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SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY KWARA STATE REPORT

by



OPTIMUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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ABREVIATIONS

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 Programme 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
KINCO	
KOCKA	
KWABES	Kwara Bridge Empowerment Scheme
KWASUTH	Kwara State University Teaching Hospital
KWASACA	Kwara State Agency for Control of AIDS
KWSC	Kwara Women Sewing Cooperative
KWATMA	
KWASUBEB	Kwara 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

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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
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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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Below is the terms of reference for the need assessment.

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

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

1.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The objective was to anticipatorily 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

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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

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

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

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

1.4 DATA COLLECTION CONSTRAINTS

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

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

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

1.5 DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

1. Respondent Response Rate

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

TABLE 2: BREAKDOWN OF QUESTIONNAIRES ADMINISTERED AND RETURNED IN KWARA STATE

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

2. Data Analysis

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

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

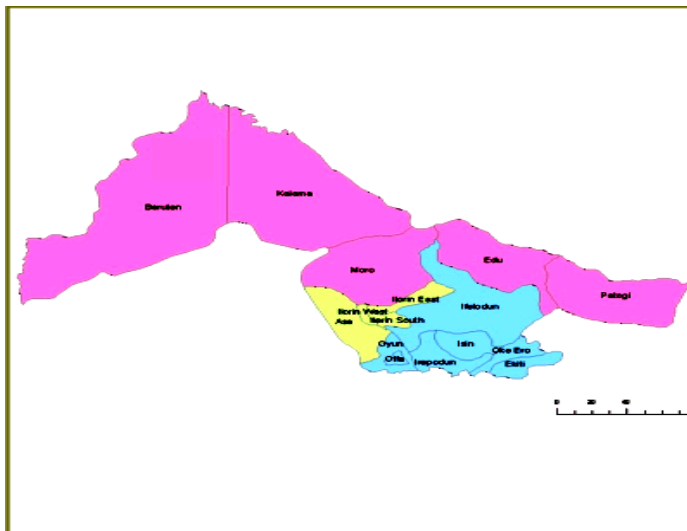
The data were then analyzed using simple descriptive statistics of frequency and tabulations.

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1.6 Background information on Kwara State

Kwara State was created on the 27th May, 1967 as one of the twelve states that replaced the former four regional structures - the Northern, Western, Mid-western and Eastern regions in the country.

At the time of its creation, the state comprised the old Ilorin and Kabba Provinces of the then Northern Region of Nigeria and was originally known as the West Central State for some time, only to be renamed Kwara State shortly afterwards, to reflect the local name of its major river, the Niger in the Lokoja area.



When it was created in 1967, the land area of Kwara State extended from Borgu area in the North West to the eastern limit of the present Kogi State in the east. However, further states creation and boundary readjustment exercises in the country by successive military administrations since 1967 have led to considerable losses in the land area as well as human and material resources of Kwara State, and these in turn have had their toll on the development potentialities of the state.

First, on 3rd February, 1976, the Igala speaking area of the then eastern part of Kwara State was carved out and merged with part of the former Benue State. Then, on 27th August, 1991, the Borgu Local Government Area was transferred to Niger State; while five other local government areas, i.e. Oyi, Yagba, Okene, Okehi and Kogi (which belonged to the pre1967 Kabba Province) were merged with the Igala-speaking part of the former Benue State to form Kogi State.

Indeed, the consequences of the above changes on both land areas, as well as human and material resources of Kwara State have really been far reaching. For example, Kwara State's land area of about 60,388 sq. km with a population of over 4.0million (up to 26 August, 1991)

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suddenly came down to about 32,500 sq. km and 1.55 million people respectively, giving the state a population density of forty-eight persons per sq. km.

Similarly, the Kainji Dam and Games Reserves were lost to Niger State, while minerals, including iron ore, limestone and marble as well as industries such as the Ajaokuta integrated steel works, the Itakpe ore mines and the Jakura marble were lost to Kogi. The state comprises sixteen local government areas Asa, Baruten, Edu, Ekiti, Ifelodun, Ilorin East, Ilorin West, Irepodun, Kaiama, Moro, Offa, Oyun, Ilorin-South, Isin, Oke-Ero and Patigi. It also comprises 46 districts.

In administrative structure, like other states in the country, Kwara State is now governed by a democratically elected administration (as from 29 May, 1999). At the apex of the state administration is the executive civilian Governor and members of his executive council, comprising the Deputy Governor, the Secretary to the Government, the Head of Service, the State Commissioners and ,Special Advisers to the Governor.

The Legislative arm of government in the state is headed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and supported by the Deputy Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, the Chief Whip of each political party represented in the House, the Clerk of the House and other honourable members of the House. There is also the State Judiciary, headed by the State Chief Judge while the Sharia Court of Appeal is headed by the State Grand Khadi.

The dispensation of justice is the prime goal of both bodies. At the local government level, for each of the sixteen LGAs in Kwara State, there is a Chairman who is the head of the LGA's executive council. Others include the Vice-Chairmen, Supervisory Councilors and Secretaries to the local governments.

Geologically, Kwara State is situated between parallels 8° and 10° north latitudes and 3° and 6° east longitudes. It has an elongated shape running from west to east and covering an area of about 32,500 sq. km. The state has River Niger as its natural boundary along its northern and eastern margins and shares a common internal boundary with Niger State in the north, Kogi State in the east, Oyo, Ekiti and Osun States in the south and an international boundary with the Republic of Benin in the west.

It is therefore appropriate to say that the state is indeed a middle-belt state serving as a 'gateway' between the North and the South and in fact a "melting point" for the northern and southern cultures. It is of a relatively flat and undulating land with interine and lacustrine deposits, sparse hills and valleys in parts of Baruten, Kaiama and Moro local government areas.

The climate of the state is characterized by most spectacular landforms in the state with both the wet and dry seasons, each lasting for about six months. The rainy season begins at about the end of March and lasts till October while the dry season begins in November and ends in early March.

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The total annual rainfall in the state ranges from 800mm to 1,200mm in the northwest and Teshi in the northwestern parts of the state and 1,000mm to 1,500mm in the southeast. The Rivers Asa, Awon, Oshin and Moro in the central state have mean temperatures ranging between 30°C-35°C.

The state is characterized by ferruginous tropical soils on crystalline acid rocks. The natural vegetation comprises particularly of guinea and derived savanna and rain forest.

Kwara State is currently dominated by three major ethnic groups, i.e, the Yoruba, Nupe and Baruba. The last group is found mainly in Kaiama and Baruten local government areas, while the Nupes dominate Edu and Patigi local government areas. The Yorubas, who are in the majority, are found in the remaining twelve local government areas, i.e. at Asa, Ekiti, Oke-Ero, Ifelodun, Ilorin East, Ilorin West, Ilorin South, Irepodun, Isin, Moro Offa and Oyun.

However, some Fulanis and Hausas are spread across Edu, Patigi, Kaiama, Baruten, Ilorin East, Ilorin West, Ilorin South, Moro and Asa local government areas. Some notable cultural attractions in the state are the Patigi regatta in Patigi, the Shao mass wedding festival in Moro, the Egungun and Layewu festivals in Irepodun, Isin and Ifelodun areas.

Egungun and acrobatic displays are peculiar to parts of Asa, while Epa festival is a common cultural feature in OkeEro and Ekiti. Deity worship festivals, such as Ogun and Shango festivals, are also fairly common within the Yoruba speaking areas of the state.

Christian and Muslim festivals are equally celebrated with pomp and pageantry in all local government areas of the state. The state is also noted for some works of art, which include pottery, weaving, dyeing, leather works, embroidery and net making. The government agencies in charge of promoting arts and culture in the state are the Kwara State Tourism Board and the Kwara State Centre for Arts and Culture, and so far, they have done very well.

With an average density of forty-eight persons per sq. km., Kwara is one of the most sparsely populated states in Nigeria, given the national average of ninety-six persons per sq. km.

One of the most visible indicators of the level of development in a geopolitical setting, such as Kwara State, is the quality of the human settlements vis-a-vis the structure and pattern of the urban and rural areas. The state currently has about 4,000 settlements of varying sizes and structures dotted on its landscape. Nevertheless, only Ilorin, Offa, OrnuAran and Oro can truly be classified as urban. These places collectively harbour more than thirty percent of the state's population. On the whole therefore, it Most of the settlements, however, whether urban or rural, are not planned.

Until recently, little or no attention was paid to physical planning and this has largely resulted in the present outmoded urban structures with their attendant poor aesthetics. The internal structure of the urban settlements in the state is characterized by three dominant land uses

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(residential, industrial and institutional). The residential land-use pattern is classifiable into three categories, old and new residential land areas and in the government reservation areas (GRAs).

The old residential areas are usually inhabited by the indigenes of the towns, with the residences of the traditional heads/rulers usually at the centre. These areas are usually exclusively for the indigenes and used to be enclosed with thick and high rising mud walls. In the case of Ilorin, the indigenes reside generally within these old core areas. On the other hand, the new residential areas are settlements for non indigenes and migrants that live together in compounds and houses within the same geographical area.

The old idea of Government Reservation Area, as an area set aside exclusively for government officials, is fast fading out. This is because non-government officials such as businessmen, military officers, etc. are now allocated personal plots of land for the erection of their own private residences. Some of such government reservation areas have equally been marked out or set aside for industrial and institutional purposes.

Usually, these industrial areas are towards the fringe of the urban II settlement while the institutional land use types, particularly the nursery/primary schools, are interspersed with the residential land use category. It must be noted, however, that most of the states secondary and tertiary institutions were originally located at points that were then regarded as urban fringes, but which presently have become part of the heart of the settlement, due largely to urban , growth and development.

The general level of socio-economic well being of most of the rural inhabitants is still rather low and this has tended to lead to the out-migration of the indigenes to nearby urban settlements, especially Ilorin, the administrative seat of Kwara State Government.

Ilorin is by far the largest city in Kwara State. Its pre-eminent position has greatly increased since the 1991 state creation exercise when Okene was excised from the state. With a population of about 570,000 in 1991, Ilorin is a primate city in Kwara State as none of the other urban areas has a population of up to 80,000. Currently, over seventy percent of the industrial establishments in the state are located at Ilorin, where all the tertiary institutions are also located.

Opportunities offered by these establishments along with the administrative openings in the state civil service continue to attract migrants into Ilorin City. The usual problems associated with overconcentration of population in one major metropolitan area in a state are noticeable in Kwara State. These include extreme congestion and pressure on available social infrastructure, moral decadence, violence, robbery and prostitution. Government has sought to tackle these problems by improving the livability of rural areas.

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Educational facilities: Primary schools and enrolments in them are largest at Ilorin, relative to other urban settlements; Ilorin also houses the only University (Federal) in the state, the only polytechnic and one of the three existing Colleges of Education, the other two being at Oro and Lafiagi.

There are numerous nursery schools in Ilorin. On the whole, the state has over 1,200 primary schools which enroll over a third of a million pupils, while enrolments in its more than 262 post primary institutions total about 133,000 students, about 25,000 students are enrolled in both the State Polytechnic and the three colleges of education. Moreover, in recent times, enrolment in the university of Ilorin has gone beyond 15,000 students. The main higher institutions are shown in Appendix VII.

Health Facilities: About a third of all public and private medical institutions in the state is located at Ilorin. These include hospitals, nursing homes and two leprosy hospitals. The University Teaching Hospital and the Sobi Specialist Hospital, both at Ilorin, provide specialist health care services.

There are also rural health centers in all the local government areas. Shortage of medical personnel is a major problem, especially in government hospitals that are located outside the state capital. The state has about 475 medical institutions, 2,400 hospital beds and some 220 medical personnel.

Water Supply: The Kwara State Water Board is responsible for water supply to homes and factories in Ilorin town. Most local government head quarters have pipe-borne water supply, but water supply is erratic due to frequent pump breakdowns. Many boreholes have been drilled in rural areas, where the problem of water shortage is most acute. The majority of rural people and even urban dwellers still rely on streams and wells for their water needs.

Transport And Communications: In order to further strengthen the transportation network in Kwara State and link up the urban centers with each other and with rural areas, the state has decided to improve the transport sector by introducing the a Mass Transit system to complement the dwindling efforts of private transporters who, in the face of hardship created by the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programme(SAP) by the Federal Government, have found it very difficult to maintain and replace their vehicles.

Also, government has not relented in its efforts at building and rehabilitating both urban and rural roads from time to time, and these efforts have been greatly complemented by those of individual communities. Generally, the state has good interstate and intra state transport networks. Improved modern and dependable communication services are vital for successful socio-economic development.

