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CHRICED

LITTAFIN TUNTIBA

AKAN

AYYUKAN MAZABU DA KUMA
BIBIYAR GUDANAR DA MULKI



Tare da tallofin

MacArthur
Foundation

KARO NA 2

**CIBIYAR KARE HAKKIN DAN ADAM DA WAYAR
DA KAN AL'UMMA (CHRICED)**

AYYUKAN MAZABU DA GUDANAR DA MULKI

**BAYANAN YAN MAJALISAR DOKOKI DAGA
JIHAR KANO A MATAKIN TARAYYA DA JIHA**

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Jawabin Godiya

Cibiyar Kare Hakkin Dan Adam da Wayar da Kan Al'umma (CHRICED) na matuƙar godiya ga Gidauniyar John D. da Catherine T. MacArthur saboda gagarumin tallafin kuɗi wanda ya ba da damar buga wannan littafin bayanai tare da karfafa gwiwarmu wajen wayar da kai ga fayyacewa da gaskiya a aiwatar da ayyukan mazabu a jihar Kano da ke arewa maso yammacin Najeriya.

Gabatarwa

Babban makasudin wannan littafi shi ne tabbatar da cewa waɗanda ake mulka sun samu bayanan da suka dace wajen hulda da wakilansu a majalisar dokoki ta kasa da ta jiha. An karfafa gwiwar mutanen da ake mulka a Kano ta shiga a dama da su a dimokradiyyar Najeriya ta hanyar samar da cikakkun bayanan tuntuba.

Daya daga cikin muhimman alfanun wannan littafin shi ne zai bai wa waɗanda ake mulka murya ta faɗin matsalolin da yankunansu ke fuskanta. Samun bayanan wakilan da suka zaɓa a tafin hannunsu, za su iya tuntubarsu tare da bayyana damuwarsu, su bayyana ra'ayoyinsu da neman agaji game da kalubalen al'ummarsu.

Wannan hanyar sadarwa ta kai tsaye na kara kusanci tsakanin wakilai da waɗanda ake wakilta ta hanyar tabbatar da cewa an ji kokensu an kuma duba su a tsare-tsaren daukan mataki.

Bugu da kari, littafin zai bai wa waɗanda ake wakilta damar bibiyar ayyukan da yaƙan siyasa suka bijiro da su a yankinsu. Samun bayanan wakilansu zai bai wa waɗanda ake mulka yin tambaya kan inda aka kwana game da ayyukan da ake yi, neman karin bayani kan yadda ake aiwatar da su tare da tabbatar da gaskiyar zaɓaɓɓun jami'ai kan alkawuransu.

Gaskiya da adalci na ba da gudunmawa ga ci gaban yankunan da ke jihar Kano.

Haka nan, littafin tuntubar zai bai wa al'ummar mazabu damar ba da gudunmawa ga tsarin ayyukan zaɓaɓɓun ƴan majalisarsu. Zai ba wa al'ummar mazaɓa damar tattaunawa da yin tsokaci da ba da shawarwari kan kudurori da manufofi. Shiga a dama da su zai sa waɓanda ake mulka su zama masu tasiri wurin yanke hukunci da gyaran dokoki da manufofin da za su yi tasiri kai tsaye ga rayuwarsu da yankunansu.

A takaice, babban burin wannan littafin tuntubar shi ne janyo mutane a dama da su da tabbatar da gaskiya a tsarin dimokradiyyar Najeriya. Karfafa al'ummar mazaɓa da bayanai da hanyoyin tattaunawa da wakilansu na inganta dimokradiyyar kasar. Yana sa mutane su ba da gudunmawa da sanya su ji suna da iko da nauyi cikin waɓanda ake mulka tare da tabbatar da cewa gwamnati na biyan buƙatu da burin mutanen da take mulka.

ABIN DA LITTAFIN YA KUNSA

A 2023, Najeriya ta sake tsintar kanta a matsayi na 163 a jadawalin ci gaban ɗan adam na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya (HDI), wanu ma'auni da ke nazari kan matakin ci gaban kasa ta fuskar lafiya sa ilimi da kuɗin shiga da halin rayuwa da ƴan Najeriya ke fuskanta musamman waɗanda ke zaune a kauyuka inda babu abubuwan more rayuwa.

Daya daga cikin muhimman abubuwan da HDI ya bayyana shi ne tsawon lokacin rayuwa daga haihuwa wanda abin damuwa ne, shi ne shekara 54.7. Wannan kididdiga ta nuna tarin kalubalen lafiya da al'ummar Najeriya ke fuskanta har da takaitacciyar dama ta duba lafiya da yawan mace-macen jarirai da rashin isasshen abinci mai gina jiki da rashin cibiyoyin kula da muhalli. Wani muhimmin abu shi ne kididdigar ilimin manya wanda aka auna a kan kashi 62 cikin 100. Hakan na nufin kashi 38 cikin 100 na manya a kasar ba su yi karatun firamare ba abin da takaita damarmakinsu ga ci gaban rayuwarsu da kuma aikinsu. Jahilci na janyo talauci da hana ci gaban rayuwa da tattalin arziki abin da ke zama babbar matsala da ke buƙatar a magance.

