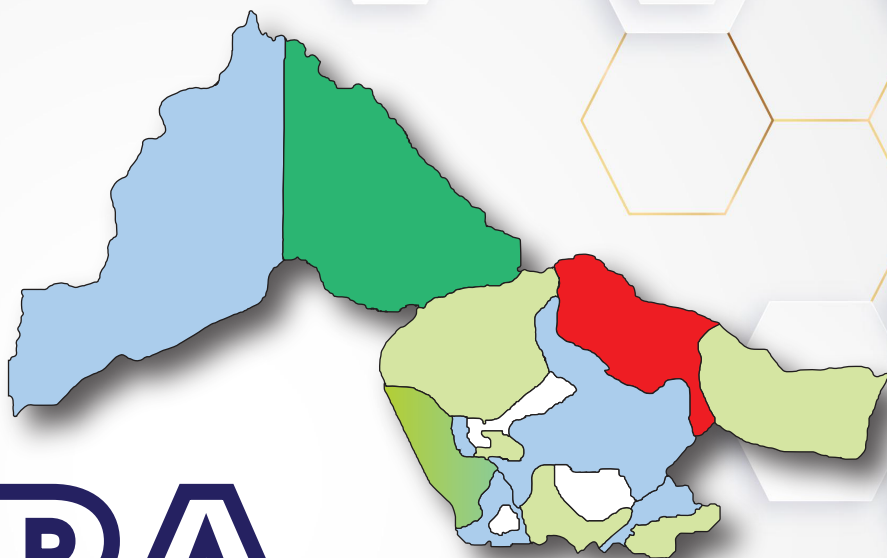




Elites Network for  
Sustainable Development

ENetSuD



# KWARA COMMUNITIES' NEEDS

A REPORT OF THE CITIZENS ENLIGHTENMENT  
AND MOBILIZATION PROGRAM  
(CEMP)

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CHAPTER

# 01

## BACKGROUND

# 1.1. Societal problems that motivated ENetSuD to initiate CEMP

Development and progress in any society involve the cooperation between its citizenry, from the ordinary citizens to the citizens that make up the government saddled with the responsibility of directing and guiding the vision of the society. Communication between these components of a society is key and each component has to live up to its responsibilities in order to achieve a prosperous society. Failure of leaders and citizens in living up to their responsibilities have led to many failed states. Our dear Kwara state is not an island in terms of its challenges as regards to governance and importantly the participation of its inhabitants in the governance process. Some failures of government and/or citizens in living up to their expected responsibilities have led to many problems that could derail the state from the lustrous visions of its founding fathers.

In our few years of activism, ENetSuD has noted that there is no proper assessment and documentation of needs of communities, and project execution by government is not a product of well-researched assessment and consultation, leading to execution of projects not of priorities to communities. For instance, some of the road networks in Kwara state are not motorable, schools and hospitals are dilapidated, access to potable water is low, and poverty and hunger rates are high. Data from the Nigerians Multidimensional Poverty Index 2022 shows that 48.3% of Kwarans are multi-dimensionally poor. Data on some other problems are not publicly available.

**ENetSuD has noted that there is no proper assessment and documentation of needs of communities, and project execution by government is not a product of well-researched assessment and consultation, leading to execution of projects not of priorities to communities.**

Diversion of public funds meant to serve the common man has been the order of the day since the beginning of the fourth republic. Sadly, citizens whose taxes and collective patrimony are being mismanaged or diverted are not paying adequate attention to governance, needs assessment, budgeting, and project executions. Due to corruption, billions of naira budgeted annually by the government at all levels are not making commensurate impacts on taxpayers. These problems are because most budgeted projects are avenues through which politicians, government officials, civil servants and contractors short-change taxpayers by conspiratorial mismanagement and diversion of citizens' collective patrimony. In the 2021 Corruption Perception Index reported by Transparency International, Nigeria was ranked 154 out of 180 countries. These have significantly reduced the pace of development and prevented taxpayers from enjoying the dividends of democracy.

## 1.2. ENetSuD's pragmatic response to the societal problems

In order to address the identified problems, ENetSuD designed a Citizens Enlightenment and Mobilisation Program (CEMP) in 2020 to assess the needs of various communities in Kwara state. The CEMP needs assessment started on a small scale in Moro, Asa, and Patigi LGAs of Kwara state where the needs of many communities were assessed. After identifying the needs, ENetSuD effectively used three approaches to communicate the needs and identify solutions to various problems facing the assessed communities:

Firstly, social media was explored to escalate the infrastructural problems of the assessed communities, especially lack of access to potable water.

Secondly, ENetSuD effectively used massive campaign on popular radio stations (Sobi FM 101.9, Royal FM 95.1, Gerin FM 95.5, and Radio TNT 102.5) with large audience in Kwara state to disseminate information on the needs of the assessed communities, some of which involved invitation of community leaders to discuss their problems by themselves on such programs. ENetSuD had appeared for at least 500 hours on radio stations to engage the public on governance issues in Kwara state. This led to increased participation of Kwara citizens on project tracking and community needs assessment.

Thirdly, ENetSuD approached individuals and some government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) that have mandates to solve some of the identified problems to find a means of solving the problems within their capacity.

The complementary effects of these approaches, through ENetSuD intervention, led to the provision of boreholes to the communities in Table 1 by individuals and government MDAs.



**Table 1:** Communities that benefitted from ENetSuD's intervention before partnership with Gobir Foundation.

S/NO	Community	Ward	LGA	Intervention gotten through ENetSuD	Source of intervention
1.	Aroyechun	Pakumo	Moro	Motorised borehole + toilet (PE-WASH)	Lower Niger River Basin Development Authority, Ilorin
2.	Banigbe	Pakumo	Moro	Borehole	Individual project as charity
3.	Sa'ara	Pakumo	Moro	Borehole	Individual project as charity
4.	La'ala	Pakumo	Moro	Borehole	Hon. Ahmed Abubakar Philantropist
5.	Apo	Logun/Jehunkunnu	Moro	Borehole	Hon. Ahmed Abubakar Philantropist
6.	Jokolu	Okuta'La	Moro	Borehole	Kwara State Government
7.	Igbira Baba Elesin	Baba Dudu	Moro	Borehole	Kwara State Government
8.	Abamba	Pakumo	Moro	Borehole	Philantropist
9.	Budo Are	Abati Alara	Moro	Motorised borehole	Individual project as charity
10.	Ayilekan	Lanwa	Moro	Motorised	Individual project as charity
11.	Amolegbe	Womi Ayaki	Moro	Hand Pump borehole	Individual project as charity
12.	Arodo gunyan	Womi Ayaki	Moro	Borehole	Individual project as charity
13.	Abeeya	Womi – Ayaki	Moro	Borehole	Kwara State Government
14.	Budo Yusufu	Jebba	Moro	Borehole	Sen. Rukayat Gbemisola Saraki
15.	Maigida	Maigida	Moro	Borehole	Individual project as charity
16.	Alapata	Agbona – Elebue	Asa	Borehole	Individual project as charity
17.	Ndakureku	Agbona – Elebue	Asa	Borehole	Individual project as charity (indirect benefit)
18.	Keremi	Bakase	Asa	Motorised borehole	Individual project as charity
19.	Dagbalodo	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government
20.	Kpatagban	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government
21.	Sokingi	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government
22.	Tsanban	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government
23.	Jida	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government
24.	Kajita	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government
25.	Eka Kuso	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government
26.	Eka Chetta	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government
27.	Rokan Yana	Kpada 1	Patigi	Handpump	Kwara State Government



### Ayilekan Village

Moro LGA, Kwara State

**Before**  
ENetSuD Intervention

**After**  
ENetSuD Intervention



## 1.2. ENetSuD's pragmatic response to the societal problems cont'd



Our pilot phase of the CEMP program amounts to an estimate of about three million naira (₦ 3,000,000) in cash and kinds, which were without any external support. It is our achievements on the pilot phase of CEMP, which was self-funded by ENetSuD, that attracted some individuals and organisations to show interest in the CEMP program, though only Gobir

Organisation Foundation (GOF) has entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ENetSuD so far. Our partnership with the GOF led to the signing of an MoU worth Twenty-Six Million, Five Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand Naira (₦ 26,529,000) to enhance and facilitate the ENetSuD's set CEMP goals across the 193 wards of the 16 LGAs in Kwara State.

# 1.3. Objectives of CEMP

## ENetSuD's CEMP Objectives

- OBJECTIVE 01** | To assess the needs of communities in all the 193 wards in Kwara State
- OBJECTIVE 02** | To train and empower community based organizations across the state to be able to demand probity and accountability and be advocates of good governance through participation in needs assessment and budgeting.
- OBJECTIVE 03** | To promote good governance by ensuring the provision of essential basic amenities and services to the people
- OBJECTIVE 04** | To promote citizens-government engagement and information sharing on communities needs through ENetSuD App



CHAPTER  
**02**  
**METHODOLOGY**

# 2.1. Objectives-Specific Methodology

## OBJECTIVE 01

To assess the needs of communities in all the 193 wards in Kwara State

### STATEKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

MEETING OF ENETSUD TEAM WITH COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES FOR BRIEFING AND BUY-IN

### COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

VISITING OF KWARA COMMUNITIES BY ENETSUD TEAM FOR IN-DEPTH ASSESSMENT OF THEIR NEEDS.

### ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

ANALYSIS OF THE NEED ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND PRIORITIZING THE NEEDS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

## OBJECTIVE 02

To train and empower community - based organizations across the state to be able to demand probity and accountability and be advocates of good governance through participation in needs assessment and budgeting.

### TRAINING THE TRAINERS

Training of ENetSuD volunteers on communities' needs assessment, projects facilitation, stakeholders' engagement and data analysis and presentation

### COMMUNITY TRAINING

Training of community associations on communities' needs assessment, projects facilitation and stakeholders' engagement.



## 2.1. Objectives-Specific Methodology Cont'd

OBJECTIVE

# 03

**To promote good governance by ensuring the provision of essential basic amenities and services to the people**

### Feedback to stakeholders

continuous engagement of relevant stakeholders, including government, philanthropists, and members of the public on indentified needs of Kwara communities

### Press briefing

Press briefings and publishing of CEMP findings

### Report dissemination

Dissemination of information from the CEMP report

### Radio feedback

Adverts and weekly programs in different languages on television and radio stations

OBJECTIVE

# 04

**To promote citizens government engagement and information sharing on communities needs through ENetSuD App**

### Users' Enrolment

Enrolment of Kwara citizens across 193 wards into ENetSuD App for project facilitation, petition Submission, civic engagement and project tracking, among others

### Users' Training

Training of citizens across 193 wards in Kwara on how to use the ENetSuD App for sustainability of the program beyond the 6 months that the funding covers

## 2.2. Grouping, description, and alignment of community needs with SDGs.

Needs code	Specific Needs / Identified Problems	Brief description / definition of the needs in the context of ENetSuD's CEMP program	SDGs sought to address
------------	--------------------------------------	--	------------------------

### WATER PROBLEM

N1	No existing water	Communities where any form of water facility can't be found. They only rely on other distant communities for access to potable water. Most of these communities rely on dirty and unfit ground water sources shared with animals.	3 and 6
N2	Damaged existing boreholes that need repair	Communities that have one or more boreholes already existing but no more serving them due to minor or major damages / faults that need to be repaired, with the assumption that the boreholes would be functional after the repair.	3 and 6
N3	Incomplete and abandoned water project	Communities with any form of water project (e.g., borehole, dam, or waterworks) that was commenced but not completed, and thus, abandoned. Such project(s), when completed, would address the water needs of the communities.	3 and 6
N4	Non-functional waterworks that need repair	Communities that have waterworks or dam project(s) that was/were completed and previously serving as water source, but is/are now damaged, faulty, non-functional, and thus, no longer serving the users. Such project(s), when repaired, would address the water needs of all the adjoining communities benefiting from the water source.	3 and 6

### ELECTRICITY

N5	No electrification facility	Communities that have no existing source of electricity. Such communities have been in total darkness in their lifetime, and execution of electrification projects there would be their first exposure to electricity.	7
N6	Abandoned and incomplete electrification project	Communities with any form of electrification project (e.g., transformer, power-line, etc.) that was commenced but not completed, and thus, abandoned. The completion of the project(s) would address the lack of or insufficient electricity in all the adjoining communities associated with the it.	7
N7	Available electricity but insufficient and need for solar streetlight(s)	Communities with existing and functional electrification facilities but still having more need for electrification facilities to sustain the current number of users. It also includes communities that need solar-powered streetlights in their vicinity for enhanced lightening and security.	7

## 2.2. Grouping, description, and alignment of community needs with SDGs.

Needs code	Specific Needs / Identified Problems	Brief description / definition of the needs in the context of ENetSuD's CEMP program	SDGs sought to address
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### EDUCATION

N8	Lack of primary school	Communities that have no primary school and their pupils are attending primary school(s) in other communities that are extremely distant from them. Such situation having security, mental, emotional, and health consequences on the pupils has discouraged many parents from enrolling their children into the distant primary schools.	4, 5
N9	Lack of secondary school	Communities that have no secondary school and their children are attending secondary school(s) in other communities that are extremely distant from them. Such situation having security, mental, emotional, and health consequences on the students has discouraged many parents from enrolling their children into the distant secondary schools.	4, 5
N10	Existing school(s) need more classroom(s)	Communities that have existing school(s), either primary or secondary, but the available classrooms or offices are not sufficient for the students or staff respectively, as the case may be. Such communities need construction of more classrooms or offices to accommodate the current and projected enrolment of students.	4, 5
N11	Abandoned classroom projects	Communities with primary and/or secondary school where building of classroom(s) or office(s) were commenced but not completed, and thus, abandoned. The completion of the project(s) would address the lack of adequate classroom or office and improve the educational services in the school and the benefitting communities at large.	4, 5
N12	Dilapidated school classrooms	Communities with primary and/or secondary school where existing and available classroom(s) or office(s) have become dilapidated, and thus, not conducive for teaching and learning. The renovation of the rooms would address the lack of adequate classrooms or offices and improve the educational services in the school and the benefitting communities at large.	4, 5
N13	Insufficient staff in school	Communities that have existing primary and/or secondary school, but without enough teachers or other administrative staff needed in the school. This situation has negatively impacted on the quality of training of the pupils/students. For instance, many schools do not have teachers for many important subjects.	4, 5

## 2.2. Grouping, description, and alignment of community needs with SDGs.

Needs code	Specific Needs / Identified Problems	Brief description / definition of the needs in the context of ENetSuD's CEMP program	SDGs sought to address
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### HEALTH CARE

N14	Lack of primary health centre	Communities that have no centre to access healthcare. Their citizens access healthcare in communities that are extremely distant from them. Such a situation has led to many bad consequences, including loss of lives, self-medication, drug abuse, and untreated illnesses.	3
N15	Existing health centre is dilapidated	Communities with healthcare facilities where some or all the existing and available structures have become dilapidated, and thus, not fit for provision of healthcare services. The renovation of the structures would address the lack of adequate healthcare facilities and improve the delivery of healthcare services for the residents of the benefitting communities.	3
N16	Abandoned health centre project	Communities with healthcare facilities where building of structures were commenced but not completed, and thus, abandoned. The completion of the structures would address the lack of adequate healthcare facilities and improve the delivery of healthcare services for the residents of the benefitting communities.	3
N17	Insufficient staff / equipment in health centre	Communities that have healthcare facilities but without enough professional and support staff needed for optimal service delivery. This situation has negatively impacted on the quality of healthcare services delivery by the facilities for the communities.	3

## 2.2. Grouping, description, and alignment of community needs with SDGs.

Needs code	Specific Needs / Identified Problems	Brief description / definition of the needs in the context of ENetSuD's CEMP program	SDGs sought to address
------------	--------------------------------------	--	------------------------

### ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

N18	Lack of access road	Communities that do not have any access road leading to them, meaning that there is no road to reach the communities	11
N19	Access road(s) need grading	Communities that have access road(s) leading to them, but the roads are in bad condition and not suitable for access of the users. Such roads could fairly be accessed by users if they are regularly graded using motor grader, and this can solve a lot of socio-agro-economic problems related to transportation of people and goods, especially in rural areas dominated by farmers and having raw materials for many items transported to the urban areas for industrial use.	11
N20	Access road(s) need (re)construction	Communities that have access road(s) leading to them, but the roads are in bad condition and not suitable for access of the users. Some of the roads have either not been constructed earlier at all or have been previously constructed and now dilapidated. The first scenario needs a new construction of the roads for the first time while the second scenario needs rehabilitation of the roads. These will also solve a lot of socio-agro-economic problems related to transportation.	11
N21	Problem of flooding and erosion	Communities that have various forms of flooding and erosion due to lack of structures for control of erosion.	11
N22	Lack of drainage system	Communities that do not have proper drainage system, leading to various kinds of environmental problems, damage of access road, threats to properties, among others	11
N23	Damaged culvert / bridge and/or need for new ones or rehabilitation of existing ones	Communities that have damaged or dilapidated culvert(s) or bridge(s) and their roads are not accessible, thus needing rehabilitation of the damaged culvert(s)/bridge(s). It also includes communities whose roads need culvert(s) or bridge(s) but have none or insufficient, and thus, need construction of new culvert(s) or bridge(s)	11
N24	Need for construction of water channelisation facility	Communities that are disturbed by a big volume of water and such flow of water need to be properly channelled or emptied into a bigger water body to address the existing environmental problems	11

## 2.2. Grouping, description, and alignment of community needs with SDGs.

Needs code	Specific Needs / Identified Problems	Brief description / definition of the needs in the context of ENetSuD's CEMP program	SDGs sought to address
------------	--------------------------------------	--	------------------------

### AGRICULTURE

N25	Need for farmers' training	Communities that are dominated by farmers involved in many agricultural practices and their farmers need to be exposed to various kinds of training programs to build their capacities on the current best practice in farming for enhanced outputs	2
N26	Need for agricultural mechanisation support	Communities whose farmers need to be empowered or supported with various tools for agricultural mechanisation to ease their farming activities and maximise their profit for food security and sustainability	2

### EMPOWERMENT

N27	Need for artisan's empowerment	Communities that are dominated by artisans that need to be empowered with various tools and equipment needed to boost their respective businesses/works/petty trades so as to reduce unemployment and improve productivity	1 and 2
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### COMMUNICATION

N28	Lack of GSM and/or internet network	Communities that do not have access to Global System Mobile Communications (GSM) networks, or that have one or more networks that are hardly available for users. These communities need network service providers to bring GSM network closer to them.	10
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### SANITATION

N29	Dumping sites and lack of sanitation	Communities that have dumping site(s) and very poor sanitation practice, with negative environmental consequences. Such communities need orientation on hygiene practice, in addition to provision of disposable dumping facilities	6 and 11
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## 2.3. Present and Expected Outcomes of CEMP

### OBJECTIVE

# 01

To assess the needs of communities in all the 193 wards in Kwara State

01  
OUTCOME

Buy-in and support of community leaders and representatives in the CEMP program

02  
OUTCOME

Assessment and documentaion of needs of various communities in 193 wards of Kwara State

03  
OUTCOME

Scaling the needs of Kwara Communities according to priorities and preference

04  
OUTCOME

Increase in the number of communities where need assessments are done

05  
OUTCOME

Availability of action plan for projects nomination in each LGA

## 2.3. Present and Expected Outcomes of CEMP

• OBJECTIVE

# 02

To train and empower community-based organizations across the state to be able to demand probity and accountability and be advocates of good governance through participation in needs assessment and budgeting.

OUTCOME 01

Volunteers gained competency on communities' needs assessment and engagements

OUTCOME 02

Volunteers gained competency on report writing, data analysis, and data presentation

OUTCOME 03

Increase in the number of volunteers ready for collaboration and participation in needs assessment, projects facilitation and stakeholders' engagement

OUTCOME 04

Increase in the number of communities ready for collaboration and participation in needs assessment, project facilitation and stakeholders' engagement

OUTCOME 05

Citizens in Kwara communities are becoming the major determinant of projects to be nominated in the budget by the government on yearly basis.

## 2.3. Present and Expected Outcomes of CEMP

### OBJECTIVE

# 03

To promote good governance by ensuring the provision of essential basic amenities and services to the people

#### 01 OUTCOME

Enhanced partnership with media outlets on the publicity of the CEMP reports

#### 02 OUTCOME

Increase in public access to correct information on the state of infrastructural gaps in Kwara

#### 03 OUTCOME

Increase in the number of projects facilitated into the budget from the agreed and documented needs of the citizens in Kwara communities

#### 04 OUTCOME

Increase in the number of community problems solved by the government and non-governmental actors

## 2.3. Present and Expected Outcomes of CEMP

### OBJECTIVE

# 04

To promote citizens government engagement and information sharing on communities needs through ENetSuD App (developed in partnership with Digprom International)

#### 01 OUTCOME

Citizens' use of ENetSuD technology to promote needs assessment and projects facilitation

#### 02 OUTCOME

Reduction of communication barrier between government, stakeholders and citizens

#### 03 OUTCOME

Sustainability of the needs assesment activities of CEMP for a very long time

CHAPTER  
**03**

**FINDINGS FROM THE  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT  
ACTIVITIES**



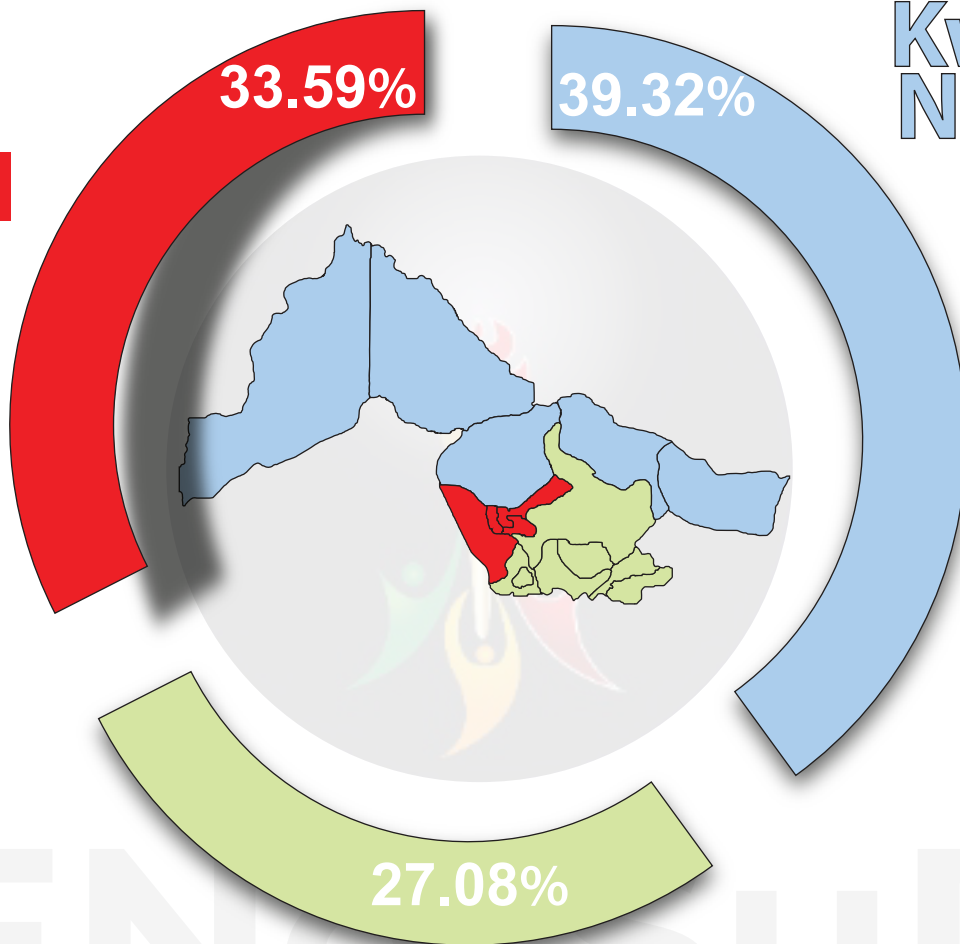
Total number of Communities assessed in

# Kwara State

2810

## Breakdown of the Total Number of Communities assessed in Kwara

**Kwara  
Central**  
944



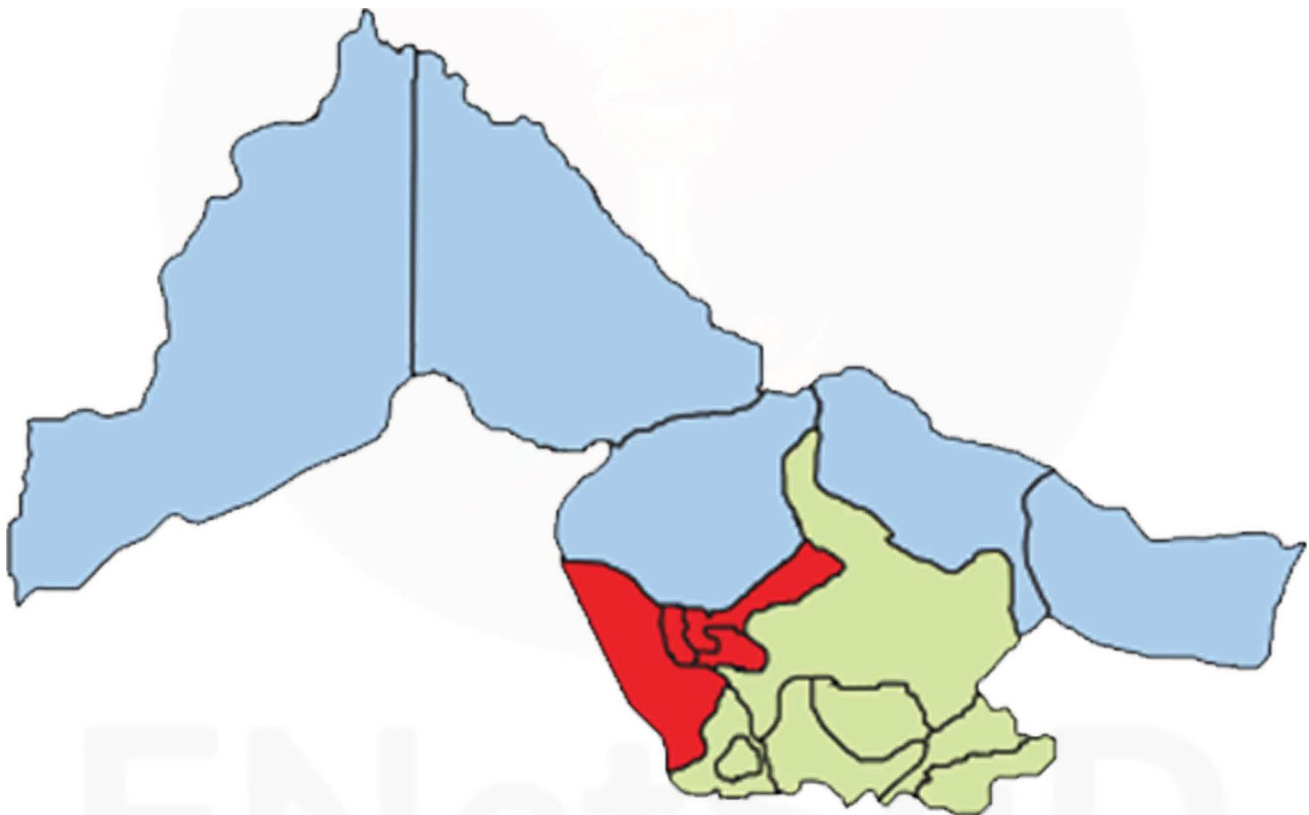
**Kwara  
North**  
1105

**Kwara  
South** 761

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# Sectoral presentation of needs of communities in Kwara North



- Moro - Patigi - Edu - Baruten - Kaiama

# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

## Water







# No Existing water

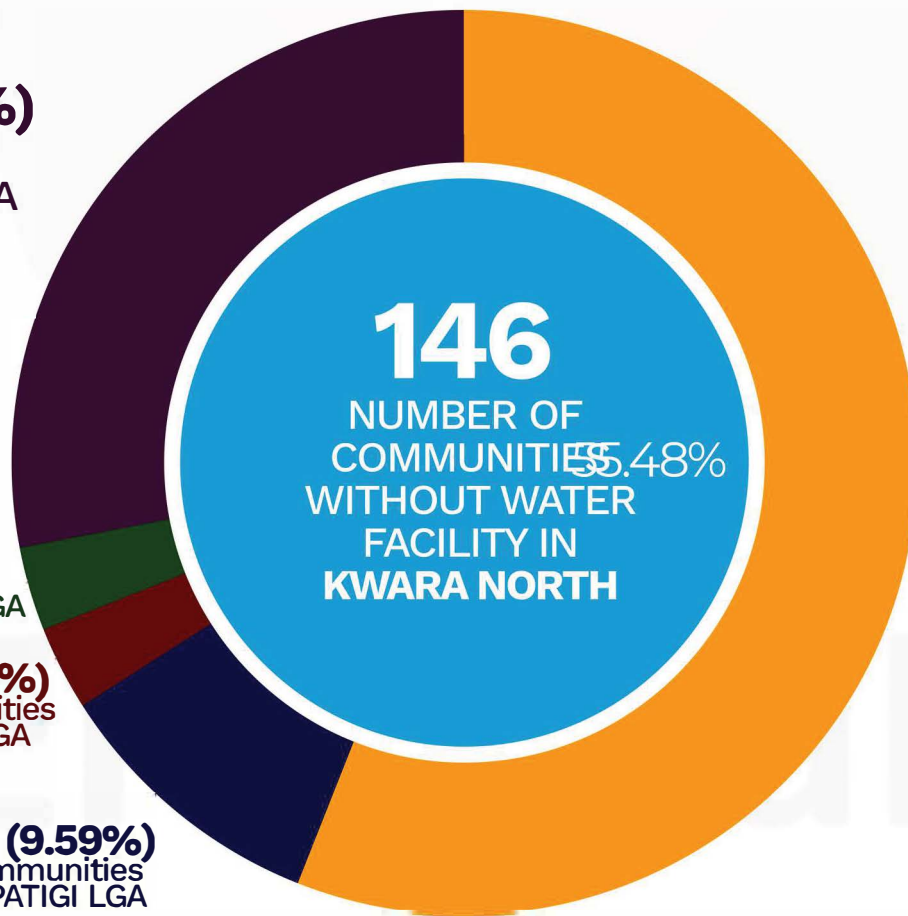
A total of 146 communities were without any water facility in Kwara North senatorial district, out of which 81 (55.48%) were in Moro LGA, 14 (9.59%) were in Patigi LGA, 5 (3.43%) were in Edu LGA, 4 (2.74%) were in Baruten LGA, and 42 (28.77%) were in Kaiama LGA.

**42 (28.77%)**  
communities  
in KAIAMA LGA

**4 (2.74%)**  
communities  
in BARUTEN LGA

**5 (3.43%)**  
communities  
in EDU LGA

**14 (9.59%)**  
communities  
in PATIGI LGA



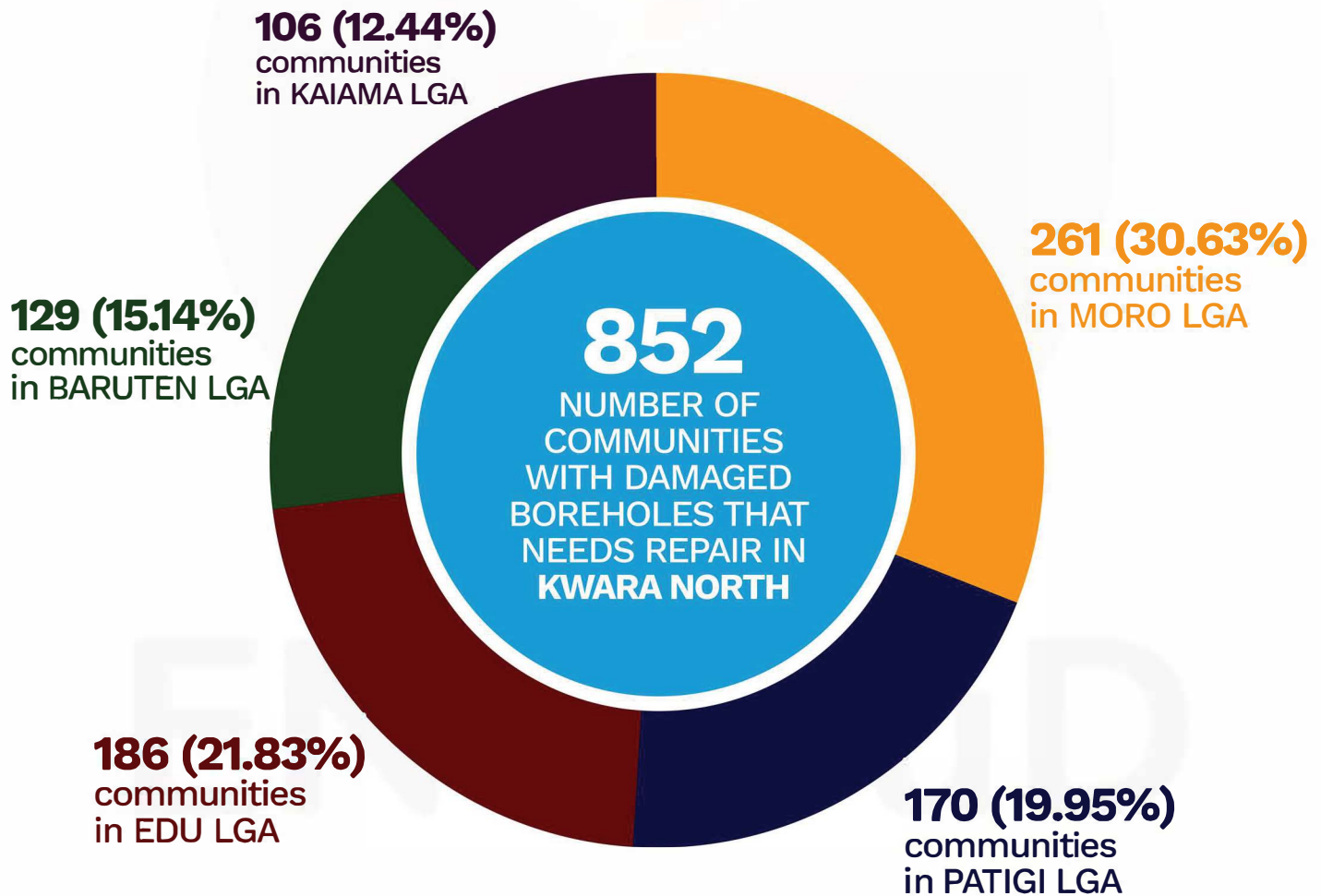
**81 (55.48%)**  
communities  
in MORO LGA

**146**  
NUMBER OF  
COMMUNITIES  
WITHOUT WATER  
FACILITY IN  
KWARA NORTH



# Damaged borehole(s) that need repair

A total of 852 communities had existing boreholes that were no longer functional and needed to be repaired. Out of these, 261 (30.63%) were in Moro LGA, 170 (19.95%) were in Patigi LGA, 186 (21.83%) were in Edu LGA, 129 (15.14%) were in Baruten LGA, and 106 (12.44%) were in Kaiama LGA.

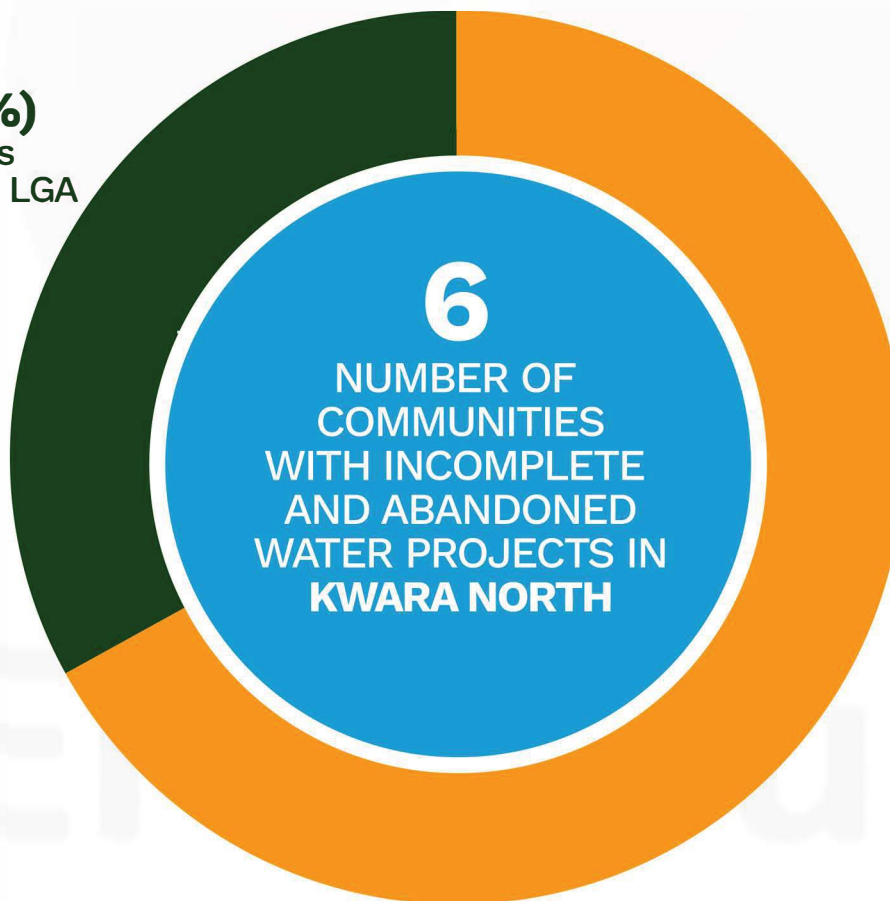




# Incomplete and abandoned water projects

A total of 6 communities had water projects that were incomplete and have now been abandoned. Out of these, 4 (66.67%) were in Moro LGA while the remaining 2 (33.33%) were in Baruten LGA.

**2 (66.67%)**  
communities  
in BARUTEN LGA



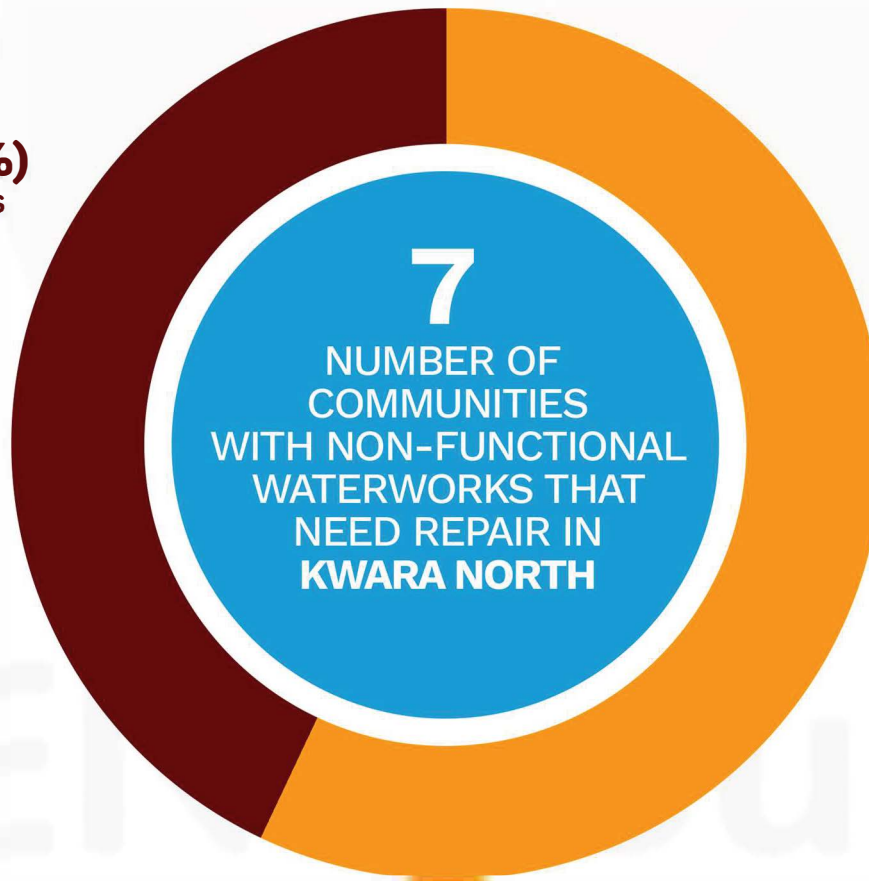
**4 (66.67%)**  
communities  
in MORO LGA



## Non-functional waterwork(s) that need repair

A total of 7 communities in Kwara North had previously completed waterworks that are no longer functional and now need to be repaired. Out of these, 4 (57.14%) were in Moro LGA while the remaining 3 (42.86%) were in Edu LGA.

**3 (42.86%)**  
communities  
in EDU LGA



**4 (57.14%)**  
communities  
in MORO LGA

**7**  
NUMBER OF  
COMMUNITIES  
WITH NON-FUNCTIONAL  
WATERWORKS THAT  
NEED REPAIR IN  
KWARA NORTH

# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

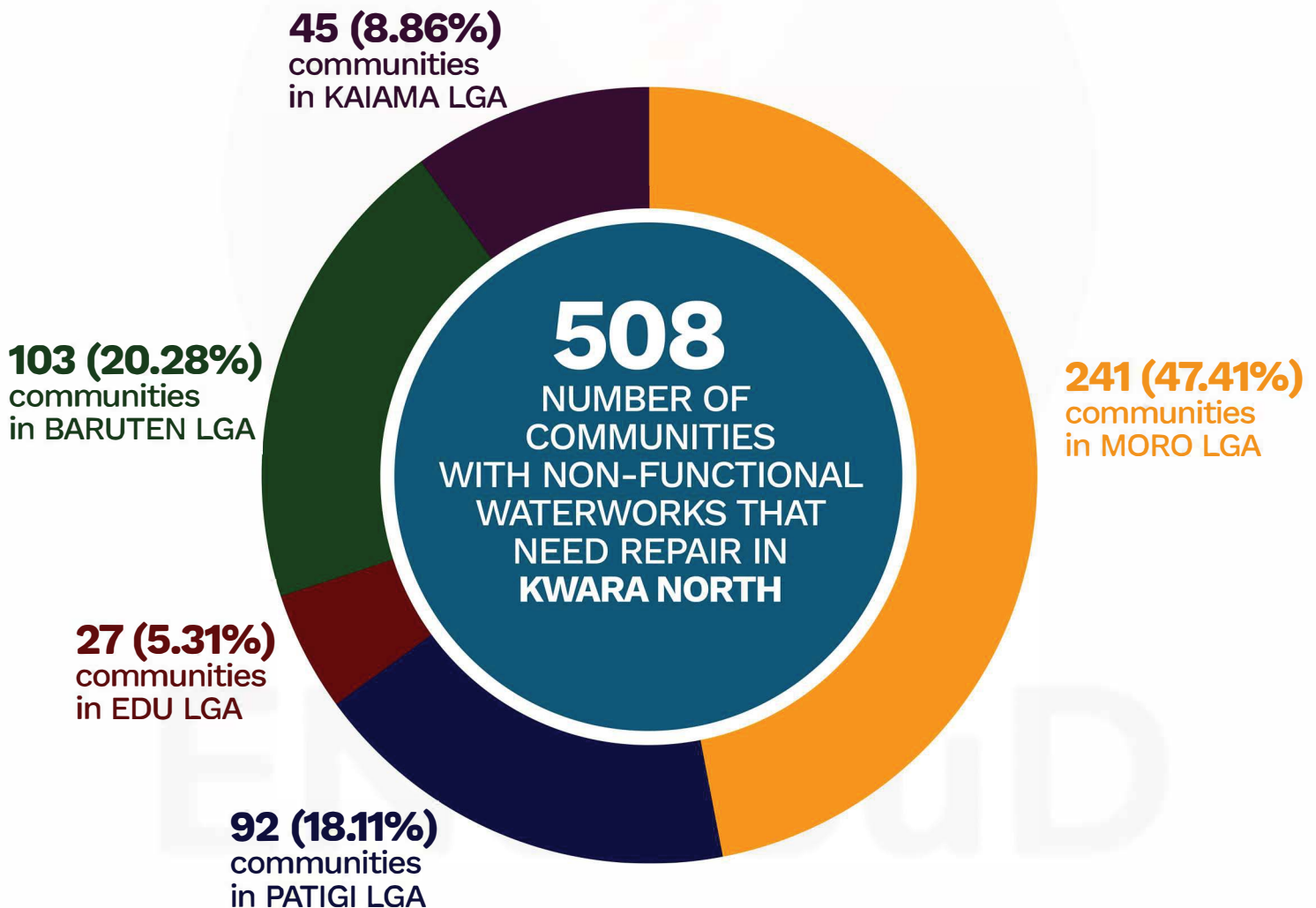
## Electricity





## No electrification facility

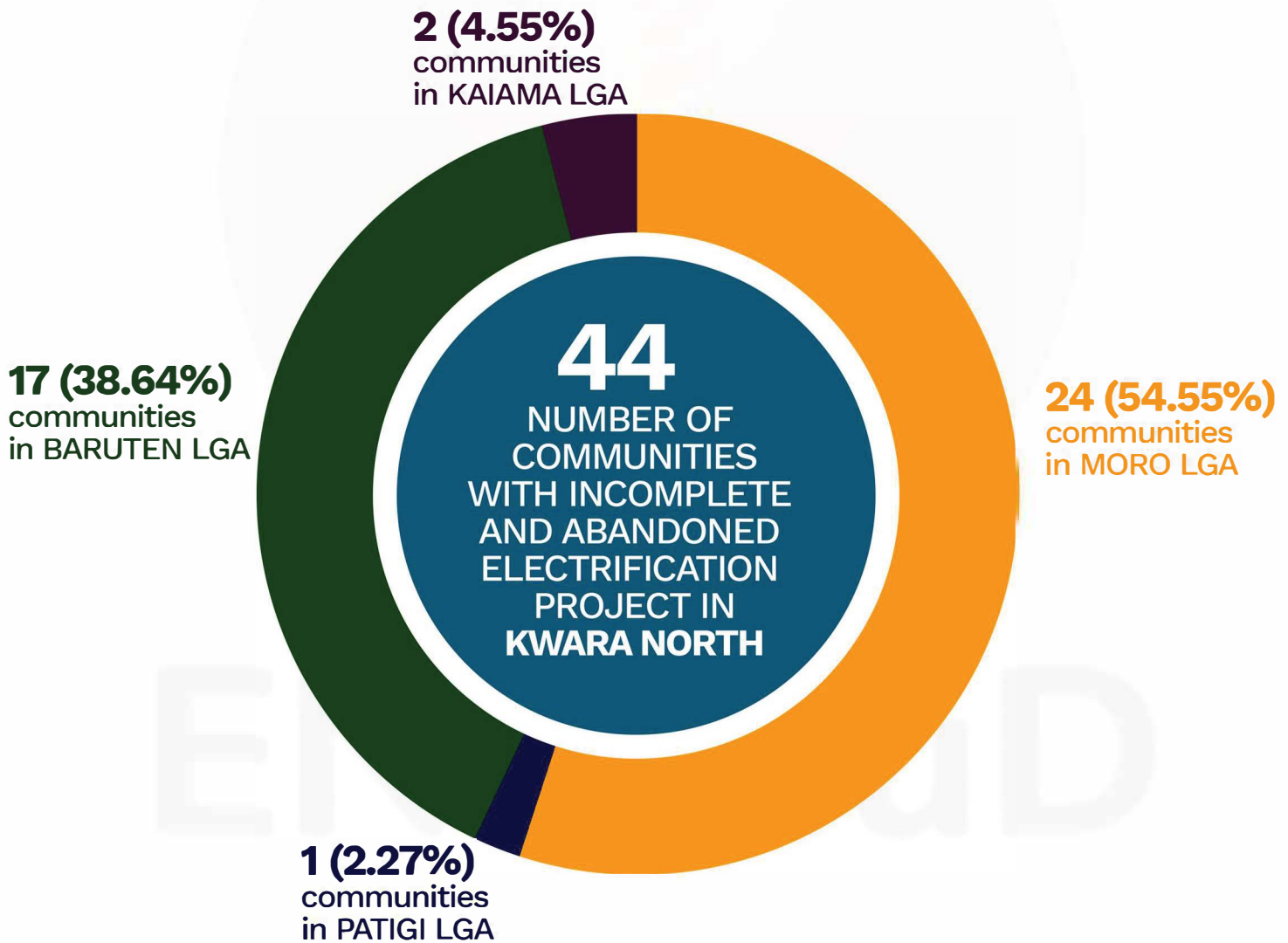
A total of 508 communities were without any electrification facility in Kwara North senatorial district, out of which 241 (47.41%) were in Moro LGA, 92 (18.11%) were in Patigi LGA, 27 (5.31%) were in Edu LGA, 103 (20.28%) were in Baruten LGA, and 45 (8.86%) were in Kaiama LGA.





## Incomplete and Abandoned Electrification project

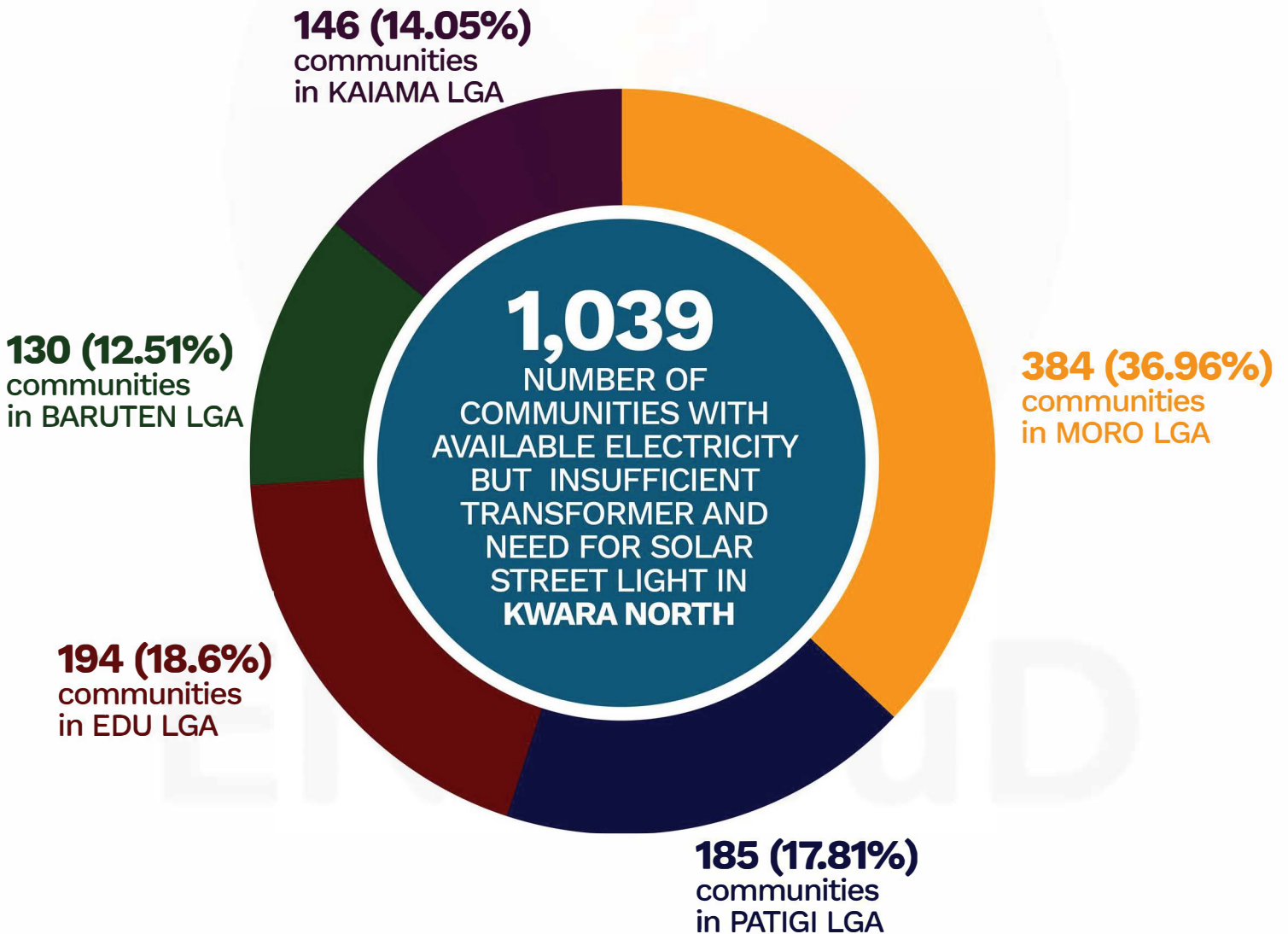
A total of 44 communities in Kwara North senatorial district had electrification projects that were incomplete and abandoned, out of which 24 (54.55%) were in Moro LGA, 1 (2.27%) were in Patigi LGA, 17 (38.64%) were in Baruten LGA, and 2 (4.55%) were in Kaiama LGA.





Available electricity but insufficient transformers and/or need for solar street light

A total of 1,039 communities in Kwara North had electricity but needed either extra transformer(s) or solar street lights. Out of these, 384 (36.96 %) were in Moro LGA, 185 (17.81 %) were in Patigi LGA, 194 (18.67 %) were in Edu LGA, 130 (12.51 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 146 (14.05 %) were in Kaiama LGA.





# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

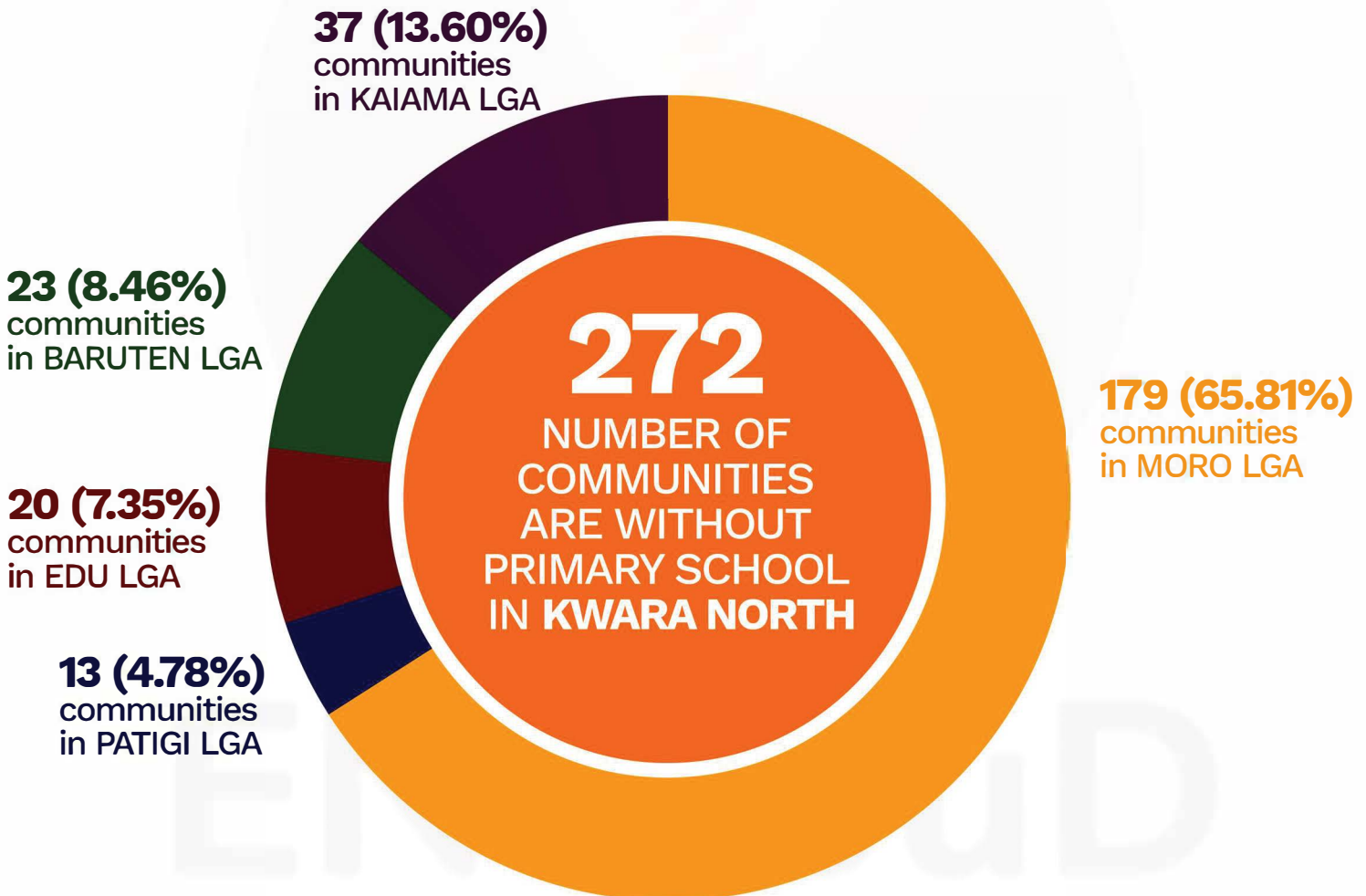
## Education





# Lack of Primary School

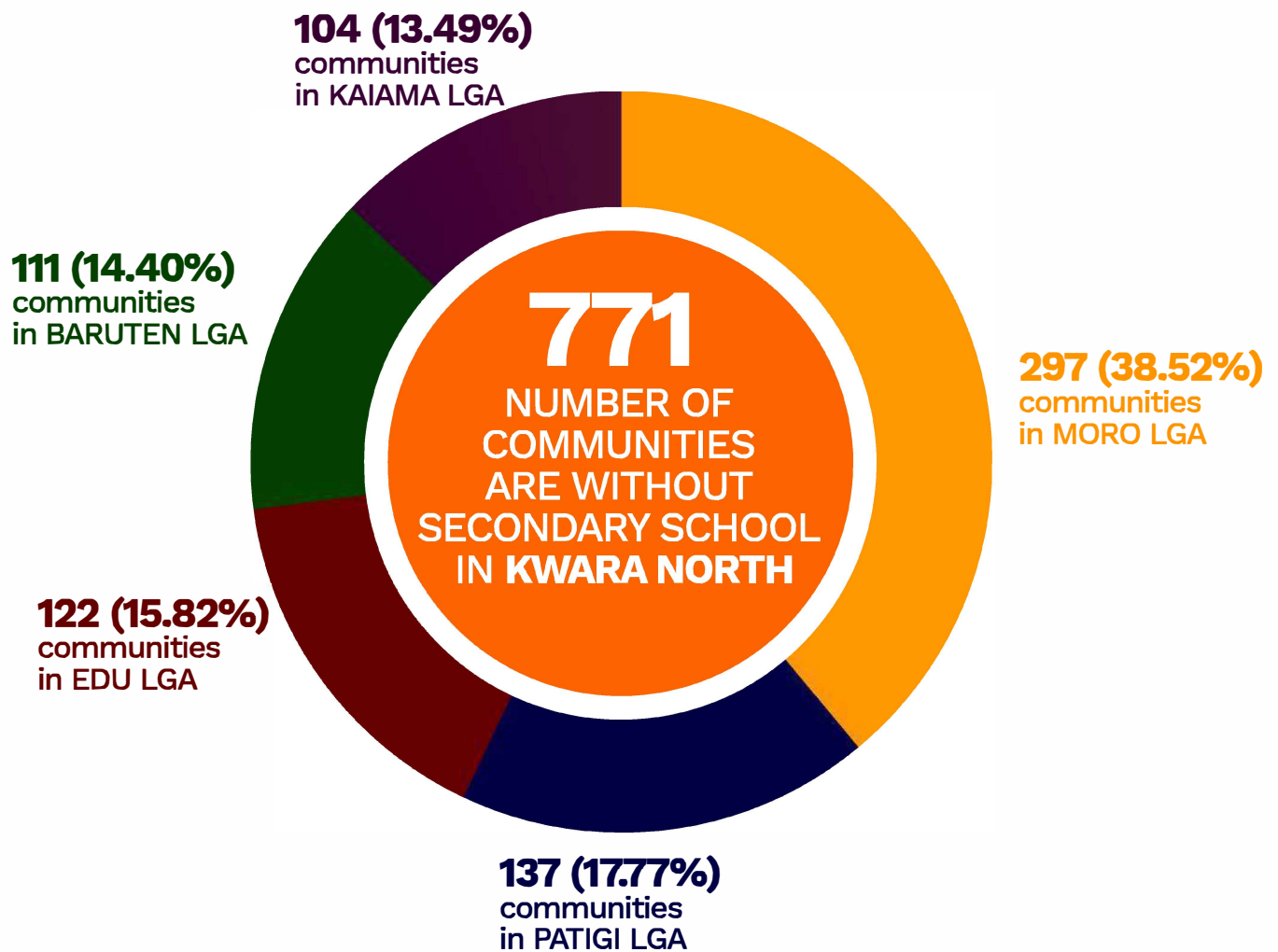
A total of 272 communities in Kwara North had no primary school. Out of these, 179 (65.81 %) were in Moro LGA, 13 (4.78 %) were in Patigi LGA, 20 (7.35 %) were in Edu LGA, 23 (8.46 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 37 (13.60 %) were in Kaiama LGA.





