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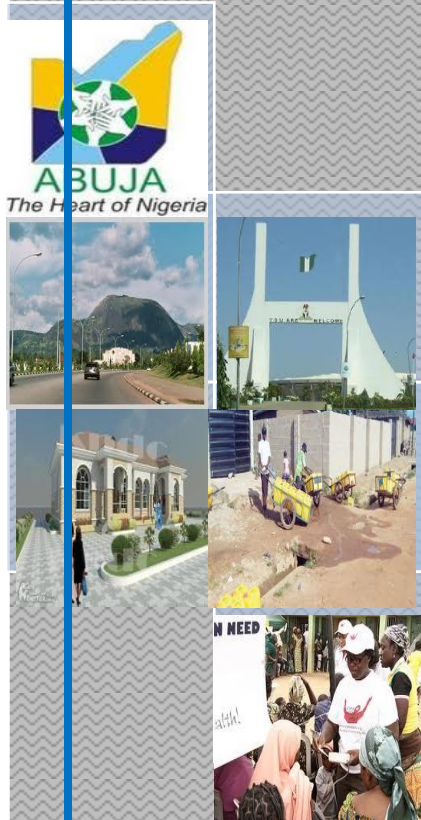
SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY FCT (SATALITE TOWNS) REPORT

By



OPTIMUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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HP
9/22/2012



SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

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This document was prepared by Dr Anthony Chovwen –the *Chief Consultant/CEO* of Optimum Resources Management with support of staff members.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Shell Nigeria Exploration and Production Company began offshore activities in 1993 with the objectives of discovering and producing hydrocarbons from Nigeria's frontier areas and a vision of becoming Africa's leading deep water Oil and Gas Company.

Over the years, SNEPCO as a corporate citizen has contributed immensely to the socio-economic development of the nation through its various social investments covering almost all sectors of the economy. This is in tandem with its vision of 'Giving Something back to the communities- (Nation) where they operate'

SNEPCO is currently fine tuning its next phase of social investments across the 6 Geopolitical Zones of the country. In a bid to develop and implement people-oriented programmes attuned to the Socio-Economic realities of the selected States; SNEPCO has commissioned a Sectoral Need Assessment Survey covering the following sectors:

- Education
- Health Delivery Services
- Cottage Industry Support
- Capacity Enhancement for Economic Empowerment for Women and Youths.

To this end Optimum Resources Management- a leading firm of management Consultants and Advisors was selected to conduct the assessment in the Northern Zone comprising of Katsina state (North Central), FCT- Satellite towns (Federal Capital Territory), Katsina State (North West) and Taraba State (North East).

Below is the terms of reference for the need assessment.

- Conduct needs assessment survey on the following sectors (Health, Education, Youth/Women Development, Cottage industry) in selected States from the country's geo-political zones.
- This will involve collecting, collation and analysis of baseline information in sample study areas. A baseline survey will broadly assist in providing an idea of project impacts based on a comparison of pre and post project situation in study areas. Survey results should be representative of the critical needs of the generality of the public/community in the focused sector areas.

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- Draw up a plan of action and timetable for accomplishing the various components of the consultancy including interviews, focus group meetings and other field activities including reporting.
- Establish and document from official records of key institutions, state government, relevant ministries, other government agencies including local government authority, their short, medium and long term development agenda in the focus areas.
- Engage various stakeholders of relevance in different sectors of the state in generating generic and specific needs to be addressed.
- Consolidate findings from selected relevant institutions, local and state governments and rank in order of priorities.
- Engage in a state-level workshop to generate action plans in response to identified needs.
- Generate concept notes on education, health, capacity enhancement/economic empowerment programs and cottage industry support needs.
- Identify partnership possibilities in execution of identified projects for the sectors.
- Identify for focused sectors the best sustainable socio-economic projects that can be executed to address the identified gaps.
- Develop a 5 year social intervention plan for the State where assessment is made and Within 8 weeks of engagement, submit comprehensive reports (hardcopies and electronic) of findings and propose practical recommendations.

1.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The objective was to participatorily determine critical development needs of the selected States of Kwara, FCT, Katsina and Taraba in the areas of:

- (a) Health Delivery
- (b) Education
- (c) Cottage Industry Support and
- (d) Capacity enhancement for Economic Empowerment (Women & Men)

And to formulate a 5- year Development plan after validating needs with a broad spectrum of Stakeholders across the selected sectors.

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1.2 STUDY METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objectives of the needs assessment, a variety of survey methods were deployed as follows:

i. Desk Research/ Literature

A well long desk research/literature review was carried out for each of the selected States. The aim of the desk research was to:

- Capture baseline information on States and focus areas
- Identify existing problems and challenges in the States and focal sectors
- Identify opportunities for Partnership
- Gather relevant information necessary for the development of survey instrument

ii. SAMPLING

Purposive sampling of relevant stakeholders in both public and private sectors was done. This involved Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) related to our focus sectors- Health Delivery, Education, Cottage Industry and Capacity Enhancement for Economic Empowerment and on the basis of this a respondent target sampling frame and guide (See Appendix 7) was developed.

iii. SURVEY METHOD

A combination of data collection methods were used to elicit information from the respondents across the focus sectors. This included Questionnaire Administration, Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interview and visit to parent Ministries of Education, Health, Commerce & Industry, Youths & Sports Development, Women Affairs etc of the participating States.

Pre-tested structured questionnaire was designed and shared with SNEPCO for inputs and criticism. The structured questionnaire was the main data collection instrument supported with semi-intensive interview guides for focused group discussion.

A one day participatory workshop was also organized in each State to validate and prioritized identified sectoral needs. This was to promote broad based participation and ownership of the process leading to the development of sector-based action plans and 5-year development plans.

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A 2-day pre-data collection training was done for Subject Matter Specialists/ Enumerators in each of the participating states prior to the commencement of the data collection. Some of the topics covered during the training includes:

- Concept of sectoral needs assessment
- Understanding baseline data/policy document and plans
- Communication and interviewing skills
- Organizing Focused Group Discussion
- Participatory workshop in data collection
- H.S.E
- Field Reporting/Note taking
- Review of questionnaire, role play and practical discussion

The subject matter Specialists/Enumerators were formed into State team each lead by a team Leader

1.3 DATA COLLECTION

Two main data types were collected. Primary and Secondary data. The Primary data were collected using the structured questionnaire with supplementary information from both the FGD and Key Informant Interview.

The Secondary data were information gathered from relevant MDAs related to the focus sectors. They include policy document, development strategies and plans.

Given limited time available for the survey, a total of 30 questionnaire were administered per focus sector except for Capacity Enhancement for Economic Empowerment were 20 questionnaire each were distributed for both Youths and Women.

The use of the developed sampling frame/guide (See Appendix 7) ensured that a broad spectrum of the Stakeholders in each sectors were interviewed in the rapid needs assessment process. Data were collected within a time range 7-10 days before the validation workshop and one additional week after the validation exercise.

Out of the strategically relevant Stakeholders interviewed per sector, 7 of them adjudged to be very knowledgeable and resourceful in the subject matter area (focus sectors) were invited for the validation workshop in a ratio of 4 men and 3 women to ensure gender balance.

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Stakeholders Validation Workshop

To promote participation and ownership of the process leading to the development of the 5 year development plan and concept notes, one day workshop was organized in each of the States.

In Katsina state, the Validation Workshop was held at the conference Hall of the State Library Board. A total of 24 people attended the workshop(See Appendix 7)

A summary of activities at the workshop (See Appendix 8/ Stakeholders Workshop Programme) include:

- Presentation of identified critical sector needs
- Validation of findings
- Prioritization of identified sector needs at the plenary
- Selection of 5-7 critical sector needs for action plan development
- Development of action plan per sector
- Evolution of a 5-year development plan per sector. This could not be achieved in most center due to the constraint of time and the ongoing Ramadan fast at the time

1.4 DATA COLLECTION CONSTRAINTS

A number of challenges were encountered in the course of conducting the survey. These include the following;

1. The security challenges in the Northern part of Nigeria threatened free attendance of some persons invited for the validation/planning workshop across the states
2. Insufficient time was allowed for the conduct of this survey
3. It was a bit difficult to get salient information from some MDAs of the state government. Some of these respondents did not feel comfortable given out some information to the research team with the fear that the political opponents of the state government may use such data against them. Some others simply expressed their disenchantment in completing the questionnaires on the ground that they have seen people and agencies come for such assessment exercises in the past but failed to implement their findings at the end.
4. Some respondents demanded to be paid as condition to participating in interview
5. Some MDAs demanded for full disclosure of the funding agency and letters of authorizations

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However, the degree of occurrence of these limitations was very insignificant to affect the credibility and reliability of data garnered in the study.

1.5 DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

1. Respondent Response Rate

About 78% response rate was achieved. This is not unconnected with the short data collection duration and the ongoing Ramadan fast at the time in most of the Northern States.

Table shows the respondent response rate across the sectors

S/N	Sector	Number Administered	Number Returned
1	Health Delivery	30	26
2	Education	30	20
3	Economic Empowerment (Women)	30	20
4	Economic Empowerment (Youths)	30	22
5	Cottage Industries Support	30	29
	TOTAL		117

2. Data Analysis

The returned questionnaire and responses to interview guide and focused group discussion were first collated into the focus sectors:

- Health Delivery
- Education
- Cottage Industry Support
- Capacity Building for Economic Empowerment (Youths)
- Capacity Building for Economic Empowerment (Women)

The data were then analyzed using simple descriptive statistics of frequency and tabulations.

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1.6. Background Information on FCT

Historical Development: Changing a nation's capital to a new place is an issue that is considered as part of an evolutionary



Gurara River Landscape

life of a nation. Countries like Brazil, Australia and Cote D'Ivoire have, for instance, thought it necessary to have their capitals shifted to Brasilia, Canberra and Yamoussoukro respectively, in order to address the apparent inadequacies of the traditional capital cities of the respective countries.

In Nigeria, many had for long observed that Lagos as a federal capital suffered several drawbacks which made its continued existence as Nigeria's capital untenable (NIBC, 1998). Reasons for this include: inadequate land for expansion, urban crises, lack of proper cosmopolitan orientation, lack of locational centrality and urban congestion. It was however, only in 1975 that the Federal Government thought it timely enough to initiate a process towards finding a lasting solution to these problems.

Precisely on 9th August, 1975, the then Head of State, General Murtala Mohammed, set up a panel to examine the issue of a new federal capital for Nigeria. The seven man panel (Dr. Akinola Aguda, Chairman; Chief E. E. Nsefik, Secretary; Dr. Tai Solarin, Professor O. K. Ogan, Colonel M. P. Professor A. Gandonu, Members)



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that was set up after collecting memoranda and extensive deliberations, submitted a unanimous recommendation to the Government for siting the new federal capital at Abuja. Less than two months after its submission, the Panel's recommendation was accepted by the Federal Government, formally accepting Abuja as the new Federal Capital.

However, in order to avoid confusion since this name was already being borne s Government renamed the latter town/emirate as Suleja. On 3rd February 1976, General Mohammed made a historic national broadcast on the issue and on 5th February, 1976, Decree No. 6 of 1976 was promulgated by the Federal Government establishing the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA). The Decree charged the FCDA with the responsibility for planning, designing and developing the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

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Presidential Villa

The decree went ahead to vest the ownership, control and governance of the territory in the hands of the Federal Government. From that period, construction of the new federal capital began in earnest and since then successive administrations have placed very high priority on making Abuja a reality. In fact, Alhaji Shehu Shagari who ruled the country from 1979 to 1983, made this a fundamental component of his campaign promises, which he however did not fulfill.

It was General Ibrahim Babangida, Nigeria's President from 1985 to 1993, that formally and finally moved the seat of Government from Lagos to Abuja on 12th December 1991. Abuja (FCT) covers an area of 8,000 sq. km. This makes it more than twice the area of Lagos State. According to the Aguda panel, this vast area was considered necessary in order to allow room not just for the capital city but also for a city region that will provide most of the needs of the city, including water, forestry, industrial, agricultural, open spaces, defence, air transport and other needs.

As at now, the Federal Capital City (FCC) is planned to cover an area of about 250 sq. kms, while the rest of the Territory of the city region covers about 7,750 sq. kms. The entire Territory itself was carved out from three states, namely, Niger State which contributed seventy-nine percent of the land area and seventy-one percent of the indigenous population, Nassarawa State which contributed sixteen percent and twenty-one percent respectively, and Kogi State which made a contribution of five percent and eight percent respectively. Until the creation of the FCT, the area was among the least developed in the country, lacking any form of developmental amenity and infrastructure. Things are now changing at a pace hardly matched by any other part of the country. The territory is located just north of the confluence of the River Niger and Benue River. It is bordered by the states of Niger to the West and North, Kaduna to the northeast, Nasarawa to the east and south, and Kogi to the southwest.

Lying between latitude 8.25 and 9.20 north of the equator and longitude 6.45 and 7.39 east of Greenwich Meridian, Abuja is geographically located in the center of the country.

The Federal Capital Territory has a landmass of approximately 7,315 km², of which the actual city occupies 275.3 km². It is situated within the Savannah region with moderate climatic conditions.

The Historical evolution of Federal Capital Territory could be traced back to February 1976, with promulgation of Decree No 6 entitled, "Federal Capital Territory Decree 1976" from then on the area measuring 8000 square kilometers carved out from the three contributing states of Niger, Plateau and Kwara, ceased to be part of their former respective states.

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Administrative Areas: During the precolonial period, the various ethnic groups in the area which now forms the FCT were administered as autonomous kingdoms in their various locations. Such kingdoms had some diverse interethnic, political and economic relations. Such external influences as slave trade, the jihad and colonial administration changed the pattern and structure of this indigenous administration.

With the coming of the colonial administration, administrative heads were created for the various units. Under this set up, commonly referred to as the Native Authority (NA) system, emirates were established with emirs and chiefs as heads of the various administrative units that were designated as emirates. These units were further broken into districts, headed by district heads. Prior to 1996, the FCT had four area councils, namely Abaji, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Municipal. In 1996, two more area councils were created, namely Kwali (from Gwagwalada) and Bwari (from Municipal area Council). Each area council is now headed by an elected Executive Chairman.

The Territory was formed in 1976 from parts of former Nasarawa, Niger, and Kogi States. It is in the central region of the country. Unlike the States of Nigeria, which are headed by elected Governors, it is administered by the Federal Capital Territory Administration, headed by a minister appointed by the President.

The territory is located just north of the confluence of the River Niger and Benue River. It is bordered by the states of Niger to the West and North, Kaduna to the northeast, Nasarawa to the east and south, and Kogi to the southwest.

Lying between latitude 8.25 and 9.20 north of the equator and longitude 6.45 and 7.39 east of Greenwich Meridian, Abuja is geographically located in the center of the country.

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So the journey began 1981 when the then president Alhaji Shehu Shagari gave a directive that Federal Capital Territory (FCT) (as it was called) should completely take over all portions of land areas ceded to FCT. Just immediately , the Federal Capital Authority took portions of the

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land ceded and to have a proper administrative structure. The FCT carved out seven development areas namely: Abaji, Bwari, Yaba, Kwali, Kuje, Rubochi and Karshi were created.

As time went on two more administrative areas were created namely: Abuja Municipal and Gwagwalada Local Government. The status of the original seven development areas was also changed to Local Governments.

Going by the recommendation of the Ahmadu Bello University consultancy in 1987, the nine Local Governments were later restructured into four local governments, namely: Abaji, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Municipal. The remaining local governments were then reduced to the status of development areas under the four substantive local governments. Consequent to the controversies surrounding the status of Abuja as an entity different from other states of the federation.

In 1996, in order to meet up with the fast growth of the Federal Capital Territory two more area councils, were created, namely: Bwari and Kwali from Abuja Municipal and Gwagwalada Area Councils respectively

The territory is currently made up of six local councils, comprising the City of Abuja and five Local Government Areas, namely:

- Abaji
- Gwagwalada
- Kuje
- Bwari
- Kwali
-

Abaji is a [Local Government Area](#) of the [Federal Capital Territory \(Nigeria\)](#). Its headquarters are in the town of Abaji. It has an area of 992 km² and a population of 58,444 at the 2006 census.

Gwagwalada is one of the five Local Government Area Councils of the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria, together with Abaji, Kuje, Bwari, and Kwali; the FCT also includes the City of Abuja. Gwagwalada is also the name of the main town in the Local Government Area, which has an area of 1,043 km² and a population of 157,770 at the 2006 census.

The Chairman of the Gwagwalada Area Council is Zakari Agulu Dobi. Gwagwalada is where the University of Abuja is located.^[2] School For The Gifted is also located in the area.

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Bwari is a Local Government Area of the Federal Capital Territory (Nigeria). Its headquarters are in the town of Bwari.

It has an area of 914 km² and a population of 227,216 at the 2006 census.

The postal code of the area is 901.^[1]

The Dorben Polytechnic is located in Garam, a town in the LGA.^[2]

Kuje is a Local Government Area of the Federal Capital Territory (Nigeria) and the town which is the headquarters of the LGA. It is about 40 km south west of Abuja, the Capital of Nigeria.