Bugu da kari, HDI ya gano yawan yaran da suka daina zuw firamare ya kai kashi 36.5 cikin 109 a Najeriya. Wannan ya nuna akwai yara da yawa da

suka gaza kammala karatun firamare abin da ya fara rura matsalar rashin ilimi a kasar da kuma kawo cikas ga ci gaban al'ummarta. Ilimi na da muhimmanci wajen karfafa mutane da rage talauci da habaka tattalin arziki abin da ya sa yawan yaran da suka daina zuwa makaranta ya zama babban abin damuwa.

Wadannan alkaluma a jumulla sun bayyana irin yadda ƴan Najeriya ke fama da matsin rayuwa musamman wadanda ke zaune a unguwannin da ke wajen birni da kauyuka. Wadannan yankuna galibi suna rasa abubuwan more rayuwa kamar tsaftataccen ruwan sha da wuta da asibitoci da imlimi mai inganci. Matsalolin da wadannan al'umma suke fuskanta sune matsalolin da ƴan Najeriya ke fama da su.

Magance Wadannan matsalolin na buƙatar wani tsari da zai mayar da hankali kan inganta ɓangaren kiwon lafiya da inganta ilimi mai inganci da bunkasa damarmakin tattalin arziki a unguwannin da ke wajen birni da kauyuka. Mayar da hankali a wadannan batutuwa zai sa Najeriya ta yi aiki wajen inganta matsayinta a jadawalin HDI da kuma tabbatar da ingantacciyar rayuwa ga al'ummarta.

Sai dai, mai yiwuwa ne a iya magance matsalolin da ƴan Najeriya ke fuskanta ba tare da magance

matsalar **RASHAWA** da ta yi katutu a al'ummarmu ba? Amsar ita ce **A A**.

Magance kalubalan rayuwa da y'an Najeriya ke fuskanta na bukatar dabara da ta hada da dakike rashawa da ya zama ruwan dare a al'ummarmu. Rashawa a Najeriya ta zama matsala da ta shafi dukkan bangaren rayuwa kama daga samar da abubuwan more rayuwa zuwa ci gaban tattalin arziki. Idan ba a magance wannan matsala ba, duk kokarin inganta yanayin rayuwa ba zai yi tasiri ba.

Da farko, rashawa na zagon kasa gasamar da muhumman ayyuka kamar kiwon lafiya da ilimi da abubuwan more rayuwa. Kudin da aka ware wa wadannan bangaren ana yawan yin sama da fadi da su abin ke kawo cikar wajen samar da ayyukan da za su amfani jama'a da rashin kwararrun ma'aikata da kuma rashin kuɗi. Wannan na tasiri kai tsaye ga inganta rayuwar ɗan Najeriya saboda ba sa samun damar amfana da abubuwan more rayuwa da damarmakin ci gaba.

Sannan rashawa na haifar da rashin daidaito da talauci. Karkatar da kuɗin al'umma ga amfanin kashin kai na kara gibin da ke tsakanin masu kuɗi da talaka abin da ke barin akasarin y'an Najeriya cikin mawuyacin halin rayuwa. Rashin daidaiton na kara yin tasku ga ci gaban al'umma da tattalin arziki saboda wasu jama'a na wawushe kuɗin da ya

kamata a yi amfani da shi kan shirye-shiryen yaki da talauci ko samar da ayyukan yi.

Sannan, rashawa na sa mutane su yanke kauna da cibiyoyin gwamnati da kuma yin makarkashiya ga tsarin doka. Idan mutane suka ga matsalar rashawa a tsakanin jagororinsu, hakan na karya kwarin gwiwarsu cewa gwamnati na da ikon biyan bukatunsu da kare hakokinsu. Wannan rashin yarda na janyo rashin haɗin kan al'umma kuma na iya haifar da zanga-zanga da kara tsananta halin rayuwa da al'ummar Najeriya ke fuskanta.

Magance rashawa na bukatar amfani da dabaru da dama ciki har da sauya fasalin bangaren shari'a da karfafa cibiyoyin gwamnati da yin kudiri kan gaskiya da adalci. Hakan ya haɗa da samarwa da aiwatar da dokokin yaki da rashawa da kafa cibiyoyi masu zaman kansu da za su yi aikun da haɓaka nagarta da kyakkyawar ɗabi'a. Bunkasa gaskiya a tsare-tsaren gwamnati da tabbatar da bangaren shari'a na aiki ba tare da katsalanda ba muhimman hanyoyi na yaki da rashawa.

Idan aka dakile rashawa, ya'n Najeriya za su soma magance silar da ya jefa su cikin kangan rayuwa. Hakan zai samar da yanayi ta yadda za a ware kuɗi yadda ya kamata, ana gudanar da ayyukan gwamnati sannan kowa na samun damarmakin ci gaba da bunkasa. Sai an kawar da rashawa ne kawai

Najeriya za ta samar da kyakkyawar makoma ga al'ummarta da kuma inganta rayuwarsu.

Tun komawa kan tafarkin dimokaradiyya a 1999, al'umma a Najeriya na fitowa su yi magani game da bukatunsu na ingantaccen tsarin shugabanci. Mutane sun yi ta neman a samar masu ayyukan more rayuwa abin da waɗanda ke kan mulki suka yi alkawarin samarwa. Wannan fafutuka ta sauke nauyin alkawuran waɗanda ke mulki na da sarkakiya a zahiri tare da sakamako mabanbanta. A wasu lokutan, kiraye-kirayen a inganta rayuwa ya kan gamu da rashin nuna damuwa daga mutane da rashin sanin haƙƙokin da jama'a ke da shi na yi wa jami'an gwamnati tisiye kan yadda suka yi amfani da kuɗin al'umma.