## Lack of Secondary School

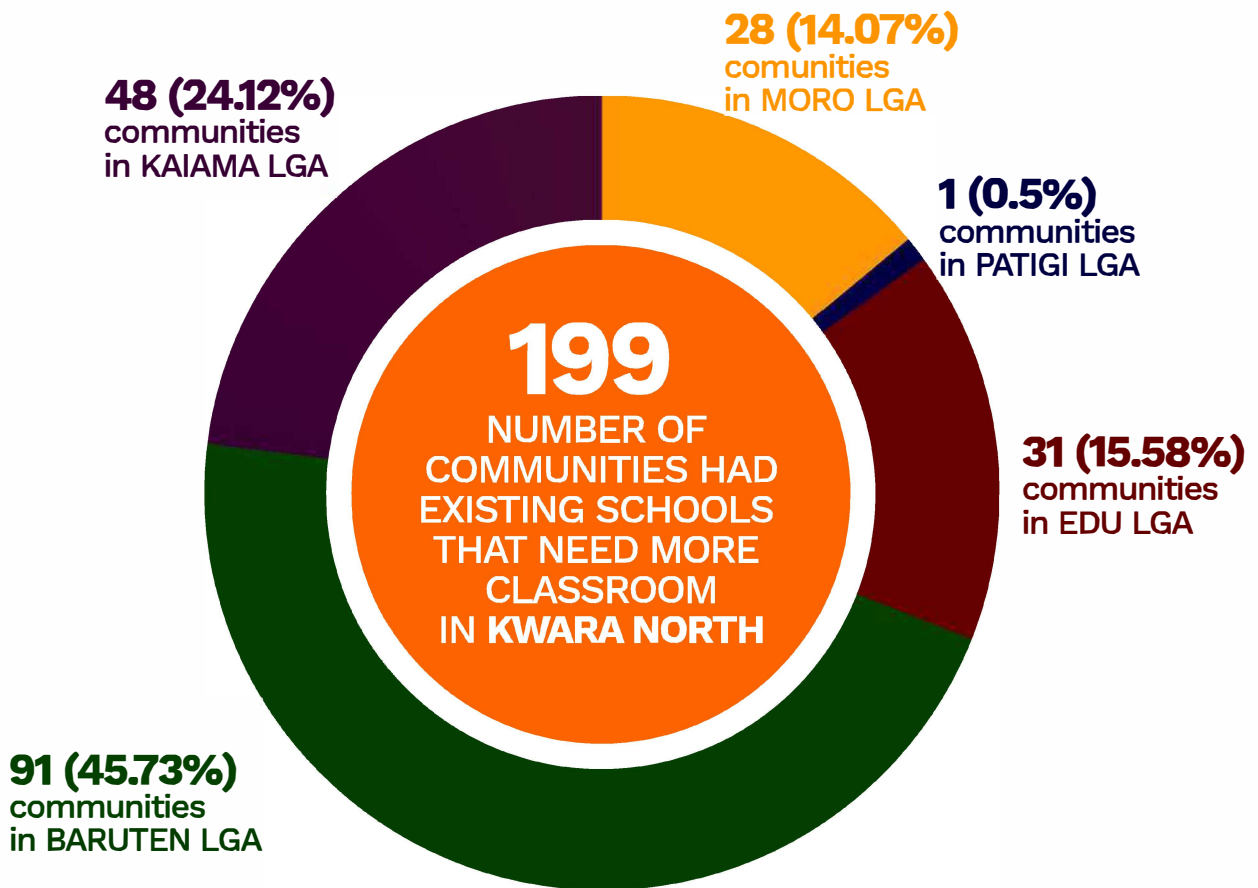
A total of 771 communities in Kwara North had no secondary school. Out of these, 297 (38.52 %) were in Moro LGA, 137 (17.77 %) were in Patigi LGA, 122 (15.82 %) were in Edu LGA, 111 (14.40 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 104 (13.49 %) were in Kaiama LGA.





## Existing school(s) that need more classrooms

A total of 199 communities in Kwara North had schools that needed more classrooms. Out of these, 28 (14.07 %) were in Moro LGA, 1 (0.5 %) was in Patigi LGA, 31 (15.58 %) were in Edu LGA, 91 (45.73 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 48 (24.12 %) were in Kaiama LGA.

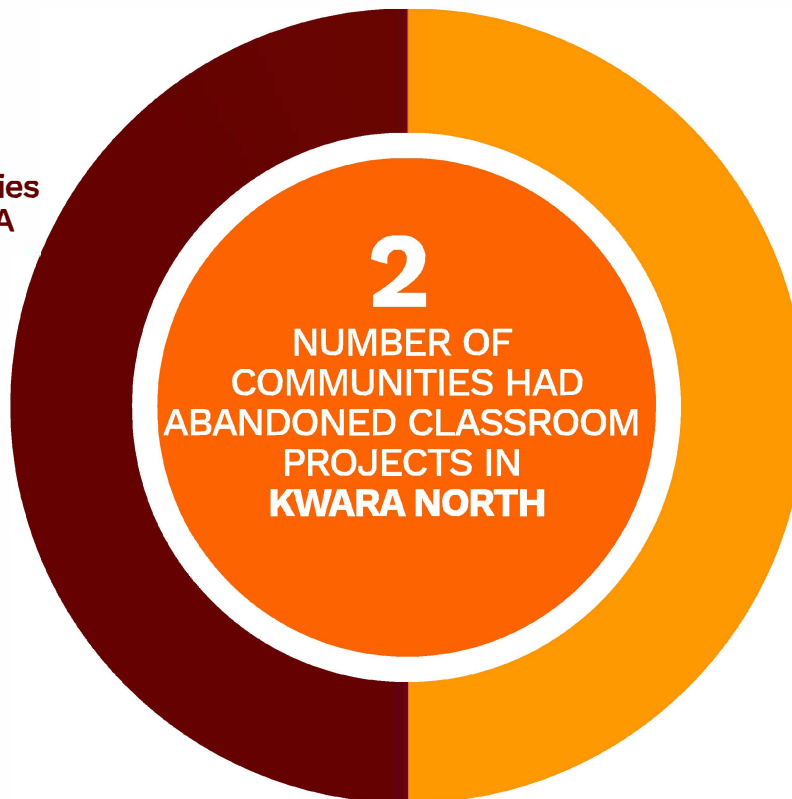




## Abandoned classroom projects

A total of 2 communities in Kwara North had classroom projects that were incomplete and abandoned, one (50 %) of which was in Moro LGA while the other one (50 %) was in Edu LGA.

**1 (50%)**  
communities  
in EDU LGA

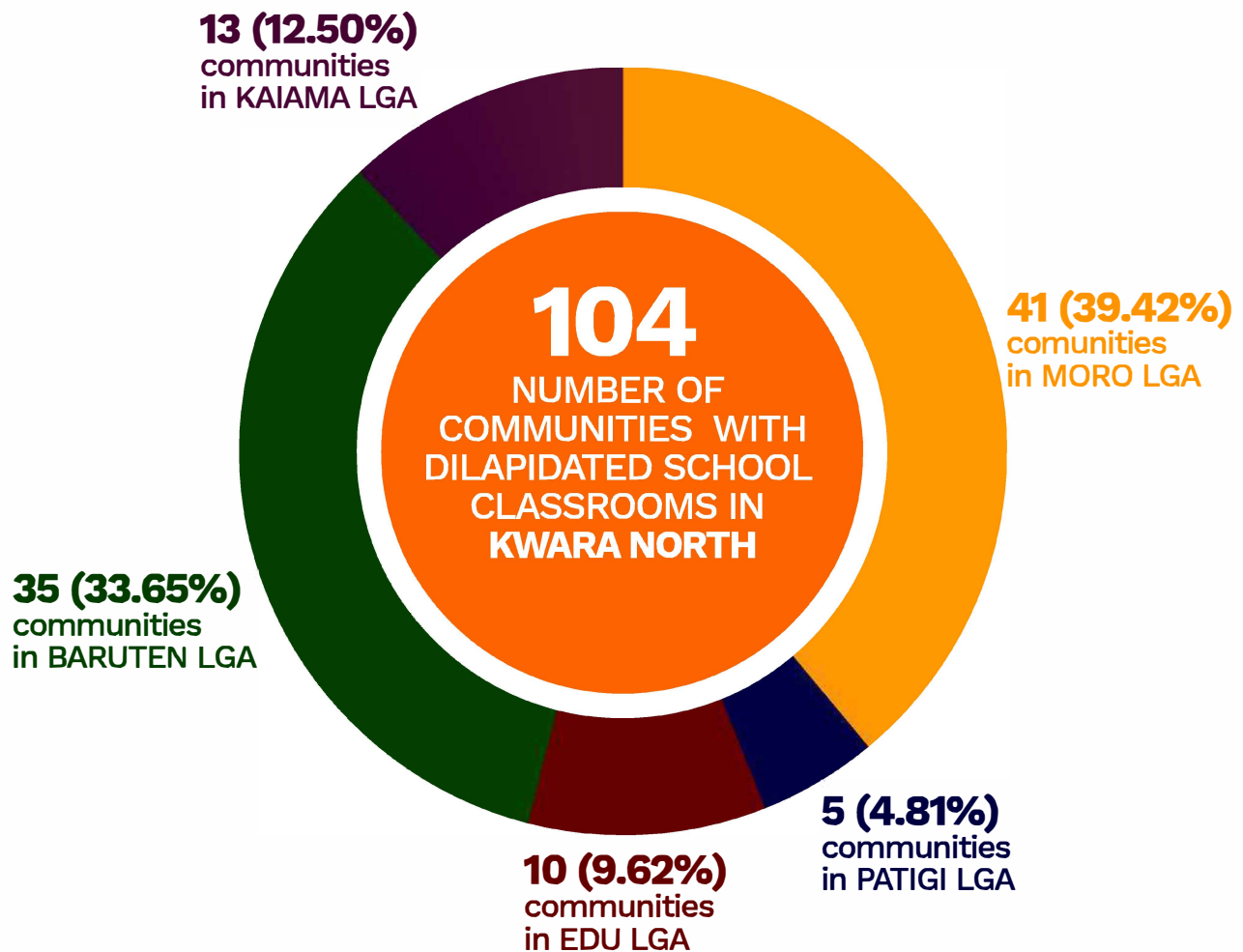


**1 (50%)**  
communities  
in MORO LGA



## Dilapidated school classrooms

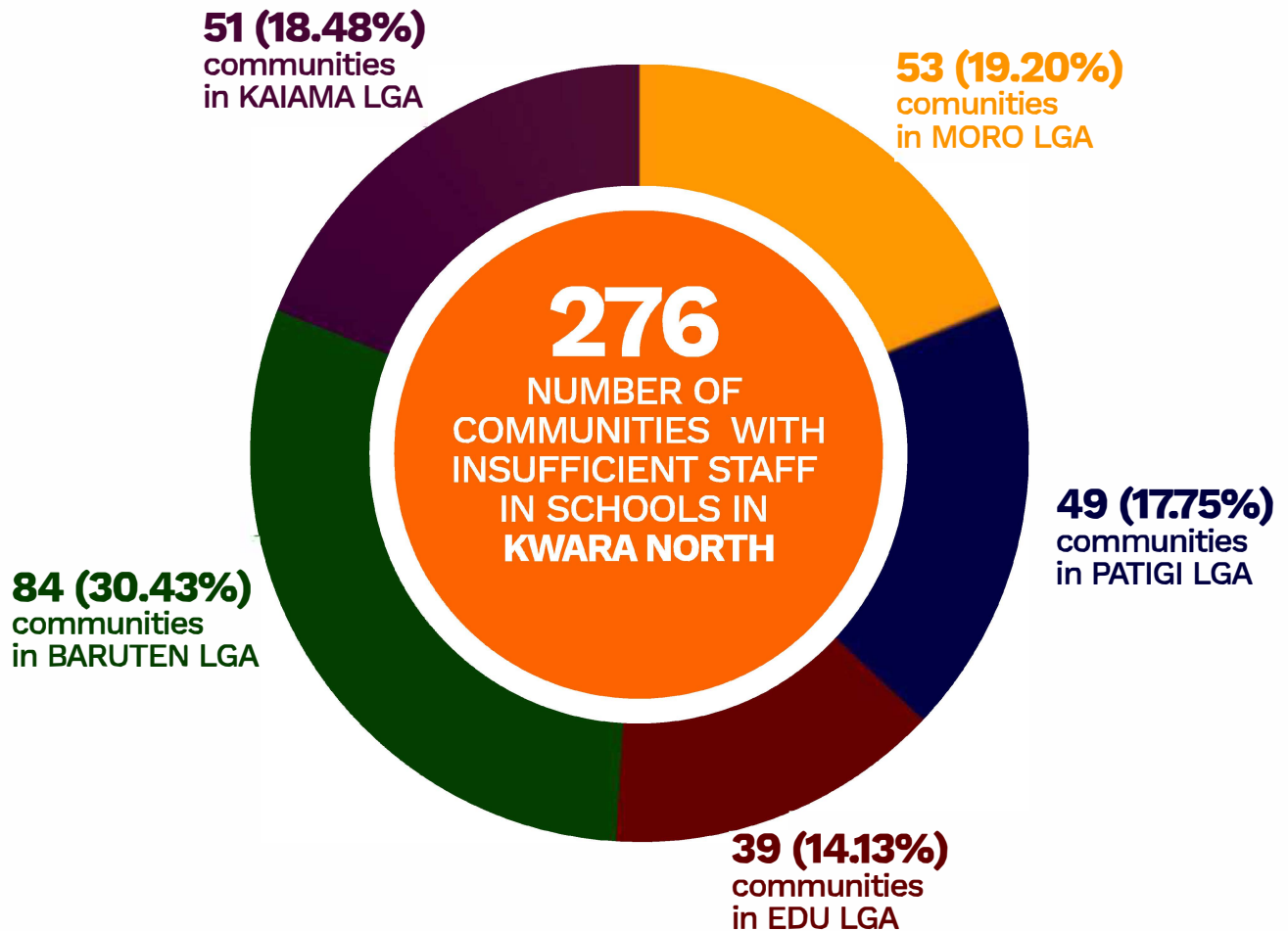
A total of 104 communities in Kwara North had schools that have dilapidated classrooms. Out of these, 41 (39.42 %) were in Moro LGA, 5 (4.81 %) was in Patigi LGA, 10 (9.62 %) were in Edu LGA, 35 (33.65 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 13 (12.50 %) were in Kaiama LGA.





## Schools having insufficient staff

A total of 276 communities in Kwara North had schools that did not have sufficient staff. Out of these, 53 (19.20 %) were in Moro LGA, 49 (17.75 %) were in Patigi LGA, 39 (14.13 %) were in Edu LGA, 84 (30.43 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 51 (18.48 %) were in Kaiama LGA.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

## Healthcare

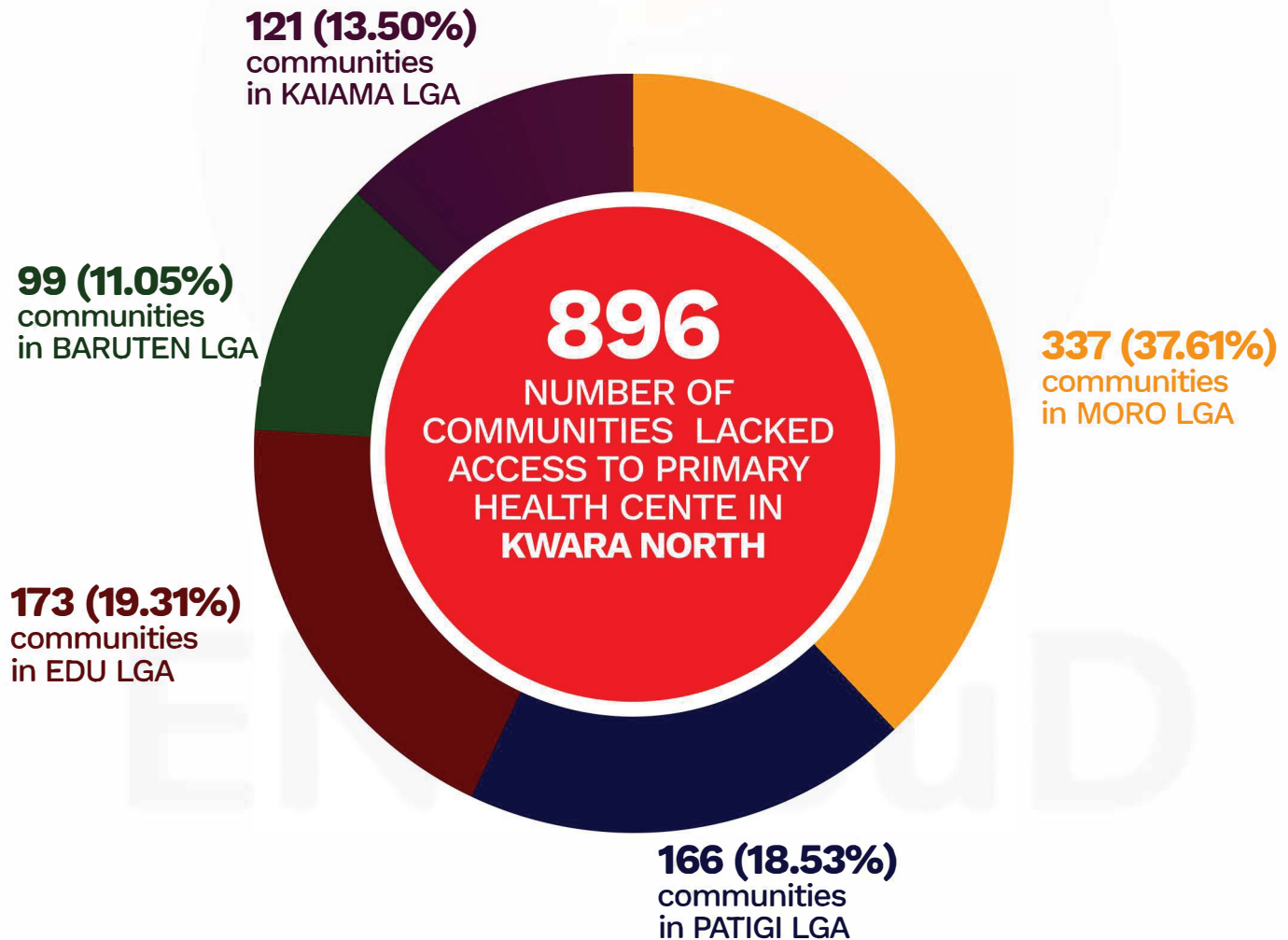






## Lack of primary health centres

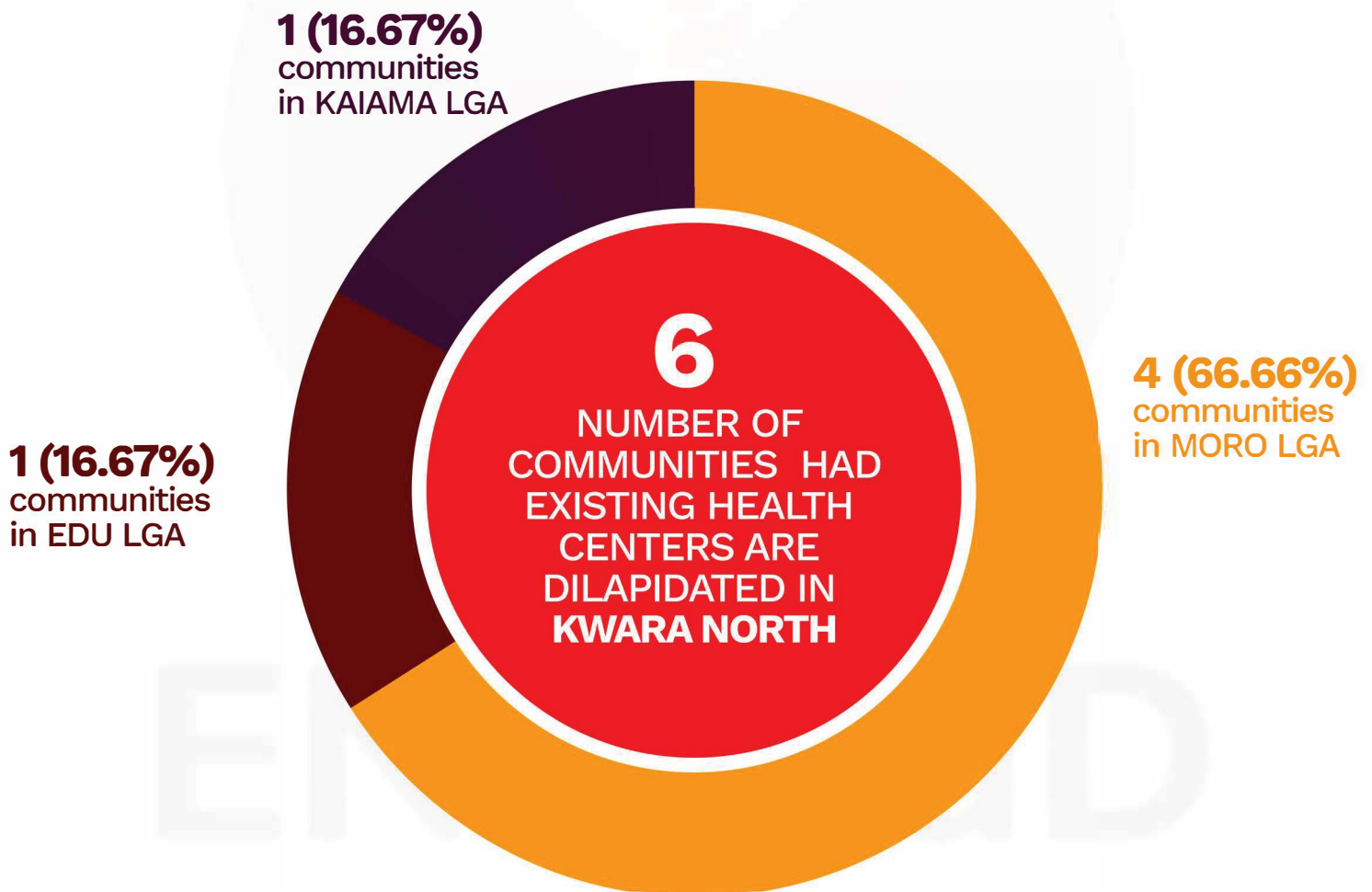
Out of 1,105 communities assessed by our team in the Kwara North senatorial district, a total of 896 (representing 81%) communities lacked access to primary health care centres. Out of these, 337 (37.61 %) were in Moro LGA, 166 (18.53 %) were in Patigi LGA, 173 (19.31 %) were in Edu LGA, 99 (11.05 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 121 (13.50 %) were in Kaiama LGA.





## Existing health centres that are dilapidated

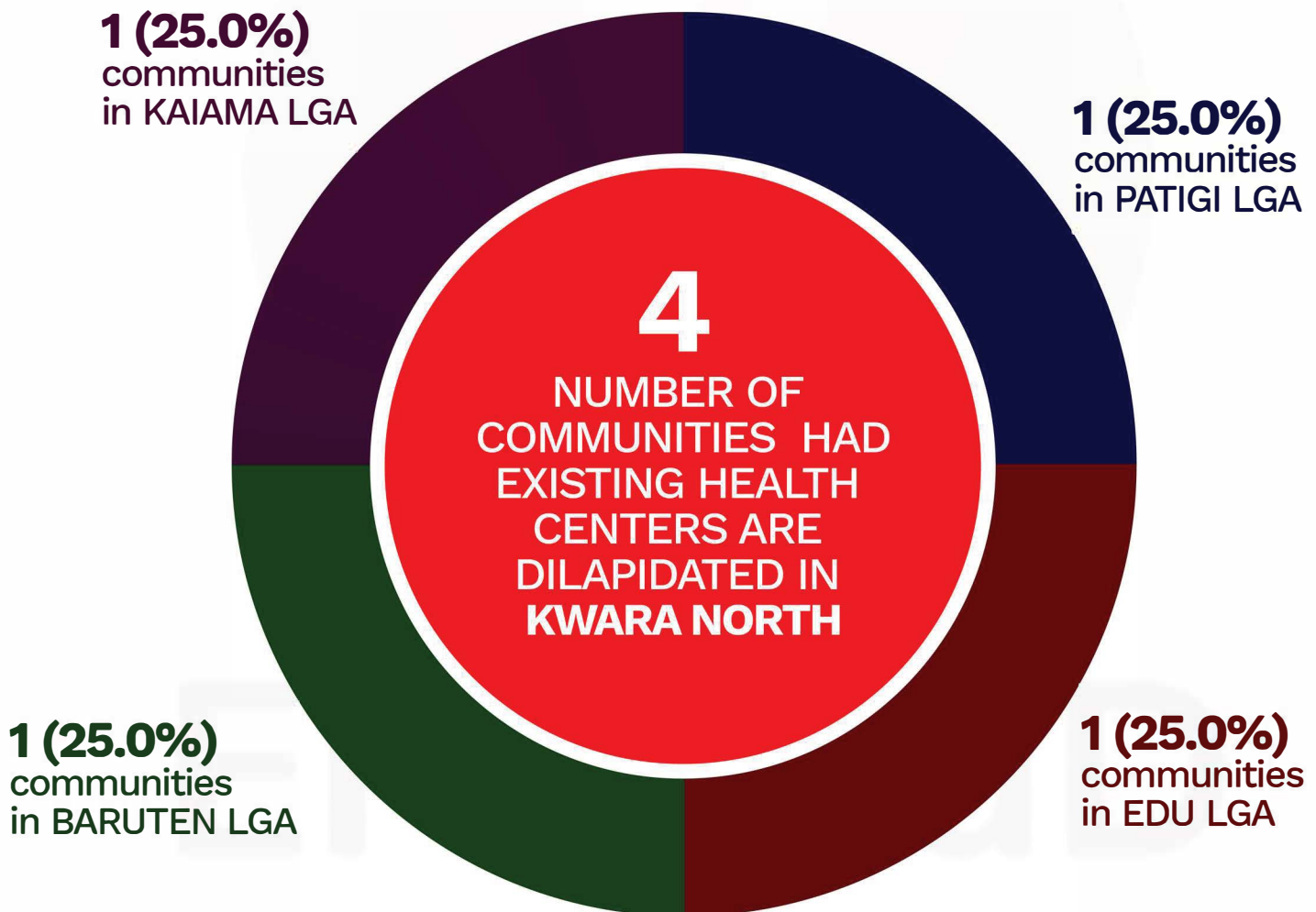
In six (6) communities out of the 1,105 communities assessed in the Kwara North senatorial district, we found existing primary health care centres that were dilapidated. Four (4) of these were in Moro LG and one (1) each was found in Edu and Kaiama LGs.





## Abandoned health centre projects

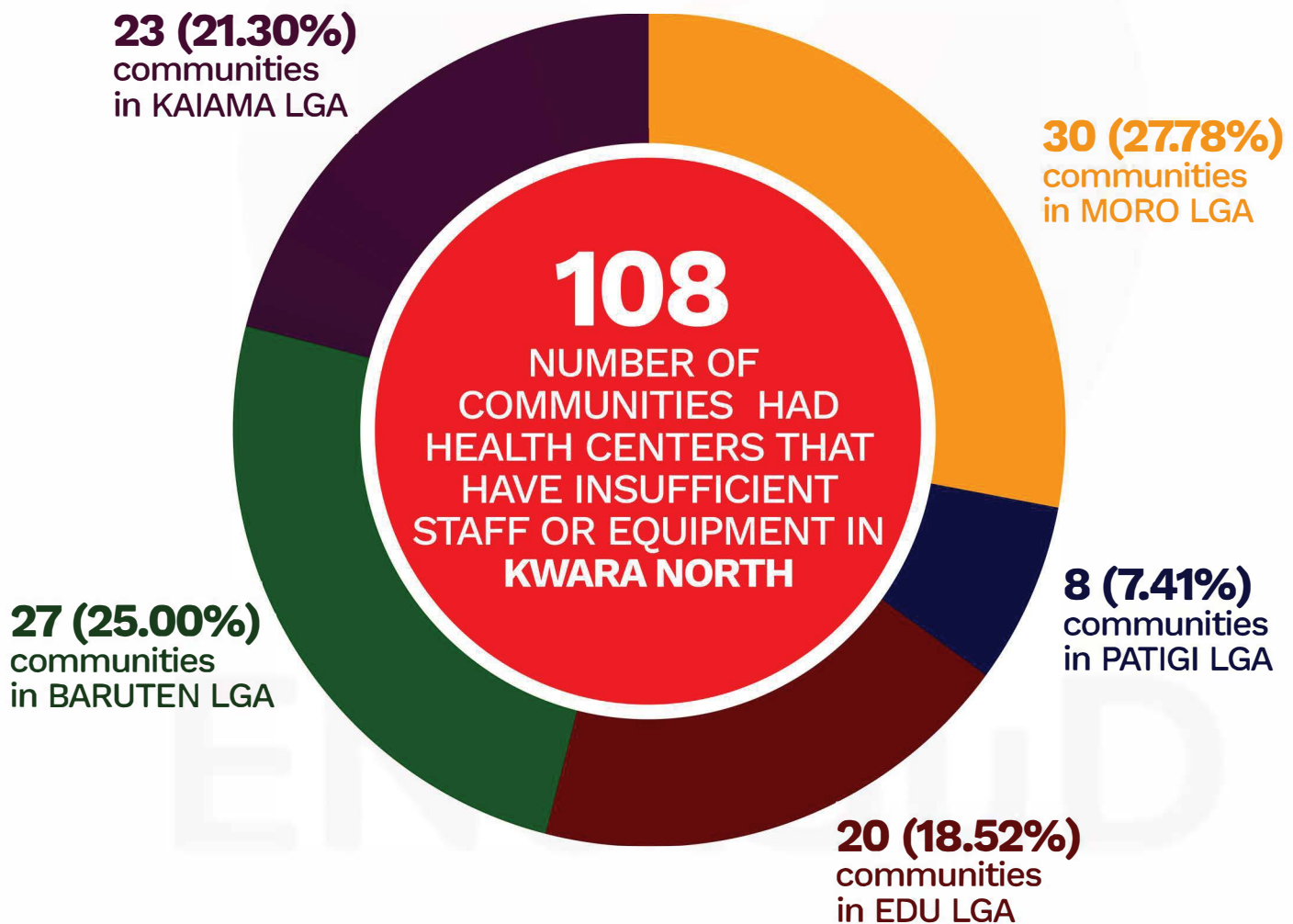
We found four abandoned health care centres in four (4) communities in the Kwara north senatorial district. Specifically, we found one each in Patigi, Edu, Baruten and Kaiama LGs.





**Insufficient staff or equipment in their healthcare centres**

In one hundred and eight (108) communities that cut across the five (5) LGAs in the Kwara North senatorial district, we found existing healthcare centres with poor staffing. Out of these, 30 (27.78 %) were in Moro LGA, 8 (7.41 %) were in Patigi LGA, 20 (18.52 %) were in Edu LGA, 27 (25 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 23 (21.30 %) were in Kaiama LGA.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

## Road Infrastructure





No access roads

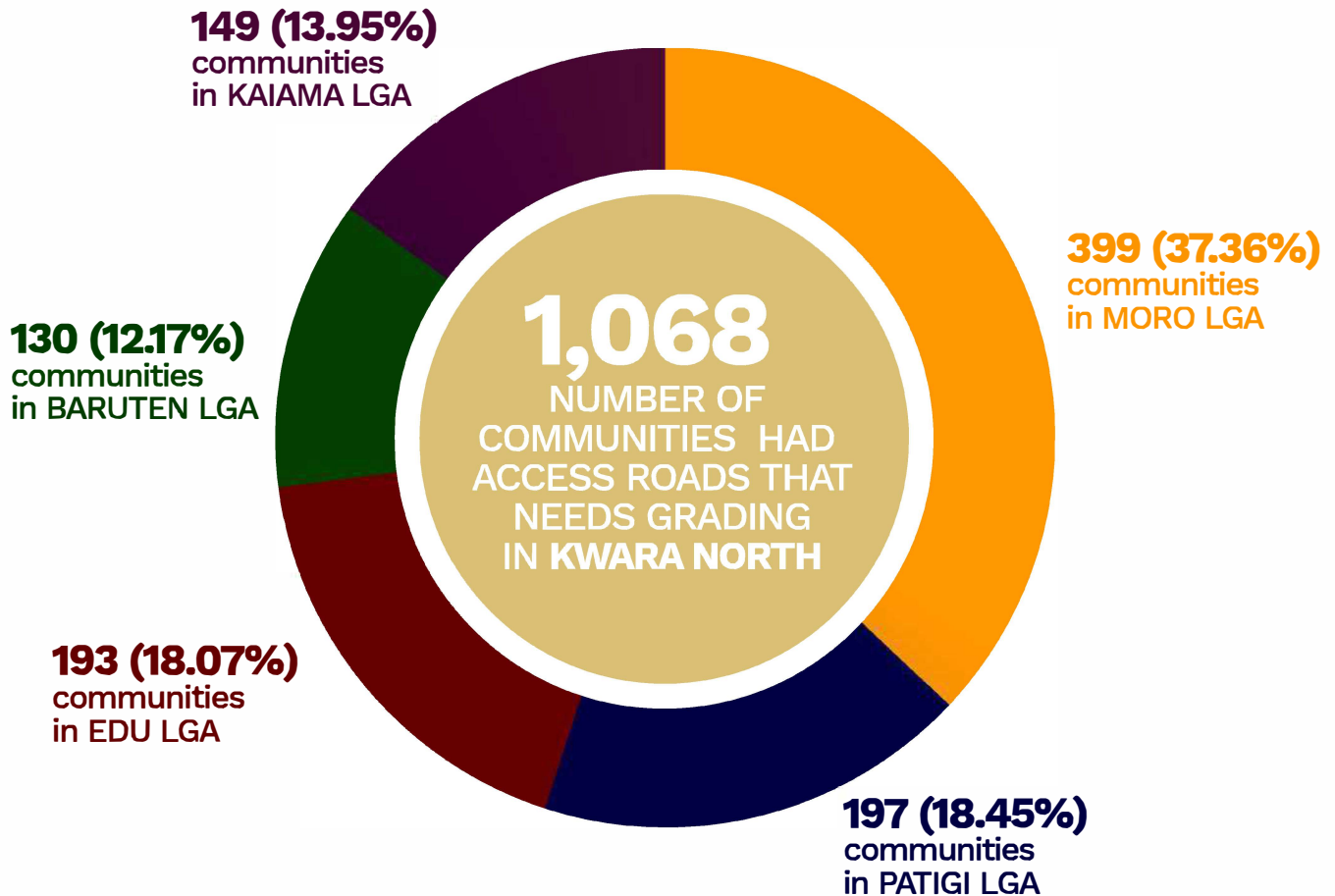


1 (100%)  
communities  
in MORO LGA



## Access roads need grading

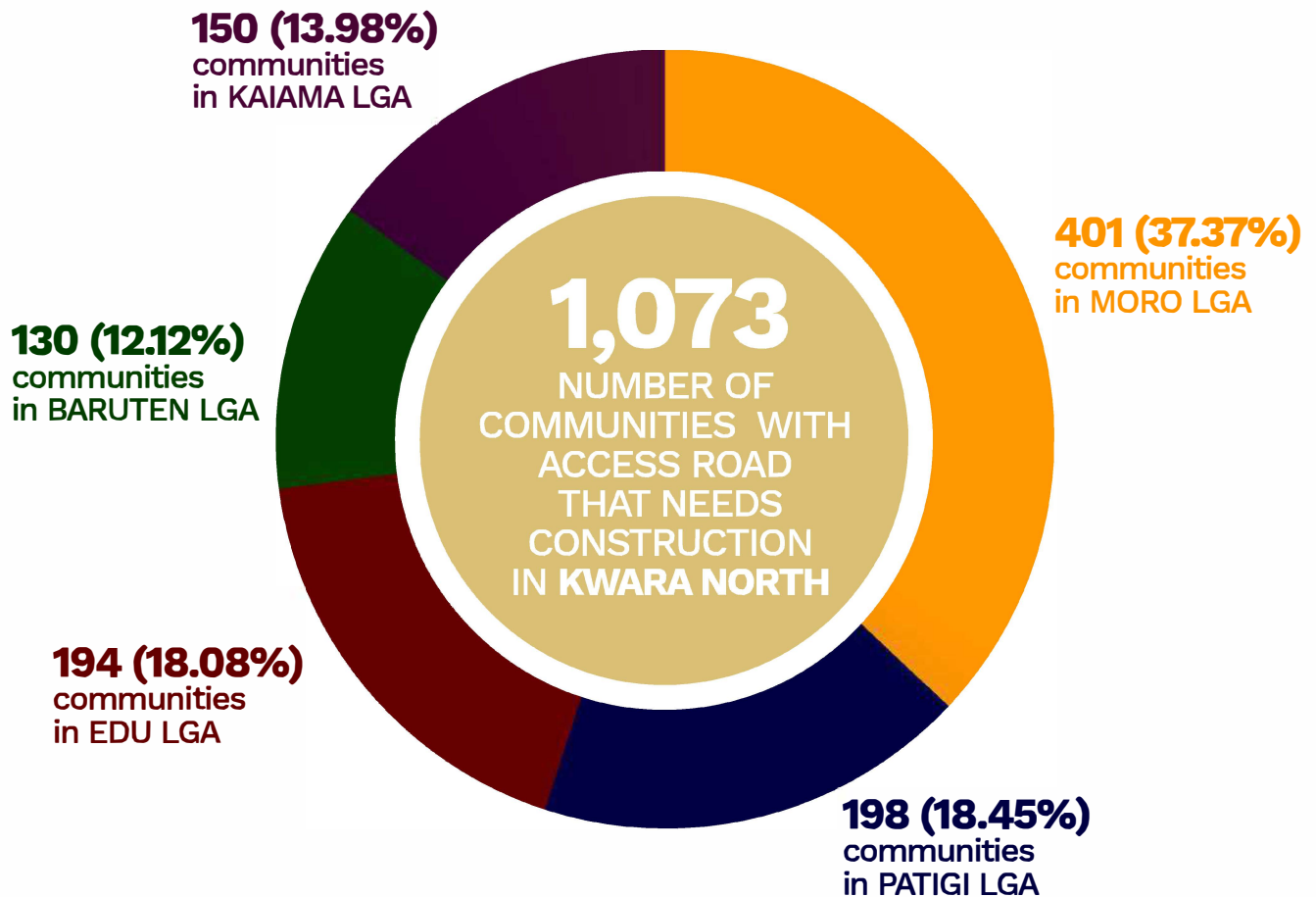
In the course of our fact finding mission in the Kwara North senatorial district, our team identified a total of one thousand and sixty eight (1,068) communities whose access roads required grading. Out of this, 399 were found in Moro LG, 197 in Patigi, 193 in Edu, while 130 and 149 access roads were found in Baruten and Kaima LGs respectively.





## Access roads need (re)construction

Aside from the access roads that need grading, our team also found one thousand and seventy three (1073) roads which spread around the Kwara North senatorial district that either need to be constructed or reconstructed.

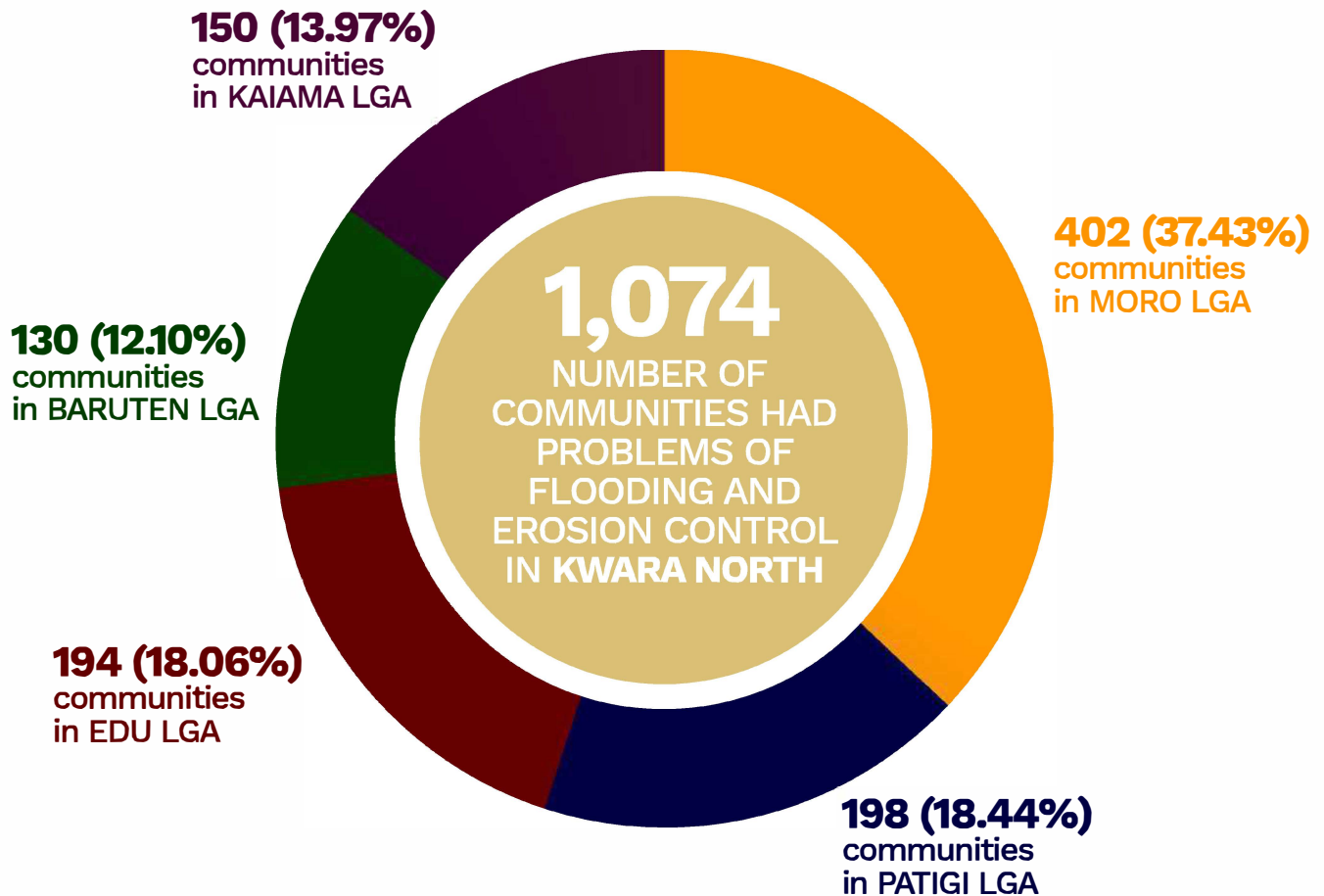






## Problems of flooding and erosion control

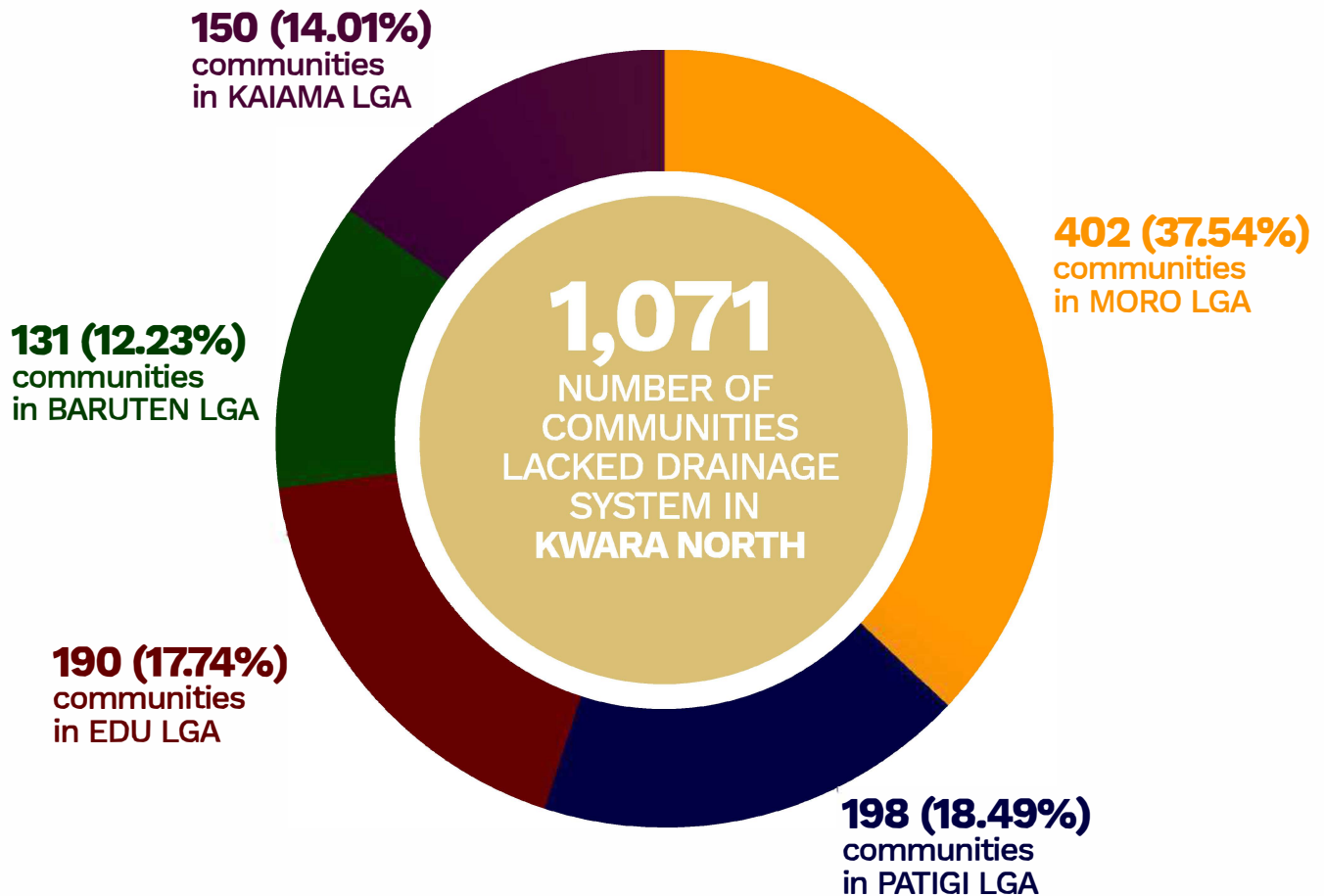
We also observed that flooding and erosion have caused a lot of damage to some communities. A total of One thousand and seventy four (1,074) areas across the 5 LGs of the Kwara North were identified.





## Lack of drainage system

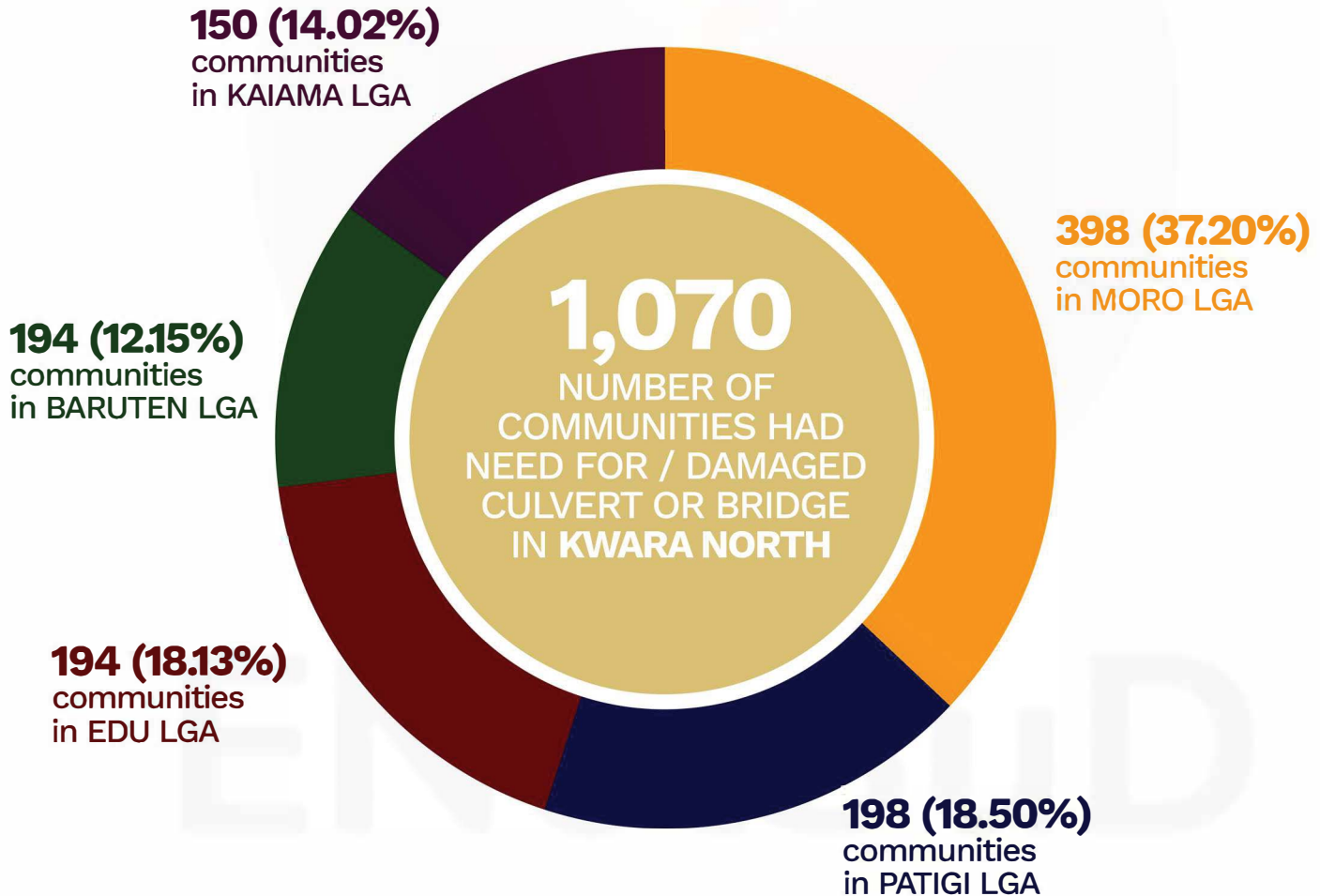
Furthermore, out of the 1,105 communities visited by our team in the Kwara North, 1,071 lack proper drainage systems. The poor drainage system is highly prominent in Moro LG. Kiama accounts for the least number of communities with poor drainage in Kwara North.





Damaged culvert or bridge and/or need for new ones

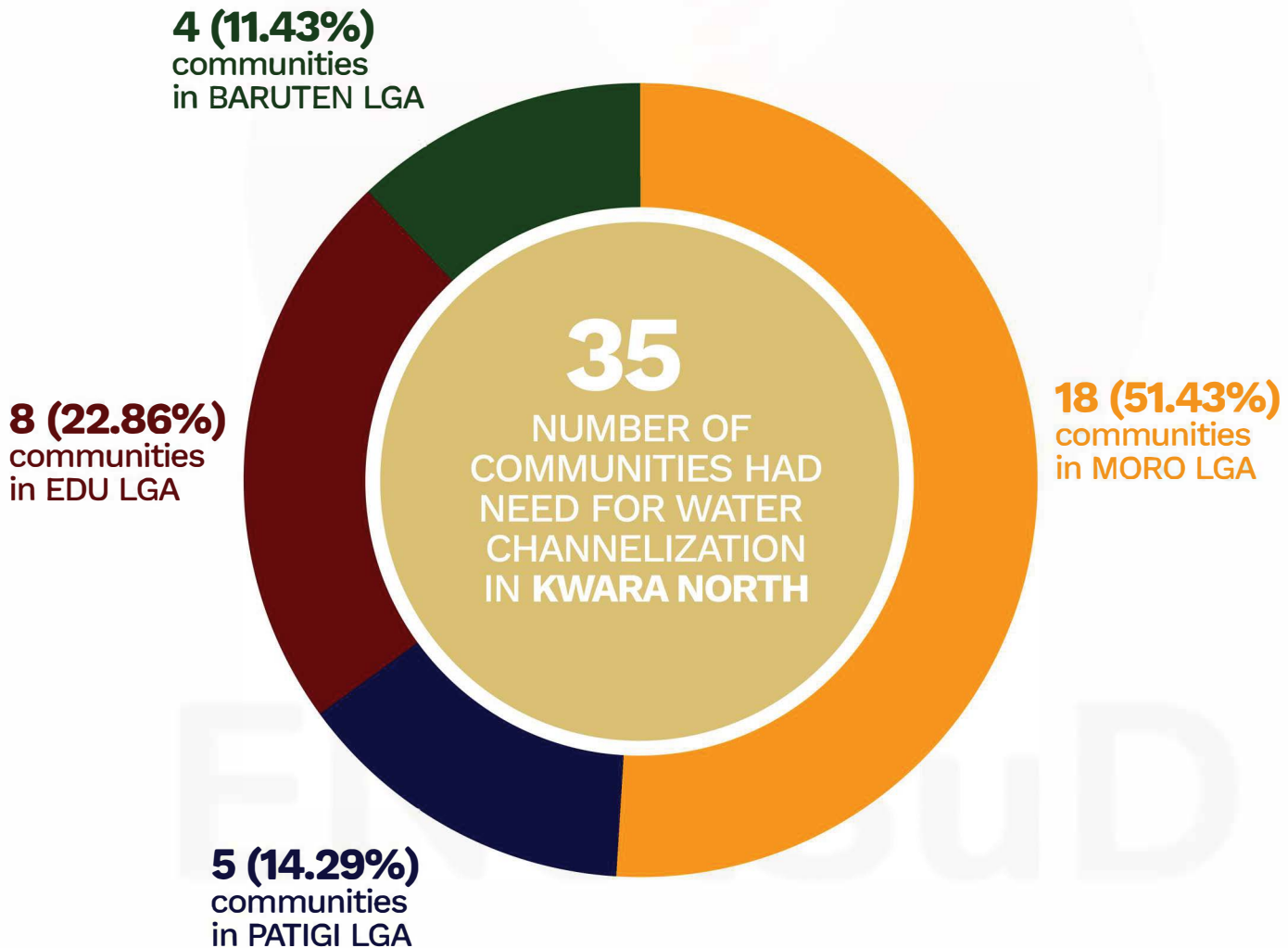
Similarly, we identified 1,070 communities that either needed new culverts/bridges or with damaged ones that needed repair. Out of these, 398 (37.20 %) were in Moro LGA, 198 (18.50 %) were in Patigi LGA, 194 (18.13 %) were in Edu LGA, 130 (12.15 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 150 (14.02 %) were in Kaiama LGA.





## Need water channelisation

During our visits to the Kwara North senatorial district, we identified thirty five (35) communities with poor water channelisation. Eighteen (51.43 %) of these were in Moro LGA, 5 (14.29 %) in Patigi LGA, while Edu and Baruten LGAs had eight (22.86 %) and four (11.43 %) respectively.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

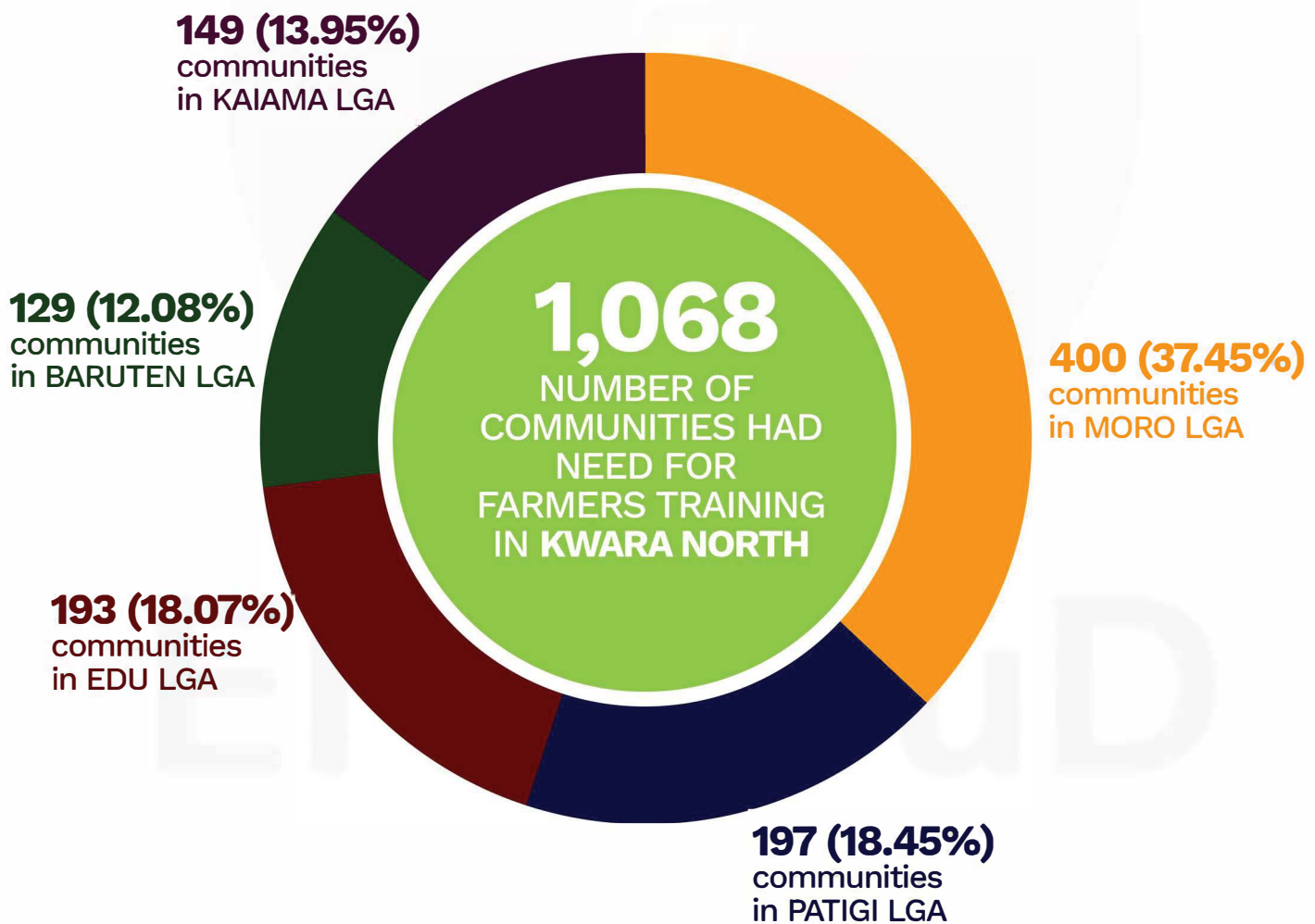
## Agriculture





## Need training for their farmers

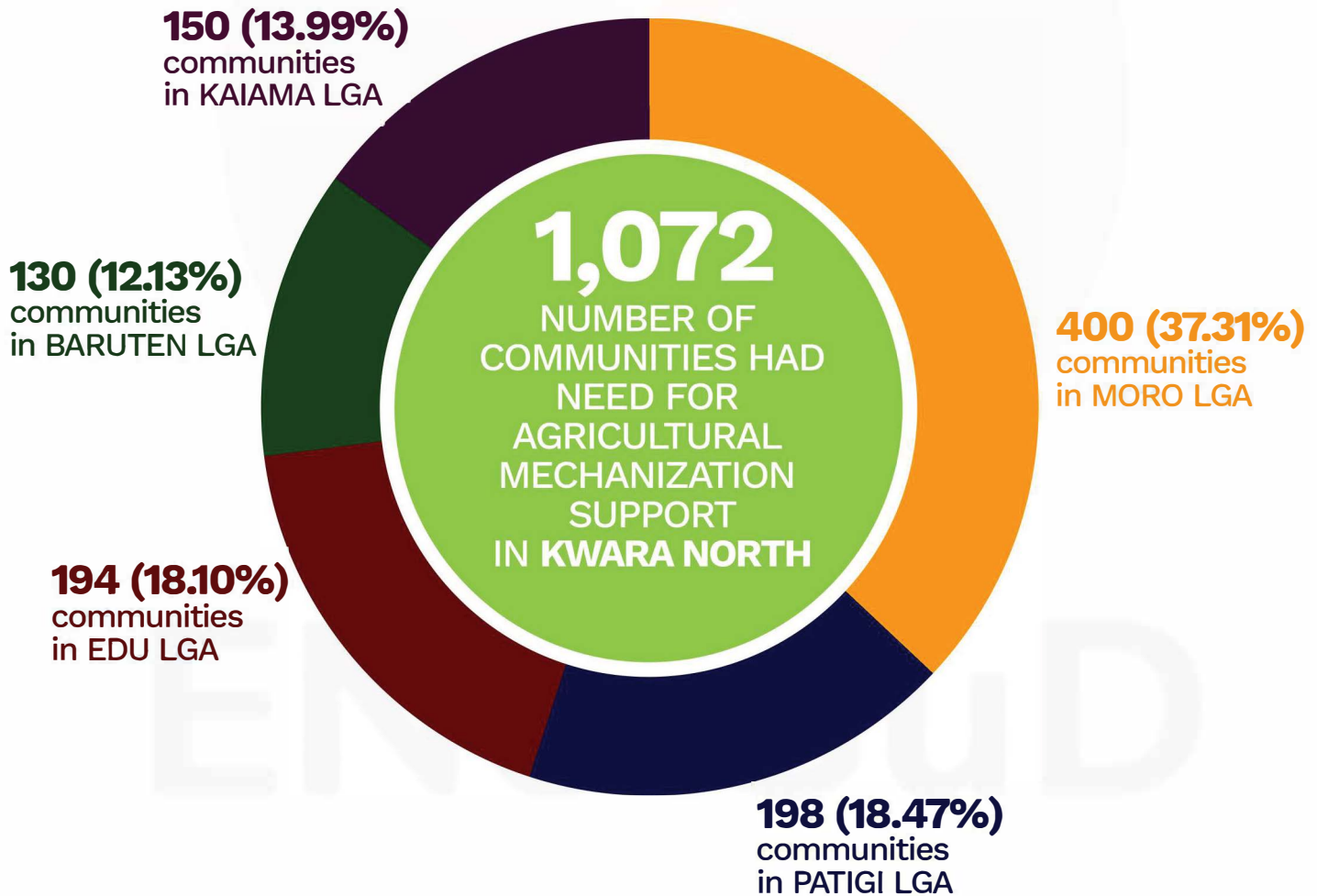
Also, while Kwara North is known to be the agricultural hub of Kwara state, we identified not less than 1,068 communities where existing farmers needed training/retraining to help them improve their agricultural yield, connect them to local and international markets and help them prevent the post-harvest losses. Out of these, 400 (37.45 %) were in Moro LGA, 197 (18.45 %) were in Patigi LGA, 193 (18.07 %) were in Edu LGA, 129 (12.08 %) were in Baruten LGA, and 149 (13.95 %) were in Kaiama LGA.





