description of item in capital budget for archives and	2020 capital budget (proposal)	2019 budget (appropriation)
Archives and historical bureau	Supply of vehicle for retrieval of archival documents-5,000,000	10,500,000	14,499,141
	Renovation of FCT archives office 4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	CEDDERT project 1,500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Arts and culture	Procurement of digital library equipment	0	3,999,141
Tourism desk (Miscellaneous overhead)	National festival of arts and culture	30,000,000	10,000,000
	FCT festival of arts and culture	30,000,000	10,000,000
	African arts and culture (AFAC)	1,600,000	10,000,000
	Children cultural programmes	4,800,000	6,000,000
	UN Days celebration	2,400,000	3,000,000
	Quarterly drama performance	3,000,000	2,000,000
	Heritage and serenade	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Participation in Abuja Carnival	4,000,000	5,000,000
	Development of Ushafa pottery	10,000,000	10,000,000
Tourism desk capital	African arts and culture	400,000	500,000
	Children cultural program	1,000,000	1,000,000
	UN Days celebration	600,000	750,000
	Quarterly drama performance	400,000	500,000
	Heritage and serenade	200,000	250,000
	Installation of lightening and sound system in community hall and purchase of musica and office equipment	2,742,351	5,927,939
Youth SDS (overheads)	Establishment of FCT fishing festival village	2,000,000	2,000,000
	FCT fishing festivities development	20,000,000	3,000,000

Policies and state-endorsed platforms for engagement on culture in the FCT

On the basis of the data collected from the desk review, FGD and KII participants, no policies were identified for FCT arts and culture. There were similarly no state endorsed platforms identified by citizens for engagement with FCT leadership and governance structures on cultural preservation as well as arts and crafts.

Programs identified for arts and culture in the FCT: These programs are listed in the table below:

Table 15

Some cultural programmes in the FCT identified

SN	Date	Name	Beneficiaries
1	2021	Abuja Carnival in collaboration with federal Ministry of culture and National Orientation	1000 youths engaged
2	2012	Trainings in Ushafa pottery	50 youths
3	2012	Training on painting, drawing, textile, weaving and other	2050 students
4	2012	Retrieval of artifacts	

However, evidence-based budget performance reports on the other programmes listed in the budgets were not available for review at the time of writing this report.

7.5 KNOWLEDGE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS ON FCT CULTURE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES ENGAGEMENT PLATFORMS

Both qualitative and quantitative data from the FGD participants indicated that they were not aware of the policies, programs and platforms for engagement of the FCT culture desk and in their various communities. The apparent lack of awareness translated to low citizen engagement on issues of culture because the people at the grassroots were largely not conversant with the fact that such programs were in existence. However, they engage on culture related activities through their traditional leaders and platforms created through the traditional institutions, these include festivals and other events



8.0 FINDINGS ON ACCESS TO EDUCATION AMONGST OI IN THE FCT

As enunciated in Nigeria's 1999 Constitution as amended, the educational objective to be pursued by the government were clearly outlined under the Section on the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy as contained in Chapter II of the *grundnorm*. Section 18 (1) mandates that the Nigerian government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels. Subsection three of the same sections makes it the duty of the government to strive to eradicate illiteracy by providing free, compulsory and universal primary education, free university education and free adult literacy program. These constitutional imperatives notwithstanding, the FCT has seen very little in terms of robust and impactful programs targeting the educational sector for the benefit of FCT Original Inhabitants. This Scoping Study data makes it apparent that the FCT has more private schools than public schools. However, enrolment (except for early child care) was noted to be higher in public schools than in private schools^[25]. This implies that more children in the FCT attend public schools than private schools.

Data sources point to the fact that "the FCT currently has a total of seven special public and private schools and learning centres for children with disabilities with a combined enrolment capacity of about 2000 pupils despite a projected population of about 270,000 children with different disabilities. Only an average of 10,000 out of the 270,000 are currently receiving some form of basic education through the few special needs schools and inclusive units in both public and private primary schools, secondary schools and learning centres.

Most of these special needs schools are located in very distant (often hard-to-reach) locations, which are often lacking in basic infrastructure like roads, electricity, power supply and potable water. In addition, most special needs schools are lacking in basic educational infrastructure, human, material and financial resources"^[26]

^[25] FCTA performance report 2012

^[26] Policy brief on inclusive and accessible basic education for children with disabilities in the federal capital territory (fct) Deji Ademefun Jonapwd

Figure 8

Distribution of Schools in the FTC by sector (Source; FCT performance report 2012)