Sakamakon haka ne bayan shekara 25 kan tafarkin dimokradiyya, an yanke hukuncin cewa tsarin dimokradiyyar da ake ciki ya gaza fidda yaƙ Najeriya daga kangiƙin rayuwa. Kamar yadda kiɗiddigar HDI ta nuna, a bayyane yake cewa an daƙile shirye-shirye da tsare-tsare da suka kamata su yi tasiri mai amfani ga rayuwar jama'a. Cikin shekaru, walwala da inganta rayuwar jama'a ba su ne a gaban gwamnatoƙi ba. A maimakon haka, kyashi da rayuwar ƙasaita ta masu mulki sune suke zama abin dubawa a manufofitin gwamnati wanda shi ne ya sa ake ganin sakamakon a halin da ƙasar ta tsinci kanta ciki.

Sai dai, koke da zarge-zarge ba su taɓa kawar da rashin shugabanci na gari ba. Tsayin daka ta shiga a dama da jama'a da kwarewa wajen amfani da hanyoyin tattaunawa da masu mulki na iya sauya lamarin. A Cibiyar Kare Hakkin Dan Asam da Wayar da Kan Al'umma (CHRICED, mun dauki matsayar cewa bai kamata a yi ta shan wahala ba. Hakkin gaba ɗayan jama'a ne su tsara ta hanyar amfani da fayyataccen bayani kan matsalar da nufin sauya yanayin. Ke nan akwai bukatar a fahimci bayanan tsarin shugabanci.

A don haka, muna ganin duka y'an Najeriya su haɗa kai su kuma yi amfani da bayanan matsalar da ake da su a kasa. Wannan na bukatar a zurfafa fahimtar bayanan da ake da su wajen tsara shugabanci. Dole ne mutane su zama suna da kwarewar a dama da su a tsare-tsaren dimokradiyya.

CHRICED ta gane cewa ana iya samun hakikanin sauyi ne kawai ta gudunmawar jama'a. Muna kofarin tallafa wa y'an kasa da ilimi da kuma hanyoyin da ake bukata na iya gane tsarin shugabanci. Ta hanyar samar masu da fahimtar matsalolin da ake da su, muna son zaburar da su su dauki mataki su kuma ba da gudunmawa ga sauya yankunansu.

Muna zaburar da jama'a ta shirye-shiryenmu wajen iya dora alhakin gazawa kan hukumomi a maimakon nuna facin rai. Babban burinmu shi ne bayyana muhimmancin tattaunawa mai amfani da karfin da ke tattare da daukan matakin bai daya. Muna kuma ba su dama su iya tunkarar batun rashawa da rashin shugabanci na gari da samar da sauye-sauye masu ma'ana ta hanyar karfafa hadin kai da hadaka. Bugu da kari kuma muna son samar da al'umma da hada kai don daukan matakin da zai zama hanyar samar da sauyi mai ma'ana ta hanyar tallafa wa al'umma da samun fahimtar tsarin shugabanci.

Dr. Ibrahim M. Zikirullahi

Babban Darakta

Cibiyar kare hakkin dan adam da wayar da kan al'umma (CHRICED)

AYYUKAN MAZABU A NAJERIYA

Mun dade muna cikin damuwa da sarkakiya na albarkatun da Najeriya ke da shi hadi da tabarbarewar talauci da babu da al'ummarta ke fuskanta. Abin takaici ne sosai cewa duk da makudan kuɗin da ake warewa da gwamnatoɗi ke kashewa a dukan mata kai tun fara dimokradifiyya a 1999, har yanzu rayuwar al'ummar kasar ba ta inganta ba. Daya daga cikin ayyukan da ka iya samar da daidaiton ci gaba da tabbatar da cewa al'umma sun amfana daga arzikin kasa shi ne ayyukan shiyya da aka fi sani da ayyukan mazaɓu. Waɗannan ayyuka, idan aka aiwatar da su yadda ya kamata, suna iya kamanceceniya da tasirin shirin Amurka na kawo karshen yaƙin duniya na biyu ta hanyar kawo muhimman ayyukan more rayuwa ga al'ummar kasa. A maimakon haka, abin da muka gani bayan yaƙin basasar Najeriya shi ne ayyukan mazaɓu da cin hanci da rashawa ya yi wa katutu da rashin jagoranci na gari da kuma rashin gaskiya. A maimakon gudanar da mulki domin tallafa wa al'umma da inganta walwalarsu, waɗannan ayyuka yaƙin siyasa na amfani da su domin buƙatu na kashin kai da karkatar da kuɗin al'umma a madadin gudanar da ayyuka.