## Need agricultural mechanisation support for their farmers

To achieve food security, the farming activities need to be highly mechanised. During our fact-finding activity in the Kwara North senatorial district, our team identified 1,072 communities where farmers needed mechanisation support for their farming activities, out of which 400 (37.31 %) were in Moro LGA; 198 (18.47 %) in Patigi LGA; 194 (18.10 %) in Edu LGA; 130 (12.13 %) in Baruten LGA and 150 (13.99 %) in Kaiama LGA.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

## Empowerment

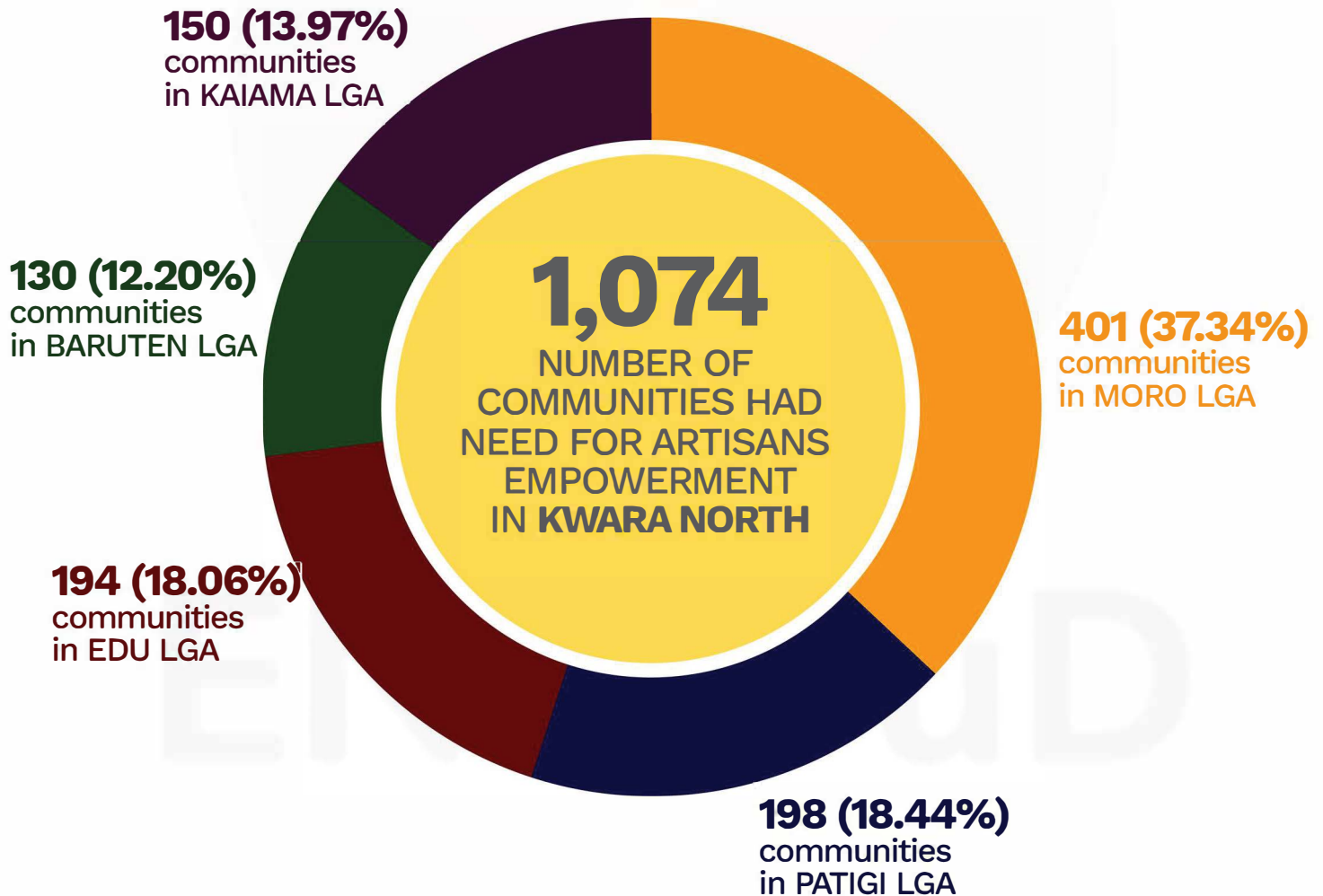






Need empowerment for their artisans

To reduce poverty, both skilled and unskilled workers need to be supported. Our team found one thousand and seventy four (1,074) communities in the five (5) LGs that made up the Kwara north senatorial district that require empowerment for their artisans to improve their service delivery as well as livelihoods.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

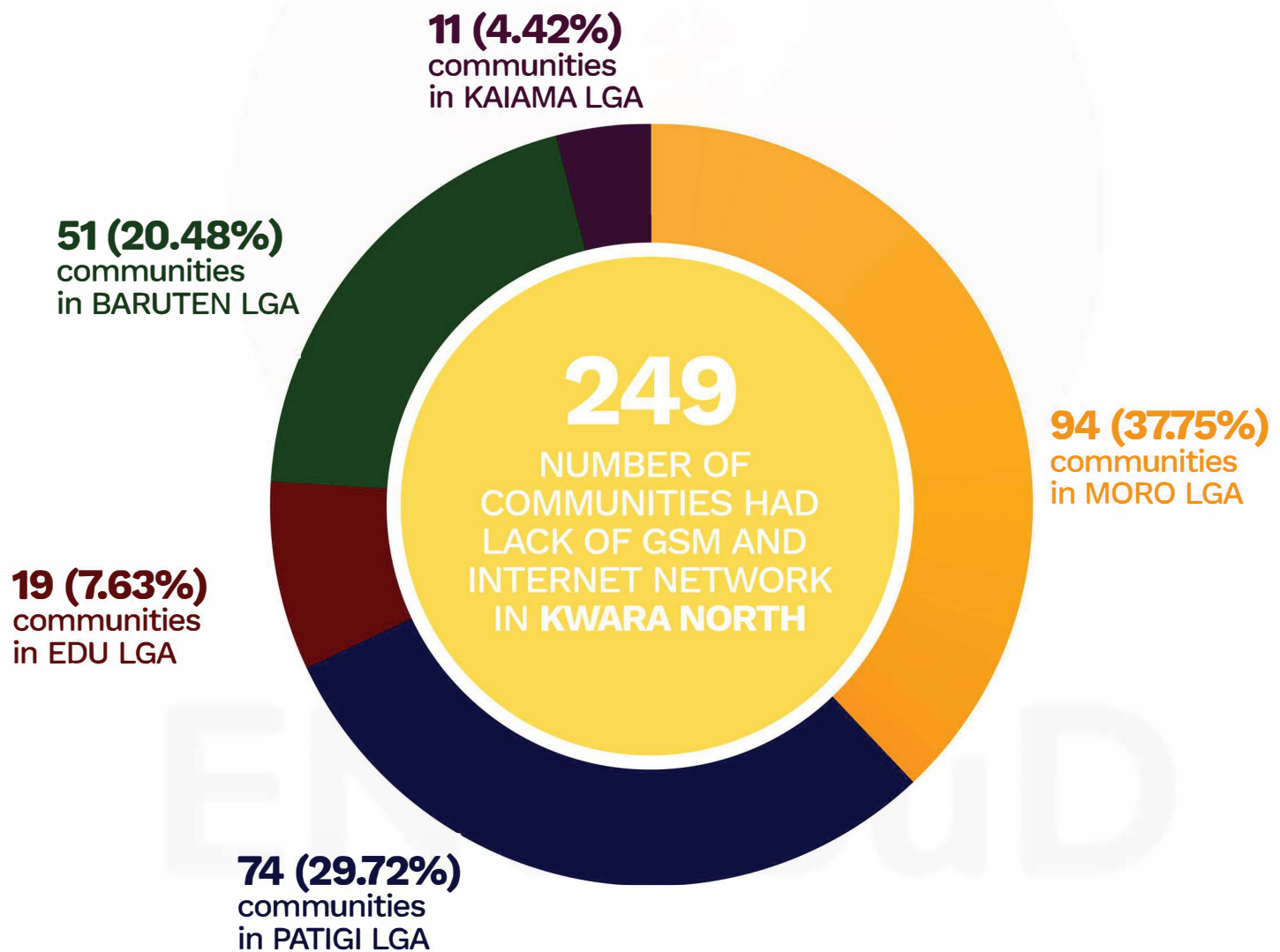
## Communication





## No GSM network

We found 249 communities in Kwara North senatorial district with no access to the GSM network, out of which 94 (37.75 %) were in Moro LGA; 74 (29.72 %) in Patigi LGA; 19 (7.63 %) in Edu LGA; 51 (20.48 %) in Baruten LGA and 11 (4.42 %) in Kaiama LGA.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

**Sanitation**

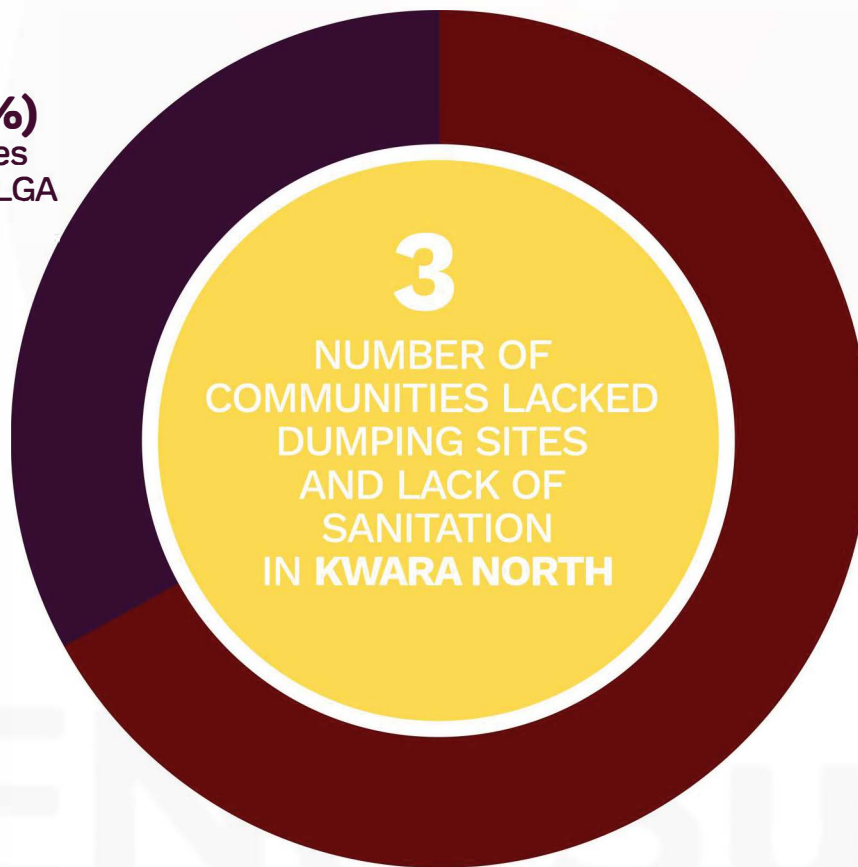




## Poor sanitation systems

We identified three (3) communities in two (2) LGs with dumping sites and poor sanitation systems. Two of these are in Edu LG and one is in Kaima LG.

**1 (33.33%)**  
communities  
in KAIAMA LGA



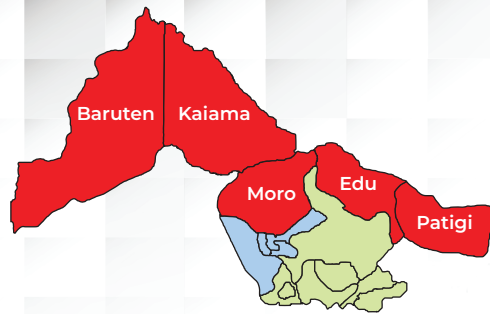
**3**  
NUMBER OF  
COMMUNITIES LACKED  
DUMPING SITES  
AND LACK OF  
SANITATION  
IN KWARA NORTH

**2 (66.67%)**  
communities  
in EDU LGA

Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara North



Senatorial District





**1105**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.


## Water Supply

NO EXISTING WATER 						DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR 					
Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total	Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>81</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>852</b>
55.48%	9.59%	3.42%	2.74%	28.77%		30.63%	19.95%	21.83%	15.14%	12.44%	


  

INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT 						NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR 					
Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total	Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
66.67%	0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%		57.14%	0.00%	42.86%	0.00%	0.00%	


## Electricity

AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS/ NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT 					
Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>384</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1039</b>
36.96%	17.81%	18.67%	12.51%	14.05%	


  

ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT 					
Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>
54.55%	2.27%	0.00%	38.64%	4.55%	


  

NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY 					
Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>241</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>508</b>
47.44%	18.11%	5.31%	20.28%	8.86%	


## Communication

LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK 					
Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>94</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>249</b>
37.75%	29.72%	7.63%	20.48%	4.42%	

## Agriculture

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT 					
Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>400</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1072</b>
37.31%	18.47%	18.10%	12.13%	13.99%	

NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING 					
Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>400</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1068</b>
37.45%	18.45%	18.07%	12.08%	13.95%	

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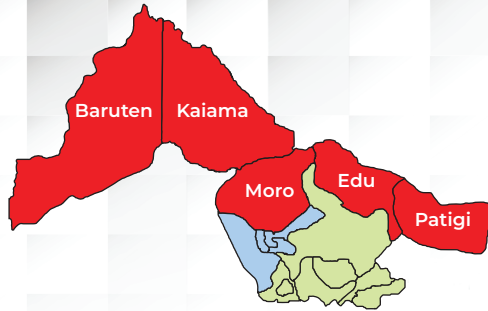
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Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara North

Senatorial District



**1105**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

## Education

Category	Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>	<b>179</b> 65.81%	<b>13</b> 4.78%	<b>20</b> 7.35%	<b>23</b> 8.46%	<b>37</b> 13.60%	<b>272</b>
<b>LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL</b>	<b>297</b> 38.52%	<b>137</b> 17.77%	<b>122</b> 15.82%	<b>111</b> 14.40%	<b>104</b> 13.49%	<b>771</b>
<b>EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM</b>	<b>28</b> 14.07%	<b>1</b> 0.50%	<b>31</b> 15.58%	<b>91</b> 45.73%	<b>48</b> 24.12%	<b>199</b>
<b>DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS</b>	<b>41</b> 39.42%	<b>5</b> 4.81%	<b>10</b> 9.62%	<b>35</b> 33.65%	<b>13</b> 12.50%	<b>104</b>
<b>INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL</b>	<b>53</b> 19.20%	<b>49</b> 17.75%	<b>39</b> 14.13%	<b>84</b> 30.43%	<b>51</b> 18.48%	<b>276</b>
<b>ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS</b>	<b>1</b> 50.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>1</b> 50.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>2</b>

## Health care

Category	Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER</b>	<b>337</b> 37.61%	<b>166</b> 18.53%	<b>173</b> 19.31%	<b>99</b> 11.05%	<b>121</b> 13.50%	<b>896</b>
<b>EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED</b>	<b>4</b> 66.67%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>1</b> 16.67%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>1</b> 16.67%	<b>6</b>
<b>ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT</b>	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>1</b> 25%	<b>1</b> 25%	<b>1</b> 25%	<b>1</b> 25%	<b>4</b>
<b>INSUFFICIENT STAFF/EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER</b>	<b>30</b> 27.78%	<b>8</b> 7.41%	<b>20</b> 18.52%	<b>27</b> 25.00%	<b>23</b> 21.30%	<b>108</b>

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Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara North

Senatorial District



**1105**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

## Empowerment

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>401</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1074</b>
37.34%	18.44%	18.06%	12.20%	13.97%	

## Sanitation

EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
0.00%	0.00%	66.67%	0.00%	33.33%	

## Road Infrastructure

LACK OF ACCESS ROAD

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>399</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1068</b>
37.36%	18.45%	18.07%	12.17%	13.95%	

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>401</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1073</b>
37.37%	18.45%	18.08%	12.12%	13.98%	

PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>402</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1074</b>
37.43%	18.44%	18.06%	12.10%	13.97%	

LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>402</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1071</b>
37.54%	18.49%	17.74%	12.23%	14.01%	

NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
51.43%	14.29%	22.86%	11.43%	0.00%	

COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND/OR NEED FOR NEW ONES

Moro	Patigi	Edu	Baruten	Kaiama	Total
<b>398</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1070</b>
37.20%	18.50%	18.13%	12.15%	14.02%	



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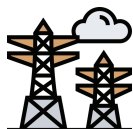
## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# MORO

Local Government



**WATER:** From our assessment, inadequate access to potable water resulted from non-existent potable water source, damage to existing water source (borehole), uncompleted and abandoned water project(s), or the presence of non-functioning waterworks. Of all these factors, damage to existing boreholes (60.98%) and non-existent water infrastructure (18.93%) were the leading causes of inadequate access to potable water in these communities. There were very few communities with abandoned water projects (0.93%) and/or existing but non-functioning waterworks that needed to be repaired (0.93%).



**ELECTRICITY:** As regards electrification of these communities, we assessed the inexistence of infrastructure for electrification, abandoned or uncompleted project(s) aimed at electrifying the communities, and/or inadequate distribution of power in electrified communities such as inadequate transformers and lighting of the streets. Unfortunately, 56.31% of these communities had no infrastructure for electrification and a meagre 5.61% had projects aimed at electrifying the communities that are either abandoned or uncompleted. Many communities (89.72%) with infrastructure for electricity were plagued with inadequacy of transformers for effective power distribution and/or lack adequate amenities such as streetlights.



**EDUCATION:** In the education sector, we assessed the ease of access to basic and post-basic education by documenting the complete lack of schools (primary and secondary schools), inadequate classrooms in existing schools, abandoned projects aimed at erecting new block of classrooms, non-functioning classrooms as a result of dilapidation, and the inadequacy in staffing of existing schools in these communities. The major obstacle to easy access to education in these communities was the lack of schools, as 41.82% and 69.39% of these communities had no primary schools and secondary schools, respectively. Abandoned projects aimed at erecting new classrooms had negligible impact on access to education. Only 0.23% of the communities had such projects. However, dilapidated classrooms and the need for more classrooms were evident in 9.58% and 6.54% of the communities, respectively. In terms of staff-strength in these schools, 12.38% of the communities were in need of an increase in staffing.



**HEALTHCARE:** A look at access to healthcare in these communities presents with a marred picture. About 78.74% of the communities assessed had no primary health centre. Some health centres in few communities were dilapidated and accounted for only 0.93% of the communities assessed. Existing and functioning health centres were plagued with inadequacy in staffing and equipment needed to provide quality healthcare in 7.01% of the communities. We did not come across any abandoned project(s) aimed at erecting new health centre(s) in any of the communities.

We assessed the current state of access to potable water, electricity, education, healthcare, the state of road infrastructure, support to boost output in agriculture, efforts at empowering citizens, communication networks, and waste management in 428 communities

## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# MORO Local Government cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE:** In terms of access to these communities, only one community representing a meagre 0.23% is completely inaccessible with no road network leading to it. However, almost all other communities with some forms of road access needed their roads graded (93.22%) and/or in need of the (re)construction of their roads (93.69%). As flooding, poor drainage network, and dilapidation of existing drainage networks hinder access to communities, we also assessed the number of communities affected by flooding and erosion, lack drainage systems, in need of culverts/bridges, or need water channelisation. Most of these communities were faced with difficulties resulting from flooding and erosion (93.93%), which may have been caused primarily by the lack of drainage system, as 93.93% of the communities needed drainage systems. Moreover, most of these communities (92.99%) are in need of construction of new or reconstruction of damaged bridges and culverts. Few other communities, representing 4.21%, had no water channels and were in need of water channelisation structures.



**AGRICULTURE:** Access to information on latest agriculture practice, technologies, and mechanisation is key to food sufficiency and to evaluate the level of progress in agriculture and agricultural practices in these communities, we assessed the ease of access to modern techniques in agriculture and mechanisation. Unfortunately, 93.46% of the communities were in need of training on modern agricultural practice and also needed their agricultural processes to be mechanised.



**EMPOWERMENT:** Our assessment shows that artisans in 93.69% of these communities needed empowerment.



**COMMUNICATION:** There was no mobile communication and internet coverage across 21.96% of the communities assessed and they remained incommunicado.

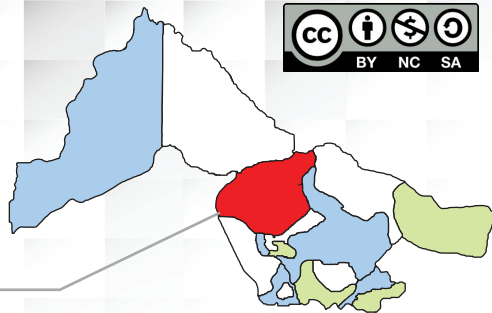


**SANITATION:** We did not come across communities with serious sanitation problem

Needs assessment of communities in

# Moro

## Local Government



**428**  
Communities assessed

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

**81**  
18.93%

**NO EXISTING WATER**

**4**  
0.93%

**INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT**

**261**  
60.98%

**DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR**

**4**  
0.93%

**NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR**

**337**  
78.74%

**LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER**

**0**  
0.00%

**ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT**

**4**  
0.93%

**EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED**

**30**  
7.01%

**INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER**

**384**  
89.72%

**AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT**

**24**  
5.61%

**ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

**241**  
56.31%

**NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY**

**1**  
0.23%

**LACK OF ACCESS ROAD**

**401**  
93.69%

**ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION**

**399**  
93.22%

**ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING**

**402**  
93.93%

**PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION**

**179**  
41.82%

**LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**28**  
6.54%

**EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM**

**53**  
12.38%

**INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL**

**297**  
69.39%

**LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**41**  
9.58%

**DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS**

**1**  
0.23%

**ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS**

**402**  
93.93%

**LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

**398**  
92.99%

**COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES**

**18**  
4.21%

**NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION**

**400**  
93.46%

**NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT**

**400**  
93.46%

**NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING**

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**94**  
21.96%

**LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK**

**401**  
93.69%

**NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT**

**0**  
0.00%

**EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION**

## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

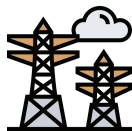
# PATIGI

Local Government

We assessed the current state of access to potable water, electricity, education, healthcare, the state of road infrastructure, support to boost output in agriculture, efforts at empowering citizens, communication networks, and waste management in 198 communities of Patigi LGA.



**WATER:** From our assessment, inadequate access to potable water in the communities resulted from either complete lack of water source (7.07% of the communities) or damage to existing boreholes (85.86% of the communities). We did not come across any abandoned or incomplete water projects or non-functioning waterworks in these communities.



**ELECTRICITY:** Electrification in communities is grossly inadequate. We assessed the inexistence of infrastructure for electrification, abandoned or uncompleted project(s) aimed at electrifying the communities, and/or inadequate distribution of power in electrified communities such as inadequate transformers and lighting of the streets. Our assessment shows that 46.46% of the communities had no infrastructure for electricity while only 0.51%, which represents one community, had an abandoned project aimed at electrifying it. Most of the communities, representing 93.43%, were either plagued with inadequacy in transformers for effective power distribution or do not have amenities such as streetlights.



**EDUCATION:** In the education sector, our assessment of the ease of access to basic and post-basic education involved documenting the complete lack of schools (primary and secondary schools), inadequate classrooms in existing schools, abandoned projects aimed at erecting new block of classrooms, non-functioning classrooms as a result of dilapidation, and the inadequacy in staffing of existing schools in these communities. It is encouraging to see that only 6.57% of the communities lacked primary schools. On the contrary, 69.19% of the communities had no secondary schools. A community (0.51%) had insufficient classrooms. Very few communities (2.53%) had schools with dilapidated classrooms. However, the staffing of these schools was inadequate in 24.75% of the communities.



**HEALTHCARE:** Access to primary healthcare in these communities is barely existent, as 83.84% of the communities assessed had no primary health centres. We came across only one community (0.51%) with an ongoing project to erect a health centre, which had been abandoned. Existing and functioning health centres in the 4.04% of the communities reported inadequacy in staffing and equipment needed to provide quality healthcare.

## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# PATIGI Local Government Cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE:** In terms of access to these communities, no community was inaccessible as every community could be reached by road. Unfortunately, all of the communities had roads that needed to be (re)constructed (100%) and/or graded (99.47%). As flooding, poor drainage network, and dilapidation of existing drainage networks hinder access to communities, we also assessed the number of communities affected by flooding and erosion, lack drainage systems, in need of culverts/bridges, or need water channelisation. It is not surprising that all the communities (100%) were affected by different grades of flooding and erosion, lack drainage systems, and are in need of construction of new or reconstruction of damaged bridges and culverts. Few communities, representing 2.53%, had no water channels and are in urgent need of water channelisation.



**AGRICULTURE:** Access to information on latest agriculture practice, technologies, and mechanisation is key to food sufficiency and to evaluate the level of progress in agriculture and agricultural practices in these communities, we assessed the ease of access to modern techniques in agriculture and mechanisation. We also assessed the ease of access to modern techniques in agriculture and mechanisation as a measure of food sufficiency and progress in agriculture and agricultural practices in these communities. Unfortunately, farmers in all the communities needed to be trained on best agricultural practices in addition to their need for agricultural mechanisation support.



**EMPOWERMENT:** Our assessment shows that artisans in all (100%) the communities were in need of empowerment.

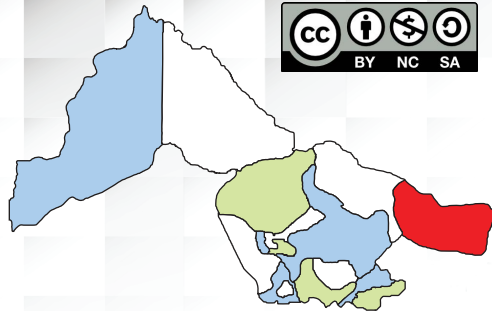


**COMMUNICATION:** There is currently no mobile communication and internet coverage across 37.37% of the communities, and thus, they remained incommunicado.



**SANITATION:** We did not come across communities with serious sanitation problem

Needs assessment of communities in

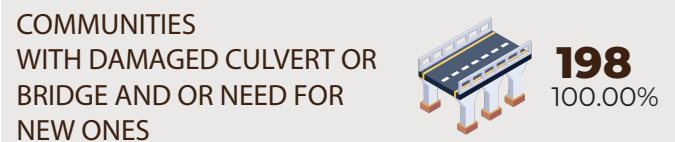
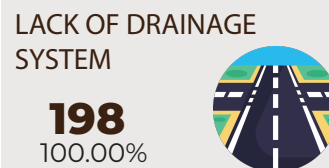
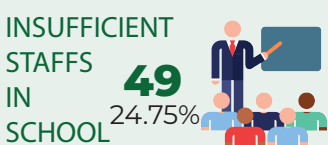
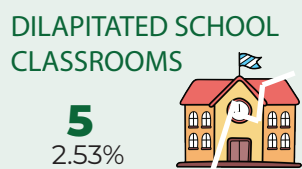
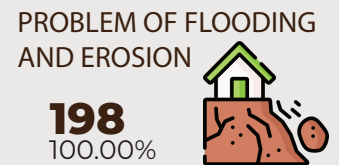
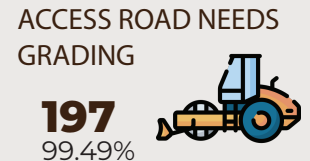
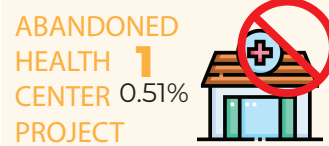
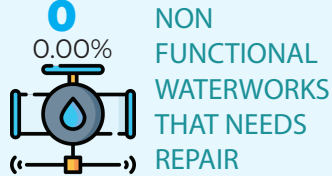
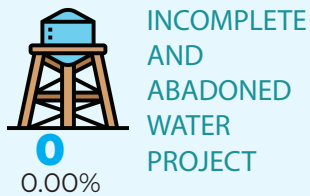
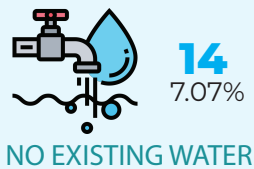


# Patigi

## Local Government

**198**  
Communities assessed

*Breakdown* of the number of communities where each need was identified.



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## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

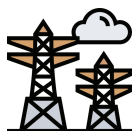
# EDU

Local Government

We assessed the current state of access to potable water, electricity, education, healthcare, the state of road infrastructure, support to boost output in agriculture, efforts at empowering citizens, communication networks, and waste management in 194 communities.



**WATER:** From our assessment, inadequate access to potable water in the communities resulted from either complete lack of water source (2.58% of the communities) or damage to existing boreholes (95.88% of the communities). We did not come across abandoned water projects in any of the communities while 1.55% of the communities had waterworks that were non-functional.



**ELECTRICITY:** To assess the level of electrification in these communities, we assessed the inexistence of infrastructure for electrification, abandoned or uncompleted project(s) aimed at electrifying the communities, and/or inadequate distribution of power in electrified communities such as inadequate transformers and lighting of the streets. Our assessment shows that 13.92% of the communities had no infrastructure for electricity while virtually all the communities needed solar street lights, some of which also had insufficient transformers and other facilities for effective power distribution.



**EDUCATION:** In the education sector, our assessment of the ease of access to basic and post-basic education involved documenting the complete lack of schools (primary and secondary schools), inadequate classrooms in existing schools, abandoned projects aimed at erecting new block of classrooms, non-functioning classrooms as a result of dilapidation, and the inadequacy in staffing of existing schools in these communities. The bane to education in most of the communities was inadequate schools, as 10.31% of the communities had no primary schools and an even higher proportion, 62.89%, had no secondary schools. Although only 1 of the communities, representing 0.52%, had a project for erecting classrooms abandoned, however, many of the communities (15.98%) with schools were in need of more classrooms. Few communities (5.15%) had schools with dilapidated classrooms and staffing at schools in 20.10% of the communities needed to be increased.



**HEALTHCARE:** The state of access to primary healthcare in these communities needed urgent attention, as 89.18% of the communities assessed had no primary health centres. One of the very few communities (0.52%) with a health centre had a dilapidated one and there was an abandoned project to build a health centre in another (0.52%) community. Existing and functioning health centres in the 10.31% of the communities reported inadequacy in staffing and equipment needed to provide quality healthcare.

## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# EDU

Local Government  
Cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE:** In terms of access to these communities, no community was inaccessible as every community could be reached by road. Unfortunately, all of these communities had roads that needed to be (re)constructed (100%) and/or graded (99.48%). As flooding, poor drainage network, and dilapidation of existing drainage networks hinder access to communities, we also assessed the number of communities affected by flooding and erosion, lack drainage systems, in need of culverts/bridges, or need water channelisation. All the communities (100%) were affected by flooding and erosion and in need of construction of new or reconstruction of damaged bridges and culverts, while 97.94% lacked drainage systems. Some of the communities, representing 4.12% of all, had no water channels and were in urgent need of water channelisation.



**AGRICULTURE:** Our assessment of the ease of access to modern techniques in agriculture and mechanisation shows that farmers in all the communities needed to be trained on best agricultural practices in addition to their need for agricultural mechanisation support to boost food sufficiency and output.



**EMPOWERMENT:** Our assessment shows that artisans in all (100%) of the communities needed empowerment to boost their businesses.



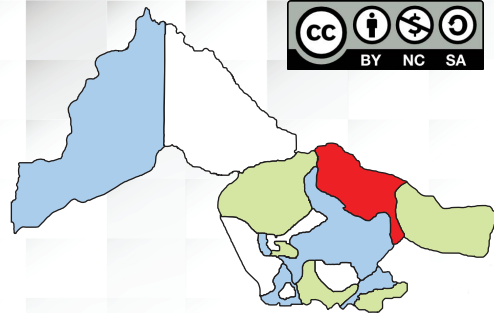
**COMMUNICATION:** There is decent mobile communication and internet coverage across all of the communities, as only 9.79% of the communities were incommunicado due to lack or poor GSM network.



**SANITATION:** We came across 2 communities (representing 1.03%) that had no proper sanitation system resulting from huge dumping sites and poor waste disposal.



Needs assessment of communities in



**194**  
Communities assessed

# Edu

## Local Government

*Breakdown* of the number of communities where each need was identified.

**5** 2.58%  
NO EXISTING WATER

**0** 0.00%  
INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT

**186** 95.88%  
DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR

**3** 1.55%  
NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR

**173** 89.18%  
LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER

**1** 0.52%  
EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED

**1** 0.52%  
ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT

**20** 10.31%  
INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER

**194** 100.00%  
AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT

**0** 0.00%  
ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

**27** 13.92%  
NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY

**0** 0.00%  
LACK OF ACCESS ROAD

**193** 99.48%  
ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING

**194** 100.00%  
ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION

**194** 100.00%  
PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION

**190** 97.94%  
LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM

**8** 4.12%  
NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION

**20** 10.31%  
LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL

**122** 62.89%  
LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL

**31** 15.98%  
EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM

**10** 5.15%  
DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS

**39** 20.10%  
INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL

**1** 0.52%  
ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS

**194** 100.00%  
COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES

**194** 100.00%  
NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT

**193** 99.48%  
NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING

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**19** 9.79%  
LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK

**194** 100.00%  
NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT

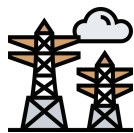
**2** 1.03%  
EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION

## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### BARUTEN Local Government



**WATER** - Out of the 135 communities assessed; four (2.96%) had no existing source of water, one hundred and twenty-nine (95.56%) had damaged existing boreholes that required repair while only two (1.48%) had incomplete and abandoned water projects.



**ELECTRIFICATION** - A hundred and three (76.30%) out of the 135 communities had no electrification facilities in existence, seventeen (12.59%) had various abandoned and incomplete electrification projects while one hundred and thirty (96.30%) needed solar street lights, most of which also had available electricity but insufficient transformers to power the load.



**EDUCATION** - Twenty-three (17.04%) of the one hundred and thirty-five communities in the LGA had no existing primary school and one hundred and eleven (82.22%) had no secondary school in existence in their communities. Ninety-one communities (67.41%) had schools in existence but required more classrooms while thirty-five communities (25.93%) had classrooms that were dilapidated. About eighty-four communities (62.22%) with schools had low staff strength (teachers and supporting staff).



**HEALTH** - Out of the one hundred and thirty-five communities assessed; Ninety-nine (73.33%) had no existing primary health centre while only one community (0.74%) had an abandoned health centre project. However, only twenty-seven communities (20%) reported shortage of staff and equipment in the existing facilities.



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE** - Out of the one hundred and thirty-five communities assessed; a hundred and thirty communities (96.30 %) needed grading of existing access roads and/or full (re)construction of various access roads. One hundred and thirty communities (96.30 %) also face erosion and flooding problems of different grades and are in dire need of adequate drainage systems. The same number of communities also reported to have either damaged culverts and bridges or need for new ones while only four communities (2.96 %) needed water channelisation structures in the LGA.



**AGRICULTURE** - A hundred and twenty-nine communities (95.56 %) in the LGA required various forms of training for their farmers while one hundred and thirty communities (96.30 %) required agricultural mechanisation support.



**EMPOWERMENT** - In the LGA, one hundred and thirty-one communities (97.04 %) needed support for their artisans in the form of empowerment programs to boost their production.

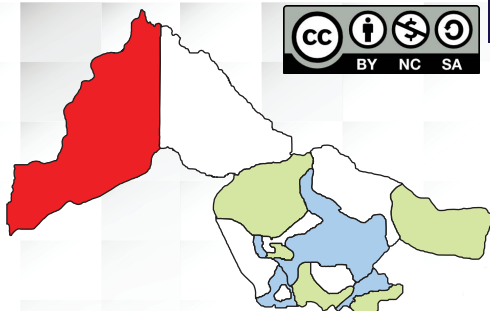


**COMMUNICATION** - Fifty-one (37.78%) of the 135 communities in the LGA had no access to internet facilities and mobile networks.

Needs assessment of communities in




# Baruten





Local Government

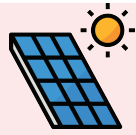

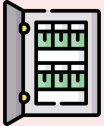




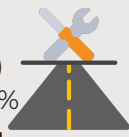

**135**  
Communities assessed







Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.



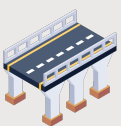
 <p><b>4</b> 2.96%</p> <p>NO EXISTING WATER</p>	<p>DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR</p>  <p><b>129</b> 95.56%</p>
 <p><b>2</b> 1.48%</p> <p>INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT</p>	<p>NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR</p>  <p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p>

<p>LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER</p>  <p><b>99</b> 73.33%</p>	<p>EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED</p>  <p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p>
<p>ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT</p>  <p><b>1</b> 0.74%</p>	<p>INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER</p>  <p><b>27</b> 20.00%</p>

<p>AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT</p>  <p><b>130</b> 96.30%</p>	<p>ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT</p>  <p><b>17</b> 12.59%</p>	<p>NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY</p>  <p><b>103</b> 76.30%</p>
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<p>LACK OF ACCESS ROAD</p>  <p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p>	<p>ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING</p>  <p><b>130</b> 96.30%</p>
<p>ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION</p>  <p><b>130</b> 96.30%</p>	<p>PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION</p>  <p><b>130</b> 96.30%</p>

<p>LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL</p>  <p><b>23</b> 17.04%</p>	<p>LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL</p>  <p><b>111</b> 82.22%</p>
<p>EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM</p>  <p><b>91</b> 67.41%</p>	<p>DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS</p>  <p><b>35</b> 25.93%</p>
<p>INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL</p>  <p><b>84</b> 62.22%</p>	<p>ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS</p>  <p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p>


<p>LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM</p>  <p><b>131</b> 97.04%</p>	<p>NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION</p>  <p><b>4</b> 2.96%</p>
<p>COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES</p>  <p><b>130</b> 96.30%</p>	

<p>NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT</p>  <p><b>130</b> 96.30%</p>	<p>NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING</p>  <p><b>129</b> 95.56%</p>
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LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK




**51** 37.78%

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT



**131** 97.04%

EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION



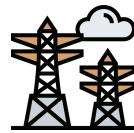
**0** 0.00%

## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### KAIAMA Local Government



**WATER** - Out of the 150 communities assessed; forty-two (28.00%) had no existing source of water, one hundred and six (70.67%) had damaged existing boreholes that required repair.



**ELECTRIFICATION** - Forty-five (30.0%) out of the 150 communities had no electrification facilities in existence, two (1.33%) had various abandoned and incomplete electrification projects while one hundred and forty-six (97.33%) needed solar street lights, most of which also had available electricity but insufficient transformers to power the load.



**EDUCATION** - Thirty-seven (24.67%) of the 150 communities in the LGA had no existing primary school and one hundred and four (69.33%) had no secondary school in existence in their communities. Forty-eight communities (32.00%) had schools in existence but required more classrooms while thirteen communities (8.67%) had classrooms that were dilapidated. About fifty-one communities (34.00%) with schools had low staff strength (teachers and supporting staff).



**HEALTHCARE** - Out of the 150 communities assessed; One hundred and twenty-one (80.67%) had no existing primary health centre while only one community (0.67%) each had a dilapidated and an abandoned health centre project. However, only twenty-three communities (15.33%) reported shortage of staff and equipment in the existing facilities.



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE** - Out of the 150 communities assessed; a hundred and forty-nine communities (99.33%) needed grading of existing access roads, full (re)construction of various access roads, face erosion and flooding problems of different grades and are in dire need of adequate drainage systems, and/or have either damaged culverts and bridges or need for new ones.



**AGRICULTURE** - A hundred and forty-nine communities (99.3%) in the LGA required various forms of training for their farmers in addition to the need for agricultural mechanisation support.



**EMPOWERMENT** - In the LGA, all the communities needed support for their artisans in the form of empowerment programs to boost their production.



**COMMUNICATION** - Eleven (7.33%) of the 150 communities in the LGA had no access to internet facilities and mobile networks.

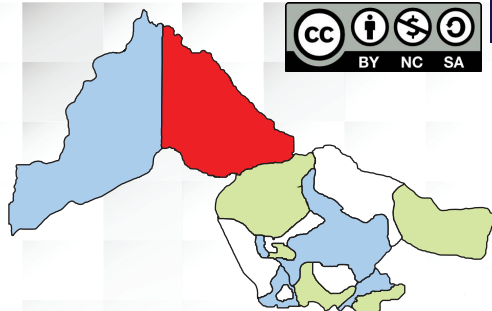


**SANITATION** - One (0.67%) of the 150 communities in the LGA had a poor refuse-handling and sanitation system.

Needs assessment of communities in

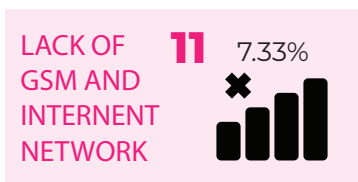
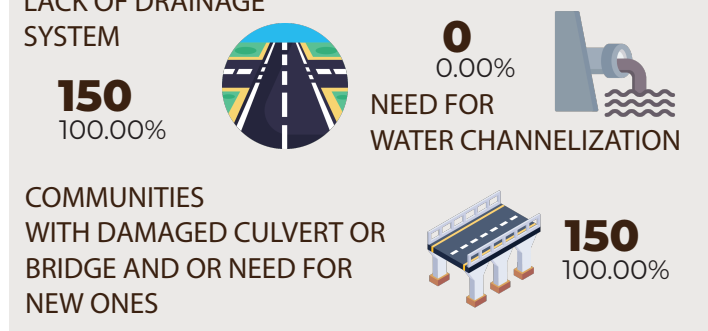
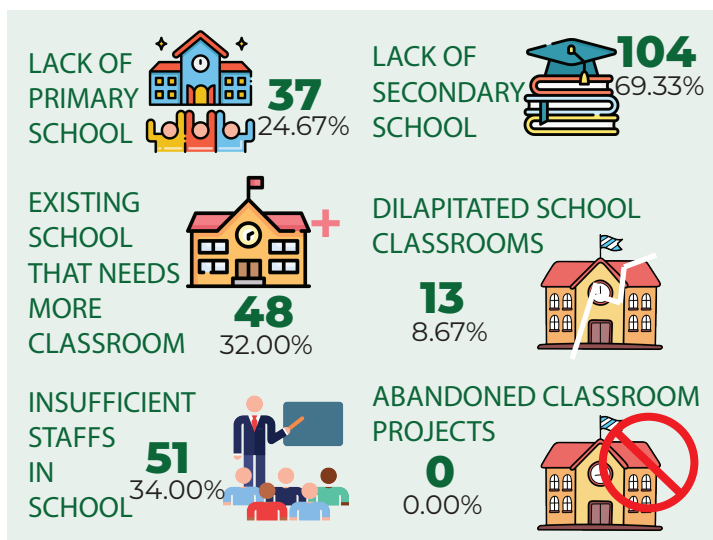
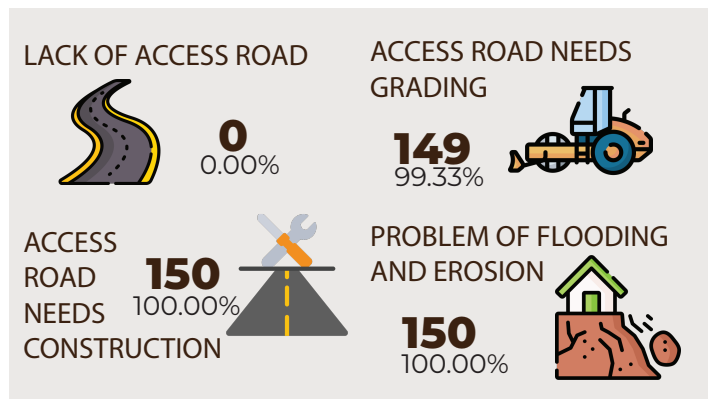
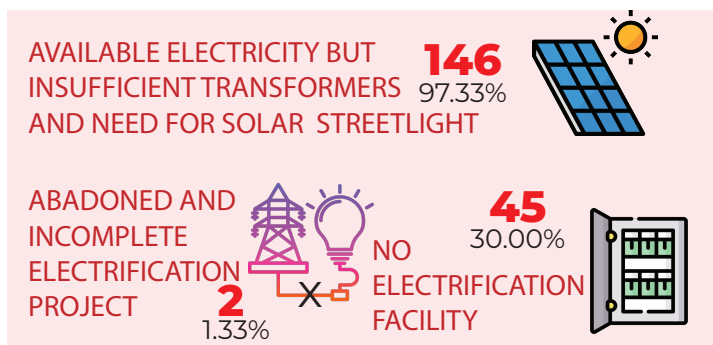
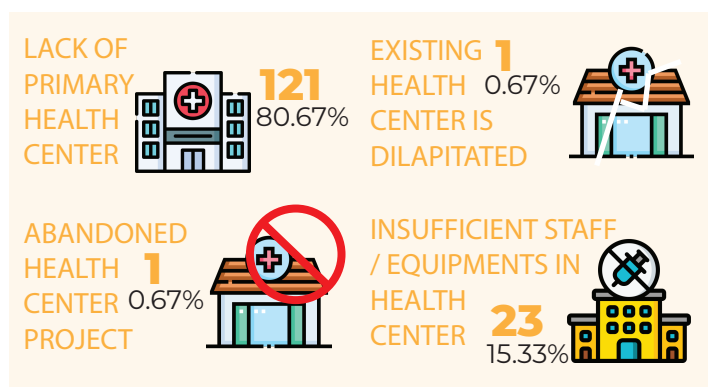
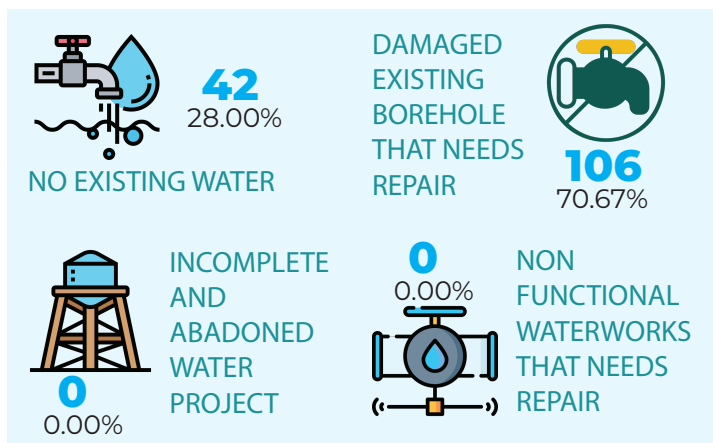
# Kaiama

Local Government

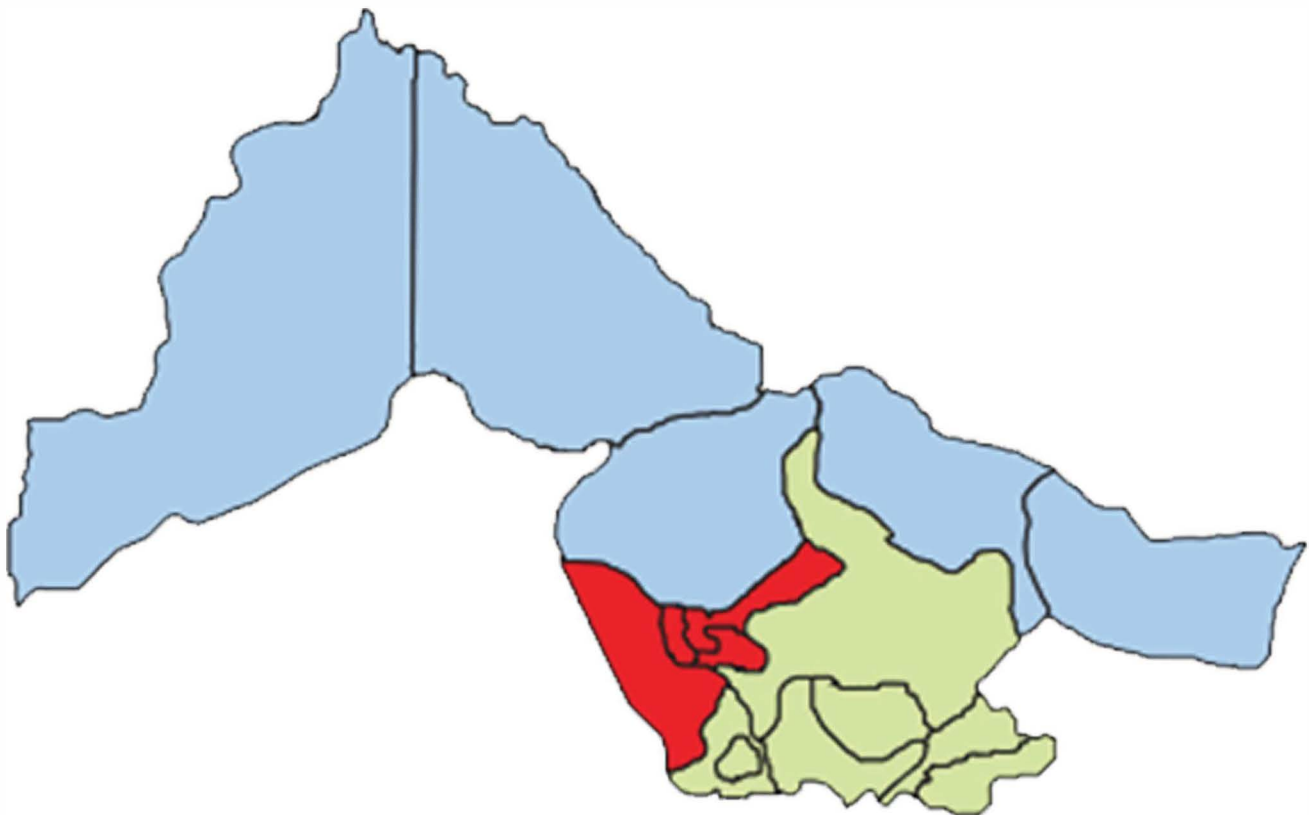


**150**  
Communities assessed

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.



# Sectoral presentation of needs of communities in Kwara South



- Offa - Isin - Oke-Ero - Irepodun - Ekiti - Oyun - Ifelodun

# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

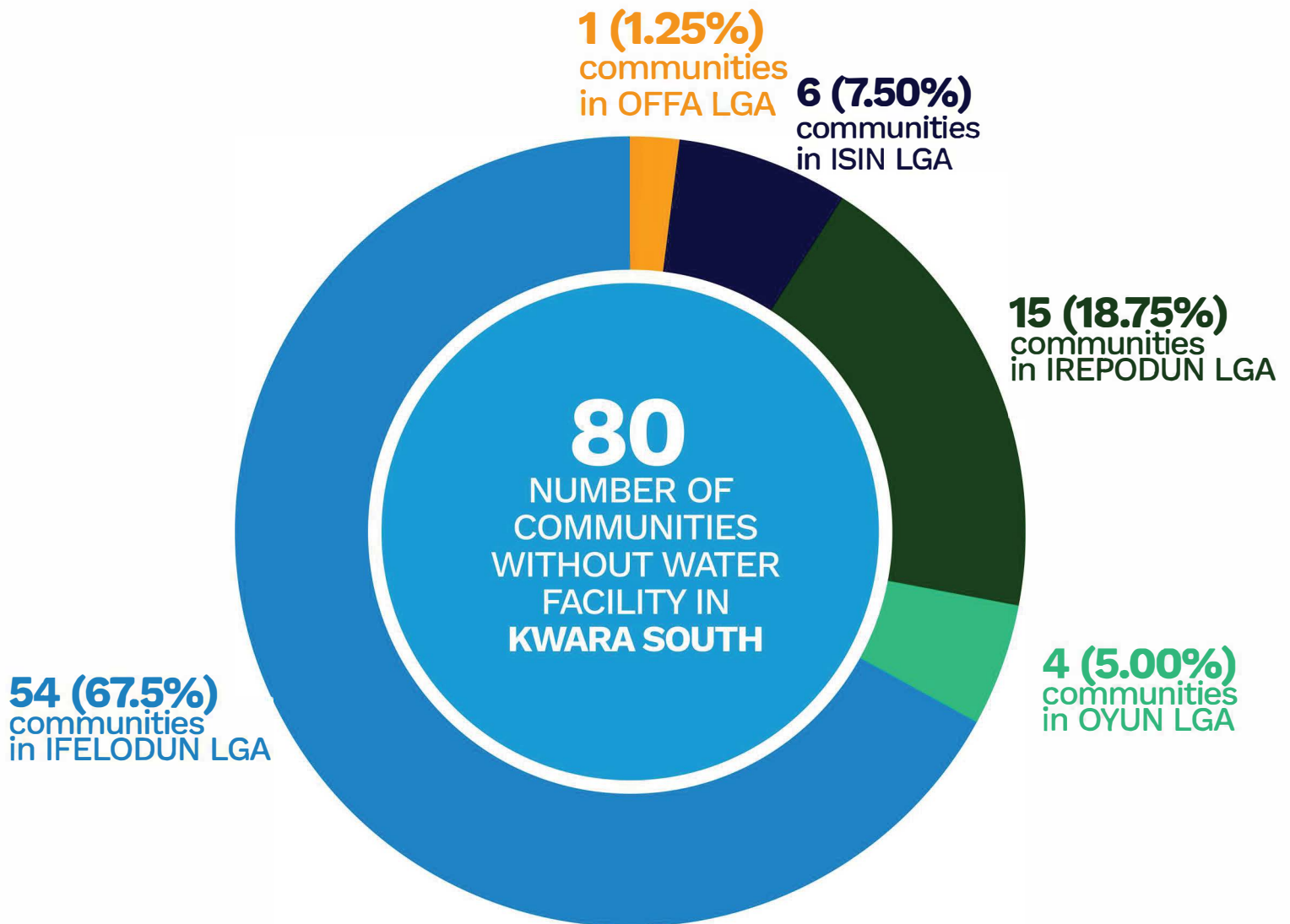
**Water**





# No Existing water

In total, 80 communities in Kwara South had no access to water due to non-existence of an infrastructure for it. It is important to note that fifty-four (67.50%) of these communities were in Ifelodun LGA, 15 (18.75%) of the communities were in Irepodun LGA, 6 (7.5%) communities were in Isin LGA, 4 (5.0%) communities were in Oyun LGA, and 1 (1.25%) community was in Offa LGA.

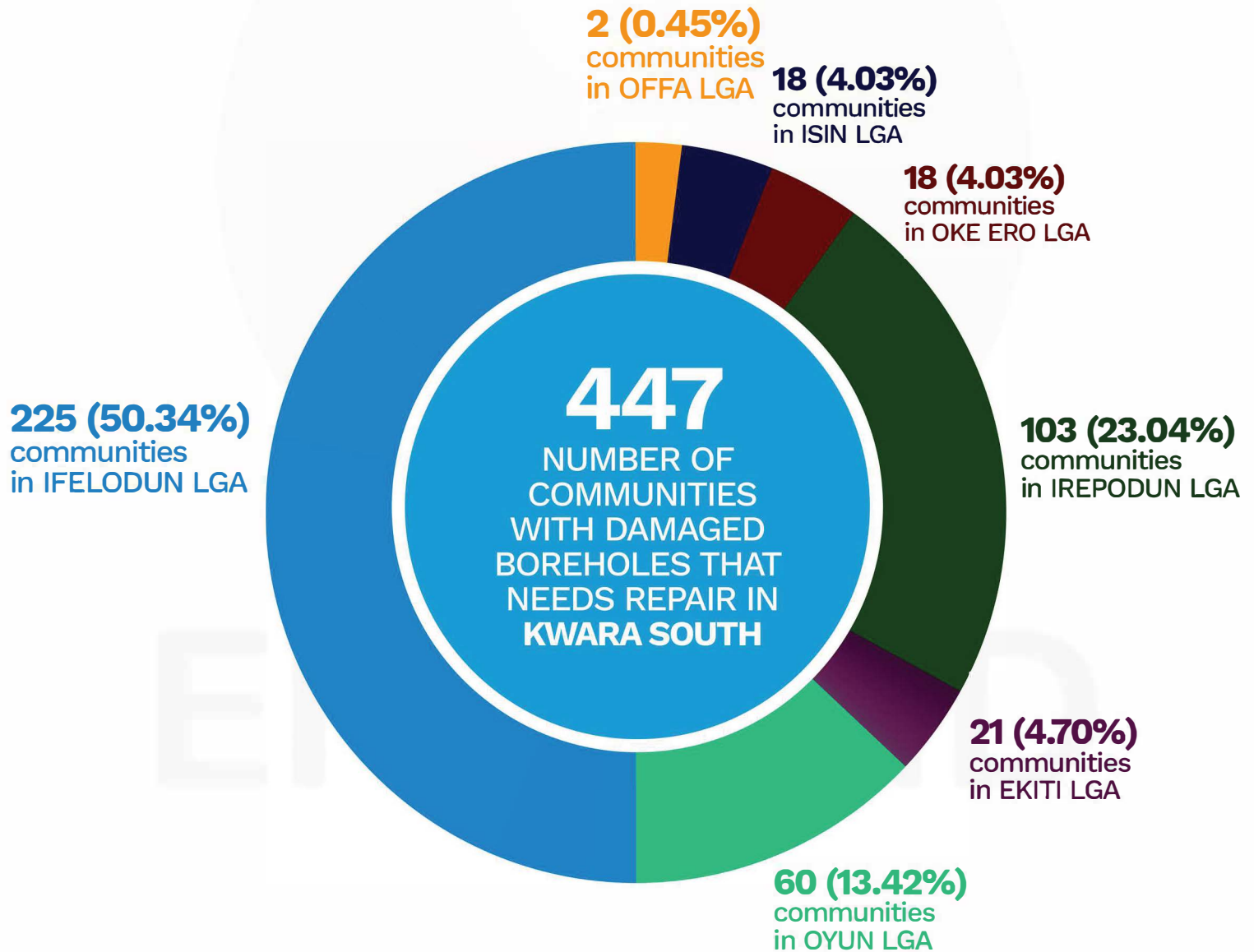






# Damaged borehole(s) that need repair

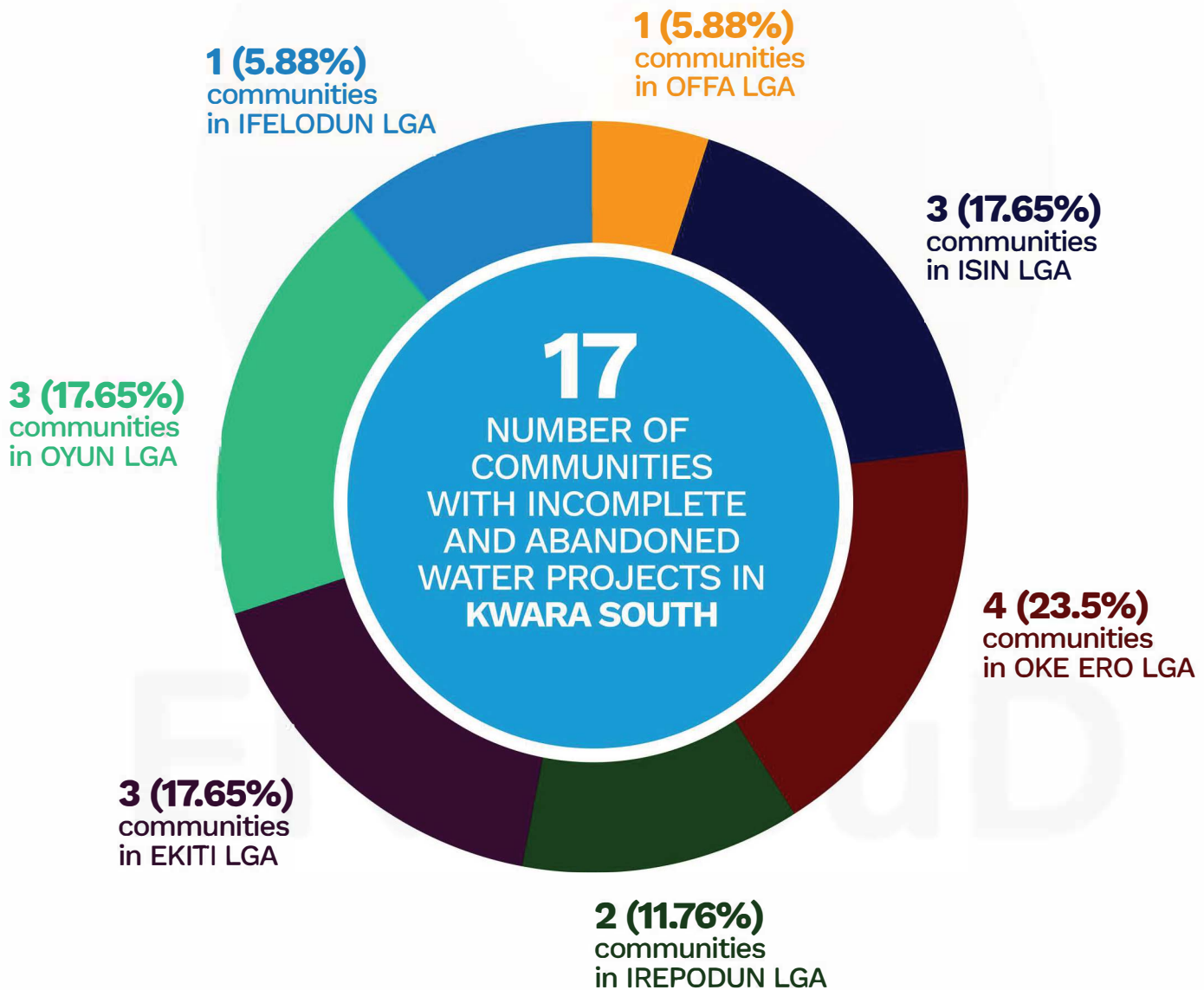
A total of **447** communities in Kwara South with existing boreholes had trouble accessing adequate potable water due to damage to their boreholes. A significant percentage of this burden was contributed by Ifelodun LGA, as it had 225 (50.34%), while Offa LGA contributed the least (0.45%). Irepodun (23.04%), Oyun (13.42%), Ekiti (4.7%), Oke-Ero (4.03%), and Isin (4.03%) LGAs also had communities with boreholes that needed repair, but not as much as Ifelodun.