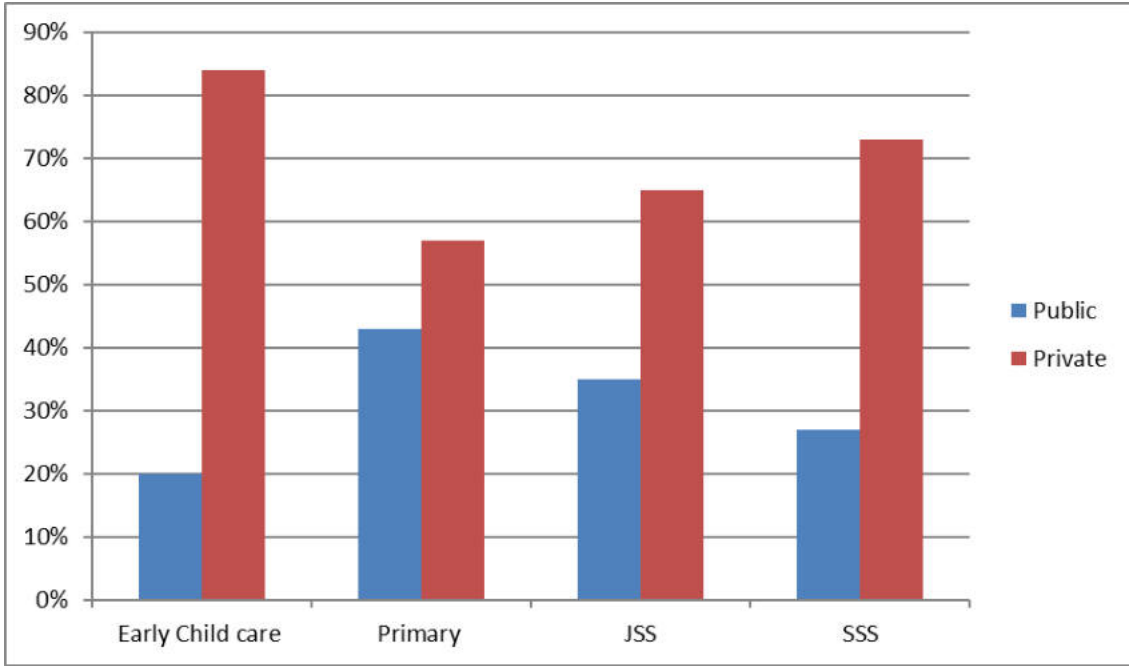
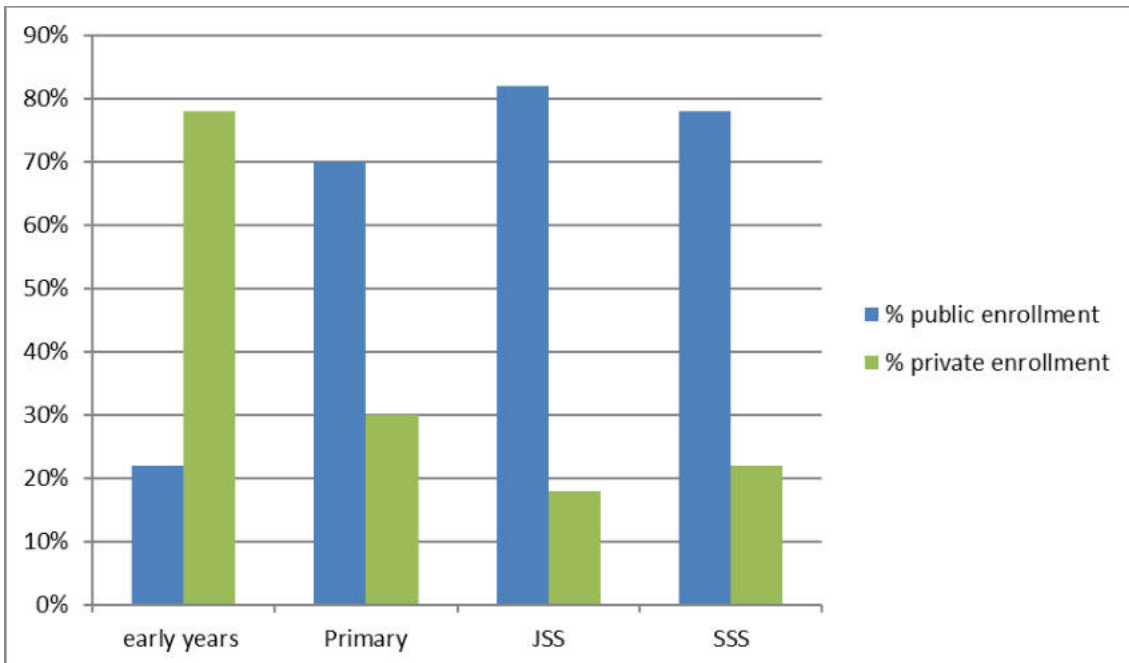


Figure 9

Distribution of total enrollment into schools by sector (public and private) (Source FCT performance report 2012)



[25] FCTA performance report 2012

[26] Policy brief on inclusive and accessible basic education for children with disabilities in the federal capital territory (fct) Deji Ademefun Jonapwd

8.2 BACKGROUND FINDINGS ON THE EDUCATION AMONGST OI FGD PARTICIPANTS IN THE FCT

Analyzing the FGD participants' background information, the findings showed that 141 males and 175 females out of the FGD participants had no formal education comprising about 30% of the FGD participants. While the other respondents had some form of formal education. This gap in itself signaled the crisis of education in the FCT, especially the reality faced by many citizens in far flung and hard to reach communities, which have no access to facilities for basic education.

8.3 EDUCATION CHALLENGES COLLATED FROM OIO AND OI FGD PARTICIPANTS

The desk review findings revealed the following;

Right to representation as it affects academic admission requirements

1. The requirement in Federal institutions for a "Certificate of State Indigeneship from the Office of the State Governor" alienates wards of FCT Original Inhabitants from certain Federal colleges and tertiary institutions.
2. FCT indigenes have noted that their children have not benefitted from educational privileges ascribed to indigenes of a zone such as the catchment area arrangements of the country which ensures children from educationally disadvantaged states and communities can receive education in all federal institutions as their scores have been adjusted by the average scores of their region. The FCT is the only federating unit that is not within a catchment area for the purposes of admission and getting access to tertiary education.
3. Similarly, the Territory is not included in the Educationally Less Developed States (ELDS). Failure to recognize the FCT in that group is most unfortunate, considering the fact that the Territory is mostly rural.
4. Long distance to schools is hampering the access of several FCT Original Inhabitants communities with instances of communities like Rije community in Kuje having as much as up to 12km separating them from the nearest school ^[27]

The OI FGD challenges on access to education identified were as follows:

1. Poor Infrastructure in schools (Chairs, Dilapidated school)
2. 1 High school fees in government schools
3. 2 No scholarships
4. 3 Lack of mobility
5. 4 Student overpopulation
6. 5 Unqualified teachers
7. 6 Inadequate schools
8. 7 Lack of basic amenity like water
9. 8 Lack of power supply

^[27] Rije community Kuje area council Charter of demand Hip city hub (no date)

9. Children have to cross the road
10. AMAC complained about distance to schools the most
11. When it rains the kids can't cross the roads to schools
12. No secondary school in BWARI

8.4 FCT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR EDUCATION IN THE FCT AND THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Education Secretariat is responsible for education in the FCT, while the FCT Universal Basic Education Board is responsible specifically for basic education. On the other hand, the Scholarship Board is charged with the responsibility of awarding scholarships to deserving recipients. The agency deliverables are to increase access to education by increasing enrollment in the FCT through the provision of education services in the FCT.