Ayyukan mazaɓu sun fuskanci suka saboda gaza aiwatar da su yadda ya kamata da mummunan tasiri kan rayuwar mutane. Ayyukan mazaɓu na nufin duk wani aiki da aka tsara ko aka aiwatar cikin mazaɓa ta hannun yaƙin

majalisar da ke wakiltar mazabar. Wadannan ayyuka ana daukan nauyinsu ne a kasafin kudin kasa da jiha. Ba iya Najeriya ne ake da ayyukan mazabu ba da aka fi sani da asusun raya mazabu, CDF, suna samun karbuwa a kasashe masu tasowa. Akwai nau'ika daban-daban na CDF, galibin ayyukan mazabu suna kamanceceniya. Sun hada da tantance aikin da dan majalisa ya yi da rawar da ya taka wajen tsara shi da ware kudi da kuma tsarin aiwatarwa da bayar da kudi kai tsaye daga asusun gwamnati da danganta aikin da dan majalisa a matsayin ayyukansa na mazaɓa.

Halaccin ayyukan mazabu a Najeriya batu ne da ake yawan tafka muhawara a kai saboda ya sauka daga matsayin da aka san shi na majalisa ya shiga nauyin gwamnati. Duk da haka, ana ganin ayyukan mazabu na da alfanu ta hanyoyi da dama:

1. Samar da ababen more rayuwa cikin hanzari ba tare da jan kafa wajen bin tsari ba.
2. Zaburar da al'ummar mazaɓa wajen zaɓar ayyukan da suke son a aiwatar masu.
3. Biyan bukatun al'ummar mazaɓa.
4. Samar da damar taka rawa ga zaɓaɓɓun wakilai wajen magance matsalolin mazaɓunsu.

A Najeriya ayyukan mazabu sun samo asali ne daga Jamhuriya ta huɗu inda yaɓ majalisar Najeriya suka nemi a raba albarkatun kasa ga mazaɓunsu a matsayin romon

dimokradiyya. Galibi, ayyukan mazabu a Najeriya da alama suna boye cikin wani tsari na sirri. Ban da jihar Legas, wadda da alama babu wani tsayayyen tsarin doka na irin ayyukan a makatin fasa ko jiha. Abin da ke bayyane shi ne ana saka ayyukan mazabu cikin kasafin kuɗin gwamnatin tarayya da jihohi.

Aiwatar da ayyukan mazabu a Najeriya batu ne da ke yawan janyo takaddama tun soma shi. An samu sabani tsakanin bangaren zartaswa da yān majalisa game da shigar da waɗannan ayyuka cikin kasafin kuɗi. A wasu lokutan, yān majalisa na jan kafa wajen amincewa da kasafin kuɗi abin da ke janyo banbance-banbance a kiɗiddigar da gwamnati ta gabatar da kasafin kuɗin da aka amince da shi. Bambance-bambancen na tasowa daga cushen da ake yi a ayyukan mazabu abin da ke janyo korafin jama'a kan majalisar dokoki ta fasa.

A kasar da akasarin al'ummarta ke fama da rashin abubuwan more rayuwa domin saukaƙa wahalhalunsu na tsawon shekaru daidai lokacin da yan fasa ke biyan maƙuɗan kuɗi a matsayin haraji ba tare da cin moriyar kuɗinsu ba. Lamarin ya sa damuwa a zukan wasu da kuma buƙatar masu ruwa da tsaki su ɗauki matakin gaggawa. Girman barnatar da dukiya da rashawa a tsarin aiwatar da ayyukan mazabu gagarumin abu ne. Daga 2003 zuwa yanzu, an kiyasta cewa an ware fiye da naira triliyan biyu domin ayyukan mazabu a majalisar dokoki. Dangane da irin barna da cin hanci a wurin aiwatar da ayyukan mazabu, tsohon shugaban hukumar yaƙi da rashawa da sauran laifukan da suka danganci almundahana ICPC, Farfesa Bolaji Owasanoye, a Yulin 2019, ya shaida wa

taron masu duba yanayin kasa a Abuja cewa bibiyar ayyukan mazaɓu na majalisar dokoki a jihohi 12 ya tabbatar da cewa ba su yi tasiri ba duk da laƙume kimanin naira triliyan biyu tun shekarar 2000.⁴

Shirye-shiryen yaƙi da rashawa tare da al'umma a Jihar Kano

A Najeriya, ayyukan mazaɓu da yaƙan majalisa ke aiwatarwa a matakin jiha da tarayya ya kamata ya zama ɗaya daga cikin manyan hanyoyin samar da ayyukan more rayuwa ga yankunan da ke sassan kasar. Sai dai sanadin giɓin da ake samu kan rashin daidaiton alaƙa da jami'an gwamnati da yadda ake tsame mutane wajen yanke hukunci har da zaɓi da tsarawa da aiwatar da ayyukan mazaɓu. A kan haka ne Cibiyar kare haƙƙin ɗan adam da wayar da kan al'umma da tallafin Gidauniyar John D. da Catherine T McArthur ke aiwatar da shirin samar da “**Shirye-shiryen yaƙi da rashawa tare da al'umma a Kano**” domin magance rashin adalci da rashin kataɓus daga al'umma da rashin shiga a dama da jama'a da yin baya-baya wanda ke janyo mummunan tasirin rashawa kan samar da ayyukan more rayuwa da ayyukan mazaɓu da kananan hukumomi 44 ke ɗaukar nauyi a jihar Kano.

HANYOYI DA KA'IDOJIN NEMAN GASKIYA

CHRICED za ta yi amfani da hanyoyin yaƙi da rashawa da dabarun neman gaskiya kamar tsarin buɗaɗɗiyar gwamnati OGP da dokar samun bayanai FOA wajen aiwatar da shirin.

