



MHISHIP COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN 2025-2030

**SUBMITTED TO THE MHISHIP COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION (MCCDA) AND THE MHISHIP TRADITIONAL COUNCIL**

MAY 12, 2025

**MHISHIP COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
No. 1 MCCDA Road, Yangshong, Chip District, Pankshin LGA, Plateau State Nigeria**

i. Forward

The Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association is embarking on this journey of community development; we recognize the importance of strategic planning, collaboration, and innovation. The report has outlined our vision for a brighter future, where our community thrives in agriculture, infrastructure, health, education, technology and culture.

The strategy is built on the principles of inclusivity, sustainability and community led development. We believe that by working together, we can harness our collective potential and create opportunities for growth, improvement and prosperity of our people.

This report I believe provides a roadmap for our community's development, outlining short-term, medium-term and long-term plans. I as President of the Community is committed to implementing these plans, monitoring progress, and adapting to changing circumstances.

I acknowledge the contributions of our community members, partners and stakeholders who have supported our development strategy. We look forward to continued collaboration and partnership as we work towards a brighter future for our community.

I thank the committee for this wonderful work.

Best wishes for a better future.



CC Martin Ayuba Dapel rtd MNSE, Fcai + rss

Miskaham Bamyil Mhiship
MCCDA, National President

ii. Executive Summary

The Mhiship community is in Pankshin Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria. The people are predominantly farmers, artisans, and businessmen/women. The Mhiship community has a structured traditional governance system which is headed by the Long Mhiship and a Community Based Organization (CBO) also known as Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association (MCCDA). The organization is led by a President who is the head of the Executive Council. MCCDA has organs, zones and branches at home and diaspora.

Like every other, MCCDA is registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) to legalize organization and ensure it operates within its legal mandate. However, the organization can't operate on guesswork, it needs concrete and strategic plans to serve as a guide for the conduct of the organization's businesses.

The Mhiship Strategy Committee serves as a strategic advisory body dedicated to guiding the development, implementation, and evaluation of key initiatives that promote the growth and sustainability of the Mhiship community. The committee operates with a focus on fostering economic development, social cohesion, cultural preservation, and overall community wellbeing. By engaging stakeholders and leveraging local resources, the committee seeks to align its strategic goals with the broader vision of progress and prosperity for Mhiship.

The Sub-Committee on Mhiship Culture, Norms, Values and Traditions were given some terms of reference to guide them in carrying out the task assigned to them to revitalize the Mhiship culture. The sub-committee on Infrastructure development was mandated to review the infrastructural development needs of Mhiship Community and support with short, medium and long-term plans. The health and sanitation sub-committee was given the responsibility to assess the health and sanitation needs and develop strategic plans for engagement, while Agriculture Development, Education, Security, Economic Empowerment and Development sub-committees also were established to develop strategic plans that address the needs of the people of Mhiship community.

The objective of the strategic plan is as follows: to develop a sustainable development roadmap for Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association for 2025-2030, improve on strategic operations and visions of Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association in community development from 2025-2030, to align Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association developments plans towards local, national and global goals.

The rationale is that formal organizations and contemporary communities are building a localized strategy to tackle socio-economic issues that are contributing to poor growth and development. It is in this context that MCCDA worked assiduously with its members and developed a strategic plan that addresses socio-economic challenges within Mhiship communities. The strategic plan was inclusively developed to promote participatory implementation at all levels of governance within the community. The strategic plan seeks collaboration and partnership with Local, State, Federal government, international development partners, Non-governmental Organizations, philanthropist etc.

In conclusion, the strategic plan will serve as living development document that will guide the activities of Mhiship community from 2025-2030. The strategy will be reviewed at any time to make it responsive to socio-economic dynamics and promote adaptive development.

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Acronyms/Abbreviations

CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCDP	COCIN Community Development Programme
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CEDEP	Community Economic Development Empowerment Programme
CSDPA	Community and Social Development Program Agency
DCO	Divisional Crime Officer
DPO	Divisional Police Officer
DTO	Divisional Transport Officer
EXCO	Executive Committee
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ITF	Industrial Training Fund
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MCCDA	Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MYM	Mhiship Youth Movement
NAMS	National Association of Mhiship Students
NDE	National Directory of Employment
NIFOR	National Institute for Oil Palm Research
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PHCs	Primary Health Cares
PLASCHEMA	Plateau State Contributory Health Care Management Agency
PLASMEDA	Plateau State Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency
RAAMP	Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
SBMC	School Based Management Committee
ToR	Term of Reference

1. Background

The Mhiship community is in Pankshin Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria. The people are predominantly farmers, artisans, and businessmen/women. The Mhiship community has a structured traditional governance system which is headed by the Long Mhiship and a Community Development Organization (CBO) also known as Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association (MCCDA). The organization is led by a President who is the head of the Executive Council. MCCDA has organs, zones and branches at home and diaspora.

Like every other, MCCDA is registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) to legalize organization and ensure it operates within its legal mandate. However, the organization can't operate on guesswork, it needs concrete and strategic plans to serve as a guide for the conduct of the organization's businesses.

2. Objectives of the Strategy

- a) To develop a sustainable development roadmap for Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association for 2025-2030
- b) To improve on strategic operations and visions of Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association in community development from 2025-2030
- c) To align Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Associations development plans with local, national and global goals.

3. Rationale/Justification

Formal organizations and contemporary communities are building a localized strategy to tackle socio-economic issues that are contributing to poor growth and development. It is in this context that MCCDA worked assiduously with its members and developed a strategic plan that addresses socio-economic issues within Mhiship communities. The strategic plan was inclusively developed to promote participatory implementation at all levels of governance within the community. The strategic plan seeks collaboration and partnership with Local, State, Federal government, International development partners, Non-governmental Organizations, philanthropist etc.

4. Overview of Strategic Advisory Body

The Mhiship Strategy Committee serves as a strategic advisory body dedicated to guiding the development, implementation, and evaluation of key initiatives that promote the growth and sustainability of the Mhiship community. The committee operates with a focus on fostering economic development, social cohesion, cultural preservation, and overall community wellbeing. By engaging stakeholders and leveraging local resources, the committee seeks to align its strategic goals with the broader vision of progress and prosperity for Mhiship.

4.1. Terms Of Reference

Purpose: To provide strategic direction and oversight for initiatives that advance the Mhiship community developmental objectives. To identify and prioritize community needs, ensuring alignment with long-term goals.