Thus, newspapers, other elements of the mass media, as well as postal and telephone services are important. The State has its own daily newspaper (The Herald), a radio station, two

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television stations and post offices and postal agencies in several towns. Telephones are also available in the major towns, especially Ilorin and Offa. These facilities go a long way in promoting business transactions, and general public enlightenment.

Tourism and Recreation: Another area of resource development concern in Kwara State is tourism. Believing that, as elsewhere all over the world, tourism development can easily become a revenue-generating venture, Kwara State has given full attention to such developments.

The major tourist attractions in the State at present are the Patigi Regatta, the Owu Falls at OwaKajola which has recently benefited from the construction of an access road and aggressive publicity; and the Esie Museum which houses ancient stone images. Other tourist attractions include the Moremi Festival at Offa, the Awon Mass Wedding Festival at Shao (Moro LGA) and the Epa Festival at Obbo Aiyegunie (Ekiti LGA).

The tourism project is under the management of the Kwara State Tourism Board, which was founded in 1988, except the Esie Museum which is managed by the Federal Government Antiquities Commission. Recreation facilities are concentrated only in the urban centers and these include hotels and bars, clubhouses, cultural centers, amusement parks, stadia and other sports grounds, et cetera. Again, in Kwara State, most of these are concentrated in Ilorin. In fact, the first baseball stadium in tropical Africa is located at Adewole Area in Ilorin town.

The town also has a well developed multi-purpose mini stadium along Ibrahim Taiwo road and several hotels of international standard, among which are Kwara Hotels, Satellite Hotels, Circular Hotels, etc. Outside Ilorin, however, only Offa and OrnuAran have good hotels, clubhouses and parks (Appendices II and III).

The 1991 state creation exercise virtually laid Kwara State bare of its hitherto abundant and well developed material and human resources. Nevertheless, it still has some minerals yet to be commercialized and, more importantly, its unique climatic location between the forest to the south and the Savannah to the north gives the state the potential to produce crops like cocoa, kolanuts, oil palm, sugarcane, yam, cassava, plantain, maize, guinea corn millet, rice, beans, cowpeas, vegetables and livestock. It also has great potentials for fishing in its rivers, e.g. the Niger and Asa Rivers.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: Successive governments in the State have continued to emphasize the benefits of modernised agriculture and have often provided subsidies either in terms of land clearance, insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers in order to improve yield per hectare.

The people of Kwara State have always responded very positively to these opportunities. Several thousand tonnes of fertilizer are sold at highly subsidized rates to local farmers, annually, while the Agricultural Land Development Company also hires out tractors to small

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landholders at highly subsidized rates. Moreover, each local government area has some three to five tractors for a similar purpose. Farmers in the state also benefit from the State's Agricultural Credit Scheme.

Besides, government has a school to train extension workers and any other farmer interested in aspects of general agriculture, irrigation engineering, livestock husbandry and management and forestry. Again, the Agricultural Development Project has done a lot in providing extension services and infrastructure assistance. Indeed, apart from the activities of small farmers, some large scale farms also exist and these include the Kupa Farms, Abiola Farms, Greenland Farms, Valley Foods and Chrisleb Farms, all of which are rapidly turning Kwara State into the "food basket" of the nation.

However, forestry is so far not yet a major activity in Kwara State, other than employing it as a means of preventing erosion and possible desertification. The state has about 4,000 hectares under high forest regeneration, another 4,000 hectares under Savannah regeneration and some lands devoted to nurseries, e.g. Agba Nursery with over 200,000 seedlings and the Amusement Park, both located at Ilorin.

To these efforts must be added the tree planting campaign in communities all over the state, by government as a means of breaking or reducing the effects of windstorms. Fishing is a major occupation of the Nupe people who live along the banks of the River Niger in Edu and Patigi LGAs, especially around Lafiagi and Patigi townships. Elsewhere, fishing is done along the Asa River, particularly at Ilorin and Afon. Boats are sold at subsidized rates to professional fisher men.

Minerals: Solid minerals in Kwara State include marble, granite, clay, kaolin, feldspar, gold, mica, quartzite, laterite and talc.

Industrial Potentialities and Development: Being mainly an agricultural environment and also lacking in any worthwhile minerals to date, the major strategy of successive State Administrations has been to encourage private enterprises to invest in the state on a small, medium or large scale, to complement those that are either wholly government owned or those in which it has acquired shares.

The major industries in the state include Kwara Furniture Manufacturing Company Limited, Ilorin, Gateway Insurance Co. Ltd., Ilorin, Kwara Hotels Ltd., Ilorin; Patigi Rice Mill, Patigi; Ijagbo Breweries Ltd. Ijagbo; Kwara Paper Converters Ltd., Erinlie; The Nigerian Sugar Company, Ltd., Bacita; Nigerian Yeast and Alcohol Manufacturing Co., Bacita; Savannah Precast Concrete and Terrazo Co. Ltd., Ilorin; United Foam Products, Nig. Ltd., Ilorin; Oro Bicycle Industry, Oro; and the Prospect Textile Mill Ltd., Ilorin, amongst others.

Thus, through the combined efforts of both Government and the private sector, Kwara State currently has numerous sizeable industries, producing essentially consumer goods. Indeed, the

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fact that they all employ almost entirely Nigerians, as well as produce some of the basic needs of the people makes them particularly significant in the landscape of Kwara State.

The State also has a large number of small-scale industries in both urban and rural areas and these include pottery, beads-making and local clay lanterns at Ilorin; black soap and carved stools making at OdoOwa; leather works at Ajasselpo; local soap making at Ilofa; mortar and pestle making at Lafiagi and Patigi; tie and dye at Offa; camp construction at Kaiama; and blacksmithing at Ilorin.

Economic Climate: The state's economic climate has witnessed considerable improvement, particularly in the past one decade. In order to encourage private sector development in the state, government has concentrated on the improvement of infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity, roads and telecommunications etc. in the state.

Also, major assistance is now given to community development programmes in order to enhance the quality of life of the population at the grassroots. Besides, conditions for acquisition of land for industrial purposes have been relaxed and certificate of occupancy is now far much easier to obtain for industrial land use than it was some two decades ago.

The State Government also has both small and medium scale credit schemes for would-be investors in these categories, while those interested in big plants can always take advantage of the Kwara Investment Company (KINCO), which is a state owned development finance institution for industrializing the state. Finally, the government now gives special assistance to both local and foreign capital investments, which aim at utilizing the resource endowments of the state. It also makes it possible for would-be investors to obtain their certificate of occupancy (C of O) within one month of submission of application to the government.

Local Sourcing of Raw Materials: There are no major economically viable minerals in Kwara State today. On the other hand, there are very good prospects in the agricultural sector; hence local sourcing of raw material for industrial purposes will depend on the success of agricultural development. Thus, aside from the agro-allied industries therefore, other industries depend heavily on raw materials that are sourced from elsewhere, including the overseas countries

The geographical location of Kwara State within the geopolitical and ecological structure of Nigeria gives it a number of strategic opportunities. First, being located between the forest region to the south and savannah region to the north, the state has the unique opportunity of producing both forest and savannah crops such as timber, cocoa, coffee, plantains, oil palm, soya beans, rice, corn, yam, cassava, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables and live stock in reasonable quantities for local consumption Given the above strategic opportunities and the as well as for sale to neighbouring states.

Second, relatively good interstate and intrastate transport as a gateway state between the Yoruba-speaking networks; the resourcefulness of the people of the ethnic group to the south and the Hausa-speaking state, particularly at the grassroots level in utilizing ethnic group to the north, Kwara State certainly local resources to their full advantage; the various provides a wonderful opportunity for economic and infrastructure incentives made available by govern social interaction between these two groups.

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Third, the unique opportunity which the state has in sharing its boundaries with five other states (Ekiti, Osun, Oyo, Niger and Kogi)itself, on the one hand, Republic of Benin on the other, further strengthens its great potentials for rapid socio-economic exchanges and cultural understanding with people of diverse interests .

Given the above strategic opportunities and the relatively good inter-state and the intra-state transport networks; the resourcefulness of the people of the state, particularly at the grassroots level in utilizing local resources to their full advantage; the various infrastructure incentives made available by government to would-be investors; and above all , good governance on the part of the state administration itself, there is every reason to believe that Kwara state has very wonderful prospects to develop very rapidly within the shortest possible time.

2.0 SECTORAL FINDINGS

2.1 Education Sector

2.1.1 Performance in achieving the MDG in the sector

According to a number of respondents in the field, Kwara State has made some efforts towards the realization of Universal Basic Education (UBE) in the state. This is evidenced by reported increase in enrollments into primary and post-primary schools in the state, increased number of functional primary and Junior secondary schools (JSS) through building of new and or renovation of old facilities, supply of text books, governments efforts in training and re-training of teachers in primary and JS Schools and the State government’s education reform agenda.

However, all these efforts are faced with monumental challenges of fund constraint, insincerity on the part of fund managers within the state’s education sector, bad governance and inadequate awareness creation to policy targets in the state especially in rural areas on contents of government’s policy towards free and compulsory education for primary school children.

2.1.2 State government’s policy and implementation frameworks

Presently, the state government has a policy covering primary and post-primary education in the state. There is free compulsory education policy for every child in the state just as for every Nigerian child. This links to the policy statements of ‘every child counts’ and ‘education for all’ commonly heard of in the state. However, while attesting to the fact that there are some frameworks put in place for funding implementation of this policy (the Intervention fund for

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basic education), implementation generally in the state, has been so weak. According to some respondents, the broad education policy of Kwara state encourages 9 years of basic education and 3 years in junior secondary school.

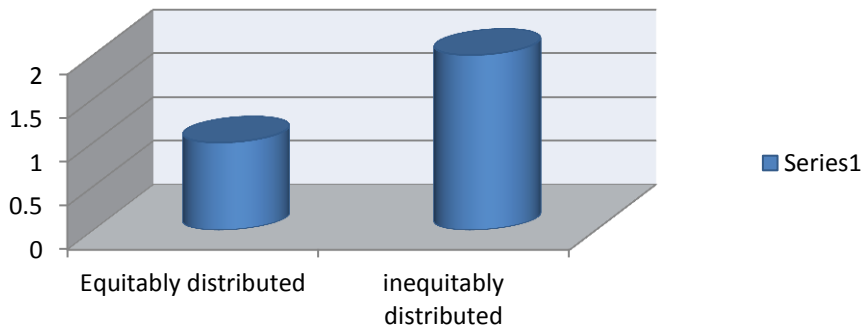
The state government is also encouraging Early Childhood education by way of establishing and supporting Early Childhood Education Centers in the State. Presently, there are 906 of such centers established at various parts of the state.

2.1.3 Teaching and learning environment in schools within the State

Opinions of respondents vary on prevalent student-teacher ratio in schools within Kwara state. However, the result shows that there is an average of 50 pupils/students to 1 teacher in most primary and secondary schools in the state and 111 students to 1 lecturer in the first years of most tertiary institutions in the state (which reduces as the years of study progresses). These results tally with the number reported by the respondents as pupils/students found in a class at the various categories of institutions within the state.

In terms of distribution of education facilities in Kwara State, a good number of respondents reported that the facilities are not equitably distributed against the few that opined that the facilities are distributed equitably. (see the bar-chart below).

Figure 1: Pattern of distribution of education facilities in Kwara State



Though a few reported that education facilities in the state are equitably distributed to all local government areas on needs basis and based on enrollment figures, majority of the respondents attested to the fact that there are some LGAs, communities and towns in the State with unfair share of educational facilities. Some of these areas as highlighted are shown in the table below;

Table 4: Some areas in Kwara state with inadequate education facilities

Location	Facility
All schools in rural communities	Instructional materials, teachers &

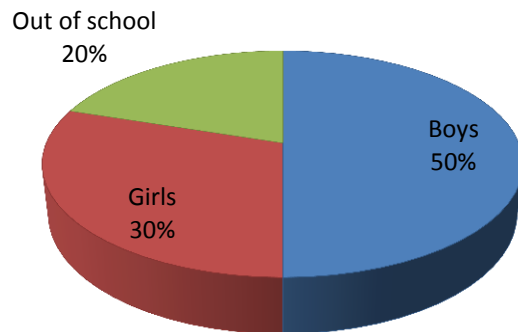
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	infrastructures
Baruten	Classroom and teaching materials
Kaiama	Class rooms
Moro	Class rooms
Asa	Class rooms
Patigi	Class rooms
Ifelodun LGA	Teachers, class rooms & text books
Irepodun LGA	Teachers, class rooms & text books
Isin LGA	Teachers, class rooms & text books
Offa LGA	Teachers, class rooms & text books
Ekiti LGA	Instructional materials
Edu LGA	Class rooms

Source: Respondents

2.1.4 School-going population in the State (based on 2006 census)

Figure 2: Proportion of boys and girls that attend schools in Kwara State



Gleaned from data gathered from the respondents, the school-going population stands at an average of 80%. Out of this number, 50% are boys while 30% are girls.