It has an area of 1,644 km² and a population of 97,367 at the 2006 census.

Kuje is a busy market town with a range of roadside stores selling pharmaceuticals, provisions, building materials, ironmongery, tools, phone cards, counterfeit music CDs. It is also home to several "independent" petrol stations which are unpopular because of the apparent inaccuracy of the calibration of their pumps.

Kuje has several state and private schools including Government Secondary School, Kuje Science Primary School and the Capital Science Academy.

In the centre of Kuje is a colourful market held every 4 days with stalls selling fruit, vegetables, very fresh meat, other provisions, household goods, fabric, shoes, clothing, smoked fish and posters displaying European footballers pictured alongside their houses, wives and cars.



Kuje is seeing a rapid expansion in house building because of its proximity to Abuja and because of the removal of *informal* settlements along the airport road. There is a network of well tarred roads serving zones of as yet unbuilt housing whilst the existing residential areas are linked by often impassable, potholed dirt roads.

Bwari is a Local Government Area of the Federal Capital Territory (Nigeria). Its headquarters are in the town of Bwari.

It has an area of 914 km² and a population of 227,216 at the 2006 census.

The postal code of the area is 901.^[1]

The Dorben Polytechnic is located in Garam, a town in the LGA.^[2]

Kwali is a Local Government Area of the Federal Capital Territory (Nigeria). Its headquarters are in the town of Kwali.

It has an area of 1,206 km² and a population of 85,837 at the 2006 census.

2. SECTORS ANALYSIS/ FINDINGS

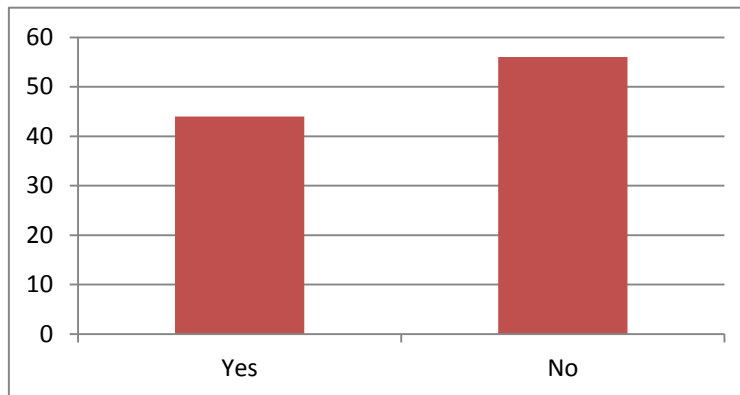
2.1 COTTAGE INDUSTRY

2.1.1 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS

56% of the respondents think FCT is not developing industrially while 44% of the respondents believe the state is developing industrially. The responses gathered show that industrial development in the state is not conspicuous.

Figure 1 shows perceptions of respondents on the Industrial Development Status of FCT.

Figure 1: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS



Source: Needs Assessment Survey

2.1.2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATELY OWNED INDUSTRIES IN KATSINA

Table 1 shows a list of government and privately owned industries in FCT. This includes soap making factories, block industries, bakeries, pot making factories, food processing factories etc.

TABLE 1: MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN FCT

S/N	GOVERNMENT OWNED	PRIVATELY OWNED
1	Public Agencies	Soap making factories
2	Pot making (pottery)	Furniture making factories
3		Food processing factories
4		Block industries
5		Bakeries
6		Pure water company
7		Soap making company
8		Chalk making company
9		Telecommunication company

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.1.3 MAJOR SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES IN FCT

Table 2 shows a list of Small and Medium Scale Enterprise in the Federal Capital Territory.

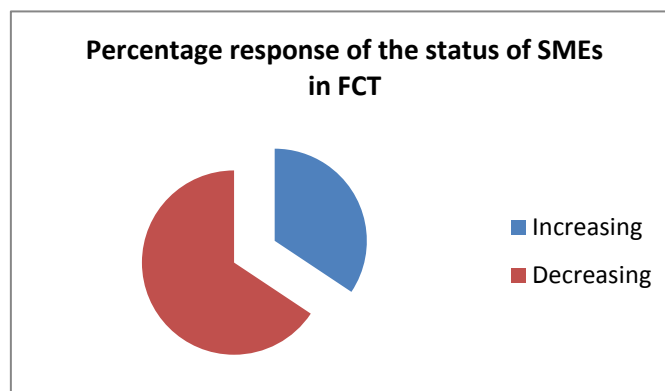
TABLE 2: MAJOR SMES IN KATSINA STATE

S/N	SMALL SCALE	MEDIUM SCALE
1	Yoghurt manufacturing company	Super market
2	Communication outfits	Sewage treatment plant
3	Welding outfits	Hotels (top rank hotel)
4	Printing press	
5	Ice block making	
6	Bookshops	
7	Garri processing	
8	Soap making industries	
9	Waste management firm	
10	Cold rooms	

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Figure 2 shows that 65% of respondents think SMEs is decreasing in the Federal Capital Territory as against the 34% who believe SMEs are in an increasing drift. Insecurity, Lack of capital and poor power supply amongst others were listed by respondents listed as factors affecting growth of SMEs within the Federal Capital Territory.

Figure 2: Percentage response of the status of SMEs in FCT



Source: Needs Assessment Survey

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

2.1.4 MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN FCT

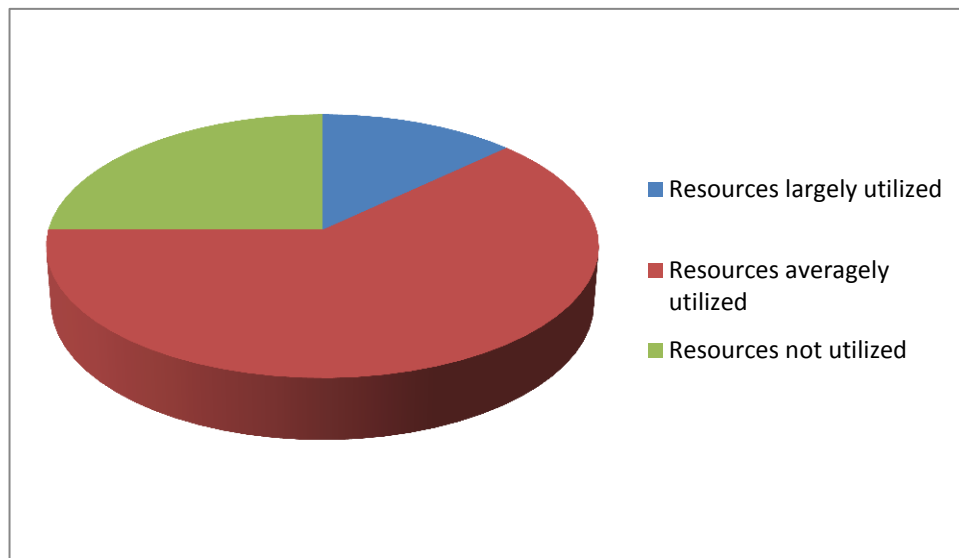
TABLE 3: MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN FCT

S/N	NATURAL RESOURCES	AREAS OF CONCENTRATION
1	Water	All LGAs
2	Land	All LGAs
3	Solid mineral	Kwali
4	Clay	
5	Granite	
6	Arable land	Kuje, kwali, Gwagwalada and Abaji

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Figure 3 shows the perception of respondents on the level of development and utilization of natural resources in the state. 13% are of the opinion that resources have been largely utilized while 25% think resources are not utilized. 62% of respondent believe that resources have been averagely utilized.

Figure 3- RESPONDENT PERCEPTION ON DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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Table 4 shows what respondents believe can be done to maximize the use of natural resources in the capital.

TABLE 4: RESPONDENT PERCEPTION ON MAXIMIZING NATURAL RESOURCES IN FCT

S/N	RESPONSE
1	There is need to create adequate public awareness of these natural resources
2	The government should ensure they encourage and bring up ways to maximize these resources
3	Natural resources exploration should be encouraged, thereby reducing importation
4	Availability of loan to farmers
5	Industrial training on storage and preservation of farm products
6	Foreign partnership should be sought
7	Improvement of standard of living

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

On whether there is a State level policy on developing and utilizing the available natural resources, 69% of the respondent said "Yes" while 32% said "No".

When asked when last this policy was reviewed to attune it to current realities, most of the respondents reported 2009.

2.1.5 PROBLEMS FACING THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY IN FCT

Respondents listed various challenges facing steady growth and development of cottage industry in the State. They include lack of infrastructure, insecurity, epileptic power supply, lack of credit / loan facilities, high cost of materials etc.

Table 5 shows the different factors affecting the steady growth of cottage industry in the State

TABLE 5: FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST STEADY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY IN FCT

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Lack of infrastructure
2	Lack of government support
3	Insecurity
4	Demolition of residential houses
5	Lack of loan facilities
6	Unconducive business centre
7	Poor preservation technique
8	Poor industrialization
9	Poor power supply
10	Primitive technology
11	High cost of raw materials

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

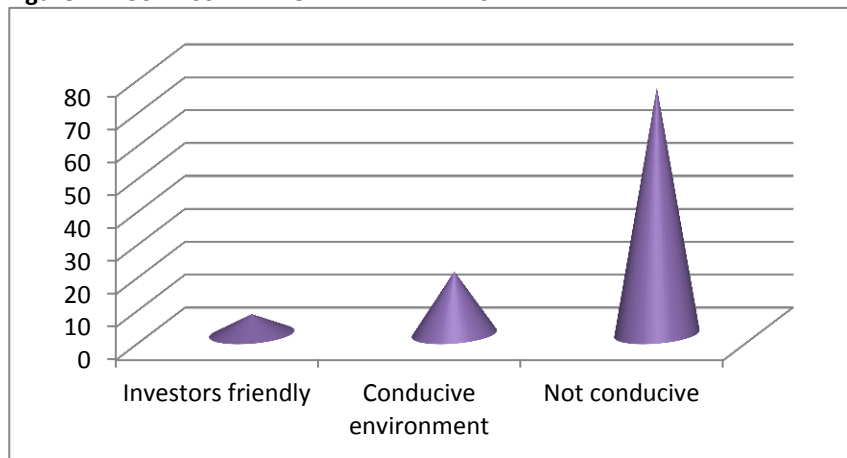
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2.1.6 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN FCT

When asked to describe the general business environment in the Capital, 75% of the respondent think the Capital is not conducive as a general business environment while 19% of the respondent believes the environment in the Federal Capital Territory is conducive for business. 6% described the FCT as investors friendly.

Figure 4 shows respondents views on the conduciveness or otherwise of the State for business.

Figure 4: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN THE STATE



Source: Needs Assessment Survey

2.1.7 SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE BUSINESSES THAT HAVE FOLDED UP IN FCT

Table 6 shows an extensive list of small and medium scale business that have folded up in the Federal Capital Territory in the last few years.

TABLE 6: LIST OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE BUSINESS THAT HAVE FOLDED UP AND LOCATION IN THE STATE

S/N	SME NAME	LOCATION
1	Pottery	Kwali
2	Cold room	Kuje
3	Poultry farm	Chukuku
4	Polygene	Kuje, jabi, etc
5	Pottery	Wari

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Factors listed by the respondents as been responsible for the folding up of the SMEs and why SMEs generally may fail to flourish in the State includes difficulty of accessing credit from banks and financial institution, High operational cost resulting from poor power supply / use of generating plant, Lack of managerial skills and competent staff, Lack of adequate market for

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products, Lack of enabling environment in the state etc. Table 7 shows the list of some of the prevailing factors affecting survival of SMEs in the Federal Capital.

TABLE 7: FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL OF SMES IN FCT

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Lack of enabling environment in state
2	Lack of adequate raw material
3	Lack of managerial skills and competent staff
4	Lack of adequate market for products
5	High cost of labour in the state
6	High operational cost resulting from poor power supply / use of generating plant
7	Insecurity
8	High cost of transportation of material
9	Problems related to tax and revenue collection burden
10	Difficulty of accessing credit from banks and financial institution

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

2.1.8 CRITICAL NEEDS OF THE COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Table 8 shows the responses by respondents when asked to list the 7 most critical needs of the cottage industries in the Federal Capital

TABLE 8: CRITICAL NEEDS OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Loans
2	Stable power supply
3	Conducive environment
4	lack of fund
5	Communication gap
6	Friendly banking sector
7	Technical skills
8	Security
9	Research and development
10	Lack of market for product
11	Problem resulting from migration
13	Water supply / irrigation techniques

Sources: Needs Assessment Survey

Respondents also went further to suggest special intervention packages/ development support programme that will be needed to address the critical needs. Below are some of the suggested programmes.

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- Provision of Credit /Loan facility
- Adequate power supply
- Provision of equipment / facilities / infrastructures
- Government support
- Water supply
- Storage facility
- Foreign partnership
- Security
- Public enlightenment programmes

2.1.9 SUPPORT TO COTTAGE INDUSTRY

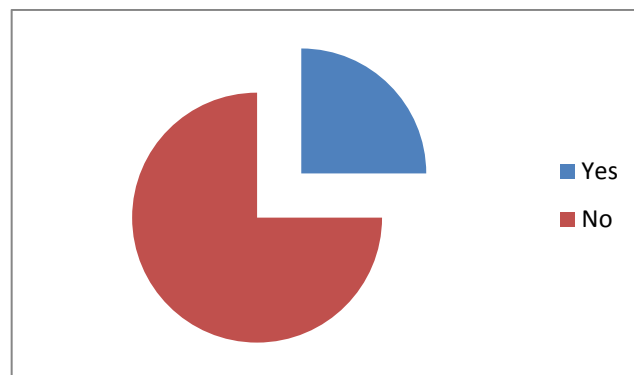
The respondents listed few Development Partners working in the capital to support Cottage Industry. They include:

- ❖ United nations
- ❖ World bank
- ❖ ADB (African Development Bank)
- ❖ Central bank of Nigeria
- ❖ SMEDAN

These Partners and other have in the past supported the sector majorly with the provision of financial aids to business men and women, giving of loan credits.

Still on Partnership, 25% respondents are sure of the existence of Public –Private Partnership arrangement in the Federal Capital as against 75% who think there is no Public –Private Partnership frame work.

Figure 5: Framework for public-private partnership arrangements in the state



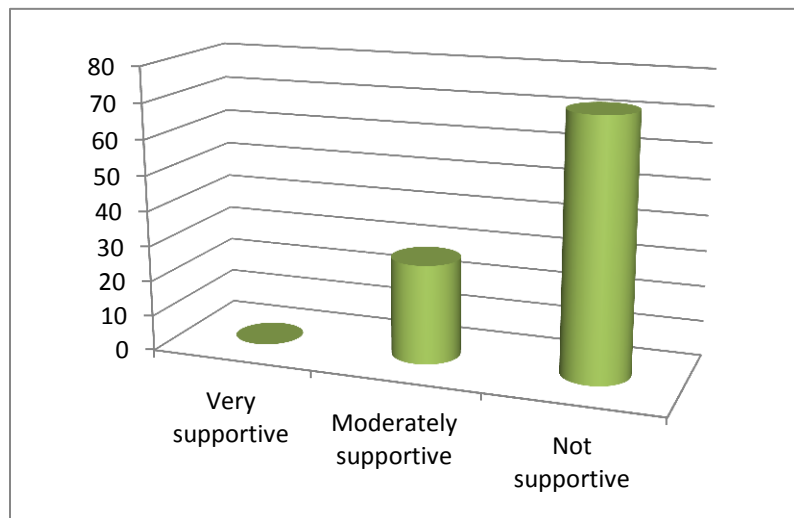
Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.1.9 STATUS OF BANKS/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SUPPORT TO COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Figure 6 shows the perception of respondents on Bank/ Financial Institution Supports to growth of cottage industry in the Federal Capital Territory.

Figure 6: BANKS/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SUPPORT TO COTTAGE INDUSTRY



Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

2.2.1 PROGRESS TOWARDS ATTAINMENT OF MDG GOAL 2 (UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION)

Most respondents reported steady progress being made by the State for the attainment of the goal. Some of these efforts include:

- Construction of new class-room blocks
- Training and re-training of teachers
- Landmark progress in the attainment of MDGs goals
- MDGs have gone above average
- New class-room furniture
- All children should at least attend the first stage of education free (UBE)
- MDGS training workshop
- Ensuring that every child goes to school
- Organizing of workshops, seminars for teachers
- Renovation of primary schools
- Introduction of nomadic education in the rural areas
- Provision of physical infrastructures such as laboratories, libraries,
- Organizing of workshops, seminars for teachers

While 75% of the respondent are satisfied with progress being made 25% think progress is slow and meager.