4.1.1. Membership:

Nda YUSUF KOPTEER DABIS	Chairman
DR. MAKLU NANTEER YONLA -	Secretary
Ms. NANBAM ISTIFANUS DAFUB -	Member
SIR NANDI JACOB DAVID -	Member

Consequently, we constituted sub-committees to achieve the terms of reference as follows:

- a) Sub-committee on CULTURE, NORMS, VALUES AND TRADITIONS
- b) Sub-committee on INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT
- c) Sub-committee on HEALTH and SANITATION
- d) Sub-committee on AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
- e) Sub-committee on EDUCATION
- f) Sub-committee on SECURITY
- g) Sub-committee on ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The Strategy Committee report presents an overview of the progress, accomplishments, and future-plans for initiatives designed to promote sustainable development and social harmony within the Mhiship community. The report highlights major activities to be undertaken on a short-term, medium-term and long-term basis including strategic planning workshops, stakeholder consultations, and the execution of projects in key areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, economic empowerment and cultural preservation.

5. Sub-Committee on Culture, Norms, Values and Traditions

5.1. Brief Overview

The National Executive Committee of Mhiship Community and Cultural Development Association (MCCDA) established a Strategic Plan Committee for Mhiship Nation to cover many areas. The Committee went further to set up various Sub-Committees to achieve their given objectives. One of these Sub-Committees is the Mhiship Culture, Norms, Values and Traditions. This Sub-Committee was given some terms of reference to guide them in carrying out the task assigned to them.

5.2. Terms of Reference (ToR)

This Sub-Committee was saddled with the responsibility of coming up with Short, Medium and Long-Term Strategic Plans for the Sustenance of Mhiship Culture, Norms, Values and Traditions.

5.3 Short-Term Strategic Plans.

Plan 1: A day should be dedicated to celebration in each of our villages to showcase the cultural heritage of the people in that community.

Methodology: The leadership of MCCDA to meet with Village Heads/Community Leaders in Mhiship and encourage them to celebrate their days e.g. Bhit Nin Plang Jibam, Kapil and others.

Plan 2: Bhit Mhiship should be celebrated annually to showcase our culture and traditions.

Methodology: The leadership of MCCDA to ensure that the planning/organization of Bhit Mhiship be the responsibility of Village Heads. Again, it should be mainly for the exhibition of our culture and traditions not fundraising.

Plan 3: Young Mhiship men to marry Mhiship ladies to help fast track the teaching and learning of the dialect within the family.

Methodology: MCCDA to encourage and ensure that this is always mentioned during meetings and gatherings of Mhiship people.

Plan 4: Families both at home and in the diaspora should speak the dialect with their children and spouses.

Methodology: MCCDA to encourage families to always speak Mhiship language in their homes (even if your spouse is not Mhiship, create time to teach her).

Plan 5: Families, especially in cities, should teach their children how to prepare and eat our local foods/ dishes.

Methodology: Ensure that time is dedicated for a talk/teaching on our local foods/dishes during meetings. Also encourage our members to sell and buy our local foods during meetings and gatherings. The importance of these foods should be stressed too to encourage members to buy them.

Plan 6: All Mhiship sons and daughters to have the Mhiship attire and wear them for meetings and other gatherings as a mark of identity.

Methodology: Make available the Mhiship attire and encourage members to buy and wear them always.

Plan 7: Communities/Villages to revive (if it has been stopped) or continue with traditional dances like Jang, Nveku, Narhi, Feer, Njingla, Pwaka etc.

Methodology: MCCDA to engage and encourage Village Heads and Community leaders to ensure that these traditional dances are revived/sustained.

Plan 8: Collate folktales, proverbs, wise sayings and document them.

Methodology: The leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this responsibility to Mhiship History and Documentation Committee.

Plan 9: Translate the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles Creed and the Grace into Mhiship language and encourage people to learn them.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult the document/report given to them by Mhiship Literacy and Language Development Project Committee.

Plan 10: Our norms and values like honesty, loyalty, resilience, obedience, hard work, respect, love, sympathy, empathy, being useful etc should be taught to our younger ones.

Methodology: Our Community Leaders and MCCDA should create room at every meeting to teach our values and norms to our younger ones.

5.3 Medium-Term Strategic Plans

Plan 1: The leadership of MCCDA to get feedback from the villages and communities concerning the celebration of their days.

Methodology: Organize a day's meeting for all Village Heads at home and receive progress reports from them concerning the celebration of their days.

Plan 2: Showcase variety of traditional dances during Bhit Mhiship annually.

Methodology: Give room for every village to showcase all the traditional dances it must see the community that has more and with better presentations.

Plan 3: Develop letters of the alphabet A-Z and at least numbers 1-1,000,000 in Mhiship.

Methodology: Consult and assign this task to Mhiship Literacy and Language Development Project Committee.

Plan 4: Produce the folktales, proverbs, wise sayings etc in audio and video forms.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this responsibility to Mhiship History and Documentation Committee.

Plan 5: Circulate the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles Creed and the Grace in print and audio forms to Mhiship populace.

Methodology: Ensure that the printed copies of these prayers are made available at meetings and gatherings of Mhiship people and at subsidized prices. Share the audio version of the prayers via social media platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, Reels, Tiktok, Youtube etc for easy access.

Plan 6: Consult the Mhiship Policy Document and Autography for support.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult with Mhiship History and Documentation Committee for this documents which may help in answering some questions that may arise at the course of executing these plans.

5.4 Long-Term Strategic Plans

Plan 1: Organize competitions for our traditional dance groups with awards for best performances.

Methodology: Use the Bhit Mhiship annual festival for this competition and awards should be based on best performance and WITHOUT ANY BIAS. Criteria for each dance should be spelt out clearly before the competition.

Plan 2: Organize quiz competitions for pupils and students in our land on things around Mhiship Culture, Norms Values and Traditions.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to meet with the Leadership of National Association of Mhiship Student (NAMS) and Mhiship Youth Movement (MYM) to organize the competitions.

Plan 3: Circulate the folktales, proverbs wise sayings etc already documented using different media.

Methodology: Produce copies of these folktales, proverbs and wise sayings in print and audio forms and sell them at subsidized price as well as post them in different social media platforms for easy access by our younger ones who may prefer them on those platforms.

Plan 4: Counting in Mhiship dialect should be taught in our schools in the villages and in our homes in towns.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to engage all Headmasters in Mhiship, give them copies of documents with these numbers and encourage the teaching of these numbers in our primary and nursery schools at home. Mhiship people in towns should be challenged at meetings to teach same to their children and family members.

Plan 5: Document the history of Mhiship people.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this task to Mhiship History and Documentation Committee.

Plan 6: Document the different Kings/Chiefs that reigned in Chip at the District and Village levels from the precolonial era to date.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this task to Mhiship History and Documentation Committee.