1. Tsarin Buɗaɗɗiyar Gwamnati (OGP)

OGP tsari ne da ake amfani da shi wajen samun bayanai daga hukumomin gwamnati da waɗanda ba na gwamnati ba domin bunkasa buɗaɗɗiyar gwamnati da tallafa wa mutane da yaƙi da rashawa da amfani da hanyoyin zamani wajen karfafa shugabanci. Kan haɗin gwiwar masu ruwa da tsaki, OGP yana karkashin kwamitin gudanarwa da suka hada da wakilan gwamnatoci da kungiyoyin farar hula.

OGP ya samo asali a 2011, lokacin da shugabanni da masu fafutukar wayar da kan farar hula suka hada kai domin kafa haɗaka da ta hada da manyan jami'ai domin samar da adalci da gwamnati mai gaskiya da tafiya da kowa. Yanzu, kusan kashashe 78 (har da Najeriya) da wasu kananan hukumomi da suke wakiltar sama da mutum biliyan biyu da wasu kungiyoyin farar hula da suke mambobin tsarin buɗaɗɗiyar gwamnati (OGP). Tun samar da tsarin, OGP ya sa an samu alƙawura fiye da 2,500 da kashashe 79 da ke tsarin suka yi, wanda ya shafi kashi ɗaya bisa uku na al'ummar duniya.⁵

A 2018, gwamnatin jihar Kano ta shiga kawancen OGP. An samar da kwamiti na musamman kan tafiya

da tsarin da ya hada da jami'an gwamnati da wafanda ba sa cikin gwamnati kamar ma'aikatu da hukumomi da kungiyoyin farar hula da kamfanoni da kungiyoyin kwararru.

A wani bangare na shirin, CHRICED za ta ilmantar da kungiyoyin al'umma game da tsarin budaddiyar gwamnati na jihar Kano da yadda za su yi amfani da shi wajen neman adalci da gaskiya da kuma sa baki kan ayyukan mazabu.

2. Dokar yancin samun bayanai

A ranar 28 ga Mayun 2011, tsohon shugaban Najeriya Goodluck Jonathan ya sa hannu kan dokar yancin samun bayanai. Fara amfani da dokar na nufin kowa na da ikon samun bayanai da takardu daga cibiyoyin gwamnati da kamfanoni masu zaman kansu da ke gudanar da aikin al'umma. Dokar ta samar da damar saka alkawuran gwamnati a ma'aunin adalci da gaskiya da kuma shugabanci na gari.

A kan wa dokar za ta yi aiki?

Dokar ta shafi rukunin mutane biyu: wanda ya nemi sanin bayanai da kuma cibiyoyin gwamnati Mai neman bayanai shi ne mutumin da ya rubuta takardar neman bayanai karkashin dokar. Yana da muhimmanci a gane cewa abin da dokar ke nufi da 'mutum' ya hada da kamfanoni ko mutane ko suna

tare da kamfani ko a a, ko a matsayin mutum guda ko a kungiyance. Yana kuma da kyau a sani cewa babu buƙatar mai neman bayanai ya nuna wata sha'awa kan bayanan da aka nema sannan mutane da ba su yi karatu ba ko suke da buƙata ta musamman za su iya amfani da wani don samun bayanan.

A wani ɓangaren kuma, cibiyoyin gwamnati da doka ta buƙaci su gabatar da bayanan ko kwafin takardu ga waɗanda suka nema. Wannan ya haɗa da jami'an gwamnati da cibiyoyi. Cibiyar gwamnati na nufin duk wata majalisa ko hukuma ko ma'aikata ko ɓangaren shari'a har da hukumomin gudanarwa da kwamatoci ko hukumomi a jihohi. Ya kuma haɗa da rassan su kamar kwamatoci da kananan kwamatoci da ke samun kuɗin gwamnati ko kashe kuɗin gwamnati. Sannan kamfanoni masu zaman kansu da ke ayyukan al'umma suma kamar cibiyoyin gwamnati ne.⁶

Sannan, mutane na iya amfani da tanade-tanaden dokar a matsayin babbar hanyar neman adalci da gaskiya wajen tsarawa da aiwatar da ayyukan mazaɓu. A don haka, CHRICED za ta ilmantar da al'ummar mazaɓa a wasu zaɓaɓɓun yankuna kan yadda za su ci gajiyar ɓangarorin dokar domin neman gaskiya daga waɗanda ke wakiltarsu.

Bayanan sanatocin da ke wakiltar jihar Kano

SN	SUNA	LAMBAR WAYA	SHIYYA	ADIRESHIN OFIS
1.	Sen. Barau I. Jibril	09076092406 08061590571 ibrahim.jibrin@nass.gov. ng	Kano ta Arewa	Tsohon ginin bankin, kan titin zuwa Katsina. Karamar hukumar Bichi.
2.	Sen. Abdurrahman Kawu Sumaila	08039206959	Kano ta Kudu	Kusa da Reshen Bankin Access Bank, titin Gaya, Karamar hukumar Wudil, Kano
3.	Sen. Rufa'i Sani Hanga	08036157181 rufaii1954@yahoo.com	Kano ta Tsakiya	Kano Central Constituency Office, Sokoto Road, Nassarawa LGA, Kano