Respondents listed the following as major challenges against achieving MDG Goal 2 in the Federal Capital Territory:

- ❖ Supervision and promotion of teachers
- ❖ Inadequate application of policy
- ❖ Inadequate Supervision and Corruption
- ❖ Lack of commitment from government
- ❖ Slow implementation of projects and monitoring
- ❖ To reach out to people for MDGs goals
- ❖ Inadequate supervision from appropriate authority
- ❖ Insufficient personnel (teachers)
- ❖ Lack of knowledge on the part of the parent
- ❖ Lack of enforcement on the part of the LGA

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- ❖ Lack of funding / finance
- ❖ Lack of staff / manpower
- ❖ Lack of enough facilities such as conducive classrooms, libraries etc

2.2.2 GOVERNMENT POLICY ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 9, outlines policy thrust of government in relation to Primary and Secondary Education in the State

TABLE 9: GOVERNMENT POLICY ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

RESPONSE							
Primary level	500:1	200:1	200:1	150:1	30:1	40:1	60:1
Secondary level	700:1	150:1	100:1	29:1	30:1	50:2	
Tertiary level	70:1	40:1					

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

2.2.3 BASIC EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

A. Student- Teacher ratio

Table 10: STUDENT- TEACHER RATIO

Levels	Students- Teacher Ratio
Primary	50:1
Secondary	50:1
Tertiary	90:1

B. Average Number of Pupil per Class

Response	No per Class
Primary	62
Secondary	70

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

C. School going State Population = 70%

D. Boy- Girl Social enrolment ratio stands at 3:1

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2.2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Respondents are divided on their view on the distribution of educational facilities in the state. 25% think educational facilities are evenly distributed across the LGA in the State. 47% however think this is not true, they rather think facilities are not evenly distributed. 28% of the respondents were not sure of the distribution matrix.

Asked if there are Communities, Town and LGA without a fare share of educational facilities. 78% of the respondent responded "Yes" while 22% said "No".

Respondents who said "Yes" where asked to list locations without fare share of educational facilities and the specific facilities required there. Table 11 shows a list of locations and facilities they require.

TABLE 11: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES LACKING LOCATIONS IN FCT

S/N	LOCATION LACKING EDUCATION FACILITIES	FACILITIES REQUIRED
1	Gwagawalada	Teachers (qualified)
2	Dukpa	Resources materials
3	Rajizerji	Access road
4	Wazo	Electricity
5	Gbogo LGA	Class-room, infrastructure
6	Kutada LGA	Class-room, infrastructure
7	Tugba LGA	Class-room, infrastructure
8	Iigba LGA	Not even a class.
9	Tude LGA	Class-room, writing material
10	Leda L G A	Class-room /furniture , textbooks
11	Yebu L G A	Class-room /furniture
12	Nitse L G A	Block of class-rooms
13	Kigbe L G A	Block of class-rooms
14	Koda L G A	Block of class-rooms
15	Wumi LGA	Desks and chairs
16	Dako LGA	Table and chairs
17	Dagiri	Table and chairs
18	Duafata	Table and chairs
19	Yimi	Table and chairs
20	Kagaro	Books, chairs
21	Gbede	Classrooms and staff
22	Gudinkaya	Textbooks and staff
23	Giri	Computers , laboratories
24	Gwako	Skilled/ trained teachers

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.2.5 CRITICAL NEEDS OF THE EDUCATION SECTORS

Table 12 underscores the Critical Educational Needs of the Federal Capital Territory

Table 12: CRITICAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN FCT

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Adequate supervision
2	Access able road to school in rural area
3	Mobility of supervisors
4	Unqualified teachers
5	Quarter system for employment
6	Salaries should be paid on time
7	Religion bias
8	Welfare of teachers (staff accommodation)
9	Infrastructure e.g. class-room block , text-book, table, etc
10	Well equipped library / laboratory
11	Campaign on girl child education
12	Inadequate fund / effective man-power
13	The right leaders
14	More books should be supplied
15	More classrooms should be built
16	Employ qualified and trained teachers
17	Capacity building of all teachers
18	Education materials, textbooks, board
19	Renovation of all schools
20	Lack of fund / financial capacity
21	Level of awareness is low
22	Finance
23	Fully equipped laboratories
24	access of teachers to effective teaching materials
25	Conducive environment for learning

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

The following suggestions were given when asked to suggest how best these critical needs can be addressed.

- ✚ Enough supervision on education
- ✚ To recruit more trained teachers
- ✚ Welfare / incentives for teachers
- ✚ More fund should be available to the educational sector
- ✚ Through training and re-training of teachers
- ✚ Allow private and public partnership in education
- ✚ Provision of infrastructures; block of classrooms, libraries, science laboratories etc

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- ✚ Motivation of teachers (salary)
- ✚ Renovation and building of more class-rooms block
- ✚ Put the right people who know about the need of education as heads of the sector
- ✚ MDG, continuous intervention
- ✚ Private donations by both private, public organization
- ✚ Monitoring of local education by the authorities
- ✚ Government should finance education sector
- ✚ Government should employ qualified teachers
- ✚ Government should employ qualified teachers

2.2.6 PLANNED/ ON-GOING PROGRAMME OF GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS NEEDS

- ❖ The enhancement of the universal basic education (UBE)
- ❖ The self help projects
- ❖ MDGs programmes should be initiated
- ❖ Non-governmental organization intervention
- ❖ Formation of new junior secondary schools in areas where children in rural areas can be part of and support the nomadic education for the Fulanis
- ❖ Employment of more teachers and supervisors
- ❖ PTFD is establishing and constructing nomadic schools in the rural area so as to educate the native
- ❖ Community initiated self help project

2.2.7 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS SUPPORTING EDUCATION SECTOR IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Table 13 shows names of Donors/ Development Partners and focus area

TABLE 13: LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS SUPPORTING EDUCATION IN FCT

S/N	NAME OF DONORS/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	FOCUS AREA
1	UNICEF	Infrastructure ,writing material
2	British airways	Infrastructure ,writing material
3	World bank	Building of class-room blocks, training
4	Japanese embassy	Class-room block, training, education
5	UNDP	Economic development, education
6	UNESCO	Health
7	S OS children village	Education, orphanage
8	Korean embassy	Class-room blocks
9	Chinese embassy	Education
10	MDGs	Training of staff
11	Education trust fund	Finance

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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Respondents listed UNESCO (United Nation Education, Science and Cultural Organization), World Bank, ETF (Education Trust Fund) and MDG as examples of ongoing Public-Private Partnership Project going on in the Education Sector. In the same vain 72% of respondent affirmed the existence of a PPP framework in the State while 28% disagree.

2.2.8 STATUS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

Respondents were asked to assess the State of Special Education (blind, deaf and dump) and non-formal education in the State. Majority of the respondent say the level of Special Education and non-Formal Education in the State is fair- 59% and 56% respectively. 22% of respondent actually think the status is good for both Special/ Non-Formal Education while 13% and 16% rate both as poor.

Tables 14 and 15 show the rating of both Special Education and Non-Formal Education but Respondents.

TABLE 14: STATUS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Poor	4	13
Fair	19	59
Good	7	22
Excellent	2	6
TOTAL	32	100

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

TABLE 15: STATUS OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Poor	5	16
Fair	18	56
Good	6	19
Excellent	3	9
TOTAL	32	100

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.2.9 SUGGESTED PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION SECTOR

Respondents' suggestions on how to improve the education sector are listed in Table 16

Table 16: Suggestions for Education Sector Improvement

S/N	RESPONSE
1	To ensure free education in the rural area
2	Proper supervision is needed for project delivery
3	Fund should be handled well
4	If (HBMC) home base management committee as actually put in place, it will solve the problem of mismanagement of funds.
5	Commitment on delivery of teachers material
6	Government inconsistency in implementation
7	Teacher promotion to motivate them
8	Rural community should be properly involved in project execution and monitoring
9	Provide enough fund for education sector
10	Government should stand on their words
11	The implementation should be carried out without any negotiation and compromise
12	Partnership with private- public organization
13	Supervision of staff and financing the education sector in general
14	PTA members should be involved in the supervision of these projects
15	Communities where projects are sited should properly involve themselves so as to achieve enough security for facilities provided
16	Projects should be properly supervised and monitored to ensure quality
17	Agents charged with responsibility of project implementation should acquire necessary data before embarking on projects or provision of facilities

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2.3.0 HEALTH SECTOR

2.3.1 STATE HEALTH DELIVERY OVERVIEW

To have an overview of the State Health Delivery Services, respondents were asked to rate the service delivery in the Federal Capital Territory. 60% reported "Average Service Delivery". 28% think service delivery is actually poor while 9% think the delivery is good. Table 17 shows respondents perception on State Health Delivery Service

TABLE 17: STATUS OF HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Excellent	1	3
Good	3	9
Average	19	60
Poor	9	28
TOTAL	32	100

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

On progress being made towards the attainment of the 3 health related MDGs in the State namely:

- GOAL 4 - REDUCTION OF INFANT MORTALITY
- GOAL 5 - REDUCTION OF MATERIAL MORTALITY
- GOAL 6 - COMBATING HIV/AIDS, MALARIA and other related diseases

Respondents were unanimous in rating the 3 goals. 50% of respondents reported that "Average Progress" has been achieved towards the attainment of the 3 goals in the State. 28% actually think much progress has been made while 22% think "No Progress" has been made in all 3 goals. No respondent think the goals are attainable by the deadline of 2015.

Tables 18 (a) (b) and (c) show the State Progress towards attainment of health related MDGs in FCT State.

TABLE 18: STATE PROGRESS TOWARDS HEALTH RELATED MDGS GOALS IN FCT

a) Goal 4 (reduce infant mortality)

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Goal attainable	nil	0.00
Much progress made	9	28
Average progress made	16	50
No progress at all	7	22

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b) Goal 5 (improve maternity health)

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Goal attainable	3	9
Much progress made	11	34
Average progress made	16	50
No progress at all	2	7

c) Goal 6 (combat HIV and AID, malarial and other disease)

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Attainable by	0.00	0.00
Much progress already made	17	53
Average progress	12	38
No progress	3	9

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

When asked what in their "Opinion" has contributed to where we are today regarding the attainment of MDGs goals 4, 5 and 6 in the State. The following reasons were given:

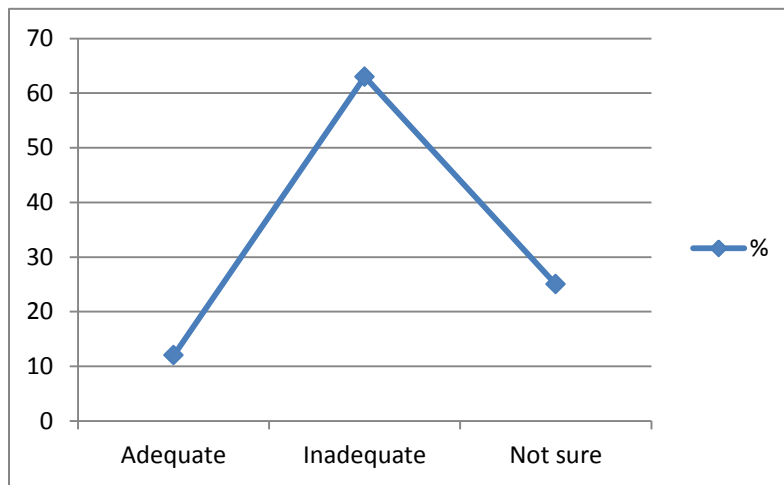
- ✚ Proper enlightenment and campaign in local language
- ✚ Administrative bureaucracy
- ✚ Lack of fund and training of personnel
- ✚ Need for foreign aid / support programme
- ✚ Poor policy implementation
- ✚ Commitment of health workers to their duties
- ✚ Corruption and negligence
- ✚ Non-implementation of policy

2.3.2 HEALTH PERSONNEL

63% of respondents reported inadequate health personnel in the State. 12% of the respondents think the health personnel are adequate.

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Figure 7: HEALTH PERSONNEL STATUS



Source: Needs Assessment Survey

The current Doctor to Patient ratio was put at 1:4000

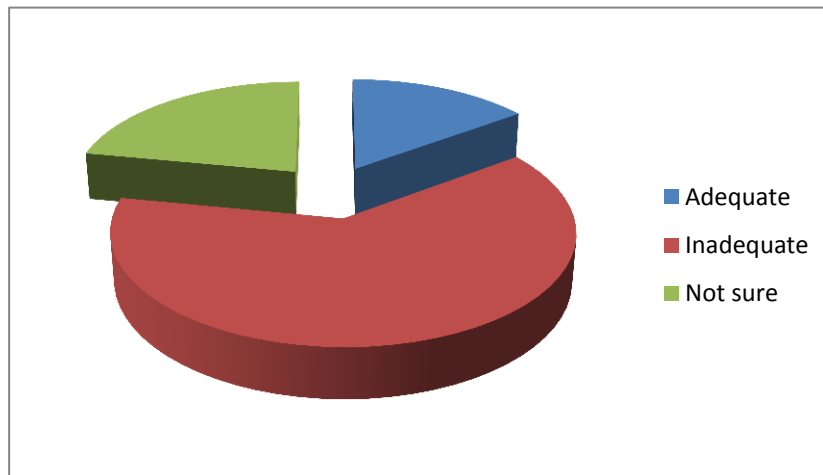
According to respondents, critical manpower is noticeable in:

- Gwalada area council
- Kwali, Abaji and Bwari, area council

2.3.3 HEALTH FACILITIES (INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT)

75% of respondents say there are inadequate health facilities across the State. 8% think the facilities are adequate. Table 24 shows status of health facilities in the State.

Figure 8: HEALTH FACILITIES STATUS



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Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Respondents further indicated that Health Infrastructure and Equipment needs exist in the following areas of the State. See Table 19.

TABLE 19: HEALTH FACILITY NEEDS

S/N	HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS	AREAS
1	Ambulances /equipment	Rural area and town hospital
2	Health care centers	Dobi paso Abuja
3	Trained health personnel	All the area council
4	Social amenities/facilities	All the area council

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Apart from the health facilities needs, 79% respondents says specialized/medical skill are required for improved health delivery services in the State.

They listed the Specialized Skill lacking in the area of Gynecology, X-Ray management, Artificial Respiration, M & E, Training and Re-Training of health personnel, automated diagnosis.

2.3.4 CRITICAL HEALTH SECTOR NEEDS

Each respondent was asked to list 7 Most Critical Needs (Manpower, Infrastructure and Equipment) of the health sectors which if implemented will improve overall health delivery in the State.

Below are Summary of their responses

1. Well trained personnel, quality drugs, equipment, mobility, water, electricity, conducive environment, good road
2. Provision of institutions that monitor the health sector
3. Creating proper awareness of health issues
4. Building more medical centers and improvement on existing ones
5. improving on the wages and salary /allowances of medical personnel to avoid strike action
6. Fight corruption within the health sector, increase fund to the sector
7. Creating awareness on health development changes
8. Introduction of laws that will regulate the medical excesses of health peruse

2.3.5 DONORS/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS WORKING IN THE HEALTH SECTOR IN THE STATE

Table 20 shows different Development Partners and Donor Agencies working in the Health Sector in FCT and Project Intervention areas.

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TABLE 20: DONOR/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTH DELIVERY IN FCT

S/N	DONORS/AGENCY	PROJECT INTERVENTION AREAS
1	W H O	Malaria ,fever
2	MDG	Water and sanitation
3	UNICEF	Drugs/ immunization
4	UNESCO	
5	IHVN, GHAIN	HIV AIDS prevention and treatment antic retroviral drugs

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Other Partners include Kanu Heart Foundation, Bill Gates Foundation, , MDG center, etc.

They appear to be a positive synergy between State Government and Health related NGOs/CSOs and International Development Agencies. Table 21 shows a list of Partners working in the Health Sector.