Plan 7: Document the method of selecting the Long Mhiship of Chip Chiefdom and the King Makers as well as District and Village Chiefs and the King Makers. All clans should be mandated to do the same.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this task to Mhiship History and Documentation Committee.

Plan 8: Document the African Traditional Religion that was in place in Mhiship land including initiation (pun) before the arrival of the missionaries.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this task to Mhiship History and Documentation Committee.

Plan 9: Document how courtship as well as marriage practices like 'fwanshwen,' 'dyik shinder' and other marriage practices were done in the past.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this task to Mhiship History and Documentation Committee.

Plan 10: Create a website for Mhiship.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this task to our Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Gurus to help develop a website for Mhiship.

Plan 11: Create a YouTube channel where our cultural dances, drama, folktales, proverbs, wise sayings etc can be uploaded.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this task to our ICT Gurus to help create a YouTube channel for Mhiship.

Plan 12: Create a Mhiship mini museum.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to consult and assign this task to Mhiship History and Documentation Committee.

Plan 13: Mhiship language should be spoken at ALL meetings/gatherings of Mhiship people.

Methodology: The Leadership of MCCDA to encourage all branches to ensure that this is practiced in all nooks and crannies where Mhiship people are gathered for a meeting or other functions.

5.5 Conclusion

The sub-committee that has been given this task believes that the leadership of MCCDA will make use of these points given to it to help sustain the culture, norms, values and traditions of Mhiship people as doing this will stop the race from going into extinction in the nearest future. The members of this sub-committee are grateful for the opportunity given to them by the Leadership of the National Body of MCCDA to serve in this capacity, praying that God will give the EXCO more wisdom to pilot the affairs of Mhiship people and take it to its peak.

Members of the Sub-Committee:

Nda Yusuf Dabis	- - Coordinator
Mr. Nanshin P. Damuut	- - Secretary
Nna Victoria Sohotyep	- - Member
Dr. Gershon Dalat	- - Member
Nda Ninret Dakwam	- - Member
Nda Makmis Dakyen	- - Member
Nda Dennis Dateer	- - Adviser
Nda Samson Dunkulap	- - Adviser

6.Sub-Committee on Infrastructure Development

6.1 Brief Overview

The mandate of this committee, having been inaugurated on the 10th of September 2024 is to develop a road map for the infrastructural development of Mhiship Land within the Short, Medium and Long term. The scope of this committee's work is captured under various subheads as it affects the growth and development of Mhiship land. In analysing the key infrastructural needs of the Mhiship people, we must first put into consideration the following things so that square pegs fit into square holes:

- Conduct a community survey or needs assessment
- Engage stakeholders (residents, businesses, government)
- Analyze demographic and economic data
- Develop a comprehensive master plan

The scale of such infrastructure needs may vary depending on Mhiship community's specific context, size, and development goals.

The above-mentioned Committee as constituted has the following membership:

Mr. Gershon Kumbet - Chairman
Engr. Alexander Plangnan - Member
Engr. Obed Mbohok - Member
Engr. Monday Dateer - Member
Arch. Nankhling Kuyap - Member
Mr. Moses Zungdet - Secretary

6.2 Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

Short Term: Provision of reliable water supply through boreholes, wells and simple water collection and retention systems. Public toilets and sanitation facilities.

Medium Term: Central water treatment facilities for villages or districts Waste collection and disposal systems

Long Term: Pipe borne water treatment and supply facilities, Waste Recycling facilities, Composting facilities

6.3 Roads and Transportation

Short Term to Medium Term: Depending on levels of engagement with government, we can actualize the resurfacing of the following existing roads with asphalt: Upgrade Jibam road to asphalt and dualise so that it can

be tolled with spur leading to Kwalah. Construct Khiduhum-Pyabor-Mhinzam-Karam-Kapil which has been captured under Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP) projects. Storm-water drainage systems Flood control measures (dikes, levees)

Long Term: The following roads should be considered using concrete or asphalt: Kwalah to Jepniakhal, Dungwan-Liblang road, Longkat to Jepniakhal road, Babban Lamba Buzuk road etc, Pedestrian walkways and cycling paths, Public transportation systems (buses, taxis)

6.4 Education

Short Term: Equipping libraries with books, equipping laboratories, solar lighting for all schools, Provision of water and conveniences at school locations.

Medium Term: Renovation of dilapidated schools and additional structures at the existing schools for laboratories and libraries, Sporting facilities should be developed at the various schools, Libraries Laboratories and vocational centres where necessary, Vocation development center(s).

Long Term: Community learning centres, Build Science and research facilities, Build a higher institution of learning to make tertiary education more accessible and enticing.

6.5 Power and Electricity

Short Term: Provision of streetlights at key locations, Follow up on the rehabilitation of the 33KVA power line leading from Kerang to Chip.

Medium Term: Independent sources of power can be pursued through the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) like solar and wind power.

Long Term: The construction of a dam along the Jibam River should be pursued to ensure reliable power for Chip and beyond. The Shimankar River project can be exploited to achieve this as there is an MOU with the state government in that regard. Pursue extensive Electrical distribution infrastructure to cover the whole Mhiship land.

6.6 Market and Commerce

Short Term: Public convenience should be built, Rehabilitation of the existing market stalls, Build an incinerator and waste collection point for proper disposal of waste

Medium Term: More market stalls should be built at the Kwalah market, Water and electricity supply for small scale businesses and to encourage small scale industries.

Long Term: An everyday market should be situated close to the major road to boost economic activities. Build market stalls or shopping centres for specialized goods like construction and industrial equipment. Warehouses and storage facilities, financial institutions (banks, microfinance), Agro processing centres or industrial parks for our staple foods like oil palm, Industrial parks or zones

6.7 Security and Safety

Short Term to Medium Term: Conduct risk assessment to identify vulnerabilities, Emergency response systems protocol for crime and natural disasters, create muster points in the event of a crisis Install Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) at key areas, Buffer security points should be created along border communities.

Long Term: Police post should be situated on the major road to serve the whole Mhiship land more effectively. Police patrol vans should be acquired, Fire trucks should be acquired in case of a fire outbreak

6.8 Health

Short Term to Medium Term: Equip the Existing Primary Health Cares (PHCs) and cottage hospital with drugs, equipment and personnel. Renovate them and pursue an upgrade of facilities at the cottage hospital. Ensure solar power infrastructure at PHCs for storage of delicate drugs, Secure an ambulance for emergency services

Long Term: Build and equip PHCs and maternity centres in disadvantaged areas for easy access to health care

6.9 Agriculture

Short Term to Medium Term: Develop Efficient Irrigation systems, Grade Farm-to-market roads, Agricultural storage facilities.