8.5 BUDGETS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE FCT FOR EDUCATION

Education in the FCT experienced a reduction in its budget of 2020 (1,609,454,399 4% of total FCT budget) from the 2019 budget (2,155,624,104 ,5% of total FCT budget)

Table 16

Budgets of FCT agencies

Agency	Total Budget	Capital (on going project)	Capital (new project)	Total capital	Personne (%)	Overhead (%)	Capital (%)
FCT UBE	17,527,364,410	6,083,505,944	0	6,083,505,944	61%	4.29%	34.71%
FCT scholarship board	468,751,284	34,500,000	0	34,500,000	25.52%	67.12%	7.36%

The policies and programs ^[28] of the FCT on education were identified through a desk review of budget implementation reports, and online search, and the findings are presented below:

Table 17

Education policies by FCTA identified

SN	Name of policy	Responsible agency
1	FCT education strategic plan 2010-2020	Education secretariat
2	FCT education strategic plan operational plan 2010-2014	
3	FCT education strategic plan 2014-2020	
4	School health policy	UNICEF education secretariat

^[28] VON.gov.ng/2021

Table 18*Some education programmes in the FCT identified*

SN	Partners	Name
1	UNICEF	Community action for project participation
2	UNICEF	Child friendly schools and child friendly schooling
3	UNICEF	Wash programs in schools
4	UNICEF	Emergency preparedness and response in education
5	UNICEF	Integration of Koranic schools
6	UNICEF	Education for all goals
7	UNICEF	Provision of scholarships for FCT residents

8.6 KNOWLEDGE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS ON EDUCATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

The FGD participants were only aware the scholarship program of the FCTA

8.7 KNOWLEDGE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS ON THE GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT PLATFORM FOR EDUCATION

The FGD participants had no knowledge of the respective government platforms and how they could engage with government and governance structures with respect to education. Participants in the FGD and KII have however identified other community based channels as their points of information on education programs. While some noted that they got their responses through the PTA, others mentioned community centered channels as the engagement points between them and the government on issues of education.

Despite having a policy on increasing inclusiveness of the OI in FCT education initiatives, the community members assessed in the FGD were not aware of the policies and programs on access to basic education in the FCT especially those for the OI.



9.0 FINDINGS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AMONGST OI IN THE FCT

9.1 BACKGROUND FINDINGS ON HEALTH CARE IN THE FCT

Maternal and child healthcare is an important indicator of the level of investment being made in the health sector. This point is illustrated by the fact that the FCT has an under 5 mortality rate of 150/1000, a maternal mortality ratio of 281/100,000^[29], and an infant mortality rate of 46.0%^[30]. Deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendance in the FCT was 71.6%^[31], which was above the National target of 57%, and 80.3% of pregnant women attended at least 1 Antenatal care visit (ANC visit), above the National average of 50.4%, while only 42.3% of pregnant women attended up to 4 ANC visits which was below the the national target of 80%^[32]. The FCT was also behind National target on the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) at 16.2%^[33], National target (40.3%) and also behind National target on the unmet need for family planning was 19.1%^[34].

The Routine Immunization (RI) coverage assessed with the DPT3 rate for the FCT was 112.2%^[35] which was well above the National target of 90%, the nutrition indices in the FCT revealed 17.9% of children in the FCT are stunted which is an improvement to the National target of 20%. The FCT benefits from the Basic Healthcare Provision Fund, which is part of the basic healthcare initiatives to reach poor and vulnerable citizens. These services come from the health budget of the territory as presided over by the Health and Human Services Secretariat. In terms of the governance of the health sector, the FCT has a Council on Health which governs and provides policy direction for the sector.

9.2 ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE CHALLENGES COLLATED FROM OIO AND OI FGD PARTICIPANTS

The challenges of access to healthcare collated amongst the FCT OI participants at the FGD include the following;

1. Bad road networks
2. Doctors not available in facilities

^[29] FCT 2012 performance report

^[30] NDHS 2018

^[31] NDHS 2018 retrieved at the FMOH MSDAT

^[32] NHMIS 2020

^[33] NHMIS 2020

^[34] NDHS 2018

^[35] NHMIS 2020 retrieved at the FMOH MSDAT

3. Distance to facilities
4. Cost of healthcare
5. No health workers for emergencies
6. Inadequate infrastructure in the PHC (perimeter fence, no electricity, no water)^[36]
7. Inadequate personnel
8. Inadequate drugs^[37]
9. Lack of equipment
10. Insufficient space
11. Poor communication
12. Poverty and ignorance
13. Religious challenges

9.3 FCT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE IN THE FCT AND THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As earlier noted, the Health and Human Services Secretariat is responsible for healthcare in the FCT. It controls sub-units such as the Hospital Management Board and the Primary Healthcare Development Agency, which synergize to ensure provision of health care services to the residents of the FCT

9.4 BUDGETS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE FCT FOR HEALTH CARE

The 2020 budget for all departments in health was reduced from their 2019 allocation, except for the Primary healthcare Board, which experienced an increase. See the table below for the budgets;

Table 19

Table showing the budget for the health and human services department, HMB and PHCB (Source FCT 2020 and 2019 budgets)

Agency	Total Budget	Capital (on going project)	Capital (new project)	Total capital	Personne (%)	Overhead (%)	Capital (%)
Public health department	866,784,794	0	0		60.42%	39.58%	00%
Hospital management board	11,661,787,572	822,300,000	0	822,300,000	89.1%	3.8%	7.05%
Primary health care board	896,510,862	358,000,000	300,000,000	658,000,000	47.72%	17.26%	35.02%

Source FCT budget 2020

[37]

Table 20*Human and Health Services budget line items to increase access to health care(FCT 2020 Budget proposal)*