TABLE 21: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS WORKING IN THE HEALTH MINISTRY

S/N	NAMES OF NGOs	INTERVENTION AREAS
1	USAID	HIV/AIDS control
2	Joun snaw	Health equipment
3	Kanu heart foundation	Heart surgery
4	Association of food vendors of Nigeria	Food safety and hygiene
5	Johnson	Waste management
6	Institute of human virology (INVN)	HIV/AIDS
7	Bills and Melinda gate foundation	Polio eradication

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

2.3.6 PROGRESS IN HEALTH DELIVERY BY PRESENT GOVERNMENT

There is no doubt, the government has made so appreciable progress in the area of health delivery. The table below shows government efforts in the health sector

TABLE 22: HEALTH DELIVERY PROGRESS BY CURRENT ADMINISTRATION

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Increment of primary health delivery
2	None
3	Recruitment of health personnel
4	Introduction of NAFDAC, NDLEA
5	Good health care center with competent doctors
6	Provision of materials for the health centres
7	Child care health services
8	Organizing training and workshop
9	Health programmes

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.3.7 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH SECTOR

Find below suggestions for the improvement of the health sector

TABLE 23: SUGGESTION FOR HEALTH DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Provision of quality and trained manpower
2	Improved infrastructure and equipment
3	Improved budget allocation on health sector
4	Accountability in the health sectors
5	Technical partnership with international organizations and NGOs e.g UNICEF, WHO, UN to improve health care
6	Building standard health care centers and hospitals
7	Investment on researchers for effective implementation or administration of health issues
8	Training and recruitment of health professionals
9	Massive restructuring of our health care centers
10	Adequate sensitization/mobilization on health issues

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.4.0 CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY

2.4.1 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES FOR WOMEN

The following are the main livelihoods sources of women in FCT:

-  Fishing
-  Farming
-  Local Craft Production
-  Tailoring
-  Trading
-  Caterers / Food vendors
-  Dependence on Spouse

Given the strict religious adherence and general culture, women unemployment is said to be as high as 74%. Respondents listed different causes of Women unemployment. They include:

-  Gender stereotyping & differences
-  Lack of courage, skills and competence
-  Some men do not allow their wives to work
-  Increased early marriages
-  Traditional and religious influence
-  Illiteracy/ Poor educational background
-  Lack of finance

2.4.2 CONSEQUENCES OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYMENT

In FCT, like in all the states, Unemployment has consequences. For the Federal Capital, these includes:

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TABLE 24: CONSEQUENCES OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYMENT

s/n	Response
1	Extreme poverty
2	Inferiority complex between the men and women
3	Gender stereotype and differences
4	Family issue (high rate of divorce)
5	Prostitution
6	Child trafficking
7	Drug abuse and addiction
8	Begging
9	Lack of courage and competence
10	Increase mortality rate
11	Increase early marriages
12	Starvation and death
13	Causes over population

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

In order to stem the ugly tide of women unemployment, respondents suggested the following steps:

1. Enhance the quality of life of Nigeria women by supporting initiatives that improve access to educational opportunities
2. Enlighten women on the role they can play in the nation and world at large
3. Empower women through skill acquisition programmes
4. Credits and Loan facilities should be made available to them

2.4.3 SKILL AREAS /JOBS FOR WOMEN

Table 25 gives a detailed list of Skill areas/job groups in which women can be gainfully engaged.

TABLE 25: SKILLS/JOB TYPES FOR WOMEN IN FCT

s/n	Response
1	Knitting
2	Event management
3	Catering services

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4	Soap making
5	Arts and craft
6	Cream making
7	Buying and selling
8	Sewing / Tailoring
9	Hair dressing /salon
10	Livestock farming
11	Poultry farming
12	Fish farming
13	Hat making
14	Food vendors (restaurant)
15	Teaching
16	computer training
17	Interior decoration
18	Pure water making
19	Newspaper vendor
20	Modeling
21	Dancing
22	Motivational talk
23	Acting (Nollywood)
24	Comedy

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Table 26 lists the different Skill Acquisition Centers for Women in the State.

TABLE 26: WOMEN SKILL ACQUISITION CENTERS IN FCT

s/n	Skill Acquisition Centre	Location
1	Pot making	Kwali (Abuja)
2	Cake making	Abuja
3	Daughters of EVE Foundation	
4	Better life for rural women	
5	DPAT foundation	G/lada
6	NAOWA	Mabilla barrack
7	Women development center	Garki , Abuja
8	FCT mass education agency	G/lada
9	Kuye Vocational skill centre	Kuye

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Although several factors such as Corruption, Lack of funds, Non-challant attitude/Negligence by government, etc. have resulted in the failure of centers to achieve set up goals

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2.4.4 SPECIAL SKILL AREAS FOR IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS FOR WOMEN

Table 27 list several skill areas in which women can be trained for improved livelihood and standard of living.

TABLE 27: SPECIAL SKILL AREAS FOR IMPROVE LIVELIHOOD FOR WOMEN

S/n	Response
1	Dress making
2	Poultry farming
3	Fish farming, salting and smoking
4	Bead making
5	Cake making
6	Sewing/ Tailoring
7	Soap making
8	Candle making
9	Vocational training
10	Computer Training
11	Adult education at the grass root
12	Trading
13	Hair dressing
14	Fashion designing
15	Tie and dye
16	Garri making
17	Modeling industry

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

2.4.5 ACCESS TO CREDIT

A major constraint militating against women in the pursuit of their livelihood is access to credit.

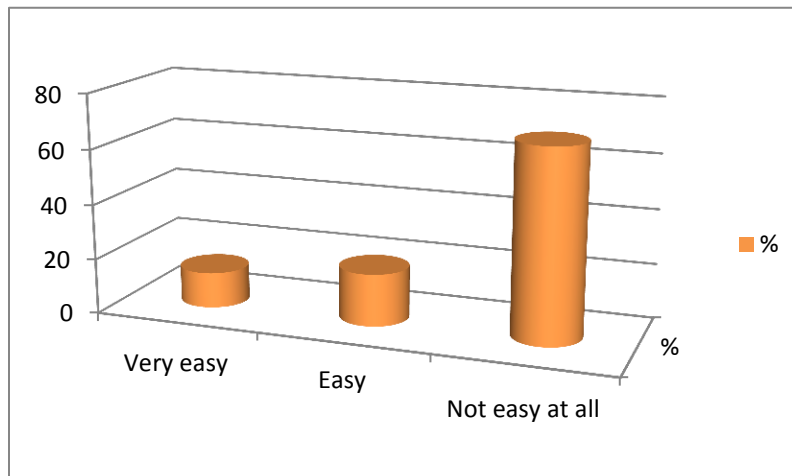
Although a few Banks and financial Institutions in the State give loans/credit facilities, the generality of the banks do not give loans. Example of financial institutions that help on women related activities include:

- i. Peace microfinance , Kuye, Abuja
- ii. Fortis microfinance bank, Gwagwalada
- iii. Gwagwalada cooperative bank
- iv. Hansel microfinance bank

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Figure 8 shows respondent's view on how easy it is for women to access loan / credit facilities for business in the state

Figure 9: Response on the ease of loan access for business in the state



Respondents suggested ways of improving women access to credit in table 28.

TABLE 28: STEPS TO IMPROVING WOMEN ACCESS TO CREDIT

S/n	Response
1	Should be gender sensitive
2	Involve NGOs/ CBOs in local levels
3	Community awareness
4	Support to market women's association
5	Provision of credit facilities to women with reduced interest rate
6	Easy access to loans
7	Government should make available enough funds to reach the grass root women with no interest
8	Government should work with the NGOs attached to various communities for women to access credit / loans
9	Government should make condition for small scale loans easy for women

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

2.4.6 CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

TABLE 29: CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

S/n	Response
1	Promotion of literacy for women
2	Community awareness
3	Support to market women's association

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4	Accessibility to loans and credit facilities should be made easy
5	Availability of cottage industries
6	Organizing workshops, seminars and training
7	Adult education
8	Assisting NGOs who are into skills acquisition in the state to create more communities centers and make more impact
9	Adequate monitoring
10	Reduce child trafficking
11	Provision of finance
12	Giving of grants and loan to women to start business
13	Increase job opportunities
14	Improvement of the situation of women in the rural areas
15	Adequate funding for women activities
16	Establish women irrigation programme

Respondent also listed names of Donor Organizations and Development Partners working to support Women Initiatives in the State. Table 30 shows organizations and the areas of intervention.

TABLE 30: DONORS/PARTNERS ORGANIZATION SUPPORT WOMEN INITIATIVES

S/n	Name of Donor / Development Partner	Areas of intervention
1	Operation Blessing (CBN Africa, FCT)	Funds
2	MDG	Soft loans

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Few faith based Women Capacity Building and Empowerment Programmes in the State includes Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria, Abuja; Redeemed Christian church women capacity building programme; Living Faith etc.

2.4.7 GOVERNMENT WOMEN CAPACITY BUILDING/EMPOWERMENT PROJECTS

Respondents were asked to list 7 Women Capacity Building/Empowerment Projects if embarked upon by government will change the overall outlook of women in the State.

Table 31 present summary of their suggestions.

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TABLE 31: SUGGESTED CAPACITY BUILDING/WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROJECT

S/n	Response
1	Women center project
2	Make special grants initiative for the NGOs / CBOs
3	Carrying out training project for small and medium sized development project not exceeding one year
4	Vocational training schools for women
5	Computer training
6	Mechanized farming
7	Adult Education
8	Create more job opportunities for women
9	Provide venue for easy access of funds
10	Build more local factories
11	Give education to the less privilege

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.5 FCT YOUTHS

2.5.1 YOUTHS UNEMPLOYMENT

Youths Unemployment in the Federal Capital Territory is believed to be as high as 65%. Several factors are believed to cause unemployment in the State. Table 32 shows some of the causes of unemployment in the State.

TABLE 32: CAUSES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

S/n	Responses
1	Lack of finance
2	Miss information
3	Pride & ego for white collar jobs
4	Corruption
5	Poor background
6	Leadership deficiency and bad governance
7	Insincerity and greed
8	Lack of concern on the part of government
9	Lack proper planning and absence of intervention from the government
10	Bribery & Corruption
11	Nepotism & favoritism
12	Illiteracy
13	Lack of industries
14	Lack of formal education
15	Lack of skills and entrepreneurial capability
16	Lack of job security
17	Lack of employment opportunities
18	Wrong attitude (Unwillingness) of youths to be gainfully employed
19	Tribalism and ethno –religious bias
20	Erratic power supply
21	Lack of access road
22	Government insensitivity to youth development and job creation
23	Lack of infrastructure such as electricity
24	Lack of vocational training
25	Political instability
26	Poor budget implementation

Source: Needs Assessment Survey









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2.5.2 Major Consequences of Unemployment among Youths

Respondents listed the possible consequence of unemployment among youths in the state to include:

-  Violence & Insecurity
-  Prostitution
-  Increased in thuggery and violence
-  Drug abuse and addiction
-  Increase in crime rate and societal vices
-  Over dependency on Parents and Guardians
-  High level of Poverty
-  Increase in rural-urban migration
-  Economic Malpractices (Corruption)
-  Increase in criminal activities
-  Frustration
-  Terrorism (e.g. book haram, militancy)

Respondents also reported on successful past youth programs and those that failed. The successful past programmes aimed at youths include:

-  Sanitation Youth Program
-  Establishment of Vocational Training Centers
-  Talent Hunt programme
-  NDE / Federal Government Scheme
-  NDE
-  Creation of employment in the transport sector
-  Youth Empowerment Scheme
-  Amnesty

One notable failed programme in the past was payment of social benefits of Youth

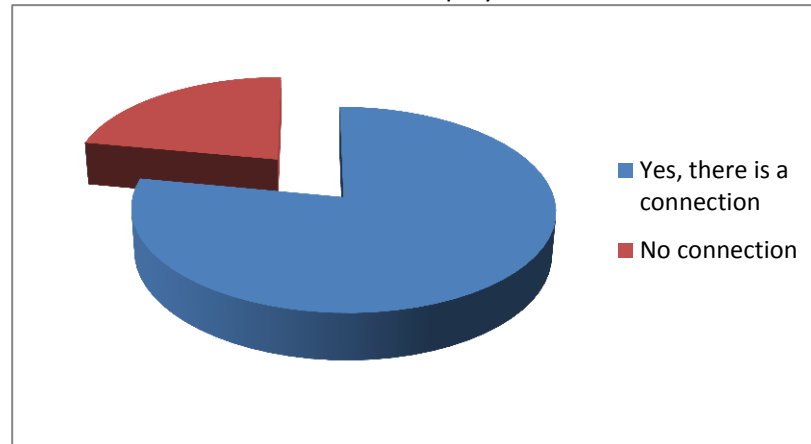
2.5.3 EDUCATIONAL/ YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Respondents were asked if they think there is a relationship and the type of education received; 78% agreed that there is a strong relationship between type of education received and Youths unemployment while 22% declined.

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Figure 9 shows the link between the type of education received by youths and youth unemployment

Figure 9: Link between Youth Education and Unemployment



Source: Needs Assessment Survey

When asked how Youths education can be improved in the State, respondents listed the following:

- ✚ Support them with finance
- ✚ Employ more vocational teachers
- ✚ Creation of vocational centers within the school premises
- ✚ Provide financial support for both the skill acquisition centers and the youths
- ✚ The government should as much as possible try to include vocation subjects in the school curriculum
- ✚ Make schooling relevant to knowledge acquired
- ✚ Introduce vocational teaching in all schools and levels
- ✚ Formulate and target programmes towards youths dwelling in the rural areas
- ✚ Entrepreneurial skill training should be included in the school curriculum
- ✚ More technical schools should be established
- ✚ Improve technical know-how of teachers by giving them proper orientation and training them
- ✚ Youth sponsorship
- ✚ Match jobs with the area or course of study

Respondents also listed Skills/qualities that increase the employability of youths. Table 33 list skills that can improve the employability of Youths in Katsina State.








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TABLE 33: REQUISITE SKILLS FOR IMPROVED YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY

S/n	Responses
1	Farming (poultry, piggery, fisheries etc)
2	Trading
3	Processing industries (cottage)
4.	Catering
5	Arts and crafting
6	Tailoring
7	Hairdressing / salon
8	Carpentry
9	Oil (palm Kernel) processing
10	Technical farming
11	Art oriented courses
12	Creative skills
13	Fashion designing
14	Interior decoration
15	Welding
16	Electrical electronic skills
17	Enterprise management
18	Furniture making
19	Roof sheets making
21	Toilet rolls making

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Some skills Respondents listed to be lacking in FCT include:

-  Intensive farming skills
-  Vocational skills (e.g. tailoring, catering etc) that will enhance self employment and facilitate job creation
-  Poultry farming skills
-  ICT skills
-  Software operation skills
-  Software operation skills
-  Intensive farming skills

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2.5.4 EXISTING YOUTHS SKILL ACQUISITION CENTERS

The following skill acquisition centers exist in the Federal Capital Territory















TABLE 34: SKILL ACQUISITION CENTER FOR YOUTHS AND LOCATION

S/n	Skill acquisition centre for youths	Location
1	SMEDAN	Garki, area II
2	Better life	
3	Fashion designing centre	G/lada
4	DPat Foundation	G/lada
5	Vocational centers	Abaji
6	Third world relief educational agency	Paikon kore G/lada area council
7	Institute of advance e-studies	10, vanern crescent off Euphraces street, by Yoruba mosque, maitama
8	Youth development & sport	UBE, G/lada
9	Primary health care center	Town planning way
10		

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

Most of these centers are believed to be functioning notwithstanding Respondents outline reasons why many skill acquisition centers fail to achieve the objectives for setting them up.

The reasons include:

-  No allocation of funds to provide necessary centers
-  Poor management
-  Economic instability
-  No availability of funds for stakeholders
-  Ingenuity of the stakeholders is lacking
-  Lack of contribution from private organizations
-  Lack of trained manpower
-  Corruption
-  Ethno-religious sentiments
-  Insincerity on path of political leaders
-  Setting up skill acquisition
-  Nepotism & favoritism
-  Poor programme design
-  Programme targeted to the wrong audience

2.5.5 CRITICAL CAPACITY BUILDING/ ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR YOUTH

Respondents were asked to list 7 Critical Capacity Build and Economic Enhancement Projects that can improve the overall outlook of Youths in the State.

Table 35 shows suggested Intervention Programmes for Youths Engagement in the State.

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TABLE 35: CAPACITY BUILDING/ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUTHS

S/n	Responses
1	Entrepreneurship programmes for youth
2	Creation of more jobs for youth
3	Creation of social infrastructure e.g. stadium for sports / games
4	Improving the Agricultural sector
5	Providing vehicles for the transportation sector
6	Organizing seminars / workshop on self employment
7	Skills or vocational skills e.g. bead making, catering
8	Ministry of youths, sports and social development
9	Nollywood intervention
10	Youth empowerment schemes
11	Government / private sector employment intervention programme
12	Girl child education
13	Mechanized farming
14	Vocational training programmes
15	Computer training for youths
16	Talent hunt programmes
17	Poverty alleviation
18	Education sponsorship and subsidy

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

On agencies of government currently saddled with Youths development in the State. Table 36 list MDAs and location responsible for youth development.

TABLE 36: MDAS RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUTHS DEVELOPMENT IN FCT

S/n	Ministry Department & Agency	Location
1	Federal ministry of works and housing	
2	Women development centre	Abaji
3	D-PAT Foundation	G /lada
4	Ministry of youths and development	Federal secretariat
5	Ministry of sports	
6	Ministry of labour & productivity	
7	Ministry of women affairs & poverty alleviation	
8	NDE	
9	Federal ministry of works and housing	
10	Women development centre	Abaji
11	D-PAT Foundation	G /lada
12	Ministry of youths and development	Federal secretariat

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

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2.5.7 DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN FCT

TABLE 37: DONOR/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS INVOLVEMENT IN YOUTHS DEVELOPMENT

S/n	Donors / Department Partners	Focus Intervention Area
1	International partners / Canada world youth	To promote, develop and implement research programmes focuses mainly on youths
2	MDGs	Empowering women / youths; reducing violence
3	Department for international development	
4	D- PAT Foundation	
	Third world relief agency	
	UNESCO	

Source: Needs Assessment Survey

3.0 Summary Of Findings And Recommendations.

Education

Quality education is central to sustainable development of any society. This sector plays a major role in building human resource capital that shape socio-economic structure of the state in particular and nation in general. Therefore, it is a critical index of national development.

