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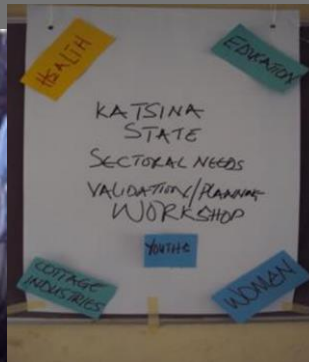


# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY KATSINA STATE REPORT

by



OPTIMUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



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### **ABREVIATIONS**

## *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-Natal Clinic
ARV	Anti-retroviral
CCD	
DFID	Department For International Development
ECDC	Early Child Development Centre
ESSPIN	Education Sector Support Progrmme in Nigeria
ETF	Education Trust Fund
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FG	Federal Government
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHI	Family Health International
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria
GHAIN	
GRA	Government Reservation area
GSK	
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
ILO	International Labor Organization
ITF	Industrial Training Fund
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KWASUBEB	Katsina state Universal Basic Education Board
LGA	Local Government Area
LTD	Limited
MDA	Ministry, Department and Agency
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSH	
MSS	Midwifery Service Scheme
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NE	North East
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMC	
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NURI	
NW	North West
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PLC	Public Liability Company
SA	Special Assistant
SACA	State Agency for Control of AIDs



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SAT	Skill Acquisition Training
SE	South East
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
SESP	State Education Sector Project
SG	State Government
SHP	Self Help Project
SIDHAS	
SILCA	
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNEPCO	Shell Nigeria Exploration Company
SS	South South
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
SW	South West
TETF	Tertiary Education Trust Fund
UBA	United Bank for Africa
UBE	Universal Basic education
UITH	University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital
UNESCO	United Nation Education, Science and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
UNILORIN	University of Ilorin
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VTI	Vocational Training Institutions
WDC	Women Development Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
YoUWiN	Youth With Initiatives

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## Contact:

Optimum Resources Management - 278B Aba, Road, PH  
[www.optimumresourcesmgt.com](http://www.optimumresourcesmgt.com) email: [optimumresourcesmgt@yahoo.com](mailto:optimumresourcesmgt@yahoo.com) Tel. 08052424452, 08033578300

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

**S**hell 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.

- 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.

## **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.

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.

## **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 Umaru Musa Yardua University, in Katsina State. A total of 35 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

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

More than 80% 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.



## 1.6 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON KATSINA STATE



Katsina State (State, North-Central Nigeria). The State was carved out of the old Kaduna State in September 1989. It is bounded in the north by Niger Republic, in the east by Kano State, in the south by Kaduna State and by Sokoto State in the west.

The state is made up of two emirates which feature prominently in the establishment of the seven Hausa Kingdoms.

The lineage between Bayajida and Daurama produced the founders of Daura, Katsina, Zaria, Kano, Rano Gobir and Biram. The legendary Kusugu well where the snake called Sarki was slain is one of the tourist attractions of Daura.

Katsina was founded by Kumayo and before the Fulani conquest had been an important seat of learning and a commercial centre of the trans-Saharan Trade. It provided one of the earliest education centers of the north.

The state government in its bid to provide effective and comprehensive health care services for all and sundry expanded and upgraded all existing health centers. Rural health centers in Bakori and Faskari have been converted into General Hospitals. The Government also constructed the Katsina Specialist Hospital in its-effort to provide special health care services. There is a

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

**Historical Development:** Katsina was one of the pre-jihad Hausa city states which was conquered and annexed into the Sokoto caliphate by Mallam Urnmarun Dallaji in the early part of the 19th Century.

After the British colonial conquest in 1903, the erstwhile Katsina and Daura emirates became Katsina Province of the former Northern region of Nigeria. Later, Katsina and Zaria Provinces together formed the North Central State under the Gowon regime's twelve state structure.

North Central State was left intact in 1976 when the number of states were increased to nineteen under the new name of Kaduna State. Katsina State came into existence on the 23rd of September, 1987 covering the same area of the former Katsina Province of the defunct Northern Region.

Its creation along with Akwa Ibom State, raised the number of states from nineteen to twenty one under the then Babangida military administration. Thence forth, the agitation for the creation of Katsina State, which dated back to over a decade under an umbrella organisation called the Movement for the Creation of Katsina State, came to rest. (Udo and Mamman, 1993).

**Administrative Structure:** Three tiers of government exist in the state namely; executive, legislature and judiciary. The executive arm is administered through the State Executive Council which is headed by the governor.

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children's hospital located at Malumfashi.

Katsina consists largely of scrub vegetation with some wooded savanna in the south. There are 34 local government areas in the state namely as shown on the left hand side. The indigenes are Hausa and Fulani with pockets of other ethnic groups such as the Ibos and Yorubas.

Katsina State Government attaches a lot of importance to education. Scholarships are awarded to deserving indigenes to study relevant courses in institutions of higher learning at home and abroad.

In the field of special education, adequate plans have been made to provide each Local Government with special schools for the blind. The state has also established an Education Resource Centre with Headquarters at Dutsin-Ma. The Centre has the responsibility of inspecting schools, designing and developing curriculum and ensuring effective supervision of teaching in schools.

The state's industrial policy objectives include improving living standard, provision of regular employment, balanced industrial growth through establishment of industries in rural areas. Katsina state has large deposit of kaolin and asbestos and other needed minerals for good industrial take off.

Katsina is one of the few states in the country where crops are grown all the year round. Apart from farming during the rainy season, dry season farming is done along river banks and along the numerous dams built by the State and Federal Governments.

The current Governor being Alhaji Umar Musa 'Yar'Adua (the younger brother of late General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua of blessed memory), democratically elected on the platform of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP). Other members of the Executive Council include the Commissioners (who head ministries); various parastatals are either under the office of the gover nor, or other related ministries.

The legislature is headed by the Speaker of the state House of Assembly, his deputy, chief whip, majority and minority leaders; a registrar of the house serves as the Secretary and head of the non legislative officers. The judiciary is headed by the Chief Judge.

**Local Government Structures:** Each local government has two tiers; the executive and the legislature. The executive wind is headed by the Chairman, others include the officers heading various departments and a secretary. The legislative arm is made up of the Speaker, his deputy and eight councilors.

**Indigenous Structure:** This is headed by the Katsina and Daura Emirate Councils which are headed by the Emirs. Each emirate is subdivided into districts, which are headed by district heads (hakirnai). Each district is also made up of villages headed by village heads (or dagatai). Further, towns wards and hamlets are headed by the Masu anguwa or ward/hamlet heads.

Due to the vast arable land which nature has bestowed on the State, it is currently playing a leading role in commodity/food production namely: cotton, groundnut, millet, guinea corn,

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maize, rice, wheat and vegetables. Government's encouragement and general incentives to both large and small scale as well as peasant farming over the year, has been quite commendable.

Katsina city is a tourist attraction because of the wall that surrounds it with its seven different gates. The wall was built about 900 years ago during the reign of King Murabus. The Emirs palaces in Katsina and Daura are also tourist attractions because of their unique architectural structure.

The Katsina Teacher's College built in 1922 is the oldest institution of learning in the northern states. Its main attraction is the red-baked city mud with which it was built.

Another important tourist attraction is the Gobarau Minaret built about 300 years ago. It was built of baked clay and mud and has been a thing of wonder to the inhabitants of the city. Legend has it that in those days, because of its height, it was used for surveillance purposes from where warriors could see enemies advancing on the ancient city. The city has steel and groundnut oil mills, and a famous mosque. In August 2000, Katsina became one of the first Northern Nigerian states to adopt Islamic [Sharia](#) law. Alhaji Umaru Musa Yar'adua was elected in May 1999 as the state's First Civilian Governor after the demise of the Military Dictatorship in the country. The state saw rapid growth in terms of agriculture and commerce. ICT is an area where the state has just started taking seriously. N.I.V. Internet Services in partnership with the state Government, is seriously exploring areas of co-operation so that all the secondary schools leavers in the state are computer literate.

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In 2006, The state Government invited some indigenous professionals in different fields to an economic development summit with a view to chart a blueprint for developing the state within 5-10 years.

**Education:** Katsina State has a total enrolment of over 430,000 pupils in 1,792 primary schools with a staff strength of 11,716 teachers, in the area of post primary education, the state possesses various categories of secondary schools numbering 107 with a total enrolment figure of 74,722 students and a staff strength of 2,071 teachers.



Old Kastina Teacher's College Complex,  
Kastina

The Ministry of Education administers the institutions through seven zonal offices (stationed in Katsina, Daura, DutsimMa, Malurnfashi, Kankia, Funtua and Mani towns) and the Board for Technical Education.

There are two federal unity secondary schools namely the Federal Government College, Daura and Federal Government Girls' College, Bakori. The institutions of higher learning include the Federal College of Education and the Katsina

Polytechnic, both located in Katsina town.

The state College of Education (Technical) at DutsimMa; the College of Administration at Funtua town; the School of Nursing and Midwifery at Katsina; and the School of Health Technology each at Kankia and Daura towns, and the Health Auxiliary Training School, Funtua.

In addition, the state has a school each for the blind and the deaf. In addition to the above, there are numerous educational institutions which are community based or privately/commercially run. They range from nursery, primary, postprimary and tertiary institutions.

There are also many categories of Islam based institutions. The most notable include the Riyadul Quran (nursery/primary school) and the Othman Danfodiyo Institute which is a certificate and diploma awarding institution affiliated to the Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto.

**Health:** Katsina State has twelve General Hospitals, one Specialist Hospital and an Asylum; over 107 Health Care Centers Dispensaries including many maternity and child clinics and dozens of leprosy clinics. There also eighty seven private clinics.

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The Health System Fund Project aimed at providing each Local Government area with a General Hospital), has taken off in the State. Its functions also include improvement of health care infrastructure. It is currently engaged in the up gradina of twelve Primary Health Care centres to general hospitals.



The Emir's Palace, Kastina

Already, three have been up graded and commissioned in 1999. In addition, a comprehensive diagnostic Medical Centre is near ing completion and will soon be equipped for commissioning. The government has also been concerned towards the success of preventive primary health care programmes.

The need for the development of prevention culture through enlightenment campaigns and procurement of vaccines and other necessary supplies are emphasized. In this vein, there exists the National Immunization Exercise for the eradication of killer diseases. The government procured a good quantity of health care equipment from the Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund (PTF), and drugs from the PTF drug procurement scheme.

The state has 110 medical doctors and 610 other paramedical staff all distributed across various hospitals and healthcare centers. In order to attract qualified and dedicated medical personnel, the government offers special incentives. All nursing and paramedical manpower in the state trained in its four health institutions namely: School of Nursing and Midwifery, Katsina, the Schools of Health Technology in Daura and Kankia, and the Health Auxiliary Training School, Funtua.

**Water Supply:** Water supply in Katsina state is sourced through the damming of rivers and digging of wells and boreholes that reach subsurface or underground water sources. Existing dams include Ajiwa Dam (supplying DutsimMa town and environs), Malurnfashi dam (supplying Malurnfashi town and environs), Jibia Dam (supplying Jibia town and environs), and Mairuwa Dam (supplying Funtua town and environs).

Plans have reached advanced stage for the completion of the state's multipurpose regional water scheme. This is in order to boost water supply for both domestic and industrial consumption, as well as for irrigation development and the promotion of recreation.

Under this, the Zobe, Ajiwa and Jibia dams and the just completed Gwaigwaye dam (in Funtua) will supply water for both consumption and irrigation purposes. So far, up to twenty four urban, and many other semi urban and rural locations, are supplied with pipe borne water such that over 50 per cent of the state's population enjoy this facility. In addition, there are over 1000 boreholes. There are also twenty seven windmills which have either been reactivated or rehabilitated in various rural locations in the state.

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**Power Supply:** Electricity is a major source of power in the state. All major towns and villages (about 45 in number) have been connected by NEPA to the National Grid. In addition, three local government headquarters, namely Dandume, Danja and Kafur including Shinkafi village in Katsina Local Government Area are in the process of being connected to the National Grid by the state government.

**Transport:** The state is served with both Trunk A, Federal Roads, Trunk B, State Roads, and rural feeder roads (built and/or maintained by the now defunct DFRRRI, Local Government councils and Community efforts). Specifically, there are 842km of asphalt laid and 55km. of laterite covered Federal Roads; there are also state Roads, all surface dressed which are 551 km. long; while feeder rural roads which are laterite covered are 485km. long.

All these roads link the nooks and crannies of the state. Funtua and Faskari Local Government Areas are also lined by the ZariaKauranNamoda Railway line. The line traverses about 60 km of the state and historically served to open up the vast cotton producing areas of the North western part of the country. Katsina State has one Airport in Katsina town which has the potential of facilitating business and emergency trips to other urban centers in the country.

**Tourism and Recreation:** The state possesses a host of tourist attractions which have continued to attract both international and local visitors. They include the palaces of the Emirs of Katsina and Daura and associated durbar and celebrations during sallah festivities; the 17th century Gobarau minaret; Kusugu well and the legendary Bayajida sword; Katsina Teacher's College building; remains of Katsina City wall and its rehabilitated gates, Danmarina Tomb and Katsina's initial settlements site at DurbiTakusheyi.

On the other hand, modern recreation facilities include the various multipurpose dams with especially the Mairuwa dam at Funtua and Ajiwa at Katsina being developed and improved to serve as holiday resorts; Chamah Park in Jibia; numerous Stadium whose construction has reached an advanced stage. Others include cinema houses and all existing government and privately owned motels/hotels which are now being improved upon.

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**Agriculture:** Agriculture is the backbone of the state's economy as 75per cent of its people are farmers. Katsina State is blessed with abundant agricultural land and a wide range of crops are grown. These include guinea corn, millet, maize, cow pea, cotton and groundnut, to mention but a few (Table 20.4).