2.1.5 Critical Needs in Education Sector

Identified needs required in education sector of Kwara State as provided by respondents are highlighted in the table below;

Table 5: Kwara State education sector needs

- Engagement of more teachers
- Training and re-training programmes for teachers

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- Provision of adequate instructional materials/teaching aids for primary and secondary schools in the state (including relevant text books to specific subjects, furniture, laboratory equipment, computers etc)*
- Modern infrastructures in schools (including class rooms, toilet facilities, water, fences, boarding facilities etc)/renovation of old ones*
- Motivation of teachers (especially those posted to rural areas) with incentives*
- E-libraries*
- Strengthen Early Childhood Development Centers (ECDC)*
- Provision of relevant personnel (including dispensary managers, administrative staff, counselors and computer operators)*
- Strengthen monitoring and supervision framework of activities in the sector.*

Source: Respondents

2.1.6 On-going intervention projects of State/Federal government towards meeting identified needs in the sector

The respondents listed out some of the State government's current efforts towards addressing some of the needs identified above. These include the following;

- The UBEC programme in which the federal government is providing infrastructures and instructional materials to schools in the state as well as building capacities of teachers. This is overseen in the state by SUBEB.
- The Education Trust fund (ETF) project through which the primary and post-primary schools in the state are funded for infrastructural and instructional facilities.
- The state government's effort in renovating dilapidated class rooms in various schools within the state
- Interventions carried out with community development fund
- Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETF) for projects interventions in tertiary institutions.

However, the respondents reported that these interventions are not properly managed, and outcomes so far are grossly inadequate to meeting identified needs in the sector. Almost all the respondents are not aware of any future plans or programmes of the state government to address these needs.

2.1.7 Partners intervening in education sector

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The table below reflects the partners intervening in one way or the other in education sector of the state. These range from national to international donors and development agencies;

Table 6: Partners working in education sector of Kwara State and their focus areas.

Partner	Focus area
SILCA	Capacity building of teachers
KOICA	Capacity development of teachers and provision of infrastructures and furniture
World Bank	Infrastructural development
UNICEF	Infrastructural development
UNESCO	Infrastructure and instructional materials
EESPIN	Support teaching in rural primary and Junior secondary schools
SESP (no longer in existence)	Provided classrooms in primary and JS schools
IDA	Renovation & building of structural facilities in schools
NMC	Training of Mathematics teachers

2.1.8 PPP framework in the sector

There are instances of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) development framework working out in education sector of the state as pointed out by respondents. Some of these include;

- Some Self Help Projects (SHPs) in all local governments complementing the UBEC programmes
- World Bank collaborating with the state government in implementation of some projects in the sector
- Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria (ESSPIN)/Kwara State government
- Collaborative efforts of various Parent-Teachers-Associations (PTAs) in schools helping to execute projects in some schools.
- The working together of Kwara State School Management Board with other stakeholders in its task of schools management.

However, more than 90% of the respondents are unaware of existence of any official policy on PPP in Kwara State.

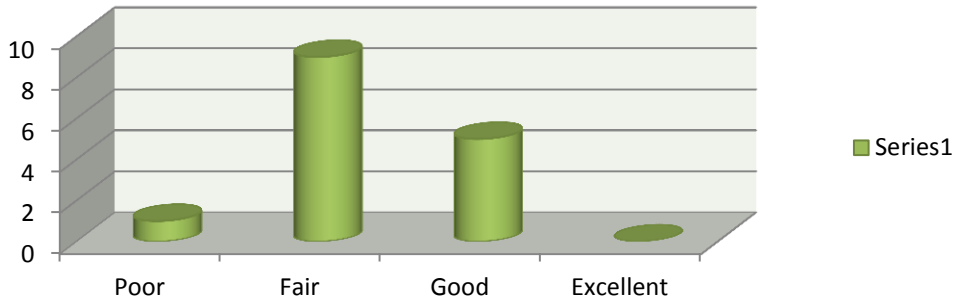
2.1.9 Performance rating of the state in special education category

The special education category comprises educational provisions and interventions for the handicapped, blind, deaf, dumb and special children. This also comprises all forms of

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informal education for non-literates and adults in the state. The chart below represents the submissions of the respondents in the study.

Chart 3: Performance rating of Kwara state in special education category

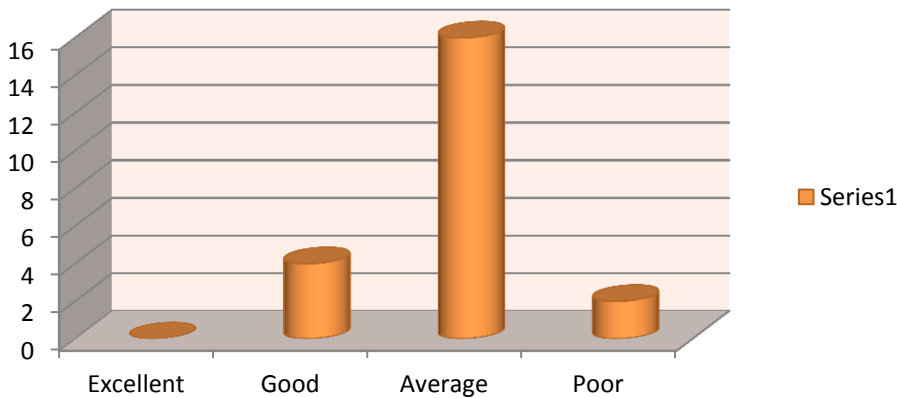


Most of the respondents adjudged the state's government performance in this sub-sector as fair. It simply shows that more needs to be done to move this critical sub-sector to another level that will benefit the people.

2.2.0 HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICE

2.2.1 Performance rating of health services in the State

Figure 4: Overall performance rating of health delivery services in Kwara State.



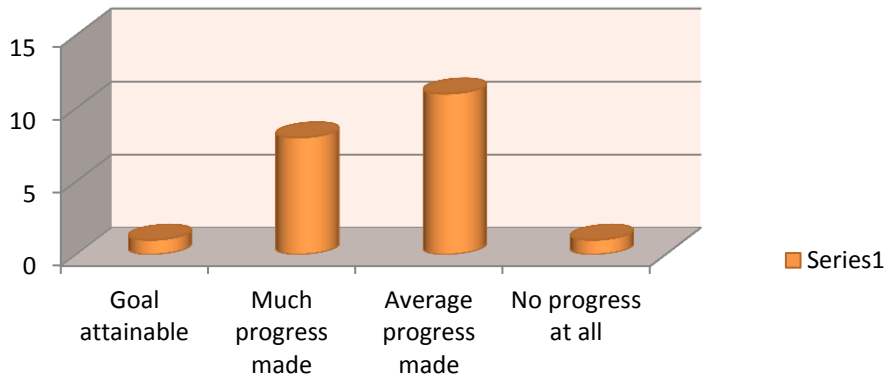
There is a significant difference between the number of respondents that rated health delivery services in Kwara state on the average performance scale and those that reported it as being good. Nobody agreed with the option of the services being excellent rather a number of

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respondents (that to an extent competed with those that rated the services good) reported that health services in Kwara State is poor.

2.2.2 Performance in achieving MDGs in the sector

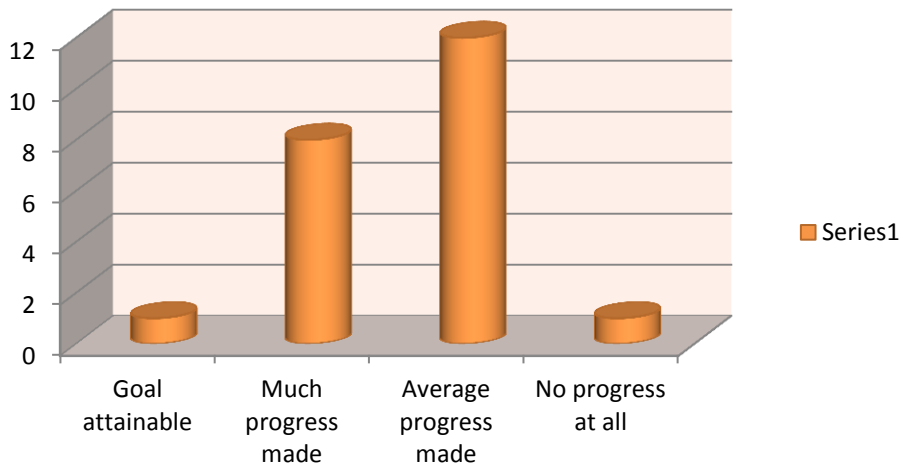
Figure 5: Assessment of Kwara health delivery sector in realization of Goal 4 of the MDG by 2015



Goal 4 of the MDG targets reduction in infant mortality. Appreciable number of respondents agreed that visible progress is being made in the state towards the realization of this goal. However, there is no much significant difference between the number that reported average progress and those that reported much progress. An insignificant number agreed that the goal is attainable by the set timeframe in the state while very few others reported of no progress made at all in the realization of this goal.

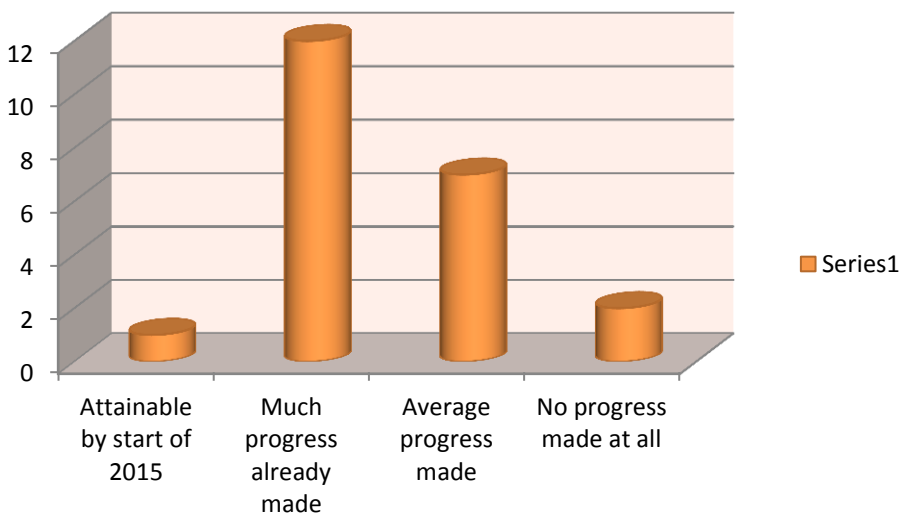
Figure 6: Assessment of Kwara health delivery sector in realization of Goal 5 of the MDG by 2015

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Goal 5 of the MDG targets to achieve improvement of maternal health. Significant number of the respondents agreed that progress is being made along this direction. However, there is a significant difference between the number that reported average progress in reaching the goal and those that reported much progress. A few are of the view that no progress has been made at all by the state while a few others believe that the goal is achievable in the state by the year 2015.

Figure 7: Assessment of Kwara health delivery sector in realization of Goal 6 of the MDG by 2015



Goal 6 of the MDG targets to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. The case was different here among respondents who largely agreed that much has been done so far in the state towards the realization of this goal by 2015. However, appreciable number of the respondents rated the progress made on average scale. Further probe on this during the FGD

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session revealed that a lot has been done by the state and international development agencies in the area of preventive medicine than curative medicine. This is a major factor that has contributed to this rating.