The FCT administration has demonstrated a level of commitment in developing this sector but has concentrated development interventions in Abuja metropolis. A lot of surrounding satellite towns has not felt significant impact of these intervention programmes, leaving much to be desired. Ironically, more than 80% of FCT population resides in these satellite towns.

FCT administration via the ministry of education and available UBEC framework has been trying to achieve free-primary education for the people. In addition, there are trickles of infrastructural development and materials supplies embarked on in the FCT and surrounding satellite towns.

Despite these efforts, the current situation in this critical sector in the FCT still presents a picture of inadequate qualified teachers, insufficient classrooms for primary school pupils and secondary school students, high pupil/student-teachers ratio, inadequate instructional materials, dearth of modern education-aid facilities including water, reliable power and sanitary toilets as well as waste collection bins.

Most of the secondary schools in the FCT do not have guidance and counseling units to guide the students aright in issues of choosing suitable careers for their future, the beautifully designed primary and secondary academic curriculums are not effectively implemented while monitoring and evaluation of schools' activities is very weak. These sordid situations are worse in primary and secondary schools located in satellite towns of FCT.

Recommendations

-Organize training and re-training programmes for teachers and non-teaching personnel in primary and secondary schools in the FCT.

-Provide adequate teaching and learning-aid materials to primary and secondary schools in the FCT.

-Provide adequate infrastructure to the primary and secondary schools in FCT (especially those located in satellite towns). These infrastructures shall include classroom blocks (either to be newly built or renovated), generators, water boreholes, VIP toilets, e-libraries and modern laboratory facilities.

-Establish functional guidance and counseling units in secondary schools in the FCT.

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HEALTH DELIVERY

Health care delivery is critical in national development. This is embedded in the popular maxim that "Health is wealth". The sector is one of the critical areas that the citizens are expecting concrete performance from the government.

Generally, in The FCT, the state government and some development agencies have made some efforts, and are still doing a lot within their limited resources in health delivery sector. The government has a well-articulated strategy plan covering this sector. But effective implementation is always the challenge. Therefore, there is much left to be done in the sector if a significant impact is to be realized in FCT.

Majority of health interventions done by government and some development partners are concentrated in Abuja metropolis, and a little done in satellite towns where incidentally, a majority of the population resides. It is much more disheartening that majority of people dwelling in these areas are either of low-income bracket or are poor.

Currently, the sector lack adequate qualified medical personnel, most of them do not attend capacity building programmes for skills enhancement, medical facilities (especially in satellite towns) are inadequate to serve the people efficiently well, the few that exists have most of their structures dilapidated,

Despite all these efforts from the state government and its partners, a lot of problems still bedevil the sector. There is short supply of qualified medical personnel, has a high patient-doctor ratio, lack basic medical equipment and facilities, has inadequate medical infrastructure, drugs supply, erratic power supply, little or no water facilities, dysfunctional referral system and weak supervision, monitoring and evaluation of health institutions and their services.

Recommendations

- Train and re-train health personnel in FCT
- Establish a drug revolving loan scheme in all the health centres in FCT
- Procure and distribute 60KVA generators to health institutions in FCT
- Build at least 2 functional health centres in each of the areas districts. Provide necessary medical facilities to aid health care delivery in FCT. These facilities shall include additional ambulances and project vehicles for the M&E unit as well as computers and accessories.
- Supply basic health equipment in all health institutions in FCT.
- Carry out policy advocacy programmes to influence the government to increase budgetary funding of the sector on annual basis.

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COTTAGE INDUSTRY SUPPORT

Cottage industries growth is pivotal to sustainable economic development of a given society. It remains extremely important in shaping the economy, creating jobs for the people and reducing unemployment.

In FCT, the industrial development is not conspicuous as there are relatively few industries existing and operating in the area. These few industries cover manufacturing, construction, communication, processing, poultry, pottery, waste management, hotel business, storage and research as well as farm products. Some of them (especially government-owned has folded activities as a result of erratic power supply, lack of strong capital base, poor industrial-aid infrastructure, little or no support from the government, insecurity, obsolete technology, high cost of raw materials and tax burden among others.

Aside agro-based resources characterized by wide acreage of arable land (especially in Kuje, Kwali, Gwagwalada and Abaji), FCT has deposits of solid minerals that are yet untapped (especially in Kwali). However, FCT is working in partnership with some development agencies including United Nations, World Bank, ADB, Central bank of Nigeria (CBN) and SMEDAN.

Between agricultural resource base and that of solid minerals, the former is relatively explored more than the later.

While the state government is making some efforts in creating enabling environment for investment in SMEs to thrive in the state, not much has been done in the areas of raw materials exploration and utilization for SMEs growth. The private-public-partnership (PPP) framework in this sector still needs to be strengthened.

Currently, SMEs in The FCT cuts across economic areas of pottery, beads making, pottery, black soap, stool making, leather works, local soap, mortar and pestle, dye and blacksmithing, agro-processing among others. In addition, effective growth of industries in the area is hindered by poor government funding of the sector (especially in research and technology transfer), systemic corruption in the sector, technical and managerial incompetence of some SME operators, undeveloped market for local products, little or no incentives for SME operators or intending ones, near absence of power supply and inaccessible road networks linking source of raw materials to points of transformation and distribution.

Recommendations

-Provide medium and long term credit facilities for investors and would-be investors in cottage industries within FCT.

-Provide generators to support SME operations in FCT.

-Engage relevant unit of government on policy advocacy to review and address the tax regimes.

-Build 5 year agro-processing cottage industries (1 in each of the area districts).

-Support market development for local products

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WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The FCT has a significant number of women who are unemployed and economically disadvantaged. Unemployment rates at about 74%. This does not suggest laziness on the part of the women. The women face series of challenges that limits situation is not because the women are not entrepreneurial but as a result of some factors that have kept them far from development. Critical among these factors are little or no business start-up capital, unreliable power supply, dearth of requisite technical and managerial skills and low patronage of locally made products.

Main livelihoods sources of most women in FCT include fish farming, local craft production, trading, tailoring, catering and food vendors among others. Some of the factors that have influenced economic empowerment of women include gender discrimination, low participation of women in development, difficulty in assessing loans, managerial incompetence and undeveloped technology.

Recommendations

- Create adequate awareness at the grass roots among the women on economic empowerment opportunities and how to make use of them.
- Establish scholarship schemes for girl-children from poor homes in FCT
- Build 5 Women Development centres in FCT (1 in each of the area districts). This is to support the Door-To-Door skills acquisition programme on-going in FCT.
- Implement a revolving micro-credit/ enterprise development scheme for entrepreneurial women in FCT.
- Establish adult education centres in all district areas of FCT.
- Build more agro-based and agro-processing cottage industries in all district areas of FCT in order to create more jobs for the women in FCT.

YOUTHS ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The youths are the leaders of tomorrow, and so, their economic empowerment is important in the issue of sustainable development in any society.

Ironically, unemployment among this group soars as high as 65% at the moment. This situation has been encouraging many youths to engage in several forms of social vices that are not healthy for national development. Some of them even die in the process of perpetuating these evil acts they have indirectly been forced into. In addition, it has encouraged mass migration of youths from rural areas of FCT to Abuja metropolis, in search of menial jobs to do for the rich for survival. This is really over-crowding the area as well as increasing the crime rate.

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Minimal efforts of government in this area is still being challenged by a number of constraining factors including difficulties experienced by many of these entrepreneurial youths in securing credit facilities to start their businesses, ignorance among the youths of economic opportunities available to them, inadequate cottage industries to employ majority of unemployed youths and inability of government and its development agencies to empower youths that have graduated from few of the existing training centres with starter-packs to enable them establish their own business and earn a living.

Recommendations

- Create adequate awareness among the youths on use of SAT facilities in FCT as well as identifying economic opportunities available for them here.
- Implement micro credit/enterprise development scheme for the youths
- Build more cottage industries-especially agro-processing types in rural communities of the FCT.
- Build additional 2 vocational/ technical schools in the FCT. Also ensure that vocational subjects are integrated in normal curriculums of schools and are implemented.
- Provide starter-packs for graduating and graduated youth trainees from the SAT centres

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4.0 Development plans

4.1.0 Action plan for Education

Table 38: Identified & validated needs in education sector

1. Recruitment of more qualified teachers in the system
2. Adequate Instructional materials in primary and secondary schools
3. Standard laboratories in secondary schools and adequate equipments
4. Efficient education administrators
5. Prompt payment of teachers' salaries (Staff welfare)
6. Proper Monitoring & Evaluation framework
7. Accessible roads to interior areas
8. Proper funding of schools.
9. Good policies in the sector.
10. Curriculum planning & development
11. Staff development (Training & re-training programmes)
12. Basic infrastructures in primary & secondary schools
13. Guidance and counseling services in schools.
14. Enhanced community participation in schools management.

Source: Respondents

Table 39. Prioritized needs in education sector

Rank	Need
1	Training and re-training of teachers & education personnel.
2	Adequate instructional materials (Teaching & learning aids)
3	Adequate infrastructures (classrooms, furniture etc)
4	Standard laboratories in secondary schools
5	Proper monitoring & evaluation framework
6	Guidance and counseling in schools

Source: Respondents

Table 40 .Action plan for education sector in the FCT

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1.	Inadequate number of qualified teaching & non teaching staff in the system. This	Train and re-train about 3,000 teaching and non-teaching personnel in the sector	*Secure partners buy-in *Skill gap assessment/training needs identification	2 years	10m	UNICEF, SUBEB, British Council, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria, MOE

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	stresses the few personnel in the system and reduces quality service delivery.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Select trainees *engage consultants *Monitor implementation of the process *Certify & build database of trained personnel 			etc
2.	Inadequate instructional materials in primary & secondary schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Supply adequate text books of relevance in primary and secondary schools. *Supply other teaching/learning-aid materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific needs assessment *Engage consultant, *Supervise & monitor supplies 	6 months	2m	Amasco Ltd, TY Danjuma Foundation, MOE, UNICEF, World Bank, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.
3.	Inadequate basic infrastructure in most primary & secondary schools especially in satellite towns of FCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Build more classrooms, offices for teaching staff. *Provide adequate furniture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Closer needs assessments of schools *Select contractors *Award contracts *Monitor execution and supplies. 	24-36 months (phased)	2.5b	TY Danjuma Foundation, MOE, UNICEF, World Bank, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.
4.	Sub-standard laboratories in most secondary schools (especially in satellite towns). Declining quality of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Build standard & well-equipped laboratories in all secondary schools especially in satellite towns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific needs assessment *Secure partners buy-in *Engage contractors *Supervise & monitor implementation & 	2 years	100m	TY Danjuma Foundation, MOE, UNICEF, World Bank, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.

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			supplies			
5	No defined guidance and counseling units primary & secondary schools in FCT	Establish guidance & counseling units in all primary and secondary schools in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific needs assessment *Secure buy-in of partners *Engage consultants *Supervise & monitor implementation 	12 months	50m	USAID, TY Danjuma Foundation, MOE, UNICEF, World Bank, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.
6.	Weak monitoring and supervision of education projects in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Develop M&E plan *Visit schools and monitor activities of persons concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Consult relevant stakeholders *Engage consultants *Draw up robust M&E plan Plan *Give feed backs. 	Frequently (once in 2 months)	5m	USAID, TY Danjuma Foundation, MOE, UNICEF, World Bank, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.

4.1.2 Action plan for **health delivery**

Table 41. Identified needs in health delivery sector in FCT

1. Recruitment of more qualified health personnel in the system
2. Adequate drug supply in health institutions in FCT especially in satellite towns
3. Adequate basic health equipment
4. Basic health infrastructure
5. Stable power supply in health institutions
6. Ambulance facilities in the hospitals & health institutions.
7. Training & re-training of health personnel
8. Good roads
9. Improved staff welfare

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- 10. Mobility (transport facilities)
- 11. Healthy food & market
- 12. Improvement on maternal health care services

Source: Respondents

Table 42. Prioritized needs in health delivery sector of FCT

Rank	Need
1	Training and retraining of health personnel
2	Drugs supply to health institutions in FCT
3	Stable power supply in health facilities
4	Adequate health infrastructure
5	Adequate basic health equipment
6	Ambulance facilities
7	Improvement on maternal health care services

Source: Respondents

Table 43. Action plan for Health delivery sector in FCT

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1.	Inadequate skilled health personnel in FCT health institutions.	Train and recruit qualified health personnel into the system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Capacity needs assessment *Engage consultants *Supervise & monitor implementation of the process *Build database of trained personnel 	2 years	80 million	T.Y.Danjuma, MOH, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.
2	Inadequate drugs available in health institutions in FCT, especially in satellite towns. This hinders quality health delivery services.	Supply adequate drugs to health institutions through Drug Revolving Scheme (DRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific facility assessments *Engagement of suppliers *Supervise supplies *Form and build capacities of committees to manage the DRS. 	1-2years	1.2 Billion	T.Y.Danjuma, MOH, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.
3	Unreliable power supply in some health institutions in FCT and in most, there is no power supply at all.	Procure and install 60KVA generators in all health institutions in FCT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific needs assessments. *Engage contractors/consultants *Monitor implementation 	12 months	5 Billion	T.Y.Danjuma, MOH, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.

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4	Inadequate health infrastructure especially primary health centres in satellite towns of FCT	Build at least 2 functional health centres in each of the 5 area districts of FCT	*Specific needs assessments, *engagement of contractors * Supervision & monitoring of execution & equipment supplies.	2 years	20 Billion	T.Y.Danjuma, MOH, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.
5	Inadequate basic health equipment in most primary, secondary & tertiary health institutions in FCT	*Provide basic health equipment in identified health institutions across the territory	*Specific needs assessments, *engagement of contractors/consultants * Supervision & monitoring of execution & equipment supplies.	12 months	200 million	T.Y.Danjuma, MOH, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.
6	Limited number of ambulance facilities in the entire health sector of FCT. This number is grossly inadequate to serve the population of the territory.	*Procure and distribute medical ambulances to health institutions across the state	*Specific needs assessments, *Engagement of contractors/consultants * Supervision & monitoring of execution & equipment supplies.	12 months	100 million	T.Y.Danjuma, MOH, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.
7	Little or no free health care services for pregnant women	Advocate for back-up legislation Provide counterpart funding Monitor implementation	*Visit agencies, units, departments and government bodies responsible for policy engagement *Set up M&E committee to ensure objective implementation *Mid-term evaluations	2 years	2 Billion	T.Y.Danjuma, MOH, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, Foreign Embassies in Nigeria.

4.1.3 Action plan for *cottage industry support*

Table 44. Identified needs in cottage industry support sector in FCT

1. Access to credit facilities
2. Stable power supply (upgrade electricity in satellite towns)
3. Good policy of taxation (Equitable grading of tax regimes)
4. Improved technical skills

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5. Good infrastructures (Roads and water)
6. Improved security
7. Conducive business environment
8. Improved market for local products
9. Equal opportunities for investors in FCT

Source: Respondents

Table 45. Prioritized needs in cottage industry sector of FCT

Rank	Need
1	Access to credit facilities
2	Stable power supply
3	Good policy on taxation
4	Technical skills acquisition/development
5	Market for locally made products
6	Basic infrastructures aiding growth of cottage industries

Source: Respondents

Table 46 .Action plan for cottage industry sector of FCT

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1.	Difficulty in accessing credit facilities to operate SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Provide Short-term loan facility *Provide Long-term loan facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Mobilize seed funds *Engage consultants *Supervise and monitor implementation (Criteria for accessing loans, capacity building, selection of applicants, disbursement, utilization & repayment) 	1-5yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 million 8 billion 	UNDP, World bank, MFBs, Ministry of Commerce & industry, NDE, SMEDAN etc.
2.	Erratic power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Extend electricity distribution to all Satellite towns in FCT *Provide and distribute generating sets to identified Small/ Medium cottage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure buy-in of partners *Electricity needs assessment *Engage consultants/contractors *Develop TOR 	1-3 yrs	300 million	World Bank, PHCN, Commercial banks etc

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		industries in FCT	*Supervise & monitor implementation			
3.	Multiple taxation	Engage government / others on Policy Advocacy	*Secure buy-in of partners *Engage consultants *Embark on advocacy visits to relevant institutions for equitable grading of tax regimes to favor all levels of SME operators	12 months	20 million	World bank, UNDP, Ministry of commerce & industry, the legislature, tax regulating bodies etc.
4.	Dearth of Technical Skills required for agro-based cottage industries	Establish Demonstration farms, agro-based cottage industries (1 in each of the 3 Senatorial districts)	*Secure buy in from partners *Specific needs assessments *Engage consultants/contractors	12 months (phased Quarterly)	150 million	UNDP, World bank, MFBs, Ministry of Commerce & industry, NDE, SMEDAN etc.
5.	Low patronage and market for locally-made products	*Organizing a State-wide exhibition/ trade fair to promote locally made products *Organize technical workshops to create awareness on value chain improvement in local products and productions.	*Secure partners buy-in *Engage consultants *Build database of SMEs in FCT *Supervise and monitor implementation of activities.	Once in a year (one-off programme)	40 million	UNDP, World bank, MFBs, Ministry of Commerce & industry, NDE, SMEDAN etc.