In addition, the state possesses a large livestock population mainly made up of cattle, of goats and sheep. The government encourages is agro livestock production by providing extension services, pesticide sprays, subsidized chemical fertilizer and veterinary services to contain both plant and animal diseases and promote abundant agro in livestock production.

**Forestry:** Both public and private forestry abound in Katsina State. These include: the established plantations, orchards, woodlots, shelter belts and trees on farmlands.

Supported by the EEC and the Federal Government, trees planted amongst others include Acacia species, Eucalyptus and Azadirachta Indica (Neem) Moreover, seedlings, cattle wire fencing and extension services are provided free to farmers in the northern, more arid part of the state.

Runka forest reserve in the north western part of the state is the largest reserve. People utilize the forest in various ways as sources of fuel wood, wild fruits/vegetables, pasture for livestock, herbs for treatment of diseases and for hunting.

**Livestock:** Livestock include cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Apart from providing food and meat for human consumption, these agro livestock products have the potentials for providing raw materials that could serve a wide range of industries including food processing, animal and poultry food, textile, pharmaceutical, building and construction, as well as hides and skin industries .

**Mineral Resources:** Katsina State is blessed with abundant mineral resources, both metallic and nonmetallic, which could be tapped for industrial growth. They include kaolin, asbestos, manganese, gold, uranium, nickel, chromites, silica sand, laterite clay, etc. (Table 20.1).

These minerals can serve as raw materials to a wide range of industries including chemical, pharmaceutical, cement, glassware, ceramics, building and construction. Others are metallurgical, paint, electronics, cosmetics, drilling bits and weaponry as industries.

## 2. SECTORS ANALYSIS/ FINDINGS

### 2.1 COTTAGE INDUSTRY

#### 2.1.1 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS

54% of the respondents think Katsina State is developing industrially. 46% of the respondents however believe the State is not developing industrially. The responses show that industrial development in the State is not very glaring.

Table 1 shows perceptions of respondents on the Industrial Development Status of the Katsina State.

**TABLE 1: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS**

Option	Frequency	%
Yes	15	54
No	13	46

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

#### 2.1.2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATELY OWNED INDUSTRIES IN KATSINA

Table 2 shows a list of government and privately owned industries in Katsina State. This includes Sugar Processing Factory, Funtua Textile, Katsina Paint etc.

**TABLE 2: MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN KATSINA STATE**

S/N	GOVERNMENT OWNED	PRIVATELY OWNED
1	Sugar processing factory	Dana steel company limited
2	Katsina flour mill	Dangote kaolin Ind. Kankara
3	Katsina oil mill	Danjingi poultry limited
4	Katsina paint	Bilya Sanda Tiles company
5	Fertilizer industries	Habil- pure water
6	NEEM seed company	WAPA yoghurt
7	Oil mill company	Maidabino investment
8	Danja sugar factory	Kampus cedar batoga
9	Buruit	Flour mill
10	Kaolin	
11	Zobe- tomatoes processing	
12	Katsina chalk industry	
13	Funtua Textile	
14	Funtua Burnt Bricks	

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*



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## 2.1.3 MAJOR SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES IN KATSINA STATE

Table 3 shows a list of SMEs in Katsina State.

**TABLE 3: MAJOR SMES IN KATSINA STATE**

S/N	SMALL SCALE	MEDIUM SCALE
1	Bakery	Flour mill
2	Poultry production	Oil mill
3	Carpentry	Sugar factory
4	Tailoring	Katsina flour mill company
5	Metal work	Danjirgi Poultry limited
6	Welding	Kaoline
7	Handset repairing	Fertilizer mills
8	Tie and Dye	Industrial minerals
9	New policy from the government	Mai-dambi investment
10	Blacksmithing industry M/kadako	Kebron investment
11	Blacksmithing industry R/Dadi	Katsina Neem seeds
12	Alliance Bread, Katsina	Kankara koalling
13	Alywara Bakery, Katsina	Katsina cottage industry
14	Timba shed	Danja sugar factory
15	Furniture	Zobe tomatoes processing
16	Paint industry	
17	Habil pure water	Sawlaw machine
18	Green house ventures	Darna farms, Katsina city
19	Sir Benjis pure water	Gwarki dyeing and tailoring services
20	WAPA	A.K investment
21	Sarat Kunun Aiya	
22	Katsina Chalk	
23	Block Industry	
24	Keberol	
25	Kaita investment	
26	Maidabino	
27	LADAN Wapa enterprise	

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

64% of respondents think SMEs is increasing in Katsina as against the 46% who believe SMEs in the State are in a decreasing trend. Respondents listed epileptic power supply and lack of support from the government factors affecting growth of SMEs in Katsina State.

**2.1.4 MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN KATSINA STATE**

**TABLE 4: MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN KATSINA STATE**

S/N	NATURAL RESOURCES	AREAS OF CONCENTRATION
1	Kaoline	Kankara
2	Iron ore	Kankara
3	Quartz	Batsari
4	Gold	
5	Coal	
6	Sands for glass making	Daura
7	Limestone	Kankara, faskari
8	Rocks	Batsari, dutsmid etc
9	Precious stones	
10	glass	

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

Table 5 shows the perception of respondents on the level of development and utilization of natural resources in the state. 61% of respondent feel resources have been averagely utilized. 11% believe resources have been largely utilized while 28% think resources are not utilized.

**TABLE 5- RESPONDENT PERCEPTION ON DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Responses	Frequency	%
Resources largely utilized	3	11
Resources averagely	17	61
Resources not utilized	8	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

Table 6 shows what respondents believe can be done to maximize the use of natural resources in the state.

**TABLE 6: RESPONDENT PERCEPTION ON MAXIMIZING NATURAL RESOURCES IN KATSINA**

S/N	RESPONSE
1	There is need for government and other private organisations to invest more on these natural resources
2	There is need for foreign investors to invest in the sector
3	Adequate water and power supply should be enhanced along with funding
4	Manpower supply
5	Electricity
6	Availability of capital
7	Government should establish modern companies that will utilize and develop these natural resources
8	State should take time to research on the usefulness of these resources and then hand it over to stakeholders

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

On whether there is a State level policy on developing and utilizing the available natural resources, 79% of the respondent said “Yes” while 21% said “No”.

When asked when last this policy was reviewed to attune it to current realities, most of the respondents reported 2011.

## 2.1.5 PROBLEMS FACING THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY IN KATSINA STATE.

Respondents listed various challenges facing steady growth and development of cottage industry in the State. They include lack of government support, poor electricity supply, lack of credit facilities, lack of skills/competencies etc.

Table 7 shows the different factors affecting the steady growth of cottage industry in the State

**TABLE 7: FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST STEADY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY IN KATSINA STATE**

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Lack of capital /finance
2	Inadequate & irregular power supply
3	Lack of government support
4	Lack of skills & competence
5	Misuse of the materials of the industries
6	Inadequate raw materials
7	Unease in importation of products
8	Poor management
9	Inadequate government policy and incentives
10	Lack of awareness
11	Dishonesty on the part of the people assigned to the growth and development of the industry
12	Inability of customers to meet financial obligations in respect to credit facilities
13	Lack of aptitude towards industrial matters
14	Poor patronage by locals
15	Lack of support from the government
16	Persona interest, nepotism

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

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## 2.1.6 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN KATSINA STATE

When asked to describe the general business environment in the State, 54% of the respondent believes the environment in Katsina is conducive for business. 35% actively described the state as investors friendly. Katsina is one of the few states in the North West without the usual security issues. Notwithstanding, 11% of the respondent think the State is not conducive as a general business environment Table 8 shows respondents views on the conduciveness or otherwise of the State for business.

**TABLE 8: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN THE STATE**

Responses	Frequency	%
Investors friendly	10	35
Conducive environment	15	54
Not conducive	3	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

## 2.1.7 SMES THAT HAVE FOLDED UP IN THE STATE

Table 9 shows a long list of small and medium scale business that have folded up in katsina state in the last few years.

**TABLE 9: LIST OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE BUSINESS THAT HAVE FOLDED UP AND LOCATION IN THE STATE**

S/N	SME NAME	LOCATION
1	Nail factory	Kankia LGA
2	Hamada carpet	GRA katsina
3	Katsina paint	Katsina LGA
4	Tailoring	Katsina LGA
5	Tie and Dye	Katsina LGA
6	Arewa Farms	Jibia road
7	NAKOWA Bread	Katsina IBB way
8	Funtua Bricks industry	Funtua
9	Northern Diary	GRA funtua
10	Flour mills	Katsina metropolis
11	Burnt brisk block	Funtua
12	Oil mills	Katsina metropolis
13	Textile industries	Funtua
14	Zuma Bread	Tudun yanlilida
15	Blacksmiting	Different parts of the state
16	Hide and skin provision	Different part of the state
17	Traditional textile industry	Different parts of the state
18	Gas industry	
19	Katsina steel rolling	Katsina
20	Kampus lader	

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21	Na gari Plastic industries	
22	Sahel Bakeries	
23	Lema Jubril Norther Dairy	Funtua
24	Alh. Abba ali, N.T.C katsina	Katsina

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

Respondents listed various factors responsible for the folding up of the SMEs and why SMEs generally may fail to thrive in the State. They include problem of Credit, Electricity problem, Lack of enabling environment in the state etc. Table 10 shows a long list of factors affecting survival of SMEs in the State.

**TABLE 10: FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL OF SMES IN KATSINA STATE**

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Lack of adequate raw material
2	Difficulty of accessing credit from banks and financial institution
3	Lack of adequate raw materials
4	Lack of managerial skills and competent staff
5	Lack of adequate market for products
6	High cost of labour in state
7	Insecurity
8	High cost of transportation of materials
9	High operational cost resulting from poor power supply /use of generating plant
10	Difficulty of accessing credit from banks and financial institution
11	Lack of enabling environment in the state
12	Difficulty of assessing credit from banks and financial institutions
13	Bribery and corruption

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

### 2.1.8 CRITICAL NEEDS OF THE COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Each respondent were asked to list the 7 most critical needs of the cottage Industries in the State. Table 11 shows the responses by respondents.

**TABLE 11: CRITICAL NEEDS OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY**

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Government need to provide adequate power
2	Government should provide loan to industries
3	Investment in the sector need to be opened
4	Government need to construct more roads to ease transportation issues
5	Modern equipments should be provided
6	Knowledge of work to be done
7	Availability of adequate capital
8	Credit facilities
9	Improve infrastructure
10	Training and provision of manpower
11	Proper legislation
13	Organize development & capacity building programmes
14	Market outside the country
15	Provision of loan
16	Constant power supply
17	Building of modern facilities
18	Advertisement
19	Sufficient and adequate management
20	Land owners /property owners should reduce rent
21	Industry should get support from other bodies /donors /sponsors
22	Constant power supply
23	Government should provide a policy or interest-free credit facilities
24	The state should also reconstruct access roads
25	Provision of business enabling environment
26	Having good personnel managers in the cottage industry
27	Place necessary restrictions on relevant goods produces in the state
28	Recruitment of trained workers into the industry

**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.

- Provision of Modern Equipments
- Steady Electricity Supply
- Provision of Credit Schemes/ Soft Loan

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- NGOs/CSO monitoring of support of the Cottage Industry
- Training and capacity building of Skills and competencies in the sector
- Establishment of Production/Manufacturing Clusters/ Cells that can be supported with electricity supply

## 2.1.9 SUPPORT TO COTTAGE INDUSTRY

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

- ❖ IFAD
- ❖ UNICEF
- ❖ NACB
- ❖ NDE
- ❖ KTARDA
- ❖ Afdin Construction
- ❖ Ibrahim Commasie Foundation
- ❖ Bilya Sanda
- ❖ Ladan Wapa/ Moi Dabiro

These Partners and other have in the past supported the sector with entrepreneurial training, provision of interest free credit to business men and women, giving of loan, etc.

Still on Partnership, 64% respondents are sure of the existence of Public –Private Partnership arrangement in the State as against 11% who think there is no PPP frame work.

## 2.1.9 STATUS OF BANKS/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SUPPORT TO COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Table 12 shows the perception of respondents on Bank/ Financial Institution Supports to growth of cottage industry in Katsina State.

**TABLE 12: BANKS/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SUPPORT TO COTTAGE INDUSTRY**

Responses	Frequency	%
Very supportive	2	7
Moderately supportive	19	68
Not supportive	7	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

## 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 Classroom blocks across the State
- ❖ Provision of Instructional Material
- ❖ Improved Teaching-Learning Standard
- ❖ Development of high quality Basic Education Curriculum
- ❖ Training/Capacity building for teachers
- ❖ Provision of writing material
- ❖ Free Education for both Primary and Secondary Education

While 68% of the respondent are satisfied with progress being made 20% think progress is slow and poor.

Respondents listed the following as major challenges against achieving MDG Goal 2 in the State:

- Lack of Community Awareness
- Lack of qualified Teachers
- Inadequate Supervision and Corruption
- Irregular payment of allowances for staff especially in 2011
- Lack of adequate support by the State Government
- Inadequate Teaching Facilities
- Bad Transportation System
- Favoritism/ Nepotism in selecting schools to be built
- Improper/ Inefficient MDG workshop programme

### 2.2.2 GOVERNMENT POLICY ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 13, outlines policy thrust of government in relation to Primary and Secondary Education in the State

**TABLE 13: GOVERNMENT POLICY ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**

RESPONSE										PERCENTAGE
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 14: STUDENT- TEACHER RATIO**

Levels	Students- Teacher Ratio
Primary	60:1
Secondary	50:1
Tertiary	70:1

#### B. Average Number of Pupil per Class

Response	No per Class
Primary	60
Secondary	50

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

#### C. School going State Population = 50%

#### D. Boy- Girl Social enrolment ratio stands at 15:1

### 2.2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Respondents are divided on their view on the distribution of educational facilities in the state. 42% think educational facilities are evenly distributed across the LGA in the State. 48% however think this is not true, they rather think facilities are not evenly distributed.