Long Term: A proper dam is proposed at the lower Benue project to ensure all round farming. Agro Processing plants for palm oil, rice and other crops which are widely grown.

6.10 Technology and Innovation

Short Term: Strong Internet and Fibre optic connectivity, Provision of Wi-Fi hotspots to enable research at Digital community centres

Medium Term: Digital Community Centre, set up of all major network infrastructure for improved interconnectivity

Long Term: Research and development facilities, Digital Hub for startups

6.11 Recreation and Leisure

Short to Medium Term: Parks and playgrounds, Community centres, Sports facilities (fields, courts)

Long Term: Green spaces and parks, Nature reserves or wildlife conservation areas

6.12 Traditional Institution

Short Term to Medium Term: Preserve historical sites, develop archive to preserve institutional memory
Official Vehicle for Long Mhisip

Long Term: Build a befitting palace for Long Mhiship, Historical Museum to preserve artefacts.

6.13 Conclusion

The items identified on this report may not be exhaustive as more can be uncovered through strategic needs assessment with the inhabitants within Mhiship community. As earlier stated, timelines for achieving such infrastructure can be shortened depending on coordination and lobbying with government and its agencies as most of them are capital intensive. Hence the identified infrastructure which feature as long term or medium term can be achieved within shorter timeframes, when there is strategic engagement with partners and relevant government agencies through lobbying and advocacy.

7. Sub-Committee on Health and Sanitation

Chip District Health Strategic Plan (Adapted from Plateau State Strategic Plan). The Committee was inaugurated in September 2024 and its members are:

S/No.	Name	Specialty	Designation
1	Prof. Makshuwar Kahansim	Doctor	Chairman
2	Dr Philip Patrobas	Doctor	Advisor
3	Nanbam Istifanus	Nutritionist	Coordinator
4	Bala Dennis Ntuhun	Medical Laboratory Scientist	Member
5	Pharm. Gershon Dashe	Pharmacist	Member
6	Sendi Dauda	Development Consultant	Member
7	Pharm. Yonwul Dakyen	Pharmacist	Secretary

7.1 Brief overview

This strategic plan outlines a roadmap for improving health outcomes in Chip District, Pankshin LGA of Plateau State. It focuses on addressing key health challenges, strengthening healthcare delivery systems, and improving access to quality health services specific to the needs of the Chip community.

7.2 Vision: A healthy and thriving Chip District, where all residents have access to quality and affordable healthcare services.

Mission: To enhance healthcare delivery in Chip District through sustainable interventions, capacity building, and community engagement, ensuring equitable access to essential health services.

7.3 Strategic Objectives

Improve maternal and child health outcomes.

Strengthen healthcare infrastructure and workforce.

Enhance disease prevention, control, and treatment efforts.

Improve community health awareness and engagement.

Ensure sustainable healthcare financing and partnerships.

7.4 Thematic Areas:

Nutrition, Sanitation, Water and Hygiene Maternal and Child Health Improving the health-seeking behavior of the community

7.5 Nutrition, Sanitation, Water and Hygiene Short Term (0-1 Year)

7.5.1 Nutrition:

Conduct community outreach events to educate on the nutritional value of locally available crops.
Identify and engage community leaders, local NGOs, and government agencies for partnerships in nutrition education programs.
Start simple data collection to assess the nutritional status of children in the community.

7.5.2 Sanitation, Water and Hygiene:

Establish WASH committee at district and village level
Organize community education campaigns on proper waste disposal, emphasizing the importance of building and using toilets.
Establish initial partnerships with NGOs and government bodies to begin small-scale projects for clean drinking water access.
Monthly sanitation activities at community level

7.6 Medium Term (1-3 Years)

7.6.1 Nutrition:

Implement community-led agricultural programs that focus on cultivating high nutritional-value crops.
Work with government agencies and NGOs to build sustainable programmes that support local farmers in increasing food production.
Utilize ongoing local events to regularly update the community on nutrition and healthy eating habits.

7.6.2 Sanitation, Water, and Hygiene:

Initiate larger-scale sanitation improvement projects, including building community toilets and clean water infrastructure.
Develop sustainable waste disposal systems through community partnerships and training programs.
Expand clean water access through collaboration with government agencies and NGOs.
Enforcement of the eradication of open defecation.

7.7. Long Term (3-5 Years)

7.3.5 Nutrition:

Establish a data-driven community nutrition program that tracks nutritional health indicators, particularly in children.
Create a robust network of community farms that continuously grow and distribute high-nutritional crops.
Eradicate the adulteration of food and beverages.
Ensure that nutritional education becomes a routine part of community gatherings and school curricula.

7.7.1 Sanitation, Water and Hygiene:

Achieve full community access to clean water through government-funded or NGO-led projects.
Ensure sustainable sanitation practices by embedding waste management systems in local governance.
Develop long-term maintenance programs for water and sanitation systems, ensuring lasting improvements.

7.7.1 Maternal and Child Health Short Term (0-1 Year)

7.7.1.1 Maternal Health:

Partner with government and NGOs to begin awareness campaigns on contraceptive use and its benefits.
Educate pregnant women in the community on the importance of antenatal care and skilled attendance during childbirth.
Engage government bodies and health facilities to ensure quality health services for pregnant women in PHCs.

7.7.1.2 Child Health:

Educate mothers about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 4-6 months.
Collaborate with government agencies to improve childhood immunization coverage.
Start nutrition programs focusing on improving child health using locally nutritious food.

7.8 Medium Term (1-3 Years)

Maternal Health:

Expand partnerships with NGOs and government to ensure better access to contraceptives across the community.
Strengthen referral systems for pregnant women, improving access to skilled healthcare workers in PHCs and hospitals.
Enhance the capacity of healthcare facilities to offer comprehensive maternal care, including postnatal services.

7.8.1 Child Health:

Partner with local health workers to deliver continuous education on breastfeeding practices.
Implement mobile clinics and outreach programs to increase childhood immunization rates.
Establish community nutrition hubs that support children's dietary needs using local, affordable foods.

7.9. Long Term (3-5 Years)

7.9.1 Maternal Health:

Ensure universal access to quality maternal health services, from contraception to postnatal care.
Build a sustainable maternal health education program, where trained community members lead ongoing antenatal and postnatal care education.
Collaborate with the government to maintain well-equipped healthcare facilities with trained staff and adequate resources for maternal health.

7.9.2 Child Health:

Achieve comprehensive immunization coverage for all children in the community.
Institutionalize community-based child nutrition programmes to tackle malnutrition and under five mortalities.
Establish permanent breast-feeding support services in healthcare facilities.