4.1.4 Action plan for **economic empowerment of women**

Table 47. Identified needs in economic empowerment of women in FCT

1. Financial support
2. More vocational training centres
3. Awareness creation among women on economic empowerment opportunities available
4. Adult education facilities.
5. Girl-children education
6. Provision of more job opportunities for women
7. More cottage industries
8. Computer training centres.

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9. Subsidy on agro-processing equipment
10. Capacity building programmes on economic empowerment opportunities
11. Early Child Care Development Centres

Source: Respondents

Table 48. Prioritized needs in economic empowerment of women in FCT

Rank	Need
1	Awareness creation among women to expose them to economic opportunities
2	Girl-child education
3	Vocational training centres
4	Access to credit facilities
5	Adult-education scheme
6	More cottage industries
7	Computer training centres

Source: Respondents

Table 49: .Action plan for women economic empowerment sector in FCT

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1.	Unawareness among women in FCT (especially in satellite towns) of economic opportunities available for them & how to access them.	Create adequate awareness at the grassroots level among the women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Engage consultants *Communities entry *Communities mobilization *Town hall meetings for public disclosures *Evaluation of success level of the exercise. 	12 months (Phased out)	30 million	Ministry of women Affairs, UNDP, World Bank, NDE etc
2	Increasing	Create Awareness/	*Secure buy-in from	12 months	20 million	Ministry of

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	incidence of girl child drop-out from 1/2 school	Enlightenment on the dangers state-wide	partners *Engage consultants * Supervise & monitor implementation of the awareness creation at the grassroots			women Affairs, UNDP, World Bank, NDE etc
3.	Dearth of skills among women. Therefore, a lot remain unemployed and ravished with poverty.	Build 5 WDCs (1 in each of area districts) Support "Door to Door" program driven by a local NGO (D-PART)	*Secure buy-in of partners *Engage consultants/contractors *Create awareness *Supervise & monitor implementation & supply of training equipment for women-based trades.	2 years	60m	Ministry of women Affairs, UNDP, World Bank, NDE etc
4	Little or no business start-up capitals for teeming women micro-entrepreneurs	Provide women-based micro-credit /business development scheme (on both cooperative and individual lending models)	*Secure buy-in of partners *Engage consultants *Encourage formation of women economic groups *Form and training management committees *Train loan applicants on entrepreneurial skills.	1-5 yrs	3 Billion	CBN. Taraba Micro-Finance Bank, commercial banks, private companies, World Bank, Ministry of women Affairs, TY Danjuma Foundation etc

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Create awareness *Supervise & monitor implementation *Assess loan needs *Disburse loans *Monitor utilization *Monitor repayments and revolution of repaid loans 			
5.	Decreasing literacy status of most women, especially in satellite towns.	Establish & fund functional adult education schemes in all satellite towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Build centres *Recruit and train instructors *Provide learning materials etc. 	2 yrs	20 Billion	CBN. Taraba Micro-Finance Bank, commercial banks, private companies, World Bank, Ministry of women Affairs, TY Danjuma Foundation etc
6	Growing unemployment and poverty among women in FCT due to inadequate industries to engage them	Establish 3 Agro-based demonstration farms (1 in each Senatorial Districts) for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Specific needs assessment of resources in each district *Engage consultants and contractors for implementation of the process. 	3 years	100 Million	CBN. Taraba Micro-Finance Bank, commercial banks, private companies, World Bank, Ministry of women Affairs, TY Danjuma Foundation etc

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4.1.5 Action plan for *economic empowerment of youths*

Table 50. Identified needs in economic empowerment of Youths in FCT

1. Vocational training schools.
2. Direct funding of youth programmes by the government
3. Soft loan facilities
4. Government support programmes for youths
5. Development of agro-processing cottage industries
6. Integration of vocational courses in schools curriculums
7. Building more technical schools
8. Provision of youths that graduate from SAT centres starter packs.

Source: Respondents

Table 51. Prioritized needs in economic empowerment of youths in FCT

Rank	Need
1	Vocational skills training
2	Access to credit facilities
3	Development of agro-based cottage industries
4	Technical schools
5	Empowerment of youths with starter packs
6	Integration of vocational skills trades into schools curriculums

Source: Respondents

Table 52. Action plan for youth economic empowerment sector in FCT

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1	Dearth of livelihoods support skills among youths/ growing unemployment	*Build SAT centers in each of the 5 area districts in FCT * Support ongoing "Door-To Door" skill acquisition	*Secure partners buy-in *Engage contractors *Supervise & monitor implementation of	2 years (phased out)	100m	NDE, Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, commercial banks, DPART etc

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		program in satellite areas	building activities			
2	Little or no business start capital denying potential youth entrepreneurs from starting and running their businesses in the state	Provide credit facilities with low interest rate (approx. 3,000 Youths per year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners' buy-in *Provide Seed fund *Mobilise and Train Youths *Disburse funds (3,000 Youths) *Monitor utilization, etc 	9-12 months (Revolving)	250m	NDE, Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, commercial banks, DPART etc
3	Growing unemployment among youths	Fund "Youth-To-Agric" project by establishing Medium-scale integrated agro-services demonstration farms/cottage industries (1 in each of the Senatorial districts). These shall include fish farms, poultry & snail rearing etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Needs Assessment *Engage consultants/contractors *Develop TORs *Supervise & monitor implementation processes. 	Yr1-3	290million	NDE, Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, commercial banks, DPART, ministry of Agriculture, SMEDAN etc
4	Fewer numbers of technical schools in FCT to prepare youths in their prime with skills for future self-	Build new technical schools in districts that have none and upgrade existing ones to standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure buy-in from partners *Needs assessment *Develop TOR *Engage contractors *Supervise and 	Years 1-5	200 million	NDE, Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, commercial banks, DPART, ministry of Agriculture,

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	employment.		monitor implementation activities			SMEDAN etc
5	Youths that graduate from available SAT centres lack starter packs to start their investments small	Supply skilled youths with starter packs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Develop TOR *Engage consultants *Tracer studies of youths that have graduated from such institutions *Supervise & monitor implementation activities *Build database of youths empowered. 	Years 1-3	230 million	NDE, Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, commercial banks, DPART, ministry of Agriculture, SMEDAN etc
6	Missing vocational trade courses in schools curriculums making the youths to over-depend on white collar jobs which are hard to find these days.	*Ensure that vocational trade courses are duly introduced into curriculums of primary and secondary schools in the state as well as their proper implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Carry out assessment of existing curriculum. *Review the curriculum to fill the gap. *Mass-Produce and distribute *Equip the three existing VTCs 	3 months	63m	Ministry of Education Teaching Scheme Board. SUBEB T.Y. Danjuma Foundation

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5.0 FCT Five (5)-year development plan

Thematic Area/ Sector	Identified Problems	Intended Action	Target Beneficiaries	Activities	Output Indicator	Time Frame	Est. Cost (N)	Sustainability	Responsibility		Monitoring and Evaluation
									State	External institutions	
Education	Inadequate number of qualified teaching & non-teaching staff in the system. This stresses the few personnel in the system and reduces quality service delivery.	Train and re-train about 2,500 teaching and 500 non-teaching personnel in the sector	2,500 teaching & 500 non-teaching personnel in FCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Skill gap assessment/training needs identification *Select trainees *engage consultants *Monitor implementation of the process *Certify & build database of trained personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * About 3,000 personnel certified trained by yr 2 (2,500 teachers & 500 non-teaching staff) * Database of trained personnel in place *Report of project activities 	Yr 2	100m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Personnel to train *M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *training consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *List of trainees/trained personnel *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports

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	<p>Inadequate instructional materials in primary & secondary schools.</p>	<p>*Supply adequate text books of relevance in approximately 500 primary and secondary schools in entire 6 area councils.</p> <p>*Supply other teaching/learning-aid materials</p>	<p>More than 2,000, 000 Primary school pupils and secondary school students in the FCT.</p>	<p>*Specific needs assessment</p> <p>*Engage consultant, *Supervise & monitor supplies</p>	<p>*Needs assessment report</p> <p>*Adequate number of teaching & learning aid materials supplied to schools</p>	<p>Yr 1 & 2</p>	<p>500 million</p>	<p>*Use of PPP framework</p> <p>*Effective monitoring & evaluation plan</p> <p>*Linkage to LGAs</p> <p>*Involvement of PTAs and community institutions</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*Personnel to train</p> <p>*M&E</p> <p>*Security</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*Consultants/Contractors</p>	<p>*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews)</p> <p>*project reports</p> <p>*Terminal evaluation</p> <p>*Constant site visits</p>
	<p>Inadequate basic infrastructure in most primary & secondary schools especially in satellite towns of FCT</p>	<p>*Build more classrooms , offices for teaching staff.</p> <p>*Provide adequate furniture.(120</p>	<p>More than 45% of entire primary schools Pupils & secondary schools students in the FCT</p>	<p>*specific needs assessments of schools</p> <p>*Select contractors</p> <p>*Award contracts</p> <p>*Monitor execution</p>	<p>*Needs assessment report</p> <p>*Adequate number of teaching & learning aid materials supplied to schools (90%</p>	<p>Yr 1-3</p>	<p>1 billion</p>	<p>*Use of PPP framework</p> <p>*Effective monitoring & evaluation plan</p> <p>*Linkage to district councils</p> <p>*Involvement of</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*Personnel to train</p> <p>*M&E</p> <p>*Security</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*Consultants/Contractors</p>	<p>*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews)</p> <p>*project reports</p> <p>*Terminal</p>

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		schools covered i.e. 20 schools in each of the 6 area councils covered in 3 years) .	spread across 120 primary & secondary schools to be covered by end of year 3.	and supplies.	of state-owned schools covered)			PTAs and community institutions			evaluation *Consta site visits
	Sub-standard laboratories in most secondary schools (especially in satellite towns).	*Build standard & well-equipped laboratories in 60 secondary schools especially in satellite towns (To cover 10 secondary schools in each of the 6 area councils).	More than 1,500 Secondary school students in the FCT	*Specific needs assessment *Secure partners buy-in *Engage contractors *Supervise & monitor implementation & supplies	*Needs assessment report *Standard laboratories in all secondary schools in FCT (>70% of government-owned schools covered)	Yr 1&2	1.2 billion	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Linkage to district councils *Involvement of PTAs and community institutions	*Counterpart funding *Personnel to train *M&E *Security	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Consta site visits

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	<p>No defined guidance and counseling units primary & secondary schools in FCT</p>	<p>Establish guidance & counseling units in approximately 500 primary and secondary schools in FCT</p>	<p>* > 2 million primary school Pupils and secondary school students in the FCT.</p>	<p>* Specific needs assessment * Secure buy-in of partners * Engage consultants * Supervise & monitor implementation</p>	<p>* Needs assessment report * Guidance and Counselors recruited in secondary schools in FCT.</p>	<p>Yr 1</p>	<p>50m</p>	<p>* Use of PPP framework * Effective monitoring & evaluation plan * Linkage to district councils. * Involvement of PTAs and community institutions</p>	<p>* Counterpart funding * Personnel to train * M&E * Security</p>	<p>* Counterpart funding * Consultants/ Contractors</p>	<p>* Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) * project reports * Terminal evaluation</p>
	<p>Weak monitoring and supervision of education projects in FCT</p>	<p>* Develop M&E plan * Visit schools and monitor activities of persons concerned</p>	<p>Pupils, students and the entire stakeholders in FCT.</p>	<p>* Secure partners buy-in * Consult relevant stakeholders * Engage consultants * Draw up robust M&E plan * Give feed backs.</p>	<p>* Robust M&E plan * Partners list</p>	<p>Yr 1-5</p>	<p>5m</p>	<p>* Use of PPP framework * Effective monitoring & evaluation plan * Linkage to district councils. * Involvement of PTAs and community institutions</p>	<p>* Counterpart funding * Personnel to train * M&E * Security</p>	<p>* Counterpart funding * Consultants/ Contractors</p>	<p>* Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) * project reports * Terminal evaluation</p>

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	Increasing incidence of girl child drop-out from 1/2 school	Create Awareness / Enlightenment on the dangers state-wide	More than 2,000 Girl-children in FCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure buy-in from partners *Engage consultants * Supervise & monitor implementation of the awareness creation at the grassroots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *List of partners *A copy of the TOR *Good number of people get aware of dangers of school drop-out 	Yr 1	20 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/ Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
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Health	Inadequate skilled health personnel in FCT health institutions.	Train and recruit qualified health personnel into the system	600 Health personnel in FCT between year 1 & 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Capacity needs assessment *Engage consultants *Supervise & monitor implementation of the process *Build database of trained personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Needs assessment report *Database of trained personnel *More than 50% of health personnel trained in the first year. 	Yr 1 & 2	80 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Linkage to district councils *Involvement of PTAs and community institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Personnel to train *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluations
	Inadequate drugs available in health institutions in FCT satellite towns. This hinders quality health delivery services.	Supply adequate drugs to 10 health institutions in each of the 6 area councils per year through 5 years	*300 health centres serving > 1 million Patients in FCT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific facility assessments *Engagement of suppliers *Supervise supplies *Form and build 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Needs Assessment reports *Trained DRS committees *Increased supply of drugs to health institutions in 	Yrs 1 -5	600 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Linkage to district councils *Setting up and training of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation

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		(through Drug Revolving Schemes (DRS)). This entails a total of 300 centres in 5 years.		capacities of committees to manage the DRS.	FCT *About 70% of health centres in FCT covered in year 1.			independent Scheme Management Committees			
	Unreliable power supply in some health institutions in FCT and in most, there is no power supply at all.	Procure and install 60KVA generators in 60 health institutions in FCT (10 health centres in each of the 6 area councils).	60 health centres with critical power challenge in across the entire FCT & > 500, 000 end-users of these health facilities in the FCT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific needs assessments. *Engage contractors/c onsultants *Monitor implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Needs reports *Engage consultant/co ntractor. *Supervise and monitor implementation activities *Power instability increased by not less than 60% from what the 	Yr 1	120 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Linkage to district councils *Setting up and training of independent Scheme Management Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/ Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation

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					baseline reflects.							
	Inadequate health infrastructure especially primary health centres in satellite towns of FCT	Build at least 2 functional health centres in each of the 6 area councils of FCT (i.e a total of 12 new health centres)	> 800,000 facility end-users across the 6 area councils in the FCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific needs assessments, *engagement of contractors * Supervision & monitoring of execution & equipment supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Reports of needs assessments *Develop TOR *Engage contractors/consultants 	Yr 1 - 3	240 million (@20 million per health centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Linkage to Area councils administrative structures who will work with the health institutions to maintain, repair and fuel the generators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation 	
	Inadequate basic health equipment in most primary, secondary & tertiary health institutions in FCT	*Provide basic health equipment in identified 120 health institutions across the territory	120 health institutions serving > 2 million end-users in rural /urban communities in FCT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Specific needs assessments, *engagement of contractors/consultants * Supervision & monitoring of execution & equipment supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Needs assessment reports *Increased health facilities. *100% of health institutions in FCT covered in year 1. 	Yr 1	600 million (@ 5 million for each institution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Linkage to district councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation 	

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	Limited number of ambulance facilities in the entire health sector of FCT. This number is grossly inadequate to serve the population of the territory.	*Procure and distribute 30 nos of medical ambulances to 30 selected health institutions across the 6 area councils in the FCT (i.e 5 health institutions per area council)	30 health institutions that serve > 1 million facilities end-users across the 6 area councils in the FCT.	*Specific needs assessments, *Engagement of contractors/c consultants * Supervision & monitoring of execution & equipment supplies.	*Assessment result *Approximately 85% of health institutions in FCT covered.	Yr 1	150 million (@ 5 million per ambulance)	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Linkage to district councils	*Counterpart funding *M&E *Security	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/ Contractors	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation
	Little or no free health care services for pregnant women, under 5 and elderly	Advocate for back-up legislation Provide counterpart funding Monitor implement	Approximately 1,000 Pregnant women all over FCT in 2 years.	*Secure partners buy-in *Visit agencies, units, departments and government bodies responsible for policy	*List of partners *Improvement in maternal care *100% of health institutions covered by the end of year 2.	1-5years	300, million	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Linkage to district councils	*Counterpart funding *M&E *Security	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/ Contractors	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation

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		ation		engagement *Set up M&E committee to ensure objective implementation *Mid-term evaluations							
Cottage Industry	Difficulty in accessing credit facilities to operate SMEs	*Provide Short-term loan facility *Provide Long-term loan facility	Approximately 300 SME operators and 150 potential SME operators in FCT	*Secure partners buy-in *Mobilize seed fund *Engage consultants Supervise and monitor implementation activities	*Appreciable number of loan recipients) *Number of SMEs accessing loans in a year increase by 60%.	Yrs 1-5	500 million	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan	*Counterpart funding *M&E *Security	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