Asked if there are Communities, Town and LGA without a fare share of educational facilities. 64% of the respondent responded “Yes” while 36% said “No”.

Respondents who said “Yes” where asked to list locations without fare share of educational facilities and the specific facilities required there. Table 15 shows a list of locations and facilities they require.

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**TABLE 15: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES LACKING LOCATIONS IN KATSINA STATE**

S/N	LOCATION LACKING EDUCATION FACILITIES	FACILITIES REQUIRED
1	Gwai - Gwaye	Teaching and learning materials
2	Mai - Ganje	Conducive environment
3	Dan – Fili communities	Incentive items
4	Shew Primay school Funtua	Desks, teachers, toilets, learning aids, sports facilities
5	Dankawo LGA	Desks, teachers, toilets, learning aids, sports facilities
6	Bakori LGA	Desks, teachers, toilets, learning aids, sports facilities
7	Matazo LGA	Desks, teachers, toilets, learning aids, sports facilities
8	Jiba Danja LGA	Public school
9	Yankwani – Bakori LGA	Public school
10	Goya – Fonwa LGA	Teachers’ reference book
11	Yatoki – Fasiari LGA	Desk and chairs
12	M/Wando – Dandome LGA	Public school
13	Ardo primary school	More blocks of classrooms
14	Kofai Mstamiya primary school	More blocks of classrooms
15	Bare – Bare primary school	More blocks of classrooms
16	Dakka primary school	More blocks of classrooms
17	Tumborki zone	More blocks of classrooms
18	Magajio Wando zone	More blocks of classrooms
19	Government college, Funtua	Computer, Physics laboratory
20	Kaliyara primary school	Furniture, writing materials
21	GDSS primary Bakori	Laboratory, computers
22	GDSS Kurami	Text books, teachers, etc
23	Mairwa model primary school	Secondary building
24	GJSS scheme	Teachers, text books, library
25	Scheme primary school	Teachers, text books, library
26	Most public primary schools and secondary	Teachers, text books, library

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

## 2.2.5 CRITICAL NEEDS OF THE EDUCATION SECTORS

Table 16 X-Rays the Critical Educational Needs of the State

**Table 16: CRITICAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN KATSINA STATE**

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Training and re-training of teachers
2	Provision of free-textbooks and library resource materials
3	Building of class room blocks, laboratories, staff quarters
4	Monitoring and evaluation of teachers records/schools activities
5	Provision of sufficient girl-child education
6	Provision of incentives and welfare to the teachers
7	Furniture, transport, etc.
8	Recruitment of qualified teachers, organizing workshops and seminars
9	Eliminating corruption in educational sector
10	Fighting exam malpractice
11	Regular payment of salaries, allowances, etc.
12	Avoidance of favoritism, nepotism in the education sector.
13	Provision of standard curriculum for schools
14	Public educational enlightenment campaign
15	Discipline should be installed among the teachers
16	Most teachers don't go for in-service trainings/courses.
17	Implementation of government policy toward education
18	Development and upgrading of existing libraries.
19	

**Source:** *Needs Assessment Survey*

When asked to suggest how best these critical needs can be tackled. The following suggestions were given:

- Employment of more qualified Teaching Staff
- Completion of all abandoned Educational projects
- Welfare/Incentives for Teachers
- Balancing the Influence of Culture/Religion on Education
- Strengthen PTA to contribute to Educational progress
- Policy formation be more participatory involving Traditional and Community Heads

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

- ❖ Construction of new Schools/ Classrooms
- ❖ Provision of textbooks and learning aids
- ❖ UBEC Projects

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- ❖ Employment of casual staff to solve shortage of teachers
- ❖ Improved Supervision/Monitoring Services
- ❖ Policy formulation/Implementation
- ❖ Capacity Building Programme
- ❖ Improved and prompt payment of salary

## 2.2.7 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS SUPPORTING EDUCATION SECTOR IN THE STATE

Table 17 shows names of Donors/ Development Partners and focus area

**TABLE 17: LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS SUPPORTING EDUCATION IN KATSINA**

S/N	NAME OF DONORS/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	FOCUS AREA
1	UNCEF	Education
2	ETF	Buildings and equipment
3	PTDF	Overseas scholarships
4	SUBEB	
5	MDG	Educational infrastructure
6	PTA	Educational infrastructure
7	USAID	Educational infrastructure
8	NEEDS	Educational infrastructure
9	UNO	Educational infrastructure
10	FAO	Agriculture
11	WHO	Health

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

Respondents listed ETF (Education Trust Fund) and MDG as example of ongoing Public-Private Partnership Project going on in the Education Sector. In the same vain 54% of respondent affirmed the existence of a PPP framework in the State while 46% 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- 57% and 53% respectively. 29.5% of respondent actually think the status is good for both Special/ Non-Formal Education while 11% and 17 rate both as poor.

Tables 18 and 19 show the rating of both Special Education and Non-Formal Education but Respondents.

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**TABLE 18: STATUS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION**

Responses	Frequency	%
Poor	3	11
Fair	16	57
Good	8	29
Excellent	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

**TABLE 19: STATUS OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION**

Responses	Frequency	%
Poor	5	18
Fair	15	54
Good	8	28
Excellent	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

## 2.2.9 SUGGESTED PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION SECTOR

Respondents' suggestions on how to improve the education sector are listed in Table 20

**Table 20: Suggestions for Education Sector Improvement**

S/N	RESPONSE
1	Local communities / individual should be included in monitoring, evaluation and implementation of projects.
2	Construct more schools and provide educational equipment
3	Fight corruption and effective supervision
4	Complete all abandoned educational projects
5	Government should be fully involved in developing education in the state
6	Free and compulsory education from primary to university level.
7	Involve religious, traditional rulers ward councilors in educational project implementation in the state.
8	Updating and improving curriculum and its full implementation through constant revision

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9	Laboratories should be used for practical, exams should be on practical basis and only theoretical
10	Recruiting teachers based solidly on practical experiences and not only paper qualification
11	Contractors handling development in school should be well monitored
12	Fully release enough fund for education.

## 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 Katsina State. 46% reported “Average Service Delivery”. 29% think service delivery is actually poor but 25% think the delivery is good.

Table 21 shows respondents perception on State Health Delivery Service

**TABLE 21: STATUS OF HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES**

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Excellent		
Good	6	
Average	11	
Poor	7	

*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. 62% of respondents reported that “Average Progress” has been achieved towards the attainment of the 3 goals in the State. 17% actually think much progress has been made while 21% think “No Progress” has been made in all 3 goals. No respondent think the goals are attainable by the deadline of 2015.

Tables 22 (a) (b) and (c) show the State Progress towards attainment of health related MDGs in FCT State.

**TABLE 22: STATE PROGRESS TOWARDS HEALTH RELATED MDGS GOALS IN KATSINA**

#### a) Goal 4 (Reduce Infant Mortality)

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Goal attainable		
Much progress made	4	
Average progress made	13	
No progress at all	5	

**b) Goal 5 (Improve Maternity Health )**

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Goal attainable		
Much progress made	4	
Average progress made	15	
No progress at all	5	

**a) Goal 6 (Combat HIV and AID, Malarial and other disease)**

OPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Attainable by		
Much progress already made	4	
Average progress	15	
No progress	5	

**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:

- No Enlightenment Campaign
- Lack of commitment from government
- Lack of qualified Doctors and Medical Personnel
- Poor Partnership between government, NGOs and International Organizations
- Funding challenge
- Corruption in the System
- Clash of Culture/Religion and Modernism
- Illiteracy and Poverty
- Problem of Insecurity

**2.3.2 HEALTH PERSONNEL**

75% of respondents reported inadequate health personnel in the State. 81% of the respondents think the health personnel are adequate.

**TABLE 23: HEALTH PERSONNEL STATUS**

Status	Frequency	%
Adequate	2	8
Inadequate	18	75
Not sure	4	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

The current Doctor to Patient ratio was put at 1:5000



According to respondents, critical manpower is noticeable in:

- Funtua General Hospital, Maamfashi, Kafir, Marshi and Barkiri
- Most rural areas in the State
- Most LGAs except Katsina town.

### 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.

**TABLE 24: HEALTH FACILITIES STATUS**

Status	Frequency	%
Adequate	2	8
Inadequate	18	75
Not sure	4	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

Respondents further indicated that Health Infrastructure and Equipment needs exist in the following areas of the State. See Table 25.

**TABLE 25: HEALTH FACILITY NEEDS**

S/N	HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS	AREAS
1	Additional hospitals & clinics	Funtua, sabini, Bakur Dutse, Matazo LGAs
2	Child & maternal hospitals	Funtua, farko LGAs
3	All medical facilities	All over the state
4		

*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. Adequate Professional Medical Personnel/Consultants
2. Modern Medical Facilities and Drugs

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3. Ambulances/ Duty Vehicles for emergency response
4. Patient Friendly Hospital Environment
5. Incentives/Welfare to Medical Personnel/Staff
6. Steady Power Supply
7. M & E
8. Training and Capacity Building
9. Introduction of Health Insurance Scheme
10. Constant Supply of Drugs

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

Table 26 shows different Development Partners and Donor Agencies working in the Health Sector in Katsina State and Project Intervention areas.

**TABLE 26: DONOR/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTH DELIVERY IN KATSINA**

S/N	DONORS/AGENCY	PROJECT INTERVENTION AREAS
1	WHO	General health
2	USAID	General health
3	UNICEF	Polio
4	DFID	Polio
5	UNDP	Malaria
6	World bank	Malaria
7	CSDP	Infrastructure development
S/N	DONORS/AGENCY	PROJECT INTERVENTION AREAS
1	WHO	General health

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

Other Partners include 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 27 shows a list of Partners working in the Health Sector.

**TABLE 27: 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

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8	DFID	Health (drugs)
9	COMPASS	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 28: HEALTH DELIVERY PROGRESS BY CURRENT ADMINISTRATION**

S/n	RESPONSE
1	Free medical care delivery (women, aged & children)
2	Free immunization to check polio
3	Efforts in building additional health structures
4	Increment in staff salary
5	No achievements at all
6	Attempts at hospital rehabilitation
7	Subsidy on drugs
8	
9	

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

**2.3.7 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH SECTOR**

Find below suggestions for the improvement of the health sector

**TABLE 29: SUGGESTION FOR HEALTH DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT**

S/n	RESPONSE
1	Recruit more technical & skilled manpower
2	Train and retrain existing staff
3	Develop and update laboratories
4	Provide drugs and infrastructures
5	Government should collaborate with international organisations , NGOs e.g. UN, UNICEF, WHO, to improve health care
6	Fight corruption in the health sector
7	Provide grass root enlightenment on health issues
8	Campaign on health issues and more clinics / hospitals
9	Frequent supervisions of the health sector to ensure good monitoring and evaluation
10	Government should provide insecticides, good drainages, mosquitoes nets, clean water
11	Provide emergency vehicles (ambulance)
12	Provision of adequate drugs and modern equipment
13	Build staff quarters in hospitals for emergency responses

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**





**2.4.0 CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN KATSINA STATE**

**2.4.1 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES FOR WOMEN**

The following are the main livelihoods sources of women in Katsina State:

-  Trading
-  Fishing
-  Farming
-  Local Craft Production
-  Tailoring
-  Operating a Saloon and
-  Dependence on Spouse

Given the strict religious adherence and general culture, women unemployment is said to be as high as 80%. Respondents listed different causes of Women unemployment. They include:

-  Some men do not allow their wives to work
-  Traditional and religious influence
-  Illiteracy/ Poor educational background
-  Lack of finance

**2.4.2 CONSEQUENCES OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYMENT**

In Katsina like in all the state's Unemployment has consequences. In Katsina this includes:

**TABLE 30: CONSEQUENCES OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYMENT**

S/n	Response
1	poverty & hardship
2	Family issues
3	Gender stereotype and differences
4	Lack of adequate support and care for their children
5	Lack of women participation in governance and decision making
6	Lack of education
7	Stress
8	Begging
9	Abandoned children (lack of adequate care for children)
10	Child delinquency
11	Over dependency of spouse

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

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

1. Engage women on different sect of education eg Western Education, Religious Education and Skill Training
2. Enlighten women on the role they can play in the nation and world at large
3. Encourage women participation in Community/CSO activities.

### 2.4.3 SKILL AREAS /JOBS FOR WOMEN

Table 31 gives a detailed list of Skill areas/job groups in which women can be gainfully engaged.

**TABLE 31: SKILLS/JOB TYPES FOR WOMENIN KATSINA STATE**

S/n	Response
1	Knitting
2	Frying bean cakes
3	Catering services
4	Soap making
5	Arts and craft (mat making)

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6	Cream making
7	Buying and selling (trading)
8	Sewing / Tailoring
9	Hair dressing /salon
10	Livestock farming
11	Poultry farming
12	Traditional medication
13	Tie and dye
14	Midwifery
15	Computer knowledge
16	Shoe making
17	Vegetable / groundnut processing and packaging
18	Moringa plantation and processing

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

Table 32 lists the different Skill Acquisition Centers for Women in the State.

**TABLE 32: WOMEN SKILL ACQUISITION CENTERS IN KATSINA STATE**

S/n	Skill Acquisition Centre	Location
1	Katsina youth craft village	NYSC camp
2	Multipurpose women centre	F.Samji
3	Social development centre	Behind area council
4	Vocational training centre	LGA
5	Women development center	LGA
6	Adult educational center	LGA
7	NDE	Katsina sec.
8	Youth craft village center	Katsina sec.
9	Turai Yaradua Trade acquisition center	Abbatir
10	Filn Semji Tudu Women center	

**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

#### 2.4.4 SPECIAL SKILL AREAS FOR IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS FOR WOMEN

Table 33 list several skill areas in which women can be trained for improved livelihood and standard of living.