Bayanan ƴan majalisar wakilai daga jihar Kano

SN	SUNA	KARAMAR HUKUMA	LAMBAR WAYA	ADIRESHIN OFIS
1.	Hon Idris Kawu	KUMBOTSO	08033199735	
2.	Hon. Ibrahim Sagir Koki	KANO MUNICIPAL	08038004262 sani3@gmail.com	173, Independence Road, Kano State.
3.	Hon Alhassan Ado Doguwa	TUDUNWADA / DOGUWA	08034502986 alhassandoguwa@gmail.com	Dadin Kowa Town, Doguwa
4.	Hon. Zakari Umar Mukhtari	TARAUNI	08037182939 muzakari74@gmail.com	Lamido Street, Tarauni LGA., Kano
5.	Hon. Hassan Hussain	NASSARAWA	08035929470 hashglobal20@gmail.com	Durbin Katsina Road, Bompai, Nassarawa, Kano
6.	Ibrahim Garba Mohammed	GWALE	mig25ng@gmail.com	Upper Floor Sharu Abba Plaza, Opp.

			08033262108, 08090160205	A.Y.M. Shafa Filling Station, Kabuga, Kano
7.	Hon. Shehu Muhammad Bello	FAGGE	mbshehufagge@gmail.com, 08098971117, 07051115555	26, Airport Road By Rochas Okoro Road, Kano.
8.	Hon Sani Madaki	DALA	08037864930, 07053333008 almadaks@gmail.com	Aminu Kano Way near Dala Police Div. Kano
9.	Hon. Sani Adamu	UNGOGGO/ MINJIBIR	08038004262 saniwakili3@yahoo.com	
10.	Hon. Kabiru Usman Rurum	RANO / KIBIYA / BUKURE	08037871568 Alhassankabir2014@gmail.com	Rano GRA Opp. General Hospital, Rano

11.	Hon Ghali Tijjani Mustapha	AJINGI / ALBASU / GAYA	08036069180 gmtpanda@yahoo.com	Opp A.A Wada Filling Station, Maiduri Rd., Kano.
12.	Hon. Abdulhakeem Ado	WUDIL / GARKO	08061115357 abuammaer@gmail.com	Kwanar-Gaya, by Gidan Alhazai Hospital, Wudil
13.	Hon Abdullahi Mu'azu Gwarzo	GWARZO / KABO	08038869731 abdellababag@gmail.co m	
14.	Hon Tijjani Abdulqadir Jobe	DAWAKIN TOFA/ TOFA/ RIMIN GADO	08036210294 tijjaniabdulkadirjobe@g mail.com	Dawanau Dawakin Tofa, Kano
15.	Hon. Abdullahi Sani	KARAYE / ROGO	mohammedsaniabdulla hirc@gmail.com	
16.	Hon Abubakar Kabir Abubakar	BICHI	08135403288	No. 11 Katsina Road, Bichi

			abubakarkabir@hotmail.com	
17.	Hon Yusuf Badu	SHANON/ BAGWAI	08164713218 badauyusufahmad@gmail.com	Bagwai LG HQ, Bagwai Lga Kano
18.	Hon Ibrahim Hamisu Chidari	DAMBATTA/ MAKODA	08097039533 hamisuibrahim78@yahoo.com	
19.	Hon. Yusuf Datti	KURA/MADOBI /GARUN MALAM	08036494555 08036998554 yusufdatti@yahoo.co.uk	No. 1 Zaria Road, Kula Local Govt. Area, Kano State
20.	Hon Rabiu Yusuf	SUMAILA/ TAKAI	09017202020, 08034267792 rabiuhausawa@gmail.com	

21.	Hon. Sani Bala	KUNCI/ TSANYAWA	08036166400 engrsani@yahoo.com	Tsanyawa LGA Kano State.
22.	Hon. Hassan Mohammed	DAWAKIN KUDU/ WARAWA	08037875524 admin@nass.gov.ng	
23.	Hon. Mohammed Chiroma	GEZAWA/ GABASAWA	08180004521, 08098624495 mohammedchiroma66 @gmail.com	
24.	Abdulmumin Jibril Kofa	KIRU/BEBEJI	08036130007 abdusite@yahoo.com	Kwanar Dangora in Kiru L.G.A. Kano state.

Bayanan ƴan majalisar dokokin jihar Kano

KANO STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY LIST OF HON. MEMBERS 2023 - 2027				
S/N	SUNA	MATSAYI	MAZABA	LAMBAR WAYA
1.	Rt. Hon. Jibril Isma'il Falgore	Shugaba	Rogo	08077881111 08065578565
2.	Rt.Hon. Muhammad Bello Butu-Butu	Mataimakin Shugaba	Rimin Gado/Tofa	08032419359
3.	Hon. Lawan Hussaini C/'Yangurasa	Shugaban masu rinjaye	Dala	08035883329
4.	Hon. Garba Shehu Fammar	Mataimakin shugaban masu rinjaye	Kibiya	08099999689 08070708001
5.	Hon. Mudassir Ibrahim	Bulaliyar Majalisa	Kumbotso	08025255800 08028101786
6.	Hon. Zakariyya Abdullahi Nuhu	Bulaliya a ɓangaren masu rinjaye	Gabasawa	07036923090