2.2.3 Problems identified in the sector

A number of constraining challenges were identified by respondents as limiting expected progress of the health sector in Kwara State. These problems are captured in the table below;

Table 7: Identified problems in Kwara health sector

- Inadequate funding*
- Inadequate health personnel*
- Dearth of medical facilities and basic health equipment (including sphygmomanometer, weighing scales (adults and babies), fetoscopes, thermometer, baby cots, mattresses bulb syringes, forceps (of various types), bed and linens, screening kits for blood transfusion (HCV_{Ab}, HIV, HBV_{Ag}), centrifuges and other laboratory equipment, clinical instrument (diagnostic sets, wooden spatulas, emergency care tools (e.g suctioning machines, oxygen cylinders and apparatus as well as radiant warmer))*
- Deteriorating health facilities especially tertiary health institutions*
- Inadequate ARV drugs*
- Fund diversion and systemic corruption in the system*
- Weak commitment from the state government*
- Under-budgeting for the sector*
- Lack of policy implementation strategies*
- Poor commitment from staff in the sector*
- Non-functional referral system*
- Low public awareness on health issues in the state*
- Erratic power supply in health facilities*
- Absence of water in some health centers (especially in rural communities of the state)*
- Near absence of geriatric care in the state health facilities*

Source: Respondents

2.2.4 Health delivery environment in Kwara State

According to the respondents, the average patient-doctor ratio in the state stands at about 10,000 patients to 1 doctor which is in tune with the global standard. In addition, more than 96% of the respondents reported that medical personnel are in short supply across the state. While some said this situation obtains in all local government areas of the state, some other

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said it is worse in some LGAs than others. Of specific mention was the health centre in Okelele where the facilities are grossly inadequate, Asa LGA in Kwara North senatorial district (especially Bala), Baruten in Kaiama LGA, Ile-Apa and in most facilities in Ilorin West

While reporting that almost all health centers in the state lack standard laboratory, almost all respondents reported that majority of rural communities outside Ilorin metropolis do not have access to basic health facilities. In some communities in the state, citing of health centres are at places way off residential areas making accessibility difficult to the people they are originally meant for. In most of this difficult to access health centres, community people are not usually involved from inception to implementation leaving the facility to struggle for sustainability after completion. Locations of these facilities have exposed them to security risks of vandals as people do not patronize them.

True situations reflecting enormous problems faced by the health sector in the state are not usually presented to policy makers by the middle-level staff that report to them. Falsified reports common in the system have contributed to persistence of these problems unattended to.

2.2.5 Critical Needs in health sector

Relative to the problems identified in the sector, the following needs represented in the table below were identified during the survey

Table 8: Identified Needs in Kwara health delivery sector

- Adequate supply of medical equipment including oxygen plants in all state hospitals (ultra-sound machines, X-ray machines, theatre equipment etc)*
- Recruitment of more qualified health personnel*
- Adequate funding of health facilities*
- Modern infrastructure*
- Training and re-training of health personnel*
- Blood banks in all hospitals in the state*
- Distribution of more mosquito nets*
- Strengthened supervision & monitoring of activities in the sector*
- Ambulances for the hospitals*

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- Effective referral system
- Adequate supply of ARV drugs, drugs for tuberculosis and anti-malarial drugs
- Decentralization of KWASUTH from Ilorin
- Servicom department staff in all health centers in the state to enforce and monitor activities
- Diagnostic centers in each LGA of the state

Source: Respondents.

2.2.6 Skills requirement in Kwara State health delivery sector

The respondents reported that the following professional skills represented in the table below are inadequate in the state to meet growing demands for their services;

Table 9: Skills in short-supply in the health delivery sector of Kwara State

- Consultant Psychiatrists
- Pharmacists
- Specialized nurses
- Radiologists
- General surgeons
- Midwives (MSS scheme)
- Ophthalmologists
- Specialists in accident and emergency services
- Peri-operative nurses
- Anesthetic nurses
- Cardiologists
- Orthopedic doctors
- Obstetrists
- Gynecologists
- Community Health extension workers
- Clinical Psychologists
- Health Educators
- Health resource managers
- Pediatric nurses
- Assisted-reproductive technicians
- Renal Replacement Therapists

Source: Respondents

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2.2.7 On-going intervention projects by state and federal government towards meeting identified needs in the health delivery sector of the state

Majority of the respondents (>90%) reported that the government is doing one or two things in the state towards meeting identified needs in the health delivery sector. However, they agree that the government is not doing enough relative to the degree of needs identified. An insignificant number of respondents vary from this opinion. Some of them reported that the government is virtually doing nothing in terms of projects, to meet identified needs in the sector while some others said they were not sure if anything is being done along this line.

The state government is renovating some health facilities in different parts of the state. Presently, about 5 health centers have been renovated in this programme. These include the general hospital in Ilorin, the health centers in Share, Omu-Aran, Offa and Kaiama.

Other projects pointed out by the respondents as government initiatives in the sector include;

- Recent recruitment of more health personnel
- Upgrade of existing health infrastructures
- Distribution of treated nets against mosquitoes to pregnant mothers in the state
- Procurement of a number of ambulance vehicles
- Free medical care services to children
- Completion of a medical diagnostic centre in Ilorin (yet to be commissioned)
- Preventive health services in collaboration with NGOs
- Community Health Insurance scheme initiative.

Some of the respondents pointed out some abandoned health projects in the state. These include some of the primary health care centre outlets in some LGAs of the state.

2.2.8 Partners intervening in the sector

Some organizations were identified by the respondents as active partners in projects within the health delivery sector in Kwara State. These organizations (listed in the table below) have been playing different roles in delivering health services to the people of the state.

Table 10: Partner-organizations working in Kwara State health delivery sector

Organization	Focus area
GHAIN	HIV/AIDS
Friends for Global Health	International NGO working in areas of HIV/AIDS
MSH	Distribution of free HIV drugs
SIDHAS	HIV/AIDS
World Health organization (WHO)	Polio eradication, Guinea worm intervention

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UNICEF	Children survival, polio eradication
Damian Foundation	Interventions against tuberculosis and leprosy
Sight-Savers	Ophthalmic (free treatment of eye problems)
Wellbeing Foundation	PMTCT
Leah Foundation	Free health care services to LGAs
Family Health International (FHI)	HIV/AIDS, Orphan and Vulnerable Children Initiatives (OVC)
World Bank	Provision of water boreholes (water & hygiene interventions)
CCD	Against diseases
DFID	HIV/AIDS
USAID	HIV/AIDS, health education
Society for Family Health (SFH)	HIV/AIDS, reproductive health.
Pathfinder	Family planning
GSK	Vaccines and drugs distribution
NURI	Family planning

Source: Respondents

However, most of these partner- organizations (which are mostly NGOs) are concentrated in Ilorin, the state capital.

Other potential partners whose works will be needed in the health delivery sector of the State, and as identified by the respondents include;

- Bill and Melinda Foundation
- International Labour Organization (ILO) and
- PATH-2

On the PPP framework obtainable in the health delivery sector of the state, majority of the respondents reported that such frameworks exist. They pointed out that a lot of these development partners work closely with state and federal agencies like KWASACA and SACA as well as relevant departments in the State’s Ministry of Health. It was through the Public-Private-Partnership initiatives in this sector that the State’s medical diagnostic centre is in now place and a community-based health insurance scheme (handled jointly with Hygiea) is running. The respondents reported that there is a positive synergy between the state government and these non-governmental development institutions in the sector.

2.2.9 State government’s policy and implementation framework in the sector

The table below reflects the nature of health policies of the state government and implementation framework on ground

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Table 11: Policy framework in Kwara State health delivery sector

Target group	Policy
Children < 5yrs	-Subsidized health care services -Free medical treatment -Free treatment of common illnesses -Free malaria treatment
60 yrs and above	-Subsidized health services -Free medical treatment
Pregnant women	-Free drugs -Free medical treatment -Free ante-natal and delivery services -Free anti-malaria treatment -Subsidized health care services -Save a life policy & mandatory blood donation for pregnant women

However, almost all the respondents reported that implementation of these policies by the State government is very weak. A few reported that they are not aware of any of these policies existing in the state. This calls for review of level of awareness creation and public orientation on the contents of such policies.

2.3 COTTAGE INDUSTRY SUPPORT

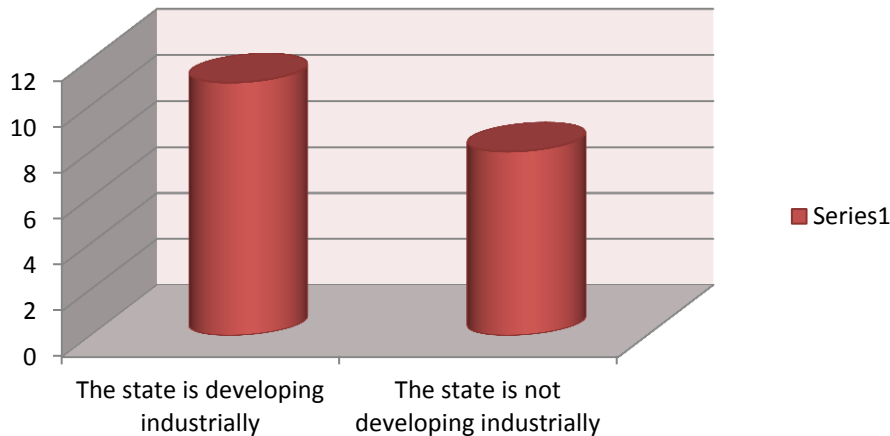
(Baseline information and Needs identified)

2.3.1 Performance rating of Kwara State in cottage industry sector

The respondents rated performance of the state in area of cottage industries support as shown in the bar-chart below;

Chart 8: Performance rating of Kwara State in cottage industry sector

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The respondents were divided on their rating on this. While a little more of them reported that Kwara state is developing industrially, some others reported on the contrary.

2.3.2 Major Industries in Kwara State and their status

To justify their reports, the respondents captured some key industries existing in Kwara State and their status. The companies ranges across different products and service lines including metal fabrication, wood and furniture, agro-processing, leather works, garment, trading ICT-related and others. They are shown in the table below;

Table 12: Names and status of industries in kwara State

Public industries	Private industries
-Shonga Farms	-Tuyil Pharmaceuticals Ltd
-Kwara Hotels Ltd	-Heritage pure water company
-Kwara development Investment company	-Mandilas global Soap & detergent
-Harmony group of companies	-Kamwire industry
-Olam Nigeria Limited	-Kwara chemicals Ltd.
-Kwara Furniture	-Dangote cement company
-Molete Agricultural Industry	-Lubcon company
-Kwara ethnix designs	-Dangote flower mill
-Kwara State Incubation Centre	-Peace Standard Pharmaceuticals
-Lafiagi Sugar company	-Bio-medical Services Ltd.
-Herald newspaper Ltd.	-Equitorial Lubricant
	-Fortunate Bread Company
	-Shelter setter Nig. Ltd.
	-International tobacco
	-Mubab nig. Ltd.
	-ZJS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Kabbo Clean -Doyin Plastic Ltd. -Butter feed Bakery -Overland Airlines -7-Up bottling Company -Livestock feeds Ltd.
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Source: Respondents

These companies vary in size and structure with some of them classified by respondents as ‘Medium’ and some others as ‘Small’ as shown in the table below;

Table 13: Classification of identified industries in Kwara State by size;

Small-scale industries	Medium-scale industries
-Kiama Garri Processing Industry	-Cashew nut Processing Company
-Baruten World Klass GSM Dealers	-Equitorial Lubricant
-Winners Yoghurts	-Marble processing Company
-Twin plastics Nig.	-Olam Nig. Ltd.
-Olomu Leather Works	-kwara Chemicals Ltd.
-Kay Plastics Nig. Ltd.	-Kwara Paper Converters Ltd.
-Ayobat investment	-Fem-Tec
-Bimpe Industries	-Ola-Iya Metal Works
-Zarm Farm and Feed Mill	-Tuyil Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
-Ayobani pharmaceuticals	-Kwara Ethnix Designs
-Marble Stones processing	-Kwara State Incubation Centre
-Kabbo Clean	-Aquapick Enterprises Nig. Ltd.
-Ade Ultimal Pharmaceuticals Ltd. etc	-Tower roofing System
	-Gomola Ventures
	-Cheng Marble
	-Funsho bakery
	-Visleri Table water

Source: Respondents.

The industries captured in the tables above do not represent all industries operative in Kwara State but are key ones identified that have contributed in one way or the other in employment creation in the State. A lot more of the respondents reported that the number of SMEs in Kwara State is relatively on increasing trend. This is against quite an appreciable number that reported that the trend is decreasing. The later attributed the trend to inadequate support received by the sector from the government, inadequate funding and irregular power supply among others which has been constraining growth of SMEs in the state.

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As a result of the factors highlighted above, the respondents reported that some of the industries in Kwara State have already folded activities or are almost wounding up. Some of these industries are;

- Bacita Sugar Industry in Edu LGA
- Kwara Textile Ltd. Ilorin
- Patigi rice mill, Patigi
- Nigerian paper Mills at Jebba (Koro LGA)
- Tate & Lyle in Ilorin
- International Tobacco Company in Ilorin
- Global Soap and Detergent in Ilorin
- Key Plastic Nigeria Limited in Ilorin
- Government Poultry farm in Kulene area
- Government Dairy products
- Trade bank PLC (now acquired by United Bank for Africa (UBA)) in Ilorin.