# Incomplete and abandoned water projects

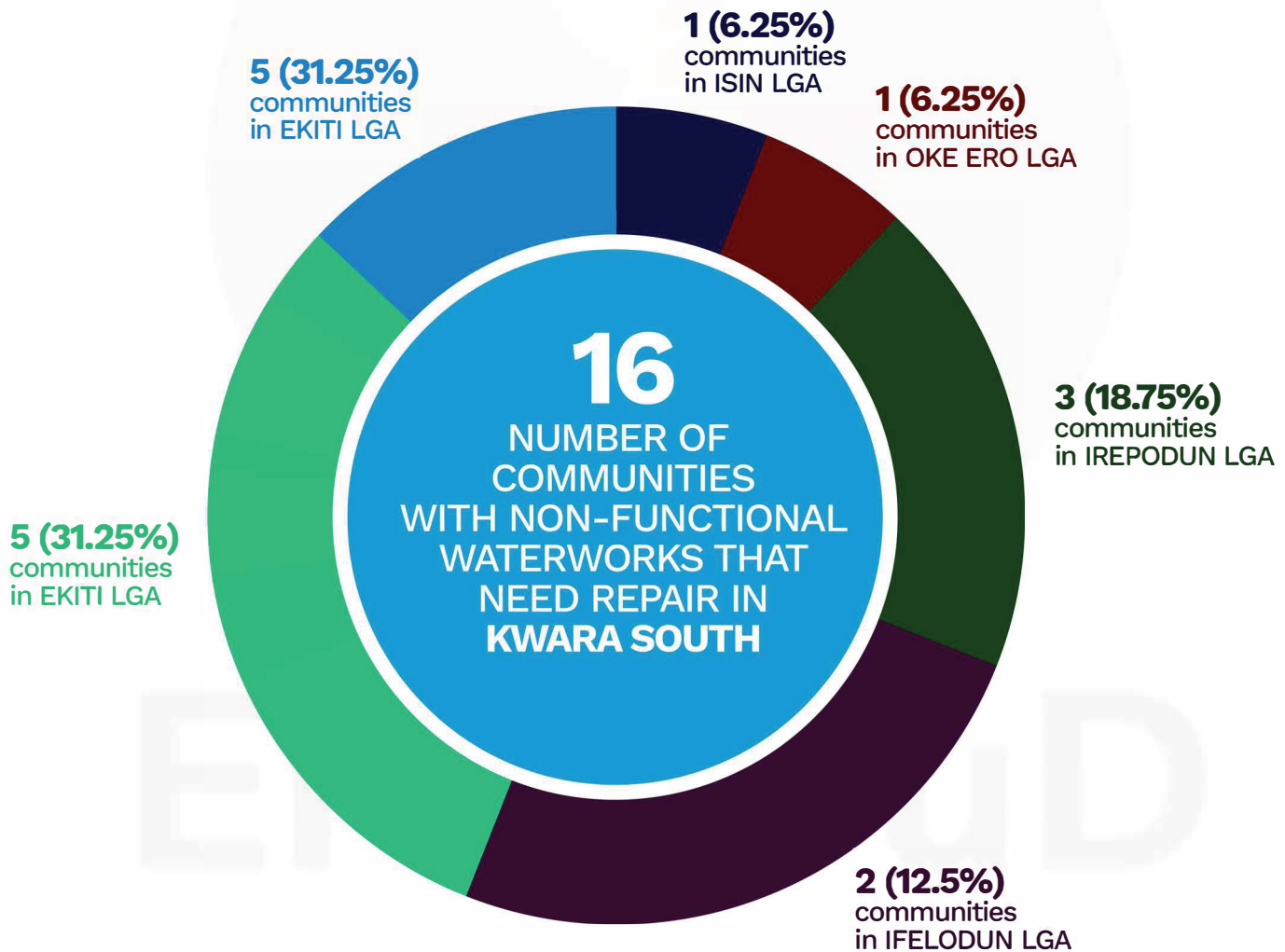
Taking a look at abandoned or uncompleted projects aimed at providing potable water to communities, such projects were evident in 17 communities in Kwara South. There were at least one or at most four communities in each LGA with such projects. Oke-Ero LGA housed the most with 4 abandoned/uncompleted projects while Offa and Ifelodun had one of such projects apiece.





## Non-functional waterwork(s) that need repair

There are a total of 16 communities in Kwara South with non-functional waterworks in need of repair to meet the water needs of their people. The highest percentage of these communities (31.25%), representing 5 of the 16 communities, were in Oyun LGA, followed closely by Ekiti (25%) and Irepodun (18.75%) LGAs. Isin and Oke-Ero LGAs each have non-functional waterworks that need to be repaired as well. We did not come across anyone in Offa LGA.



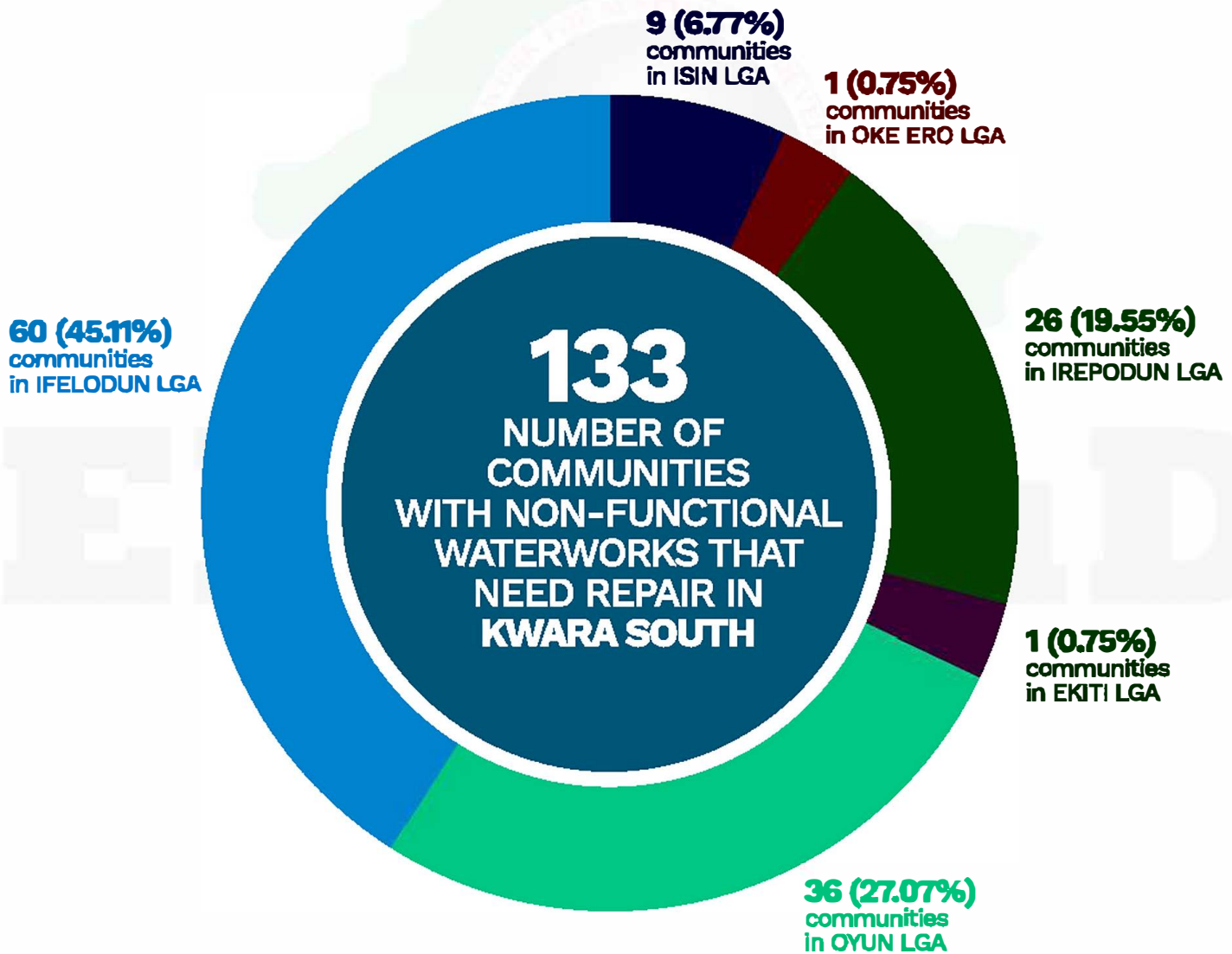
# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

## Electricity



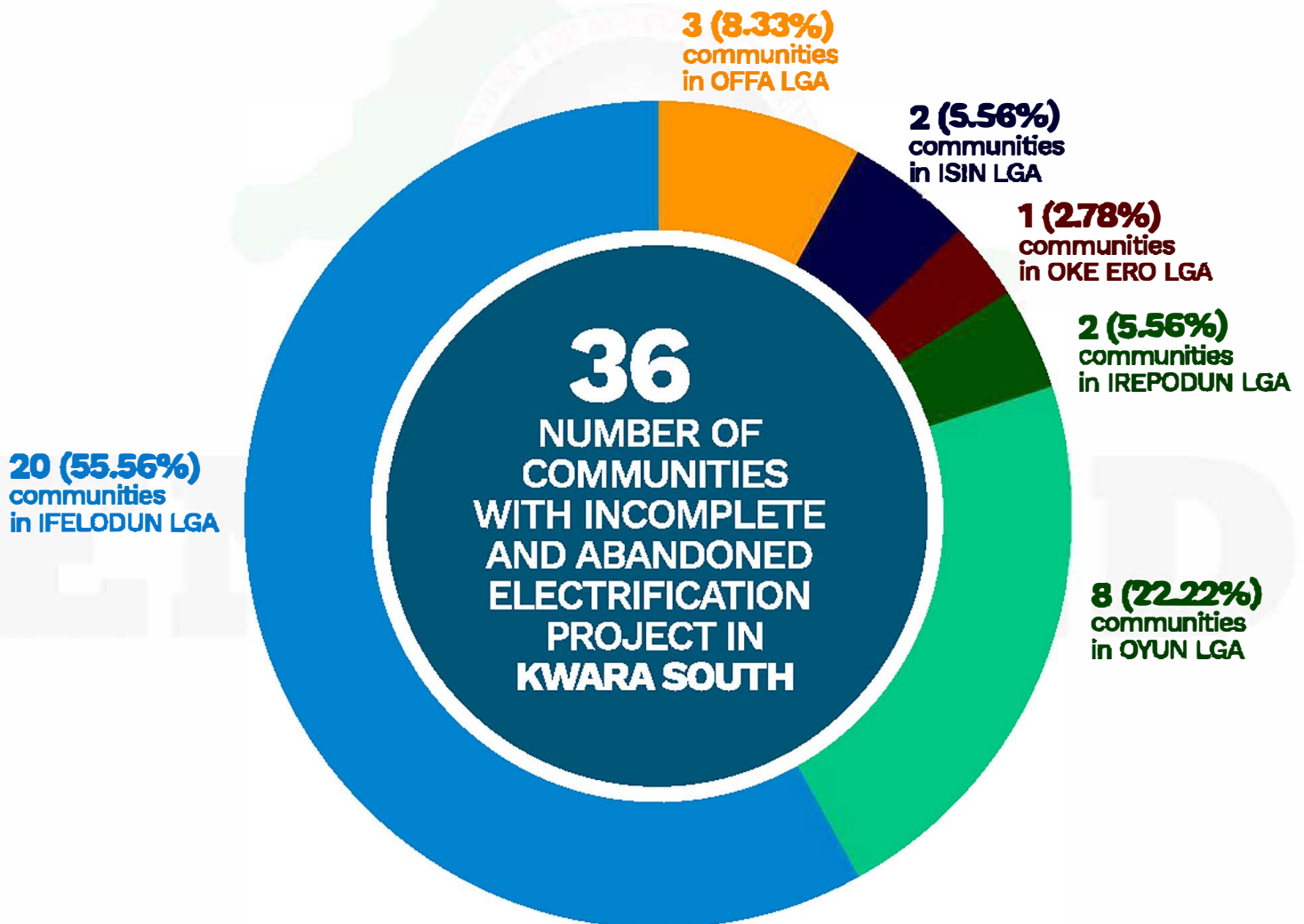
## No electrification facility

A total of 133 communities in Kwara South senatorial district did not have any electrification facility and had never been connected to electricity source. Ifelodun LGA contributed 45.11% to this number (60 of 133 communities). Ifelodun LGA was followed by Oyun (27.07%) and Irepodun (19.55%) LGAs, while Isin while (6.77%), Oke-Ero (0.75%) and Ekiti (0.75%) LGAs contributed less to this senatorial burden of lack of electrification facility. We did not come across any community in Offa LGA that had no infrastructure for electricity.



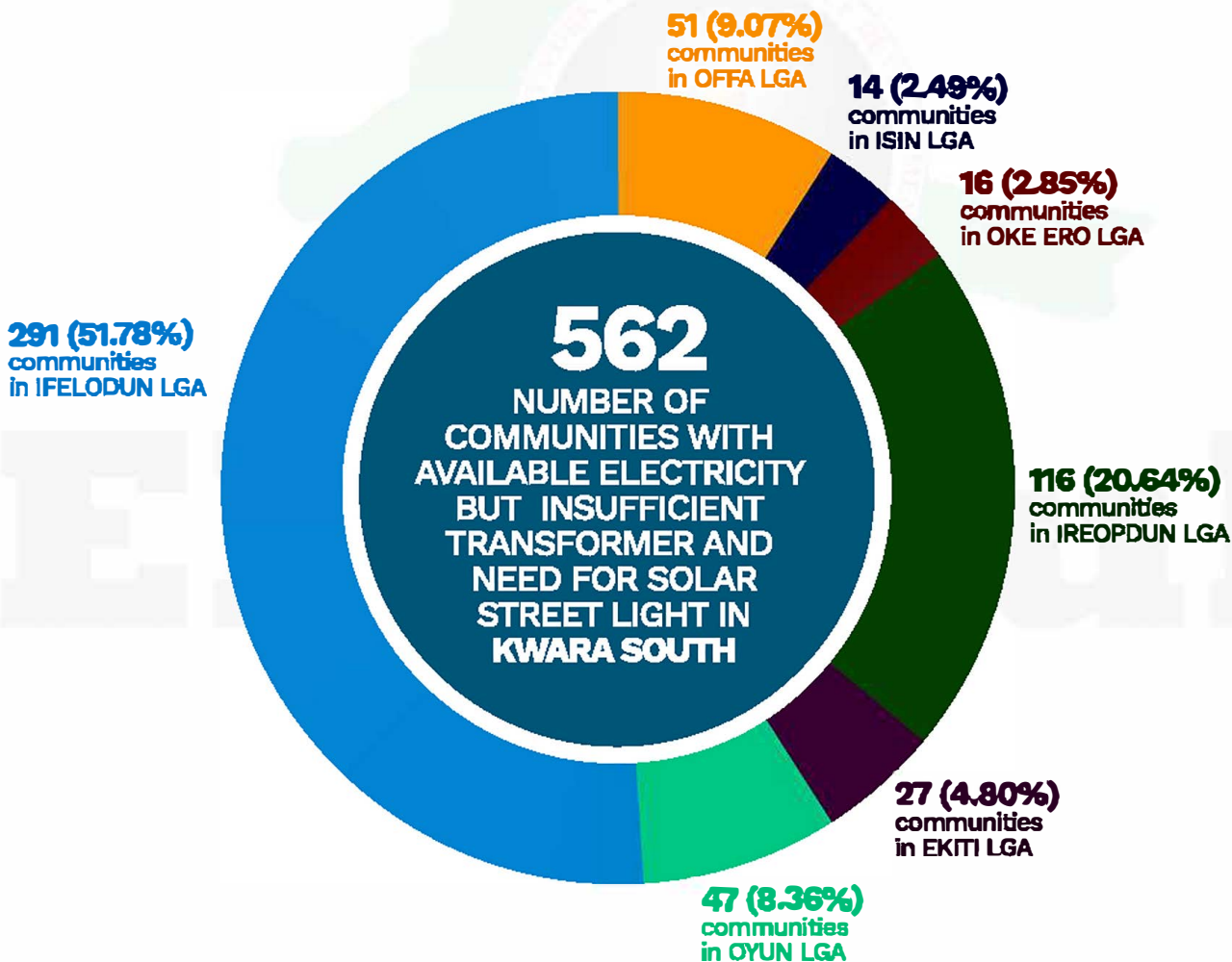
## Incomplete and Abandoned Electrification project

We observed that abandoned or uncompleted projects for electrification were evident in thirty-six communities of Kwara South. Again, Ifelodun LGA carried the highest burden, as it has 20 communities (55.56%) with such problems while 22.22% of the communities were found in Oyun LGA. Such a problem was also found in Offa (8.33%), Isin (5.56%), Oke-Ero (2.78%), and Irepodun (5.56%), but not in Ekiti LGA.



Available electricity but insufficient transformers and/or need for solar street light

Insufficient transformers and inadequate or complete absence of street lighting is a problem in most of the communities in Kwara South. About 562 communities were faced with this challenge, with Ifelodun again carrying the highest percentage (51.78%, 291 of 562 communities) of this burden, followed by Irepodun LGA (20.64%). Isin LGA was the least contributor, with only 14 of the communities assessed having this challenge (representing 2.49%). Other LGAs like Offa (9.07%), Oke-Ero (2.85%), Ekiti (4.80%), and Oyun (8.36%) also shared this problem.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

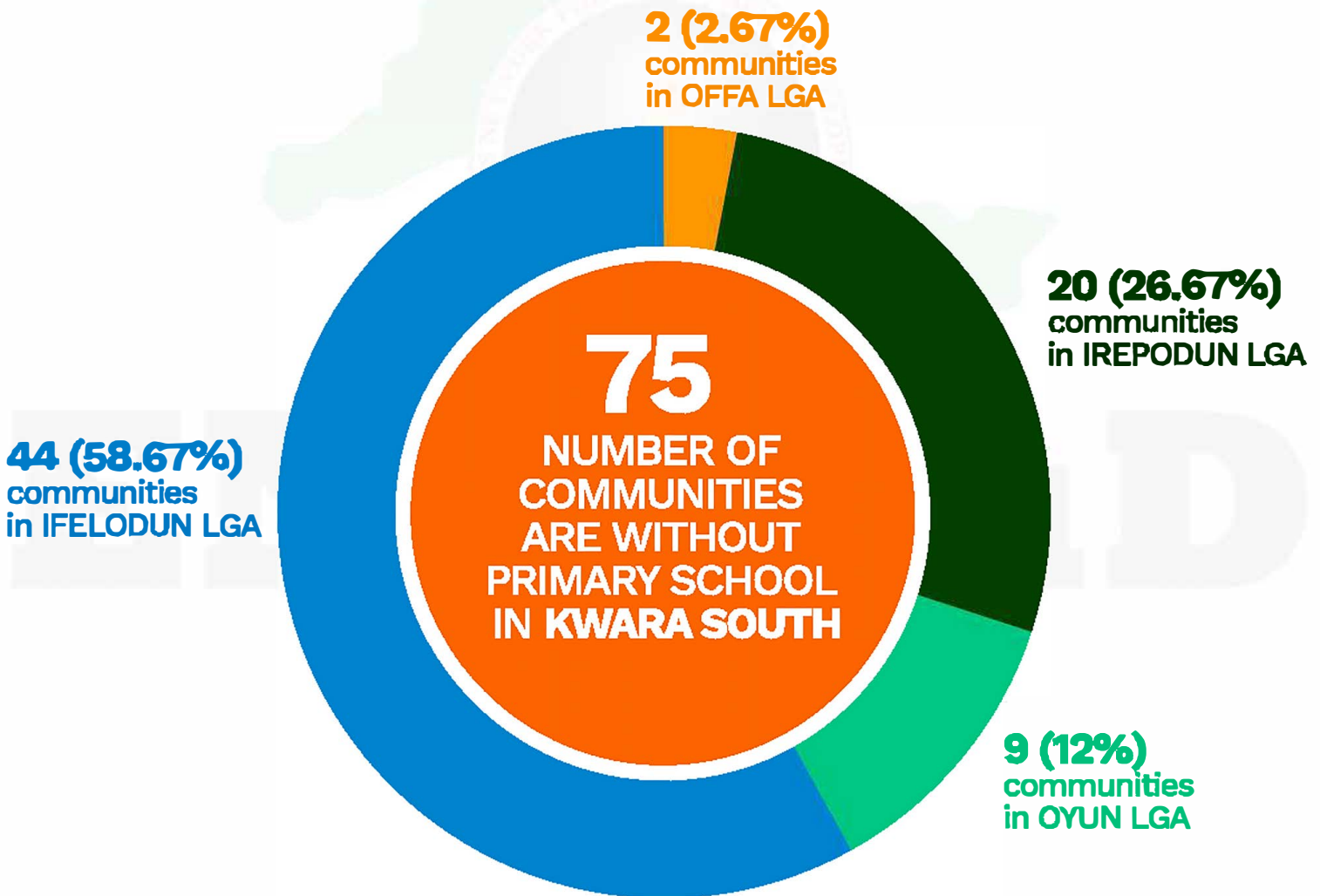
## Education





## Lack of Primary School

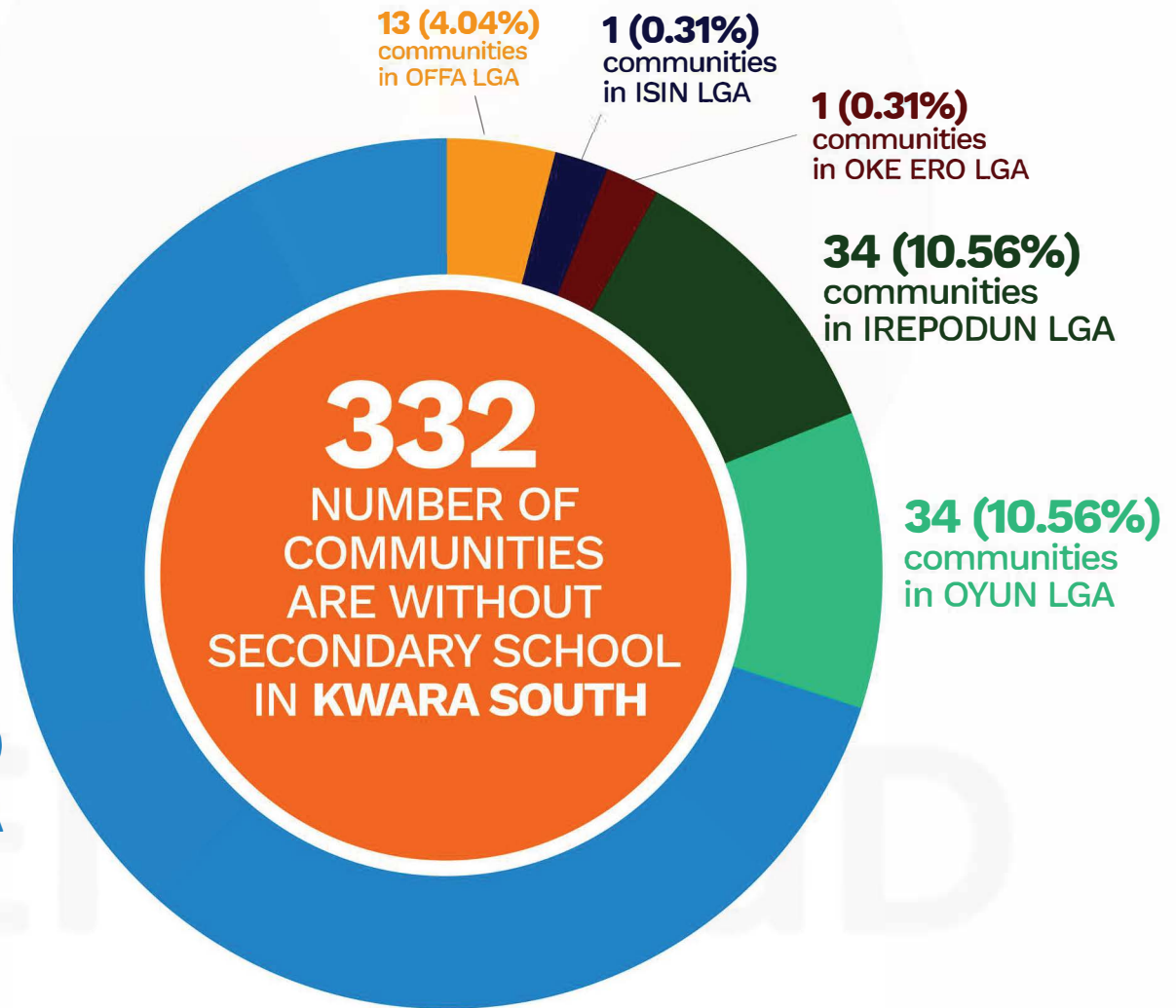
A total of 75 communities in Kwara South senatorial district had no primary school. Out of these, two (2.67 %) communities were in Offa LGA, 20 (26.67 %) were in Irepodun LGA, 9 (12.00 %) communities were in Oyun LGA, and 44 (58.67 %) communities were in Ifelodun LGA.





# Lack of Secondary School

A total of 322 communities in Kwara South senatorial district had no secondary school. Out of these, 13 (4.04 %) communities were in Offa LGA, 1 (0.31 %) each was in Isin and Oke-Ero LGA, 34 (10.56 %) communities each were in Irepodun and Oyun LGAs, while the highest number of the communities, representing 239 (74.22 %), were in Ifelodun LGA.



**239 (74.22%)**  
communities  
in IFELODUN LGA

**13 (4.04%)**  
communities  
in OFFA LGA

**1 (0.31%)**  
communities  
in ISIN LGA

**1 (0.31%)**  
communities  
in OKE ERO LGA

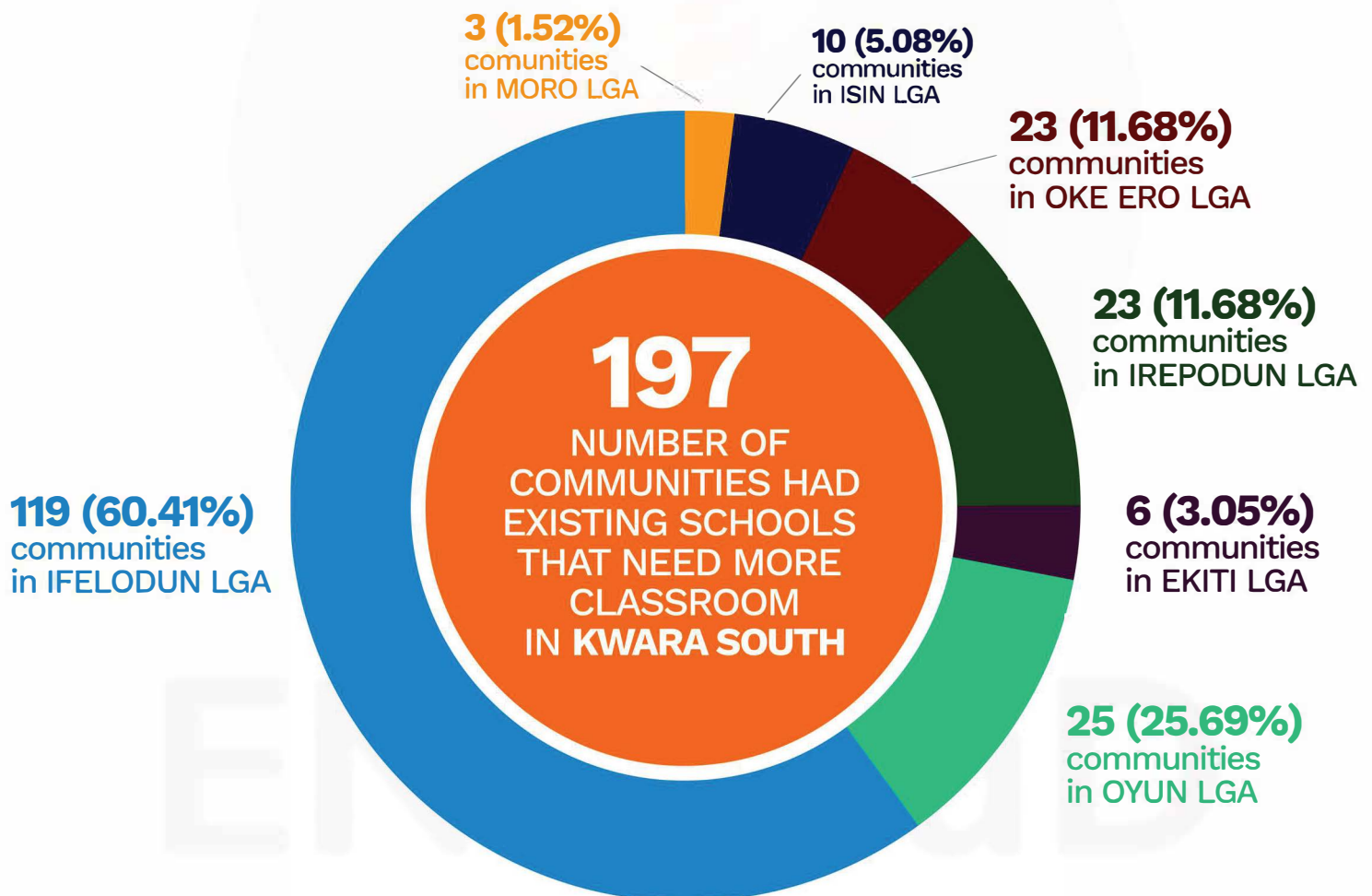
**34 (10.56%)**  
communities  
in IREPODUN LGA

**34 (10.56%)**  
communities  
in OYUN LGA



## Existing school(s) that need more classrooms

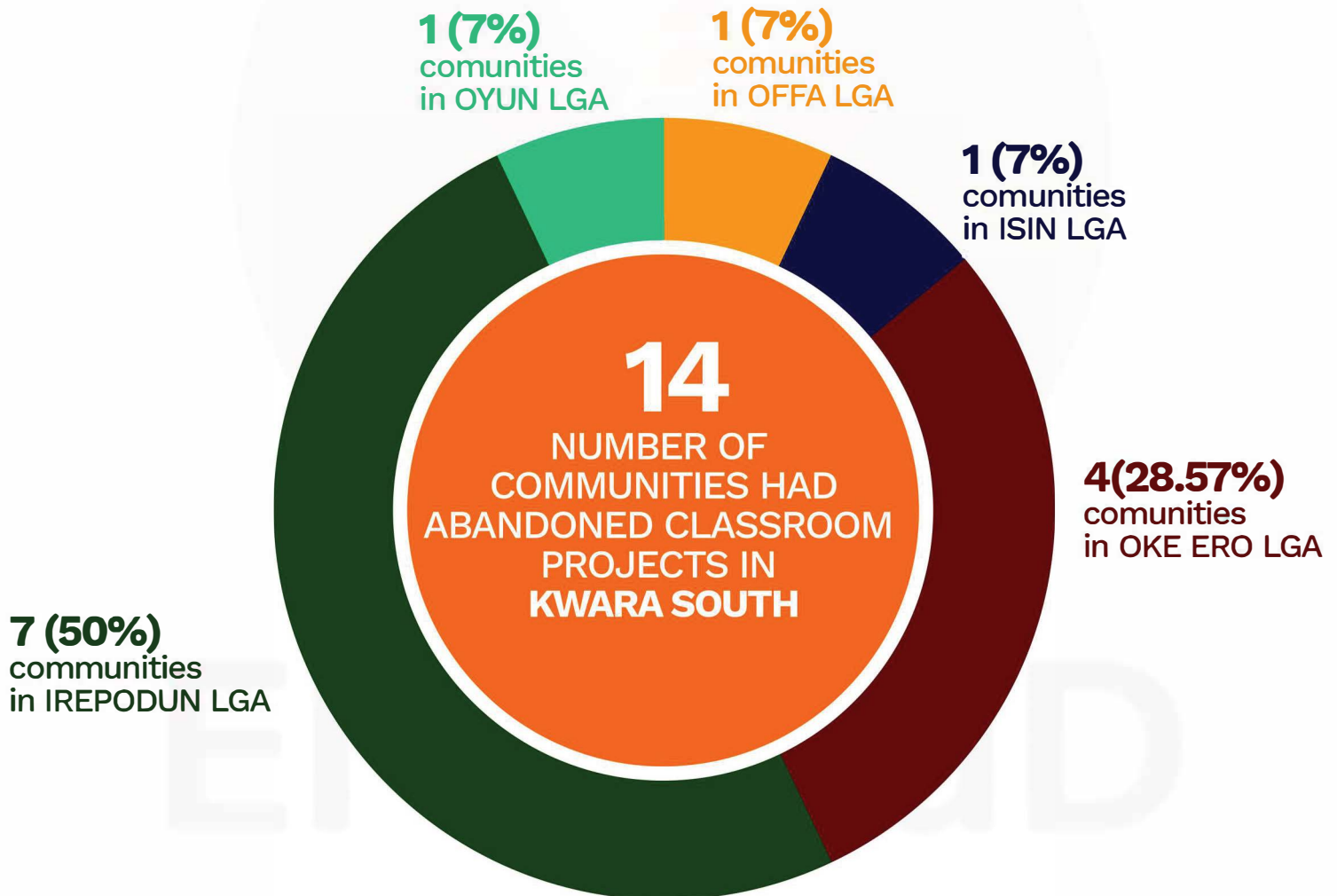
A total of 197 communities in Kwara South had schools that needed more classrooms. Out of these, 3 (1.52 %) communities were in Offa LGA, 10 (5.08 %) communities were in Isin LGA, 11 (5.58 %) communities were in Oke-Ero LGA, 23 (11.68 %) communities were in Irepodun LGA, 6 (3.05%) communities were in Ekiti LGA, 25 (12.69%) communities were in Oyun LGA and 119 (60.41 %) communities were in Ifelodun LGA, making Ifelodun the LGA with the highest burden.





## Abandoned classroom projects

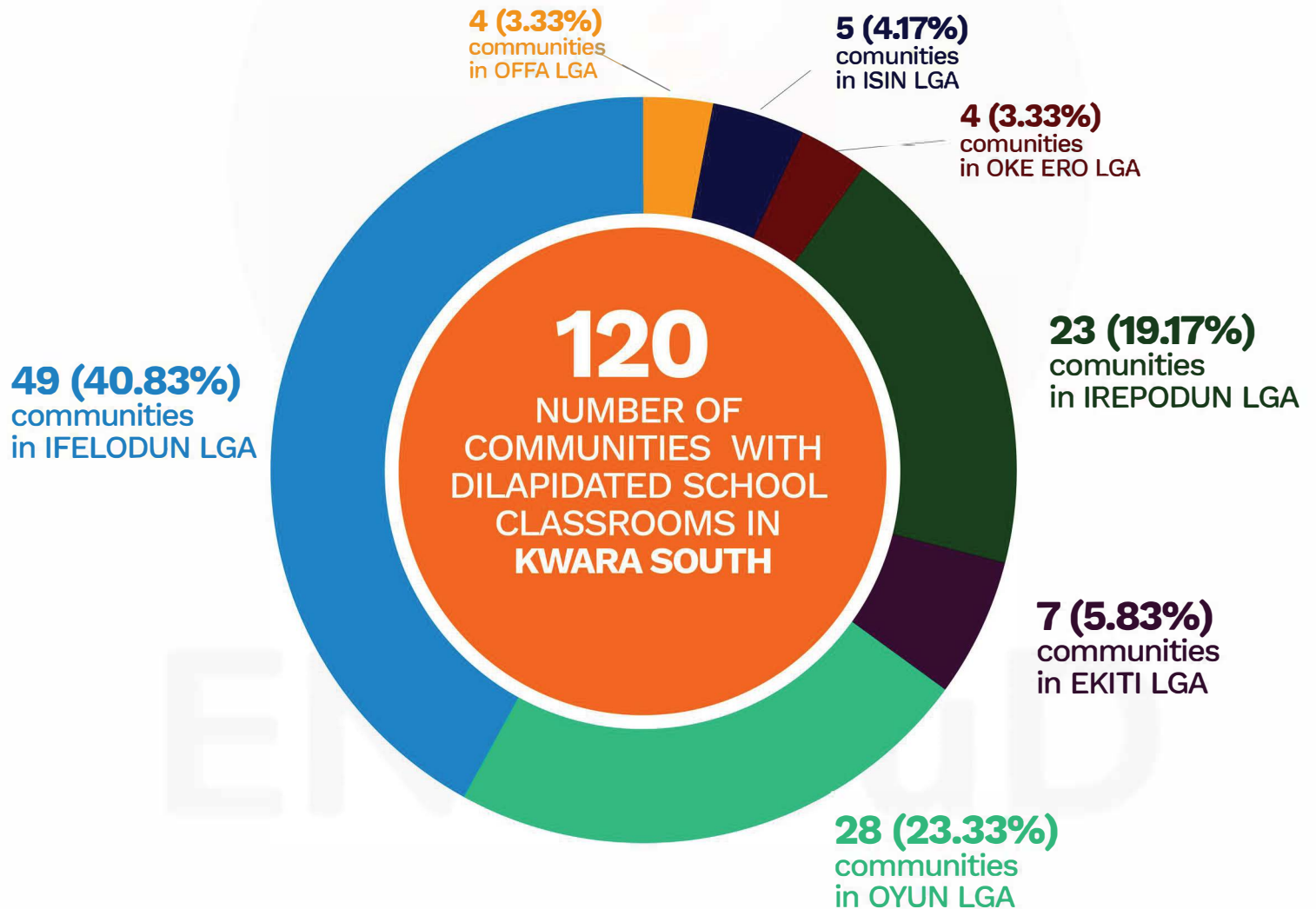
A total of 14 communities in Kwara South had classroom projects that were incomplete and abandoned, one of which was in Offa, Isin, and Oyun LGAs. Oke-Ero and Irepodun LGAs had 4 (28.57%) and 7 (50.0%) communities respectively with schools having incomplete and abandoned classrooms.





## Dilapidated school classrooms

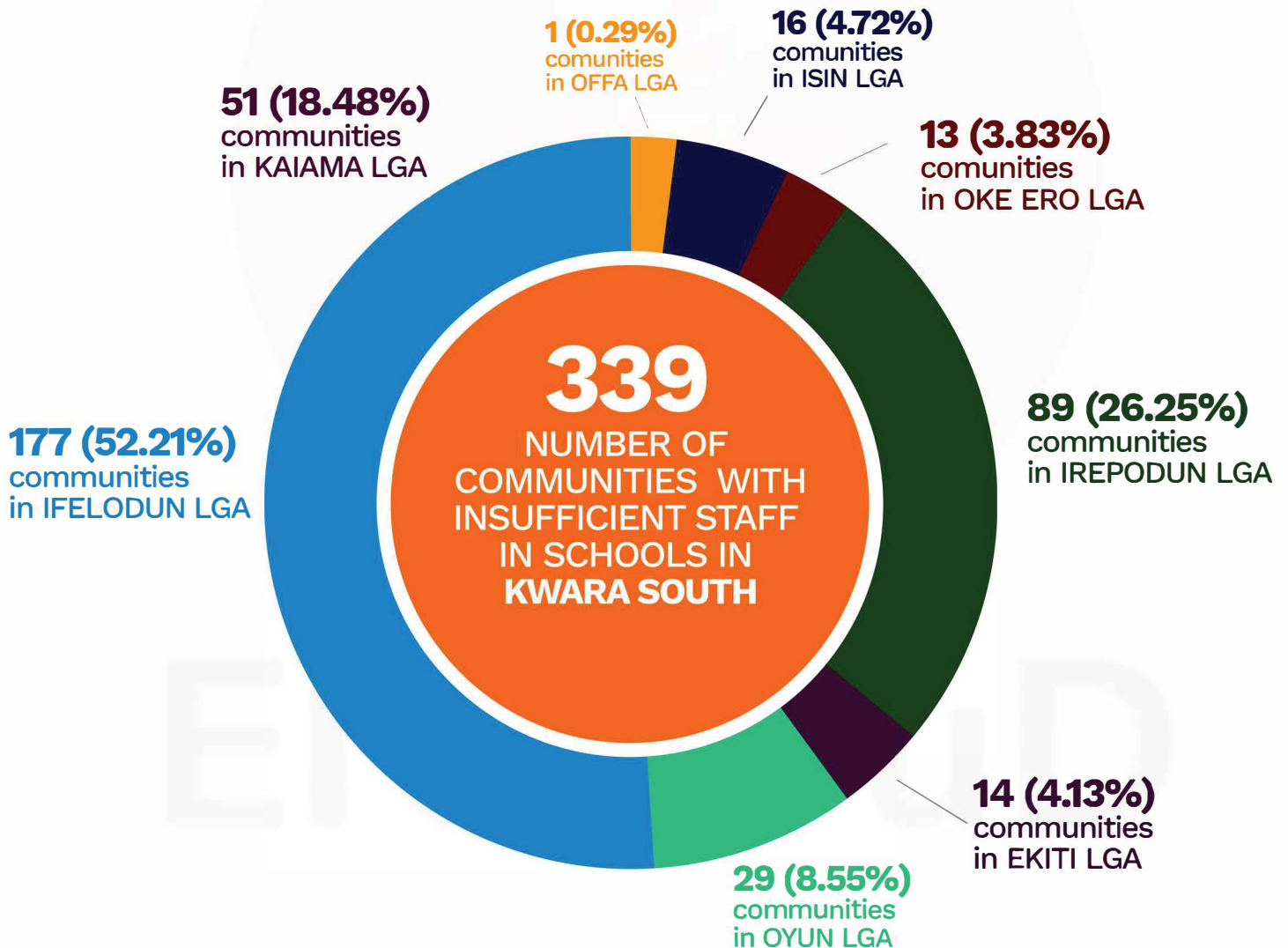
A total of 120 communities in Kwara South had schools that have dilapidated classrooms. Out of these, 4 (3.33 %) communities were in Offa and Oke-Ero LGAs each, 5 (4.17 %) communities were in Isin LGA, 23 (19.17 %) communities were in Irepodun LGA, 7 (5.83 %) were in Ekiti LGA, 28 (23.33%) were in Oyun LGA, and 49 (40.83 %) were in Ifelodun LGA.





## Schools having insufficient staff

A total of 339 communities in Kwara South had schools that did not have sufficient staff. Out of these, 16 (4.72 %) communities were in Isin LGA, 13 (3.83 %) were in Oke-Ero LGA, 89 (26.25 %) were in Irepodun LGA, 14 (4.13 %) were in Ekiti LGA, 29 (8.55%) communities were in Oyun LGA, and the highest burden was in Ifelodun that had 177 (52.21%) communities which need additional staff in the schools serving them.



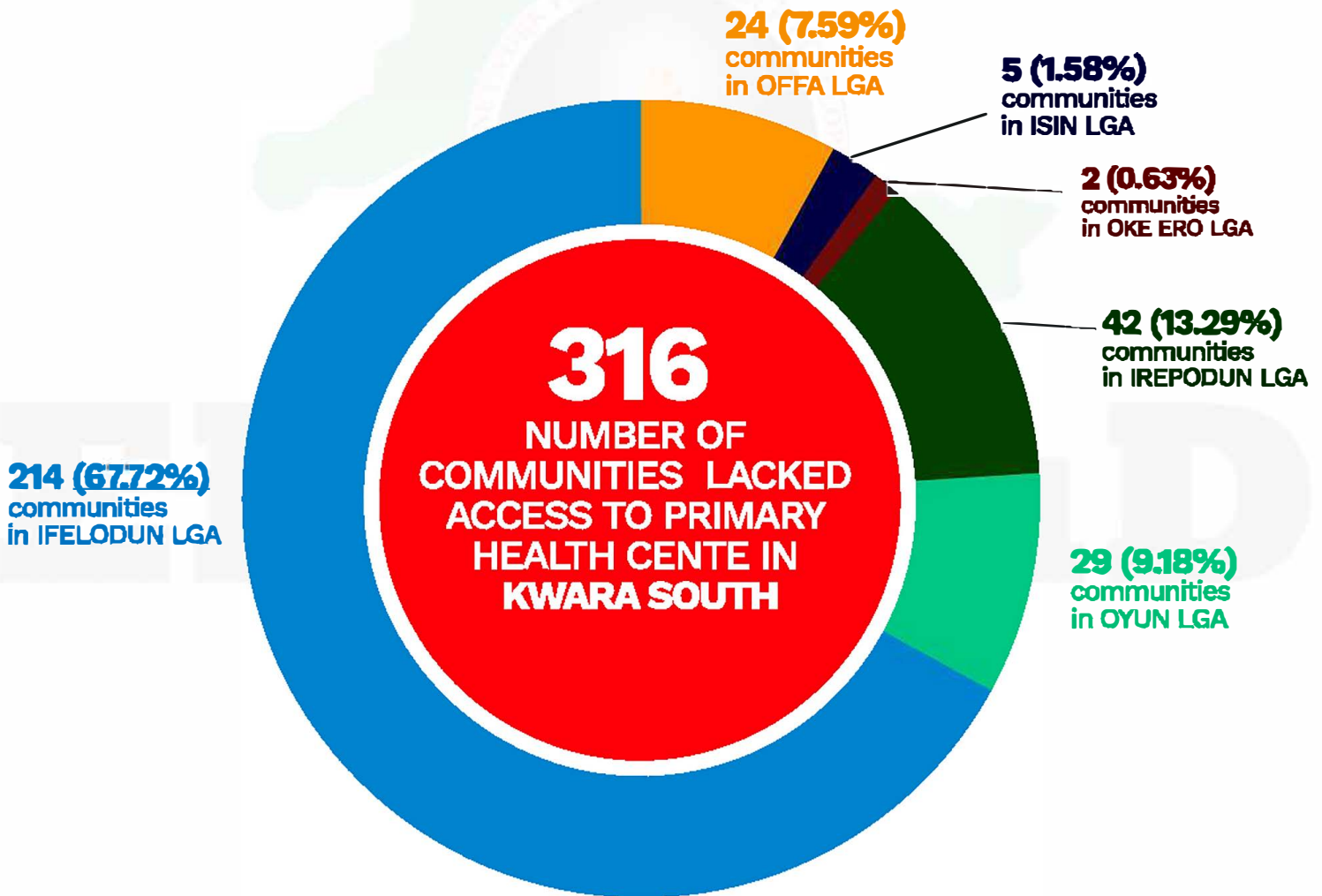
# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

## Healthcare



## Lack of primary health centres

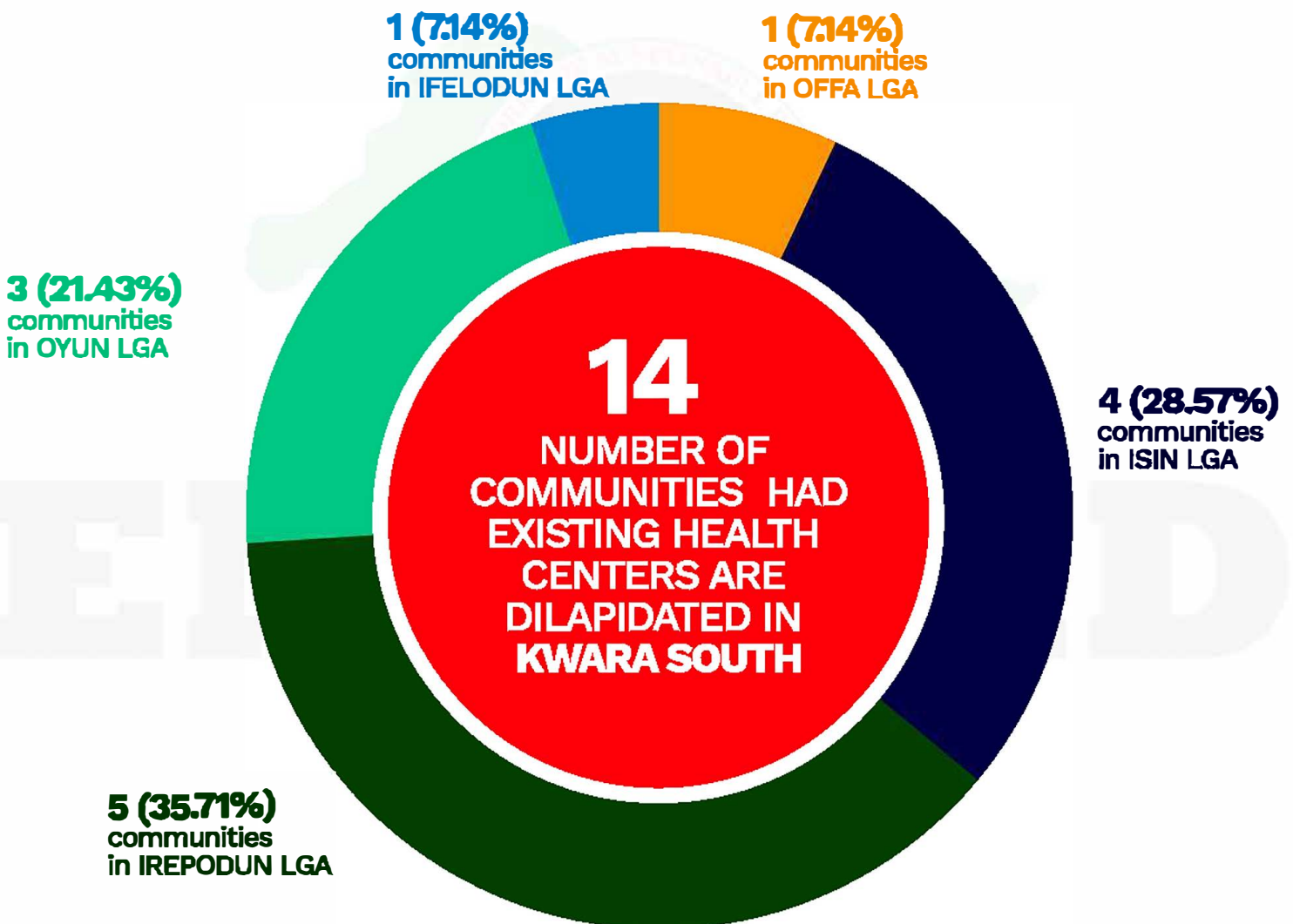
The outlook of healthcare in communities is quite worrisome, with 316 communities lacking easy access to primary health centres to cater for their medical needs. Ifelodun LGA again contributes the most to this burden as 214 (67.72%) of its communities lacked primary health centres. Irepodun LGA contributes 13.29% to this burden, while 24 (7.59%) communities in Offa LGA, 5 (1.58%) communities in Isin LGA, 2 (0.63%) communities in Oke-Ero LGA, and 29 (9.18%) communities in Oyun LGA also lacked easy access to primary health centres.





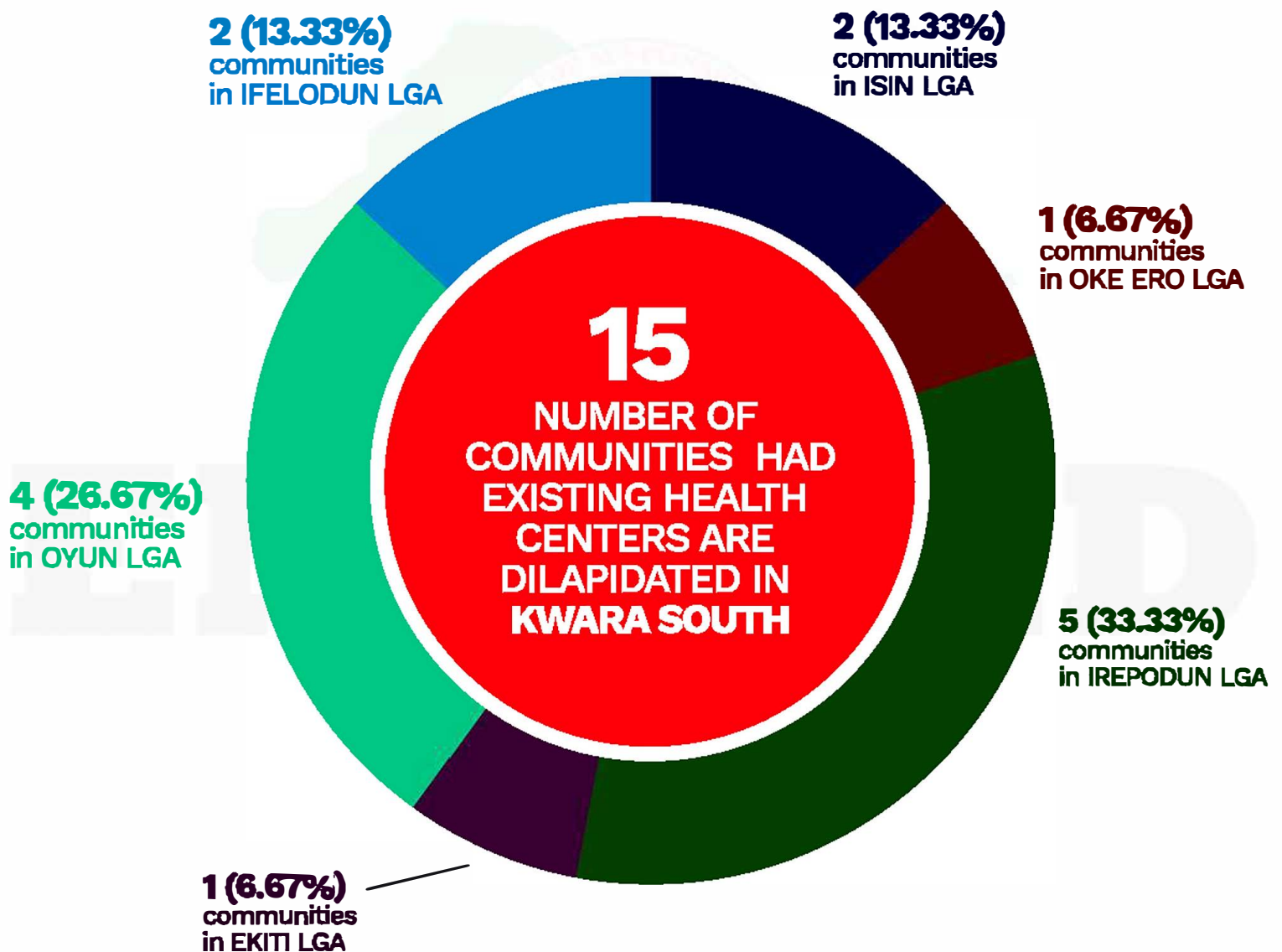
## Existing health centres that are dilapidated

Some health centres in a few (14) communities of Kwara South were dilapidated. Most of these health centres were in Irepodun LGA (5 of 14, representing 35.71%), Isin LGA (4 of 14, representing 28.57%), and Oyun LGA (3 of 14, representing 21.43%) while Offa and Ifelodun LGAs had one community each with dilapidated health centre.



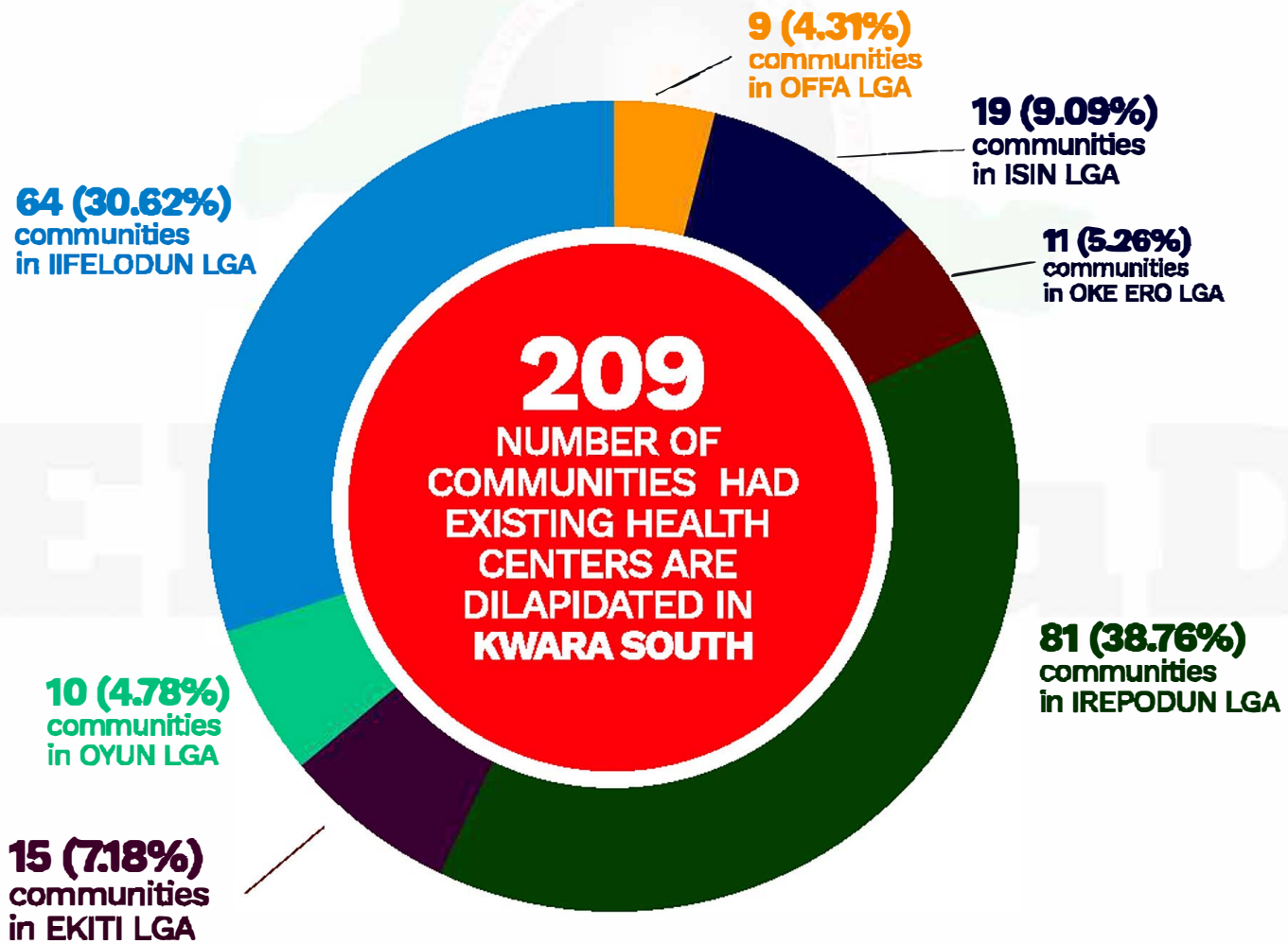
## Abandoned health centre projects

Some projects aimed at erecting new health centres across the different communities in Kwara South were in abandoned or uncompleted state with 15 of such projects found across all the communities. Again, 5 (33.33%) and 4 (26.67%) of such projects were found in Irepodun and Oyun LGAs, respectively. Two communities in Isin and Ifelodun LGAs and a community in Oke-Ero and Ekiti LGAs also had abandoned health centre projects.