**TABLE 33: SPECIAL SKILL AREAS FOR IMPROVE LIVELIHOOD FOR WOMEN**

S/n	Response
1	Soap making
2	Knitting
3	Cream making
4	Buying and selling (trading)
5	Sewing / Tailoring
6	Hair dressing /salon
7	Tie and dye
8	Midwifery
9	Skill acquisition activities
10	Weaving

*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:

- (a) Gobargu Microfinance Bank
- (b) North Capital Microfinance

Respondents suggested ways of improving women access to credit as in table 5.



**TABLE 34: STEPS TO IMPROVING WOMEN ACCESS TO CREDIT**

S/n	Response
1	Ministry of women affairs and women enhancing centers should help women get loans from banks with ease...they should present themselves as guarantors for the loan
2	Government should women affairs by including them in governance
3	Government should establish industries mainly for women
4	Government should also enlighten and educate women on the importance to access credit facilities
5	Government should also establish schools like the one in Katsina Multipurpose center
6	Public- private partnership should be encouraged
7	To partner with NGOs in assisting women on economic empowerment
8	To liaise with microfinance banks and other commercial banks for easy access to credit
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 35: CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN**

S/n	Response
1	literacy / education for women
2	Provide and establish skill acquisition centers
3	More women should be involved in the government administration
4	Make loans and credit facilities should easy to access
5	More adult education centers should be established and adequately furnished with needed equipments
6	Organizing workshops, seminars and training
7	Enlighten the general public on women education
8	Promoting productive capacity for women
9	Strengthen women's economic capacity
10	Commercial network
11	Eliminate occupational segregation
12	Poverty eradication
13	Improve the socio-economic status of women
14	Improvement of the situation of women in the rural areas

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15	Adequate funding for women activities
16	Establish women irrigation programme

Respondent also list names of Donor Organizations and Development Partners working to support Women Initiatives in the State. Table 36 shows organizations and the areas of intervention.

**TABLE 36: DONORS/PARTNERS ORGANIZATION SUPPORT WOMEN INITIATIVES**

S/n	Name of Donor / Development Partner	Areas of intervention
1	OIC	Empowerment
2	Women donor network (WONO)	Poverty eradication
3	League for democratic women (LDW)	On democracy
4	NEITI	Promoting transparency
5	Orphan and vulnerable children	On Women
6	Progress and development initiative	Skill acquisition / loan access
7	Service to humanity foundation	Skill acquisition / loan access
8	USAID	

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

A few faith based Women Capacity Building and Empowerment Programmes in the State include FOMWAN, JIBWS DA'AWA Programme.

### 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 37 present summary of their suggestions.

**TABLE 37: SUGGESTED CAPACITY BUILDING/WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROJECT**

S/n	Response
1	Building 100 rule BPL women capacity
2	Training of non-formal education
3	Eradicating poverty / root causes
4	Enhancing micro- business
5	Establishing adult literacy skills
6	Workshop participation and beneficiary training
7	Creation of awareness for women empowerment

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

## 2.5 KATSINA YOUTHS

### 2.5.1 YOUTHS UNEMPLOYMENT

Youths Unemployment in Katsina State is believed to be as high as 50%. Several factors are believed to cause unemployment in the State. Table 38 shows some of the causes of unemployment in the State.







**TABLE 38: CAUSES OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT**

S/n	Responses
1	Illiteracy
2	Lack of initiatives
3	Lack of empowerment
4	Failure of government to create and provide jobs
5	Low investment in entrepreneurship development
6	Lack of confidence In apprenticeship work
7	Lack of credit facilities
8	Poor educational standard
9	Drug abuse and addiction
10	Societal indiscipline
11	Inaccessibility if funds / financial capability
12	No skill acquisition centre
13	Lack of will and determination
14	To mush dependency on white collar jobs
15	Limited job opportunities
16	Political influence

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*










### 2.5.2 Major Consequences of Unemployment among Youths

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

-  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
-  Economic Malpractices (Corruption)

-  Increase in criminal activities

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







-  Paint and Chalk Industry
-  Sanitation Youth Program
-  Establishment of Vocational Training Centers
-  SHEMA Craft Center
-  NAPEP
-  NDE
-  BATC
-  Youth Empowerment Scheme
-  Agric Skill Acquisition Center

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; 96% agreed that there is a strong relationship between type of education received and Youths unemployment.

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

-  Train and recruit qualified Teachers
-  Students should be trained to be self reliant even before graduation
-  Inclusion of Vocational Education in the School Curriculum
-  Students should be properly counseled on Self Employment/Technique to enhance Entrepreneurship
-  Provision of Micro Projects Capital Loans
-  Improvement in Educational standard

Respondents also listed Skills/qualities that increase the employability of youths. Table 2 list skills that can improve the employability of Youths in Katsina State.

**TABLE 39: REQUISITE SKILLS FOR IMPROVED YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY**

S/n	Responses
1	Technical know- how
2	Commercial orientation
3	Agro – allied skills
4.	Ability to repair handsets & computers
5	Tailoring / sewing
6	Welding
7	Carpentry skills
8	Irrigation / farming techniques
9	Self confidence
10	Curiosity / intelligence
11	Creative & innovative skills
12	Communication skills
13	Analytical & questioning skills
14	Decoration

*Source: Needs Assessment Survey*

Some skills Respondents listed to be lacking in Katsina State include:

- Low ICT knowledge
- Low level of personal confidence
- Poor Communication Skills
- Poor Technical Skills
- Improper Vocational Skills
- Lack of functional Entrepreneurship Development Programme

**2.5.4 EXISTING YOUTHS SKILL ACQUISITION CENTERS**

The following skill acquisition centers exist in Katsina State

**TABLE 40: SKILL ACQUISITION CENTER FOR YOUTHS AND LOCATION**

S/n	Skill acquisition centre for youths	Location
1	BATC school	All LGA
2	Katsina Craft village	Katsina
3	Katsina craft village	Katsina
4	Funtua vocation center	Funtua
5	Daura vocation center	Daura
6	NDE	
7	Government Technical schools	c/o science tech educational board, katsina
8	Fish pond facility	Sabuwa LGA
9	Shema Empowerment center	
10	Shema youth craft village	Katsina

*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:

- Mismanagement
- Corruption
- Poor Funding
- Lack of competencies of Coordinating Agencies
- Truancy
- Nepotism and Favoritism
- Very expensive to establish
- Non challant attitude of Beneficiaries/Implementers
- Outdated Facilities

### **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 4 shows suggested Intervention Programmes for Youths Engagement in the State.

**TABLE 41: CAPACITY BUILDING/ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUTHS**

S/n	Responses
1	Engagement of youths in improved agric practice
2	Establish sound enterprising programmed
3	Provision of adequate grant/credit
4	Free computer education
5	Inclusive of youth in decision making

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6	Re-vitalizing street rolling mills
7	Additional industries
8	An active ministry of youth development
9	Involve foreign NGOs banks
10	Develop a marketable skill acquisition project
11	The standard of education must be raised at least to minimum level compulsory among the youth
12	Government assistance to small scale private enterprises
13	Massive sensitization of youths on this issues
14	Sponsorship of indigent youths both educationally and otherwise.

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

On agencies of government currently saddled with Youths development in the State. Table 5 list MDAs and location responsible for youth development.

**TABLE 42: MDAS RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUTHS DEVELOPMENT IN KATSINA STATE**

S/n	Ministry Department & Agency	Location
1	Ministry of youth and support	Kastina state sector
2	Department for small and medium enterprises	Kastina
3	Office of the special advices on science and technology	Kastina youth center
4	Office of special advisor	Kastina investment house
5	Ministry of women, youth, and sports	State sectaries Kastina
6	Ministry of education	Kastina
7	Vocational center	Kastina
8	Kastina craft center	Kastina
9	Technical education board	Kastina
10	Ministry of commerce and industries	Kastina
11	Business apprentice training	Kafar yarda
12	BATC	KASTINA

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

### 2.5.7 DONOR/ DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN KATSINA

**TABLE 43: DONOR/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS INVOLVEMENT IN YOUTHS DEVELOPMENT**

S/n	Donors / Department Partners	Focus Intervention Area
1	Fadama project (world bank assisted )	Empowerment through agric
2	CSDP, (world bank assisted )	Infrastructural development
3	M D yusuf vocational center	Skill acquisitions
4	H.gambo vocational center	Skill acquisition

**Source: Needs Assessment Survey**

## **3.0 FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Summary of findings and recommendations.**

#### **Education**

Quality education is the bedrock of national development. Therefore, the sector requires positive transformation for possible achievement of goal 2 of the MDG. The sector is central to driving every other human capital development requisite for balanced socio-economic and infrastructural development of the society.

Judging from what is on ground, Katsina State government in partnership with some other international and local development partners has demonstrated a level of commitment in developing this sector but a lot still remains to be done if the objective of the MDG goal 2 is to be achieved in the state and the nation.

Via the intervention fund for basic education, the state has trained and re-trained some teachers provided some instructional aid-materials to primary and secondary schools built and renovated classrooms, laboratories and staff quarters among other things.

Despite these efforts, a lot more needs still exists in the sector calling for intervention of all stakeholders. The state still lack adequate qualified teachers, the class rooms are grossly inadequate in most primary and secondary schools scaling up pupil-teacher ratio to 60:1 in primary schools and student-teacher ratio to 50: 1 in secondary schools. Instructional material and other learning and teaching aid materials are still in short supply in most primary and secondary schools especially in rural areas, disparity exists between number of girl-children enrollment (into primary and secondary schools) and their male counterparts (standing at 1 girl child enrollment for every 15 male-children enrolled). This is appalling and unhealthy for a balanced development of the state and the nation in entirety.

Weak implementation of UBE framework due to poor monitoring and evaluation system is more or less neutralizing little impacts achieved by the state government and her partners in this sector.

#### **Recommended Interventions**

-Organize training and re-training programmes for fresh teachers that just graduated from teachers training institutions in readiness for their absorption into the state's education system as teachers in primary and secondary schools.

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

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



-Fund and implement massive grass-roots awareness creation programmes and policy advocacy interventions towards encouraging girl-child education in Katsina State.

-Build capacities of Monitoring and evaluation personnel of the State's education Ministry by way of strategic training and re-training programmes, and support the unit with project vehicles.

-Provide bursary and scholarship incentives for students of Katsina State origin in post-primary and tertiary institutions of learning.

-Institute a functional guidance and counseling units in all secondary schools in Katsina state. Train and re-train guidance and counseling personnel on periodic basis.

### **HEALTH DELIVERY**

Quality health care services go a long way in determining productivity level of a given society. This is because, healthy people make a healthy society. As much as this sector requires attention of all development stakeholders, not much has been done today in Katsina State regarding the sector in pursuance of attainment of Goals 4, 5 and 6 of the Millennium Development Goals.

However, it is not to say that Katsina State government has not done some things as intervention programmes in health at various categories, but the point is that these efforts put together have not measured to address even 40% of current numerous needs in the sector.

Today, some areas lack health personnel. Some of these areas are Funtua (Funtua general hospital), Maamfashir, Kafir, Marshi, Barkiri and other rural areas of the state. Additional hospitals and health clinics are grossly lacking in areas like Funtua, Sabini, Bakur, Dutse and Matazo LGAs among others.

The sector lacks qualified medical personnel, sufficient medical equipment and facilities, adequate infrastructure and drugs, dependable power and water supply, dysfunctional emergency response and M&E system and a health insurance scheme.

### **Recommendations**

-Train and re-train health personnel in the state

-Institute a drug revolving loan scheme in all health centers in the state

-Procure and distribute 60KVA generators to health institutions in the state

-Provide health facilities to all health institutions in the state. These facilities shall include additional ambulances, standard medical laboratories, water boreholes and project vehicles for the M&E unit as well as computers and accessories.

-Supply basic health equipment in all health institutions in the state.

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-Carry out mass health care enlightenment at the grass-roots educating the rural populace mostly, on basic health, sanitary and hygiene issues.

### **COTTAGE INDUSTRY SUPPORT**

Growth of cottage industries is among strong drivers of economic and social development of any given society. The capacity it has to create jobs, engage women and youths productively, reduce consequences of unemployment and support local economy are serious indices of sustainable development required of a growing nation. Viable industrial economy is a sine qua non to human capital development, infrastructural milestones and general well being of the rural and urban people.

Katsina State is fairly picking up industrially. This is evidenced by appreciable number of small and medium industries existing and operating in the state. The industries ranges from sugar processing, flour mill, oil mill, paint, fertilizer, Nim seed processing, kaolin and other solid minerals, tomatoes and other crop-based processing, chalk, textiles, bricks, blacksmithing, hides and skin, bakery and confectionery and others. Some of these are government owned. Privately owned industries also exist in the state including Dana steel, Dangote kaolin, poultry, tiles, sachet water production, cedar processing , flour mill as well as tie and dye activities among others.

Aside kaolin other solid minerals occurring in ample quantities in the state include iron ore, quartz, gold, coal, silicon (for glass has two major categories of raw materials to feed into its industrial economy- Agricultural crops and solid minerals.-making), rocks, precious stones among others. Most of these are found in several parts of the state including Kankara, Batsari, Daura, Faskari, Dutsmid etc. However, these minerals are currently not well explores as supposed.

While the state government is making some efforts in creating enabling environment for investment in SMEs to thrive in the state, the private-public-partnership (PPP) framework in this sector still needs to be strengthened.