2.3.3 Industrial-based natural resources in Kwara State

Gleaned from the respondents, the sector has an array of natural resources to leverage on for growth in the state. These resources as represented in the table below, are classified into solid minerals and agricultural products.

Table 14: Industry-based natural resources in Kwara State and locations

Resource	Category	Location
Granite	Solid mineral	All LGAs of the State
Gold	Solid mineral	Ilesha, Baruten
Talc	Solid mineral	Agbamu (Irepodun LGA), Koro (Patigi LGA)
Mica	Solid mineral	Irepodun LGA (Omu-Aran)
Feldspar	Solid mineral	Irepodun LGA (Omu-Aran)
Limestone	Solid mineral	Oreke-Ifelodun, Owa-Kajola
Gypsum	Solid mineral	Tshonga (Edu LGA)
Aquamarine	Solid mineral	Lafiagi
Tantalite	Solid mineral	Ndaneku, Koro
Columbite	Solid mineral	Ndaneku, Koro
Cassiterite	Solid mineral	Ndaneku, Koro
Garnet	Solid mineral	Patigi
Laterite	Solid Mineral	
Marble dolomite	Solid mineral	Oreke-Ifelodun
Yam, maize & yam	Agricultural crops	Asa, Ifelodun, Baruten, Kaiama

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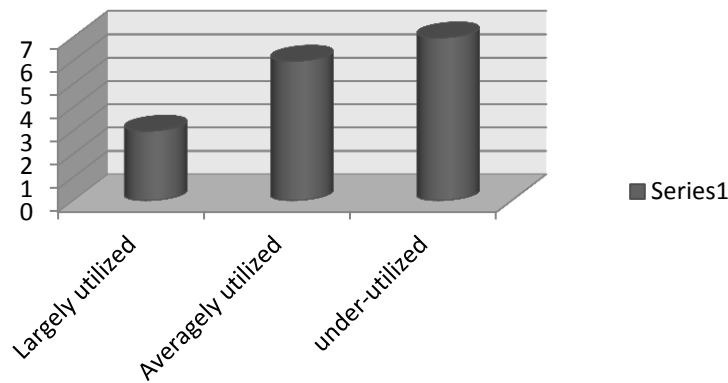
flour		
Clay	Solid mineral	
Cassava	Agricultural crop	Asa, kaiama, Baruten
Cashew nut	Agricultural crop	Asa, kaiama, Baruten
Rice	Agricultural crop	Patigi, Edu, Kaiama
Sugar cane	Agricultural crop	Patigi, Edu

Source: Respondents

An insignificant number of respondents included crude-oil among the natural resources present in Kwara State. Generally, the State is endowed with water resources and arable farm land.

Extents of utilization of these resources vary from one category of resource to the other. Agricultural-based resources are largely utilized compared to the solid minerals that are grossly under-utilized at the moment. Submissions of the respondents on extent of development and utilization of available natural resources in the state are reflected in the chart below;

Figure 9: Natural resource development and utilization in Kwara State



More of the respondents reported that these resources are under-utilized at the present. However, an appreciable number reported that resources utilization currently stands on the average scale in the state.

On further probing, the respondents offered useful suggestions on what are to be done in order to optimize the use of these natural resources in the state. These include proper regulation and coordination, intensive awareness creation among investors and potential investors, increased partnership between the state and foreign investors for productive exploration of the resources, developing of enabling policies, encouraged

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public-private-partnership in industry-development sector of the state and foreign direct investment framework.

2.3.4 Policy and implementation framework on resource utilization

A lot of the respondents reported that a policy exists in the state covering utilization of available resources. Some others reported that they are not aware of any of such policy in the state. According to the former, this same policy framework is currently undergoing review in a process that started in the early months of 2012.

2.3.5 Problems constraining cottage industries growth in Kwara State

The table below summarizes array of problems identified by the respondents as constraining growth of cottage industries in Kwara State;

Table 15: Constraining factors to growth of cottage industries in Kwara State

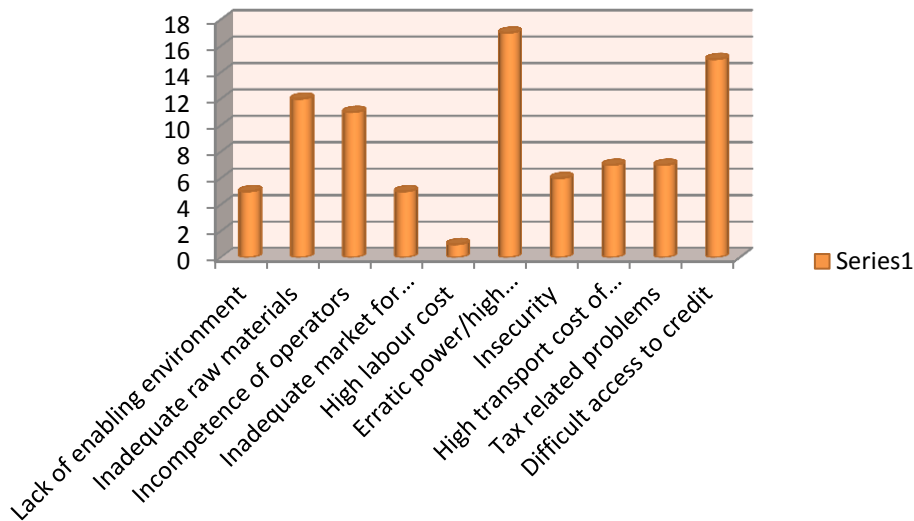
- Inadequate funding*
- Systemic corruption in institutions responsible for developing the sector*
- Poor management of cottage industries*
- Limited market*
- Inconsistency in operations of such industries*
- Absence of adequate incentives to SME operators in the state*
- Erratic power supply*
- Bad road networks*

Source: Respondents.

Submissions of respondents on key constraining factors limiting growth of cottage industries in the state is reflected in the chart below;

Figure 10: Key factors limiting growth of cottage industries in Kwara State

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However, all the respondents believe that the sector can be improved easily in the state given the fact that the state is investors friendly in terms of business environment. None of the respondents reported that the business environment of the state is not conducive.

2.3.6 Critical Needs of the sector to grow cottage industries

The respondents identified the following needs (see table below) in the cottage industry support;

Table 16: Critical needs identified for cottage industry growth in Kwara State.

- Good road network
- Improved credit facilities
- Capacity building of both regulatory and operative personnel in the sector (This include SME operators)
- Supply of adequate machines and industrial-aid equipment
- Improved technology transfer and technical skills required to grow the sector
- Addressing the issue of multiple taxation
- Good legislation and policy frameworks
- Subsidy on industrial machines and equipment
- Adequate incentives for investors
- Stable power
- Market development for local products
- Review of land use Act to support industrialization in the state

2.3.7 Development partners in the sector

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Though a good number of the respondents reported that no visible role has been played by donors and development partners in growing cottage industries in the State, a few others reported that these partners have been a bit supportive to the sector. Respondents in the latter category, reported that some of these partners have been providing rural roads in collaboration with the government. Some of them like UNICEF have been investing in providing water facilities which aids cottage industries operations.

2.4. Economic Empowerment for women

(Baseline information and Needs identified)

2.4.1 Main Livelihoods Sources for women in Kwara State

The respondents mentioned a lot as constituting economic mainstay of women in Kwara State. However, income-generating skills, petty-trading and civil service are the three major categories of livelihoods activities that most women are into. Fashion designing, catering, farming and confectionery making ranks among common skills in which they engage.

2.4.2 Unemployment among women in Kwara State

Majority of the respondents reported that the rate of unemployment among women in the state is quite high. They emphasized that a lot of women in the state do nothing to earn their living. Most of these women are unemployed not because they are lazy or do not want to work but because of some constraining factors facing this gender in the state.

Consequences of the scenario above are evident on idleness and low-productivity seen among women in the state, over-reliance of the women on the men for their upkeeps (dependency syndrome), low self-worth (inferiority complex) among most women, psychological depression and frustration as well as liability posture of these women in the society.

The respondents identified the following factors as being responsible for the high rate of women unemployment in the state;

Table 17: Factors accounting to high rate of unemployment among women in Kwara State.

- Difficulty in accessing credit facilities to establish micro-enterprises*
- Dearth of livelihoods skills among women*

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- Negative attitude of the society o women
- Illiteracy
- Negative cultural restrictions
- Men dominance
- Insensitivity of the government on the plight of women

Source: Respondents

2.4.3 Identified needs for women economic empowerment

The following were identified by the respondent as what are needed to improve on the lot of the women in Kwara State via economic empowerment;

Table 18: Identified needs of Kwara women for economic empowerment

- Establishment of Skills Acquisition Training (SAT) Centres for transfer of livelihoods support skills to the women
- Creation of adequate awareness among the women to make use of available training facilities and programmes to enhance their economic opportunities
- Provide soft credit facilities to entrepreneurial women for their micro-businesses
- Establish more cottage industries (especially agro-processing) to engage more women
- Encourage girl-child education
- Advocacy against negative cultures limiting economic potentials of women in the state
- Increased support from the government.

Source: Respondents

According to the respondents, the establishment of vocational training centres for women across the state should focus on skills and trades that most women can do including;

- Fashion designing
- Trading/marketing skills
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- Interior and exterior decoration
- Cosmetics making
- Modern farming and agro-processing skills
- Hair dressing
- Catering
- Confectionery making
- Laundering

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- Tie and dye among others.

Entrepreneurial, vocational, creative and computer skills were largely mentioned by a lot of the respondents as very necessary in sustainable economic empowerment of women not just in Kwara State but in other states of the country as well.

2.4.4 Skill Acquisition Training Centers for women in Kwara State

The following training centers were identified by the respondents as specifically established in the state for capacity development of women.

Skill Acquisition training centers specifically for women in Kwara State

- International Women Communication Centre for vocational training of women (in Ilorin)*
- *International Women Communication Centre for vocational training of women (in Oko-erin)*

Source: Respondents

According to the respondents, these institutions are functioning currently. Some of the respondents reported that some of the programmes of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) assist the women of the state in terms of skills building and business set-up.

The respondents gave the following reasons as being responsible for difficulties encountered in the state to realizing the objectives of setting up these SAT centres. The reasons include;

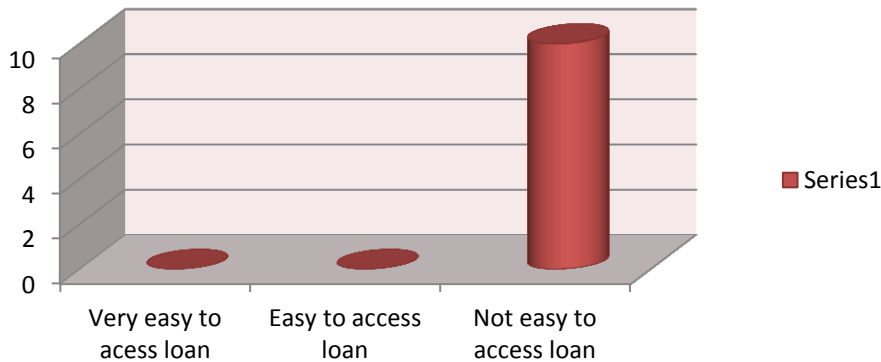
- Inadequate funding of such institutions
- Lack of monitoring of activities of these institutions by agencies responsible
- Near absence of government's support
- Inadequate awareness among women resulting to low patronage of such SAT centers.

2.4.5 Access of women to credit

The chart below represents the submission of respondents on how easy or how difficult the women in Kwara State access credit facilities to aid their economic investments.

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Figure 11: Nature of access to credit facilities by women in Kwara State



All the respondents reported that it is usually difficult for women to access credit facilities in Kwara State. To improve on this situation, the respondents suggested for either very small interest on such loans or no interest at all. They also suggested for removal of all rigorous procedures and collaterals often attached to these facilities as these discourage a lot of women (especially the poor in rural areas from accessing such loans)

Kwara State Women Sewing Association Cooperative Union is a key informal women group among others that has resorted to giving out loans to her members as a way of economic empowerment. Such institutions can be supported by the government and other development partners to scale-up their scope of coverage.