**Insufficient staff or equipment in their healthcare centres**

Existing and functioning health centres are plagued with inadequacy in staffing and equipment needed to provide quality healthcare in most of the communities. About 209 communities were in need of better staffing and equipping of their health centres in Kwara South senatorial district. Most of these communities were in Irepodun LGA (81, 38.76%), followed by Ifelodun LGA (64, 30.62%). Communities in Offa (4.31%), Isin (9.09%), Oke-Ero (5.26%), Ekiti (7.18%), and Oyun (4.78%) LGAs also had healthcare centres that needed more staff.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

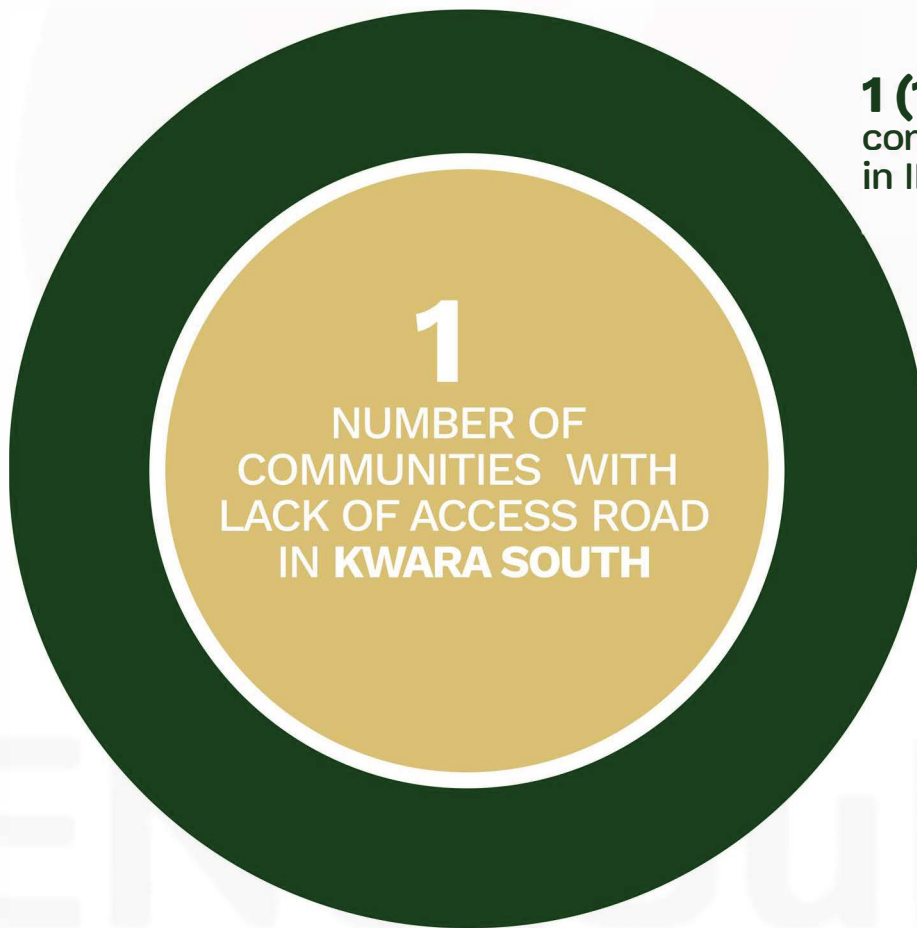
## Road Infrastructure





## No Access Road

In regard to access to these communities, we found only one community in Irepodun LGA that was inaccessible, as there was no motorable road that led to it.

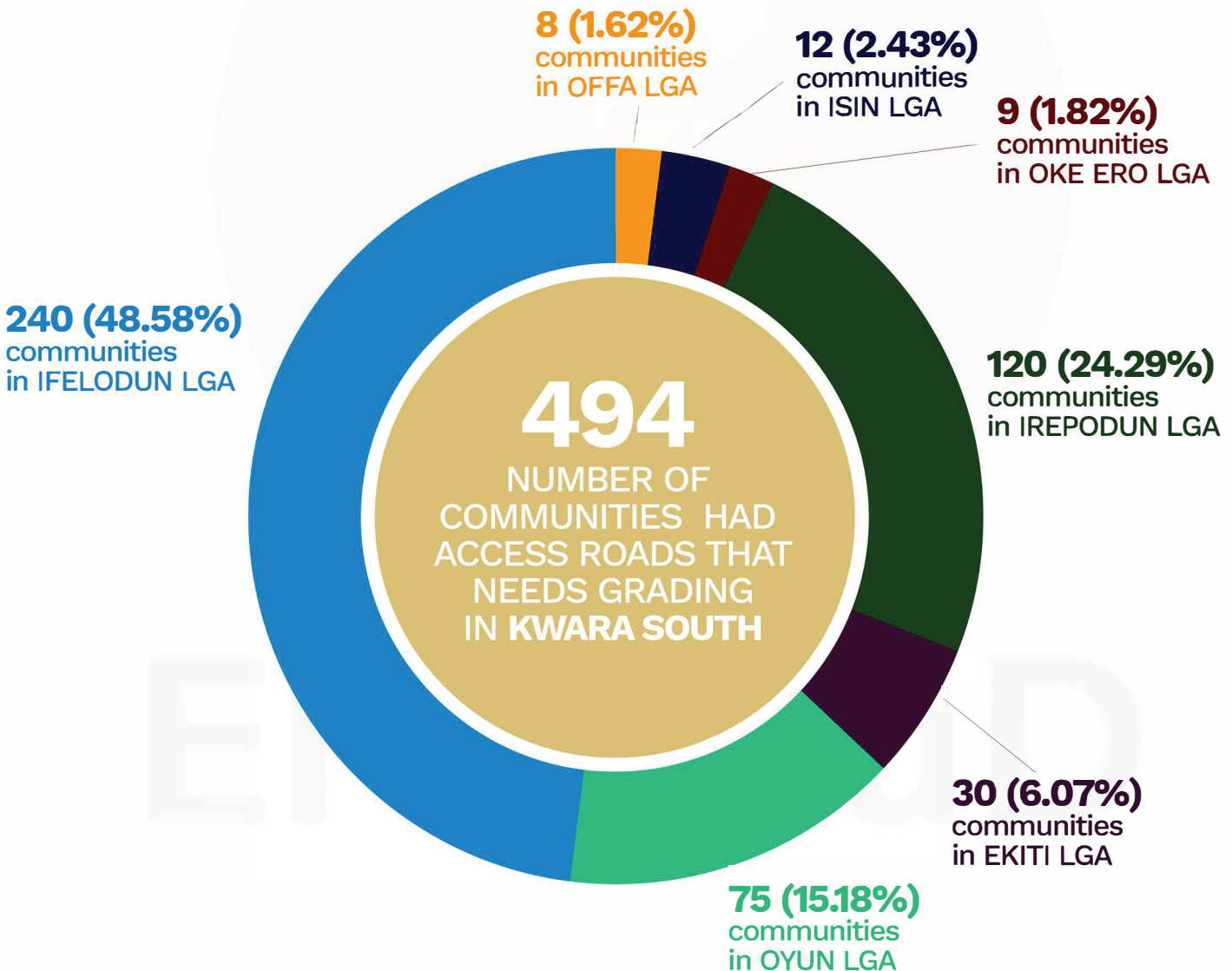


**1 (100%)**  
communities  
in IREPODUN LGA



## Access roads need grading

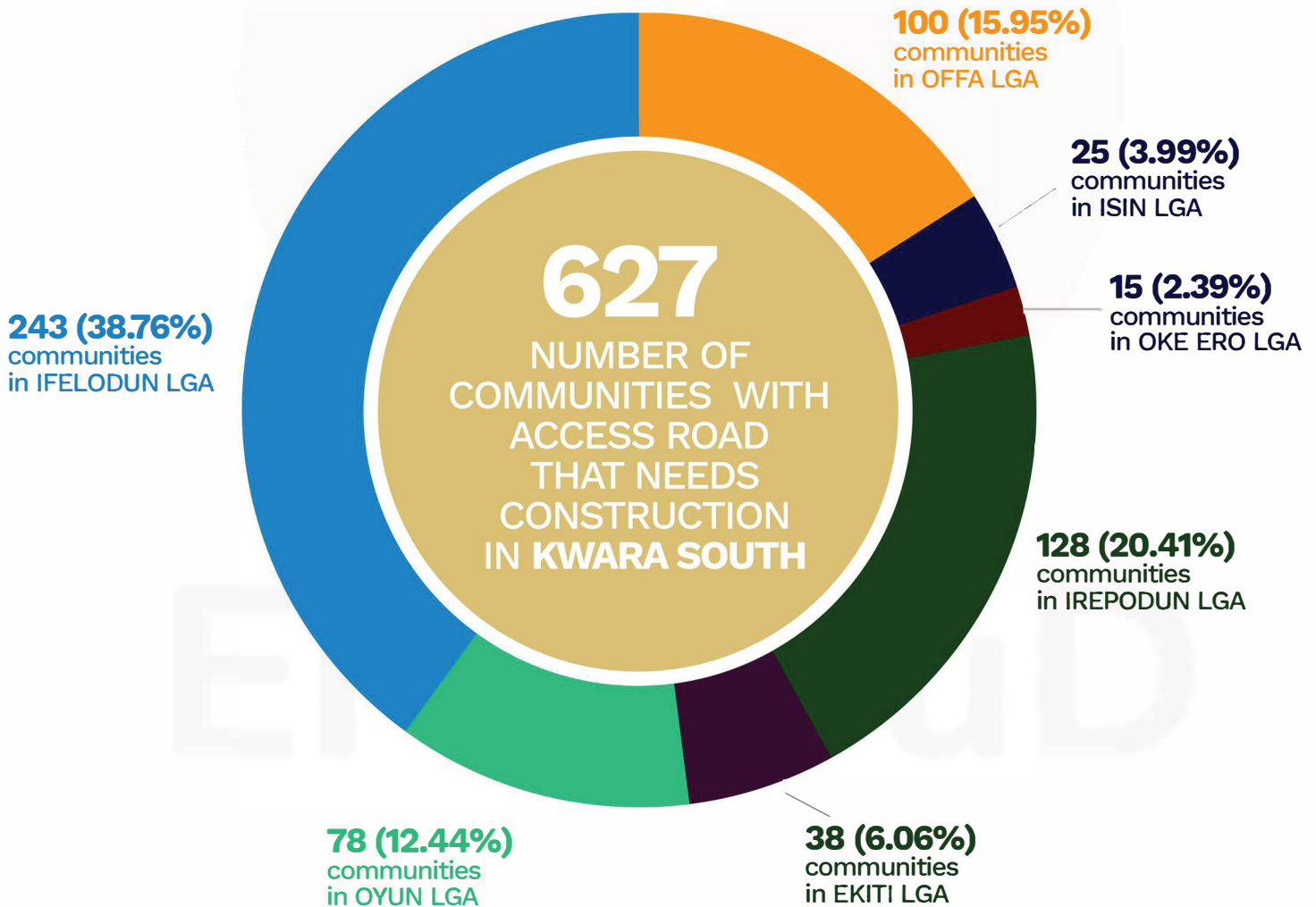
About 494 communities in Kwara South needed their roads to be graded so as to improve transportation. About 240 of these communities, representing 48.58%, were in Ifelodun LGA while 120 of the communities (24.29%) were in Irepodun LGA. Communities in Oyun, Ekiti, Isin, Oke-Ero, and Offa LGAs respectively carried 15.18%, 6.07%, 2.43%, 1.82%, and 1.62% of this burden.





## Access roads need (re)construction

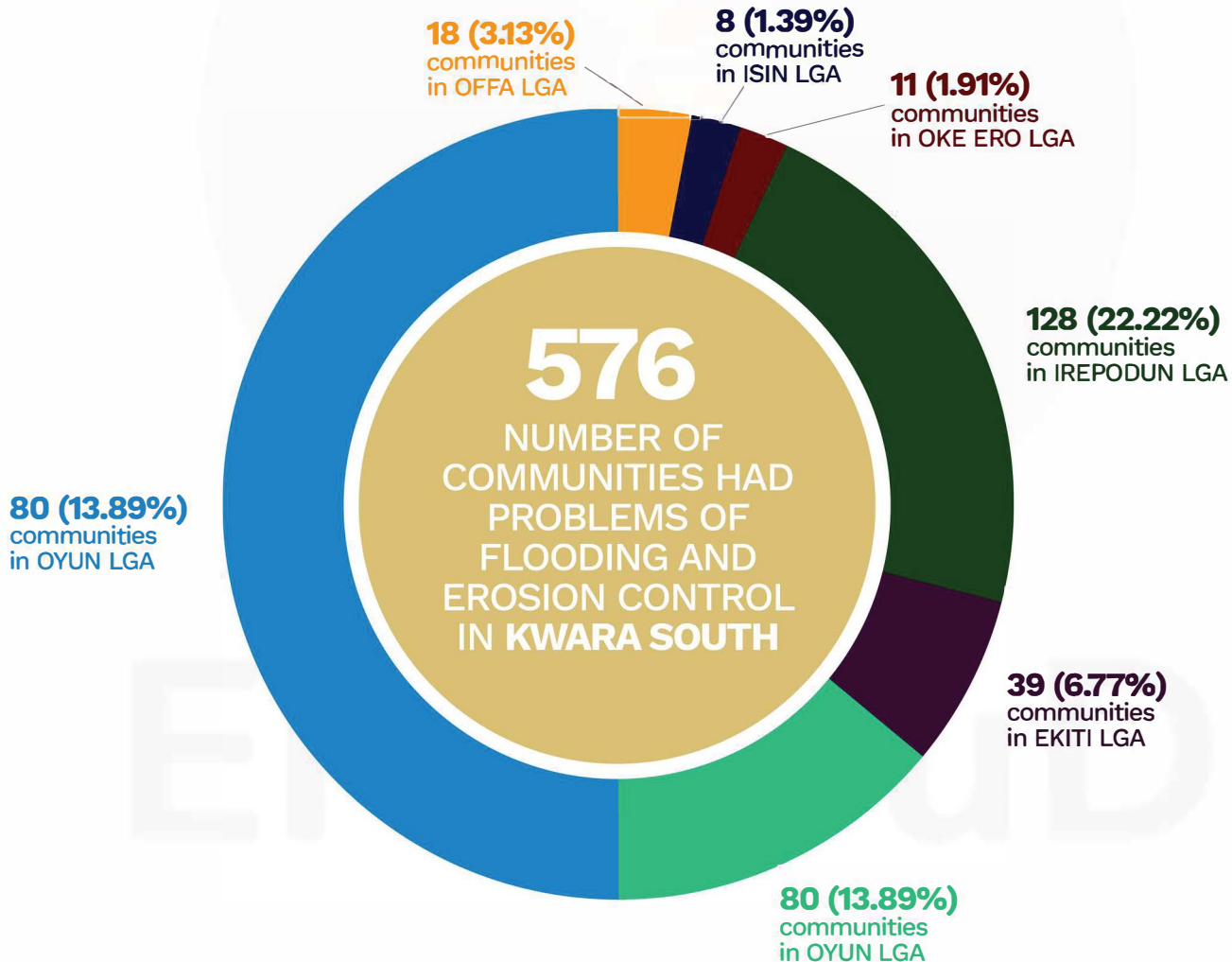
Aside from the need for grading of many of the roads, a huge number of communities (627) in Kwara South senatorial district were in need of new roads or rehabilitation of existing roads. Again, communities in Ifelodun LGA were the most in need of new roads, as 243 communities in this LGA (representing 38.76%) were identified. Communities in Irepodun LGA were also largely affected, with 128 communities (20.41%) needing their roads to be (re)constructed. Communities in Offa, Oyun, Ekiti, Isin, and Oke-Ero LGAs contributed 15.95%, 12.44%, 6.06%, 3.99%, and 2.39% to this burden, respectively.





## Problems of flooding and erosion control

Our assessment shows that 576 communities had challenges with flooding. From this burden, 50.69% (292) of the communities were in Ifelodun LGA, closely followed by Irepodun LGA where 128 communities (22.22%) had issues related to flooding. Offa, Oke-Ero, and Isin LGAs' contributions to the problem of flooding were minimal as their communities only contributed 3.13%, 1.91%, and 1.39% to the burden of flooding, respectively. Communities from Oyun and Ekiti LGAs, on the other hand, respectively made up 13.89% and 6.77% of the senatorial burden for flooding and erosion.

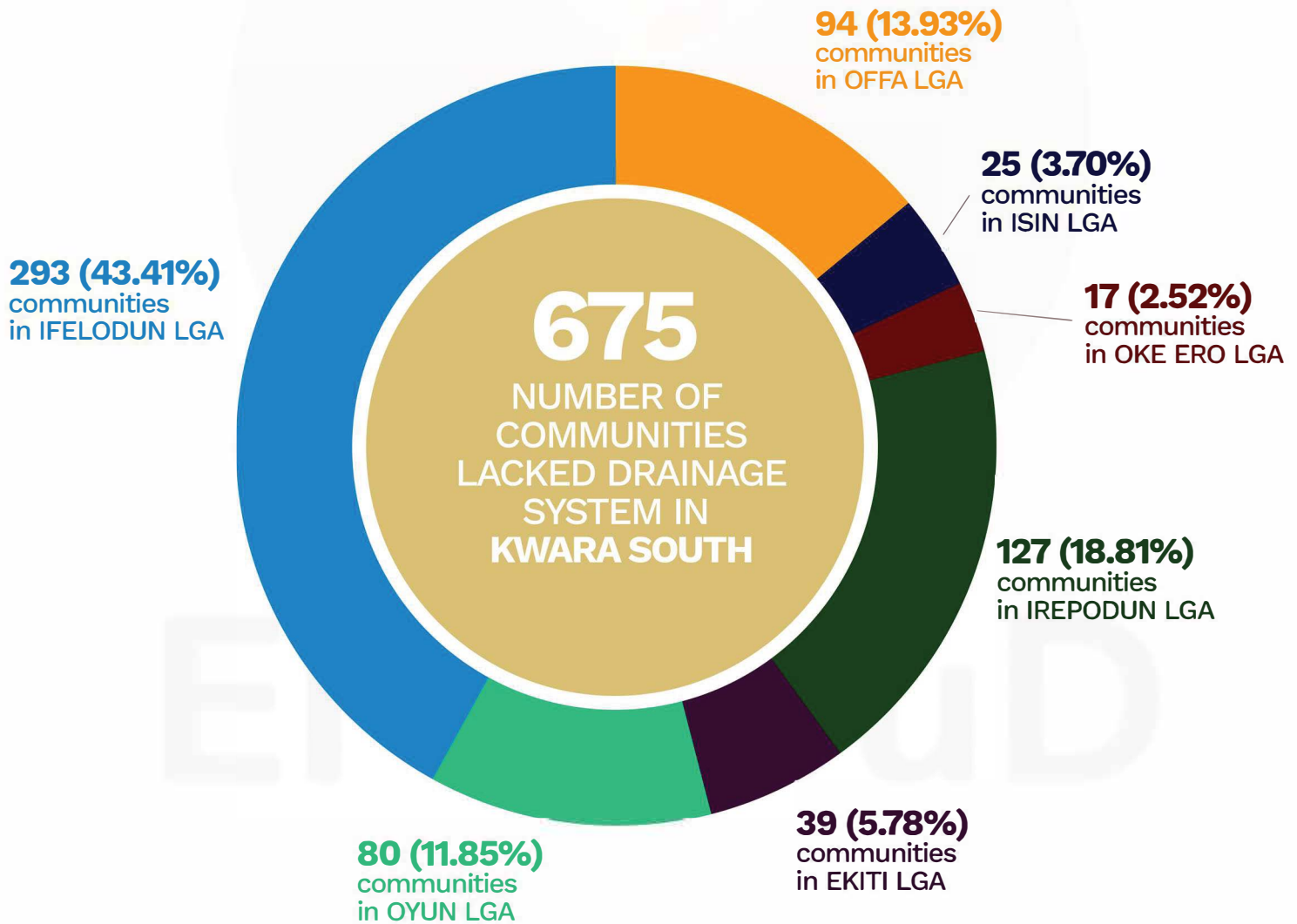






## Lack of drainage system

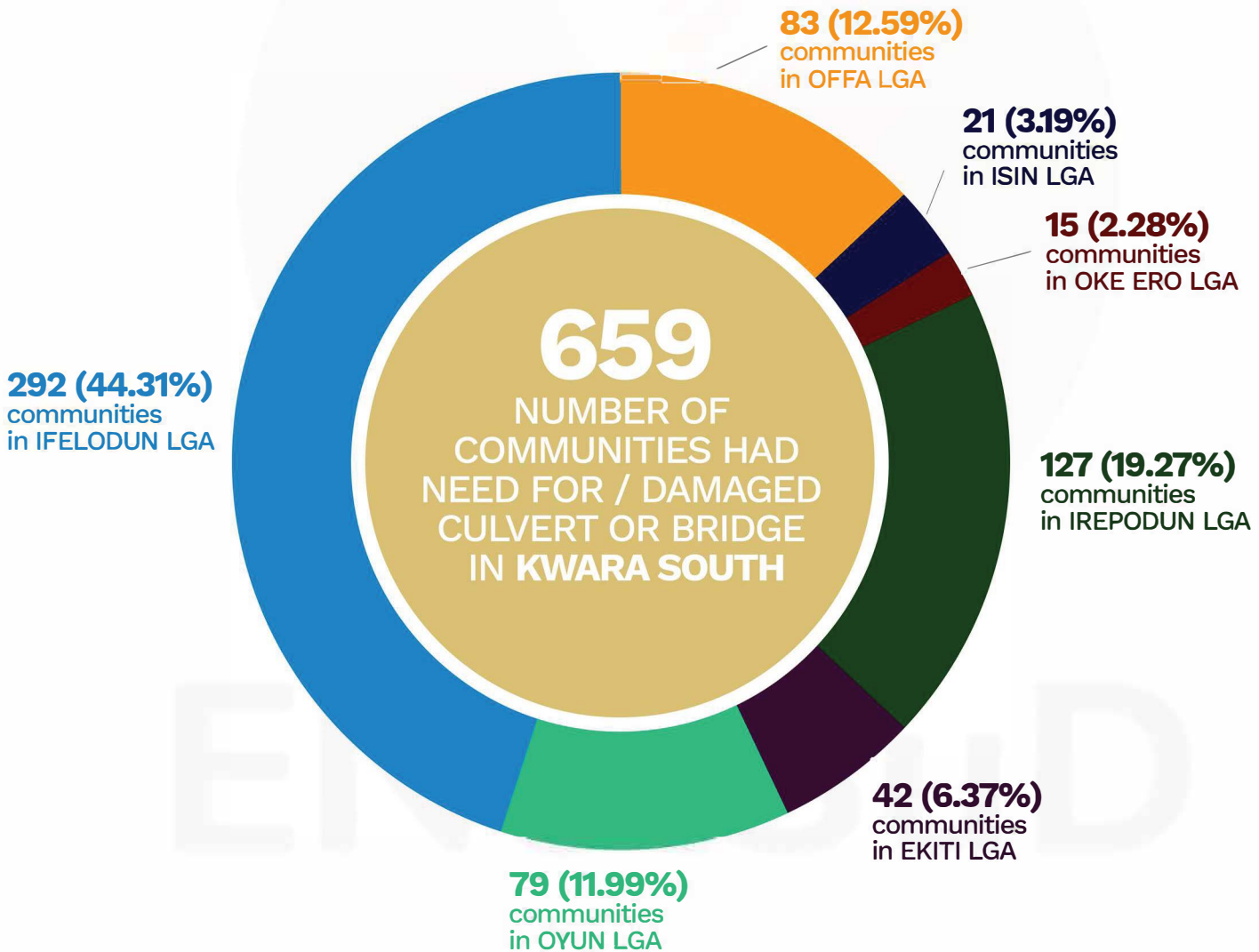
The challenge posed by flooding in these communities seem to stem from absence of proper drainage facilities. About 675 communities in Kwara South senatorial district were in need of drainage systems. Most of these communities were from the Ifelodun LGA that accounted for 43.41% (293 communities) in this senatorial district. Communities in Irepodun (18.81%), Offa (13.93%), Oyun (11.58%), Ekiti (5.78%), Isin (3.70%), and Oke-Ero (2.52%) also shared from this senatorial burden of lack of drainage system.





## Damaged culvert or bridge and/or need for new ones

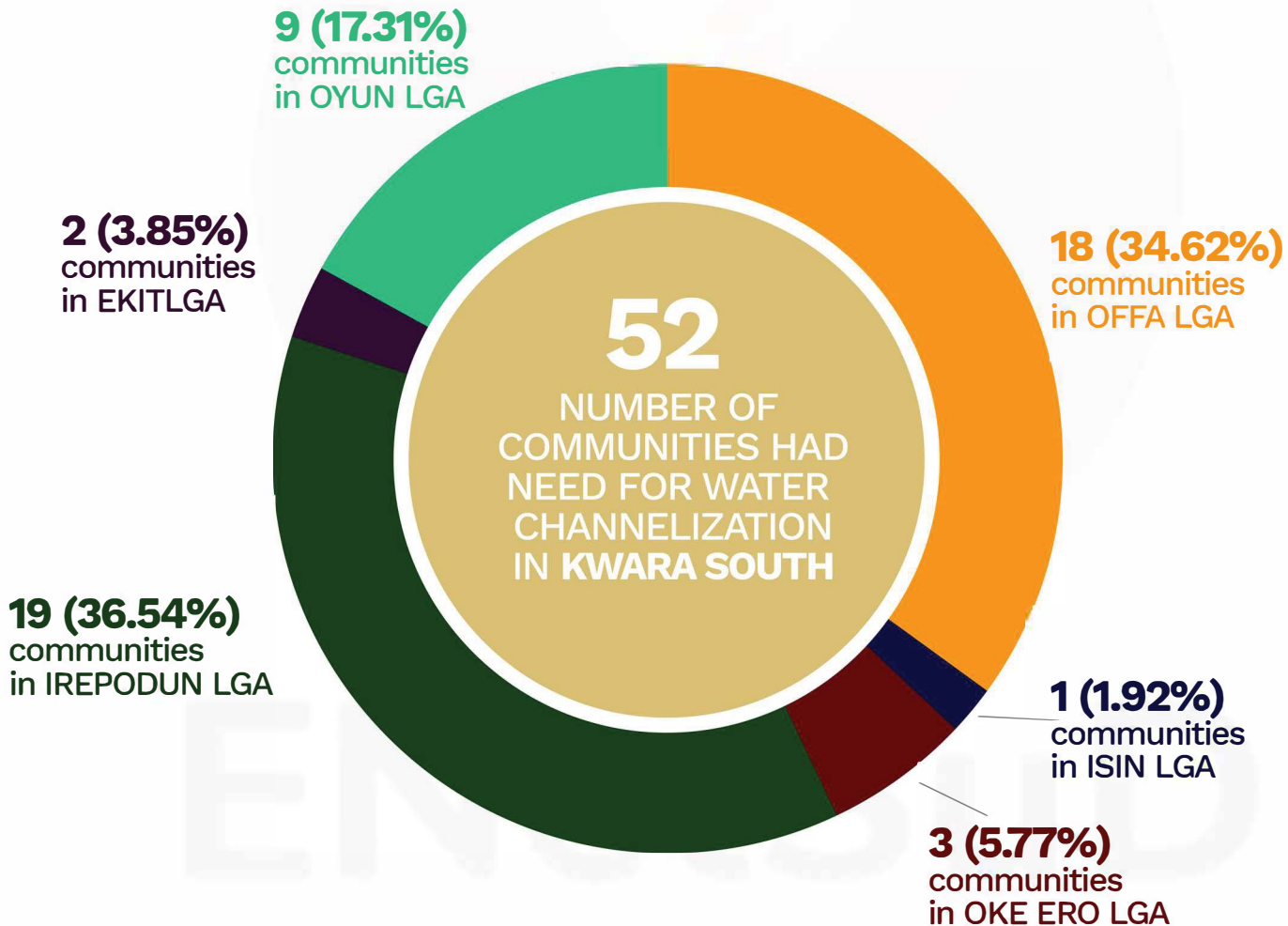
About 659 communities either needed rehabilitation of their damaged culverts or bridges or construction of new ones. Again, most of these communities were in Ifelodun LGA (292 communities, representing 44.31%). Irepodun LGA followed Ifelodun LGA with 19.27% and Offa LGA had 12.59% of the total. Communities in Oyun, Ekiti, Isin, and Oke-Ero LGAs account for 11.99%, 6.37%, 3.19%, and 2.28%, respectively





## Need water channelisation

About 52 communities in Kwara South senatorial district needed water channelisation. Three (representing 5.77%), 2 (representing 3.85%) and 1 (representing 1.92%) of these communities were in Oke-Ero, Ekiti, and Isin LGAs, respectively. Most of the communities in need of water channelisation were in Irepodun (36.54%), Offa (34.62%), and Oyun (17.31%) LGAs.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

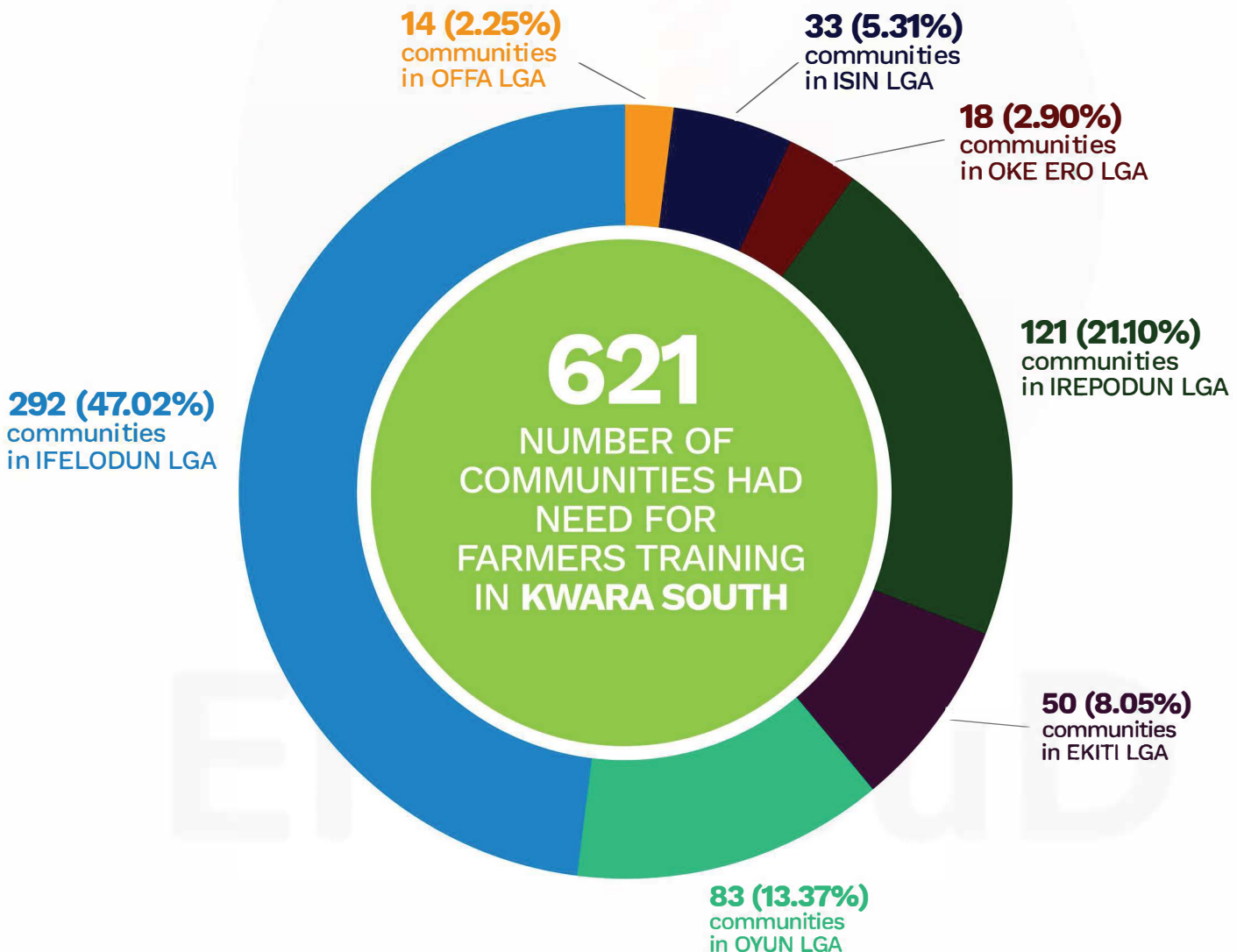
## Agriculture





## Need training for their farmers

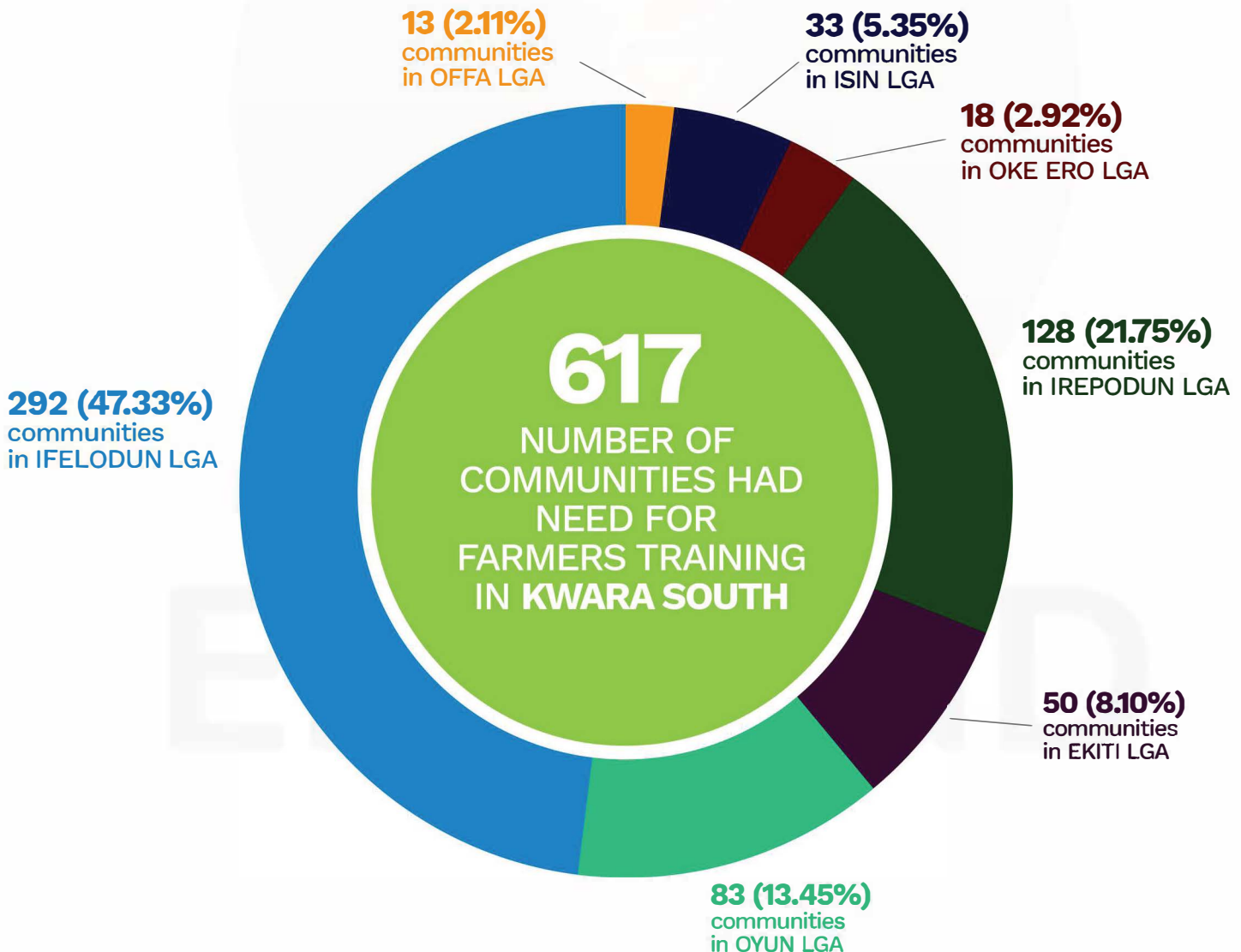
Farmers in most of the Kwara North communities are into subsistence form of agriculture. About 621 communities had farmers that needed training on modern agricultural practice. The bulk of these Communities were from Ifelodun (47.02%), Irepodun (21.10%), Oyun (13.37%), Ekiti (8.05%), Isin (5.31%), Oke-Ero (2.9%), and Offa (2.25%) LGAs.





## Need agricultural mechanisation support for their farmers

Aside from the need for training of farmers in Kwara North communities on best practices in agriculture, farmers in most of these communities needed their agricultural practices to be mechanised. About 617 of the communities needed mechanisation of their farming, with most of them located in Ifelodun LGA (292 communities, representing 47.33%). Irepodun LGA also carried a significant chunk of 20.75%, while Oyun, Ekiti, Isin, Oke-Ero, and Offa LGAs contributed 13.45%, 8.10%, 5.35%, 2.92%, and 2.11%, respectively.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

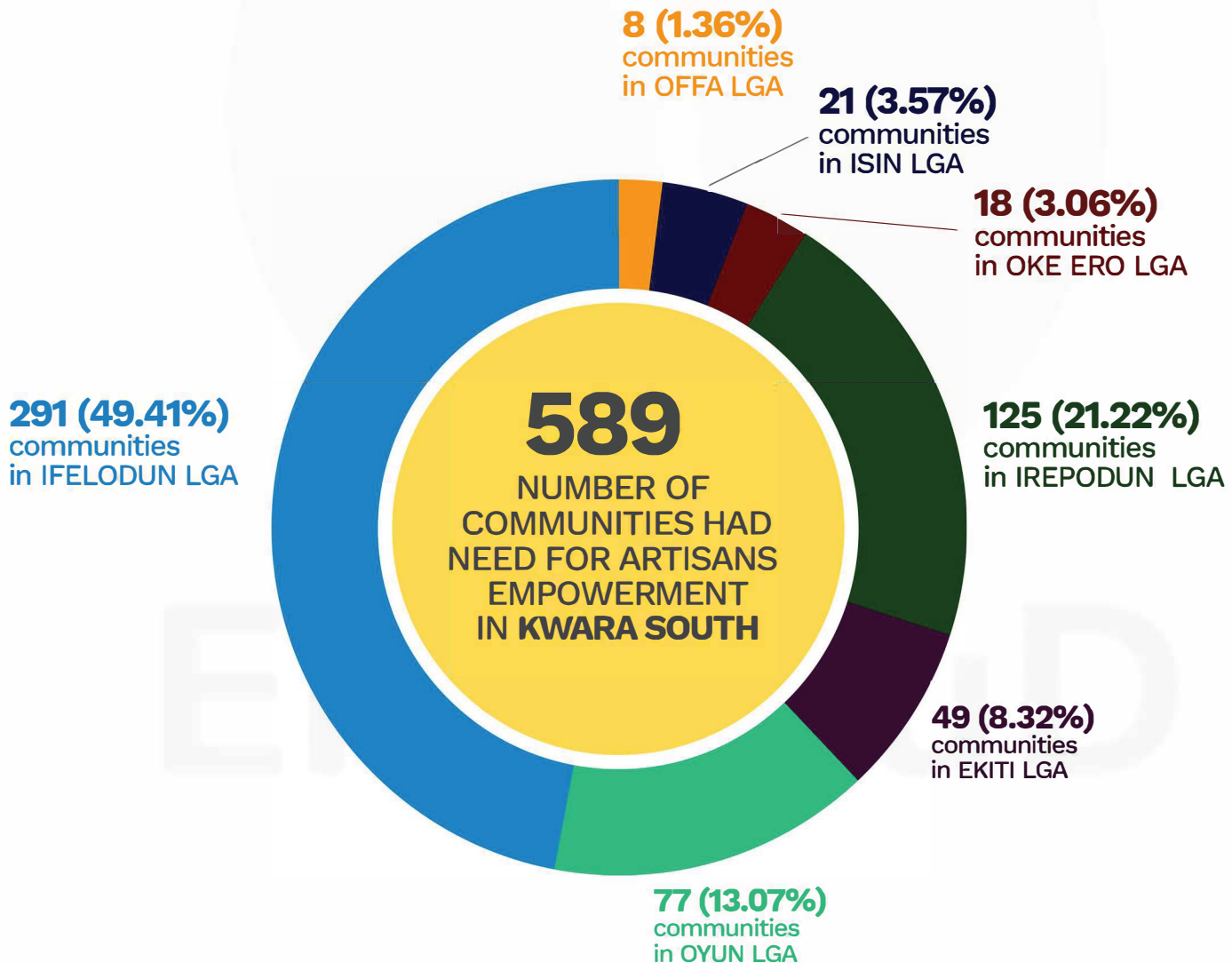
## Empowerment





## Need empowerment for their artisans

Our assessment shows that artisans in 589 communities were in need of empowerment. Most of these communities were in Ifelodun LGA (291 communities, representing 49.41%), while Irepodun and Oyun LGAs had 21.22% and 13.07% of the communities respectively. Fewer of the communities were located in Ekiti (8.32%), Isin (3.57%), Oke-ero (3.06%), and Offa (1.36%) LGAs respectively.





# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

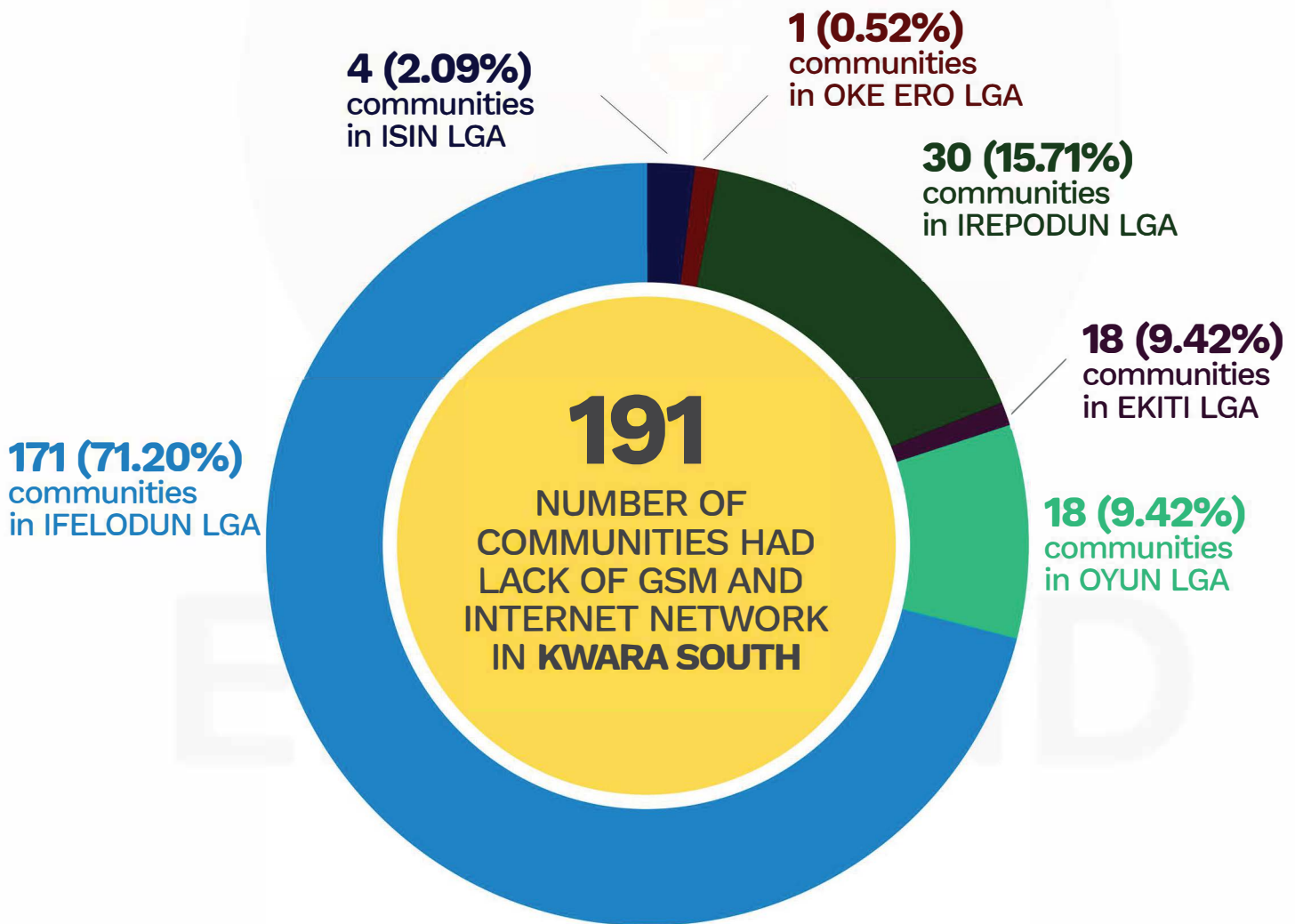
## Communication





## No GSM network

There is currently no mobile and internet coverage across 191 communities in Kwara South, with most of these communities again found in Ifelodun LGA, which accounted for 71.2% (136 communities) of this burden. Irepodun LGA was the second LGA with the highest number of communities without a network, contributing 15.71% (30 communities). We did not come across any community in Offa LGA without a network, while some communities in Isin (4), Oke-Ero (1), Ekiti (2), and Oyun (18) LGAs did not have network coverage.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

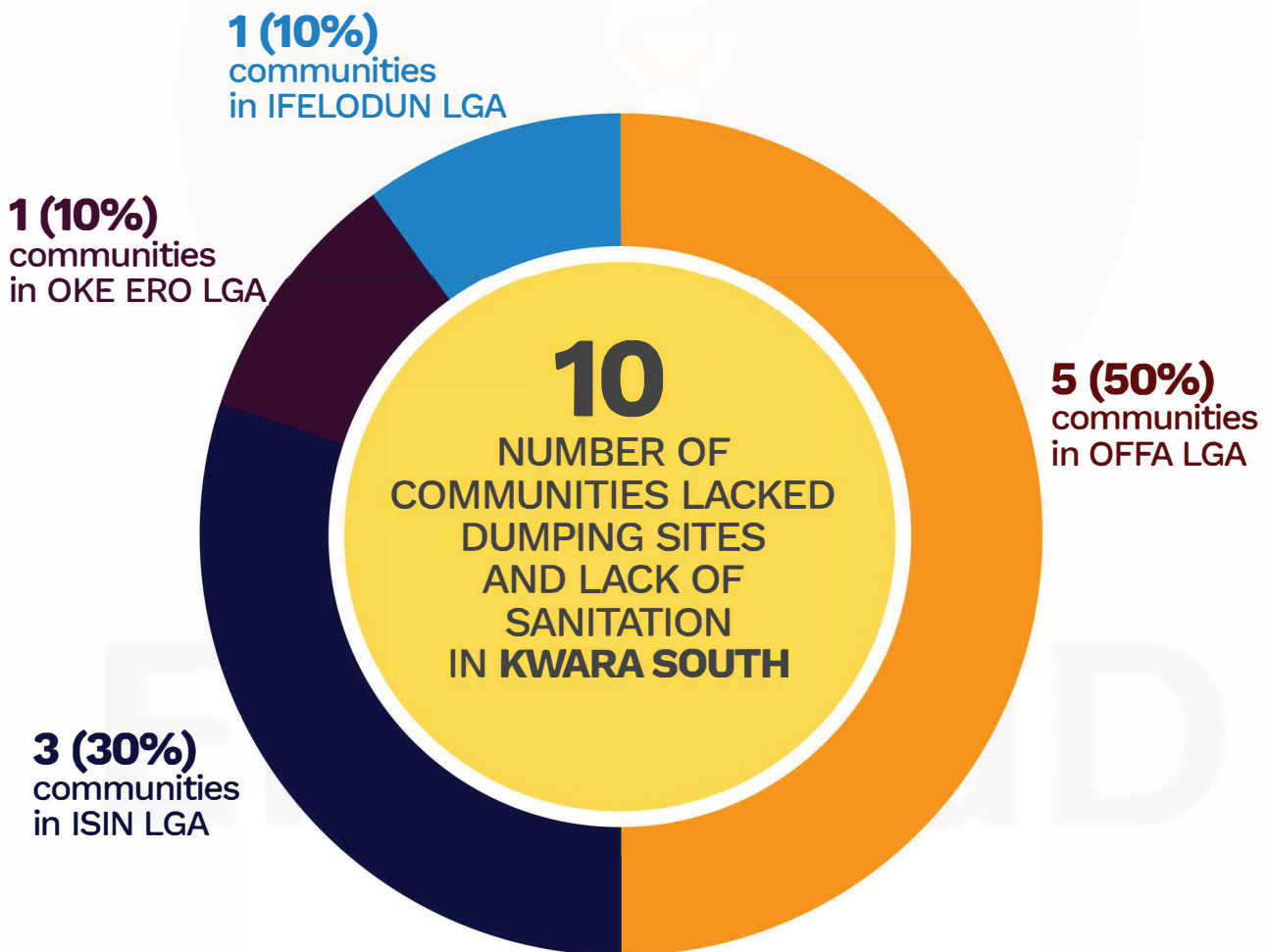
## Sanitation





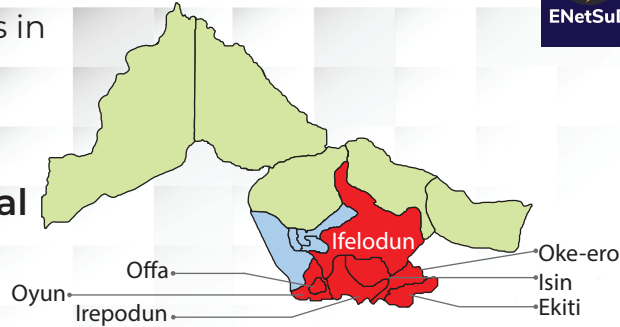
## Poor sanitation systems

It is also important to note that the level of sanitation in communities in Kwara south considering the presence or not of dump sites is impressive. In total, we came across only 10 communities that had challenges with sanitation, with 50% of these communities (5 communities) found in Offa LGA while 3 communities (30%) were found in Isin LGA. Oke-Ero and Ifelodun LGAs had one community each with sanitation challenges.



Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara South Senatorial District



**761**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

## Water Supply

NO EXISTING WATER							TOTAL 80	DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR							TOTAL 447
Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun		
1	0	6	15	0	54	4	2	18	18	103	21	225	60		
1.25%	0.00%	7.50%	18.75%	0.00%	67.5%	5.00%	0.45%	4.03%	4.03%	23.04%	4.70%	50.34%	13.42%		

INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT							TOTAL 17	NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR							TOTAL 16
Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun		
1	4	3	2	3	1	3	0	1	1	3	4	2	5		
5.88%	23.53%	17.65%	11.76%	17.65%	5.88%	17.65%	0.00%	6.25%	6.25%	18.75%	25.00%	12.50%	31.25%		

## Electricity

AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS/ NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT							TOTAL 562
Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
51	16	14	116	27	291	47	
9.07%	2.85%	2.49%	20.64%	4.8%	51.78%	8.36%	

ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT							TOTAL 36
Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
3	1	2	2	0	20	8	
8.33%	2.78%	5.56%	5.56%	0.00%	55.56%	22.22%	

NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY							TOTAL 133
Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
0	1	9	26	1	60	36	
0.00%	0.75%	6.77%	19.55%	0.75%	45.11%	27.07%	

## Communication

LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK							TOTAL 191
Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
0	1	4	30	2	136	18	
0.00%	0.5%	2.09%	15.71%	1.05%	71.2%	9.42%	

## Agriculture

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT							TOTAL 617
Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
13	18	33	128	50	292	83	
2.11%	2.92%	5.35%	20.75%	8.10%	47.33%	13.45%	

NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING							TOTAL 621
Ofa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
14	18	33	131	50	292	83	
2.25%	2.9%	5.31%	21.1%	8.05%	47.02%	13.37%	

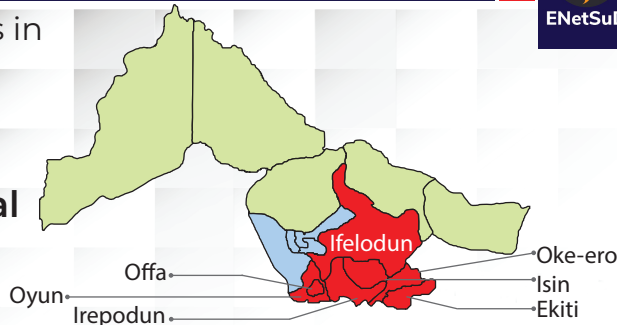


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Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara South Senatorial District



**761**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

## Education

<b>LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>							TOTAL <b>75</b>	<b>LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL</b>							TOTAL <b>322</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun		Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>34</b>	
2.67%	0.00%	0.00%	26.67%	0%	58.67%	12.00%		4.04%	0.31%	0.31%	10.56%	0.00%	74.22%	10.56%	
<b>EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM</b>							TOTAL <b>197</b>	<b>DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS</b>							TOTAL <b>120</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun		Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	
1.52%	5.58%	5.08%	11.68%	3.05%	60.41%	12.69%		3.33%	3.33%	4.17%	19.17%	5.83%	40.83%	23.33%	
<b>INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL</b>							TOTAL <b>339</b>	<b>ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS</b>							TOTAL <b>14</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun		Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	
0.29%	3.83%	4.72%	26.25%	4.13%	52.21%	8.55%		7.14%	28.57%	7.14%	50%	0.00%	0.00%	7.14%	

## Health care

<b>LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER</b>							TOTAL <b>316</b>	<b>EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED</b>							TOTAL <b>14</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun		Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	
7.59%	0.63%	1.58%	13.29%	0.00%	67.72%	9.18%		7.14%	0.00%	28.57%	35.71%	0.00%	7.14%	1.43%	
<b>ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT</b>							TOTAL <b>15</b>	<b>INSUFFICIENT STAFF/EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER</b>							TOTAL <b>209</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun		Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	
0.00%	6.67%	13.33%	33.33%	6.67%	13.33%	26.67%		4.31%	5.26%	9.09%	38.76%	7.18%	30.6%	4.78%	



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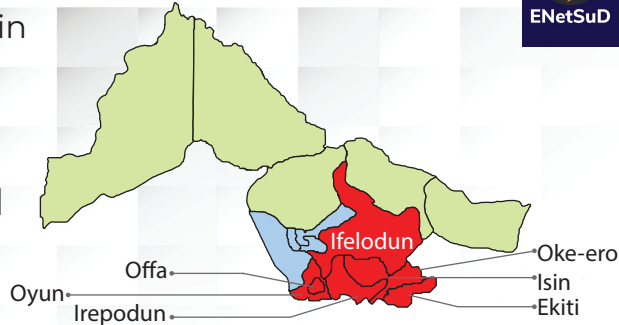
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Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara South Senatorial District



**761**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

## Empowerment

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT							TOTAL <b>589</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>77</b>	
1.36%	3.06%	3.57%	21.22%	8.3%	49.41%	13.07%	

## Sanitation

EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION							TOTAL <b>10</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	
50.00%	10.00%	30.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	

## Road Infrastructure

LACK OF ACCESS ROAD							TOTAL <b>1</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING							TOTAL <b>494</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>75</b>	
1.62%	1.82%	2.43%	24.29%	6.07%	48.58%	15.18%	

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION							TOTAL <b>627</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>78</b>	
15.95%	2.39%	3.99%	20.41%	6.06%	38.76%	12.44%	

PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION							TOTAL <b>576</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>80</b>	
3.13%	1.91%	1.39%	22.22%	6.77%	50.69%	13.89%	

LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM							TOTAL <b>675</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>94</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>80</b>	
13.93%	2.52%	3.7%	18.81%	5.78%	43.41%	11.85%	

NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION							TOTAL <b>52</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	
34.62%	5.77%	1.92%	36.54%	3.85%	0.00%	17.31%	

COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES							TOTAL <b>659</b>
Offa	Oke-ero	Isin	Irepodun	Ekiti	Ifelodun	Oyun	
<b>83</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>79</b>	
12.59%	2.28%	3.19%	19.27%	6.37%	44.31%	11.99%	



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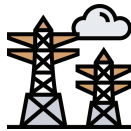


## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### Offa Local Government



**WATER** - We found that one community had no water facility while another community had an incomplete and abandoned water project in Offa LGA. We also found two (2) communities with damaged bore-holes that needed to be repaired.



**ELECTRIFICATION** - Our team found no community in Offa LGA with no electrification facility. However, we found three (3) communities with abandoned/incomplete electrification projects. Similarly, we identified a total of fifty-one (51) communities with insufficient transformers and/or that required solar street lights.



**EDUCATION** - Out of one hundred and forty-two (142) communities we visited in Offa LGA, two (2) communities did not have a primary school, while thirteen (13) communities had no secondary school. We identified three (3) communities with existing schools but in need of more classrooms and one community with abandoned classrooms/school projects. In addition, we found four (4) communities with dilapidated classrooms and one (1) community with insufficient staff in school.



**HEALTH** - During our visit to communities in Offa LG, we found twenty-four (24) communities with no easy access to primary healthcare centres and one (1) community with a dilapidated primary healthcare centre. We also observed nine (9) communities with insufficient healthcare providers.



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE** - We found that all communities in Offa LG have access roads. However, eight (8) of the access roads needed grading and one hundred (100) of the roads needed to be constructed/reconstructed. We identified eighteen (18) communities with flooding and erosion issues and ninety-four (94) communities with no drainage system. A total of eighty-three (83) communities had damaged culverts or bridges that needed to be rehabilitated or needed new ones while eighteen (18) communities needed water channelization.



## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# Offa Local Government cont'd



**AGRICULTURE** - In Offa LG, we identified a total of fourteen (14) communities with farmers that required training to help them improve their livelihoods and thirteen (13) communities in need of agricultural mechanisation support.



**EMPOWERMENT** - We also report that there were eight (8) communities in Offa LGA that needed empowerment for their artisans to further improve their livelihood and reduce unemployment.



**COMMUNICATION** - Our team identified no community with no access to GSM or internet network.

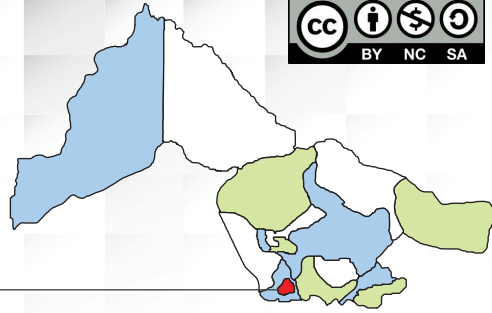


**SANITATION** - Finally, among the communities in Offa LGA, there were five (5) with dumping sites and/ or poor sanitation systems that could affect the wellbeing of the inhabitants.

Needs assessment of communities in

# Offa

Local Government



**142**  
Communities assessed

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

<p><b>1</b> 0.70%</p> <p><b>NO EXISTING WATER</b></p>	<p><b>2</b> 1.41%</p> <p><b>DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR</b></p>
<p><b>1</b> 0.70%</p> <p><b>INCOMPLETE AND ABADONED WATER PROJECT</b></p>	<p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p> <p><b>NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR</b></p>

<p><b>24</b> 16.90%</p> <p><b>LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER</b></p>	<p><b>1</b> 0.70%</p> <p><b>EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED</b></p>
<p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p> <p><b>ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT</b></p>	<p><b>9</b> 6.34%</p> <p><b>INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER</b></p>

<p><b>51</b> 35.92%</p> <p><b>AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT</b></p>	<p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p> <p><b>ABADONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT</b></p>
<p><b>3</b> 2.11%</p> <p><b>NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY</b></p>	

<p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p> <p><b>LACK OF ACCESS ROAD</b></p>	<p><b>8</b> 5.63%</p> <p><b>ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING</b></p>
<p><b>100</b> 11.90%</p> <p><b>ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION</b></p>	<p><b>18</b> 12.68%</p> <p><b>PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION</b></p>

<p><b>2</b> 1.41%</p> <p><b>LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL</b></p>	<p><b>13</b> 9.15%</p> <p><b>LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL</b></p>
<p><b>3</b> 2.11%</p> <p><b>EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM</b></p>	<p><b>4</b> 2.82%</p> <p><b>DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS</b></p>
<p><b>1</b> 0.70%</p> <p><b>INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL</b></p>	<p><b>1</b> 0.70%</p> <p><b>ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS</b></p>

<p><b>94</b> 66.20%</p> <p><b>LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM</b></p>	<p><b>18</b> 12.68%</p> <p><b>NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION</b></p>
<p><b>83</b> 58.45%</p> <p><b>COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES</b></p>	

<p><b>13</b> 9.15%</p> <p><b>NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT</b></p>	<p><b>14</b> 9.86%</p> <p><b>NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING</b></p>
--	--

Sponsored by

**0** 0.00%

**LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK**

**8** 5.63%

**NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT**

**5** 3.52%

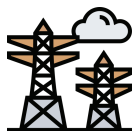
**EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION**

## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### Isin Local Government



**WATER** - We found that six communities (17.65%) had no water facility while three communities (8.82%) had incomplete and abandoned water projects in Isin LGA. We also found eighteen (52.94%) communities with damaged boreholes that needed to be repaired, while one community (2.94%) had non-functional waterworks that needed to be repaired.