7.10 Short Term (0-1 Year) Improving Health-Seeking Behaviour of the Community

Collaborate with religious bodies and local leaders to launch health education campaigns that raise awareness of the available health services and the importance of regular check-ups.
Encourage community members to enrol in the Plateau State Contributory Health Care Scheme (PLASCHEMA) by raising awareness during community meetings and religious events.

7.11 Medium Term (1-3 Years) Improving Health-Seeking Behaviour of the Community

Develop ongoing partnerships with community leaders, religious bodies, and health institutions to promote regular health check-ups and preventive healthcare.
Work with PLASCHEMA and other health insurance programs to create affordable and accessible health coverage for the community.

7.12 Long Term (3-5 Years) Improving Health-Seeking Behaviour of the Community

Build a strong culture of health-seeking behaviour in the community, where regular health check-ups and preventive care are widely practiced.
Ensure full enrolment of community members into health insurance schemes like PLASCHEMA, providing comprehensive healthcare coverage and reducing out-of-pocket health expenses for families.
Fully integrate the Chip District into state and national health programs

Note

The committee acknowledged the need for periodic review of the plans based on community needs and outcomes. Specific deliverable plans and measurable outcomes may be possible later when MCCDA partners with

government agencies and NGOs (by investing human and capital resources) to deliver quality health care to the community.

8. Sub-Committee on Agricultural Development

8.1 Brief Overview

The Mhiship Community and Cultural Development (MCCDA) Sub-committee on agricultural development was inaugurated in September 2024 with the mandate to draw up workable and realistic short, medium and long-term strategic plans for agricultural development of Mhiship land.

8.2 Members of the Sub-Committee include:

Mr. Fyardung Dyeldi Mulak - Coordinator
Mr. Mundi Dape - Member
Mr. Nanbam Dafwang - Member
Mr. Mohorret Emmanuel Bigun - Secretary

8.3 The Sub-committee Advisers are:

Professor I. I. Dafwang
Dr. Madang Ayuba Dasbak
Mr. Nathan Akila

The Sub-committee had its inaugural meeting on 16th September 2024 and Mr. Fyardung Dyeldi Mulak was unanimously elected to serve as Chairman, while Mr. Mohorret Emmanuel Bigun was to serve as Secretary. Due to the distance barrier between members, all contributions from members were received via the WhatsApp platform.

8.4 Situational Analysis (Issues and Opportunities):

The Sub-committee carried out situational analysis of the agricultural landscape in Mhiship land and observed the following:

Good soil for rice, sesame, maize, millet, G/corn, G/nut, cowpea, watermelon, sweet potato etc.
Production Capacity for palm oil production.
Huge potentials for animal production; farm animals reared include chickens, goats, pigs and cows.
Animal breeds are predominantly local, with few improved species.
Low awareness/sensitization on modern agricultural practices
Low awareness of the value chain of some agricultural products
Low usage of improved varieties and well treated seeds
Low use of Farm machinery as crude implements are still in use.

8.5 Plan Objective

To improve production, processing and marketing of agricultural products in Mhiship land.

8.6 Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term

Organize sensitization workshops for farmers on modern agricultural practices and value chain of agricultural products. Emphasis should be made on seed selection, use of fertilizer, crop protection, farming as a business etc. Soil tests can also be carried out during the workshop.
Find out from the State Ministry of Agriculture and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture programmes that farmers in Mhiship land can benefit from.
Build a database for farmer's clusters or groups in Mhiship land.
Facilitate access to improved varieties and well-treated seeds from IITA Ibadan, IAR Zaria etc. for farmers in Mhiship land.
Assessment of water resources in Mhiship land that can be used for irrigation.
Organize a seminar on boosting local chicken production with special emphasis on how to tackle the annual diseases that usually wipe out our chickens.
Organize annual capacity building workshops for farmers clusters or groups.

Promote dry season farming through workshops for farmers and facilitating access to improved varieties of tomatoes, pepper, watermelon etc.

Growing of improved or vigorous yielding tree crops such as coconut and oil palm. Seedlings can be sourced from the National Institute for Oil palm Research (NIFOR) Benin City.

Promote intercropping of arable crops with tree crops planted at age zero to maturity stage.

Organize sensitization workshops on State and Federal Government programmes/initiatives that farmers in Mhiship land can benefit from.

Facilitate the planting of at least 1,000 fruit trees (citrus, mango, oil palm, coconut) annually for five years.

Introduce simple machines like mini crawler tractors, planters, rice transplanters, mini rice harvesters, threshers etc into farming operations to reduce drudgery and the increasing cost of labour.

Lobbying for the revitalization of Lower Benue River Basin Development Authority project in Longkat.

Organize training on boosting goat and swine production with emphasis on introducing improved species.

Carry out a survey of agricultural production in Mhiship land to understand the needs and challenges of farmers.

Establish a Community Forest area, where the community provides land and climate change focused NGOs provide seedlings.

Key into the national coconut farmer's programme.

Improve capacity for rice processing in Mhiship land by encouraging private investments.

Connect farmers to the digital economy.

Build farmers' cooperative societies with capacity to acquire and hire farm machinery.

Development of water resources for dry season farming in Mhiship land.

Commence commercial production of Palm Oil in Mhiship land.

8.6 Limitations

The distance barrier between members limited the effectiveness of the sub-committee as we had to rely on Whatsapp and calls. We could not consult with all our advisers.

8.7 Recommendations

To align intervention programmes with actual needs of farmers in Mhiship land, there is need to carry out a comprehensive agricultural survey. To ensure stakeholders buy-in, there is also need for adequate stakeholders' engagement. Mhiship is blessed with agricultural researchers who have made a mark in their fields like our advisers. Their input will be invaluable to whatever initiative that will be implemented.

8.8 Additional information from stakeholders

The livestock reform committee programs in which FGN is investing N10trn in ten years with annual investment of N1trn. That the Mhiship are to form clusters and register same either for livestock rearing or feed production. This cluster could include but not exhausting Goat, Piggery, Cows, Rats and Fishery. That these clusters are in the form of cooperatives. The cooperative is to directly link. The link will be provided by Mr. Nicholas Davil who will serve as Coordinator.

8.9 Conclusion

We are immensely grateful to the MCCDA Strategic Plan Committee for the privilege to contribute our quota to what you are doing in forging a great future for our community. God bless Mhiship land.

9. Sub Committee on Education

9.1 Strategies Action Plan (2025-2030)

9.1.2 Objectives:

Empower the Mhiship child through quality education, to become innovative and self-sufficient leaders that will bring growth and sustainable development.