In the light of the above, all the respondents agreed that forming women groups like cooperative societies and other economic groups has helped a lot of women in the state not only in getting micro-loans to do their businesses but getting business support from other women in the groups through experience sharing.

Partner organizations working to improve economic status of women in Kwara State
The respondents could only mention an active Faith-Based organization (Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)) as a development partner working actively with the women on a large scale to empowering them economically.

2.4.6 Governments projects to empower women in Kwara State

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The following were pointed out by the respondents as key government efforts towards empowering women of Kwara State economically;

2.5.0 Economic Empowerment for Youths Baseline information and Needs identified

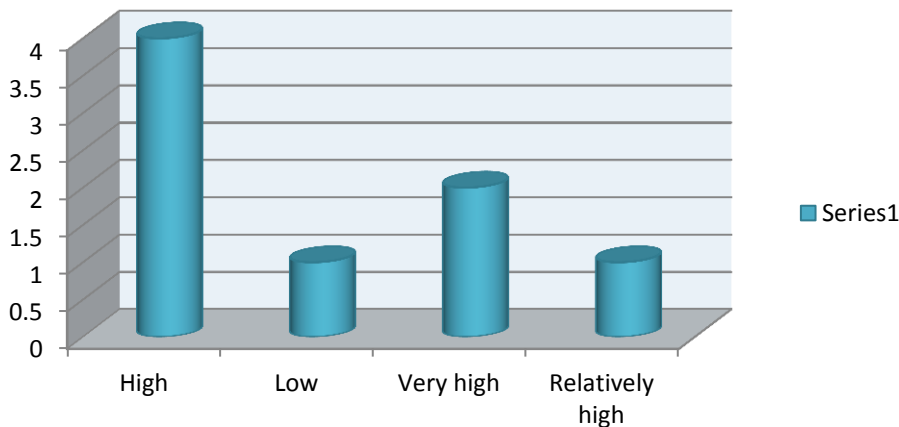
2.5.1 Population overview of youths in Kwara State

Most of the respondents reported the population of youths in Kwara State as 711,327. Out of this figure, an average of 65% is of school-going age and 35% as working age.

2.5.2 Youth unemployment in Kwara State

The views of the respondents vary in the rate of youth unemployment in the state. These are represented in the chart below;

figure 12: Rate of youth unemployment in Kwara State



Most of the respondents reported that unemployment among youths in Kwara State is high. A lot of youths of working age are not engaged in any income-generating activities.

According to the respondents, they identified some causes to this scenario as represented in the table below;

Table 19: causes of high youth unemployment in Kwara State

- Difficulty in accessing credit
- Inadequate awareness creation among youths in the state on what they can do to engage themselves
- Over-dependence on white-collar jobs

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- Over-population
- Systemic corruption in government
- Favoritism in mode of employment
- Faulty school curricular tailored to negating vocational education
- Poor employment generation infrastructures in the state

- Laziness in some youths
- Dearth of livelihoods skills among youths
- Increased frequency of drop-outs
- Indigene-syndrome
- Inadequate industries
- Inadequate empowerment programmes for the youths
- Illiteracy

Source: Respondents.

Going further, the respondents reported that unemployment of many youths in the state is associated with dire social consequences and deviant behaviours among youths including; social unrest, cases of drug-abuse, armed robbery, touting, thuggery, corruption, hooliganism, kidnapping, immorality, rural-urban drift, poverty and general insecurity in the state.

2.5.3 Policies and frameworks in place to address youth unemployment in the state

The respondents reported that there are some measures the state government has put in place to address growing incidence of youth unemployment in the state. The frameworks are derived from existing SEEDs document in the state drawing from NEEDS document. These frameworks are shown in the table below;

Table 20: Frameworks in place to address youth unemployment in Kwara State

Institution/framework	Location
KWABES (Kwara State Bridge Employment...)	Managed by the office of youth empowerment for all LGAs in the state
SAT centre	Ajase Ipo
Setting up a football academy	
National Directorate of Employment (NDE)	Ilorin
KWATMA	Ilorin
Establishment of state farm (Tshonga farm)	Tshonga
Airport building project (employing some youths)	Ilorin

Source: Respondents.

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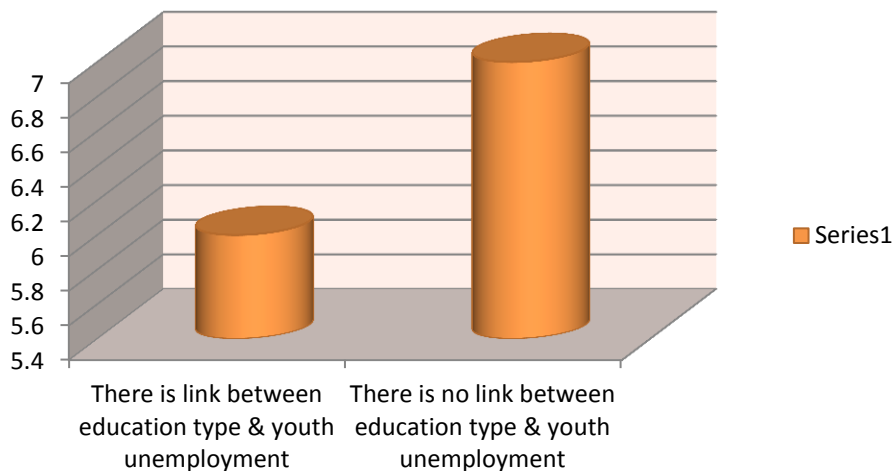
Unlike the KWABES programme reported by most respondents as successful so far, they reported also that past programs driven by the government (like NYSC foundation programme, Industrial Training Fund (ITF)) as well as the current NDE have failed.

Most of the respondents pointed out that it will be nice to replicate the YouWin completion model of the federal government and aggressive SMEs development framework of Lagos State in Kwara in order to add to improving the economic plight of youths in the state.

2.5.4 Youth unemployment and education type

The chart below shows the views of the respondents on the relationship between type of education obtained in the state and present rate of unemployment among youths;

Figure 13: Relationship between education type and youth unemployment in Kwara State



More of the respondents reported no link between the type of education practiced in Kwara State and the present rate of youth unemployment in the State. They tried to justify the educational type as fit by way of infusing vocational training in the curriculum. However, the respondents that reported a link between the two variables did so, on the basis of weak or no implementation of the curriculum contents as it relates to vocational training.

However, all the respondents were united in suggesting a way forward to improve the Important link between education and youth employment in the state. They advised for proper integration of vocational skills subjects into schools curriculums where the

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lacuna exists and intensive supervision of schools for effective implementation of these reviewed curriculums. Also, most of the respondents called for establishment of more technical colleges in the state and inclusion of psychomotor improvement in the curriculums.

2.5.5 Identified skill gaps among youths in the state

The respondents identified some skills that are inadequately covered among the youths for optimal empowerment. These skills include the following

Table 21: Identified skills lacking among youths in Kwara State

- Carpentry & joinery
- Furniture making
- Tailoring
- ICT-related skills
- Automobile mechanics

Source: respondents

Some of the respondents added that besides vocational skills acquisition, the youths should be provided with complementary skills in the areas of sporting activities, entrepreneurship and creativity.

2.5.6 Skills Acquisition institutions in Kwara for youths

The respondents reported that there are a number of vocational training institutions (VTIs) existing in the state and providing skills training services for youths of the state. These institutions as identified by the respondents are represented in the table below;

Table 22: Vocational training institutions for youths in Kwara State

Institution	Location
International Vocational Training Centre	Ajase-Ipo
Citizenship and Leadership training centre	Ykpata (Edu LGA)
Kwara State Rehabilitation centre	Amayo
National Directorate of Employment (NDE)	Federal Secretariat Ilorin
Technical College Patigi (under construction)	Patigi

Source: Respondents

Most of the respondents reported that these institutions are all functioning with the exception of the Technical College Patigi which is still under construction. However, some of the factors which they reported as constraining the achievement of objectives SAT centers in the state include the following;

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- Lack of commitment on the part of the government in improving infrastructure and equipment in these centers
- Inadequate funding of the sector despite the capital intensive nature of such projects
- Poor management of such centers by those responsible
- Poor locations far from where the people can easily access them
- Low awareness among the youths on existence of such facilities and how they can utilize them
- Poor sensitization of the people on government’s policy on this sector
- Inadequate facilities and equipment in most of these institutions
- Lack of maintenance culture on the part of the government
- Little or no supervision of activities of these institutions

2.5.7 Critical needs in youth economic empowerment sector

The table below reflects the needs identified by the respondents for enhanced economic empowerment of the youths in Kwara State;

Table 23: Identified needs to improve economic empowerment for youths in Kwara State

- Intensive training of youths on agro-processing and allied businesses (e.g poultry, livestock farming, aquaculture, crop processing etc)
- Make agriculture attractive for youths through mechanization
- Accessible credit facilities
- More Skill Acquisition Training (SAT) centers with modern equipment and facilities in each of the 3 senatorial districts of the state
- Counseling centers in these SAT centers for rightful placement of youths on skills to learn
- Practical introduction of vocational skills learning in secondary and tertiary schools in the state

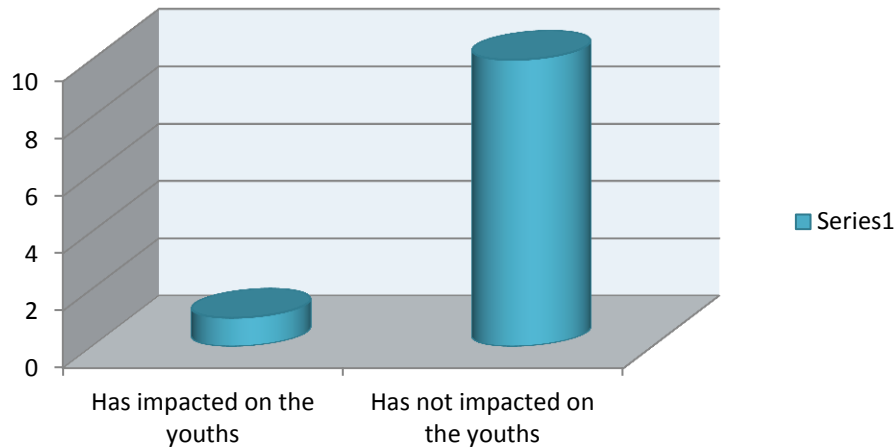
Source: respondents

2.5.8 Impact of financial institutions to youths’ economic empowerment in the state

The chart below presents the submissions of respondents on how impactful financial institutions have been in assisting the economic empowerment of youths in the Kwara State.

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Figure 14: Impact of financial institutions in empowering Kwara youths economically



Majority of the respondents attested to the fact that the financial institutions in the state have not been of visible assistance in empowering the youths of the state economically. They suggested that the following should be done to improve on youths' access to credit from financial institutions;

- Making the loans either interest-free or with minimal interest
- Not demanding collaterals for such loans
- Simplify procedures of accessing these loans
- Dedicating certain financial institutions specifically to administer loans to the youths
- Removal of favoritism in the process for equity.

However, some respondents who work in financial institutions reported that the orientation of most youths needs to be changed towards imbining the spirit of starting small with workable business plans. They stressed that most financial institutions are not ready to risk unplanned business ventures from most of the youths.

2.5.9 Government agencies responsible for youth empowerment in Kwara State

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The respondents identified the following institutions as being responsible for youth affairs and their empowerment in the state;

- Ministry of sports and youth development (in Ilorin)
- Office of Special Assistant (SA) to the governor on youths (Governor’s office Ilorin)
- Local Government Youth Empowerment coordinators (in all LGAs of the state)
- Ministry of Social development, Culture and Tourism
- LEAH Foundation (Government House Ilorin)
- Office of the first lady Kwara State

2.5.10 Partner organizations working in areas of youth empowerment in Kwara State

Most of the respondents reported that there are no visible donor agencies or development partners working in the area of youth economic empowerment in the state. However, a minimal number reported that World Bank is working on this sector in the state.

3.0 General analysis of findings and Recommendations

A critical analysis made on the basis of data from literature review of the state (under the focused sectors) and field data gotten from respondents in the state shows the following;

Table 24. Analysis of findings in education, health delivery, cottage industry support, women and youth economic empowerment sectors.

Education

Kwara State is making efforts in renovation of schools, training of teachers and provision of text books under the UBE policy framework. But the current efforts so far, are not matching the growing demands of this sector especially as a result of poor funding, weak process monitoring and lack of political will.