SN	Partners	Responsible agency	2020 PROPOSAL	2019 APPROPRIATION
1	Free ANC programme	Health and human services secretariat	300,000,000	400,000,000
2	Free Under 5 health care program		100,000,000	100,000,000
3	Consultancy services for the establishment of community primary health care management systems and structures for communities in the FCT	Health and human services secretariat	100,000,000	300,000,000
4	Distribution of treated mosquito net	Public health department	5,000,000	5,000,000
5	Free Under 5 health care programme	Primary health care board FCT		
6	Health promotion, eradication and sensitization	Primary health care board FCT	20,000,000	5,000,000
7	Routine Immunization programme	Primary health care board FCT	100,000,000	39,070,000
8	Reproductive health services	Primary health care board FCT	20,000,000	5,000,000
9	Prevention of infant and maternal mortality rate	Primary health care board FCT	20,000,000	3,000,000
10	BHCPF	Primary health care board FCT	0	270,000,000
11	Construction of comprehensive health center in bwari	Primary health care board FCT	6,000,000	16,436,356
12	Construction and equipping of PHC in the 6 area councils	Primary health care board FCT	300,000,000	56,845,988
13	Upgrading of PHC clinic to PHC centers (one in each of the area councils	Primary health care board FCT	300,000,000	0
14	Expansion of FCT hospitals ((Asokoro,Kwali,Bwari and Kuje)	Health management board	93,000,000	100,000,000
15	Rehabilitation of hospitals(Abaji,Maitama,Karshi, and gwarimpa)	Health management board	77,395,000	77,395,000
16	Upgrading of equipments in FCT hospitals(Abaji,Kuje,Gwarimpa,Ku bwa and Wuse)	Health management board	90,000,000	100,000,000

Source FCT budget 2020

Table 21*Health care policies by FCTA identified*

SN	Name of policy	Responsible agency
1	FCT health Insurance	Human and Health services
2	2019 FCT primary health care board act	Primary health care board FCT
3	FCT health policy	Human and health services
4	FCT health sector resource mobilization plan	Human and health services

Source FCT budget 2020

9.5 KNOWLEDGE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS ON HEALTH CARE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

The Scoping Study data largely points to the fact that the FGD participants were not aware of programs on access to health in their communities.

9.6 KNOWLEDGE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS ON THE GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT PLATFORM FOR HEALTH CARE

Ward Development Committees are the preeminent state endorsed platforms present in the FCT community for community members to engage with relevant health authorities on health. The FGD participants were not aware of these important government endorsed platforms to engage with the Government on their healthcare needs.



10 FINDINGS ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AMONGST OI IN THE FCT

10.1 CHALLENGES WITH THE ENVIRONMENT COLLATED FROM OIO AND OI FGD PARTICIPANTS

The assessment of a community by a CSO identified the following challenges on environment in Leleyi Gwari Community in Kwali Area Council. From the Charter of Demand put together by the people and facilitated by the HipCity Innovation Centre some of the issues around environmental sustainability were outlined as follows.

1. Open defecation due to insufficient toilets “this washes into the stream during rainy season”^[38]rainy
2. Residents lack access to proper toilet facilities
3. Open defecation
4. Nonfunctional water projects
5. Lack of access to clean energy for domestic cooking leading to deforestation, and the community is concerned they will run out of firewood considering the alternatives are inaccessible to them

These findings were corroborated by FGD findings in other area councils

1. Lack of water (failed water projects)
2. Bush burning
3. Poor sensitization
4. Poor drainage system-Nyanya, Ushafa
5. Lack of pipe borne water (failed water projects), communities use stream
6. Insufficient waste bins
7. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse “people keep dumping their refuse in gutters and rain will push them into my house” GARKI
8. Government do not come to pick waste bins(Karu), Ushafa (Bwari) “ we take waste far away to the bush and pay scavengers like we are armed robbers”
9. Dumping refuse in the river

^[38] Rije community Kuje area council Charter of demand Hip city hub (no date)

10. Water is mostly bought from paid private borehole
11. Not enough trees in their community Ushafa ,Gwagwalada,and Usman “ if there is tree I will come out and take shade because the sun is much”-Ushafa respondents “Because people need space to build their houses they cut down trees”
12. They don't plant trees because they are not sure of the next demolition Giu AMAC13
13. Some non indigenes don't help in the community14
14. No specific day set aside for environmental sanitation –Piako Gwagwalada

10.2 FCT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ENVIRONMENT IN THE FCT AND THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The AEPB is the regulatory body statutorily charged with the responsibility for the protection and management of the FCT Environment ^[39]

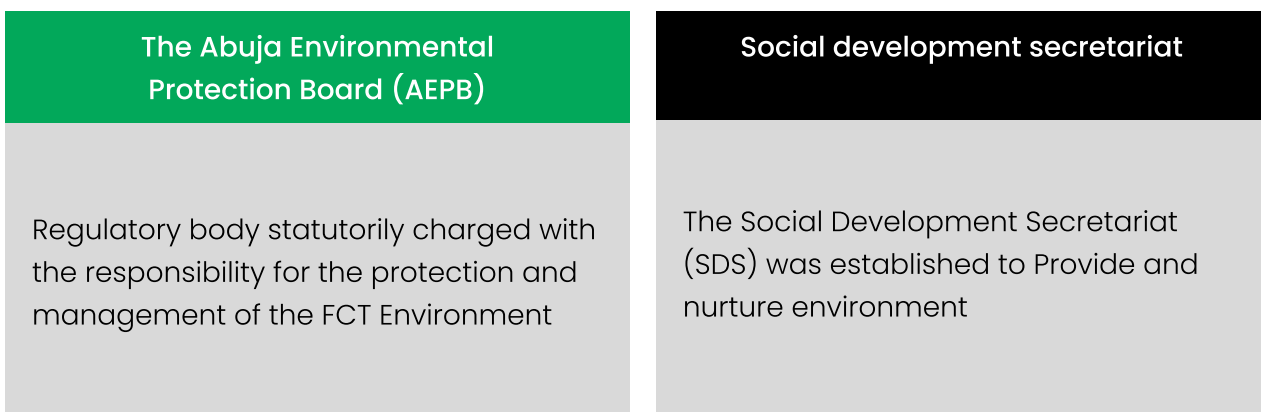
Its specific and statutory functions based on its establishment^[40] focused on;

1. Enforcement of all environmental legislation and abatement of all forms of environmental degradation and nuisance.
2. Minimization of impact of physical development on the ecosystem.
3. Preservation, conservation and restoration to pre-impact status all ecological processes essential for the preservation of biological diversity.
4. Protection and improvement in air, water, land, forest and wildlife in the ecology of the FCT.
5. Municipal Liquid and Solid waste Collection and Disposal/Sanitation Management Services including i.e. connection of plot to the Central Sewer line.
6. Pollution control and Environmental Health – Fumigation and Vector Control Services.