<p>Erratic power supply</p>	<p>*Extend electricity distribution to all Satellite towns in FCT</p> <p>*Provide and distribute generating sets to identified Small/ Medium cottage industries in FCT (in 6 SME clusters distributed across the 6 area councils)</p>	<p>*6 SME clusters (with 1 in each of the 6 area councils). Each cluster will have approximately 100 SME operators & potential operators</p>	<p>*Secure buy-in of partners assessment</p> <p>*Engage consultants/contractors</p> <p>*Develop TOR</p> <p>*Supervise & monitor implementation</p>	<p>* List of partners</p> <p>*Power supply to 6 SME clusters increase by 65% by year 2.</p>	<p>Yrs 1 & 2</p>	<p>300 million</p>	<p>*Use of PPP framework</p> <p>*Effective monitoring & evaluation plan</p> <p>*Linkage to district councils</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*M&E</p> <p>*Security</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*Consultants/Contractors</p>	<p>*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews)</p> <p>*project reports</p> <p>*Terminal evaluation</p>
<p>Burdens of multiple taxation</p>	<p>Engage government / others on Policy Advocacy</p>	<p>Approximately 500 SME operators and potential operators in</p>	<p>*Secure buy-in of partners</p> <p>*Engage consultants</p> <p>*Embark on advocacy</p>	<p>*Reports of advocacy visits & outcomes</p> <p>*Institutions</p>	<p>Yr 1</p>	<p>15 million</p>	<p>*Use of PPP framework</p> <p>*Effective monitoring &</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding (to fund advocacy visits and</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*Consultants/Contractors</p>	<p>*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews)</p>

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

		*Sensitize widely SME operators and potential investors on tax requirements (in partnership with tax regulatory institutions)	FCT	visits to relevant institutions for equitable grading of tax regimes to favor all levels of SME operators	with policy influence on taxation issues informed			evaluation plan	sensitization programmes) *M&E *Security		*project reports *Terminal evaluation
Dearth of Technical Skills required for agro-based cottage industries	Establish 6 Demonstration farms, agro-based cottage industries (1 in each of the 6 area councils) (cassava-based and other agro-based industries)	Approximately 100 SME operators and potential entrepreneurs in each of the 6 area councils. A total of 600 SME operators and potential investors in	*Secure buy in from partners *Specific needs assessments *Engage consultants/contractors	*Needs Assessments reports *A number of agro-based cottage industries established in FCT *Approximately 200 persons employed by these industries.	Yr 1 (phased Quarterly)	150 million (@ 25 million per area council)	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *These will be cited within identified SME cluster areas in the 6 area councils for ease in utilization of social infrastructural provided for such	*Counterpart funding *M&E *Security	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations	

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

			the FCT					clusters.				
	Low patronage and market for locally-made products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Organizing a State-wide exhibition/trade fair to promote locally made products *Organize technical workshops to create awareness on value chain improvem 	Approximately 500 SME operators, entrepreneurs and potential investors in the sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Engage consultants *Build database of SMEs in FCT *Supervise and monitor implementation of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *List of partners *Appreciable number of products exhibitions *Database of SMEs in FCT. 	Once in a year (one-off programme)	40 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations 	

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

		ent in local products and productions.									
Economic empowerment (women)	Lack of access to information on available economic opportunity for women in FCT (especially in satellite towns) how to access them.	Create adequate awareness at the grassroots level among the women. Form women economic groups in each of the 6 satellite towns	Approximately more than 1 million Entrepreneurial women in the FCT.	*Secure partners buy-in *Engage consultants *Communities entry *Communities mobilization *Town hall meetings for public disclosures *Evaluation of success level of the exercise.	*List of partners *A number of business opportunities unfolding	Yr 1 (Phased out)	30 million	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry	*Counterpart funding *M&E *Security	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
	Dearth of skills among women. Therefore, a lot remain	Build 6 WDCs (1 in each of the 6 area	Approximately 600 entrepreneurial women	*Secure buy-in of partners *Engage consultants/c	*List of partners *5 units of WDCs across	Yrs 1 -3	300 million (@ 40 million per	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring &	*Counterpart funding	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

	unemployed and ravished with poverty.	councils) Support "Door to Door" program driven by a local NGO (D-PART)	in the FCT	ontractors *Create awareness *Supervise & monitor implementation & supply of training equipment for women-based trades.	FCT by the end of year 3		WDC and additional 10 million for each area council in support of "Door-to-Door" programme.	evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry	*M&E *Security	Contractors	reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
	Little or no business start-up capitals for teeming women micro-entrepreneurs	Provide women-based micro-credit /business development scheme (on both cooperative and individual lending	More than 2,000 Entrepreneurial women in FCT in each year through 5 years.	*Secure buy-in of partners *Engage consultants *Encourage formation of women economic groups *Form and training management	*List of partners *Mobilized loan portfolio *Database of beneficiaries of the scheme *Scheme Management commitment	Yr 1-5	500 million (400 million to be revolved while additional 100m to absorb minor	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry	*Counterpart funding *M&E *Security	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/ Contractors	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

		models)		committees *Train loan applicants on entrepreneurial skills. *Create awareness *Supervise & monitor implementation *Assess loan needs *Disburse loans *Monitor utilization *Monitor repayments and revolution of repaid loans				default s or delaye d repay ments)				
	Decreasing literacy status of most women,	Establish & fund 5 functional adult	More than 100 Women in each of the area	*Secure partners buy-in	*Appreciable number of sectors)	2 yrs	300 million (@10 million	*Use of PPP framework *Effective	*Counterpart funding	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term	

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

	especially in satellite towns.	education schemes in each of the 6 area councils (i.e. a total of 30 centres across the entire FCT)	councils of FCT (a total of >600 women in the FCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Build centres *Recruit and train instructors *Provide learning materials etc. 	*Improved performance		per centre)	monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry	*M&E *Security	Contractors	reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
	Growing unemployment and poverty among women in FCT due to inadequate industries to engage them	Establish 6 Agro-based demonstration farms (1 in each of the 6 area councils for women in the FCT) (Cassava-based and other agro-processing industries)	More than 2,000 entrepreneurial women in each across the 6 area councils in the FCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Specific needs assessment of resources in each district *Engage consultants and contractors for implementation of the process. 	*6 agro-processing cottage industries in place by the end of yr 3	Yrs 1-3	180 million (@ 30 million per industry)	*Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry	*Counterpart funding *M&E *Security	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors	*Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
Economic	Dearth of	*Build	About 200	*Secure	*List of	Yrs 1 & 2	300m	*Use of PPP	*Counterp	*Counterpart	*Periodic

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

Empowerment (youths)	livelihoods support skills among youths/ growing unemployment	functional SAT centers in each of the 6 area councils in the FCT * Support ongoing "Door-To Door" skill acquisition program in satellite areas	Entrepreneurial youths in each of the 6 area councils in the FCT.	partners buy-in *Engage contractors *Supervise & monitor implementation of building activities	partners *TOR	(phased out)	(@ 50 million per centre with appreciable equipment)	framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry	art funding *M&E *Security	funding *Consultants/ Contractors	evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
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SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

<p>Little or no business start capital denying potential youth entrepreneurs from starting and running their businesses in the state</p>	<p>Provide credit facilities with low interest rate (approx. 1,000 Youths per year) (i.e 200 entrepreneurial youths in each of the 6 area councils)</p>	<p>More than 5,000 Entrepreneurial youths in the entire FCT by the end of year 5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners' buy-in *Provide Seed fund *Mobilise and Train Youths *Disburse funds (3,000 Youths) *Monitor utilization, etc 	<p>*3000 youths empowered with the loan at the end of yr 1</p>	<p>Yrs 1-5 months (Revolving)</p>	<p>250m (@ 200 million for the first year to be resolved and additional 50 million to absorb risks of delay repayments and minor defaults.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
<p>Growing unemployment among youths</p>	<p>Fund "Youth-To-Agric" project by establishing Medium-scale integrated agro-</p>	<p>Approximately 100 Entrepreneurial youths in each of the 6 area councils in the FCT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Needs Assessment *Engage consultants/c 	<p>* 6 agro-based cottage industries in the entire FCT.</p>	<p>Yrs 2-5</p>	<p>180 million (@ 30 million per cottage industry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

		services demonstration farms/cottage industries (1 in each of the area councils). These shall include fish farms, poultry & snail rearing etc.		<p>contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Develop TORs *Supervise & monitor implementation processes. 			y)	industry			evaluation
	Fewer numbers of technical schools in FCT to prepare youths in their prime with skills for future self-employment.	Build 2 new standard technical schools in selected central areas in the FCT.	About 2,000 Youths in the entire FCT in a year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure buy-in from partners *Needs assessment *Develop TOR *Engage contractors *Supervise and monitor implementation activities 	*Number of completed technical schools.	Years 1-3	200 million (@ 100 million per institution).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

<p>Youths that graduate from available SAT centres lack starter packs to start their investments small</p>	<p>Supply skilled youths with starter packs (Approximately 500 youths across the FCT).</p>	<p>Approximately 500 Graduate youths in the FCT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Secure partners buy-in *Develop TOR *Engage consultants *Tracer studies of youths that have graduated from such institutions *Supervise & monitor implementation activities *Build database of youths empowered. 	<p>*500 youths empowered with starter-packs.</p>	<p>Years 1-3</p>	<p>100 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E *Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews) *project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
<p>Missing vocational trade courses in schools curriculums making the</p>	<p>*Ensure that vocational trade courses are duly</p>	<p>*> 100 public secondary schools in the FCT with well above 1</p>	<p>*Carry out assessment of existing curriculum.</p>	<p>*Assessment report *Revised forums by Rv</p>	<p>Ministry of Education Teaching Scheme</p>	<p>50 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use of PPP framework *Effective monitoring & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Counterpart funding *Consultants/Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Periodic evaluation (including mid-term reviews)

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

	youths to over-depend on white collar jobs which are hard to find these days.	introduced into curriculum s of primary and secondary schools in the state as well as their proper implementation.	million students.	*Review the curriculum to fill the gap. *Mass-Produce and distribute *Equip the three existing VTCs		Board. SUBEB T.Y. Danjuma Foundati on		evaluation plan *Involvement of ministry of commerce & industry	*Security		*project reports *Terminal evaluation *Site visitations
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SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

Appendix

10. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Education Sector
11. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Health Sector
12. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Cottage Industry
13. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Economic enhancement/capacity building (women)
14. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Economic enhancement/capacity building (Youths)
15. Respondents Distribution Guide
16. Names of participants in sector-based FGD sessions/ validation workshops

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

APPENDIX 1

Education Sector Questionnaire July, 2012

NOTE; Optimum Resources Management is private research/consulting firm which work in partnership with Development Partners in proffering technical solutions to identified sectoral gaps across the nation. Presently, Optimum is carrying out Needs assessment Survey on some sectors (Health delivery, Education, Capacity enhancement for economic empowerment and cottage industries) in selected States across the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria (Among which are Taraba (NE), Katsina (NW), Kwara (NC) and the FCT) and will need your assistance. This information will be used, in conjunction with secondary data on various sectors as a basis for developing an intervention plan to bridge identified gaps. One of the key economic sectors we are looking into is **EDUCATION** and we hope you will be willing to avail us of information as required.

The interview will take between 20 to 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be treated with strict confidence and will not be shown to any persons outside of the Optimum Resources Management project team. Participation in the interview is voluntary and you may choose not to answer some or all of the questions. Your views are very important, however, and we hope you will fully participate.

CONSENT:

I willingly agree to participate fully in this survey and give my consent for the information I provide to be used in the manner stated above.

INTERVIEWEE Name & Signature (*Optional*):

INTERVIEWER Name & Signature:

Interview date: ___/___/12 *Interview time:*

Interview Location:

Background Information

Respondent's Name:

Designation:

Address:

Ministry/Department/Agency:

General information

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

1. What progress has the state made towards attainment of MDG Goal 2 on universal Basic education being achieved in the state?

2. What are the major challenges in achieving this MDG goal in the state?

3. What is the present Government policy on primary and secondary education?

4. What is the current student - teacher ratio in

- a) Primary level _____
- b) Secondary level _____
- c) Tertiary level _____

5. What is the average number of pupils in the class at primary and secondary level

- (a) Primary Level _____
- (b) Secondary Level _____

6. Based on 2006 National Census what is the school going population % for the state

7. What is the boy- girl school enrollment ratio _____

8. How equitably distributed are educational facilities in the state

9. Are there locations eg LGA, communities & towns without fair share of available educational facilities?

Yes

No

10. If yes, please list the locations/ facilities required there.

S/N	Locations lacking educational facilities	Facilities required
-----	--	---------------------

11. What would you say are the 7 most **CRITICAL needs** of the education sectors of the state?

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

12. Do you have any suggestion on how these critical needs can be met?

13. What ongoing intervention project of government are aimed at meeting the listed areas of needs in the education sector _____

14. Any planned/future programme of government to address listed needs?.

15. Which international organization/ development partners including Nigeria organizations are working in the area of promoting educational advancement in the state?

S/N	Names of Donors/Development Partners	Focus Areas
-----	--------------------------------------	-------------

16. Give example public- private partnership project in the education sector in the state (if any)

S/N	EDUCATIONAL PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS	LOCATIONS
-----	----------------------------------	-----------

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

17. Any official policy on P.P.P in the state?

Yes

No

18. What is the state of the handicapped, blind, deaf, dumb and special children education in the state

Poor

Fair

Good

Excellent

19. What is the state non- formal education for none literate adults in the state?

Poor

Fair

Good

Excellent

20. Any suggestions on what to do in terms of project implementations to improve the overall standard of education in the state?

Thank you for your time and contribution.

Interviewer Comment:

Please, note anything strange or unexpected about the interview that may affect the data.

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

RESULT CODE: Interviewer, please circle the correct code on completion of the interview session.

- Complete - 1
- Incomplete (respondent termination) - 2
- Incomplete (third party interruption) - 3

QUESTIONNAIRE TRACKER

Interviewer

Supervisor

Date

Signature

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

APPENDIX 2

Questionnaire for Capacity enhancement of youths for economic empowerment July, 2012

NOTE; Optimum Resources Management is private research/consulting firm which work in partnership with Development Partners in proffering technical solutions to identified sectoral gaps across the nation. Presently, Optimum is carrying out Needs assessment Survey on some sectors (Health delivery, Education, Capacity enhancement for economic empowerment and cottage industries) in selected States across the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria (Among which are Taraba (NE), Katsina (NW), Kwara (NC) and the FCT) and will need your assistance. This information will be used, in conjunction with secondary data on various sectors as a basis for developing an intervention plan to bridge identified gaps. One of the key economic sectors we are looking into is **Capacity enhancement of youths for economic empowerment** and we hope you will be willing to avail us of information as required.

The interview will take between 20 to 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be treated with strict confidence and will not be shown to any persons outside of the Optimum Resources Management project team. Participation in the interview is voluntary and you may choose not to answer some or all of the questions. Your views are very important, however, and we hope you will fully participate.

CONSENT:

I willingly agree to participate fully in this survey and give my consent for the information I provide to be used in the manner stated above.

INTERVIEWEE Name & Signature (*Optional*):

INTERVIEWER Name & Signature:

Interview date: ___/___/12 *Interview time:*

Interview Location:

Background Information

Respondent's Name:

Office:

Designation:

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

Ministry/Department/Agency:

Sector: Capacity Building/Economic Empowerment

General Information

1. What is the population of youths in the State based on the 2006 census? _____

2. What percent % of the State population is school going age and what % constitute working population.
% Schooling age _____
% Working age _____
3. What is the current youth unemployment in the state? .

4. What are the causes of youth's unemployment in the state? _____

5. What are some of the major consequences of unemployed youths noticed in the recent past?

6. What measure is being put in place to curb the trend of youth's unemployment in the state.

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

SN	MEASURES AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT	LOCATION
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

7. What past measures by government to reduce unemployment among youth worked and which did not work.

SN	Successful Past youth programs	Failed Youth Programme
----	--------------------------------	------------------------

8.

Is there a link between youths unemployment and type of education received from schools?.

YES

NO

9. If yes, how can this be improved? _____

10. Can you list the skills/qualities that increase the employability of youths?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

6. _____

7. _____

11. Are any of the required skills to improve youth employment lacking in the state.

YES

NO

12. If yes, what skills are lacking in the State and LGAs.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

13. Can you list some skill acquisition centers established in the state for youths?

SN	Skill Acquisition Centre for Youths	Location
----	-------------------------------------	----------

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

14. Are these centers still functioning?

YES

NO

15. Why is it difficult to achieve the objectives of establishing skills Acquisition centre?.

16. Please list **7 critical capacity building/economic employment** intervention programmes that can improve the overall outlook of youths in the State.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

17. Would you say the financial institutions in the state are youth-friendly in-terms of granting credits/loan?

YES

NO

18. If NO, what can be done to improve the ability of enterprising youths to access loans/credits

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

19. What Agency of the government are currently saddled with youths development in the state.

SN	Ministry Department & Agency	Location
----	------------------------------	----------

20. Are there donors/development partners including international organization currently working in the areas of youth development and empowerment in the State?.