Currently, implementation of policy frameworks in the sector of Kwara State is below average. Most schools in the rural communities lack basic teaching and learning aid-materials compared with those within Ilorin metropolis and few other urban centres of the state. As depicted from the respondents, to have 20% of school-going age children out of school is a cause for concern questioning the effective implementation of the UBE policy framework in the state.

From triangulation of data obtained in the field and from secondary sources, it is advisable for development partners to concentrate activities in building human resources in the sector, provision of modern education materials, equipment and facilities in schools to complement the present efforts of the state government in schools renovation projects.

Interestingly, there are a number of partner organizations in the state already doing good works in the sector which offers a leveraging platform for others to key in.

Summarily, current performance rating of education sector in Kwara State is on the average.

Health Delivery

A lot has been done in the area of preventive health services than curative services in the state. The former has drawn support from both the state's government policy framework and efforts of avalanche of international and national development partners working in the state especially in the thematic area of HIV/AIDS.

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Generally speaking, inadequate funding of the sector by the government, inadequacy of medical personnel, health infrastructure and basic health equipment including drugs constitute major problems constraining effective health delivery system in Kwara State. This is coupled with largely reported systemic corruption bedeviling this sector as well as others studied.

As obtained in education sector, there is observed disparity in health care interventions between the urban and rural parts of the state which needs to be bridged towards achieving balanced development in the sector. A good number of partner organizations (especially foreign donors) are currently working in the sector. This offers a platform of synergy for enhanced interventions in the sector.

Generally, the sector's current performance rating stands on the average.

Cottage Industry

Kwara State has a lot of natural resources that are begging to explore and feed into the cottage industry sub-sector of the state. Out of these, only the agro-based resources are currently utilized close to optimal. Ironically, abundant solid mineral deposits in the state have not been fully explored to support growth of cottage industries towards helping the state's economy as well as engaging good number of unemployed youths.

The respondents reported that one of the factors militating against growth of cottage industries in the state is inadequate raw materials. This is true because the solid minerals have remained unexplored and in forms they cannot be used in industrial productions. Exploration of these resources is still skeletal in the state.

Strategic technology transfer and direct foreign investment coupled with skills building, adequate funding, good legislation and market development programme can help improve this sector tremendously in Kwara State.

The literature report that there was a drastic reduction in the critical mass of raw materials in the state when Kwara was newly created has been overtaken by current events lately. The quantity has increased but what is currently lacking is effective development of the industrial environment of the state.

Erratic power supply and poor feeder roads are strong constraining factors identified as working against growth of cottage industries in the state.

This sector has not got appreciable number of development partners. This needs to be improved upon.

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Economic Empowerment of women

The number of Women Development Centres in the state is grossly inadequate and undeserving the number of women that need skills in the state. This scenario has limited most women to peasant farming and magnified poverty among this group.

Illiteracy, negative cultural practices and men's dominance in the society have also contributed to this in significant measures.

A complete package of vocational skills, ICT skills, entrepreneurial skills and financial empowerment should be strategically handed down to these women to reverse their plights. Women should be encouraged with self-sustaining vocational skills.

Youth Economic Empowerment

The rate of youth unemployment in Kwara State is quite high. This situation is as a result of a combination of factors including poor orientation among the youths on their ability to become self-employed as well as dearth of livelihoods support skills.

Existing SAT centres are not adequate enough to serve the growing number of youths graduating from school or dropping out of school on periodic basis. Therefore, more of these centres should be built in the state and existing ones upgraded and adequately equipped to function effectively well.

Youths should be encouraged with skills leading to self-employment on graduation, and should be supported with commensurate credit facilities for effective enterprise set-up upon graduation. This will go a long way to de-congesting the growing queue of youths seeking for white collar jobs that do not exist.

In addition, primary and secondary schools should be effectively monitored to ensure that contents of vocational training subjects are used as specified in their curricular in preparing the young ones on time towards economic self-dependency in the future.

Core aspects of youth empowerment in the state should involve vocational and entrepreneurial skills supported with credit facilities to enable businesses set-up.

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4.0 Development plans

4.1.1 Action plan for Education

Table 25. Prioritized needs in education sector

Identified need	Rank
Training and re-training of teachers and personnel in the sector	1
Provision of adequate teaching and learning aid-materials to schools in the State	2
Renovation of old school buildings and building of new ones (including classrooms and laboratories)	3
Providing stand-by generators to all schools in the state to aid effective teaching and learning	4
Funding and organization of annual academic competitions among schools to improve students' reading culture and literacy.	5
Building more Early child care centers in the State	6
Building ICT centers & e-libraries in the schools	7

Source: Respondents

Table 26. Action plan for education sector in Kwara State

Problem	Intervention	Time frame	Estimated cost (N)	Partners
Poor capacity development of teachers & personnel in the sector	Organize training & retraining programmes for teachers & other personnel in the sector	Quarterly (3 times in 1 year)	45m	SUBEB ESSPIN MOE World Bank
Inadequate teaching & learning aid materials in most schools in the State	Supply teaching & learning aid-materials (text books, laboratory equipment etc) to primary and secondary schools in the State.	In three phases (on quarterly basis)	100m	SUBEB ESSPIN MOE World Bank UNICEF
Inadequate infrastructures in most primary and secondary schools	Renovate dilapidated structures in schools/ or build new class rooms, toilet facilities, laboratories etc)	24 months (phased out)	120m	World Bank MOE ETF USAID
Complete absence or unreliable power supply in most secondary schools within the state affecting quality teaching & learning	Provide 40KVA generators to all secondary schools in the state	12 months	160m	SUBEB ESSPIN MOE World Bank UNICEF
Declining reading culture and	Fund and organize state-wide	Annually	30m	SUBEB

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literacy among school children in the state	literary competitions for schools in the State			ESSPIN MOE World Bank UNICEF
Declining reading culture and literacy among school children in the state	Build more Early Child Care Centers in all primary schools in the State	36 months (phased)	150m	SUBEB ESSPIN MOE World Bank UNICEF
Poor ICT orientation among pupils and students in the state	Build ICT centers/e-libraries in secondary schools in the state	24 months (phased out)	200m	SUBEB ESSPIN MOE World Bank UNICEF

4.1.2 Action plan for health delivery

Table 27. Prioritized needs in Health delivery sector of Kwara State

Identified need	Rank
Basic health/clinical equipment to all health institutions in the state	1
New health centers in places it is non-existing	2
Renovation of dilapidated health facilities in the state	3
Training and retraining of health personnel in the state	4
Improving power (electricity) supply in community-based health centers	5
Supply of adequate drugs to health institutions in the state	6

Source: Respondents

Table 28. Action plan for Health delivery sector in Kwara State

Problem	Intervention	Time frame	Estimated cost (N)	Partners
Poor service delivery in the sector as a result of inadequate health equipment	Supply and distribute basic health/clinical equipment to health institutions in the state	6 months	180m	FMOH WHO KSMOH World Bank USAID DFID
Inadequate health infrastructure especially in most community health centers	Build new health centers in communities or cluster of communities having none.	2 years (phased)	300m	FMOH KSMOH World Bank USAID

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				DFID
Dilapidated infrastructure especially in most health institutions in the state resulting from little or no maintenance culture.	Renovate dilapidated infrastructures in health institutions in the state	2 years (phased)	200m	FMOH WHO KSMOH World Bank USAID DFID
Poor capacity in service delivery by most health personnel/dearth of some important health personnel in the state	Fund training and re-training programmes for different categories of health personnel in the state.	12 months	60m	FMOH WHO KSMOH World Bank USAID DFID
Erratic power supply or none at all especially in health centers located in most rural communities.	Supply and distribute 40KVA generators to these health centers.	3 months	160m	FMOH WHO KSMOH World Bank USAID DFID Ministry of power.
Inadequate drugs in health centres especially those in rural areas.	Fund & monitor Drug Revolving Schemes (DRS) in these health institutions.	12 months	65m	FMOH WHO KSMOH World Bank USAID DFID

4.1.3 Action plan for cottage industry support

Table 29. Prioritized needs in cottage industry sector of Kwara State

Identified need	Rank
Provision of credit facilities to encourage SME operators in the state	1
Improvement of power supply to support cottage industries growth in the state	2
Additional functional skills acquisition centers	3
Promoting patronage of locally made products	4
Good road network enabling movement of raw materials from source to sink	5
Good legislation and policy framework	6
Supply of adequate machines and industrial-aid equipment	7

Source: Respondents

Table 30. Action plan for cottage industry sector in Kwara State

Problem	Intervention	Time frame	Estimated cost (N)	Partners
Dearth of investment capital	Provide short-term credit	12 months	100m	SMEDAN, Bank of

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for Small (micro) business operators and potential investors in this sub-sector.	facilities			Africa, Commercial Banks, Min. of Commerce and Industry
Dearth of investment capital for Medium-scale business operators and potential investors in this sub-sector.	Provide medium to long-term credit facilities	2 - 3years	500m	SMEDAN, Bank of Africa, Commercial Banks, Min. of Commerce and Industry
Inconsistent/high cost of production as a result of unstable power supply	Procure and distribute solar-power generators to SME outfits in the state	12 months	120m	SMEDAN, Bank of Africa, Commercial Banks, Min. of Commerce and Industry, Ministry Power of energy, ITF, World Bank
Dearth of technical and managerial skills among SME operators in the state	Build 3 training institutions for technology transfer and managerial skills development for SME operators and potential investors in cottage industries in the State	6 months	900m	SMEDAN, Bank of Africa, Commercial Banks, Min. of Commerce and Industry, ITF, World Bank
Low patronage of locally made products in the state/Nigeria	Design and fund awareness creation programmes in all senatorial districts of the state.	6 months	60m	SMEDAN, Bank of Africa, Commercial Banks, Min. of Commerce and Industry, World Bank, the media
Low patronage of locally made products in the state/Nigeria	Design and fund state-wide products exhibition fair on annual basis.	2 months (on annual basis)	50m	SMEDAN, Bank of Africa, Commercial Banks, Min. of Commerce and Industry, World Bank, the media, NOA
Low patronage of locally made products in the state/Nigeria	Design and fund advocacy programmes for good legislation on patronage of local products.	12 months	50m	The media, Min. of commerce & Industry, commercial Banks, Bank of Africa, NOA.

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4.1.4 Action plan for economic empowerment of women

Table 31. Prioritized needs for women economic empowerment sector in Kwara State

Identified need	Rank
Credit facility to support women micro-entrepreneurs in the state	1
Building of more Women Development Centers (WDC) in the state	2
Upgrading and equipping of existing skill training centers for women in the state	3
Good legislation and policy frameworks to aid economic empowerment of women in the state	4
Building functional adult education facilities in the state	5
Encouragement of girl-child education in the state	6
Establishment of more cottage industries to engage women in the state	7

Source: Respondents

Table 32. Action plan for women economic empowerment sector in Kwara State

Problem	Intervention	Time frame	Estimated cost (N)	Partners
Little or no business-start-up capital for women entrepreneurs in the state.	Provide soft loans through micro-credit/ enterprise development schemes for women in the state (Revolving loan schemes)	12 months	15m per LGA	MOWA, Bank of Industry, Micro-Finance banks, Commercial Banks, NDE etc
Increasing unemployment and poverty among women of the state due to dearth of livelihoods support skills.	Build 3 standard Women Development Centers (1 in each of the 3 senatorial districts of the state)	6 months	150m	MOWA, Bank of Industry, Commercial Banks, NDE, ITF, World bank etc
Increasing unemployment and poverty among women of the state due to inadequately equipped training centers currently existing in some parts of the state.	Upgrade and adequately equip existing SAT centers in the state.	3 months	100m	MOWA, Bank of Industry, Commercial Banks, NDE, ITF, World bank etc
Increasing insensitivity of government to women development.	Design and fund policy advocacy programmes to engage the government on participating more in women development programmes in the state	12 months	50m	MOWA, Bank of Industry, Commercial Banks, NDE, The media, World bank, Faith Based organizations etc
Growing illiteracy among women in the state	Build and support adult education centers to encourage adult literacy among women.	12 months	85m	MOWA, Bank of Industry, Commercial

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				Banks, MOE, World bank etc
Growing drop-out among girl children from schools (which will affect womanhood in future)	Design and fund awareness creation at the grass roots to encourage girl education in the state	12 months (in all communities in the state)	30m	MOWA, Bank of Industry, Commercial Banks, NDE, The media, World bank, Faith Based organizations etc
Increasing unemployment and poverty among women of the state due to inadequate cottage industries in the state.	Build more cottage industries- especially agro-processing types in rural communities of the state.	12 months	180m	MOWA, Bank of Industry, Commercial Banks, NDE, ITF, World bank etc

4.1.5 Action plan for economic empowerment of youths

Table 33. Prioritized needs for youth economic empowerment sector in Kwara State

Identified need	Rank
Functional Skills Acquisition Training centers for youths in the state	1
Credit facilities to support youths in business establishments	2
Awareness creation at the grass roots to encourage youths to make use of these training facilities	3
More industries to engage youths	4

Source: Respondents

Table 34. Action plan for youth economic empowerment sector in Kwara State

Problem	Intervention	Time frame	Estimated cost (N)	Partners
Increasing unemployment among youths of the state due to dearth of livelihoods support skills.	Upgrade 3 existing SAT centers (1 in each of the senatorial districts)	12 months	150m	Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, ITF, DFID, Commercial Banks, MOE.
An ineffective operation of existing SAT centers in the state.	Equip SAT centers with state-of-the-art facilities	3 months	90m	Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, ITF, DFID, Commercial Banks.
Unemployment among youths due to lack of capital for business start-up.	Provide access to micro-credit through micro-credit scheme	12 months (revolving)	50m	Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, ITF, DFID, Commercial Banks, Micro-Finance Banks.
Unemployment among youths due to lack of	Provide starter-packs for graduating youth	3 months	55m	Ministry of Youth Development,

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capital for business start-up.	trainees from SAT centres			World Bank, ITF, DFID, Commercial Banks.
None utilization of existing SAT centres by youths mostly in rural communities of the state.	Create awareness and sensitize the youths (via town hall meeting, media etc) on use of facilities.		30m	Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, ITF, DFID, Commercial Banks, MOE.
Increasing unemployment and poverty among youths of the state due to inadequate cottage industries in the state.	Build more cottage industries-especially agro-processing types in rural communities of the state.	12 months	150m	Ministry of Youth Development, World Bank, ITF, DFID, Commercial Banks.