The AEPB is directly providing SWM services in sweeping, collection, and final disposal, as well as collection of healthcare waste and waste from Communal Collection Centers. Some SWM operations are contracted out to private sector companies (e.g. the sweeping of city Centre, public areas and residential areas, the collection service, final disposal and recycling as well as Litter and Vegetation Control Services). Private sector operation/supervision is working well^[41]

Figure 11

Agencies with roles on the environment



^[39] <https://myfctagov.ng/index.php/person-category/ae pb/>

^[40] <https://bpe.gov.ng/abuja-environmental-protection-board-ae pb/>

^[41] africancleancities.org/assets/data/Organization/Abuja_EN.pdf

10.3 BUDGETS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE FCT FOR CULTURE

Table 22

Policies of the Abuja Environment Board

Category	Name of policy	Responsible agency
Legal	Abuja Environmental Protection Board Act, 1997:	established the Abuja Environmental Protection Board and its functions.
	Waste Management Regulations 2012	regulation on gazette fees/charges for waste management services payable by all residents of the FCT
	Guideline and Requirements for Waste Recycling in the FCT (draft)	
Policy/plans	Solid Waste Management Policy Guideline for FCT (draft).	Abuja Environmental Protection Board is responsible for developing the Strategic Solid Waste Management Plan 2011
	Solid Waste Management Policy Guideline for FCT (draft).	Abuja Environmental Protection Board is responsible for developing the Strategic Solid Waste Management Plan 2011

Programs identified^[39], on environment in the FCT environment agencies include;

Table 23

Identified programs of the Environment agencies in the FCT

Partner	Programme name	Description
JICA	Capacity development of an integrated SWM system.	AEPB strengthening
JICA	Overseas training programs about best practice in SWM.	AEPB strengthening
AEPB	World environment day outreach	Debate competition in AEPB, outreach at Chika village
Waste Africa	training and empowerment of solid waste litter pickers	For solid waste pickers in satellite towns
STTD		

Areas identified by a clean cities report for improvement on environment in the FCT include;

1. Development of policies and legal framework on SWM
2. Preparation of basic laws and regulations on SWM
3. Waste collection and transportation improvement plan
4. Best practices in collection and transportation of waste using the right sets of tools and routes for maximum efficiency and effectiveness in service deliver
5. Landfill Improvement Plan: Proper ways of compacting waste using bulldozers and landfill compactors, improvement in data collection about vehicles, daily scheduling of dumping area

^[39] <https://myfctagov.ng/index.php/person-category/aepb/>

^[40] <https://bpe.gov.ng/abuja-environmental-protection-board-aepb/>

^[41] africancleancities.org/assets/data/Organization/Abuja_EN.pdf

6. Control of scavenging operations

No government endorsed or facilitated platform was identified for community engagement on environmental challenges in the FCT

10.4 KNOWLEDGE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES' ENGAGEMENT PLATFORM FOR ENVIRONMENT

The FGD participants were not aware of programs, platforms for engagement and policies of the environmental agency of the FCT. They were only aware of the environmental sanitation policy as it relates to an LGA initiative and another called "Dubageri", and they noted that these were no longer being enforced in the communities. This was corroborated by a 2014 study that revealed that " most residents of the Federal Capital Territory are not aware of the need of environmental sanitation. This is because majority of the people dispose OF their waste through illegal means and this has led to indiscriminate dumps in most major streets and undeveloped lands etc." ^[42]

^[42] An Assessment Of Abuja Environmental Protection Board (AEPB) In Implementing Environmental Sanitation Policy In The Federal Capital Territory, Abuja Fatai Oyadiran, Philip; Adesina, Ibrahim. Source: Conflict Resolution & Negotiation Journal. 2014, Vol. 2014 Issue 2, pp.33-88. 56 p. 17 Charts, 1 Graph.



11.0 FINDINGS ON SGBV AMONGST OI IN THE FCT

11.1 FINDINGS ON SGBV IN THE FCT

At the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, SGBV was identified as the shadow pandemic, which led to the loss of lives and the consequent physical, psychological and emotional trauma suffered by the victims. SGBV remains a global problem that affects people of all ages and genders. 1 in 3 women globally and in Nigeria have experienced some form of Gender based violence (NDHS 2020). However, vulnerable persons are noted to be more susceptible to GBV especially women and girls, children, older people, and people with disabilities (UNISA 2019) . As of May 2021, out of 444 cases of SGBV reported in the FCT only 1 conviction had been secured, this has been blamed on slow trial processes and the need for special courts for SGBV^[43]. A GBV secretariat was established in the FCT in 2018 to coordinate anti GBV activities in the territory.^[44] Unfortunately, the Secretariat, which is in the AMAC is far from the satellite towns and the Area Councils where the OI live in their majority. As such the OI rely more on ADR through the traditional justice systems for SGBV resolution.

11.2 CHALLENGES WITH THE DATA COLLATED FROM OIO AND OI FGD PARTICIPANTS

The FGD participants expressed their challenges with SGBV in their communities as follows:

1. Culture of silence
2. No engagement on SGBV
3. Shame
4. Delayed GBV reporting "some cases are not reported on time" AMAC
5. Sensitization on the prevention of GBV in the communities "Need to sensitize non indigenes amongst us on the need to prevent SGBV amongst our girls "

11.3 FCT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR SGBV IN THE FCT AND THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY (IES)

The Gender Desk of the Social Development Secretariat is responsible for preventing, curtailing and mitigating SGBV in the FCT.

^[43] Premiumtimes.com.ne

^[44] FCT inaugurates gender-based violence response secretariat Punch 2018,

Social development secretariat (Gender desk)

ensure advocacy for women, children and other vulnerable groups in the territory.