**ELECTRIFICATION** - Our team found nine communities (26.47%) with no electrification facility, two (5.88%) communities with abandoned/incomplete electrification projects, and fourteen (41.18%) communities with insufficient transformers and/or that required solar street lights in Isin LGA.



**EDUCATION** - All the communities had easy access to primary school but one community's access to secondary school was not convenient for the pupils, as they relied on a distant community. We identified ten (29.41%) communities with existing schools but in need of more classrooms and one community with abandoned classroom project in its school. In addition, we found five (14.71%) communities with dilapidated classrooms and sixteen (47.06%) communities with insufficient staff in school.



**HEALTH** - We found five (14.71%) communities with no easy access to primary healthcare centres and four (11.76%) communities with dilapidated primary healthcare centres. We also observed two communities (5.88%) with abandoned health centre projects while nineteen (55.88%) communities had insufficient healthcare providers in their facilities.



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE** - Access roads of twelve communities (35.29%) needed grading while the roads of twenty-five communities (43.25%) needed to be constructed/reconstructed. We identified eight (23.53%) communities with flooding and erosion issues while twenty-five (73.53%) communities lacked drainage systems. A total of twenty-one (61.76%) communities had damaged culverts or bridges that needed to be rehabilitated or needed new ones while one community (2.94%) needed water channelisation.

## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### Isin Local Government cont'd



**AGRICULTURE** - In Isin LGA, we identified a total of thirty-three (97.06%) communities with farmers that both required training to help them improve their livelihoods and agricultural mechanisation support to advance their farming operations.



**EMPOWERMENT** - We also report that there were twenty-one (61.76%) communities in Isin LGA that needed empowerment for their artisans to further improve their livelihood and reduce unemployment.



**COMMUNICATION** - Our team identified four communities (11.76%) with no access to GSM or internet network.

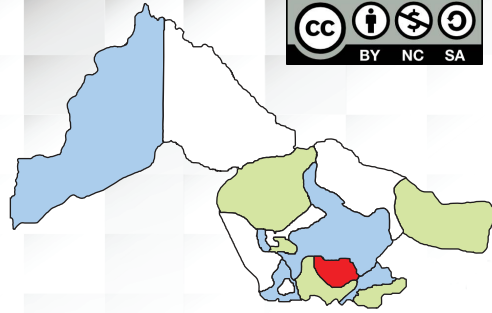


**SANITATION** - Finally, among the communities in Isin LGA, there were three (8.82%) with poor sanitation systems that could affect the wellbeing of the inhabitants.

Needs assessment of communities in

# Isin

## Local Government



**34**  
Communities assessed

*Breakdown* of the number of communities where each need was identified.

**6** 17.65%  
**NO EXISTING WATER**

**18** 52.94%  
**DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR**

**3** 8.82%  
**INCOMPLETE AND ABADONED WATER PROJECT**

**1** 2.94%  
**NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR**

**5** 14.71%  
**LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER**

**4** 11.76%  
**EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED**

**2** 5.88%  
**ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT**

**19** 55.88%  
**INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER**

**14** 41.18%  
**AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT**

**9** 26.47%  
**NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY**

**2** 5.88%  
**ABADONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

**0** 0.00%  
**LACK OF ACCESS ROAD**

**12** 35.29%  
**ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING**

**25** 43.25%  
**ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION**

**8** 23.53%  
**PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION**

**0** 0.00%  
**LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**1** 2.94%  
**LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**10** 29.41%  
**EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM**

**5** 14.71%  
**DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS**

**16** 47.06%  
**INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL**

**1** 2.94%  
**ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS**

**25** 73.53%  
**LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

**1** 2.94%  
**NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION**

**21** 67.76%  
**COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES**

**33** 97.06%  
**NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT**

**33** 97.06%  
**NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING**

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**GOBIR**  
Organization

**4** 11.76%  
**LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK**

**21** 61.76%  
**NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT**

**3** 8.82%  
**EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION**

## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### Oke-Ero Local Government



**WATER:** From our assessment, it is encouraging to note that all the communities were not without a means to access potable water. However, all the communities had existing source(s) of potable water that needed repair while 22.22% (representing 4) of the communities had water projects that were incomplete or abandoned. Waterworks in one (5.56%) of the communities was non-functional.



**ELECTRICITY:** In relation to the electrification of Oke-Ero LGA, only one of the communities we assessed had no infrastructure for electricity, representing 5.56% of the communities while another community had an abandoned/incomplete project aimed at electrifying it. However, most of the communities (88.89%), despite their electricity infrastructure, still needed solar street lights while some of them had inadequate infrastructure for proper power distribution such as transformers.



**EDUCATION:** It is heart-warming to note that the communities assessed all had primary schools that they were accessing. Only one community was without a secondary school. On the other hand, however, 61.11% of the communities were in need of more classrooms in their schools while abandoned projects meant to erect new blocks of classrooms were visible in 22.22% of the communities. The need for renovation of classrooms was observable in 22.22% of the communities as the classrooms were in dilapidated condition. Most of the schools in 72.22% of the communities were in need of more staffing.



**HEALTHCARE:** A look at access to healthcare in these communities shows that 11.11% of the communities had no primary health centre. Moreover, one of the communities had a project aimed at erecting a new health centre abandoned and 61.11% of the communities needed better staffing and equipment for good health care delivery in their health centres.

## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### Oke-ero Local Government cont'd



**ROAD:** All the communities were accessible via road, though the conditions of these roads vary. About 50% of the communities needed their roads to be graded while 61.73% of the communities needed their roads to be (re)constructed. As flooding, poor drainage network, and dilapidation of existing drainage networks hinder access to communities, we also assessed the number of communities affected by flooding and erosion, lack drainage systems, in need of culverts/bridges, or needed water channelisation. Many of these communities (61.11%) were faced with difficulties resulting from flooding and erosion, which might have been caused primarily by the lack of drainage system, as 94.44% of the communities had no drainage system. Furthermore, most of these communities (83.33%) needed construction of new or reconstruction of damaged bridges and culverts, while 16.67% of the communities needed water channelisation structure.



**AGRICULTURE:** Access to information on latest agriculture practice, technologies, and mechanisation is key to food sufficiency and to evaluate the level of progress in agriculture and agricultural practices in these communities, we assessed the ease of access to modern techniques in agriculture and mechanisation. All of the communities practise subsistence form of agriculture and were in need of training on modern agricultural practice and mechanisation.



**EMPOWERMENT:** As a final note, our assessment shows that artisans in all of the communities needed empowerment.

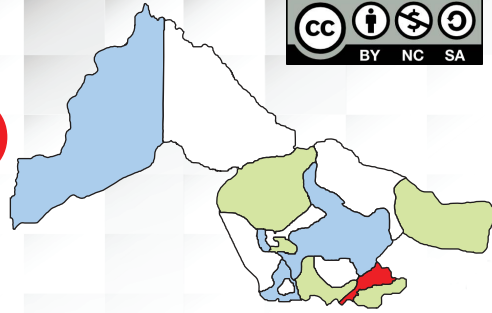


**COMMUNICATION** - There is good internet and mobile coverage across all of the communities but one.



**SANITATION** - Proper sanitation and environmental protection needed to be ensured in one of the communities as it had a poor waste management system.

Needs assessment of communities in

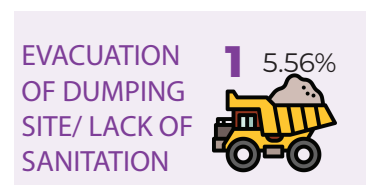
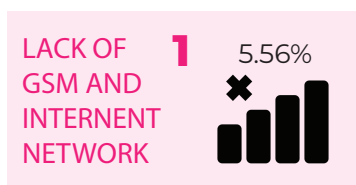
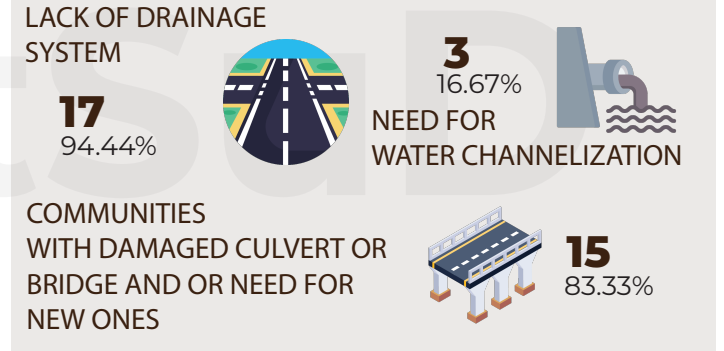
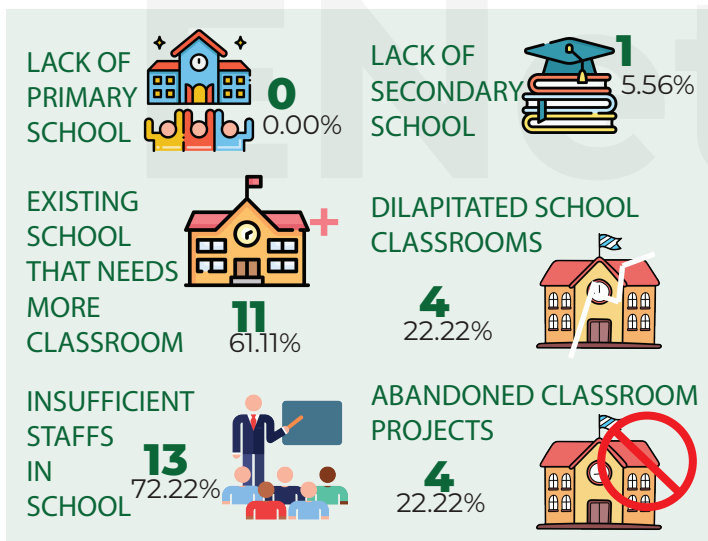
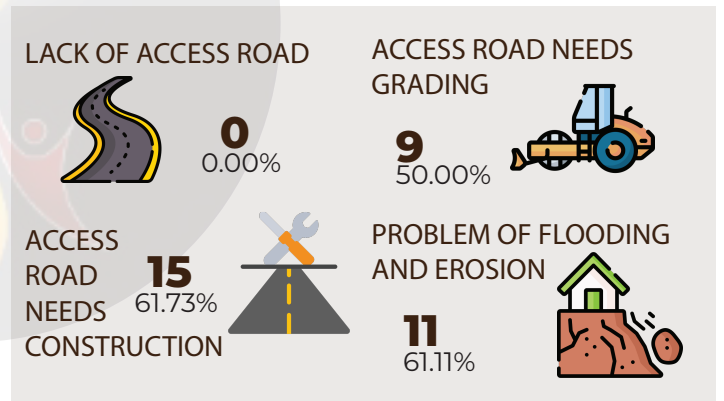
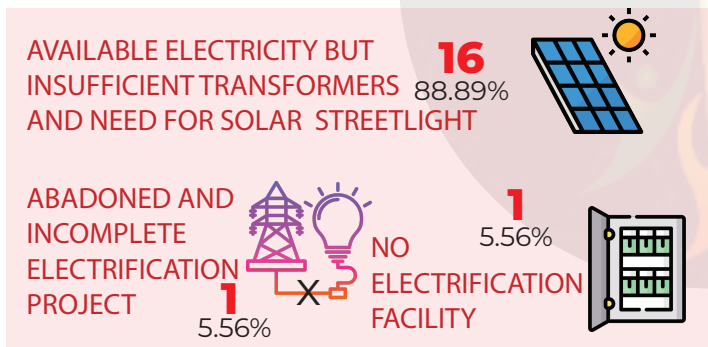
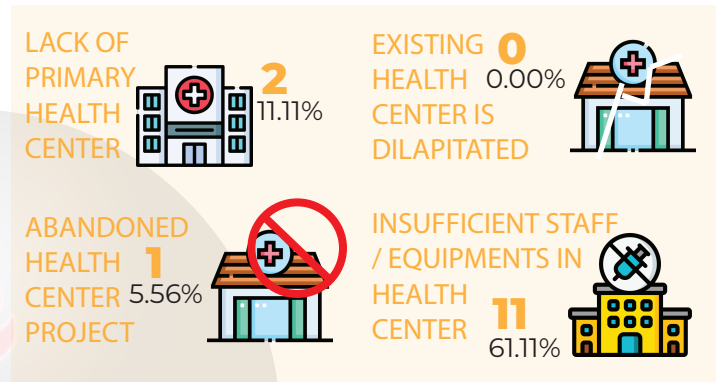
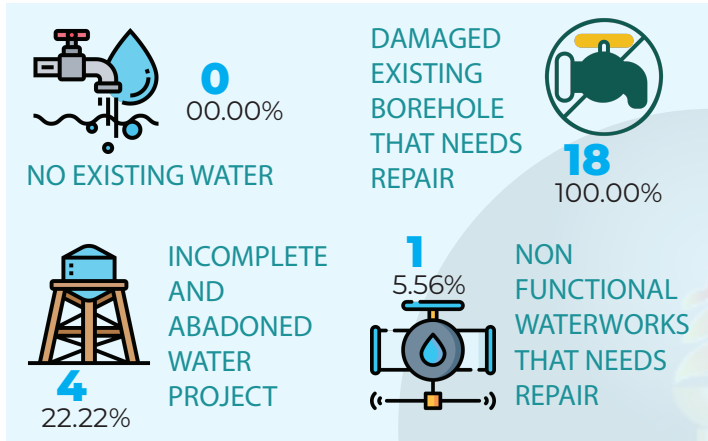


**18**  
Communities assessed

# Oke-ero

## Local Government

*Breakdown* of the number of communities where each need was identified.



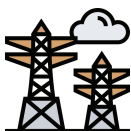


## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### Irepodun Local Government



**WATER** - From our assessment, inadequate access to potable water in the communities resulted from either complete lack of water source (11.03% of the communities) or damage to existing boreholes (75.74% of the communities). There were only 2 communities (1.47%) with abandoned water projects while only 2.21% of the communities had non-functioning waterworks.



**ELECTRIFICATION** - To determine the level of electrification of the communities, we assessed the inexistence of infrastructure for electrification, abandoned or uncompleted project(s) aimed at electrifying the communities, and/or inadequate distribution of power in electrified communities such as inadequate transformers and lighting of the streets. Our assessment shows that 19.12% of the communities had no infrastructure for electricity while only 1.47%, which represents two communities, had abandoned projects aimed at electrifying them. Most of the communities, representing 85.29%, had infrastructure for electricity but were plagued with inadequacy in transformers for effective power distribution or did not have amenities such as streetlights.



**EDUCATION** - In the education sector, our assessment of the ease of access to basic and post-basic education involved documenting the complete lack of schools (primary and secondary schools), inadequate classrooms in existing schools, abandoned projects aimed at erecting new block of classes, non-functioning classrooms as a result of dilapidation, and the inadequacy in staffing of existing schools in these communities. We found that about 14.71% of the communities lacked primary schools while 25% had no secondary schools. About 16.91% of the communities were in need of more classrooms in the existing schools and only 5.15% of the communities had projects meant to erect new classrooms that were abandoned. Classrooms in 16.91% of the communities were in dilapidated states while schools in 65.44% of the communities required proper staffing.



**HEALTH** - Access to primary healthcare in the communities of Irepodun LGA is barely existent. For instance, 30.88% of the communities assessed had no primary health centres while 3.68% of the communities had healthcare centres in bad conditions, structurally. A similar percentage of the communities had projects for the purpose of erecting new health centres that were abandoned. Also, 59.56% of the communities needed better staffing and equipment for good healthcare delivery in their health centres.

## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# Irepodun Local Government cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE** - In terms of access to these communities, all but one community are accessible by road. Unfortunately, 88.24% of the communities had roads that needed grading while 22.71% had roads that needed to be (re)constructed. As flooding, poor drainage network, and dilapidation of existing drainage networks hinder access to communities, we also assessed the number of communities affected by flooding and erosion, lack drainage systems, in need of culverts/bridges, or need for water channelisation. Most of the communities were affected by flooding and erosion (94.12%), lack of drainage systems (93.38%), and were in need of construction of new or reconstruction of damaged bridges and culverts (93.38%). Fewer communities, representing 13.97%, had no water channels and were in need of water channelisation.



**AGRICULTURE** - We also assessed the ease of access to modern techniques in agriculture and mechanisation in these communities as a measure of food sufficiency and output by evaluating the level of progress in agriculture and agricultural practices in these communities. Unfortunately, farmers in most of the communities (96.32%) needed training on best agricultural practices while those in 94.12% of the communities needed their agricultural processes mechanised.



**EMPOWERMENT** - Our assessment shows that artisans in 91.91% of the communities needed empowerment to boost their business and livelihood.



**COMMUNICATION** - There is currently no mobile and internet coverage in 22.06% of the communities.

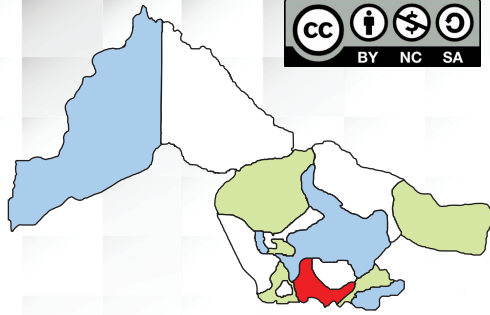


**SANITATION** - It is encouraging that we did not observe communities with serious sanitation problems, as community members were doing well at ensuring proper sanitation.

Needs assessment of communities in

# Irepodun

Local Government



**136**  
Communities assessed

*Breakdown* of the number of communities where each need was identified.

 <b>15</b> 11.03% NO EXISTING WATER	 <b>103</b> 75.74% DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR
 <b>2</b> 1.47% INCOMPLETE AND ABADONED WATER PROJECT	 <b>3</b> 2.21% NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR

 <b>42</b> 30.88% LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER	 <b>5</b> 3.68% EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED
 <b>5</b> 3.68% ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT	 <b>81</b> 59.56% INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER

 <b>116</b> 85.29% AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT	 <b>26</b> 19.12% ABADONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY
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 <b>1</b> 0.74% LACK OF ACCESS ROAD	 <b>120</b> 88.24% ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING
 <b>128</b> 22.71% ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION	 <b>128</b> 94.12% PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION

 <b>20</b> 14.71% LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL	 <b>34</b> 5.00% LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL
 <b>3</b> 126.91% EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM	 <b>23</b> 16.91% DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS
 <b>89</b> 65.44% INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL	 <b>7</b> 5.15% ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS

 <b>127</b> 93.3% LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM	 <b>19</b> 13.97% NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION
 <b>127</b> 93.38% COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES	

 <b>128</b> 94.12% NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT	 <b>131</b> 96.32% NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING
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Sponsored by

**30** 22.6%  
LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK

**125** 91.91%  
NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT

**0** 0.00%  
EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION



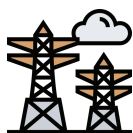
## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# Ekiti

Local Government



**WATER** - Twenty-one (42%) communities in Ekiti LGA had existing damaged boreholes that needed to be repaired, three (6%) communities had incomplete and abandoned water projects on ground, while only four communities (8%) had non-functional waterworks that required repairs. Interestingly, we found no community without an existing water supply in the LGA.



**ELECTRIFICATION** - Only one community had no electrification facility in the LGA while twenty-seven (54%) either have available electricity but with insufficient transformers to distribute it or needed solar street lights to light up their communities at night. There was no abandoned electrification project in the communities assessed.



**EDUCATION** - All the assessed communities had access to both primary and secondary schools. However, six of them (12%) needed more classrooms, seven communities (14%) had dilapidated structures in their schools, while fourteen communities (28%) had insufficient teaching staff in the available schools.



**HEALTH** - All the fifty communities assessed had access to PHCs and interestingly, none of these PHCs had significant dilapidated structures. However, one community (2%) had an abandoned health centre project wasting and fifteen communities (30%) had insufficient staff and equipment required for optimal functioning of the facilities.



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE** - All the fifty communities had access roads but thirty of them (60%) needed grading of their access roads while thirty-eight communities needed their access roads to be reconstructed. Moreover, thirty-nine communities (78%) experienced perennial flooding and erosion and needed a proper drainage system. About 42 (84%) of the communities needed construction of their damaged culverts or bridges, or provision of new ones, while only two communities (4%) needed water channelisation.

## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# Ekiti Local Government cont'd



**AGRICULTURE** - All the assessed communities demanded the training of their farmers on modern farming techniques and they also needed support for agricultural mechanisation.



**EMPOWERMENT** - About 49 communities (98%) in the LGA needed empowerment for their artisans to boost their capacity and the economy of the LGA.



**COMMUNICATION** - Only two communities had no access to GSM network and internet facilities.

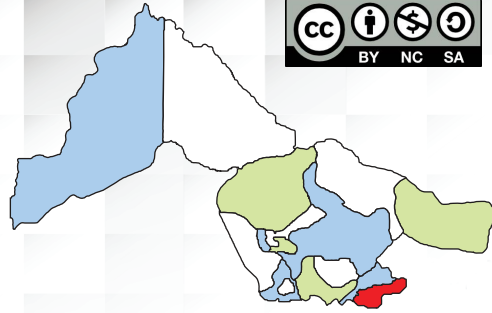


**SANITATION** - Fortunately, all the communities had a fair waste management system.

Needs assessment of communities in

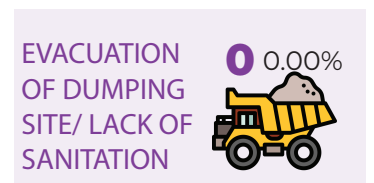
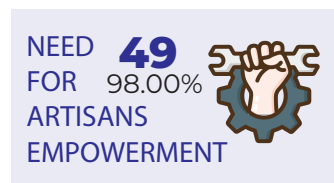
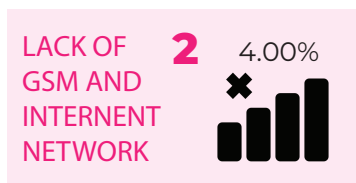
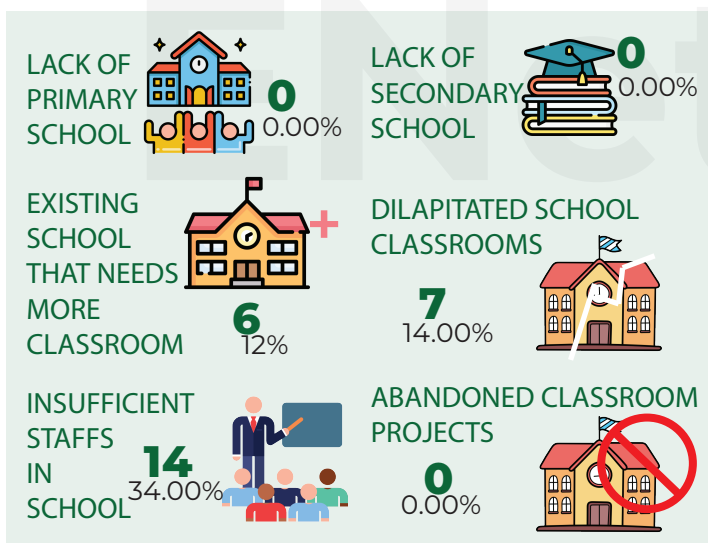
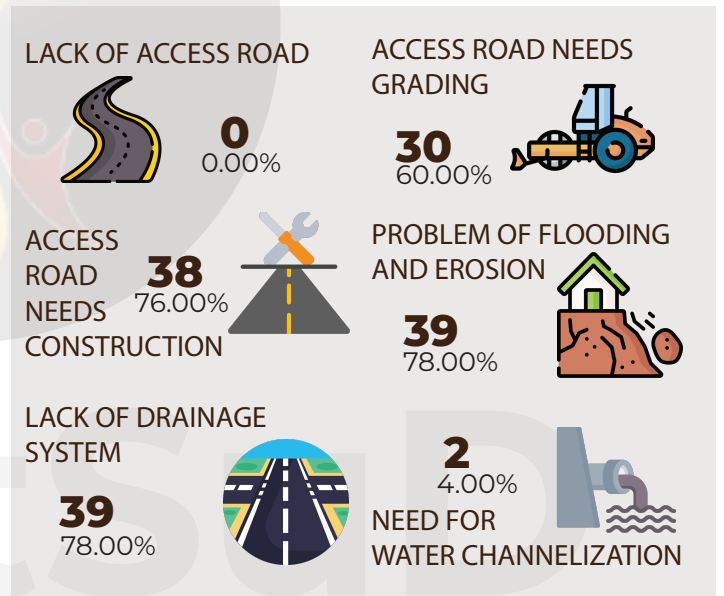
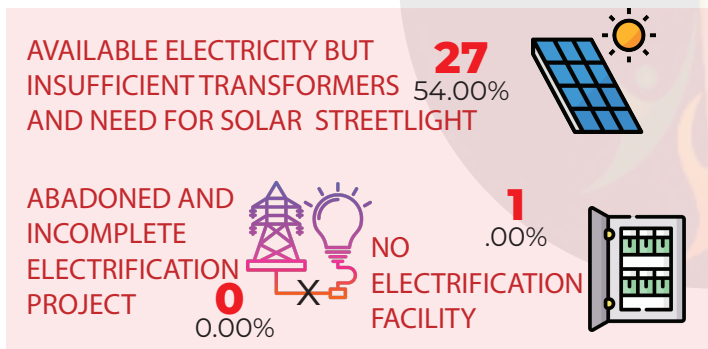
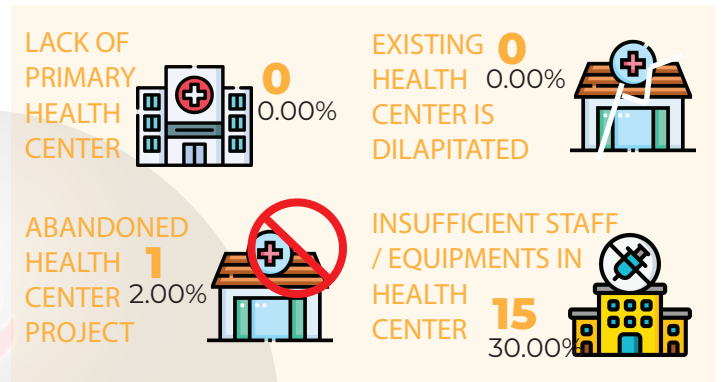
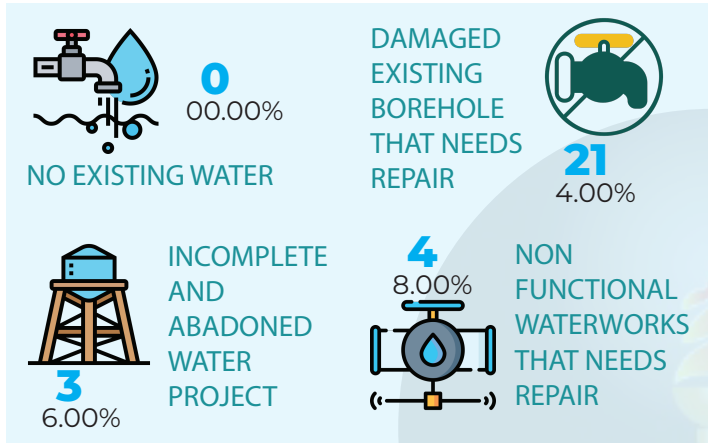
# Ekiti

## Local Government



**50**  
Communities assessed

*Breakdown* of the number of communities where each need was identified.



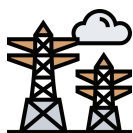
## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

# Oyun

Local Government



**WATER** - Four (4.76%) of the communities in Oyun LGA had no existing potable water supply but rely on ponds, streams and rivers, while sixty communities (71.43%) were found to have damaged existing bore-holes that needed repair. Moreover, three communities (3.57%) had incomplete and abandoned water projects while five (5.95%) communities had waterworks that were not functional and needed repairs.



**ELECTRIFICATION** - Thirty-six communities (42.86%) had no electrification facilities and had been in darkness for a long time, while eight communities (9.52%) had incomplete and abandoned electrification projects. Forty-seven communities (55.95%) had available electricity but the transformers were either not enough or they needed solar street lights in their communities.



**EDUCATION** - Nine (10.71%) communities in Oyun LGA had no easy access to primary school, thirty-four (40.48%) communities had no secondary school in existence, though they were accessing schools from distant communities. Twenty-five communities (29.76%) required more classrooms to meet the population of the pupils while twenty-nine communities (34.52%) were grossly understaffed with teachers and other supporting staff. About twenty-eight communities (33.33%) had dilapidated school classrooms, while one community had abandoned classroom projects.



**HEALTH** - Twenty-nine communities (34.52%) had no PHCs while three communities (3.57%) had dilapidated structures in their PHCs that could be rehabilitated for better service delivery. Four communities (4.76%) had abandoned health centre projects that were wasting and getting rotten away. Furthermore, ten communities with PHCs (11.9%) had insufficient staff to manage the facilities.

### 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

## Oyun Local Government cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE** - Interestingly, all the eighty-four communities had access roads. However, 75 communities (89.29%) had roads that needed grading to become fairly motorable. Seventy-eight communities (92.9%) needed (re)construction of their access roads while eighty communities (95.24%) lacked proper drainage systems and experienced routine problems of flooding and erosion. We also noted that seventy-nine communities (94.05%) needed repair of various damaged culverts or bridges while only nine communities (10.71%) required water channelisation to avert serious environmental or ecological problems.



**AGRICULTURE** - Eighty-three communities (98.81%) required training for their farmers and support for agricultural mechanisation, as farming is the predominant occupation in the LGA.



**EMPOWERMENT** - Most communities (91.67%) needed empowerment for their artisans in order to boost their businesses.



**COMMUNICATION** - Only eighteen (21.43%) communities had no internet facilities and GSM networks.



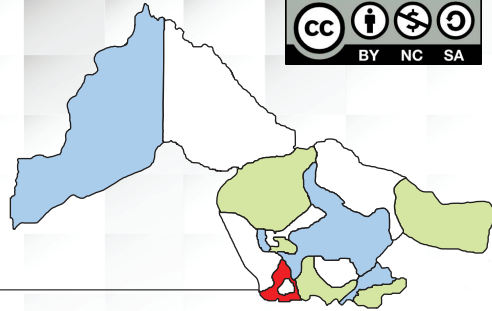
**SANITATION** - We did not come across any community that had serious sanitation issues.



Needs assessment of communities in

# Oyun

Local Government



**84**  
Communities assessed

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

<p><b>4</b> 4.76%</p> <p>NO EXISTING WATER</p>	<p><b>60</b> 71.43%</p> <p>DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR</p>
<p><b>3</b> 3.57%</p> <p>INCOMPLETE AND ABADONED WATER PROJECT</p>	<p><b>5</b> 5.95%</p> <p>NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR</p>

<p><b>29</b> 34.52%</p> <p>LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER</p>	<p><b>3</b> 3.57%</p> <p>EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED</p>
<p><b>4</b> 4.76%</p> <p>ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT</p>	<p><b>10</b> 11.90%</p> <p>INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER</p>

<p><b>47</b> 55.95%</p> <p>AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT</p>	<p><b>36</b> 42.86%</p> <p>ABADONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT</p>
<p><b>8</b> 9.5%</p> <p>NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY</p>	

<p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS ROAD</p>	<p><b>75</b> 89.29%</p> <p>ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING</p>
<p><b>78</b> 41.10%</p> <p>ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION</p>	<p><b>80</b> 95.24%</p> <p>PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION</p>

<p><b>9</b> 10.71%</p> <p>LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL</p>	<p><b>34</b> 40.4%</p> <p>LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL</p>
<p><b>25</b> 29.76%</p> <p>EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM</p>	<p><b>28</b> 33.33%</p> <p>DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS</p>
<p><b>29</b> 34.52%</p> <p>INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL</p>	<p><b>1</b> 1.19%</p> <p>ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS</p>

<p><b>80</b> 95.24%</p> <p>LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM</p>	<p><b>9</b> 10.71%</p> <p>NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION</p>
<p><b>79</b> 94.05%</p> <p>COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES</p>	

<p><b>83</b> 98.81%</p> <p>NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT</p>	<p><b>83</b> 98.81%</p> <p>NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING</p>
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Sponsored by

**18** 21.43%

LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK

**77** 91.67%

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT

**0** 0.00%

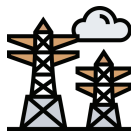
EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION

## 3.2.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### Ifelodun Local Government



**WATER** - From our assessment, inadequate access to potable water in the communities resulted from either complete lack of water source (18.18% of the communities) or damage to existing boreholes (75.76% of the communities). We found only 1 community with incomplete and abandoned water project, while only two communities (0.67%) had non-functioning water-works.



**ELECTRIFICATION** - To determine the level of electrification of the communities, we assessed the inexistence of infrastructure for electrification, abandoned or uncompleted project(s) aimed at electrifying the communities, and/or inadequate distribution of power in electrified communities such as inadequate transformers and lighting of the streets. Our assessment shows that 20.20% of the communities had no infrastructure for electricity while 6.73%, which represents twenty communities, had abandoned projects aimed at electrifying them. Most of the communities, representing 97.98%, had infrastructure for electricity but were plagued with inadequacy in transformers for effective power distribution or did not have amenities such as streetlights.



**EDUCATION** - In the education sector, our assessment of the ease of access to basic and post-basic education involved documenting the complete lack of schools (primary and secondary schools), inadequate classrooms in existing schools, abandoned projects aimed at erecting new block of classes, non-functioning classrooms as a result of dilapidation, and the inadequacy in staffing of existing schools in these communities. We found that about 14.81% of the communities lacked primary schools while 80.47% had no secondary schools, though they were accessing schools in distant communities. About 40.07% of the communities were in need of more classrooms in the existing schools while classrooms in 16.50% of the communities were in dilapidated states. It was also noted that schools in 59.60% of the communities required proper staffing.



**HEALTH** - Access to primary healthcare in the communities of Irepodun LGA is barely existent, as 72.05% of the communities assessed had no primary health centres but accessing care at distant communities. Also, one community had a healthcare centre that was in bad condition, structurally, while two communities had abandoned health centre projects. It was also noted that about 21.55% of the communities needed better staffing and equipment for good healthcare delivery in their health centres.

## 3.1.2. Presentation of community needs on LGA basis

### Ifelodun Local Government cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE** - In terms of access to these communities, all were accessible by road. Unfortunately, 80.81% of the communities had roads that needed grading while 24.26% had roads that needed to be (re)constructed. Most of the communities were affected by flooding and erosion (98.32%), lack of drainage systems (98.65%), and were in need of construction of new or reconstruction of damaged bridges and culverts (98.32%).



**AGRICULTURE** - Farmers in most of the communities (98.32%) needed training on best agricultural practices and required their agricultural processes to be mechanised.



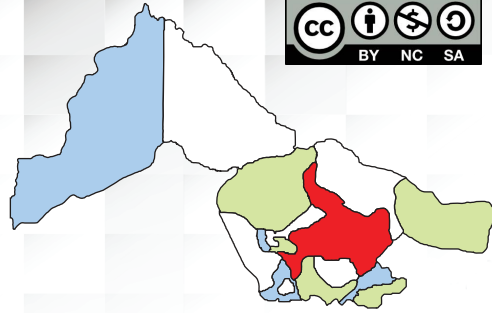
**EMPOWERMENT** - Our assessment shows that artisans in 97.98% of the communities needed empowerment to boost their business and livelihood.



**COMMUNICATION** - There was no mobile and internet coverage in 45.79% of the communities.

**SANITATION** - We observed only one community with a poor sanitation system.

Needs assessment of communities in



# Ife Local Government

**297**  
Communities assessed

*Breakdown* of the number of communities where each need was identified.

 <b>54</b> 18.18% NO EXISTING WATER	 DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR <b>225</b> 75.76%
 <b>1</b> 0.34% INCOMPLETE AND ABADONED WATER PROJECT	 <b>2</b> 0.67% NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR

LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER <b>214</b> 72.05%	EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED <b>1</b> 0.34%
ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT <b>2</b> 0.67%	INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER <b>64</b> 21.55%

AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT <b>291</b> 97.98%	
ABADONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT <b>20</b> 6.73%	NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY <b>60</b> 20.20%

LACK OF ACCESS ROAD <b>0</b> 0.00%	ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING <b>40</b> 80.81%
ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION <b>243</b> 24.26%	PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION <b>292</b> 98.32%

LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL <b>44</b> 14.81%	LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL <b>239</b> 8.47%
EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM <b>119</b> 40.07%	DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS <b>49</b> 16.50%
INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL <b>177</b> 59.60%	ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS <b>0</b> 0.00%

LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM <b>293</b> 98.65%	NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION <b>0</b> 0.00%
COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES <b>292</b> 98.32%	

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT <b>292</b> 98.32%	NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING <b>292</b> 98.32%
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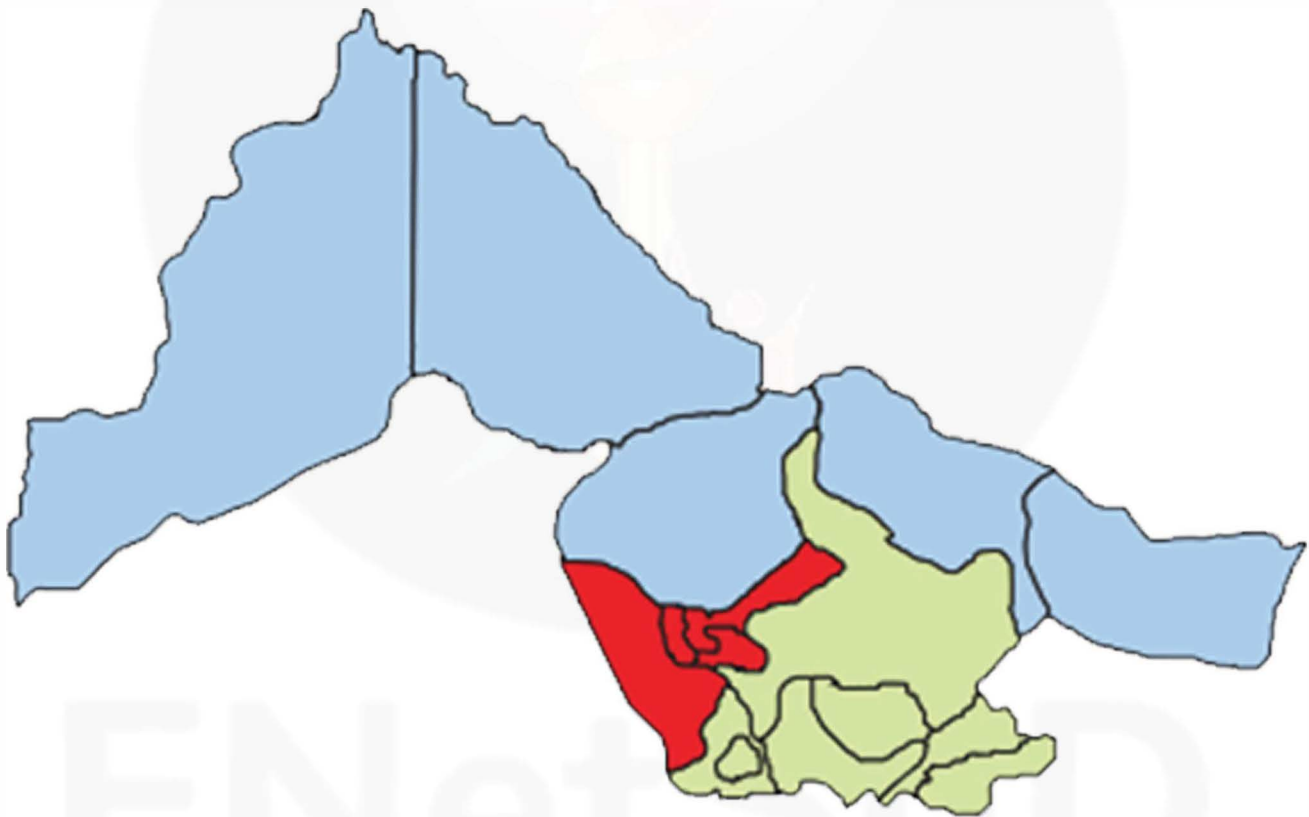
Sponsored by

LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK  
**136**  
45.79%

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT  
**291**  
97.98%

EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION  
**1**  
0.34%

# Sectoral presentation of needs of communities in Kwara Central



- Asa - Ilorin West - Ilorin East - Ilorin South

# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

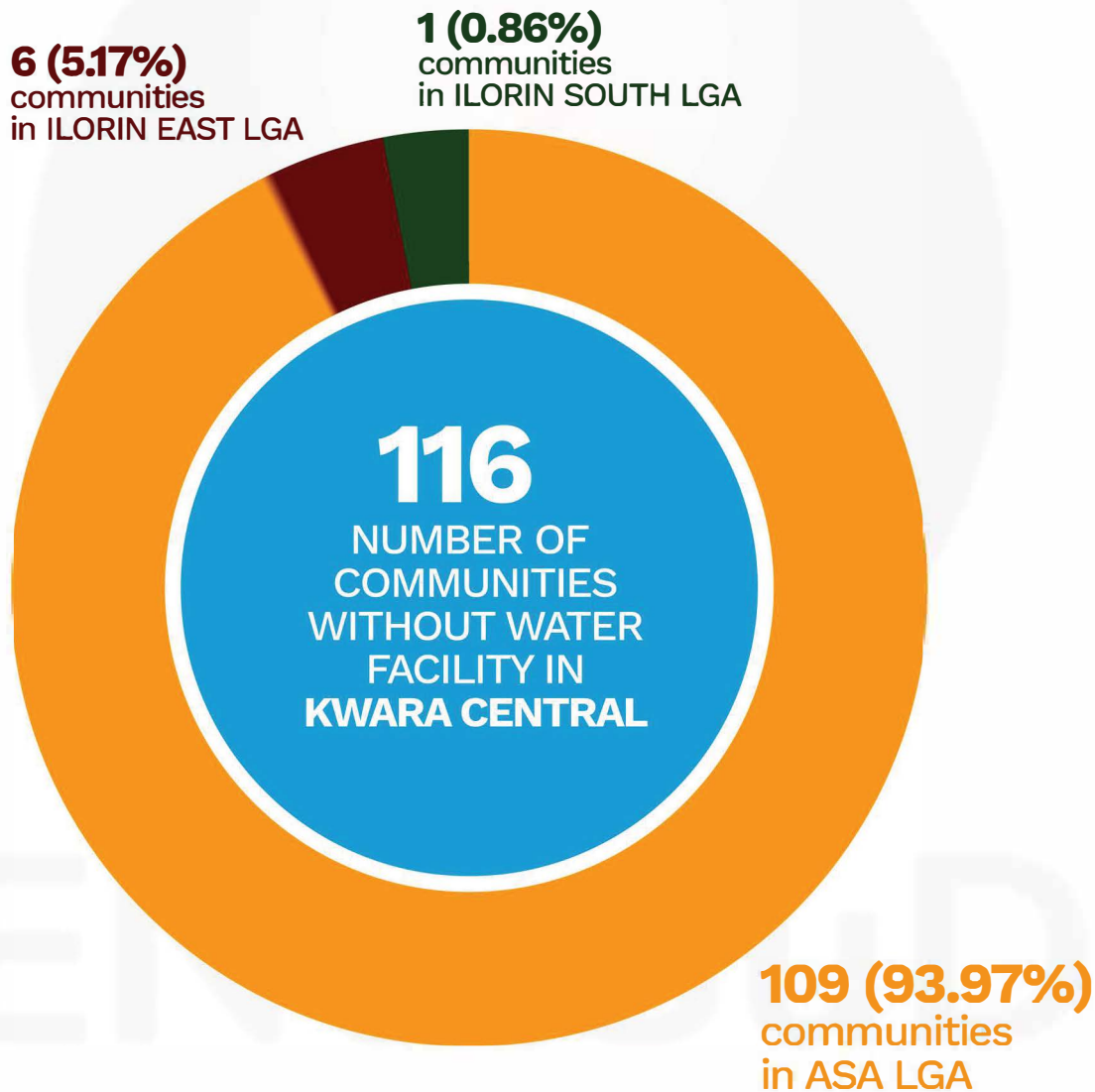
**Water**





# No Existing water

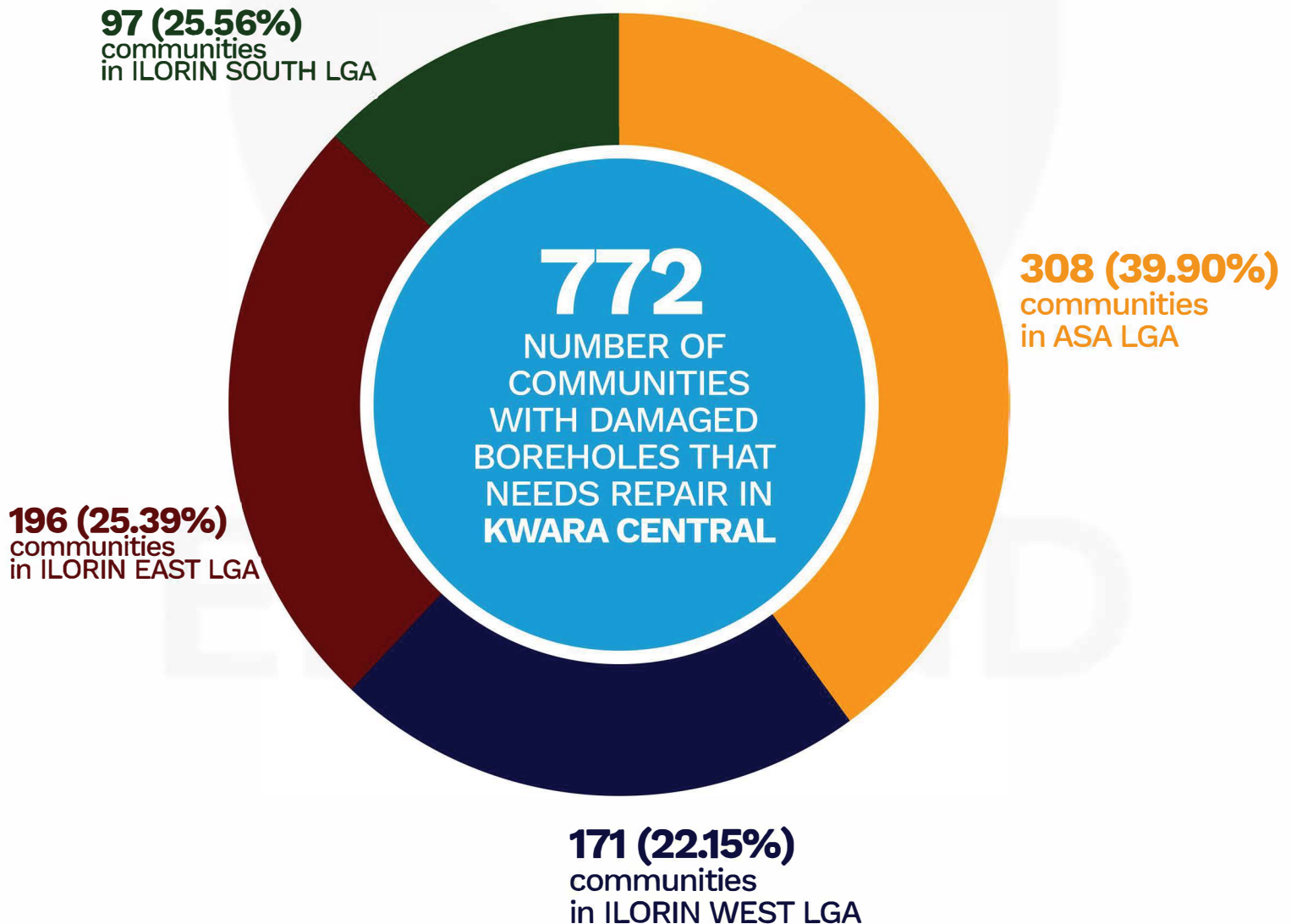
We observed that one hundred and sixteen (116) communities across the four LGAs in the district had no existing water facility. This senatorial burden was carried by 109 (93.97%) communities in Asa LGA, 6 (5.17%) communities in Ilorin East LGA, and 1 (0.86%) community in Ilorin South LGA.





# Damaged borehole(s) that need repair

In another seven hundred and seventy-two (772) communities visited within the district, there were damaged boreholes that needed to be repaired in order to keep serving the communities. About 308 (39.90%) of these communities were found in Asa LGA, 171 (22.15%) in Ilorin West LGA, 196 (25.39%) in Ilorin East LGA, and 97 (12.56%) were found in Ilorin South LGA.

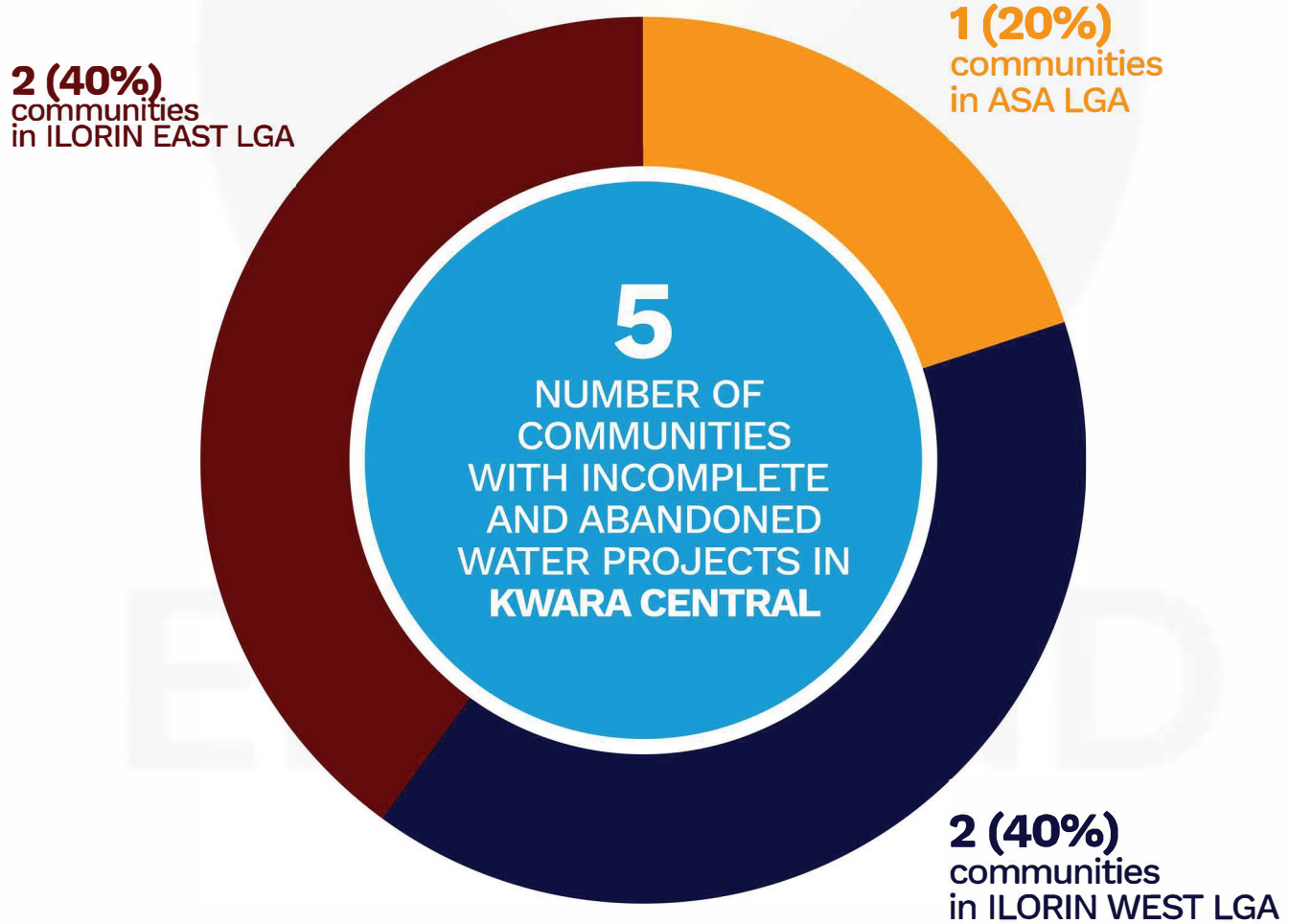






# Incomplete and abandoned water projects

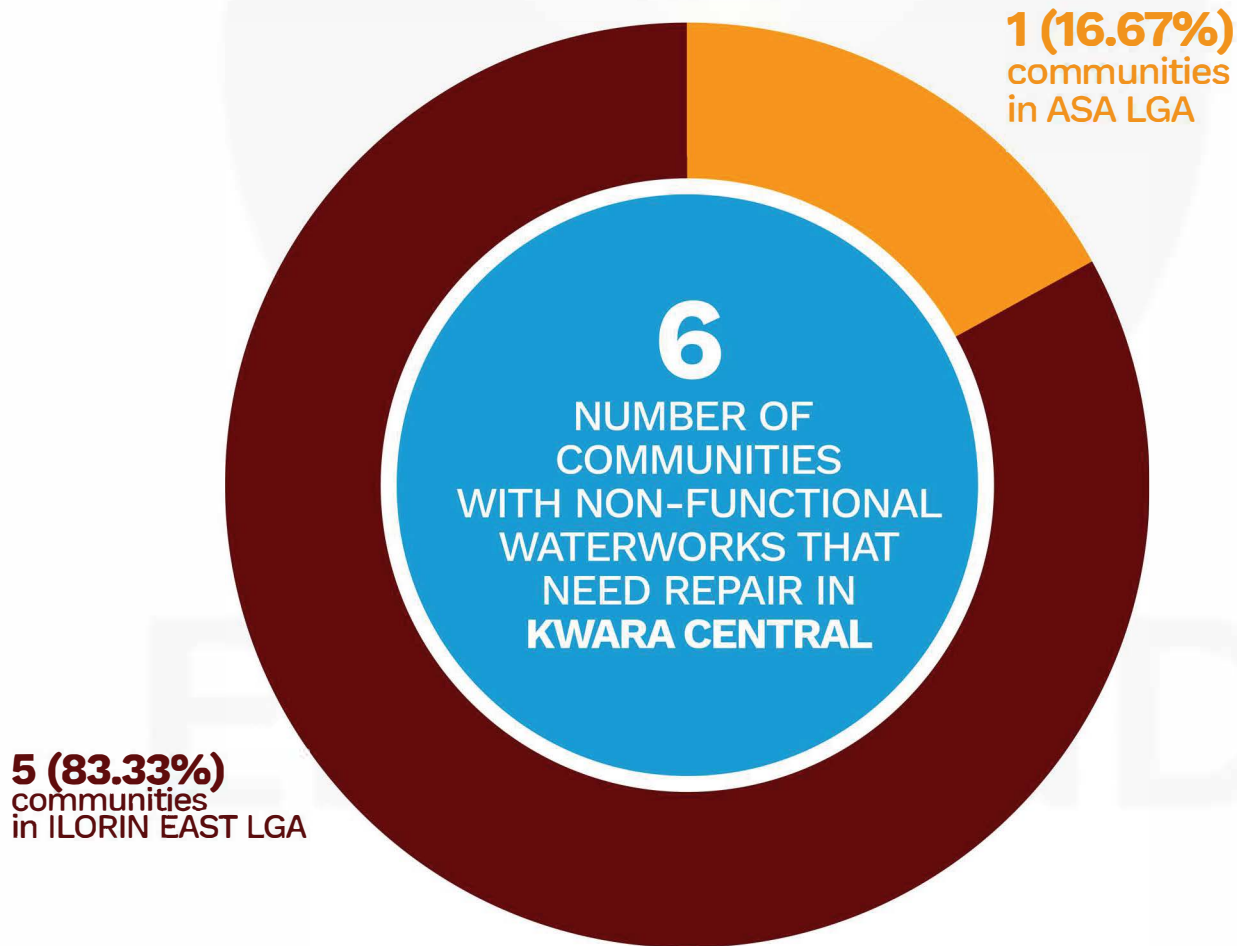
In five (5) communities, we found water projects that were either not completed or abandoned. These communities were found in Asa (1), Ilorin West (2), and Ilorin East (2).





## Non-functional waterwork(s) that need repair

Our findings also revealed that six (6) communities within the district had non-functional waterworks that needed to be repaired to enhance water supply to the communities and their neighbourhoods. These communities were found in Asa (1) and Ilorin East (5).



**5 (83.33%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN EAST LGA

**1 (16.67%)**  
communities  
in ASA LGA

**6**  
NUMBER OF  
COMMUNITIES  
WITH NON-FUNCTIONAL  
WATERWORKS THAT  
NEED REPAIR IN  
KWARA CENTRAL

# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

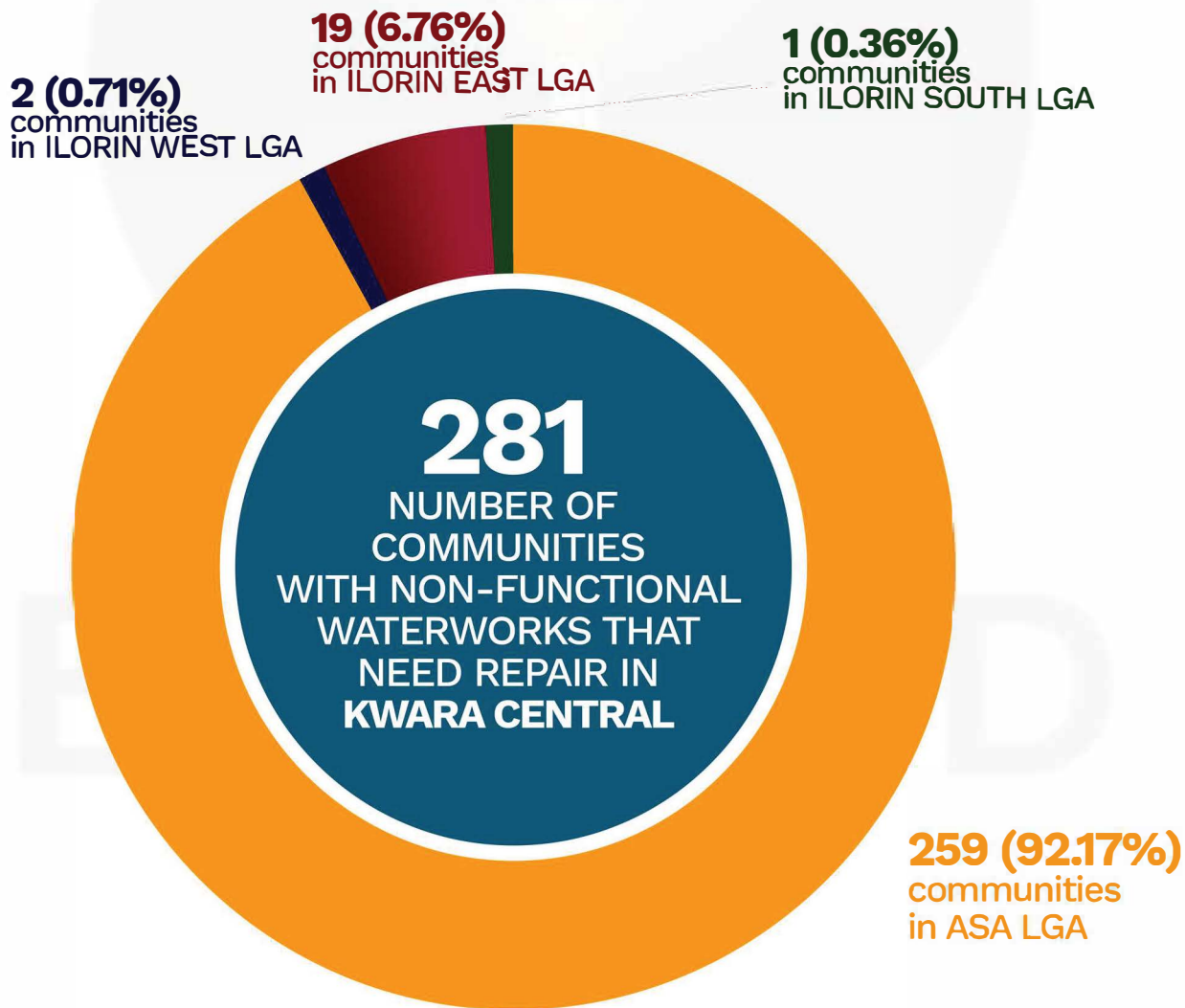
## Electricity





## No electrification facility

A total of two hundred and eighty-one (281) communities in the district had been in darkness for decades, as there were no electrification facilities in the areas. This senatorial burden was shared by all the LGAs in the district, though mostly by Asa LGA that had 259 (92.17%) of such communities, followed by 19 (6.76%) communities in Ilorin East, 2 (0.71%) communities in Ilorin West LGA, and 1 (0.36%) community in Ilorin South LGA.