To provide accessible equal and holistic education to Mhiship children preparing them for critical thinking and skills development.

9.1.3 Goals

- To increase access to quality education for children in Mhiship Infrastructure development and safety from 2025-2026.
- To take a census of all primary and secondary public schools in Mhiship land.
- To take stock of the structures on ground class seat etc. and their conditions.
- To stop the use of public-school classes for church service and meetings.
- To employ security men in public schools to protect the schools and their facilities, these could be paid by the community and MCCDA or Local government 2025-2026.

Providing conducive teaching and learning environment identifying the areas of attention and their cost implications. Stakeholders in Mhiship/MCCDA to lobby Mhiship sons and daughters within and in diaspora. Politicians, especially those in government, councilors, state House of assembly; house of representatives Members representing Pankshin South, Senator representing Central Senatorial zone, etc. Pankshin Local Government. SUBEB Ministry of Education etc. Teacher training and capacity building Increase the number of qualified teachers teaching by 30% School Board Management Committee (SBMC) and Parents Teachers Association. PTA should rise to the occasion by encouraging their members to cooperate in paying levies. What is collected from SBMC or PTA, should be used to employ more Teachers to assist the few that government has employed and deployed to Mhiship schools. Stakeholders in education with experience whether in service or retired should be contacted to have some professional development training for the teachers. Teachers should be sensitized and encourage to attend SUBEB annual professional development for Teachers anytime their schools are selected. Head Teachers and Principals should always lobby students on teaching practices to their schools from COE Gindiri and Pankshin from 2026-2027. Encourage Academic excellence amongst primary and secondary pupils/students Scholarship foundation. Encourage both Primary and Secondary schools Heads to organize speech and Prize giving days in their schools at the end of each academic session ACDA could periodically raise money through launchings. SBMC or PTA could raise money to assist. Stakeholders could bring in some voluntary organizations to assist starting from 2026 onwards. The activities of Teachers and Head Teachers as well as principals and staff in secondary schools should be discussed at SBMC and the community leaders should do the monitoring, some teachers come and sit outside hardly going into their classes or sometimes the school seems to close after break time. This trend is worst during the rainy season. MCCDA and community leaders to meet with Heads of Public schools in the land. To encourage them in kind or cash and discuss issues as extra-curricular activities like Inter-house sports, career days, sponsorship of prizes for speech days from 2027. Integrate vocational and technical skills trainings Establishment of vocational training centres in Mhiship land MCCDA in collaboration with State Government 2027-2030.

Sub-Committee Members include.

1. Prof. Luhutyit Peter Damuut - Coordinator
2. Dr. George Dasat
3. Dr. Dorathy Paksohot
4. Mrs. Mathew Bewul
5. Mr. Makmis Dakyen
6. Dr. Maklu Nanteer Yonla - Secretary

10. Sub-Committee on Security

10.1 Brief overview

In an ever-evolving landscape of crime, where threats and uncertainty loom, it is imperative that communities organize themselves and stay ahead of the curve by assisting law enforcement agents to secure their communities. This could be from any form of violent crime and ensuring a safer living environment by building safety through prevention. The goal of this strategic plan is to hone for workable measures towards more effective and proactive community-based policing.

Mhiship Nation is blessed with preponderances of mountainous hills. History records that these hills used to serve as shields to the community and gave them some form of advantage during invasion from enemies. However, these same mountains can in turn serve as hide-out to criminal elements after launching an attack on communities, as they hibernate into such hills as seen in some states. More so, the nature of warfare has changed with new security threats and the use of sophisticated weapons. The local community must do a lot in intelligence gathering

and timely sharing of such intelligence with local authorities for onward transmission to law enforcement agencies for Rapid Response.

10.2 Short-Term Plan (0-2 Years)

The proposed strategic Plan for the security of Mhiship Nation as discussed in this section is an achievable goal within short-term period of 0-2 years.

10.3 Sectorization of Mhiship Nation: For easy monitoring and assessment, the Mhiship nation shall be sectorized into three zones, namely, Longbam Zone, Chip central Zone and Kangmun zone. Each of these shall be headed by a coordinator or chairman as the case may be. There may be further segmentations into cluster areas as it may be deemed fit by the Leadership of Mhiship Nation.

10. 4 Security Assessment and Potential Areas of Threats and Vulnerabilities: The purpose of security is to prevent the adversary from acquiring unexpected advantage. Security is not just about responding to crime; it's about anticipating and preventing crime. This strategic mindset where foresight and planning take precedence over mere reaction will help the Mhiship nation overcome any potential threat. The Mhiship security landscape requires urgent attention, due to its terrain coupled with porous borders. On the other hand, vulnerabilities are weaknesses or loopholes that can be exploited easily by the enemies of our community. Consequently, all the communities of the Mhiship land especially the border communities are vulnerable. The following are the areas of vulnerability of Mhiship Nation which are largely due to the reasons identified below.

10.4.1 Difficult Terrain: Most of the Mhiship communities are surrounded by mountainous hills with difficult terrain, coupled with bad roads and communication networks which further expose it to potential security threats ranging from kidnapping, banditry and herders attack etc. Also, the rivers and caves may subject these communities to security threats. These threats can be natural threats. Hence, criminal elements may take advantage of this bad terrain and use it as their hideout.

10.4.2 Human Error/Negligence: This human error is usually occasioned by negligence or lack of security awareness from our community leaders who allow strangers to come in freely and settle in our communities without profiling them to know where they came from and their mission. Though, it is the constitutional right of every citizen to move freely and live in any part of the country of their choice, however, the current security reality in Nigeria calls for caution and vigilance from all and sundry. Some of these unregulated movements can subject the community to vulnerability.

10.4.3 Poor Communication Network: Bad communication network coverage across the Mhiship communities makes it difficult for timely intelligence/information to be passed to the appropriate quarters in the event of any distress or attack. Thus, receiving security assistance may be delayed, resulting in a high casualty rate.

10.4.4 Bad Road Network: Just like the poor communication problem, another impediment to timely intervention and response of security forces is bad road connectivity. During distress, timely intervention from security forces becomes practically difficult due to poor road connectivity. This can expose the communities to some form of devastation before help eventually arrives.

10.4.5 Absence of Government Security Outfit: The entire Mhiship nation has only one Police outpost located in Kwallah (Chip), with no more than 3 to 5 personnel. This should be a thing of serious concern for the Mhiship nation. Potential criminals may carry out their nefarious activities knowing that their evils would go on unchallenged. Thus, there is the need for the establishment of a community-based volunteer watch, which would provide immediate resistance before assistance comes.