11.4 Budgets, policies and programs of the FCT for culture

The budget for activities to prevent or mitigate SGBV in the FCT is domiciled in the Social Development Secretariat, which plays host to a Gender Desk. The data from the recent budgetary allocations to these activities reveal that a significant percentage of the budget is allocated to capital expenditure or SGBV. The details of the budget for 2019 and 2020 is seen below,

Table 24

Budget description for gender desk in 2020 FCT budget

Agency	Total Budget	Capital (on going project)	Capital (new project)	Total capital	Personne (%)	Overhead (%)	Capital (%)
Gender development department	781,717,366	569,000,000	0	569,000,000	8.06%	19.15%	72.79%

Table 25

SGBV related expenditure in FCT 2020 and 2019 budget

Description of item in capital budget for archives and	2020 capital budget (proposal)	2019 budget (appropriation)
Child rights implementation activities	10,000,000	10,000,000
Gender development and sexual violence protection	5,000,000	3,000,000
Gender mainstreaming activities	1,680,000	2,100,000
Capacity development for marginalized women	20,000,000	25,000,000
Procurement of empowerment materials for women in the FCT	20,000,000	30,000,000
Construction and completion of Gwarko transit home	14,000,000	17,500,000
Bustal Homes Establishment	500,000,000	30,000,000

Source FCT budget 2020

[43] Premiumtimes.com.ne

[44] FCT inaugurates gender-based violence response secretariat Punch 2018,

SGBV Policy in the FCT- The SGBV policy of Nigeria is encapsulated in the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act. In the 36 States of the Federation, the national strategy for the implementation of the VAPP Act focuses on the adoption of the Act by State Houses of Assembly, which then provides a leeway for implementation in the respective states. For the FCT, this national law is to guide the implementation of its activities in line with a dedicated FCT Operational Plan for SGBV. However, it is not clear to what extent this has been realized; there is however no evidence of the domestication of the VAPP Act to give it the basis of engagement at the grassroots. This apparently has to do with FCT's lack of a state status and the fact that there is no State Assembly to deliberate and devolve the provisions of the Act.

SGBV programs in the FCT –The FCT has the following programs on SGBV in the state

1. Establishment of the FCT Secretariat with hotlines for GBV reporting with support from Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Program of the British Council and funded by European Union (ROLAC)
2. Empowerment Programmes for women^[45]
3. 2012 Reuniting rescued children with their families ^[46]
4. GBV sensitization

The SGBV Secretariat and the hotlines are identified as state endorsed platforms for engagement with the State on SGBV.

11.5 KNOWLEDGE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS ON SGBV POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES' ENGAGEMENT PLATFORM FOR ENVIRONMENT

The community members assessed had no knowledge of the programs and policies on SGBV in the FCT.

^[45]FCT 2020 statutory budget proposal

^[46] 2012 FCT budget performance report

12.0 Conclusion

The political, economic and cultural marginalization of Original Inhabitants in the FCT is a fact, which comes from decades long narratives that were advanced to take over their space. Although the Original Inhabitants have remained peaceful and lawful in advocating for the promotion and protection of their rights, their voices have not been loud enough. Their advocacies have been episodic and disjointed, and as that have not recorded the level of impact they ordinarily should have achieved. As the CHRICED OI project commences co-creation activities, the insights and perspectives generated through this scoping study will enable a unique process of reflection, review and the opportunity for interrogating existing services and the gaps for engagement by the OI groups. For effective program planning, possible areas of strengthening such as advocacy on policy adoption, funds allocation and release, community awareness on existing policies and programs should be considered in the thematic areas to address gaps identified, while a collective approach anchored around key elements of sustainability should be strongly considered.

13.0 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

Political rights:

1. There is a need for civic / voter education among OIs on the importance of participation in the political process..
2. There is need to identify state endorsed platforms to promote their engagement in challenges with the electoral process within the state endorsed processes.
3. There is need to identify state endorsed platforms to ensure the concerns of the OI and their voices are represented in processes to address their right to representation.
4. There is need for OIs to monitor FCT budgetary and resource allocations and hold FCT government accountable using the Freedom of Information (FOI) law.
5. There is need for the OIs to seek court enforcement of their rights, particularly in light of the continual demolition of their homes and encroachments on their lands with each change of administration in the FCT.

Economic rights:

1. There is need for coordination of job creation and skills acquisition programs for the OI of the FCT across agencies and diverse desks (units) of the FCT with empowerment programs

2. There is need to assess the extent of OI presence on empowerment initiatives with state of origin requirements to assess presence of OI of the FCT in such database
3. There is need to identify state endorsed platforms to promote OI engagement on challenges with empowerment programs within the state endorsed processes
4. There is need to identify state endorsed platforms to ensure OI are adequately represented in FCT processes to address their empowerment.
5. There is need to increase awareness of the OI communities on available empowerment programmes

Culture:

1. The OI cultural sites should be preserved by ensuring companies development agreements between the OI communities and mining companies are developed and implemented.
2. The CDA should be developed by the mining communities and the OI communities to also include long term and short term plans or the OI environments
3. There is need for more capital allocation to the arts and culture, and the archives and history desk for the preservation and promotion of OI culture
4. There is need for improved coordination of culture roles and budgeting in the FCT desks as culture related activities are seen across 4 agencies and desks working in silo, despite limited
5. funds allocated to the culture desk or culture activities

Health:

1. There is need for community engagements for improved ANC coverage or up to 4 visits as only 42.3% of pregnant women attended up to 4 ANC visits which was below the National target of 80%^[47]
2. The FCT needs community engagement for improved contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) which was behind National target at 16.2%^[48] , National target(40.3%)
3. There is need to identify and strengthen WHDC in the FCT
4. There is need to increase the awareness of the community on the WHDC platform as a means of engaging with Governance of the FCT on improved health outcomes and to address issues identified in the community on health

Access to education:

1. The policies and programs within the education purview of the FCT agencies should be known to the OI to enable them understand the processes
2. The platforms to engage with such agencies on their challenges should be identified and made known to the OI

^[47] NHMIS 2020

^[48] NHMIS 2020

Access to sustainable environment:

1. Negative environmental practices should be campaigned against
2. Awareness should be created about the federal deforestation policies and programs to enable strengthening of their environment
3. Tree planting should be promoted in all communities both urban and rural
4. Failed water projects in OI communities should be revisited and addressed
5. Open defecation should be addressed amongst the OI communities

Strengthening SGBV resolution

1. Harmful practices identified such as child labor should be addressed through concerted state and civil society efforts
2. There is need for the adoption of the VAPP Act in the FCT with operational framework and guidelines developed
3. There is need to sensitize the community on available SGBV programs and policies
4. There is need to advocate for the establishment of more shelters for SGBV in the FCT