Currently, the growth of cottage industries in Katsina State is challenged by inadequate funding, undeveloped research and slow-paced 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 generators to support SME operations in the state.

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

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- Build technical and entrepreneurial skills of investors and would-be investors
- Support market development for local products
- Establish and equip a research centre to support industries in Katsina State.
- Engage relevant institutions of government on policy advocacy to standardize taxes accruable from SME operators of different categories in the state.

### **WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

A good number of women in Katsina state are unemployed and economically disadvantaged. This situation is also same with critical mass of entrepreneurial women who do not have enabling opportunities of establishing their own businesses due to poverty and other secondary factors.

Some of these constraining factors are inadequate skills training centers for the women, illiteracy among the women folk, negative cultural practices, non-participation of this group in decision making process, men's dominance in the society and lack of credit facilities among others.

Appreciable numbers of rural women have their livelihoods centered on agriculture and agro-processing activities from crop production and processing to livestock farming.

#### **Recommendations**

- Engage the government and policy makers in strategic policy advocacy towards improving government's sensitivity to the plight of women, and enactment of good legislation to discourage all forms of cultural and religious discrimination against women.
- Establish adult education centers in all wards of the state
- Build more cottage industries to create more jobs for the women in the state
- Build Women Development Centers (WDCs) across the state for skills development
- Implement micro-credit and business development scheme for entrepreneurial women in the state.
- Implement skills acquisition programmes for entrepreneurial women in the state

### **YOUTHS ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

Strategic empowerment of youths economically will contribute immensely to overall national development at the present and in future. This is because this social group remains the leaders of tomorrow. How they are treated today by the society will determine how they will mould the society in near future.

In Katsina State of today, youth unemployment stands at 50%. This situation is caused by growing illiteracy, lack of business initiatives and drive, fund and business capital constraints, insensitivity of the

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government to the plight of the youths in job creation, incompetence among youth entrepreneurs, dearth of technical/livelihoods skills and over-dependency on white collar jobs among others.

The government of Katsina State has carried out some interventions to address this problem, but a lot still needs to be done for a significant impact to be felt in the sector.

-Create adequate awareness among the youths on use of SAT facilities in the state as well as identifying economic opportunities available for them in the state.

-Build more cottage industries-especially agro-processing types in rural communities of the state.

-Build and equip existing 3 SAT centers in the state

-Implement micro credit/enterprise development scheme for the youths

## 4.0 Development plans

### 4.1 Action plan for Education

Table 44: Identified needs in education sector

1. More qualified teachers
2. Provision of teaching aids/ materials
3. Building more classrooms
4. Rehabilitation of dilapidated buildings in schools
5. Construction of standard laboratories in schools
6. Provision of sporting facilities
7. Organizing more workshop and seminars
8. Provision of adequate chairs, desk, etc
9. Constant and effective supervision of schools and teachers
10. Standard monitoring and evaluating of teachers records
11. Provision of equipments in the laboratories at secondary schools
12. Improving teachers training centers
13. Provision of incentives and welfare programs to teachers
14. Eliminating corrupt practices in educational sector
15. Fighting all forms of examination malpractices
16. Public enlightenment campaigns
17. Completion of all uncompleted/abandoned projects
18. Proper management of schools
19. Provision of conducive environment for teachers such as provision of basic infrastructure
20. Full implementation of all government policies on education
21. Provision of school buses
22. Fencing of school premises
23. Guidance and counseling to students and teachers

Source: Respondents

Table 45. Validated needs in education sector

1. Provision of more qualified teachers
2. Building more classrooms
3. Provision of teaching aids/ materials
4. Construction of laboratories
5. Provision of equipments in the laboratories
6. Provision of school buses for pupils
7. Proper school management

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8. Full implementation of all government policies on education
9. Provision of guidance and counseling units to students and teachers
10. Improving teachers training centers
11. Provision of incentives and welfare programs to teachers
12. Constant and effective supervisions of schools and teachers
13. Provision of adequate chairs and desks to the school
14. Standard monitoring and evaluating teachers' record
15. Organizing workshops and seminars
16. Provision of sporting facilities
17. Provision of conducive environment for learning
18. Fighting exam malpractices
19. Public enlightenment campaign

Source: Respondents

Table 46. Prioritized needs in education sector

Rank	Need
1	Provision of more qualified teachers
2	provision of teaching aids/ materials
3	construction of laboratories and provision of equipments in the laboratories
4	awareness creation in the rural areas
5	school supervision and monitoring
6	schools for special groups (blind, deaf, dump, etc)
7	provision of incentives to students e.g bursary/ scholarship

Source: Respondents

Table 47. Action plan for education sector in Katsina State

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1.	Dearth of Qualified Teachers	Recruit qualifies Teachers	Enforcement of minimum teaching qualification	3 years	N226,800 per annum on each Teacher	ETF, SUBEB, World Bank
2.	Inadequate Teaching Aid/ Materials	Provide text books and teaching aid	Supply of relevant materials for teaching and learning process	1 year	N750,000 per school	ETF, UNDP, TATA Foundation, Katsina Foundation
3.	Insufficient Laboratories and equipments	Constructing of Laboratories and equipments	Locate the areas they are in needs of Laboratories and equipments	1 year	N3,500,000 per school	PTDF, World Bank, Banks
4.	Lack of Awareness in rural areas	Awareness creation	Media and Public enlightenment	2 years	N200,000 per annum	NOA, F.M Radio, Ministry of

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						Information
5.	Lack of effective supervision and monitoring in schools	Proper monitoring and evaluation	Procure and distribute vehicles for effective monitoring and evaluation in school	2 years	N5.5m in each Local Government	P.T.A, ETF, Save the Child
6.	Inadequate schools for special groups	Building more schools for disable	Construct schools for Deaf, Blind and Mentally Retarded	3 years	N150,000,000 per school	WHO, UNICEF, USAID, PTDF
7	Insufficient incentive to students and teachers	Provision of Scholarship and Welfare packages	Monthly allowance to students	3 years	N10, 000 per student	UNICEF, PTDF, ETF
8	Lack of proper school management and sanitation	Provision of health care facilities	Construct of toilet, maintenance, First aid tools/ kits	2 years	N1.2m per school	World Bank, SUBEB, ETF
9	Lack of guidance and counseling unit in schools	Setting of guidance and counseling office in each schools	Employing staff and providing allowances	2 years	N250,000 per school	ETF, SUBEB, P.T.A
10	Inadequate Teacher Training centers	Construct Teachers training Colleges and centers	Construct new and rehabilitate the Teachers training centers	3 years	N7.5m per center	ETF, UNICEF, World Bank

### 4.1.2 Action plan for **health delivery**

*Table 48: Identified needs in health delivery sector of katsina State*

1. Improved infrastructural facilities in rural areas
2. More health personnel in some areas of the state
3. Drugs supply
4. Modern facilities in selected hospitals
5. Modern scientific laboratories in the urban areas
6. Adequate staff quarters in some hospitals
7. Enough operational vehicles
8. Enough drainage facilities in some rural areas
9. Quality assurance units to monitor food production
10. Constant water and power supply
11. Improved roads in some rural areas

Source: Respondents

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*Table 49: Validated needs in health delivery sector of Katsina State*

1. Sufficient infrastructural facilities in rural areas
2. More health personnel in most areas of the state
3. Adequate modern scientific laboratories in the urban/ rural areas.
4. Adequate staff quarters in some of the hospitals
5. Modern facilities in some selected hospitals
6. Sufficient drugs
7. Constant water and power supply
8. Quality assurance units to monitor food production
9. Sufficient roads network linking rural-urban areas
10. Enough vehicles
11. Enough drainage in some rural areas
12. Awareness creation on health insurance
13. Conflict between local practitioners and orthodox medicines
14. Strengthened health policy in support (pregnant women, under 5 children & elderly)

Source: Respondents

*Table 50. Prioritized needs in health delivery sector of Katsina State*

Rank	Need
1	More health personnel in some rural areas
2	Sufficient infrastructural facilities in rural areas
3	Modern scientific laboratories in urban/rural areas
4	Sufficient drugs supply
5	Constant water and power supply
6	Awareness creation on health insurance
7	Conflict between local health practitioners and orthodox medicine practitioners

Source: Respondents

*Table 51. Action plan for Health delivery sector in Katsina State*

S/n	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1.	Inadequate Manpower in most areas of the State	Recruit qualified Personnels.  Routine staff training and development	Recruitment process	Years 1-2	120 Million	WHO, UNICEF, MEDICINES SANS FRONTIERS , ACTION FAIM
2.	Insufficient infrastructural facilities in rural areas	Provision of adequate health facilities	Building of structures	Years 1 & 2	3Billion	WHO, UNICEF, MEDICINES SANS



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						FRONTIERS , ACTION AID
3.	In adequate modern scientific Laboratories in urban and rural areas	Provision of modern scientific Laboratories	Building modern Laboratories.  Provision of modern health equipment	12 months	16 billion	WHO, UNICEF, MEDICINES SANS FRONTIERS , ACTION AID
4.	In sufficient drugs supply	Provision of qualitative drugs	Purchasing and dissemination of drugs	12 months	16 billion	WHO, UNICEF, MEDICINES SANS FRONTIERS , ACTION AID
5.	Erratic water and power supply	Provision of modern means of power supply and water	Construction of Boreholes and Electrification projects	Yrs 1-3	850million	WHO, DFID, UNDP, UNICEF
6.	Awareness creation of Health Insurance	Enlightenment campaign	Publications on Media Houses (Routine)	12 months	350million	WHO, DFID, UNDP, UNICEF, NGOs
7	Conflict between Local Practitioners and Orthodox in rural areas	Public enlightenment campaign	Publications on Media Houses (Routine)	Yrs 1&2	400million	WHO, UNICEF

### 4.1.3 Action plan for *cottage industry support*

*Table 52: Identified needs in cottage industry sector of Katsina State*

1. *Constant power supply*
2. *Access to business capital*
3. *Modern equipments*
4. *Reduced rent*
5. *Constant patronage of products*
6. *Private sector support*
7. *Improved management in the sector*

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8. Good location
9. Skilled and trustworthy employees
10. Efficient advertisement
11. Involvement of government agencies e.g. NAFDAC, SON CPC
12. Accessibility to government support

Source: Respondents

Table 53. Prioritized needs in health delivery sector of Katsina State

Rank	Need
1	Constant power supply
2	Access to credit
3	Improved products patronage
4	Skills improvement/establishment of research centers
5	Effective product advertisement
6	Government support and enabling environment

Source: Respondents

Table 54. Action plan for cottage industry sector in Katsina State

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1.	Erratic Power supply	Procurement of Solar energy Generators, Inverters	Construction of Generator House, Training of Operators, Fueling and Servicing of the Machines	3 months	170 Generators times 2,000,000 = 340,000,000	African Development Bank, IMF, World Bank, UN, etc
2.	Low Access to \Credit	Long term Credit from Capital Markets	Sampling and evaluation of Cottage Industries, Employment of Evaluation Workers	2months	1 Billion	African Development Bank, IMF, World Bank, UN, etc.
3.	Low Patronage of local products	Creation of awareness and enlightenment campaign	Reduction of importation and imposition of high tariff	6 months	2,000,000	African Development Bank, IMF, World Bank, UN, etc
4.	Unskilled Labour and Inadequate Research Centers	Training of Workers and Establishment of Research Centers and Provision of Training Facilities	Employment of Training, Building of Research Centers	1 year	1 Billion	World Bank, UNDP, DFID, UN, African Development Bank, IMF
5	High cost of Advertisement	Private Media Houses should be established	Electronics means of Advertisement	1 year	1 Million	World Bank, UNDP, DFID,

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						UN, African Development Bank, IMF
6	Multiple Taxation	Standardization and Sanitization of taxes	Employment of committed Personnel in the agencies that look after Tax generation	6 months	1 Billion	World Bank, UNDP, African Development Bank, etc
7	Lack of Government support and enabling environment	Government assistance	Employment of honest people to disburse to the Beneficiaries	6 months	500,000,000	World Bank, UNDP, DFID, UN, African Development Bank

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

Table 55: Identified needs in women economic empowerment sector of Katsina State

1. Adult education scheme
2. Access to capital
3. Adequate support from husband/ government
4. Social security
5. Repealing of constraining traditional/ religious laws against women
6. Women training centers
7. Reduction of over-dependence of women on spouses
8. Vocational skills

Source: Respondents

Table 56: Validated needs for women economic empowerment in Katsina State

1. Increased awareness ( health, education and nutrition)
2. Adult education scheme
3. Adequate job opportunities
4. Vocational skills/ women training centers
5. Repealing of constraining traditional/ religious laws against women
6. Access to credit facilities
7. Increased participation of women in decision making
8. Effective implementation of women policies/ program
9. Social security
10. Programmes to reduce infant and maternal mortality

Source: Respondents

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**Table 58: Prioritized needs for women economic empowerment in Katsina State**

1. Increased awareness (health, education and nutrition)
2. Adult education scheme
3. Adequate job opportunities
4. Vocational skills/ women training centers
5. Repealing of constraining traditional/ religious laws against women
6. Access to credit facilities
7. Increased participation of women in decision making