7.	Hon. Labaran Abdul Madari	Bulaliya a ɓangaren marasa rinjaye	Warawa	08038888323
8.	Hon. Ayuba Labaran Durum	Bulaliyar marasa rinjaye	Kabo	08099801414
9.	Hon. Lawan Tini Ajingi	Mamba	Ajingi	08031178511
10.	Hon. Musa Tahir Haruna	Mamba	Albasu	08033064245
11.	Hon. Halilu Ibrahim Kundila	Mamba	Bagwai/ Shanon	08127912170
12.	Hon. Aliyu Muhammad	Mamba	Bebeji	08033436732 08091506060
13.	Hon. Lawan Shehu	Mamba	Bichi	08035077800 08031815121
14.	Hon. Hafizu Gambo	Mamba	Bunkure	08034317313
15.	Hon. Murtala Musa Kore	Mamba	Danbatta	08034502106
16.	Hon. Shu'aibu Rabi'u	Mamba	D/Kudu	08130040101
17.	Hon Sale Ahmed Marke	Mamba	D/Tofa	07033703640

18.	Hon Salisu Ibrahim Mohammed	Mamba	Doguwa	09077540049 0916055575
19.	Hon. Tukur Muhammad	Mamba	Fagge	09125864040
20.	Hon. Murtala Muhammad Kadage	Mamba	Garko	08033338077 07036537894
21.	Hon. Abubakar Danladi Isa	Mamba	Gaya	08066563011
22.	Hon. Yahaya Abdullahi	Mamba	Gezawa	08037877953
23.	Hon. Abdulmajid Isa Umar	Mamba	Gwale	08035333252 08065360358
24.	Hon. Yunusa Haruna Kayyu	Mamba	Gwarzo	08136681992
25.	Hon. Engr. Ahmed Ibrahim	Mamba	Karaye	08035864525 08026958309
26.	Hon. Usman A. Tasi'u	Mamba	Kiru	08060780473 08088686862
27.	Hon. Garba Ya'u Gwarmai	Mamba	Ghari/ Tsanyawa	08066019928

28.	Hon. Alhassan Zakariyya Ishaq	Mamba	Kura/Garun Malam	08030778559
29.	Hon. Sulaiman Mukhtar Ishaq	Mamba	Madobi	08036448399
30.	Hon. Muhammad Ahmad Tomas	Mamba	Makoda	08065966799
31.	Hon. Abdul Abdulhamid Minjibir	Mamba	Minjibir	08033139961 09090091111
32.	Hon. Yusuf Aliyu Daneji	Mamba	Municipal	08036315554 07041246267
33.	Hon. Yusuf Bello Aliyu	Mamba	Nassarawa	08033396322
34.	Hon. Ibrahim Muhammad	Mamba	Rano	07034839181 09164300000
35.	Rt. Hon. Zubairu Hamza Massu	Mamba	Sumaila	08036060904 08022973200
36.	Hon. Musa Ali Kachako	Mamba	Takai	08036267979 08092127111
37.	Hon. Kabiru Dahiru Sule	Mamba	Tarauni	07037458879

38.	Hon. Lawan Sule	Mamba	T/Wada	08036188850
39.	Hon. Aminu Sa'adu	Mamba	Ungogo	08035909419 07067634666
40.	Hon. Ali Abdullahi Manager	Mamba	Wudil	08036867240 09150907062

Bayanan hukumomin yaki da rashawa

S/N	HUKUMA	LAMBAR WAYA	ADIRESHI
1.	Hukumar karɓar korafe-korafe da yaki da rashawa ta jihar Kano	Lambar waya: 0803 467 7340	Address: NO. 224 Sabo Bakin Zuwo Road, NASSARAWA GRA, Kano
2.	Hukumar yaki da cin hanci da rashawa ta ICPC, reshen Kano I	Kwamishina: Mr. Ibrahim Kagaralambar waya: 08032851353 Imel: kano@icpc.gov.ng	No. 7 Usmaniyya Link, Off Abdullahi Bayero Road, Kano, Kano State.
3	Ofishin EFCC shiyyar Kano	Lambar waya: 08099992256 Imel: kanozonaloffice@efccnigeria.org	N0 2 Hajj camp Road, Kano Kano State. Nigeria.

**Bayanan hukumar yaki da cin hanci da rashawa a
kananan hukumomi 44 na jihar Kano**

S/N	KARAMAR HUKUMA	WURI
1.	Ajingi	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
2.	Albasu	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
3.	Bagwai	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
4.	Bebeji	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
5.	Bichi	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
6.	Bunkure	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
7.	Dala	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
8.	Dambatta	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
9.	Dawakin Kudu	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
10.	Dawakin Tofa	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
11.	Doguwā	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
12.	Fagge	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma

13.	Gabasawa	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
14.	Garko	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
15.	Garun Mallam	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
16.	Gaya	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
17.	Gezawa	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
18.	Gwale	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
19.	Gwarzo	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
20.	Kabo	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
21.	Kano Municipal	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
22.	Karaye	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
23.	Kibiya	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
24.	Kiru	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
25.	Kumbotso	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
26.	Kunci	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma

27.	Kura	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
28.	Madobi	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
29.	Makoda	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
30.	Minjibir	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
31.	Nassarawa	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
32.	Rano	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
33.	Rimin Gado	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
34.	Rogo	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
35.	Shanono	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
36.	Sumaila	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
37.	Takai	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
38.	Tarauni	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
39.	Tofa	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
40.	Tsanyawa	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma

41.	Tudun wada	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
42.	Ungogo	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
43.	Warawa	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma
44.	Wudil	Sakatariyar karamar hukuma



Fafutukar neman adalci domin tabbatar da zaman lafiya ...