APPENDIX

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION

1. PROTOCOL DEPARTMENT
2. SECURITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
3. FCT TREASURY
4. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANNING
5. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
6. FCT AUDIT DEPARTMENT
7. DEPARTMENT OF MONITORING AND INSPECTION
8. LAND ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
9. FCT PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT
10. FCT DIRECTORATE OF MUSLIM PILGRIMS AFFAIRS
11. FCT DIRECTORATE OF CHRISTIAN PILGRIMS AFFAIRS
12. FCT PENSION DEPARTMENT
13. FCT ARCHIVES AND HISTORICAL BUREAU
14. FCT URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING TRIBUNAL
15. DEPARTMENT OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISEMENT AND SIGNAGES
16. DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

FCDA ADMINISTRATION

1. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
2. ENGINEERING SERVICES DEPARTMENT
3. PUBLIC BUILDINGS
4. RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT
5. URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
6. SURVEY AND MAPPING
7. MASS HOUSING DEPARTMENT
8. FCDA PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT
9. INTERNAL AUDIT
10. PUBLIC RELATIONS
11. ENGINEERING DESIGN DEPARTMENT

FCT LEGAL SECRETARIAT

AREA COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

1. ACSS INSPECTORATE, PLANNING AND MONITORING
2. ACSS CHIEFTAINCY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
3. ACSS PRIMARY HEALTH CARE DEPARTMENT
4. ACSS PLANNING, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
5. AREA COUNCILS SERVICE COMMISSION
6. FCT AREA COUNCILS STAFF PENSION BOARD
7. OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR –GENERAL FOR FCT AREA COUNCILS

TRANSPORT SECRETARIAT

1. ROAD TRAFFIC SERVICES
2. BUS RAPID TRANSIT & TRANSPORT REGULATIONS (BRT & TR)
3. DEPARTMENT OF TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT
4. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

1. DEPARTMENT FOR MASS EDUCATION
2. FCT EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTRE
3. FCT UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION
4. FCT SECONDARY EDUCATION BOARD
5. FCT COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ZUBA
6. FCT DEPARTMENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
7. FCT SCHOLARSHIP BOARD
8. FCT DEPARTMENT OF QUALITY ASSURANCE
9. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
10. DEPARTMENT OF POLICY, PLANNING, RESEARCH & STATISTICS

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES SECRETARIAT

1. SCHOOL OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY
2. PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
3. HEALTH PLANNING RESEARCH & STATISTICS
4. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY
5. FCT MEDICAL & DIAGNOSTICS
6. HEALTH MANAGEMENT BOARD
7. PRIMARY HEALTH CARE BOARD

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

1. FCT AGRIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
2. DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC SERVICES
3. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PLANNING, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
4. DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES
5. DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION
6. DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

1. WELFARE DEPARTMENT
2. SPORTS DEPARTMENT
3. TOURISM DEPARTMENT
4. GENDER DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
5. ARTS & CULTURE
6. YOUTH DEPARTMENT

ABUJA METROPOLITAN MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

1. PARKS AND RECREATION
2. FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT
3. FCT URBANA AFFAIRS
4. DEVELOPMENT CONTROL DEPARTMENT
5. FCT WATER BOARD
6. ABUJA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOARD
7. ABUJA GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

SATELLITE TOWN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. ABUJA INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT CENTRE (AIIC)

FCT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

1. DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICE

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

1. FCT AGRIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
2. DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC SERVICES
3. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PLANNING,
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
4. DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES
5. DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION
6. DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

1. WELFARE DEPARTMENT
2. SPORTS DEPARTMENT
3. TOURISM DEPARTMENT
4. GENDER DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
5. ARTS & CULTURE
6. YOUTH DEPARTMENT

Table 26

List of Wards and Communities of FGD participants (1)

Ward Name	Community name	Ward Name	Community name	
AGYANA/PANDAGI	AGYANA/PANDAGI	Nyanya	Nyanya	
	N/PANDA		Angwan bawa	
	NANDA		Nyanya	
	AGYANA/PANDAGI	P/GBAKWO	Orozo	Orozo
		P/NANDA		Gidan mangoro
		PANDADI		Orozo
ALU-MAMAGI	ALU-MAMAGI	Pai	Pai	
	MAWOGI		Checheyi	
	WADAGI		Leleyig	
	WODI	Paiko	Paiko	
alu-mamagu	alu-mamagu		7	
	AGWO	8		
	chapu			
Ashara	Ashara	Quarters	Quarters	
	Fogbe		11	
	Kuti		12	
Bwari Central	Bwari Central		(blank)	
	Bwari	REMBA/EBAGI NAHARAT	REMBA/EBAGI NAHARAT	
Byazhin	Byazhin		NAHARAT	
	Byazhin	RIMBA/GBAGI NAHARATT	RIMBA/GBAGI NAHARATT	
	Nil		NAHARATT SABO	
	Paze	Rubochi	Rubochi	
CENTRAL	CENTRAL	Shere	Munu	
	ABAJI		Tika	
	IMAN		Shere	
	MADAYANA		Shere	
	NASARAWA		Shere gwari	
Chibri	Chibri	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH/EAST	
	Chibri		ASHARA	
	Pasali		ORUKPISAKA	
Dafa	Dafa	SOUTH/EAST	SAMARI	
	Dafa		Tungan maje	
	Tunga		1	
Dobi	Dobi	Tungan maje	2	
	13		(blank)	
	14		Ushafa	
	Dutse		Peyi	
Dutse	Dawaki	Ushafa	Pmbara	

Table 26

List of Wards and Communities of FGD participants (1)