Source: Respondents

**Table 59. Action plan for women economic empowerment sector in Katsina State**

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1.	Ignorance among critical mass of the women on development issues of health, education and nutrition	Create adequate awareness at the grassroots level among the women on these issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Engage consultants</li> <li>*Communities entry</li> <li>*Communities mobilization</li> <li>*Town hall meetings for public disclosures</li> <li>*Evaluation of success level of the exercise.</li> </ul>	12 months (Phased out)	30 million	Ministry of women Affairs, UNDP, World Bank, NDE etc
2	Decreasing literacy status of most women especially in rural areas of the state.	Establish & fund functional adult education schemes in all wards of the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Build centers</li> <li>*Recruit and train instructors</li> <li>*Provide learning materials etc.</li> </ul>	2 yrs	20 Billion	CBN. commercial banks, private companies, World Bank, Ministry of women Affairs, TY Danjuma Foundation etc
3	Growing unemployment and poverty among women in the state due to inadequate industries to engage them	Build functional agro-based cottage industries in areas of the state based on comparative advantage from natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Specific needs assessment of resources in each community</li> <li>*Engage consultants and contractors for implementation of</li> </ul>	3 years	100 Million	CBN. commercial banks, private companies, World Bank, Ministry of women Affairs, TY

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		mapping.	the process.			Danjuma Foundation etc
4	Dearth of skills among women. Therefore, a lot remain unemployed and ravished with poverty.	Build 3 WDCs (1 in each of the 3 senatorial districts)	*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
5	Women are economically constrained by some obnoxious religious and traditional laws against their participation in development process	*Engage relevant institutions on policy advocacy towards repealing such laws	*Secure partners buy-in * Visit relevant institutions for advocacy. *Educate the women on this subject	Years 1-5	20 million	Ministry of women Affairs, UNDP, World Bank, TY Danjuma Foundation, the Media, State House of Assembly etc
7	Low participation of women in the state on development issues due to lack of awareness among the critical mass of rural women	*Engage relevant institutions including women leaders on policy advocacy and enlightenment campaigns to promote women participation in development issues in the state.	*Secure partners buy-in *Engage consultants *Communities entry *Communities mobilization *Town hall meetings for public disclosures *Evaluation of success level of the exercise.	Years 1-5	40 million	Ministry of women Affairs, UNDP, World Bank, TY Danjuma Foundation, the Media, State House of Assembly, women groups, NGOs, CBOS etc

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### 4.1.5 Action plan for **economic empowerment of youths**

*Table 60: identified needs for economic empowerment of youths in katsina*

1. Quality education
2. Adequate job opportunities
3. Adequate access to credit
4. More cottage industries
5. Campaign against drug addiction/ abuse by youths in the state
6. Campaign against indiscipline and social vices among youths of the state
7. Livelihoods skills
8. Government support on youth empowerment programs
9. Campaign against systemic corruption in the sector
10. Awareness creation among youths on economic opportunities available to them
11. Increased participation of youths in decision making
12. Effective implementation of youth policies

*Source: Respondents*

*Table 61: Validated needs for youths economic empowerment in Katsina State*

1. Awareness creation among youths on utilization of economic opportunities available for them
2. Improved quality of education
3. Creation of more job opportunities
4. Attitude change campaign among youths (to desist from indiscipline, restiveness, corruption etc)
5. Increased government's support to youths

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6. Campaign against drug addiction/ abuses among youths
7. Increased participation of youths in decision making process
8. Effective implementation of youth policies
9. Adequate access to credit facilities
10. Programmes to reduce out-migration of youths in the state.

Source: Respondents

**Table 62: Prioritized needs for youths economic empowerment in Katsina State**

1. Awareness creation among youths on utilization of economic opportunities available for them
2. Improved quality of education
3. Creation of more job opportunities
4. Attitude change campaign among youths (to desist from indiscipline, restiveness, corruption etc)
5. Increased participation of youths in decision making process
6. Adequate access to credit facilities
7. Programmes to reduce out-migration of youths in the state.

Source: Respondents

**Table 63. Action plan for youth economic empowerment sector in FCT**

S/N	Problem	Intended Action	Activities	Time Frame	Estimated Cost (₦)	Partners
1	Low awareness among youths on economic opportunities around them	*Create awareness among youths at the grassroots on identification of business opportunities around them	*Secure partners buy-in Engage consultants *Supervise & monitor implementation activities	Yr 1	15 million	Ministry of youth development, TY Danjuma Foundation, UNDP, World Bank, NOA etc
2	Missing vocational trade courses in schools curriculums making the youths to over-depend on white collar jobs which are	*Ensure that vocational trade courses are duly introduced into curriculums of primary and secondary schools in the state as well as their proper implementation.	*Carry out assessment of existing curriculum.  *Review the curriculum to fill the gap.  *Mass-Produce and distribute	3 months	63m	Ministry of youth development, TY Danjuma Foundation, UNDP, World Bank, SMEDAN, NDE, SUBEB etc

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	hard to find these days.		*Equip the three existing VTCs			
3	Growing unemployment among youths	Build more cottage industries (especially agro-based) across the LGAs of the state	*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, ministry of Agriculture, SMEDAN, TY Danjuma Foundation etc
4	Wrong attitude among youths limiting their productivity in the society	*Implement a attitude change campaign for youths at the urban/rural areas of the state	*Secure partners buy-in Engage consultants *Supervise & monitor implementation activities (Rallies, IEC documents , workshops etc)	Yr 1	15 million	Ministry of youth development, TY Danjuma Foundation, UNDP, World Bank, NOA etc
5	Poor participation of youths in decision making process in the state	*Engage relevant institutions on policy advocate to promote youth participation in decision making of the state	*Secure partners buy-in Engage consultants *Supervise & monitor implementation activities (Rallies, IEC documents , workshops etc)	Yrs 1-3	50 million	Ministry of youth development, TY Danjuma Foundation, UNDP, World Bank, NOA , the media, State house of assembly, traditional rulers, CBOs , Youth bodies etc
6	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. 2,500 Youths per year)	*Secure partners' buy-in *Provide Seed fund *Mobilize and Train Youths *Disburse funds (3,000 Youths) *Monitor utilization, etc	9-12 months (Revolving)	180m	NDE, Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, commercial banks etc



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7	<p>Dearth of livelihoods support skills among youths/ growing unemployment and increasing rural urban drift among youths in the state</p>	<p>*Build SAT centers in each of the 5 area districts in FCT</p> <p>* Support ongoing "Door-To Door" skill acquisition program in satellite areas</p>	<p>*Secure partners buy-in</p> <p>*Engage contractors</p> <p>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation of building activities</p>	<p>2 years (phased out)</p>	<p>100m</p>	<p>NDE, Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, commercial banks, TY Danjuma Foundation etc</p>
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## 5.0 Five 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	Dearth of Qualified Teachers	Recruit qualifies Teachers	Teachers in Katsina State	*Consult with stakeholders & secure buy-in  *Enforce minimum teaching qualification	*An appreciable number of qualified teachers (Minimum of NCE) recruited.  *Numerical strength of teachers in the state increased  *Appreciable decrease in Pupil/student : teacher ratio in the state	Yr 1-3	N226,800 per annum on each Teacher	*PPP framework used in the process  *Minimum qualification of NCE considered  *The state ministry of education duly driving the process.	*counterpart funding  *Salaries of the teachers  *M&E	*Counterpart funding	*List of newly recruited teachers  *Supervision & monitoring of recruitment process to ensure due procedures are followed  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.
	Inadequate Teaching Aid/	Provide text books and	Pupils/students & teachers in	*Secure partners buy-	*List of partners	Yr 1	N750,000 per	*PPP framework used in the	*counterpart	*Counterpart funding	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire

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	Materials	teaching aid	primary & secondary schools in the state	in *Carry out specific needs assessment of schools *Engage consultants/s uppliers *Supply of relevant materials for teaching and learning process *Supervise & monitor implementation of the activities	*Needs assessment reports *Adequate number of teaching & learning aid materials in place at the various schools in the state *Database of materials supplied to each school.		school	process *On the process supervision of suppliers to ensure right materials are supplied *partnership link strengthened between the schools and the LG councils/PTAs	funding *M&E	*Consultants/s uppliers *M&E	process *Periodic review of impact of the intervention. *On-the-spot monitoring *PME involving the school authorities.
	Insufficient Laboratories and equipments	Constructing of Laboratories and equipments	Students/teachers in secondary schools of the state	*Secure partners buy-in *Identify areas the infrastructures are needed.	*List of partners *Needs assessment reports *Lists of schools	Yr 1	N3,500,000 per school	*PPP framework used in the process *On the process supervision of suppliers to ensure right materials are	*counterpart funding *M&E	*Counterpart funding *Consultants/s uppliers *M&E	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process *Periodic review of impact of the

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Develop TOR.</li> <li>*Engage consultants/contractors</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation of activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identified for intervention</li> <li>*Database of schools impacted</li> <li>*Standard laboratories in secondary schools of the state</li> <li>*Improved teaching &amp; learning in such schools.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supplied</li> <li>*partnership link strengthened between the schools and the LG councils/PTAs as well as communities.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>intervention.</li> <li>*On-the-spot monitoring</li> <li>*PME involving the school authorities.</li> </ul>
	Lack of Awareness in rural areas on the area of education programmes & policies obtained in the state	Create adequate awareness to the grassroots.	Critical mass of ignorant parents, teachers, pupils and students in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Develop key messages</li> <li>*Engage consultants</li> <li>*Engage the media and other public enlightenment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*IEC materials developed</li> <li>*Process report from consultants</li> <li>*Increased awareness among the people of the state on government</li> </ul>	Yr 1 & 2	N200,000 per annum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used in the process</li> <li>*Grassroots awareness creation model used.</li> <li>*Grassroots institutions built to further sustain the gains of the awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*Consultants</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> </ul>

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				t vehicles  *Supervise & monitor the process.	policies and programmes in the state.			creation forums  *Follow-up programmes designed to sustain the gains of the exercise			*Citizens scorecards
	Lack of effective supervision and monitoring in schools	Develop & implement proper monitoring and evaluation framework	All stakeholders in the sector within the state	*Secure partners buy-in  *Generate TOR  *Engage consultants  *Procure and distribute vehicles for effective monitoring and evaluation in schools  *Supervise & monitor the process	*Robust M&E framework  *Improved monitoring and evaluation system in the education sector of the state	Yrs 1 & 2	N5.5m in each Local Government	*PPP framework used in the process  *involvement of the ministry of education, SUBEB and other institutions in the PME framework  *periodic review of the framework	*counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *Consultants  *M&E	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards

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	Inadequate schools for special groups	Build more schools for the disabled in the state	The disadvantaged populace of school-going age in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Carry out specific needs assessment/baseline survey</li> <li>*Develop TOR and engage contractors</li> <li>*Construct schools for Deaf, Blind and Mentally Retarded</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor process implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Needs assessment reports</li> <li>*Appreciable number of schools for special students in place across the state</li> </ul>	Yr 1-3	N150,000,000 per school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used in the process</li> <li>*Grassroots awareness creation model used to improve utilization of these schools.</li> <li>*Necessary incentives created to encourage special people's education in the state</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*Land acquisition</li> <li>*Security of men and materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*Consultants/contractors</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> <li>On the spot monitoring.</li> </ul>
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Health	Insufficient incentives to students and teachers	Provide Scholarship s and Welfare packages	Pupils & students in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Mobilize fund</li> <li>*Carry out specific needs assessment</li> <li>*Engage consultants</li> <li>*Pay monthly allowance to students</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation of the process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Needs Assessment reports</li> <li>*List of students impacted</li> <li>*Increased number of children studying with ease devoid of financial constraints</li> </ul>	Yrs 1-3	N10,000 per student	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used in the process</li> <li>*Effective database of beneficiaries built.</li> <li>*Periodic review of impacts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*Consultants</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> </ul>
	Improper schools management and poor sanitation	Provide sanitary and health care facilities	Pupils, students and teachers in primary and secondary schools in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners' buy-in</li> <li>*Carry out specific assessment studies in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Assessment reports</li> <li>*Appreciable number of health and sanitary facilities in</li> </ul>	Yr 1 & 2	N1.2m per school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used in the process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impacts.</li> <li>*Building of institutions in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*Land security of men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*Consultants</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*IEC/visibility materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the</li> </ul>

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

				<p>schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Raise TOR and engage contractors</li> <li>*Provide toilets, First aid tools/ kits, waste collection bins etc.</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation of all activities.</li> </ul>	schools.			<p>schools (e.g. health clubs, environment clubs etc) to sustain the gains of the exercise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Linkage to the LG councils.</li> <li>*production &amp; reproduction of thematic IEC materials and other visibility item to sustain key messages.</li> </ul>	and materials on sites.		<p>intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> <li>*Regular sites visits</li> </ul>
	Absence of effective guidance and counseling units in primary & post-primary schools in the state	Set up functional guidance and counseling units in each primary and secondary schools in the state.	Primary school pupils and secondary school students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in.</li> <li>*Assess the schools</li> <li>*Engage consultants</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Assessment report</li> <li>*A functional guidance &amp; counseling unit in each primary and secondary school in the state</li> </ul>	2 years	N250,000 per school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used in the process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impacts.</li> <li>*Training &amp; retraining of counselors.</li> <li>*Linkage to the LG councils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*Consultants</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*Training &amp; re-training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens</li> </ul>



## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

											scorecards
	Inadequate Teachers' Training centers in the state	Construct Teachers' training centers	Teachers in the state and beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners' buy-in</li> <li>*Conduct specific needs assessment</li> <li>*Acquire land for building</li> <li>*Raise TOR and engage contractors</li> <li>*Construct new and rehabilitate the Teachers training centers</li> <li>*Supervise and monitor the implementation process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Assessment reports</li> <li>*3 functional teachers' training centres in the state.</li> </ul>	Yrs 1-3	N7.5m per center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used in the process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impacts.</li> <li>*Attachment of recreation facilities to the centres as income generation outfit for maintenance of the centre.</li> <li>*Linkage to the LG councils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*Consultants/contractors</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> <li>Regular site visits</li> </ul>