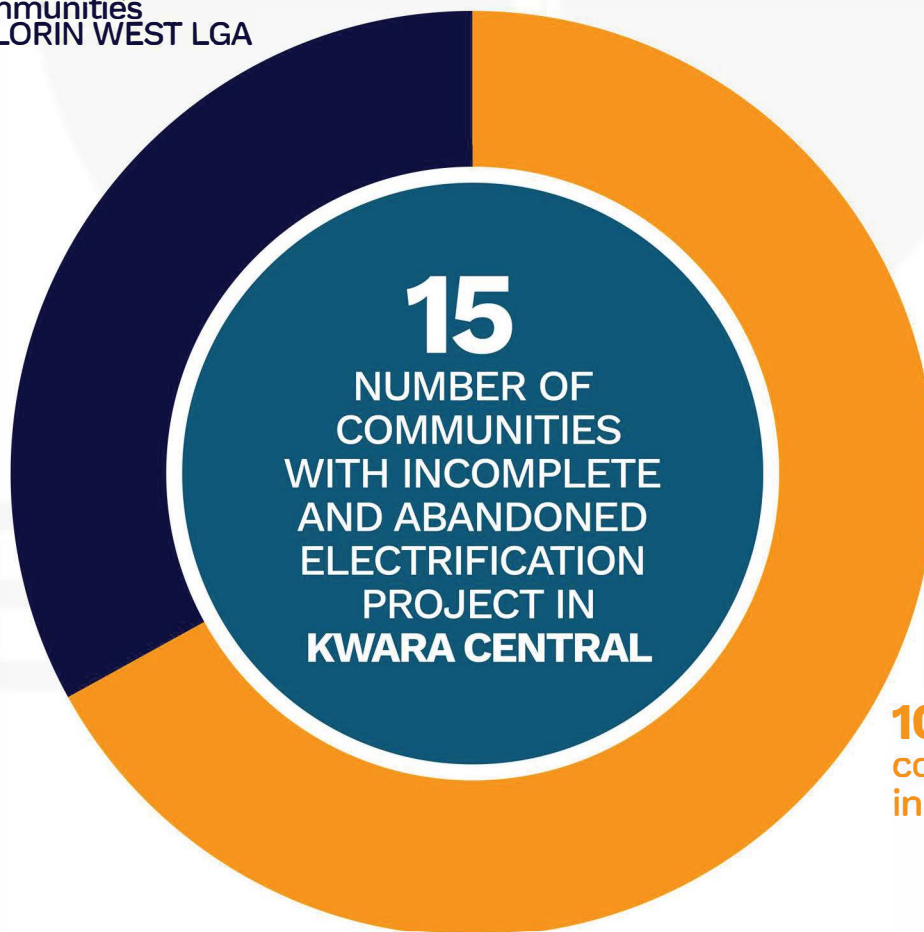




## Incomplete and Abandoned Electrification project

Fifteen (15) communities in Kwara Central Senatorial district were found to have incomplete and abandoned electrification projects, and they were distributed across Asa (66.67%) and Ilorin West (33.33%).

**5 (33.3%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN WEST LGA



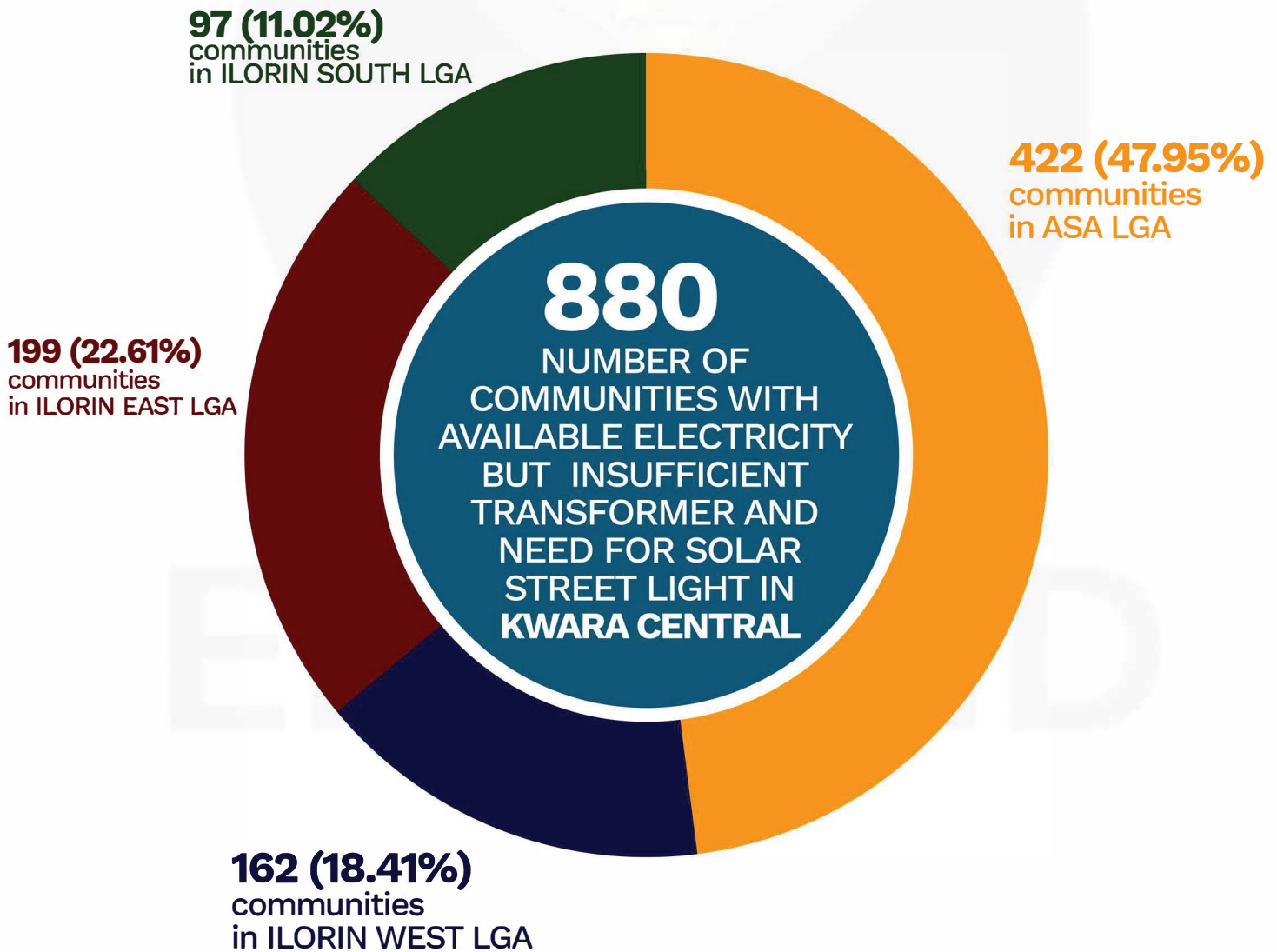
**10 (66.67%)**  
communities  
in ASA LGA

**15**  
NUMBER OF  
COMMUNITIES  
WITH INCOMPLETE  
AND ABANDONED  
ELECTRIFICATION  
PROJECT IN  
KWARA CENTRAL



Available electricity but insufficient transformers and/or need for solar street light

In eight hundred and eighty (880) communities, the residents either complained of insufficient transformers that resulted in epileptic power supply to the communities or solicited for solar street lights. These observations were mostly made in Asa LGA (47.95%), followed by Ilorin East (22.61%), Ilorin West (18.41%), and Ilorin South (11.02%).



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

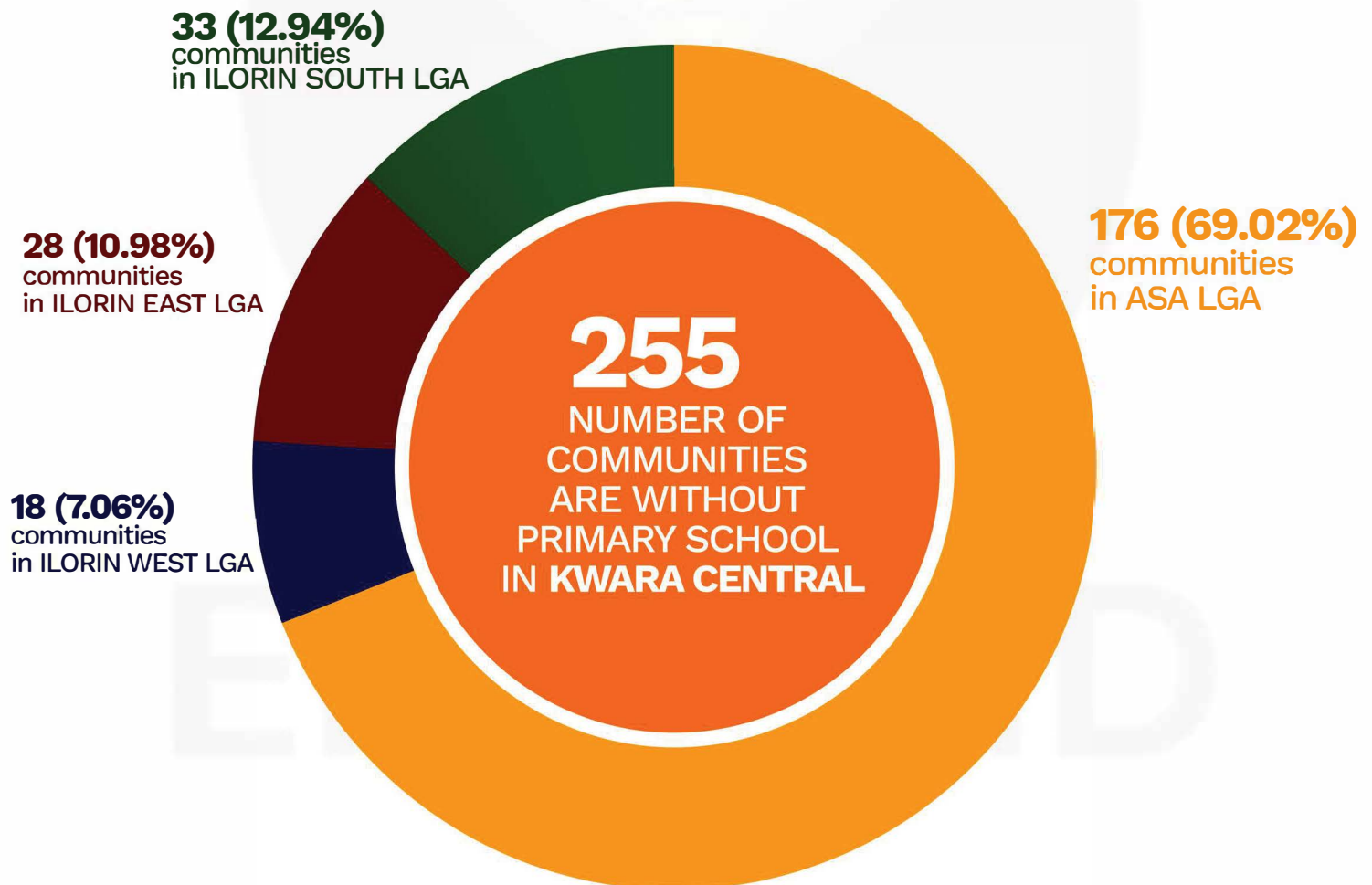
## Education





## Lack of Primary School

In total, 255 communities in Kwara Central had no primary school. Invariably, the citizen had to depend on the nearby community's primary school to get access to primary education. It is important to note that 176 (69.02%) of these communities were in Asa LGA, 18 (7.06%) communities were in Ilorin West LGA, 28 (10.98%) communities were in Ilorin East LGA, and the remaining 33 (12.94%) communities were in Ilorin South LGA.

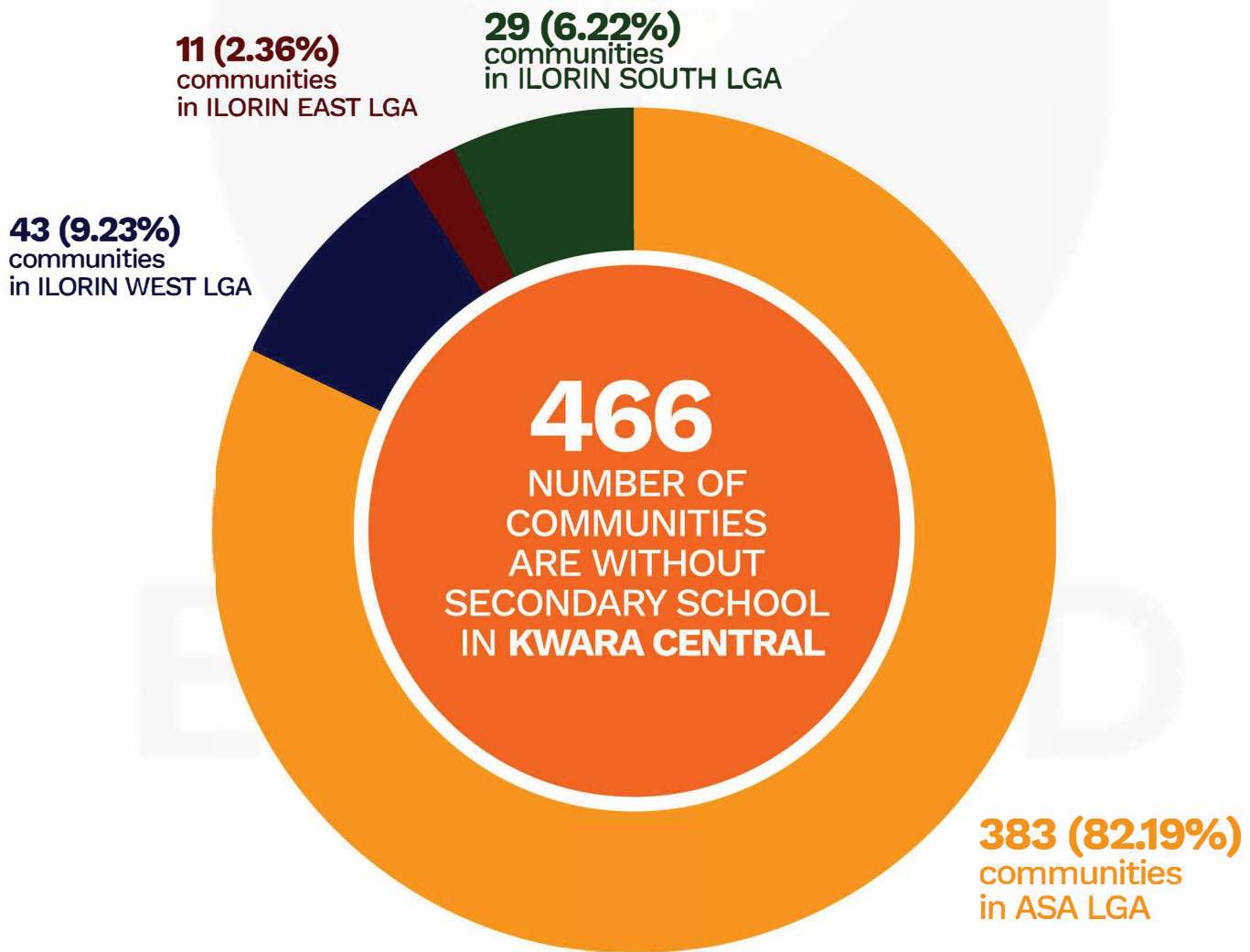






# Lack of Secondary School

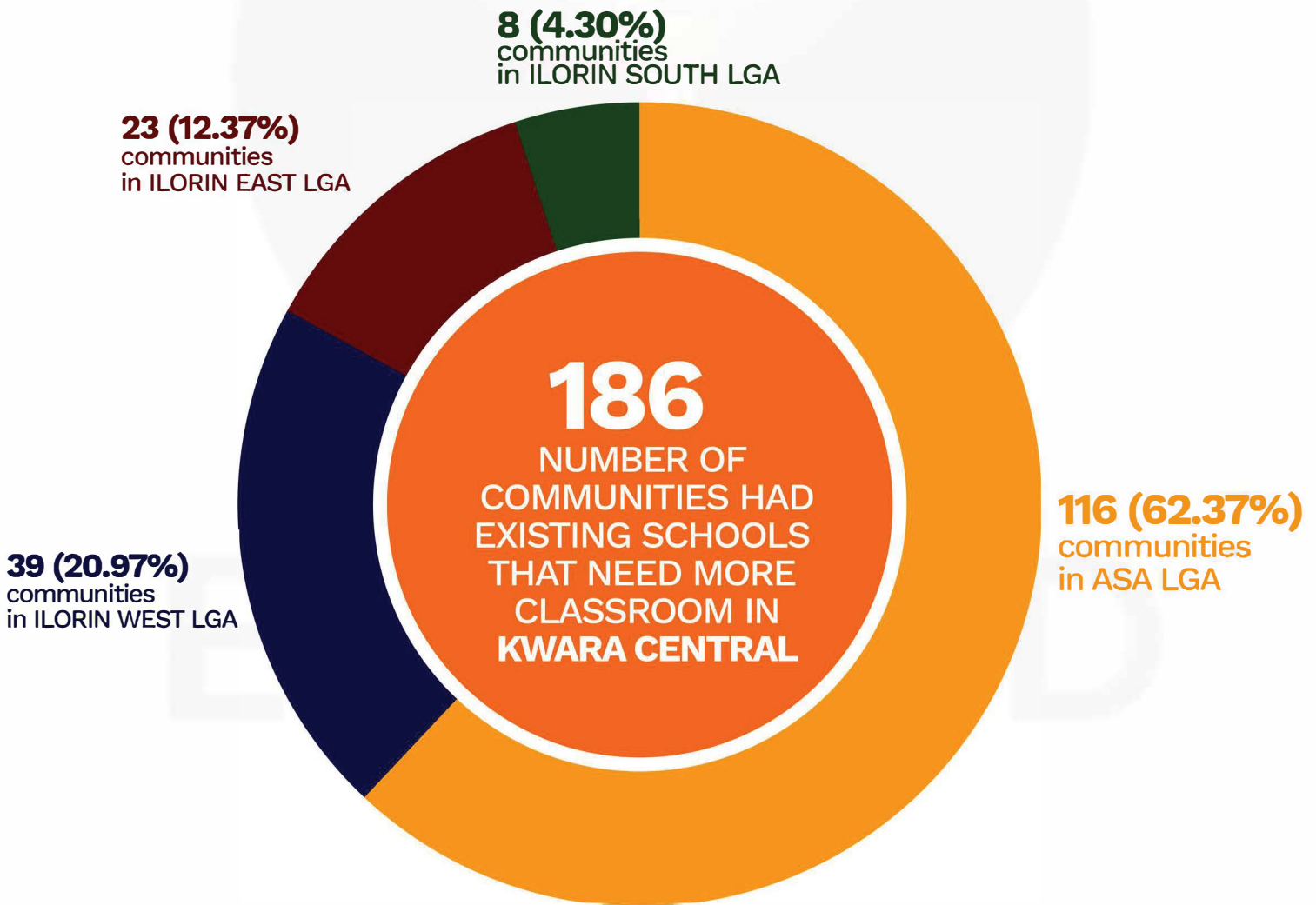
A total of 466 communities in Kwara Central had no secondary school. Invariably, dwellers, after completing their primary school education, had to seek secondary school education elsewhere. Our data shows that 383 (82.19%) of these communities were found in Asa LGA, 43 (9.23%) in Ilorin West LGA, 11 (2.36%) in Ilorin East LGA, and lastly 29 (6.22%) of the communities affected were found in Ilorin South LGA.





## Existing school(s) that need more classrooms

In total, 186 communities in Kwara Central had existing schools that needed more classrooms. This implies that some schools only have a few classrooms where students can learn successfully. No wonder there are various clips flying around on social media where students were seen learning under a tree or in an open space. From the data ENetSuD gathered on the field, 116 (62.37%) of these communities were found in Asa LGA, 39 (20.97%) were found in Ilorin West LGA, 23 (12.37%) were found in Ilorin East LGA, and 8 (4.30%) were found in Ilorin South LGA.

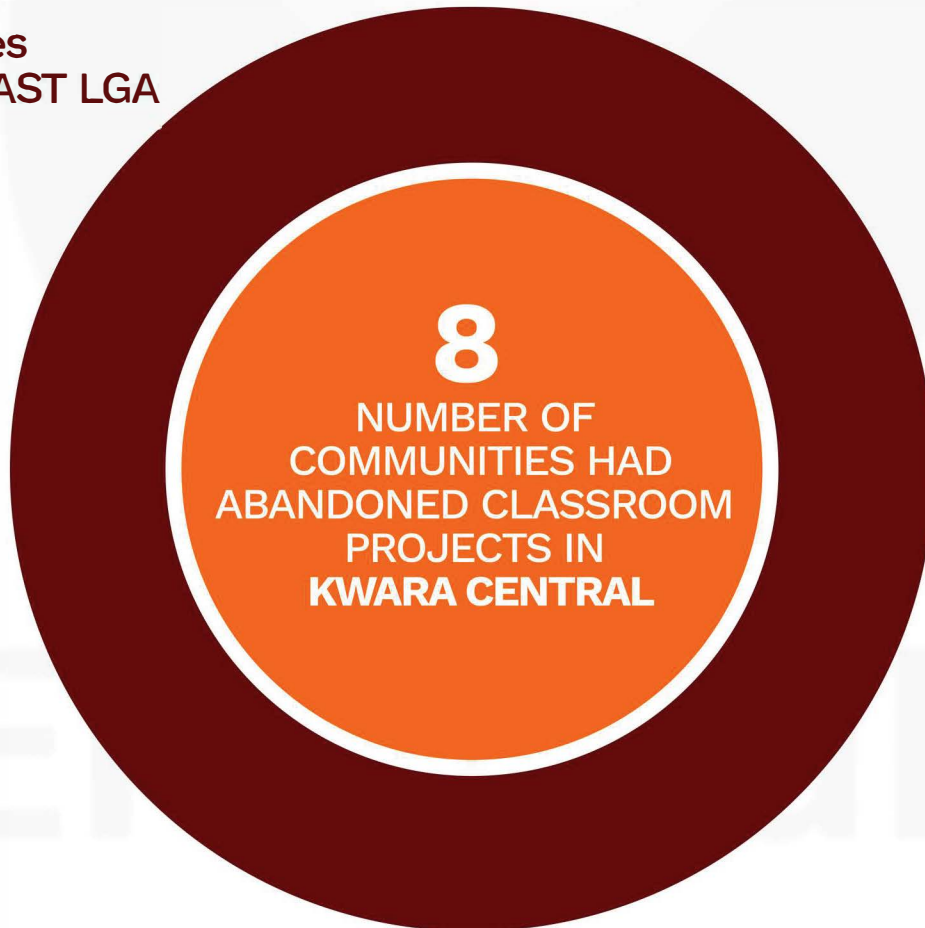




## Abandoned classroom projects

Taking a look at abandoned or uncompleted classroom projects in all the surveyed communities in Kwara central, a total of 8 communities in Ilorin East LGA were discovered to have uncompleted classroom buildings that were abandoned.

**8 (100%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN EAST LGA



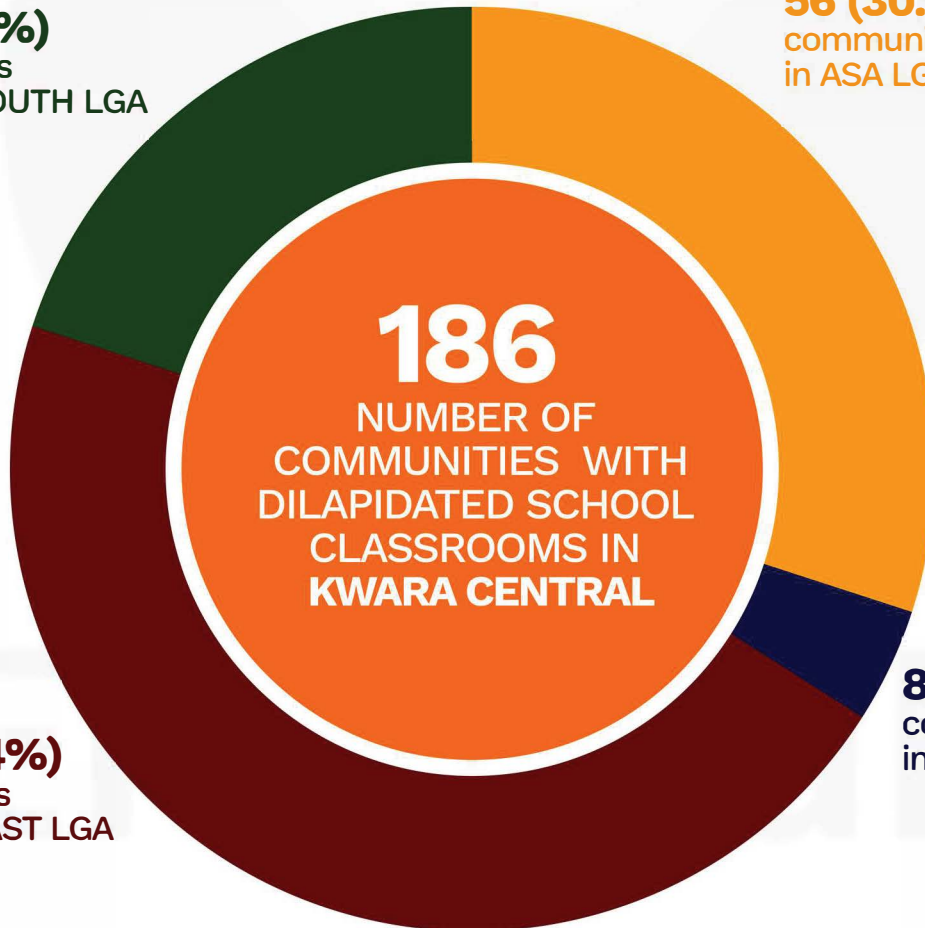


## Dilapidated school classrooms

Taking a look at dilapidated school classrooms across Kwara Central Senatorial district, a total of 186 communities were seen to have such defective buildings. A quick data analysis shows that 86 (46.24%) of the communities were found in Ilorin East LGA, 56 (30.11%) of the communities were found in Asa LGA, 36 (19.35%) of the communities were found in Ilorin South LGA, and 8 (4.30%) of them were found in Ilorin West LGA.

**36 (19.35%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN SOUTH LGA

**56 (30.11%)**  
communities  
in ASA LGA



**8 (4.30%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN WEST LGA

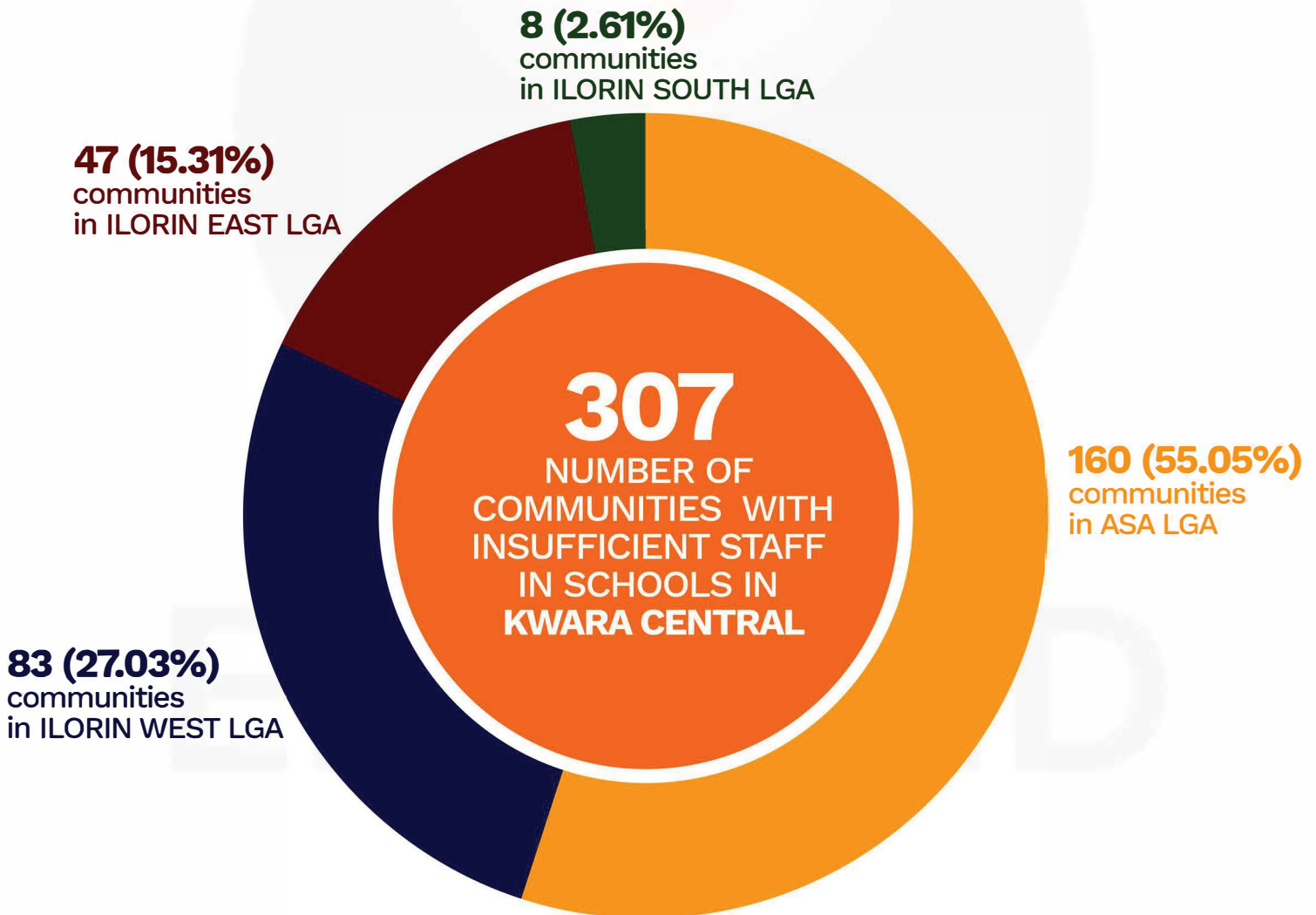
**86 (46.24%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN EAST LGA

**186**  
NUMBER OF  
COMMUNITIES WITH  
DILAPIDATED SCHOOL  
CLASSROOMS IN  
KWARA CENTRAL



## Schools having insufficient staff

A total of 307 communities in Kwara Central were found to have schools with insufficient staff to provide guidance and facilitate learning in these schools. Among these, 169 (55.05%) communities were found in Asa LGA, 83 (27.04%) communities were found in Ilorin West LGA, 47 (15.31%) communities were found in Ilorin East LGA, and 8 (2.61%) of the communities were found in Ilorin South LGA.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

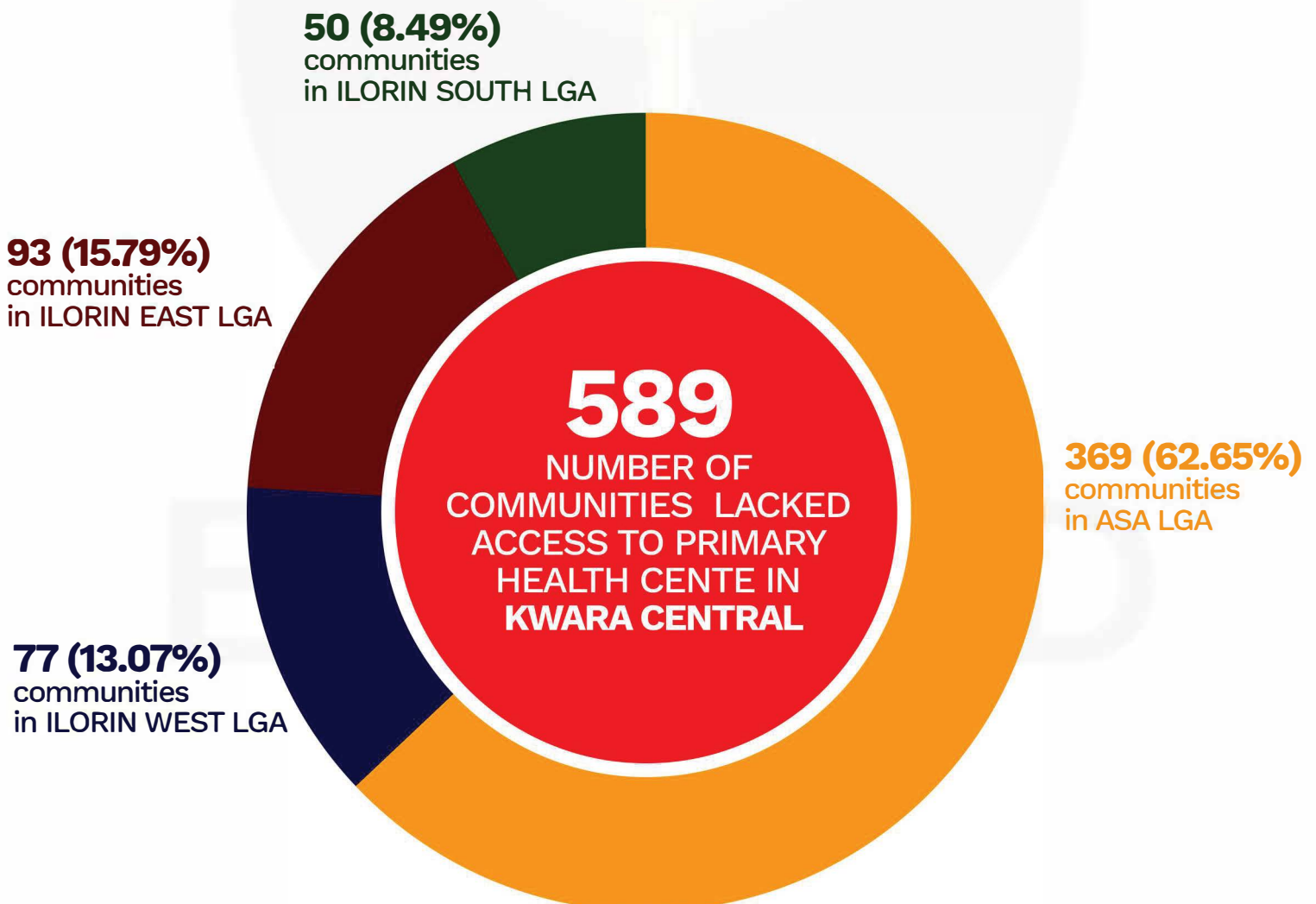
## Healthcare





## Lack of primary health centres

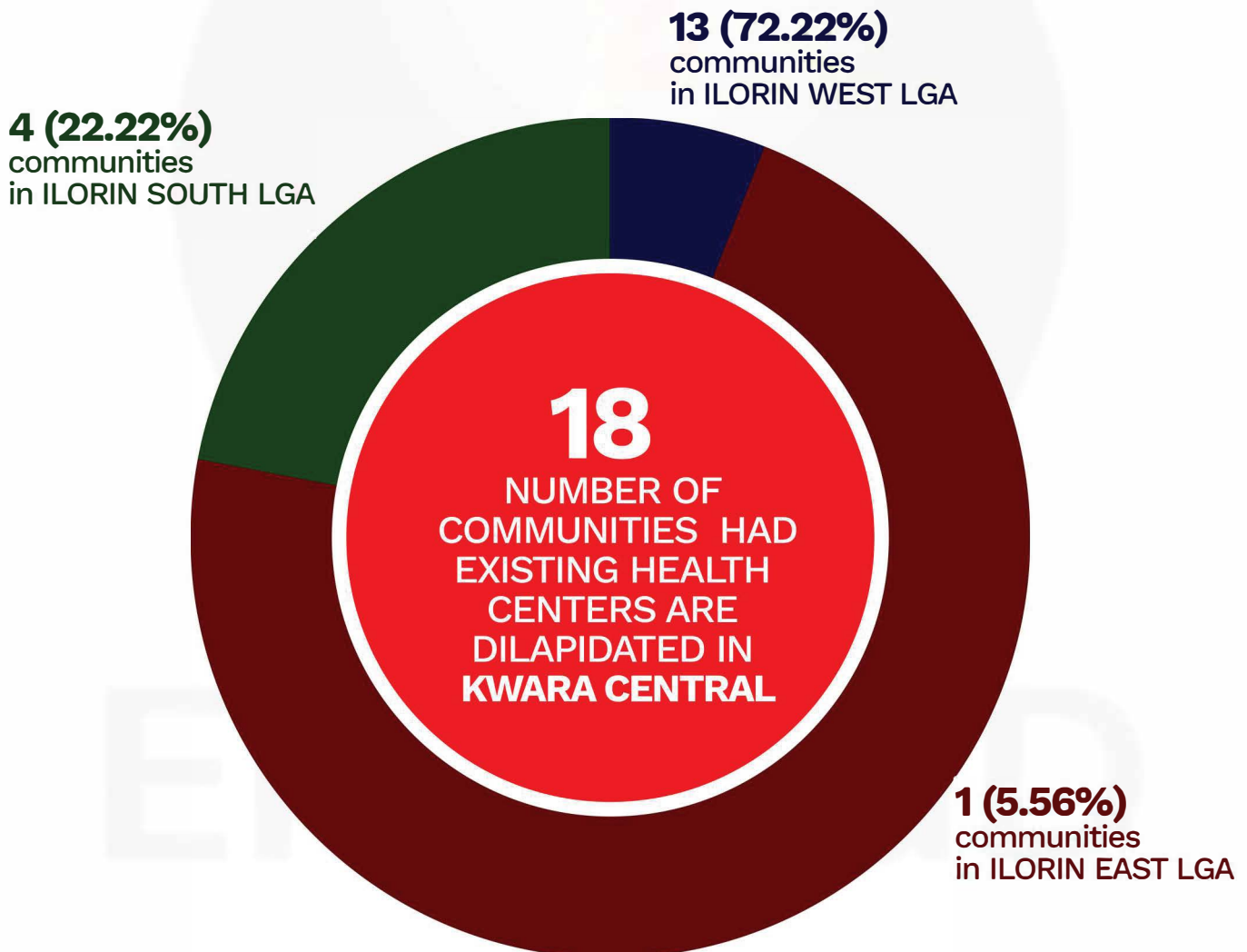
The closest health facility to a common man in any community is the primary healthcare centre; these centres are supposed to be the first point of contact for anyone in the community to seek solace when sick. Our assessment showed that 589 communities in Kwara Central do not have primary health centre and have difficulty in assessing distant ones. Among these senatorial burden, 369 (62.65%) of the communities were found in Asa LGA, 77 (13.07%) communities were found in Ilorin West LGA, 93 (15.79%) communities were found in Ilorin East LGA, while 50 (8.49%) communities were found in Ilorin South LGA.





## Existing health centres that are dilapidated

We found 18 communities that had dilapidated health centres, out of which 13 (72.22%) were in Ilorin East LGA, while 4 (22.22%) and 1(5.56%) were in Ilorin South and Ilorin West LGAs respectively.

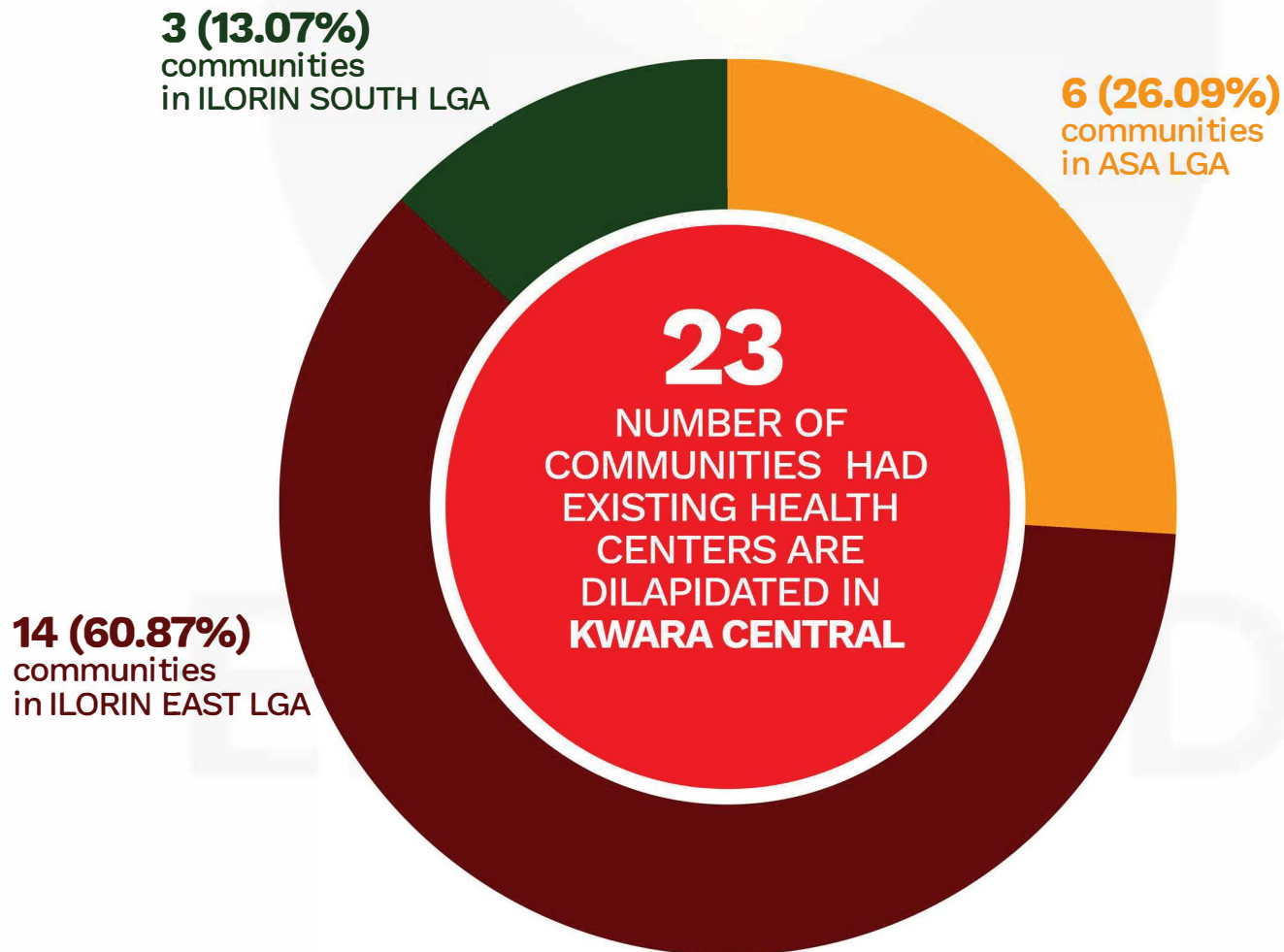






## Abandoned health centre projects

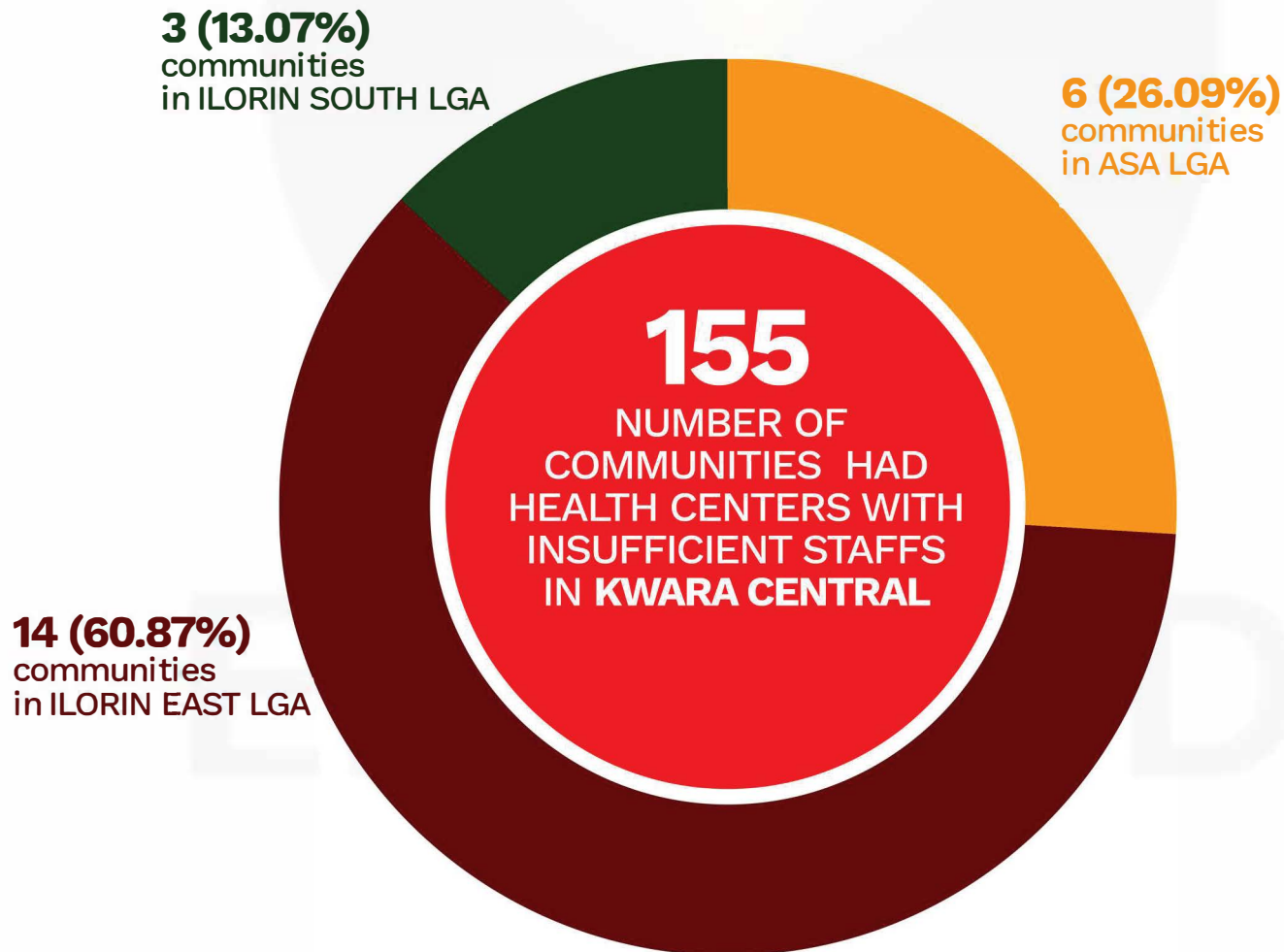
A total of 24 communities in the senatorial district were found to have abandoned health centres without any sign of ongoing development. Six (25.00%) of these communities were found in Asa LGA, 14 (58.33%) were found in Ilorin East LGA, 3 (12.50%) were found in Ilorin South LGA, and 1 (4.17%) was found in Ilorin West LGA.





## Insufficient staff or equipment in their healthcare centres

The majority of individuals who visit health centres to seek care always complain of inadequate caregivers to attend to patients, and sometimes, they give different reports on how patients were using the limited bedspace among other facilities that they presumed were not enough. Our assessment showed that a total of 155 communities were in this category, and 51 (32.90%) of them were in Asa LGA, 55 (35.48%) were in Ilorin West LGA, 30 (19.35%) were in Ilorin East LGA, and 19 (12.26%) were in Ilorin South LGA.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

## Road Infrastructure

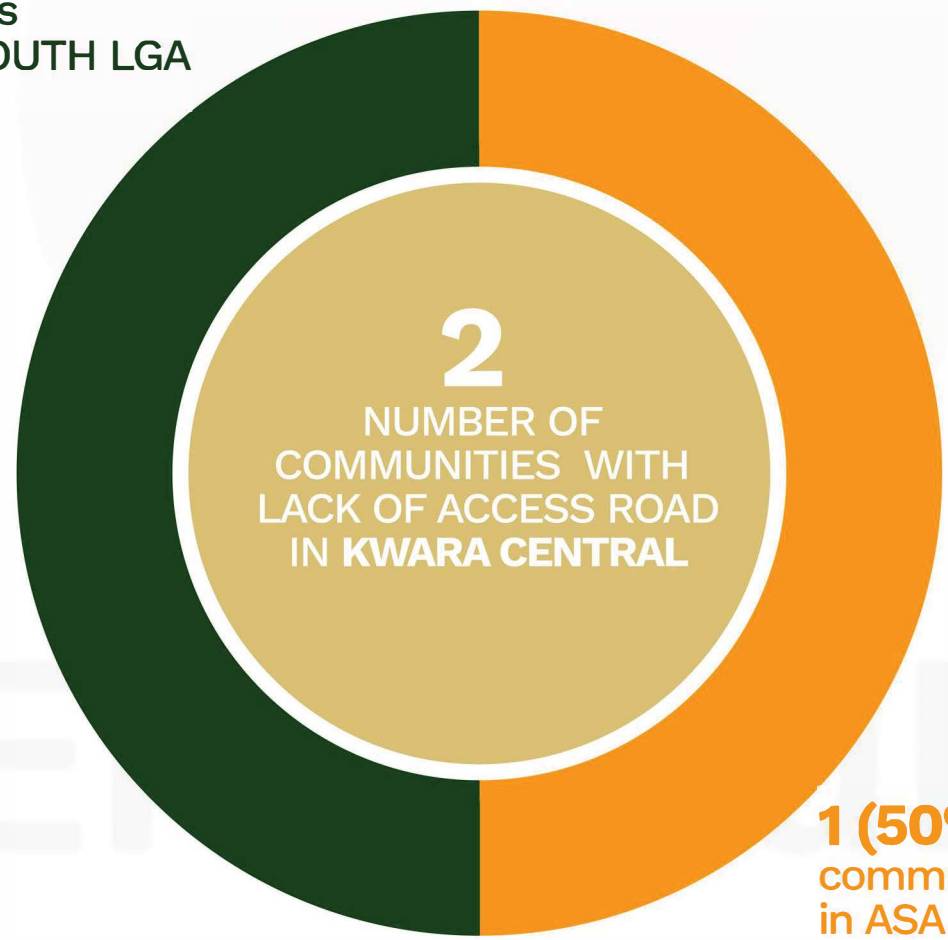




## No Access Road

Both Asa LGA and Ilorin South LGA have a community each that do not have an access road leading to it.

**1 (50%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN SOUTH LGA



**1 (50%)**  
communities  
in ASA LGA



## Access roads need grading

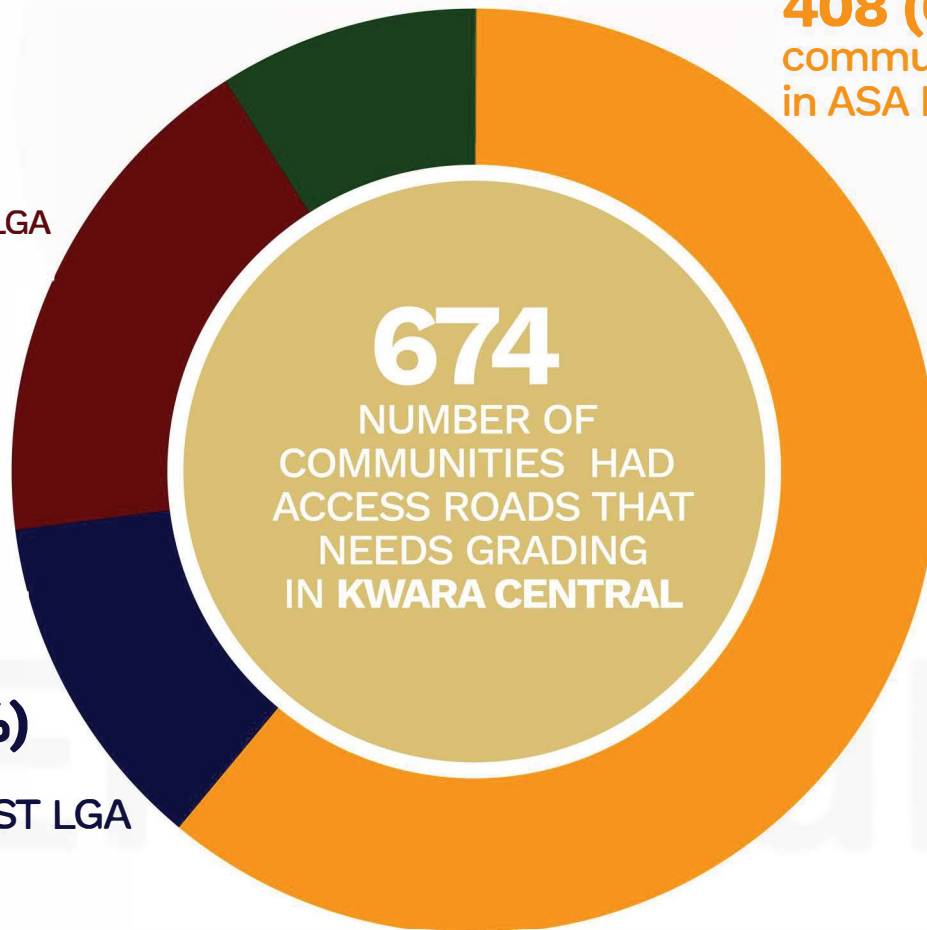
A total of 674 communities required grading of their existing access roads to become motorable. About 60.53% of these communities were in Asa LGA, 17.95% in Ilorin East LGA, 12.02% in Ilorin West LGA, while Ilorin South had 9.50% of such communities.

**64 (9.50%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN SOUTH LGA

**408 (60.53%)**  
communities  
in ASA LGA

**121 (17.95%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN EAST LGA

**81 (12.02%)**  
communities  
in ILORIN WEST LGA

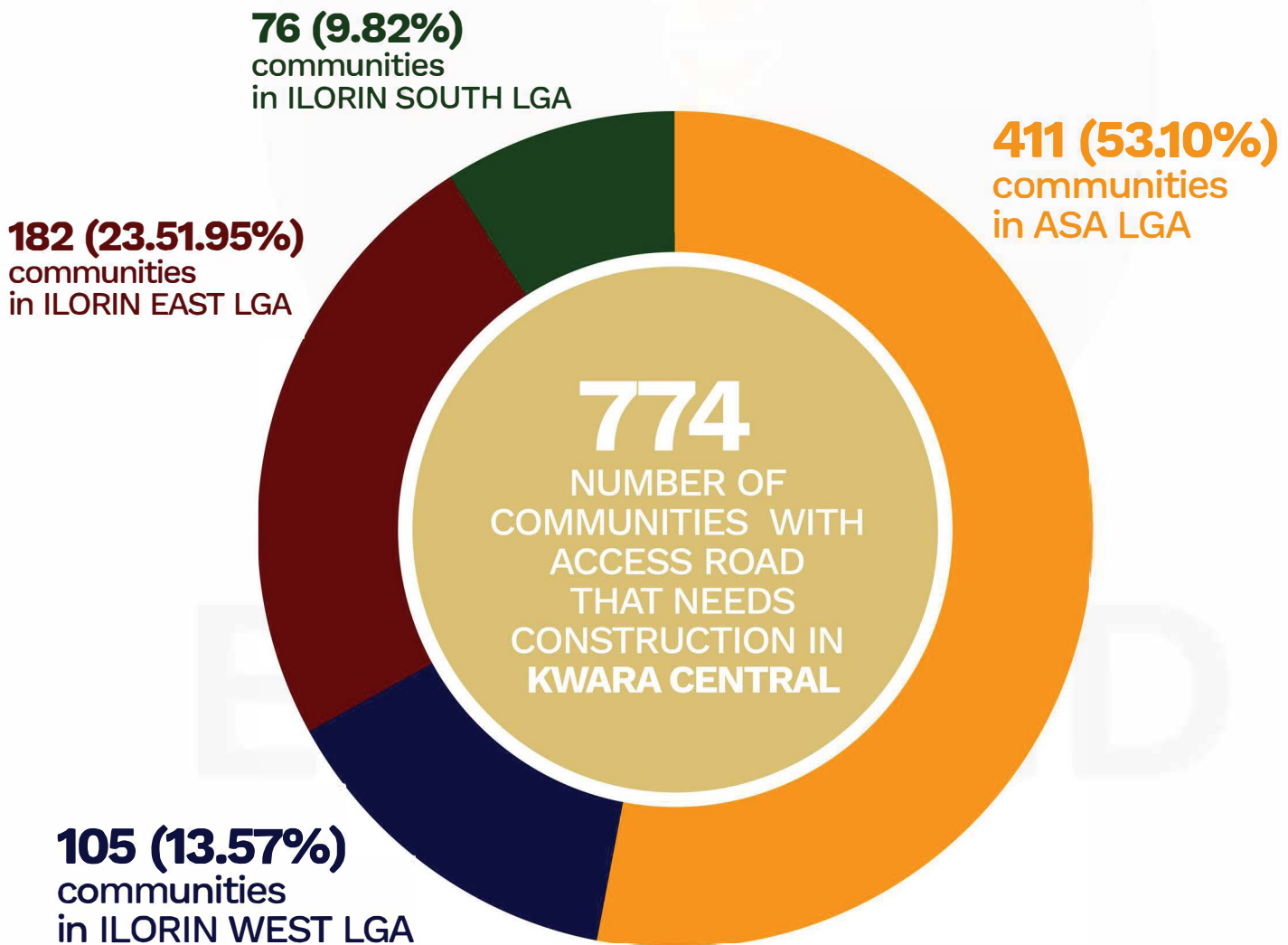


**674**  
NUMBER OF  
COMMUNITIES HAD  
ACCESS ROADS THAT  
NEEDS GRADING  
IN KWARA CENTRAL



## Access roads need (re)construction

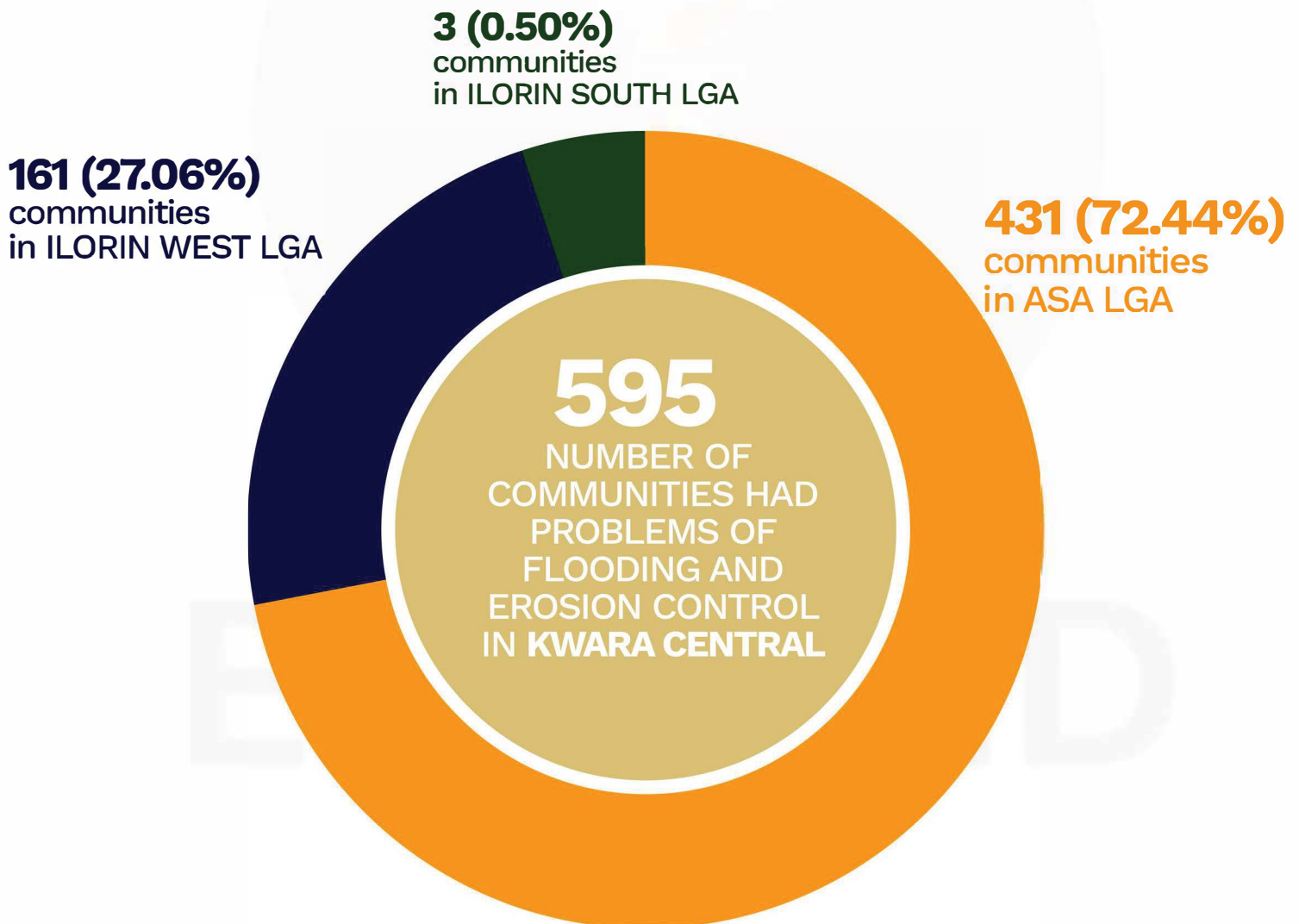
A total of 774 communities in the zone needed construction of new access roads for smooth transportation of people and goods. Communities in Asa LGA accounted for 53.10%, Ilorin East LGA accounted for 23.51%, Ilorin West LGA accounted for 13.57% while Ilorin South LGA had the lowest of such communities with 9.82%.