YES

NO

21. If YES, please list their names.

SN	Donor/Development Partners	Focus intervention Area
----	----------------------------	-------------------------

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

22. What youth capacity building and economic empowerment programme have been done anywhere in Nigeria that you will want introduced in the state? _____

Thank you for your time and contribution.

Interviewer Comment:

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

RESULT CODE: Interviewer, please circle the correct code on completion of the interview session.

- Complete - 1
- Incomplete (respondent termination) - 2
- Incomplete (third party interruption) - 3

QUESTIONNAIRE TRACKER

Interviewer

Supervisor

Date

Signature

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

APPENDIX 3

Questionnaire for Capacity enhancement for economic empowerment of women July, 2012

NOTE; Optimum Resources Management is private research/consulting firm which work in partnership with Development Partners in proffering technical solutions to identified sectoral gaps across the nation. Presently, Optimum is carrying out Needs assessment Survey on some sectors (Health delivery, Education, Capacity enhancement for economic empowerment and cottage industries) in selected States across the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria (Among which are Taraba (NE), Katsina (NW), Kwara (NC) and the FCT) and will need your assistance. This information will be used, in conjunction with secondary data on various sectors as a basis for developing an intervention plan to bridge identified gaps. One of the key economic sectors we are looking into is **Capacity enhancement for economic empowerment of women** and we hope you will be willing to avail us of information as required.

The interview will take between 20 to 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be treated with strict confidence and will not be shown to any persons outside of the Optimum Resources Management project team. Participation in the interview is voluntary and you may choose not to answer some or all of the questions. Your views are very important, however, and we hope you will fully participate.

CONSENT:

I willingly agree to participate fully in this survey and give my consent for the information I provide to be used in the manner stated above.

INTERVIEWEE Name & Signature (Optional):

INTERVIEWER Name & Signature:

Interview date: ___/___/12 **Interview time:**

Interview Location:

Background Information

Respondent's Name:

Office:

Designation:

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

Ministry/Department/Agency:

Sector: Capacity Building/Economic Empowerment (for women)

General information

1. What are the main livelihoods sources for woman in the state?
2. What is the unemployment rate for woman across the different LGAs of the State?
3. What are some of the consequences of women unemployment and economic empowerment?

4. In your opinion what are the major causes of women unemployment in the state?
5. What do you think should be done to stem the ugly tide?
6. List at least 10 Skills/ jobs or trade types which women can be gainfully engaged in in the state
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

- 9.
- 10.

7. List Different skills Acquisition Centers for woman in the state

S\N	SKILL ACQNSITION	LOCATON
-----	------------------	---------

8. How many are still functioning?

9. Why is the objective for setting up skill acquisition centers often difficult to realize?

10. What special skill training do you think the women in the State require for improved livelihood and standard of living?

11. How easy is it for woman to access credit for the business in the state?

Very easy

Easy

Not easy at all

12. What can be done by Government and partners to improve women access to credit?

13. Name some micro finance / financial institutions in the state who give credit for woman – related work

14. Has forming women into groups and cooperates society helped the lots of woman in the state? Yes

No

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT – FCT REPORT

15. If No, why?

16. List 7 ways the capacities of woman can be enhanced for economic employment in the state.

17. Are there donor organisations and development partners working on women capacity building /empowerment in the State?

S/N	Name of Donor/Development Partner	Areas of Intervention

18. Do you know of any faith – based woman capacity building and empowerment programs in the State?

19. List 7 women capacity Building/ empowerment project s if embarked on by government in the

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

state will change the overall outlook of woman in the state?

Thank you for your time and contribution.

Interviewer Comment:

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

RESULT CODE: Interviewer, please circle the correct code on completion of the interview session.

- Complete - 1
- Incomplete (respondent termination) - 2
- Incomplete (third party interruption) - 3

QUESTIONNAIRE TRACKER

Interviewer

Supervisor

Date

Signature

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

APPENDIX 4

Cottage Industries support Questionnaire July, 2012

NOTE; Optimum Resources Management is private research/consulting firm which work in partnership with Development Partners in proffering technical solutions to identified sectoral gaps across the nation. Presently, Optimum is carrying out Needs assessment Survey on some sectors (Health delivery, Education, Capacity enhancement for economic empowerment and cottage industries) in selected States across the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria (Among which are Taraba (NE), Katsina (NW), Kwara (NC) and the FCT) and will need your assistance. This information will be used, in conjunction with secondary data on various sectors as a basis for developing an intervention plan to bridge identified gaps. One of the key economic sectors we are looking into is **Cottage Industries support** and we hope you will be willing to avail us of information as required.

The interview will take between 20 to 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be treated with strict confidence and will not be shown to any persons outside of the Optimum Resources Management project team. Participation in the interview is voluntary and you may choose not to answer some or all of the questions. Your views are very important, however, and we hope you will fully participate.

CONSENT:

I willingly agree to participate fully in this survey and give my consent for the information I provide to be used in the manner stated above.

INTERVIEWEE Name & Signature (Optional):

INTERVIEWER Name & Signature:

Interview date: ___/___/12 **Interview time:**

Interview Location:

Background Information

Respondent's Name:

Address:

Designation:

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Ministry/Department/Agency:

Sector: **COTTAGE INDUSTRIES SUPPORT**

General questions

1. Would you say the state is developing industrially?

YES

NO

2. What are the Major industries in the state?

S/N

Government Owned

Privately Owned

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

3. What are the major SME (small medium scale enterprise) in the state.

SN	SMALL SCALE	MEDIUM SCALE
----	-------------	--------------

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

4. Would you say SMEs in the state are increasing or decreasing?

Increasing

Decreasing

5. If decreasing, what is responsible for this downward trend.

6. What are the major natural resources available in the state and where are they more abundant

S/N	Natural Resources	Areas of Concentration
-----	-------------------	------------------------

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7. To what extent has identified state natural resources been developed and utilized

Resource largely utilized

Resource averagely utilized

Resources not utilized

8. What do you think can be done to maximize the use of the available natural resources within the state?

9. Is there any policy in the state on developing & utilizing the available natural resources?

Yes

No

10. If yes when last was this policy reviewed to attain it to current realities

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11. What are the different problems facing the steady growth and development of cottage industry in the state. _____

12. How would you describe the general business environment in the state.

Investors friendly

Conducive environment

Not conducive

13. Can you list small and medium scale industries that have folded up in the last few years?

S/N	SME Name	Location
-----	----------	----------

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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14. Tick as many factors below that may have caused the folding up of some the SME listed above and why SMEs may fail to thrive in the state.

1. Lack of enabling environment in state
2. Lack of adequate raw material
3. Lack of managerial skills and competent staff
4. Lack of adequate market for products
5. High cost of labour in state
6. High operational cost resulting from poor power supply/use of generating plant
7. Insecurity
8. High cost of transportation of material
9. Problems related to tax and revenue collection burden
10. Difficulty of accessing credit from banks and financial institution

15. What do you consider as the 7 most critical needs of the Cottage Industry in the state which if addressed will encourage the growth and development of the industry? These needs may be in the areas of skills, infrastructure, Man power, equipment, credit, legislation etc.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

16. What special intervention packages/development support programmes will be needed to address the critical needs of the sector?

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17. What role has donors/development partners/international organizations played in the past to support cottage industry. _____

18. List names of donors/development agencies and investors partnering and supporting the development of the cottage industry in the state.

S/N	Names of Donor/Development Agencies	Areas of Support/Intervention
-----	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------

19. Is there a framework for public-private partnership arrangements in the state .

Yes

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No

20. How supportive are the banks/financial institution in promoting the growth of the cottage industry in the state.

Very supportive

Moderately supportive

Not supportive

Thank you for your time and contribution.

Interviewer Comment:

Please, note any important point mentioned during the interview that will be helpful

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

RESULT CODE: Interviewer, please circle the correct code on completion of the interview session.

- Complete - 1
- Incomplete (respondent termination) - 2
- Incomplete (third party interruption) - 3

QUESTIONNAIRE TRACKER

Interviewer

Supervisor

Date

Signature

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

APPENDIX 5

Health Delivery Sector Questionnaire July, 2012

NOTE; Optimum Resources Management is private research/consulting firm which work in partnership with Development Partners in proffering technical solutions to identified sectoral gaps across the nation. Presently, Optimum is carrying out Needs assessment Survey on some sectors (Health delivery, Education, Capacity enhancement for economic empowerment and cottage industries) in selected States across the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria (Among which are Taraba (NE), Katsina (NW), Kwara (NC) and the FCT) and will need your assistance. This information will be used, in conjunction with secondary data on various sectors as a basis for developing an intervention plan to bridge identified gaps. One of the key economic sectors we are looking into is **Health Delivery Sector** and we hope you will be willing to avail us of information as required.

The interview will take between 20 to 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be treated with strict confidence and will not be shown to any persons outside of the Optimum Resources Management project team. Participation in the interview is voluntary and you may choose not to answer some or all of the questions. Your views are very important, however, and we hope you will fully participate.

CONSENT:

I willingly agree to participate fully in this survey and give my consent for the information I provide to be used in the manner stated above.

INTERVIEWEE Name & Signature (Optional):

INTERVIEWER Name & Signature:

Interview date: ___/___/12 *Interview time:*

Interview Location:

Background Information

Respondent's Name:

Address:

Designation:

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

Ministry/Department/Agency:

Sector: **HEALTH DELIVERY**

General information

1. How would you rate health service delivery in the state?.

(a) Excellent

(b) Good

(c) Average

(d) Poor

2. With 2015 by the corner, how would you assess the state's progress in the attainment of MDG Goal:

(a) Goal 4 (Reduce infant mortality)

i. Goal attainable

ii. Much progress made

iii. Average progress made

iv. No progress at all

(b) Goal 5 (improve maternal health)

i. Goal attainable

ii. Much progress made

iii. Average progress made

iv. No progress at all

(c) Goal 6 (combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other disease)

i. Attainable by stat

ii. Much progress already made

iii. Average progress

iv. No progress

(d) What in your opinion has contributed to where we are today regarding

the attainment of these goals 4,5 and 6 in the State _____

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

3. What is the patient-doctor ratio in the state? _____

4. Would you say there is adequate health personnel in the state including all LGAs of the state?.

YES

NO

NOT SURE

5. If NO, in which part of the state is there critical health Manpower need.(specify LGA and town/community)_____

6. Would you say there are adequate number of health facilities(infrastructure and equipment across the LGAs)?

YES

NO

NOT SURE

7. If NO, In which part of the state is there a critical health infrastructure and equipments needs across the state and LGA

SN Health Infrastructural Needs

Areas

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

8. Are there any specialized skills required for improved health services delivery in the state.

YES

NO

NOT SURE

9. If yes ,can you please list some these skill areas.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

10. What would you say are the 7 most critical NEEDS (Manpower, infrastructure and equipments) of the Health Sector which if implemented will improve overall service delivery.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Others: _____

11. Are there any on-going government intervention project aimed at meeting the identified needs.

YES

NO

NOT SURE

12. Which Development Partners/donors have played key role in the health sector in past in the state?.

Donors/Agency

Project Intervention Areas

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13. What other potential partners exist who can work with the state for improved health delivery service? _____

14. What is the state policy on public-private partnership (PPP) in the health sector _____

15. What is the state health policy for:

(a) Under 5 _____

(b) Elderly (60 years and above) _____

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(c) Pregnant women. _____

16. Is there a positive synergy between state government and health NGOs/CSQs?

YES

NO

NOT SURE

17. Can you list 5 NGOs who have contributed positively to health delivery in the state?.

Names of NGOs

Intervention Areas

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

18. Can you list abandoned health projects (infrastructure and equipment) in the state.

Abandoned Projects

Location

19. What do you consider as the greatest achievement of the present government in the area of health delivery in the state?.

20. Suggest how the overall health delivery services of the State can be improved.

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Thank you for your time and contribution.

Interviewer Comment:

Please, note anything strange or unexpected about the interview that may affect the data.

RESULT CODE: Interviewer, please circle the correct code on completion of the interview session.

- Complete - 1
- Incomplete (respondent termination) - 2
- Incomplete (third party interruption) - 3

QUESTIONNAIRE TRACKER

Interviewer

Supervisor

Date

Signature

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT – FCT REPORT

APPENDIX 6

RESPONDENTS TARGET/DISTRIBUTION GUIDE ACROSS SECTORS

A. COTTAGE INDUSTRY RESPONDENTS DISTRIBUTION/ TARGET

1. Ministry of commerce and industry
2. MAN (Kwara state)
3. SMEDEN
4. Kwara State Chambers of commerce & Industry
5. Poultry Association of Nigeria
6. NGO involved in SME/Enterprise development
7. Cassava processing mill
8. Pure water factory
9. Bee-keeping/honey making
10. Respondents form to LGA outside state capita
11. Ministry of Agriculture (Department of processing and rural infrastructure)
12. Ministry of internal revenue
13. Ministry of cooperatives
14. Banks (related to SMEs development)

B. EDUCATION INTERVIEW TARGET/DISTRIBUTION

1. State universal primary education board (SUPEB)
2. N.U.T
3. Ministry of education
 - a) Dir of planning research & statistics
 - b) Dir education
 - c) Female staff
 - d) Male staff + 6 others
4. Local government education board(min of 2 LGA)
5. NGO/CSO (education)
6. P.T.A (members)
7. Tertiary institution
8. Proprietors of private schools
9. NUJ
10. Retired Academician

C. HEALTH SECTOR RESPONDENTS TARGET/DISTRIBUTION

1. primary health ()
2. secondary health
3. N.M.A
4. Ministry of health
5. N.G.O – Health
6. Nurses/mid wife
7. Pharmacists (private & government)
8. Faculty of health/medicine
9. Private medical practitioner s

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

10. Natural Health practitioner
11. LG Area (medical officers)

12. Specialist Hospital/ FMC/ Teaching Hospital

**D. CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMAN RESPONDENTS
TARGET & DISTRIBUTION**

1. Ministry of youth
2. Ministry of women affair
3. NDE -----
4. Political Parties women wing
5. Student Union Government
6. NGOs—working on youth issue
7. Skills Acquisition centers
8. Political Parties women wing
9. Youth Leaders from LGAs-
10. Manufacturer Association of Nigeria
11. Micro Finance Institutions/ Banks
12. Thrift, savings and coop societies
13. Okoda riders association
14. CAN---youth wing
15. Muslim society of Nigeria/ NASFAF--- YOUTH WING
16. Nigeria Council of Woman Society (NCWS)
17. NGOs working on -woman issues

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - FCT REPORT

APPENDIX 7

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY CONDUCTED

IN FCT- 16TH AUGUST, 2012 TIFANY GARDENS GWAGWALADA

ATTENDANCE

S/N	NAME	SECTOR/DESIGNATION	AREA COUNCIL	PHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1	IBRAHIM L. MALUMFASHI	YOUTH/ ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	KUJE	07033106470	
2	DR.JOHN ARDEY	WOMEN/YOUTH ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	G/LADA	08165456622	
3	DR. E.N. DAULADI	EDUCATION	GWAGWALADA	08055238760	
4	COM. AGBO DANIEL	HEALTH	BWARI	08163444681	
5	BALOGUN PATRICIA	WOMEN ECO.	ABAJI	08035096303	
6	MR. EDDY ARDEY	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	GWAGWALADA	08035545726	
7	MRS. ARDEY PATIENCE	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	GWAGWALADA	08036591449	
8	MRS. OLADOKUN GLADYS	COTTAGE SECTOR	KUJE	08035964102	
9	IGBA ADEJO DANIEL	HEALTH	BWARI	07064484007	
10	A. C. E. COLE	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	GWAGWALADA	08057524626	
11	ATSUMBE STEPHEN	HEALTH	GWAGWALADA	08135575194	
12	OKAFOR IRENE I.	EDUCATION	KUJE	07032636003	
13	OKAFOR C. VIVIAN	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	KUJE	08031908317	
14	TUKURA ABIGAIL A.	WOMEN DEVELOPMENT	KUJE	08077951545	
15	AWARA YAKUBU	EDUCATION	GWAGWALADA	08036291396	
16	ANN Y. DOGARS	NCWS	KUJE	08073756858	
17	MOSES ABUAH	HEALTH	AMAC	08092058605	
18	JULIANA OKORIE	S.A WOMAN	GWAGWALADA	07045434491	

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19	BARAU HARUNA ZUBA	EDUCATION	GWAGWALADA	08065550792
20	ABDULKAREEM OMIKA	COTTAGE	BWARI	08038164312
21	USMAN HALIRU	COTTAGE	G/LADA	080399593
22	JULIANA TADUNUYIGBE	EDUCATION	KUJE	08065375911
23	PHARM. FAVOUR OKORO	PHARMACY	G/LADA	08138353359
24	HAUWA MALGWI	COTTAGE	G/LADA	08034863297
25	OLATUNJI ABIDOUN	COTTAGE	G/LADA	08039667882
26	OMONIYI SYLVESTER	COTTAGE	G/LADA	07035063995
27	OBASI NWANYI	EDUCATION	KWALI	08035967608
28	DR. AHMED L.	HEALTH	GWAGWALADA	08065419143