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT – KATSINA STATE REPORT

Health	Inadequate Health personnel in most areas of the state	*Train and recruit qualified Personnel into the system.  Routine staff training and development	End-users of health facilities in the state.	*Obtain partners'/stakeholders buy-in  *Carry out specific capacity gap assessment exercise  *Engage consultants  *Train personnel fit for recruitment	*Assessment reports  *Appreciable number of health personnel trained and recommended for recruitment in to the sector.	Years 1&2	120 Million	*Use of PPP model including health training institutions and universities.  *Periodic audit of personnel performance  *Design of training programmes to suit identified capacity needs  *Robust M&E plan	*Counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards  Regular visits to training institutions/trainees
	Insufficient health infrastructure especially in rural areas of the state	Provide adequate health facilities (especially in rural areas of the state)	Facility end-users (especially the poor in rural areas finding it extremely difficult to access good health services)	*Secure partners buy-in  *Carry out specific but detailed assessment of health infrastructure distribution	*List of partners  *Suitable site locations acquired  Needs Assessment reports in place	Yrs 1 & 2	3 Billion	*Use of PPP model.  *Robust M&E plan  *Accessible locations factored into site selection  *Consultations and engagement	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *Suitable sites (land)  *Skilled & unskilled	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

				<p>in the state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Acquire lands for projects</li> <li>*Engage contractors with TORs</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*At least a functional primary health care centres built in each LGA of the state.</li> </ul>			of communities in the process.	labour		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Safety &amp; security of men, equipment and materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> <li>Regular visits to sites.</li> </ul>
	Inadequate modern health scientific Laboratories in urban and rural areas of the state	Build 6 modern scientific Laboratories (2 in each senatorial district of the state)	End-users of health care facilities in both urban and rural areas of the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Assessment study</li> <li>*Acquire land for the project</li> <li>*Engage contractors with TORs</li> <li>*Supervise and monitor implementation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*List of partners</li> <li>*Assessment reports</li> <li>*Suitable project site/land</li> <li>*6 standard health laboratories with state-of-the-art equipment in place within the state.</li> </ul>	Yr 1-3	20 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Use of PPP model.</li> <li>*Robust M&amp;E plan</li> <li>*Accessible locations factored into site selection</li> <li>*Consultations and engagement of communities in the process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*Suitable sites (land)</li> <li>*Skilled &amp; unskilled labour</li> <li>*Safety &amp; security of men, equipment and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> <li>Regular visits to sites.</li> </ul>	

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

				<p>leading to building of the facilities.</p> <p>*Supply relevant laboratory equipment to the facilities</p>					materials.		
	<p>Insufficient drugs supply in most health institutions of the state</p>	<p>Provide qualitative drugs through direct procurement and supply</p>	<p>End-users of health care services in the state (especially in rural areas)</p>	<p>*Secure partner's buy-in</p> <p>*Specific drugs assessment studies</p> <p>*Engage suppliers with appropriate TORs</p> <p>*Purchase and distribute drugs to health institutions</p>	<p>*Assessment report and needs mapping</p> <p>*Adequate drugs supplied to all health institutions in the state</p>	<p>Yr 1&amp;2</p>	<p>16 billion</p>	<p>*Use of PPP model.</p> <p>*Robust M&amp;E plan</p> <p>*Consultations and engagement of communities in the process.</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*M&amp;E</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*M&amp;E</p> <p>*consultants/contractors</p>	<p>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</p> <p>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</p> <p>*Activity reports from consultants</p> <p>*Citizens scorecards</p> <p>Regular visits to sites.</p>

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	Erratic water and power supply in most health institutions in the state (especially in rural areas)	Provision of modern means of power supply and water	End-users of health care services in the state (especially in rural areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partner's buy-in</li> <li>*Specific assessment studies</li> <li>*Engage contractors/consultants with appropriate TORs</li> <li>*Supply and install 40KVA generators in each of identified institutions</li> <li>*Provide a solar-powered borehole facility for each of the institutions assessed</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Assessment reports</li> <li>*Appreciable number of 40KVA generators in identified health institutions</li> <li>*Appreciable number of solar-powered water borehole facility in all identified health facilities.</li> </ul>	Yrs 1-3	850million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Use of PPP model.</li> <li>*Robust M&amp;E plan</li> <li>*Consultations and engagement of communities in the process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> <li>Regular visits to sites.</li> </ul>
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## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

				implementati on activities..							
	Little or no awareness among the people on the issue of Health Insurance programme in the state	Implement enlightenm ent and awareness creation campaigns on this theme (especially at the grassroots level)	Potential users of this health insurance programme/ all end-users of health care services in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners' buy-in</li> <li>*Develop key messages to support the campaign</li> <li>*Engage consultant with well thought out TOR</li> <li>*Make publications in media houses (Routine)</li> </ul>	*Wide use of the insurance programme by various stakeholders	Yr1	350mil lion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Use of PPP model.</li> <li>*Robust M&amp;E plan</li> <li>*Consultations and engagement of communities in the process.</li> </ul>	*Counterp art funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/c ontractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> <li>Regular visits to sites.</li> </ul>

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	Conflict between Local Practitioners and Orthodox in rural areas	*Implement series of Public enlightenment campaign on this theme	Health care end-users (especially the poor in rural areas)	*Secure partners' buy-in  *Critical assessment of situations across the two divides  *Engage consultants with TORs  *Engage orthodox and traditional health practitioners to encourage synergy.	*Assessment reports  *Improved synergy between activities of both traditional and orthodox health practitioners.	Yrs 1&2	400million	*Use of PPP model.  *Robust M&E plan  *Consultations and engagement of communities in the process.	*Counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards  Regular visits to sites.
<b>Cottage industry</b>	Erratic Power supply	Procure and distribute to identified state-owned SMEs Solar energy Generators	SME operators and potential entrepreneurs and investors in the state.	*Secure partners' buy-in  *Conduct thematic needs assessment  Engage contractors/c	*Assessment reports  *Appreciable number of 30-40KVA generators available in identified government-owned SMEs.	Yr1-3	170 Generators times 2,000,000 = 340,000,000	*PPP framework used  *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.  *Generator types recommended do not require fuel or diesel. Cost of	*Counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from

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		, Inverters		onsultants  *Supervise & monitor implementation activities.				running these will be greatly reduced to the affordability level of these institutions.  *Training of generator operators on operations, troubleshooting, maintenance and minor repairs			consultants  *Citizens scorecards  Regular visits to sites.
Low Access to Credit hindering growth of investments and cottage industries in the state.	*Provide long term credit from capital markets	SME operators and potential SME operators/investors in the state	*Secure partners' buy-in  *Mobilize seed fund  *Create awareness on criteria of access.  *Engage consultants  *monitor implementation activities (including	*Seed fund mobilized  *Appreciable number of SMEs draws support funds from the loan portfolio.	Yr 1	1 Billion	*PPP framework used  *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.  *Frequent communication with borrowers and hands-on-training	*Counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards  Regular visits	



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				loan disbursement , utilization & repayments)							to sites.
	Low Patronage of local products	Create adequate awareness among the people on local products via enlightenment campaigns, products fairs and exhibitions etc.  *Create necessary incentives to encourage patronage of local products by the people.	SME operators and future investors in the state	*Secure partners' buy-in  *Access the market  *Engage consultants  *Organize awareness raising campaigns, rallies, enlightenment workshops, products fairs and exhibitions etc.  *Advocate for a reduction of importation and imposition of	*Assessment reports  *Awareness creation forums held across the state  *Policy change in area of importation tariff regime	Yr 1-5 (once in a year)	2,000,000	*PPP framework used including the legislature, the executive and the media.  *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.	*Counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards

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				high tariff							
	<p>Dearth of skilled Labour and Inadequate Research Centers in the state.</p>	<p>*Train Workers technically</p> <p>*Establish functional industrial Research center</p> <p>* Provide Training Facilities</p>	<p>SME operators and future investors.</p>	<p>*Secure partners' buy-in.</p> <p>*Conduct specific assessment study.</p> <p>*Engage contractors/consultants</p> <p>*Build &amp; equip industrial research centers</p>	<p>*Assessment reports</p> <p>*Functional industrial research centre in the state</p> <p>*Appreciable number of SME operators and potential investors handed down technical skills via training.</p>	<p>Yr 1</p>	<p>1 Billion</p>	<p>*PPP framework used</p> <p>*Elaborate M&amp;E plan and implementation framework.</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*M&amp;E</p>	<p>*Counterpart funding</p> <p>*M&amp;E</p> <p>*consultants/contractors</p>	<p>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</p> <p>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</p> <p>*Activity reports from consultants</p> <p>*Citizens scorecards</p> <p>Regular visits to sites.</p>

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	High cost of Advertisement for local products. This constrains market for these products and growth of cottage industries in the state.	Subsidize cost of advertisement for local products to encourage local industries growth.	SME operators and future investors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners' buy-in</li> <li>*Engage consultants</li> <li>*Reach out to relevant institutions/s takeholders in advertisement chain of local products (including the media, advertising practitioners etc)</li> <li>*Build, produce and distribute directory of services of cottage industries in the state</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Appreciable copies of directory of services covering all cottage industries circulated</li> <li>*Slash on charges given to local SMEs for products adverts.</li> <li>*More cottage industries spring up to take advantages of these incentives.</li> </ul>	Yr 1	1 Million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used</li> <li>*Elaborate M&amp;E plan and implementation framework.</li> <li>*Routine audit</li> <li>*Database of all cottage industries in the state generated for future planning</li> <li>*Cottage industries in the state encouraged to form formidable associations to further project their interests.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> <li>Regular visits to sites.</li> <li>*Audit reports</li> </ul>
	Growing incidences of	Policy advocacy	SME operators	Secure partners'	*Assessment	Yr 1	1	*PPP framework used including the	*Counterpart	*Counterpart	*Supervision & monitoring

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	multiple taxation suffered by investors in the sector.	for standardization of tax regimes affecting investors in the sector	and future investors.	buy-in *Engage consultants *Conduct specific assessment of the situation *Reach out to relevant policy-influencing institutions on advocacy visits.	reports *Standardized tax regimes in the sector.		Billion	legislature, the executive and the media. *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.	funding *M&E	funding *M&E *consultants/contractors	of the entire process *Periodic review of impact of the intervention. *Activity reports from consultants *Citizens scorecards
	Inadequacy of Government support and inconsistent enabling environment in the sector	Policy advocacy on government institutions concerned for a change of attitude towards development of the	SME operators and future investors.	Secure partners' buy-in *Engage consultants *Conduct specific assessment of the situation *Reach out to relevant	*Assessment reports *Improved sensitivity on government plans and policies towards growth of cottage industries in the state	Yr 1 & 2	5 million	*PPP framework used including the legislature, the executive and the media. *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.	*Counterpart funding *M&E	*Counterpart funding *M&E *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process *Periodic review of impact of the intervention. *Activity reports from consultants *Citizens

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		sector		policy-influencing institutions on advocacy visits.							scorecards
Economic Empowerment (Women)	Ignorance among critical mass of the women on development issues of health, education and nutrition	Create adequate awareness at the grassroots level among the women on these issues.	Women in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Engage consultants</li> <li>*Communities entry</li> <li>*Communities mobilization</li> <li>*Town hall meetings for public disclosures</li> <li>*Evaluation of success level of the exercise.</li> </ul>	*Awareness level increase among women on economic opportunities available to them and ways of harnessing such (in areas of health, education and nutrition among others)	Yr 1 (phased out)	30 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used including the legislature, the executive and the media.</li> <li>*Elaborate M&amp;E plan and implementation framework.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> </ul>
	Decreasing literacy status of most women especially in	Establish & fund functional adult education	Women (especially rural-based)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Build</li> </ul>	*Functional adult education facilities in all wards of the	Yrs 1 & 3	20 Billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used.</li> <li>*Elaborate M&amp;E plan and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/c</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> </ul>

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	rural areas of the state.	schemes in all wards of the state		centers  *Recruit and train instructors  *Provide learning materials etc.	state.  *Improved literacy (by > 60%) among women of the state in the next 3 years.			implementation framework.  *Linkage with the LG councils.	.	ontractors	*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards
	Growing unemployment and poverty among women in the state due to inadequate industries to engage them	Build functional agro-based cottage industries in areas of the state based on comparative advantage from natural resource mapping.	Entrepreneurial women in the state	*Secure partners buy-in  *Specific needs assessment of resources in each community  *Engage consultants and contractors for implementation of the process.	*Needs Assessment reports  *Appreciable number of agro-based cottage industries built across the LGAs to employ a good number of women by year 3.	Yrs 1-3	500 Million	*PPP framework used.  *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.  *Linkage with the LG councils.  *Training and re-training of employed women with necessary technical and entrepreneurial skills.	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *Land  *Security & safety of personnel and materials on field	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors  *Training (Technical & entrepreneurial)	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

	<p>Dearth of skills among women. Therefore, a lot remain unemployed and ravished with poverty.</p>	<p>Build 3 WDCs (1 in each of the 3 senatorial districts)</p>	<p>Entrepreneurial women in the state</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure buy-in of partners</li> <li>*Engage consultants/contractors</li> <li>*Create awareness</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation &amp; supply of training equipment for women-based trades.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*3 functional WDCs in the state.</li> <li>*More number of women in the state acquire technical skills for improved livelihoods by yr 2.</li> </ul>	<p>Yrs 1 &amp; 2</p>	<p>180 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used.</li> <li>*Elaborate M&amp;E plan and implementation framework.</li> <li>*Linkage with the LG councils.</li> <li>*Training and re-training of women with necessary technical and entrepreneurial skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*Land</li> <li>*Security &amp; safety of personnel and materials on field</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/contractors</li> <li>*Training (Technical &amp; entrepreneurial)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> </ul>
	<p>Women are economically constrained by some obnoxious religious and traditional laws against their participation in development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Engage relevant institutions on policy advocacy towards repealing such laws</li> </ul>	<p>Women victims of obnoxious laws in the state</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>* Visit relevant institutions for advocacy (lobbying, media campaign, social</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Obnoxious traditional/religious laws against women repealed.</li> <li>*Statutory Acts evidencing such in place.</li> </ul>	<p>Years 1-5</p>	<p>20 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used.</li> <li>*Elaborate M&amp;E plan and implementation framework.</li> <li>*Linkage with the LG councils.</li> <li>*Training and re-training of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from</li> </ul>