Ward Name	Community name	Ward Name	Community name	
AGYANA/PANDAGI	AGYANA/PANDAGI	Nyanya	Nyanya	
	N/PANDA		Angwan bawa	
	NANDA		Nyanya	
	AGYANA/PANDAGI	P/GBAKWO	Orozo	Orozo
		P/NANDA		Gidan mangoro
		PANDADI		Orozo
ALU-MAMAGI	ALU-MAMAGI	Pai	Pai	
	MAWOGI		Checheyi	
	WADAGI		Leleyig	
	WODI	Paiko	Paiko	
alu-mamagu	alu-mamagu		7	
	AGWO	8		
	chapu			
Ashara	Ashara	Quarters	Quarters	
	Fogbe		11	
	Kuti		12	
Bwari Central	Bwari Central		(blank)	
	Bwari	REMBA/EBAGI NAHARAT	REMBA/EBAGI NAHARAT	
Byazhin	Byazhin		NAHARAT	
	Byazhin	RIMBA/GBAGI NAHARATT	RIMBA/GBAGI NAHARATT	
	Nil		NAHARATT SABO	
	Paze	Rubochi	Rubochi	
CENTRAL	CENTRAL	Shere	Munu	
	ABAJI		Tika	
	IMAN		Shere	
	MADAYANA		Shere	
	NASARAWA		Shere gwari	
Chibri	Chibri	SOUTH/EAST	SOUTH/EAST	
	Chibri		ASHARA	
	Pasali		ORUKPISAKA	
Dafa	Dafa	SOUTH/EAST	SAMARI	
	Dafa		Tungan maje	
	Tunga		1	
Dobi	Dobi	Tungan maje	2	
	13		(blank)	
	14		Ushafa	
	Dutse		Peyi	
Dutse	Dawaki	Ushafa	Pmbara	

Table 26

List of Wards and Communities of FGD participants (1)

Garki	Garki	Usman	Usman
	Durumi 1		Usman
	Garki village		Usman-kukwaba
Gaube	Gaube	Wako	Wako
	Gaube		Awawa
	Regi		Bukpe
GAWU	GAWU	YABA	YABA
	MAWOGI		KPACE
	T-PRI/SCH		MAJELU COMMUNITY
	TUNGAN .U.		SQUARE/PRI/SCH
Gudunkariya	Gudunkariya	YABA	VILLAGE SQUARE
	Darka	Yangoji	Yangoji
	Huni		Sukuku
			Yangoji
Gui	Gui	Yebu	Yebu
	Sabo iddo		Leda
	Sauka		Yebu
Gumbo	Gumbo	Yenche	Yenche
	Gumbo		Gbamfa
	Piri		Gbede
Gurdi	Gurdi	Zuba (blank)	Zuba
	Gulida		19
	Kwakwa		20
Gwagwa	Gwagwa	Kubwa	Kubwa
	Gwagwa		Kukwaba
	Karsawa		Maitama
	Saburi	Kuduru	Kuduru
	Saburi1		Kuchiko
	Saburi2		Sabon gari
Gwagwalada central	Gwagwalada central	Kuje Central	Kuje Central
	9		Kayarda
	10		Sauka
	(blank)		Kujekwa
Gwako	Gwako	Kujekwa	Kujekwa
	3		Odu/Bida
	4	Kukunku	Kukunku
	(blank)		17

Table 26

List of Wards and Communities of FGD participants (1)

			Kundu
			Gommani
	Gishiri	Kundu	Kundu
Gwarimpa	Mabushi		Kwaku
Ibwa	Ibwa		Kwaku
	15	Kwaku	Sabo
	16		Kwali Central
	(blank)		Bonugo
	Igu	Kwali Central	Lambata
Igu	Igu	Nil	Nil
	Ikwa		Nil
	5		NORTH EAST
	6		A/CENTRAL
Ikwa	(blank)		AYARA
	Jiwa		AYARIA
	Jiwa		H/WANZAM
	Karmo		ISAH TRIGAN
Jiwa	Nil		MATERNITY
Kabi	Kabi		ONA'S/CLOSE
	Agwai		R/STATE
	No response		RS/QUATAR
	Tude		S/GARAGE
	Kabusa		S/TASHA
	Kabusa		SOKODABO/S
Kabusa	Zhiyidina		U/M, MANGOR
	Karishi		U/M.MANGOR
	Angwan gwari	NORTH EAST	U/NOPAWA
Karishi	Karishi		NUKU SABON-GARI
	Karu		ABBATTIOR
	Jikwoyi		AKWAI/AVAH
Karu	Karu		KEKESHI
	Kawu		LOW COST
	Angwan tushi		NUKU
Kawu	Kawu	NUKU SABON-GARI	SABO ETAZI PHASE 3
	Kilankwa		NUKU-SABON-GARI
Kilankwa	Petti	NUKU-SABON-GARI	BARACKS

Table 26

List of FCT Agencies and their Addresses

1. Abuja Agricultural Development Project

Address: Near University of Abuja, Gwagwalada, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 8821449-51

2. Abuja Environmental Protection Board

Address: Section 2, Area 1 Garki, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 2342489

3. Abuja Investments Company Limited (AICL)

Address: Investment House, No. 4 Nkwere Street, Garki II, Off Muhammadu Buhari Way, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 3144870-1; Fax: +234 9 3144873

Email: info@abujainvestments

Website: <http://www.abujainvestments>

4. Abuja Property Development Company (APDC)

Address: Plot 770 Central Business District (Opp. the National Mosque) Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 5233352

Email: info@abujapropertyco.com

Website: <http://www.abujapropertyco.com>

5. Abuja Urban Mass Transit

Address: Block D, Area 3 Former Open University Complex, Garki, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 2342326, 2342735

6. Agency for Mass Education

Address: Karu, F.C.T., Abuja.

Phone: +234 9

7. Area Council Pension Board

Address: Former Open University, Area 3, Garki, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 2344103

8. Area Council Services Board

Address: Former Open University, Area 3, Garki, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 2340551-3

9. Christian Welfare Board

Address: Block 17, Angola Street, Wuse 2, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 5230815

10. Council for Arts & Culture

Address: Festival Road, Area 10, Garki, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 2340271

11. FCT Sports Council

Address: Former Open University, Area 3, Garki, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 2341177

12. FCT Water Resources

Address: Former Open University, Area 3, Garki, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 2341559

13. Muslim Welfare Board

Address: Gwagwalada Secretariat, Abuja.

Phone: +234 9 2341559

14. Office of Auditor General For Area Councils

Address: Former Public Complaint, Commissions Office, Block D (Room 331), Area 11, Garki, Abuja

Phone: +234 9