10.4.6 Establishment of a Community Watch Programme: It is often said that security is everyone's business, however, the security and safety of lives and property of a community should not be left to the government alone. Therefore, there is a need for concerted and collaborative efforts from the community leaders, supported by spirited youths to work out the security measures of their communities by initiating neighborhood watch programmes. This will promote vigilance and safety for the Mhiship Nation. Therefore, trained volunteers called Mhiship Neighborhood Watch could be initiated to compliment the already existing Vigilante and Hunters group to provide resistance and protection to our community during attack. Their mandate will include but not limited to providing the Mhiship Communities with immediate rapid response to the security needs of the Mhiship Community. These volunteers will consist of youths and spirited individuals with zero criminal records, drawn from the Mhiship communities. For a start, we are looking at a total number of 100 from each of the zones. They

shall be trained and sensitized through regular workshops and seminars, in line with operational expectations and limitations.

10.4.7 Collaborate with Local Authorities to Increase Police Presence: It is a fact that Police presence in the Mhiship land is grossly inadequate. Moreover, that the personnel are not armed. Hence, the need to collaborate with local authorities to Increase Police presence in the community will take some concerted efforts from the Mhiship stakeholders. They may plan and pay a courtesy visit to the Commissioner of Police Plateau State and table the request for additional personnel to be posted to the existing ones.

10.4.8 Conflict Resolution Mechanism: Conflict is inevitable in every human interaction because of difference in interests, goals, perceptions and values. Therefore, it is imperative for proactive measures to be taken with the view to reducing the negative and destructive effects of conflict through mediation and arbitration. However, any form of conflict that is not resolved immediately may escalate and degenerate into crisis, open confrontation and sometimes lead to loss of lives and properties. It is suggested that MCCDA leadership may initiate a peacebuilding committee consisting of people of impeccable tracked records, who have vast experience in peacebuilding process. They are to work collaboratively with the traditional rulers to address every conflict that may arise between communities or individuals to preserve existing relationships. This way, conflicts that arise between communities and individuals will not lead to litigation but amicably resolved.

10.4.9 Early Warning Signs for Potential Threats: In a time where uncertainty looms, yet subtle signals for eminent security threats are often ignored. As such, vigilance is not merely an option but a necessity. From small shifts in usual behavior to more overt signs are not taken for granted. Paying attention to these indicators can arm us with information to mitigate the risks. Some of which include the following:

- **Unusual Behavior:** Abnormal behavior exhibited by individuals serves as an early warning of potential threats such as extreme agitation and erratic action which deviate from their normal pattern. Individuals with such attitude should be identified and monitored closely to prevent from hurting anyone.
- **Use of Threatening Words:** Aggressive communication or verbal threats should not be taken lightly. Measures should be made to contend such before it escalates to violent confrontation.
- **Weapon or Suspicious Items:** Finding weapons or items that appear suspicious in someone's possession is a clear sign of potential danger. And as such, immediate action should be taken to ensure public safety and report to law agents without delay for immediate action community vigilance and cooperation with law enforcement agents play key roles.

10.5 Medium-Term Plan (2-3 Years)

The medium-term plan seeks to reassess the security landscapes of the Mhiship Nation and evaluate areas of strength and weaknesses of the Mhiship Neighborhood Watch. In addition, initiate more programmes that will better enhance the safety of the communities through the established Mhiship Neighborhoods Watch.

10.5.1 Self Defense Training: Organize community workshops on self-defense and emergency response techniques for the volunteers in events of threats or attacks as well as training on risk management and safety practices during attack. The Neighborhoods Watch is to be trained in tactical maneuvering on how to secure a position of advantage against the enemy.

10.5.2 Collaborate with Authorities: The community should engage and work closely with local law enforcement agencies to share information and develop strategies for prevention and response to security needs. This would be done to achieve sustained peace and safety across the Mhiship communities.

10.5.3 Create a Safety Committee: A group dedicated to security, including local leaders, volunteers and representatives from different community segments.

10.5.4 Foster Unity: In the spirit of solidarity, an injury to one is an injury to all. Therefore, there should be improved solidarity among community members to ensure collective action and support to one another when under threat or attack.

10.5.5 Community Town Hall Meetings: Through regular town hall meetings to discuss safety, cross-fertilize ideas, share experiences and foster communication.

10.5.6 Establish Communication Networks: A reliable communication system should be set up for easy sharing of information. For example, social media (WhatsApp) groups for each of the zones or sectors, where security issues will be shared and discussed as well as to alert residence of eminent security threats.

10.6 Long-Term Plan (5 -10 Years)

Security is expensive thus, the effectiveness of any security system hinges largely on the resources that are put into it. From the recruitment process, equipment needed, and other security logistics are capital extensive. The long-term strategic security plan for the Mhiship Nation is the combination of the short-term and Medium-term which will culminate into achieving a sustainable peace and security.

10.6.1 Functional Police Division/Station: Having a functional and standard police station in Mhiship land will be a prerequisite for increasing Police presence. A standard Police Station has not less than 14 personnel, with the following offices for it to be accorded the status of Police station. The station should have a DPOs office, DCOs office, Admins office, DTOs office, Surveillance, an Armory and 2 Detention cells for male and female. With this on ground, the community can then put up written applications to the Commissioner of Police Plateau State Command for inspection and eventual take-off. This will be the easiest route to fast-tracking the take-off rather than waiting for government intervention.

10.6.2 Resource Mobilization: Resources play a vital role in enhancing any security set-up, be it formal or informal, which cuts across training, purchase of equipment, motivating the volunteers and building of the proposed Police station require huge funding. These funds can be sourced through crowdfunding and collaboration with government and private sectors. These plans if implemented will progressively improve the security in the Mhiship nation and allay any fear of security threats and maintain sustainable peace and development.

11. Sub-Committee on Economic Empowerment and Development

11.1 Brief Overview

The subcommittee was formerly inaugurated on the 10th of September 2024 by the Subcommittee Coordinator and its Terms of Reference is to make recommendations on areas of economic empowerment and development for consideration and adoption by the MCCDA Strategy Committee.

11.2 Members of the Subcommittee were as follows.

Chief Sir Jacob Nandi David (Coordinator)
Mr. Dagwor Cletus (Member)
Miss Lena Longpia (Member)
Mr. Nankhat Dennis Ntuhun (Member)
Barrister Chief Dasat Lengnan John (Secretary).

Advisers were appointed for the Subcommittee, and they are:

Chief Sir Matthew Dayit Dalughut, FCNA, and
Honourable Mrs. Grace Shwarta Dongkum, FCA.

The Subcommittee met several times on its task.