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

	process			networking, soliciting, moral support etc).  *Educate the women on this subject				employed women with necessary technical and entrepreneurial skills.			consultants  *Citizens scorecards
	Low participation of women in the state on development issues due to lack of awareness among the critical mass of rural women	*Engage relevant institutions including women leaders on policy advocacy and enlightenment campaigns to promote women participation in development issues in the state.	Women that do not come out to participate on policy issues in the communities/LGAs and state level.	*Secure partners buy-in  *Engage consultants  *Communities entry  *Communities mobilization  *Town hall meetings for public disclosures  *Evaluation of success level of the exercise.	*Increase participation of women in policy issues and decision making processes in the state.	Years 1-5	40 million	*PPP framework used.  *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.  *Linkage with the LG councils.  *Encouragement & support of community-based women groups in the state.	*Counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards
Economic empowerment	Low awareness	*Create awareness	Entrepreneurial youths	*Secure partners buy-	*Increased awareness	Yr 1	15 million	*PPP framework used.	*Counterpart	*Counterpart funding	*Supervision & monitoring



## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

(Youths)	among youths on economic opportunities around them	among youths at the grassroots on identification of business opportunities around them	in the state	in Engage consultants  *Supervise & monitor implementation activities	among many youths on opportunities around them and ways of utilizing them for their economic benefits.			*Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.  *Linkage with the LG councils.	funding  *M&E	*M&E  *consultants/contractors	of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards
	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	Youths in schools	*Carry out assessment of existing curriculum.  *Review the curriculum to fill the gap.  *Mass-Produce and distribute  *Equip the three existing	*Assessment reports  *Mass copies of reviewed curriculums  *3 functional vocational training centers in the state	3 months	63m	*PPP framework used.  *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.  *Linkage with the LG councils.  *Periodic review of curriculums.	*Counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

		proper implementation.		VTCs							
	Growing unemployment among youths	Build more cottage industries (especially agro-based) across the LGAs of the state	Entrepreneurial youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>*Needs Assessment</li> <li>*Engage consultants/contractors</li> <li>*Develop TORs</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Needs Assessment reports</li> <li>*At least 1 agro-based cottage industry in each of the LGAs in the state.</li> </ul>	Yrs 1-3	290million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used.</li> <li>*Elaborate M&amp;E plan and implementation framework.</li> <li>*Linkage with the LG councils.</li> <li>*Industries built in areas with comparative advantage over others in terms of available agro-resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*Land</li> <li>*Safety &amp; security of personnel and materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity reports from consultants</li> <li>*Citizens scorecards</li> </ul>
	Wrong attitude among youths limiting their productivity in the society	*Implement a attitude change campaign for youths at the urban/rural areas of the state	Critical mass of entrepreneurial youths in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Secure partners buy-in</li> <li>Engage consultants</li> <li>*Supervise &amp; monitor implementation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*More youths in the state change attitudes and become more enterprising and independent.</li> </ul>	Yr 1	15 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*PPP framework used.</li> <li>*Elaborate M&amp;E plan and implementation framework.</li> <li>*Linkage with the LG councils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Counterpart funding</li> <li>*M&amp;E</li> <li>*consultants/contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Supervision &amp; monitoring of the entire process</li> <li>*Periodic review of impact of the intervention.</li> <li>*Activity</li> </ul>

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

				(Rallies, IEC documents, workshops etc)				*Encouragement & support of functional community based youth institutions to champion their cause.			reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards
	Poor participation of youths in decision making process in the state	*Engage relevant institutions on policy advocate to promote youth participation in decision making of the state	Youths in the state	*Secure partners buy-in  Engage consultants  *Supervise & monitor implementation activities (Rallies, IEC documents, workshops etc)	*More youths in the state come out of their shells to participate in decision-making and development processes in the state	Yrs 1-3	50 million	*PPP framework used.  *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework.  *Linkage with the LG councils.  *Encouragement & support of functional community based youth institutions to champion their cause.  *Adequate incentives created to encourage participation.	*Counterpart funding  *M&E	*Counterpart funding  *M&E  *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process  *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.  *Activity reports from consultants  *Citizens scorecards
	Little or no business start	Provide credit	Entrepreneurial youths	*Secure partners'	*A good number of	Yrs 1-5 (revolving)	180m	*PPP framework	*Counterpart	*Counterpart	*Supervision & monitoring

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

	capital denying potential youth entrepreneurs from starting and running their businesses in the state	facilities with low interest rate (approx. 2,500 Youths per year)	in the state.	buy-in *Provide Seed fund *Mobilize and Train Youths *Disburse funds (3,000 Youths) *Monitor utilization, etc	youth beneficiaries establishing their businesses with the loans accessed.	g loan scheme)		used. *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework. *Linkage with the LG councils. *Encouragement & support of functional community based youth institutions to champion their cause. *Adequate incentives created to encourage timely repayments.	funding *M&E	funding *M&E *consultants/contractors	of the entire process *Periodic review of impact of the intervention. *Activity reports from consultants *Citizens scorecards
	Dearth of livelihoods support skills among youths/ growing unemployment and increasing rural urban drift among	*Build SAT centers in each of the senatorial districts	Youths in the state (Mostly out of school)	*Secure partners buy-in *Engage contractors *Supervise & monitor implementati	*Increasing number of youths in the state with employable skills.	Yrs 1&2 (Phased out)	100m	*PPP framework used. *Elaborate M&E plan and implementation framework. *Linkage with the	*Counterpart funding *M&E	*Counterpart funding *M&E *consultants/contractors	*Supervision & monitoring of the entire process *Periodic review of impact of the intervention.

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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	youths in the state			on of building activities				<p>LG councils.</p> <p>*Encouragement &amp; support of functional community based youth institutions to champion their cause.</p> <p>*Adequate incentives created to encourage timely repayments.</p>			<p>*Activity reports from consultants</p> <p>*Citizens scorecards</p>
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# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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## Appendix

Names of participants at validation workshops

Names of participants in sector-based FGD sessions

Samples of questionnaires administered in each sector studied

**Table...List of respondents in FCT**

S/n	Name	Contact/address
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# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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**Appendix**

1. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Education Sector
2. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Health Sector
3. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Cottage Industry
4. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Economic enhancement/capacity building (women)
5. Questionnaire/Interview guide for Economic enhancement/capacity building (Youths)
6. Respondents Distribution Guide
7. Names of participants in sector-based FGD sessions/ validation workshops
8. Stakeholder Validation and Planning Workshop



**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**

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

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

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

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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

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7. What is the boy- girl school enrollment ratio \_\_\_\_\_

8. How equitably distributed are educational facilities in the state

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## *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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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?

- 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?.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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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

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

Yes

No

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

Poor

Fair

Good

Excellent

# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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?

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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**

	<b>Interviewer</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>Date</b>		
<b>Signature</b>		

**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:

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?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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

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. \_\_\_\_\_



# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 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 - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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14. Are these centers still functioning?

YES

NO

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

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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

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# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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

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

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# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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Thank you for your time and contribution.

**Interviewer Comment:**

**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		

**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:

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?


# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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.
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	

# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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

15. If No, why?


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




## *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT – KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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


Thank you for your time and contribution.

# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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**Interviewer Comment:**

**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		

**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:**

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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:*

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**Background Information**

Respondent's Name:

Address:

Designation:

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 - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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.

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

S/N	Natural Resources	Areas of Concentration

# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

## *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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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		

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

## *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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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?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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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

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.

# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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**Interviewer Comment:**

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

**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		

**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:*

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## **Background Information**

Respondent's Name:

Address:

Designation:

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

# *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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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\_\_\_\_\_

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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)\_\_\_\_\_

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

YES

NO

NOT SURE

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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

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. \_\_\_\_\_

# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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

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 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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15. What is the state health policy for:

(a) Under 5 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Elderly (60 years and above) \_\_\_\_\_

(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 - KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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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?.

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

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# SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

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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		

**APPENDIX 6**

**RESPONDENTS TARGET/DISTRIBUTION GUIDE ACROSS SECTORS**

**A. COTTAGE INDUSTRY RESPONDENTS DISTRIBUTION/ TARGET**

1. Ministry of commerce and industry
2. MAN (Katsina state)
3. SMEDEN
4. Katsina 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
10. Natural Health practitioner
11. LG Area (medical officers)
  
- 12 Specialist Hospital/ FMC/ Teaching Hospital

**D. CAPACITY ENHACEMENT FOR ECONOMIC EMPAOWERMENT 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

## *SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT -KATSINA STATE REPORT*

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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 - KATSINA STATE REPORT

## APPENDIX 7

### KATSINA SECTORAL NEEDS VALIDATION/ PLANNING WORKSHOP

#### UMARU MUSA YARADUA UNIVERSITY, KATSINA

#### ATTENDANCE LIST

#### SECTOR: YOUTH AND WOMEN

S/N	NAME	OFFICE ADDRESS	EMAIL/ PHONE NO	SIGNATURE	REMARK
1.	FATIMA SANDA KAITA	PROGRESS & DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (P & DI) NO 4 LAMBUN KHADIJA	<a href="mailto:fskantaus@yahoo.com">fskantaus@yahoo.com</a> 08035983458		
2	ABUBAKAR MOHAMMAD	DAN BAIWA STREET, SAV LAWA QUARTERS, KATSINA	<a href="mailto:Gicci001@gmail.com">Gicci001@gmail.com</a> . 08060574335		
3	AHMED ADAMU	NO. 7 USMAN MAGOGO ROAD, NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL	<a href="mailto:ahmadadamu@yahoo.com">ahmadadamu@yahoo.co m</a> . 08034458189		
4	LAWAL ABUDULAH A.	ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT	<a href="mailto:Lawsony2k4@yahoo.com">Lawsony2k4@yahoo.com</a>		
5	MOHAMUAD SAKI MUSA	ENGLISH AND HEALTH VOLUNTEER FOUNDATION	08163287252		
6	MUKHATAR IDRIS	BUHARI YOUTH VANCEUARY	08038141518		
7	HARSCUT IBRAHIM	WOMEN DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION SUBUWA UNGUWA, KATSINA	07032800796		
8	AMINA AMINU MUAZU	ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT	08034406122		
9	HAFSAT TIJJANI	CENIRAC AREA GORUBA HOUSING ESTATE (WOMEN IN NIGERIA)	08036019850 <a href="mailto:kafsatijan@yahoo.com">kafsatijan@yahoo.com</a>		
10	AHMAD H. KHALEEL				

#### COTTAGE INDUSTRY

1	SHAMSU MUSTAPHA	K/ Kaura	08034580271		
2	NURADDIN MUHD	K/ KAURA	08033989248		
3	NASIR ABBA	UMYVQ	08065504690		
4	MUSA RABO DANHASSAN	PAN KATSINA STATE CHAPTER	08035969054		

## SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KATSINA STATE REPORT

5	JIBRIN HOSSAINI	UMYVK	08065575238		
6	UMAR ALIYU ABUBAKAR	UMYVK	08034466240		
7	MUSA AHMAD HUBRIL	UMYVK	08122891011		
8	KABIRU HARUNA ISA	UMYVK	08034411573		

### SECTOR: EDUCATION

S/N	NAME	OFFICE ADDRESS	EMAIL/ PHONE NO	SIGNATURE	REMARK
1.	SANI TUKUR FUNTUA	IMAM SCIENCE AND ART BARORI LGA	08062317677		
2	IBRAHIM MANSIR	G. D. S.S MAKERA, FUNTUA	08032965411		
3	AMINU RABIU	MAIRUNA MODEL, FASKARI L.G.A	07038529822		
4	JAMILU AHMED DABAI	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION KATSINA	08032177714		
5	ABDU BELLO	DR. KABIR USMAN N. PRIMARY SCHOOL	08037696793		
6	ABDULLAHI MUSTAPHA	G.S.S.S DAUDAWA, FASKARI	08036041571		
7	MAIMUNA SULEMAN ISAH	UMYU, KATSINA STATE	08039509042		
8	BASAIR UMAR FARUK	UMYU, KATSINA	08036847691		

### SECTOR: HEALTH

S/N	NAME	OFFICE ADDRESS	EMAIL/ PHONE NO	SIGNATURE	REMARK
1.	ABBA MUSA	KOFAR KAURA MATERIAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE HOSPITAL KATSINA	<a href="mailto:abbamusa42@yahoo.com">abbamusa42@yahoo.com</a> 08051597232		
2	ABDULKAREEM KAITA	UMYU CLINIC	<a href="mailto:All.ibrahim0873@gmail.com">All.ibrahim0873@gmail.com</a> 08065271907		
3	HARUNA HASSAN S.	HAJ PHARMACEUTICALS, BATAGARARA, KATSINA	<a href="mailto:Abu.abdul2009@gmail.com">Abu.abdul2009@gmail.com</a> 08094287087		
4	TUKUR MAMMAN	FASKAR L.G.A	08089038537		
5	TUKUR ABUBAKAR	FUNTUA L.G	08067466700		
6	FAROUK UMAR	FUNTUA	08132510727		
7	ABDULLAHI LAURAL MASHI	FUNTUA	08036659050		
8	MAHADI MUSTAPHA	BAKORI	08055997344		
9	KABIRU MUSA ALI	UMYUK	08073544292		