Game da CHRICED

Cibiyar kare hakkin bil adama da samar da ilimi ga y'an kasa (CHRICED) kungiya ce a Najeriya ba ta gwamnati ba kuma kafa ce ta ilmantarwa game da shigar al'umma a dama da su domin inganta hakƙoƙin bil adama da doka da oda da dimokradiyya da tabbatar da gaskiya. An yi wa CHRICED rajista a Oktoban 2006 karkashin hukumar yi wa kamfanoni rajista CAC. CHRICED na da sahhalewar shirin NGOsources, wani shirin **TechSoup** da **Council on Foundations**, da ke daidai da kungiyar bayar da tallafi ta gwamnati a Amurka.

Kudirinmu

CHRICED na son ganin Najeriya a matsayin kasar dimokradiyya inda za a bai wa kowa dama ya shiga a dama da shi da yin komai a buɗe bisa gaskiya da adalci domin amfanin al'umma.

Manufarmu

CHRICED ta kudiri aniyar haɓaka dimokradiyya da wakilci da al'adar tafiya da kowa a siyasa a Najeriya ta hanyar janyo jami'an gwamnati da waɗanda ba na gwamnati ba su ba da gudunmawa don tabbatar sa doka da oda da gaskiya da kuma alkinta arzikin kasa domin amfanin mutane. *Ilmantar da farar hula shi ne muhimmiyar hanyar tallafa wa jama'a domin cimma wannan manufa*

Hanyoyin da CHRICED ke bi domin gudanar da ayyukanta

CHRICED na da ofisoshi biyu Abuja da Kano. A yanzu haka CHRICED na jan ragamar wata hanya ta magance wariyar da aka dade ana nunawa da take hakfokin bil adama da hana yalwar tattalin arziki da sauran matsalolin rashin adalci da yan Najeriya ke fuskanta. CHRICED na aiki kan matsalar mace-macen mata masu juna biyu da jarirai a arewacin Najeriya. Muna kuna sa baki wajen tabbatar da gaskiya wajen kula da ayyukan mazaɓu da kuɗaɗen kananan hukumomi. Wani abu da muka mayar da hankali a kai shi ne fara yawan mata masu zuwa makaranta da hana bautar da almajirai a arewacin Najeriya. Shirin CHRICED da ya shafi matasan da ake nunawa wariya musamman a yankunan karkara ya mayar da hankali wajen inganta rayuwarsu da samar da damarmakin da za su amfani matasa a Najeriya. CHRICED na da kwarewa wajen bibiya da wayar da kai ga batun gaskiya da zaɓe sahihi a ciki da wajen Najeriya.

Tsarin Shugabancin CHRICED

CHRICED na da tsari mai matakai uku: Majalisar ba da shawara ya kunshi fitattun mutane da suka yi fice a ɓangarori da dama. Majalisar na ganawa akalla sau ɗaya a shekara domin ba da shawara ga cibiyar. Duk da cewa majalisar ba ta da hurumin yanke hukunci, shugabanta shi ne jagoran cibiyar. Ta haka ne take bai wa sauran rassan cibiyar shawara. Majalisar tana bai wa hukumar gudanarwa da sakatarayar shawarwari yadda ya kamata.

Hukumar daraktoci na da nauyin tsara manufa bisa shawarar majalisar. Hukumar na amincewa da aikin sakatarayar sannan tana haɗuwa akalla sau biyu a

shekara. Sannan a tsakanin haka kuma, kwamitin gudanarwa da ya kunshi mambobin hukumar gudanarwa uku da babban darakta da ke daukar nauyin ayyukan cibiyar.

Sakatariyar ce mai kula da cibiyar ta fuskar shugabanci. Babban darakta ne yake jagoranta wanda ke da alhaki bisa manufofin CHRICED ya tafiyar da cibiyar ga cimma nasara. Babban daraktan ne ke da alhakin daukan muhimman ma'aikata bisa amincewae hukumar gudanarwa sannan shi ko ita na farkashin ikon hukumar.

Sakon Karshe

- 1 Duba Lagos State (Constituency) Project Development Law, 2000
- 2 Duba Pointblanknews.com: “FG releases N50bn for constituency projects”, of 16th July, 2013 which reported the then Nigerian Minister of Finance as stating that N50 billion had been released for the execution of constituency projects in the 2013 budget. (Viewed at <http://pointblanknews.com/pbn/news/fg-releases-50bn-for-constituencypromjoints-okonjo-iwl/> on 1st Feb, 2015)
- 3 Duba “Nigeria Intel” of 8th October 2013: “N900 billion on constituency projects.” The report attributed the information to the then Chairman, Senate Committee on Millennium Development Goals.
- 4 Nigeria: Rethinking the Constituency Projects Issue, Vanguard Newspaper Editorial of 29th November 2019 viewed at <https://allafrica.com/stories/201911290549.html>
- 5 Wikipedia. Open Government Partnership (OGP)
- 6 Duba, The Freedom of Information Act.