## Problems of flooding and erosion control

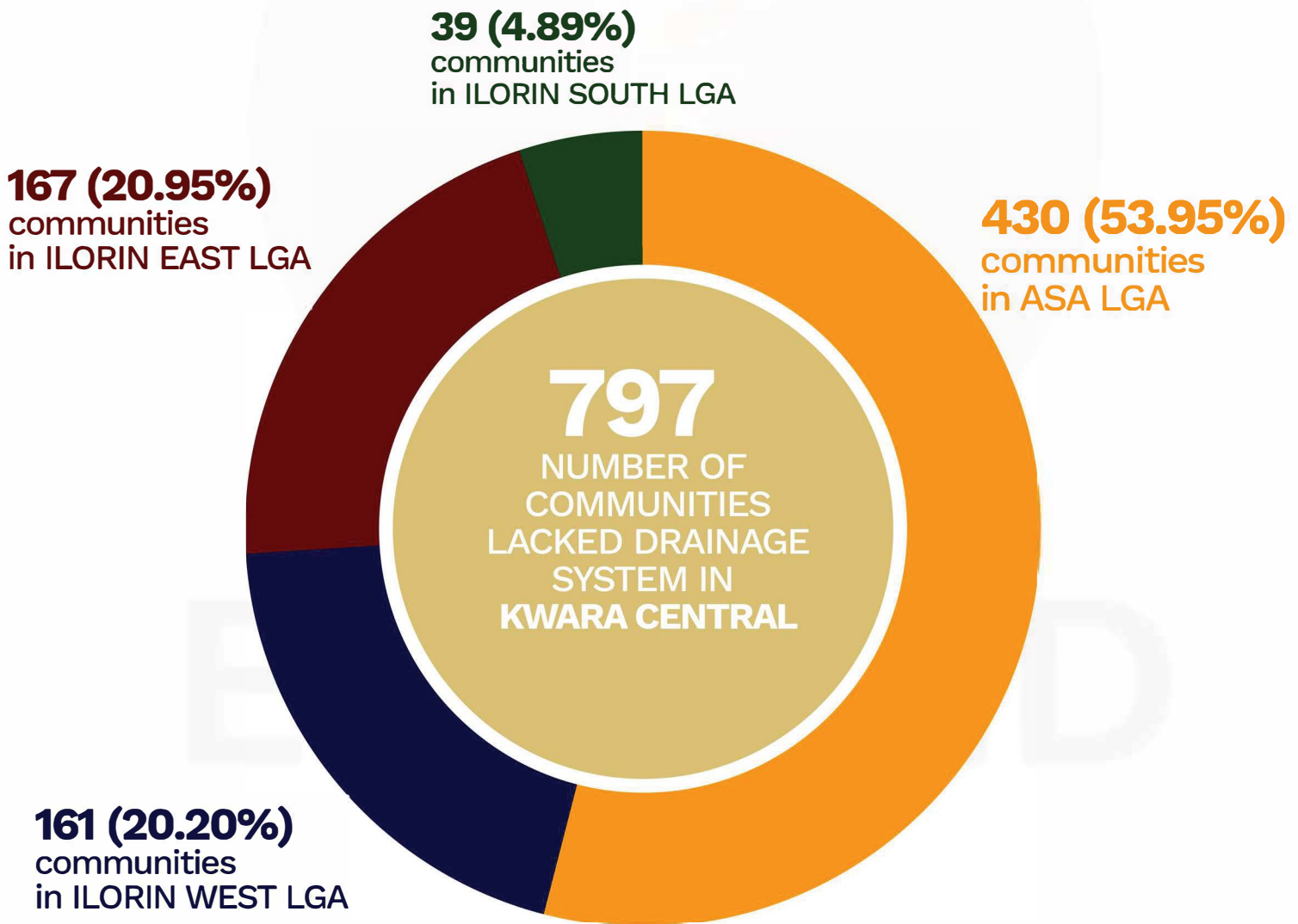
A total of 595 communities in the zone faced various issues of perennial erosion and flooding problems. About 72.44% of these communities were in Asa LGA while 27.06% were in Ilorin West LGA. A small fraction (0.50%) was also found in Ilorin South LGA.





## Lack of drainage system

Absence of proper drainage system will amount to destruction of roads and persistent flooding experienced in some communities in the zone. About 797 communities in the zone lacked a proper drainage system. Majority of these communities (53.95%) were in Asa LGA, while Ilorin West LGA (20.20%), Ilorin East LGA (20.95%), and Ilorin South LGA (4.89%) had comparatively lower burden of this problem.

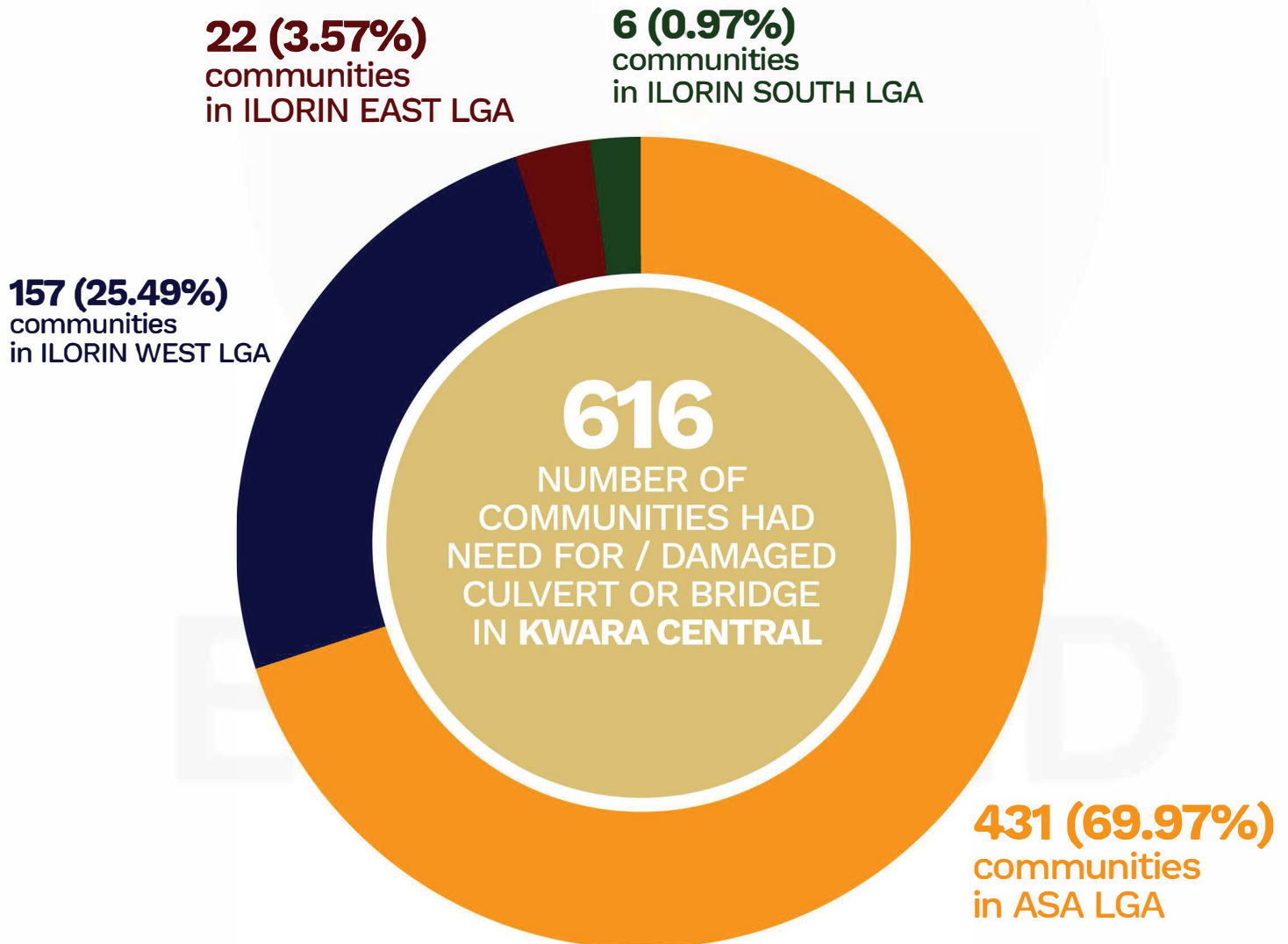






## Damaged culvert or bridge and/or need for new ones

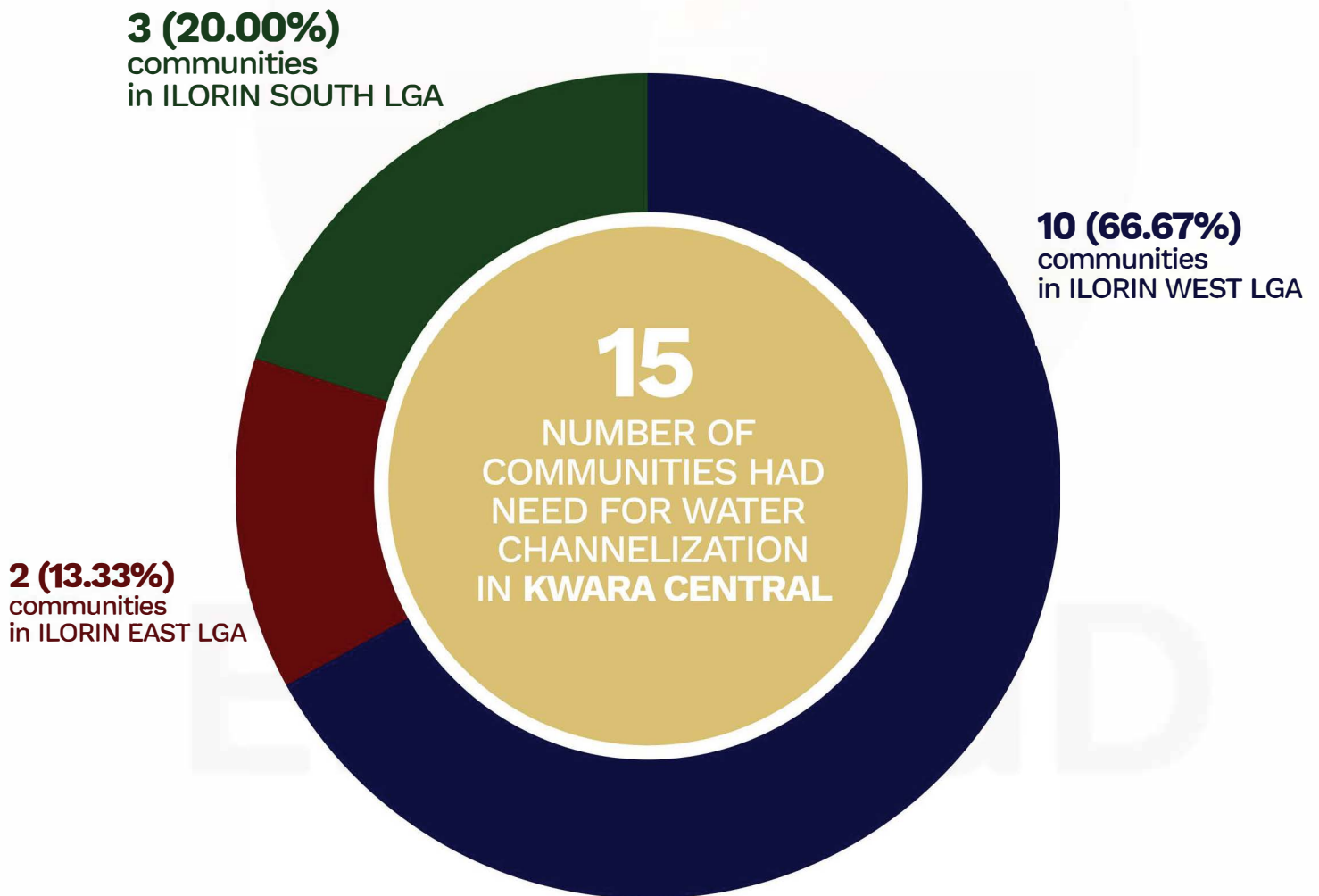
About 616 communities in the zone either lacked culverts or bridges or needed repair of existing ones for easy transportation. We found 69.97% of such communities are in Asa LGA, which was followed by Ilorin West LGA (25.49%), while Ilorin East (3.57%) and Ilorin South (0.97%) had comparatively lower burden of the problem.





## Need water channelisation

We found 15 communities that needed water channelisation to control for heavy water flow to save lives and properties and avoid ecological threats. Those communities were seen in Ilorin West LGA (66.67%), Ilorin East LGA (13.33%), and Ilorin South (20.00%).



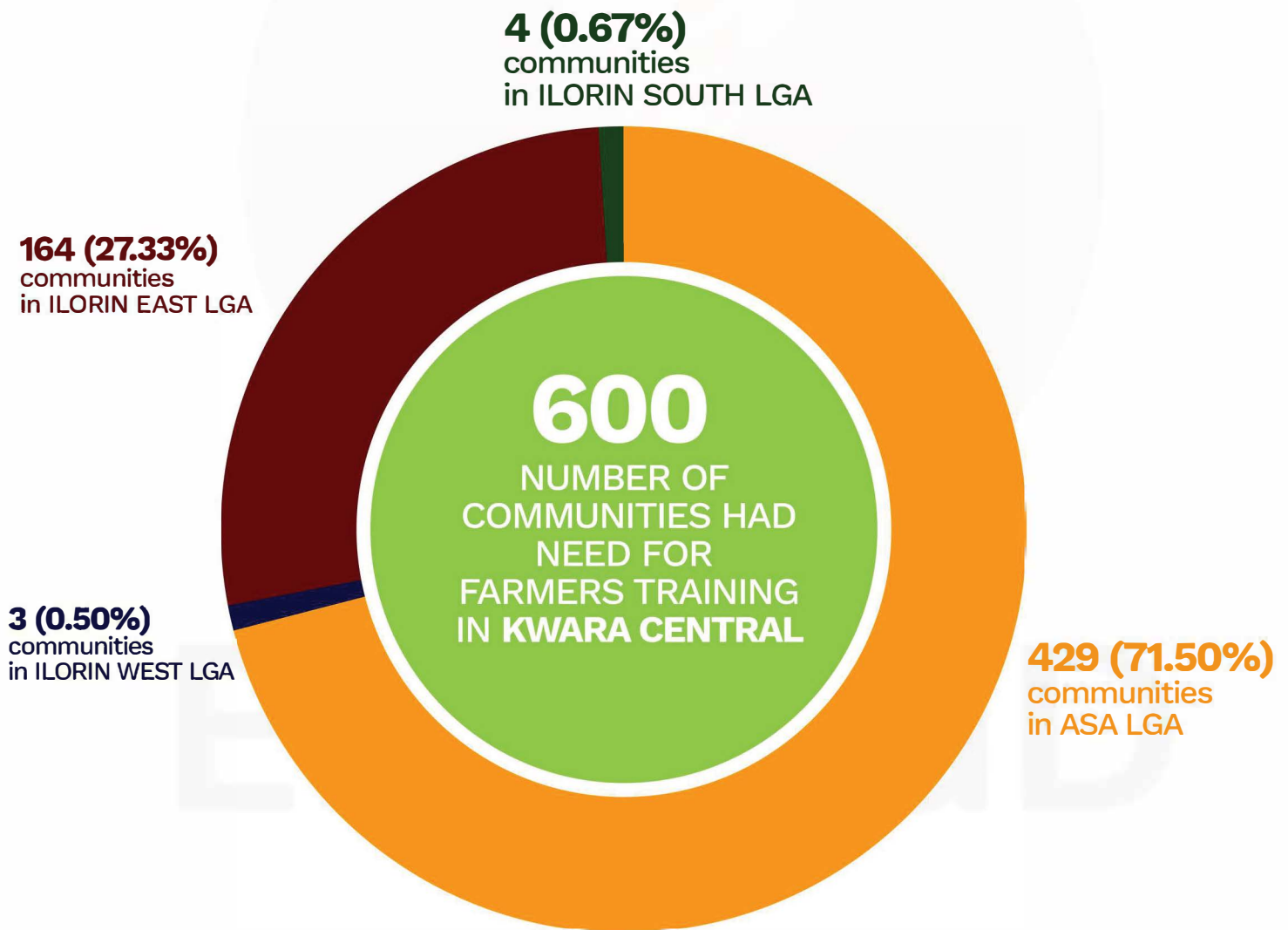
# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to **Agriculture**





## Need training for their farmers

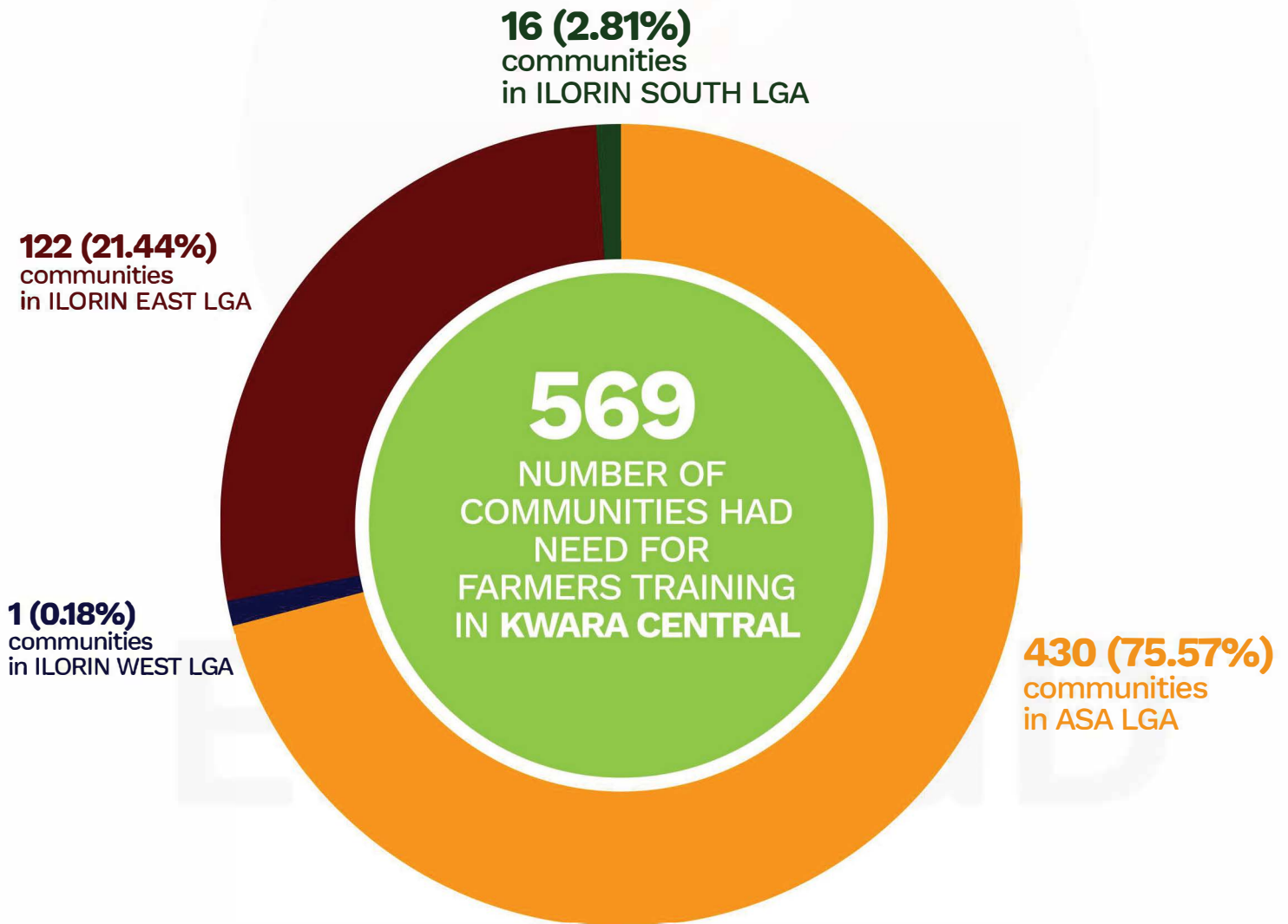
A total of 600 communities indicated that their Farmers required training on modern methods of farming and extension service. Majority of these communities were in Asa LGA (71.50%) and Ilorin East LGA (27.33%), while Ilorin West (0.50%) and Ilorin South (0.67%) LGAs had little of such needs.





Need agricultural mechanisation support for their farmers

We found 569 communities in the zone that required support for their farmers on agricultural mechanisation to boost their farming practices from subsistence to commercial farming. About 75.57% of these communities were in Asa LGA, while 21.44% of them were in Ilorin East LGA. Communities in Ilorin West (0.18%) and Ilorin South (2.81%) had little of such need.



# Data Presentation of:

## General Needs related to

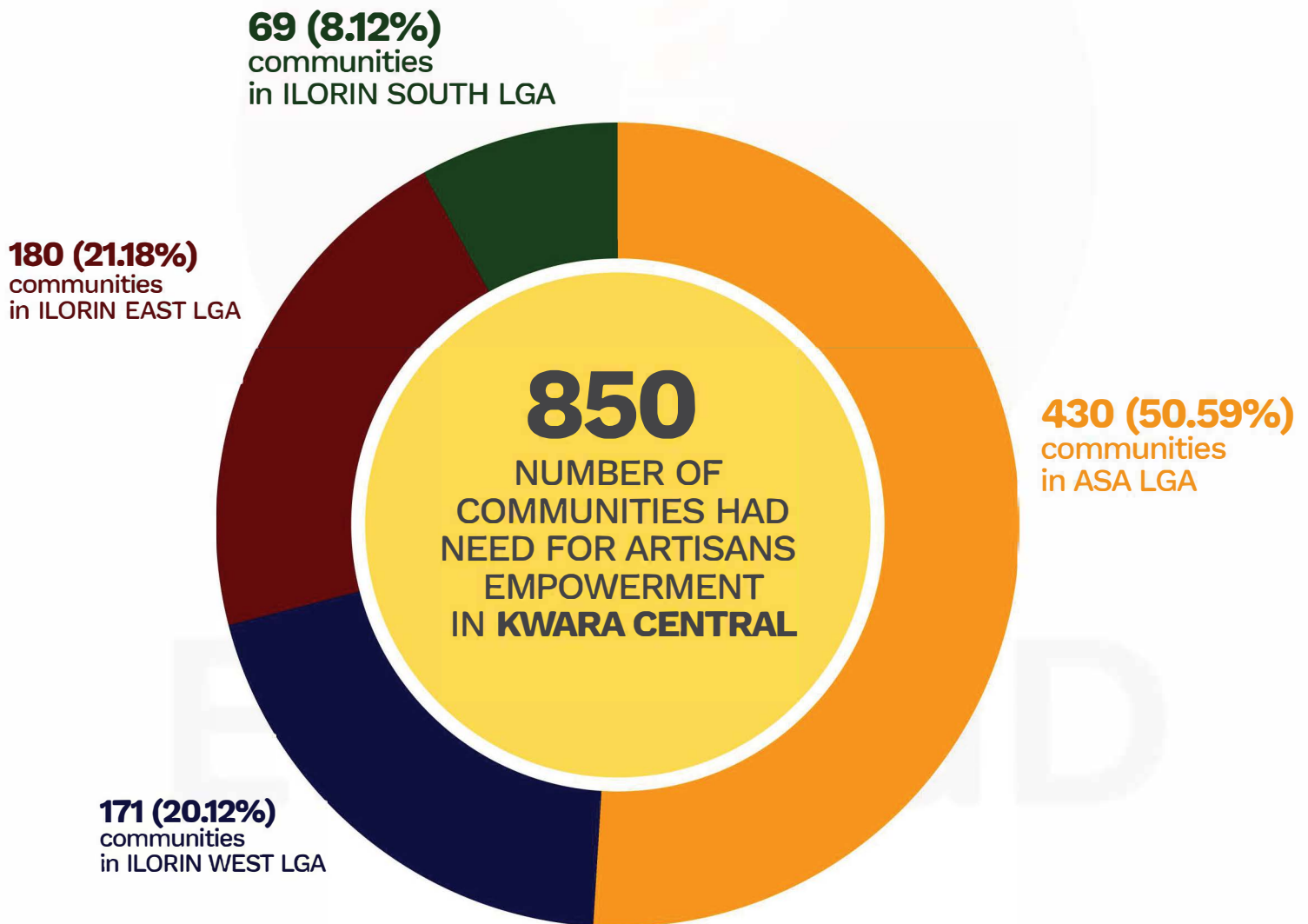
# Empowerment





## Need empowerment for their artisans

Our team found 850 communities that needed empowerment for their Artisans to boost their economy and livelihood, and 50.59% of these communities were in Asa LGA, followed by Ilorin East LGA (21.18%), Ilorin West (20.12%), and Ilorin South (8.12%) LGAs.



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

## Communication

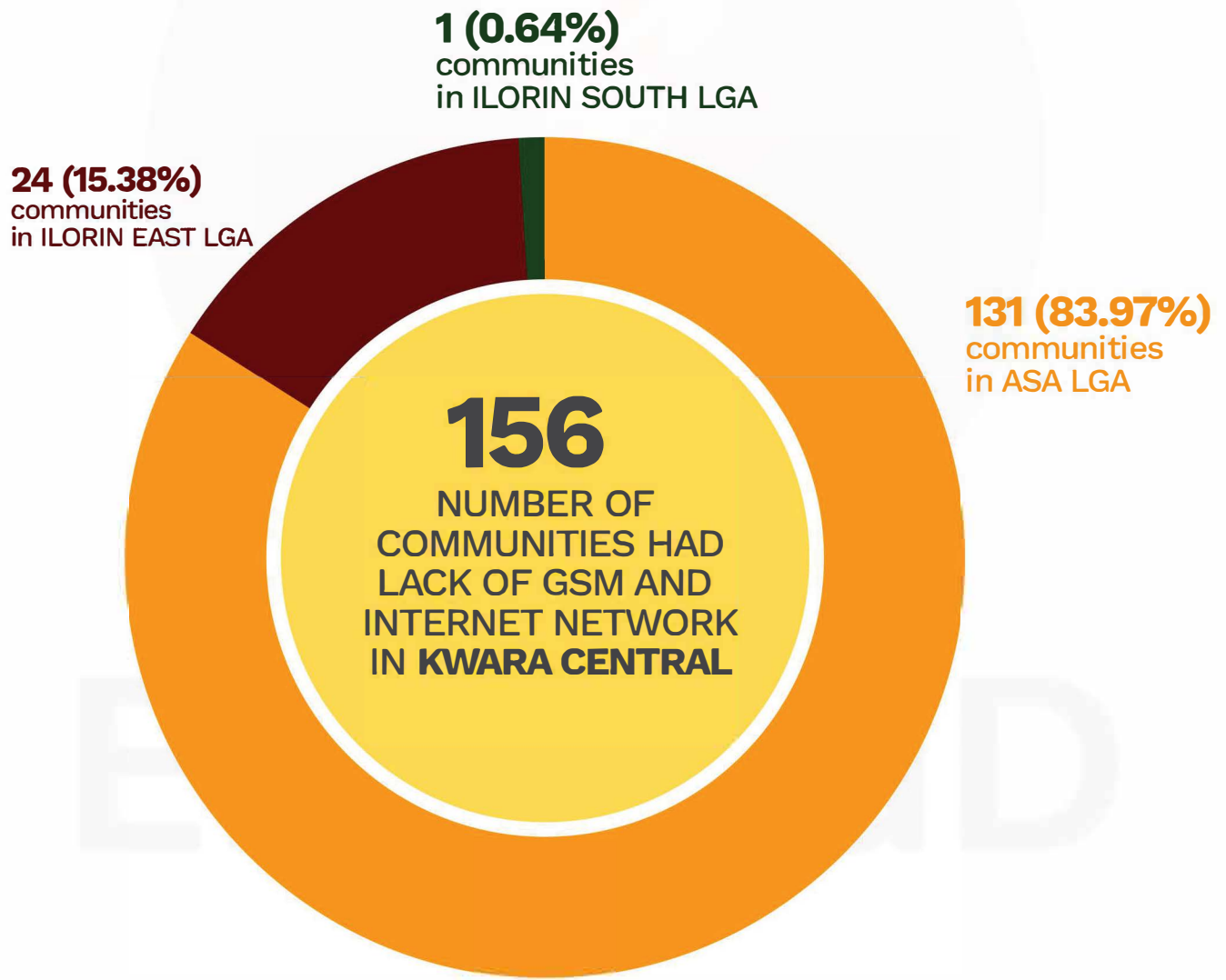






## No GSM network

A total of 156 communities in Kwara Central Senatorial district had no GSM coverage and/or internet access, and thus, cannot be reached by telephone. Most of these communities were in Asa (83.97%) and Ilorin East (15.38%) LGAs



# Data Presentation of: General Needs related to

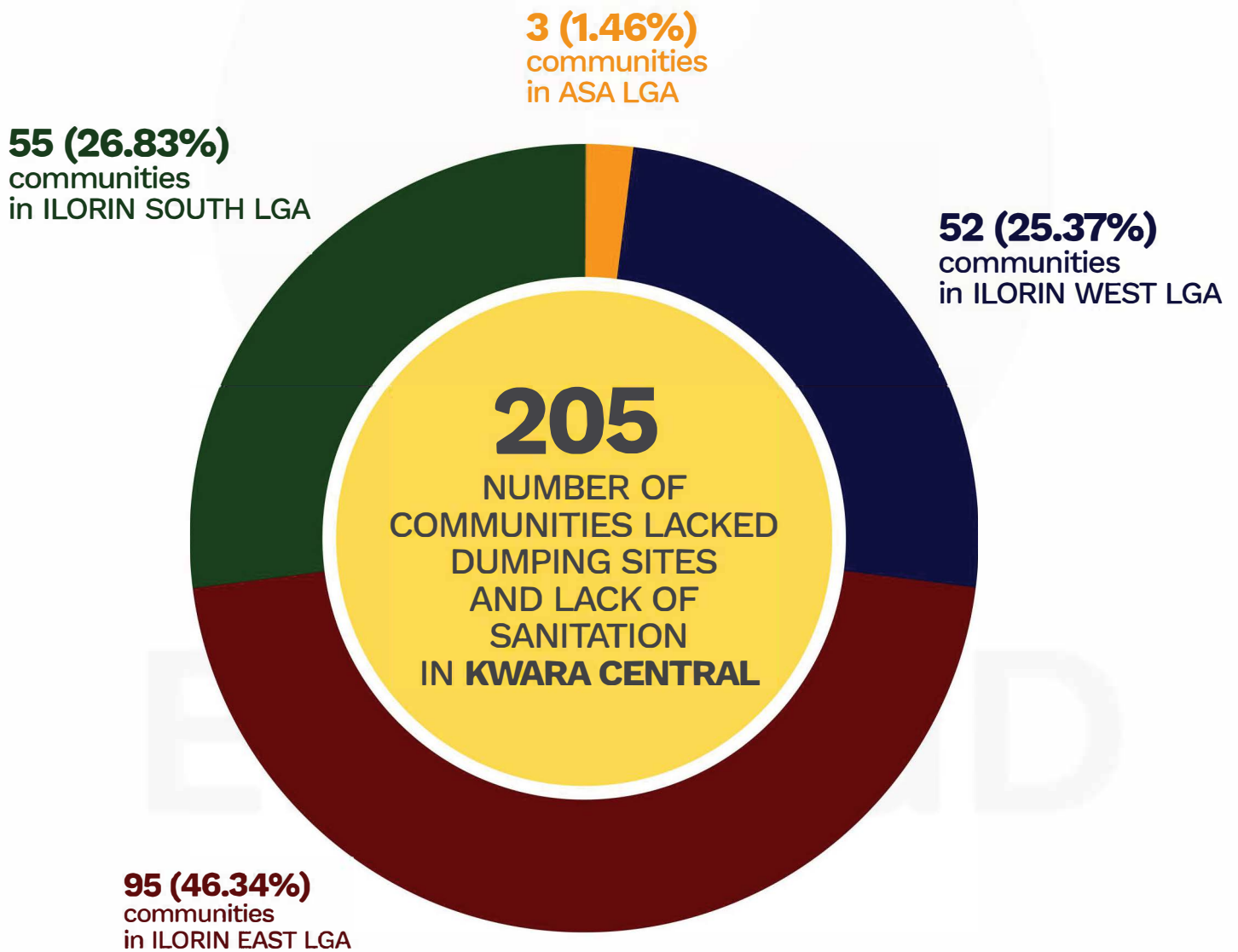
## Sanitation





## Poor sanitation systems

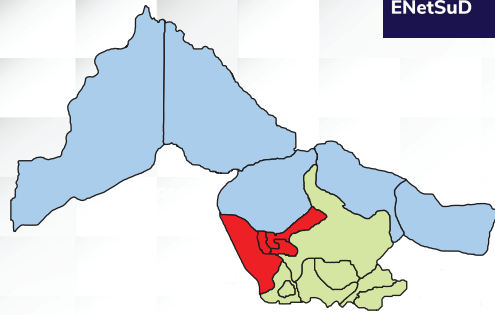
Our assessment revealed 205 communities that either had no dumping sites or were with poor sanitation system, like open defecation and need for toilets. Most of these communities were in Ilorin East (46.34%), Ilorin South (26.83%), Ilorin West (25.37%), and also Asa (1.46%) LGAs.



Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara Central



Senatorial District





**944**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.


## Water Supply

NO EXISTING WATER 					DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR 				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total	Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
109	0	6	1	116	308	171	196	97	772
93.97%	0.00%	5.17%	0.86%		39.90%	22.15%	25.39%	12.56%	


  

INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT 					NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR 				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total	Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
1	2	2	0	5	1	0	5	0	6
20.00%	40.00%	40.00%	0.00%		16.67%	0.00%	83.33%	0.00%	


## Electricity

AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS/ NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT 				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
422	162	199	97	880
47.95%	18.41%	22.61%	11.02%	


  

ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT 				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
10	5	0	0	15
66.67%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	


  

NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY 				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
259	2	19	1	281
92.17%	0.71%	6.76%	0.36%	


## Communication

LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK 				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
131	0	24	1	156
83.97%	0.00%	15.38%	0.64%	

## Agriculture

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT 				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
430	1	122	16	569
75.57%	0.18%	21.44%	2.81%	

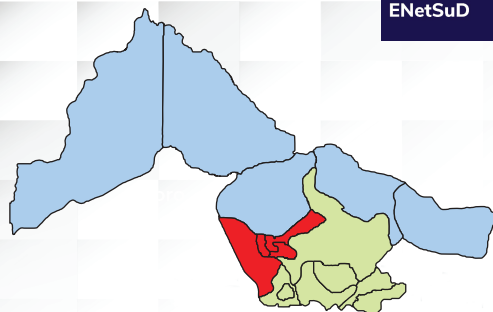
NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING 				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
429	3	164	4	600
71.50%	0.50%	27.33%	0.67%	



Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara Central

Senatorial District



**944**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

## Education

Category	Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>	<b>176</b> 69.02%	<b>18</b> 7.06%	<b>28</b> 10.98%	<b>33</b> 12.94%	<b>255</b>
<b>LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL</b>	<b>383</b> 82.19%	<b>43</b> 9.23%	<b>11</b> 2.36%	<b>29</b> 6.22%	<b>466</b>
<b>EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM</b>	<b>116</b> 62.37%	<b>39</b> 20.97%	<b>23</b> 12.37%	<b>8</b> 4.30%	<b>186</b>
<b>DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS</b>	<b>56</b> 30.11%	<b>8</b> 4.30%	<b>86</b> 46.24%	<b>36</b> 19.35%	<b>186</b>
<b>INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL</b>	<b>169</b> 55.05%	<b>83</b> 0.27%	<b>47</b> 15.31%	<b>8</b> 2.61%	<b>307</b>
<b>ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS</b>	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>8</b> 100.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>8</b>

## Health care

Category	Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER</b>	<b>369</b> 62.65%	<b>77</b> 13.07%	<b>93</b> 15.79%	<b>50</b> 8.49%	<b>589</b>
<b>EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED</b>	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>1</b> 5.56%	<b>13</b> 72.22%	<b>4</b> 22.22%	<b>18</b>
<b>ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT</b>	<b>6</b> 26.09%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>14</b> 60.87%	<b>3</b> 13.04%	<b>23</b>
<b>INSUFFICIENT STAFF/ EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER</b>	<b>51</b> 32.90%	<b>55</b> 35.48%	<b>30</b> 19.35%	<b>19</b> 12.26%	<b>155</b>

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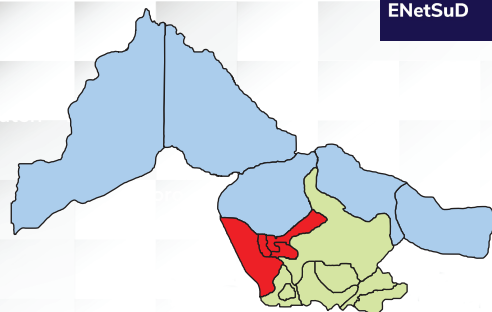
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Needs assessment of communities in

# Kwara Central

Senatorial District



**944**  
Communities assessed.

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

## Empowerment

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>430</b> 50.59%	<b>171</b> 20.12%	<b>180</b> 21.18%	<b>69</b> 8.12%	<b>850</b>

## Sanitation

EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>3</b> 1.46%	<b>52</b> 25.37%	<b>95</b> 46.34%	<b>55</b> 26.83%	<b>205</b>

## Road Infrastructure

LACK OF ACCESS ROAD				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>1</b> 50.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>1</b> 50.00%	<b>2</b>

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>408</b> 60.53%	<b>81</b> 12.02%	<b>121</b> 17.95%	<b>64</b> 9.50%	<b>674</b>

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>411</b> 53.10%	<b>105</b> 13.57%	<b>182</b> 23.51%	<b>76</b> 9.82%	<b>774</b>

PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>431</b> 72.44%	<b>161</b> 27.06%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>3</b> 0.50%	<b>595</b>

LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>430</b> 53.95%	<b>161</b> 20.20%	<b>167</b> 20.95%	<b>39</b> 4.89%	<b>797</b>

NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>10</b> 66.67%	<b>2</b> 13.33%	<b>3</b> 20.00%	<b>15</b>

COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES				
Asa	Ilorin West	Ilorin East	Ilorin South	Total
<b>431</b> 69.97%	<b>157</b> 25.49%	<b>22</b> 3.57%	<b>6</b> 0.97%	<b>616</b>



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## 3.1.2 Presentation of Community needs on LGA basis

**ASA**  
Local Government

We assessed the current state of access to potable water, electricity, education, healthcare, the state of road infrastructure, support to boost output in agriculture, efforts at empowering citizens, communication networks, and waste management in 432 communities of Asa LGA.



**WATER:** From our assessment, 109 communities (representing 25.23% of the 432 communities) were without access to any form of potable water. A higher number of communities, 308 (representing 71.3%) used to have access to potable water via boreholes that were in a damaged and non-functioning state. Across this LGA, only one water project was abandoned and one non-functional waterworks was in need of repair.



**ELECTRICITY:** In relation to the electrification of communities in Asa LGA, more than half of the communities, 60% (representing 259 communities) of the communities never had infrastructure for electrification. Few communities (2.31%) had abandoned projects meant to electrify the communities. Moreover, almost all the communities (97.69%) with electricity had inadequate transformers to ease electricity distribution and were also without proper street lighting at night.



**EDUCATION:** As regards ease of access to basic and post-basic education in Asa, our assessment shows a marred picture as 40.74% and 88.66% of the communities had no primary and secondary schools, respectively. Despite the shortfall in school availability, a good number of existing schools, 26.85% were in need of more classrooms while 13% of classes in schools across this senatorial district were in dilapidated states and needed renovation. Many of the existing schools were short-staffed with 39.12% of the communities with schools in need of increase in staff strength.



**HEALTHCARE:** A look at access to healthcare in these communities shows that most of the communities were without primary healthcare centre. This challenge affected 85.42% (369) of the communities. Projects in 6 communities (1.39%) aimed at erecting new health centres were in abandoned states while existing health centres in 11.8% of the communities were inadequately staffed and/or inadequately equipped.

## 3.1.2 Presentation of Community needs on LGA basis

# ASA Local Government Cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE:** All the communities in Asa but 1 can be accessed by some form of road path. However, the conditions of these roads vary. At present, 94.44% of the communities needed their roads graded while 95.14% of the communities needed new roads to be constructed. As flooding, poor drainage network, and dilapidation of existing drainage networks hinder access to communities, we also assessed the number of communities affected by flooding and erosion, lack drainage systems, in need of culverts/bridges, or need water channelization. All (99.77%) but 1 of the communities are faced with difficulties resulting from flooding and erosion which may have been caused primarily by the lack of drainage system, as 99.54% of the communities had no drainage system. Hence, most of these communities (99.77%) were in need of construction of new or reconstruction of damaged bridges and culverts.



**AGRICULTURE:** We assessed the ease of access to modern techniques in agriculture and mechanisation. Unfortunately, almost all (99.31%) of the communities practise subsistence form of agriculture and were in need of training on modern agricultural practice, in addition to their need for mechanised farming facilities.



**EMPOWERMENT:** Our assessment shows that artisans in most (99.54%) of these communities needed empowerment.



**COMMUNICATION:** About 30% of the communities had no internet and mobile coverage, making it difficult to reach them through GSM.



**SANITATION:** At present, only 3 communities (0.69%) across all the communities assessed had open dumping sites and thus, needed proper sanitation systems.

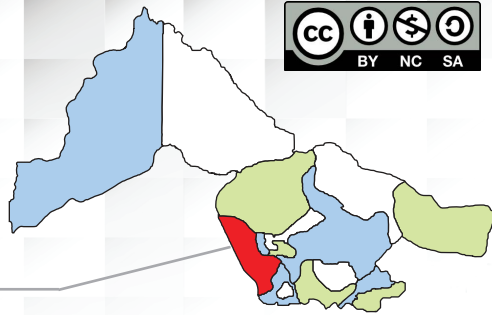


Needs assessment of communities in



# Asa

## Local Government



**432**  
Communities assessed

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

**109**  
25.23%

**NO EXISTING WATER**

**1**  
0.23%

**INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT**

**308**  
71.30%

**DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR**

**1**  
0.23%

**NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR**

**369**  
85.42%

**LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER**

**6**  
1.39%

**ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT**

**0**  
0.00%

**EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED**

**51**  
11.81%

**INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER**

**1**  
0.23%

**LACK OF ACCESS ROAD**

**411**  
95.14%

**ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION**

**408**  
94.44%

**ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING**

**431**  
99.77%

**PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION**

**430**  
99.54%

**LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

**431**  
99.77%

**COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES**

**0**  
0.00%

**NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION**

**422**  
97.69%

**AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT**

**10**  
2.32%

**ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

**NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY**

**259**  
59.95%

**176**  
40.74%

**LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**116**  
26.85%

**EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM**

**169**  
39.12%

**INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL**

**383**  
88.66%

**LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**56**  
12.96%

**DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS**

**0**  
0.00%

**ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS**

**430**  
99.54%

**NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT**

**429**  
99.31%

**NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING**

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**131**  
30.32%

**LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK**

**430**  
99.54%

**NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT**

**3**  
0.69%

**EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION**



## 3.1.2 Presentation of Community needs on LGA basis

### Ilorin West Local Government

We assessed the current state of access to potable water, electricity, healthcare, the state of road infrastructure, support to boost output in agriculture, efforts at empowering citizens, communication networks, and waste management in 179 communities.



**WATER:** From our assessment, no community in Ilorin west was without infrastructure for water. However, almost all of these communities (95.53%) had some existing borehole(s) that needed to be repaired while only 2 (1.11%) communities had incomplete and abandoned water projects.



**ELECTRICITY:** In relation to the electrification of communities in Ilorin west, only 2 (1.12%) communities were without infrastructure for electricity while 5 communities (2.79%) had abandoned projects meant to erect projects to enable electrification. Despite relatively good electrification of Ilorin west, almost all the communities (90.50%) either had inadequate transformers to ease electricity distribution and/or were without proper street lighting at night.



**EDUCATION:** As regards ease of access to basic and post-basic education in Ilorin west, our assessment shows that 10.06% and 24.02% of the communities had no primary and secondary schools, respectively. We also found 8 communities (4.47%) that had classrooms in dilapidated state. However, 21.79% of the communities had schools that needed more classrooms. Many of the communities (46.37%) had schools that were in need of more staff.



**HEALTHCARE:** A look at access to healthcare in these communities shows that many communities were without primary healthcare centres. This challenge affected 44.02% (77) of the communities. We found one health centre that was abandoned, and another one that was dilapidated. Existing health centres in 30.73% of the communities were inadequately staffed and/or inadequately equipped.

## 3.1.2 Presentation of Community needs on LGA basis

### Ilorin West Local Government Cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE:** All the communities in Ilorin west can be accessed by some form of road path. However, the conditions of these roads vary. At present, roads in 45.25% of the communities needed grading while 58.66% of the communities needed new roads to be constructed. As flooding, poor drainage network, and dilapidation of existing drainage networks hinder access to communities, we also assessed the number of communities affected by flooding and erosion, lack drainage systems, in need of culverts/bridges, or need water channelisation. Most of the communities (89.94%) were faced with difficulties resulting from flooding and erosion, which may have been caused primarily by the lack of drainage system, as 89.94% of the communities had no drainage system. Hence, most of these communities (87.71%) needed the construction of new or reconstruction of damaged bridges and culverts. We also noted 10 communities that needed water channelisation facilities.



**AGRICULTURE:** We noted 3 communities that needed training for their farmers while one community's farmers solicited for agricultural mechanisation support.



**EMPOWERMENT:** Artisans in most (95.53%) of the communities in Ilorin West LGA needed empowerment.



**COMMUNICATION:** We did not come across any community without GSM network within the LGA.

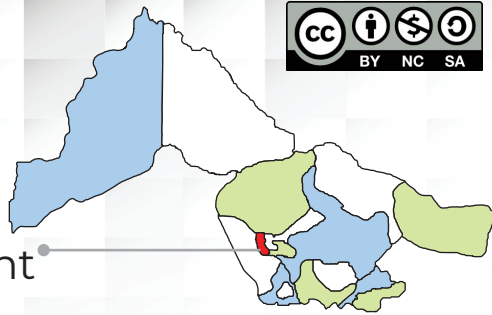


**SANITATION:** We found 52 (29.05%) communities in Ilorin West LGA that had problem of sanitation, ranging from open defecation to huge dumping site, constituting improper waste management practice

Needs assessment of communities in

# Ilorin West

Local Government



**179**  
Communities assessed

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

<p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p> <p>NO EXISTING WATER</p>	<p>DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR</p> <p><b>171</b> 95.53%</p>
<p><b>2</b> 1.12%</p> <p>INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT</p>	<p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p> <p>NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR</p>

<p>LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER</p> <p><b>77</b> 43.02%</p>	<p>EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED</p> <p><b>1</b> 0.56%</p>
<p>ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT</p> <p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p>	<p>INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER</p> <p><b>55</b> 30.73%</p>

<p>AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT</p> <p><b>162</b> 90.50%</p>	<p>ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT</p> <p><b>5</b> 2.79%</p>	<p>NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY</p> <p><b>2</b> 1.12%</p>
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<p>LACK OF ACCESS ROAD</p> <p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p>	<p>ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING</p> <p><b>81</b> 45.25%</p>
<p>ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION</p> <p><b>105</b> 58.66%</p>	<p>PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION</p> <p><b>161</b> 89.94%</p>
<p>LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM</p> <p><b>161</b> 89.94%</p>	<p>NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION</p> <p><b>10</b> 5.59%</p>
<p>COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND/OR NEED FOR NEW ONES</p> <p><b>157</b> 87.71%</p>	

<p>LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL</p> <p><b>18</b> 10.06%</p>	<p>LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL</p> <p><b>43</b> 24.02%</p>
<p>EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM</p> <p><b>39</b> 21.79%</p>	<p>DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS</p> <p><b>8</b> 4.47%</p>
<p>INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL</p> <p><b>83</b> 46.37%</p>	<p>ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS</p> <p><b>0</b> 0.00%</p>

<p>NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT</p> <p><b>1</b> 0.56%</p>	<p>NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING</p> <p><b>3</b> 1.68%</p>
--	--

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LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK

**0**  
0.00%

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT

**171**  
95.53%

EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION

**52**  
29.05%

## 3.1.2 Presentation of Community needs on LGA basis

### Ilorin East Local Government

We assessed the current state of access to potable water, electricity, education, healthcare, the state of road infrastructure, support to boost output in agriculture, efforts at empowering citizens, communication networks, and waste management in 219 communities of Ilorin East LGA.



**WATER:** From our assessment, 6 communities (representing 2.74%) were without access to any form of potable water. A higher number of communities, 196 (representing 89.50%) used to have access to potable water via boreholes but these boreholes were in damaged and non-functioning state during our assessment. Across the LGA, we found two communities (0.91%) with abandoned water projects and five communities (2.28%) with non-functional waterworks that needed to be repaired.



**ELECTRICITY:** In relation to the electrification of communities in Ilorin East, 19 (8.68%) communities never had infrastructure for electrification while 199 (90.87%) communities either had electricity with inadequate transformers to ease electricity distribution and/or were without proper street lighting at night.



**EDUCATION:** As regards ease of access to basic and post-basic education in Ilorin East, assessment shows that 12.79% and 5.02% of the communities had no primary and secondary schools, respectively. About 23 (10.50%) communities with schools needed more classrooms while 39.27% of the communities had classrooms in dilapidated state. We also found that 8 (3.65%) of the communities had projects aimed at



**HEALTHCARE:** A look at access to healthcare in these communities shows that 42.47% of the communities were without primary healthcare centres while 5.94% of the communities had health centres in dilapidated condition, which needed to be rehabilitated. More communities (6.39%) had abandoned projects aimed at erecting new health centres, while 13.70% of the communities needed more staff and/or equipment in their existing health centres.

## 3.1.2 Presentation of Community needs on LGA basis

### Ilorin East Local Government Cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE:** We noted that 55.25% of the communities needed their roads to be graded while 83.11% of the communities needed new roads to be constructed. About 76.26% of the communities needed a proper drainage system while 10.05% needed either construction of new or rehabilitation of existing culverts and/or bridges. A few communities (0.91%) needed water channelisation facilities.



**AGRICULTURE:** About 74.89% of the communities in Ilorin East LGA needed training and capacity building for their farmers, while 55.71% communities needed agricultural mechanisation supports for their farmers.



**EMPOWERMENT:** Artisans in 82.19% of communities in Ilorin East LGA needed empowerment.



**COMMUNICATION:** About 10.96% of the communities in Ilorin East LGA have no GSM and internet coverage.

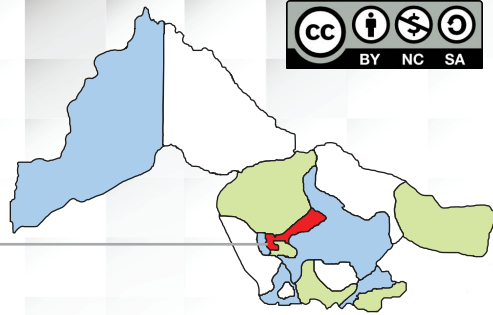


**SANITATION:** About 43.38% of the communities in Ilorin East LGA had problem of sanitation, ranging from open defecation to huge dumping sites, constituting improper waste management practices.

Needs assessment of communities in

# Ilorin East

Local Government



**219**  
Communities assessed

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.

**6**  
2.74%  
NO EXISTING WATER

DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR  
**196**  
89.50%

**2**  
0.91%  
INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT

**5**  
2.28%  
NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR

LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER  
**93**  
42.47%

EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED  
**13**  
5.94%

ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT  
**14**  
6.39%

INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER  
**30**  
13.70%

AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT  
**199**  
90.87%

ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT  
**0**  
0.00%

NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY  
**19**  
8.68%

LACK OF ACCESS ROAD  
**0**  
0.00%

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING  
**121**  
55.25%

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION  
**182**  
83.11%

PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION  
**0**  
0.00%

LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL  
**28**  
12.79%

LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL  
**11**  
5.02%

EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM  
**23**  
10.50%

DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS  
**86**  
39.27%

INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL  
**47**  
21.46%

ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS  
**8**  
3.65%

LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM  
**167**  
76.26%

NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION  
**2**  
0.91%

COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES  
**22**  
10.05%

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT  
**122**  
55.71%

NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING  
**164**  
74.89%

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LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK  
**24**  
10.96%

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT  
**180**  
82.19%

EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION  
**95**  
43.38%

## 3.1.2 Presentation of Community needs on LGA basis

### Ilorin South Local Government

We assessed the current state of access to potable water, electricity, healthcare, the state of road infrastructure, support to boost output in agriculture, efforts at empowering citizens, communication networks, and waste management in 114 communities in Ilorin South LGA.



**WATER:** From our assessment, one community was without access to any form of potable water. In addition, 85.09% of the communities with previous access to water via boreholes had their boreholes in damaged and non-functioning state as at the time of our assessment.



**ELECTRICITY:** In relation to the electrification of communities, one community was without infrastructure for electrification. In addition, 85.09% of the communities with electricity either had inadequate transformers to ease electricity distribution and/or were without proper street lighting at night.



**EDUCATION:** As regards ease of access to basic and post-basic education in Ilorin South LGA, our assessment shows that 28.95% and 25.44% of the communities had no primary and secondary schools, respectively. Moreover, 8 (7.02%) communities with schools needed more classrooms while 31.58% of the communities had classrooms in dilapidated state. Eight communities (7.02%) also needed more staff for their schools.



**HEALTHCARE:** A look at access to healthcare in these communities shows that 43.86% of the communities were without primary healthcare centres. Four communities had health centres in dilapidated condition that needed to be rehabilitated, while three communities had projects aimed at erecting new health centres in abandoned state. Furthermore, the centres in nineteen (16.67%) of the communities needed more staff and/or equipment.



## 3.1.2 Presentation of Community needs on LGA basis

### Ilorin South Local Government Cont'd



**ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE:** About 56.14% of the communities in Ilorin South needed their roads to be graded while 66.67% of the communities needed new roads to be constructed. About 2.63% of the communities were faced with difficulties resulting from flooding and erosion, while 34.21% of the communities had poor drainage systems. Construction of new or rehabilitation of existing culvert and/or bridge was required in 6 (5.26%) of the communities, while 3 (2.63%) communities needed water channelisation facilities to control flow of large water bodies and avoid ecological problems.



**AGRICULTURE:** About four (4) communities showed need for farmers' training, while sixteen communities also showed need for agricultural mechanisation support for their farmers.



**EMPOWERMENT:** Our assessment shows that artisans in 60.53% of the communities in Ilorin South LGA needed various forms of empowerment.



**COMMUNICATION:** A community in Ilorin South had no GSM and internet facility.

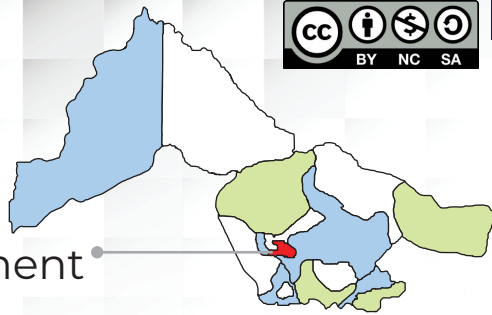


**SANITATION:** About 48.25% of the communities in Ilorin South LGA had problem of sanitation, ranging from open defecation to huge dumping sites, constituting improper waste management practices.

Needs assessment of communities in

# Ilorin South

Local Government



**114**  
Communities assessed

Breakdown of the number of communities where each need was identified.



**1**

0.88%

NO EXISTING WATER

DAMAGED EXISTING BOREHOLE THAT NEEDS REPAIR



**97**

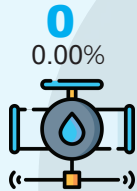
85.09%



**0**

0.00%

INCOMPLETE AND ABANDONED WATER PROJECT



**0**

0.00%

NON FUNCTIONAL WATERWORKS THAT NEEDS REPAIR

LACK OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER



**50**

43.86%

EXISTING HEALTH CENTER IS DILAPITATED



ABANDONED HEALTH CENTER PROJECT



**3**

2.63%

INSUFFICIENT STAFF / EQUIPMENTS IN HEALTH CENTER



**19**

16.67%

AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY BUT INSUFFICIENT TRANSFORMERS AND NEED FOR SOLAR STREETLIGHT

**97**

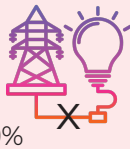
85.09%



ABANDONED AND INCOMPLETE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

**0**

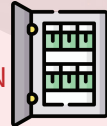
0.00%



NO ELECTRIFICATION FACILITY

**1**

0.88%



LACK OF ACCESS ROAD



**1**

0.88%

ACCESS ROAD NEEDS GRADING

**64**

56.14%



ACCESS ROAD NEEDS CONSTRUCTION

**76**

66.67%



PROBLEM OF FLOODING AND EROSION

**3**

2.63%



LACK OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM

**39**

34.21%



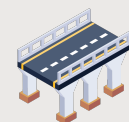
NEED FOR WATER CHANNELIZATION

**3**

2.63%



COMMUNITIES WITH DAMAGED CULVERT OR BRIDGE AND OR NEED FOR NEW ONES



**6**

5.26%

LACK OF PRIMARY SCHOOL



**33**

28.95%

LACK OF SECONDARY SCHOOL



**29**

25.44%

EXISTING SCHOOL THAT NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM



**8**

7.02%

DILAPITATED SCHOOL CLASSROOMS



**36**

31.58%

INSUFFICIENT STAFFS IN SCHOOL



**8**

7.02%

ABANDONED CLASSROOM PROJECTS



**0**

0.00%

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SUPPORT



**16**

14.04%

NEED FOR FARMERS TRAINING



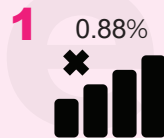
**4**

3.51%

Sponsored by



LACK OF GSM AND INTERNET NETWORK



**1**

0.88%

NEED FOR ARTISANS EMPOWERMENT

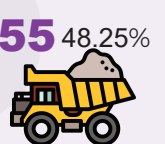


NEED FOR

**69**

60.53%

EVACUATION OF DUMPING SITE/ LACK OF SANITATION



**55**

48.25%

CHAPTER

# 04

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, our data have demonstrated that the developmental needs of communities in various LGAs across the three senatorial districts in Kwara State are not the same. Thus, project execution in each community should be treated based on their peculiar needs to meet the yearnings of the citizens.

The needs assessed and reported in our report are dynamic and evolving, not static. The data are based on our on-the-spot observations and communities' feedback during our assessment. They do not take into consideration the possibility of some of the needs to have been addressed by the government or any other stakeholder after our assessment. It also does not mean that other needs not captured during our assessment might not have come up thereafter.

Our data presented herein will help the governments, NGOs, development partners, politicians, and many other members of the public to respond to the needs of Kwara communities.

Our data have also provided a baseline information to track developmental efforts of the governments and all stakeholders on a continuous basis, which will enable members of the public to measure the impact of spendings on developmental projects in the state on an annual basis.

We recommend that the data presented herein should be used by:

- Community development associations to engage all the categories of stakeholders on their communities' developmental needs;
- Governments' Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) to inform their annual nomination and budgeting of their capital projects in various LGAs and across their respective sectors;
- Elected lawmakers to inform their constituency projects, grassroots development projects, and other forms of project facilitation to their constituency;
- Development partners to inform different forms of developmental projects they will execute in various communities of Kwara State;
- NGOs to drive their advocacies in their thematic areas of interest towards the realisation of good governance and quality service delivery to the citizens;
- Philanthropists to inform various kinds of personal interventions that will have direct impact on a large number of people that will benefit from the projects;
- Politicians to inform political decisions that will translate into service delivery for the electorates;
- Researchers to inform other studies that will build on this baseline information and expand the scope of the needs of Kwara communities; and
- Other members of the public to power civic engagements towards making Kwara state of our dream a possibility in the shortest possible time.





**DONATE TO **ENetSuD** TO ENABLE US  
TO ADVANCE OUR ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING:**

- ◆ Budget tracking (#followkwaramoney)
- ◆ Needs assessment and projects facilitation to communities (#CEMP)
- ◆ Public interest litigations
- ◆ Legislative advocacy and tracking of lawmakers' activities  
(#KwaraBillsTracker)
- ◆ Public enlightenment on radio stations

***Make your voluntary donations to:***

**Account name: Elites network for sustainable development (ENetSuD)**

**Account number: 0068679177**

**Bank: sterling bank plc**

***Every amount counts!***