11.3 Findings:

The Sub-committee's findings were as follows:

The Committee itemized some of the major economic activities that are spread across the Mhiship Community, and they are as follows.

- Palm wine production and sales of its by-products (palm wine, palm kernels, fonts, etc.)
- Local fashion design and training shops
- Pig, dogs and chicken meat sellers and local poultry farms
- Local bars and restaurants
- Local quarry on need basis
- Local masonry and builders,
- Carpentry and furniture workshops
- Motor vehicles, motorcycles and bicycle mechanical workshops
- Local crafts production workshops
- Provision stores operators
- Local breweries

- Crop arable farmers and groceries sellers
- Bush meat sellers
- Local flour millers
- Local shoe making shops
- Timber sellers and lumbers
- Vulcanizers
- Metal fabricators, etc.

NB: Most of these businesses are unregistered and operate as sole proprietorships. It was observed that some individuals formed cells or groups under COCIN Community Development Programme (CCDP), where they pool resources and grant facilities to each other for business expansion and development. Although not all members of these groups belong to the same trade or profession and neither have similar skills. The Committee adopts the Community Economic Development and Empowerment Programme (CEDEP) Nigerian template with its key components as follows; Objectives, Target Audience, Programme Components (training workshops, Content Areas Business Planning, Marketing Strategies, Financial Management and Access to Capital etc.), implementation plan (Phase 1: Needs Assessment, Phase 2: Programme Design, Phase 3: Execution, and Phase 4: Monitoring and Evaluation), partnerships and funding sources.

11.4 Recommendations

The Subcommittee recommendations are in short-, medium- and long-term implementation plans.

11.5 Short-Term Implementation Plan:

The Committee is of firm view as follows:

11.5.1 Objectives: MCCDAs driving force is to further enhance the business potentials of the community members through education and access to wealth and funding avenues. This would be achieved through skills development for income generation. Local practices are not all durable therefore the need to intervene for sustainability. Currently, what is happening is about packaging and reaching out to other market space for shared presence.

11.5.2 Target Audience: The beneficiaries are to be mainly people back home (Mhiship community members). Therefore, community engagements in decision making processes relating to their economic empowerment are crucial. There is the need-to-know what areas of interventions are necessary for economic empowerment and development, in other words, growth of their Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

11.6 Programme components

- Cluster identification and servicing
- Orientation of the people through sensitization seminars and notices to groups and associations,
- Classification of the business types,
- Identification of clusters
- MCCDA should continue to work closely with the MCYDA and NAMS to ensure that the completion of the database that will warehouse information about school leavers for Job placements and Contractors/Consultants for consideration for awards in the areas of work, goods and services at any given time. The Data base can be updated from time to time.

11.7 Medium-Term Implementation Plan

The Creation of Financial Literacy by setting up of an Ad-hoc Committee (Business Review and Recommendations, and Business Contact and Technical Management) to spearhead business management, skills acquisition by assisting in developing business plans and carrying out feasibility studies. Aiding business line clusters to form enterprises by carrying out Corporate Affairs Commission registration as sole proprietorships, partnership ventures and cooperatives for easy access to loans and grants. Also, aiding to expose businesses to credit facilities. Undertaking and satisfying the long-term and short-term training needs of selected business practitioners. Facilitating training needs of those business practitioners.

11.7.1 Strategies:

Identified partnerships and collaborators thus:

- Organize trade fairs by linking the State Ministry of Commerce and Industry for local fair and roadshows, sensitization campaign and showcase etc.

- Collaboration with PLASMIDA for targeted trainings needs, capacity developments and business support services. This is to ensure improvement to the quality of life through business support services.
- Collaboration with Industrial Training Fund (ITF) for skill acquisition initiatives for our teeming youths and especially women.
- Collaboration with National Directorate of Employment (NDE) for skill acquisition initiatives; Tap into the vocational skills Development programmes, Entrepreneurship Development, seek for employment opportunities, Stimulation of Agribusiness for youths and undergraduates.
- Collaboration with Plateau State Vocational Training Centres with a view to making the youths shift attention from white collar jobs that are not readily available.
- Seek traditional institution directives for the creation and observance of local market and market calendar to deepen trade facilitations that would go a long way in wealth creation.
- Provision of needed infrastructure (such as toilets and washrooms) in local markets.
- Build stalls for local markets and provision of groceries storage crates.
- Intervening by creating a mentorship programme in affiliation with capacitated business tycoons. Revisit the electrification project embarked upon by CSDA.
- Opening of hamlets by partnering with PADP and Pankshin Local Government Council for death roads grading to be motorable and intervening towards packaging support and marketing strategies through print and virtual (online) media outlets for our local products.

11.8 Long-Term Implementation Plan

- Partnership with several foundations such as McArthur Foundation, Heir Foundation, Ford Foundation, Dangote Foundation, etc for business support intervention scheme.
- Encourage hotel businesses, including relaxation spots, and guest houses by establishing more tourist attraction events centres.
- Creation of a CBT centre in identified schools in Longbam, Mhiship and Kangmun wards as designate model CBT Centres.
- Create an ICT hub/centre with solar farms for alternative and renewable energy supply.
- Setting up of Microfinance, quick cash and collection Centre by Commercial Banks as a long-term initiative. Our farmers, artisans, workers and the rest can leverage on this to obtain credit facilities with minimal collateral. What this seeks to achieve is to bring financing in the doorstep of the community dwellers.
- Exploring Quarry and Mining ventures.
- Embark on geological surveys to determine available precious metals/resources underneath to attract mining and stone crushing firms to invest in the community. There is the need to interface with relevant government institutions in this regard.
- Supporting agricultural value chain by setting up Modern Processing Flour Mills with distribution outlets and storage (warehouses); and
- Partnering with Nigerian base vehicle manufacturing firms for supply of vehicles and trucks on hire purchase to interested local transporters.

11.7 Conclusion

The Committee thanks MCCDA and the Strategy Committee for the confidence reposed in it and hopes that the work satisfies its terms of reference.

12. Conclusion

The Strategy Committee wish to commend the EXCO of Mhiship Community Cultural and Development Association (MCCDA) for this landmark decision. We therefore express our gratitude to EXCO for entrusting us with this important assignment. Your confidence in our abilities to contribute meaningfully to the growth and development of our beloved community is deeply appreciated. Also, we wish to highly commend the tireless efforts of members of the various Sub-committees for a wonderful job. We remain committed to justifying this trust through diligent efforts, collaboration, and innovative solutions that align with the shared vision for a thriving Mhiship. This opportunity to serve reflects the unity and collective dedication of our community, and we are honored to play a part in shaping its brighter future.