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5.0 Five (5) -year development plan for Kwara State

Thematic Area/ Sector	Identified Problems	Intended Action	Target Beneficiaries	Activities	Output Indicator	Time Frame	Est. Cost	Sustainability	Responsibility		Monitoring and Evaluation
									State	External institutions	
Economic Empowerment (Women)	Little or no business-start-up capital for setting up business enterprises.	Provide soft loans through micro-credit/enterprise development schemes for women in the state (Revolving loan schemes)	-Micro-entrepreneurs (especially women & youths) 200 women per LGA= 3,200 every year.	-Provide seed fund -Work with selected financial institutions for fund management -Create adequate awareness especially @ the grass roots -Encourage group mobilization/investment	-Increased number of women accessing credit facilities in the state. -More businesses established -More women economic groups access loan facilities in the state	Yr 1 - 5	15 million per LGA	-A single-digit interest rate to be attached in order to generate additional funds for loan management -Enterprise development trainings for beneficiaries in periodic intervals	-Provide enabling environment -Provide regulatory frameworks -Provide Counterpart funding	-Provide counterpart funding - Management of the loan facilities -Provide entrepreneurial trainings	-Monthly supervision -Quarterly reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings
	Increasing unemployment and poverty among women of the state	Build 3 standard Women Development Centres	1, 500 entrepreneurial women per year in	-Secure partners buy in -Carry out	-Suitable land acquired for the projects -3 functional	Yr 1 & 2	150 million	-PPP framework to be used -Linkage of the WDCs to LG	-Land, Security, counterpart funding, skilled &	Counterpart funding, contractors/consultants,	-Monthly supervision -Monthly reporting

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	due to dearth of livelihoods support skills.	(1 in each of the 3 senatorial districts of the state)	the state. (500 women per senatorial district).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> specific needs assessments -Acquire land for construction -Engage contractor/consultant -Supervise and monitor implementation of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDCs in place -500 women trained in each senatorial district per year. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> councils -Effective M&E of these centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unskilled labour, M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings -Site visits
	Increasing unemployment and poverty among women of the state due to inadequately equipped training centres currently existing in some parts of the state.	Upgrade and adequately equip existing SAT centres in the state.	About 2,000 entrepreneurial women in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secure partners buy in -Carry out specific equipment needs assessments -Engage contractor/consultant -Supervise and monitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All existing SAT centres adequately equipped -Capacity of trainees the centre accommodates increase by 50% 	Yr 1	100m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP framework to be used -Linkage of the SAT centres to LG councils -Effective M&E of these centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security, counterpart funding, M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counterpart funding, contractors/consultants, M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monthly supervision -Monthly reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings -Site visits -Receipts of equipment supplied.

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				implementati on of activities							
	Increasing insensitivity of government to women development.	Design and fund policy advocacy programmes to engage the government on participating more in women development programmes in the state	Women of the state (> 1,000,000 women in the state)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secure partners buy in -Engage consultants -Embark on advocacy visits to relevant institutions. 	Government's programmes for women increases by >60% by year 3.	Yr 1- 3	50m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP framework to be used -Periodic sessions of women parliament will hold on rotator basis across the senatorial districts of the state. 	Counterpart funding, moral support, security of men and materials in the field	Counterpart funding, consultants (including gender experts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Periodic field reports -Quarterly reports -Citizens score cards -Mid-term review -Terminal evaluation of impacts
	Growing illiteracy among women in the state	Build and support adult education centres to encourage adult literacy	Approximately 3,000 illiterate women in the state (1,000 women per senatorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secure partners buy in -Engage consultants -Create grassroots 	-illiteracy among adult women in the state decrease by 40% by the end of year 3.	Yr 1-5	85m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP framework to be used -Centres to be linked to LGs and women groups at the grassroots. 	Counterpart funding, moral support, security of men and materials in the field,	Counterpart funding, consultants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Periodic field reports -Quarterly reports -Citizens score cards

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		among women.	district)	awareness among women. -Monitor implementation.					instructor.		-Mid-term review -Terminal evaluation of impacts
Economic Empowerment (Youths)	Increasing unemployment among youths of the state due to dearth of livelihoods support skills. An ineffective operation of existing SAT centres in the state.	Upgrade 3 existing SAT centres (1 in each of the senatorial districts) Equip SAT centres with state-of-the-art facilities	About 3,000 entrepreneurial youths in the state who are unemployed (@ 1,500 youths across the state per year)	-Secure partners buy in -Carry out specific equipment/in frastructural needs assessments -Engage contractor/consultant -Supervise and monitor implementation of activities	-All existing SAT centres adequately equipped -Capacity of trainees the centre accommodates increase by 50%	Yr 1 & 2	150m	-PPP framework to be used -Linkage of the SAT centres to LG councils -Effective M&E of these centres	-Security, counterpart funding, skilled & unskilled labour, M&E	Counterpart funding, contractors/consultants, M&E	-Monthly supervision -Monthly reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings -Site visits
	Unemployment among youths due to lack of capital for business	Provide access to micro-credit through	-About 3,200 entrepreneurial youths	-Secure buy-in from partners -mobilize	-200 youths in each of the LGAs benefits from the scheme every	Yr 1 – 5 (Revolving loan scheme)	50m	-A PPP model used. -A single-digit interest rate to	-Provide enabling environment	-Provide counterpart funding -	-Monthly supervision -Quarterly

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	start-up.	micro-credit scheme	in the state.	seed fund -Engage consultant -Set-up Scheme Management Committees -Create adequate awareness especially @ the grass roots -Encourage group mobilization/investment -Supervise & monitor implementation of activities	year - Unemployment among youths reduces by 60% by year 3.)		be attached in order to generate additional funds for loan management -Enterprise development trainings for beneficiaries in periodic intervals - SMCs formed at LG levels to manage the scheme. -Robust PME plan developed, internalized and implemented by all stakeholders. -Hands-on-trainings & other mentoring services provided for the beneficiaries	-Provide regulatory frameworks -Provide Counterpart funding	Management of the loan facilities -Provide entrepreneurial trainings	reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings -regular visits to business sites of beneficiaries
	Unemployment among youths due to	Provide starter-packs for	About 2000 graduated & graduating	-Secure partners buy-	-About 2,000 youths benefits from	Yr 1	155m	-PPP framework to be used	-Security, counterpart funding &	Counterpart funding, contractors/	-Monthly supervision

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	lack of capital for business start-up.	graduating youth trainees from SAT centres	youths from SAT centres in the state	in -Engage consultants -Carry-out tracer studies to generate database of youths that have graduated from these centres in the past but are not doing anything	this programme across the state			-The starter packs will be taken as cashless loans repayable by beneficiaries over time. -Effective M&E of these centres -E-data-base developed.	M&E	consultants, M&E, entrepreneurial training.	-Monthly reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings -Regular visits to business sites of beneficiaries
	None utilization of existing SAT centres by youths mostly in rural communities of the state.	Create awareness and sensitize the youths (via town hall meeting, media etc) on use of facilities.	More than 30,000 entrepreneurial youths in the state (10,000 from each senatorial district)	-Secure partners buy-in -Engage consultants -Monitor implementation of activities (Town hall meetings, media engagement, IEC materials	2 in every 4 entrepreneurial youths in the state fully aware of locations of these SAT centres and opportunities it offers to them.	Yr 1	30m	-PPP framework to be used -Effective M&E of these centres -Involvement of communities youth groups and communities leaders.	-Security, counterpart funding & M&E	Counterpart funding, consultants, M&E.	-Periodic reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings -Citizens score-card -Periodic interviews/interactions with youths at the

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				etc)							grassroots.
	Increasing unemployment and poverty among youths of the state due to inadequate cottage industries in the state.	Build more cottage industries- especially agro-processing types (oil-palm milling & cassava processing mills) in rural communities of the state. At least 2 per LGA per year.	More than 1,280 entrepreneurial youths in the state by the end of yr 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secure partners buy-in -Carry out specific SME needs assessment in all LGAs -Engage consultants/contractors -Acquire lands for projects -Supervise & monitor implementation of activities 	About 6 agro-allied cottage industries built within 5-years time frame (2 in each senatorial district)	Yr 1-4	300m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP framework to be used -Effective M&E of the industries activities -Involvement of communities youth groups and communities leaders. 	-Land, security * safety of men/materials, counterpart funding & M&E	Counterpart funding, consultants/contractors, M&E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Periodic reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings -Regular visits to sites
Education	Inadequate teaching and learning-aid materials in	Supply and distribute teaching and	More than 1,000,000 primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secure partners buy-in -Access 	-Letter of authority by the relevant ministry of	Yr 1	800m	-Due pre-procurement needs assessment in all	-Enabling environment and policy	- Counterpart funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monthly supervision -Quarterly

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	primary & secondary schools in the state.	learning aid-materials to primary and secondary schools in the state	pupils and more than 133,000 secondary schools students in the state (especially in rural areas). This covers over 1202 primary schools and 262 secondary schools in the state.	material needs of all primary & secondary schools in the state -Procure materials -Distribute materials	the state government -List of material needs of all primary & secondary schools in the state -Relevant teaching and learning aid-materials in the schools.			schools carried out -Coordinating team built with persons drawn from different stakeholders including the government and private bodies -Schools administrators and teachers actively involved. -PPP framework adopted in the implementation	framework -Security of assessment team -List of all public primary & secondary schools in the state - Counterpart funding.	Procurement & distribution consultants	reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings
Education	Poor infrastructure in primary & secondary schools	-Build new class rooms & laboratories in the schools	More than 680,000 Primary schools pupils/secondary schools students in Kwara State by end of yr 2 (approx. 60% of entire	-Secure government and partners buy-in -Engage consultants for implementation phase -Carry out in-depth on-the-	-Improved facilities (including class rooms, toilets, laboratory & library blocks etc) in place in identified schools	Yr 1 & 2	1.5 billion	-Meetings with schools PTAs to assist government for maintenance of facilities in schools -PPP framework used. -Involvement of Local	-Enabling environment & policy support. - Counterpart funding	- Counterpart funding - Engagement of consultants/contractors -Monitoring & evaluation	-Monthly supervision -Quarterly reporting -Mid-term evaluation meetings

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	-Unreliable or no power supply in secondary schools for effective teaching and learning	-Provide a unit of 40KVA generators for each public secondary school in the state	pupils/students in the state). -The generators are for 262 secondary schools in the state	spot assessments of infrastructural needs of all public primary/secondary schools in the state -Engage building contractors -Monitor and evaluate work progress -Procure, distribute and install generators to schools identified	-A unit of brand new 40KVA generator in each identified school.	Yr 1	262 million	Government tier in the process. *The PTA of each school relevant officials of the host LG councils will form energy committee to work out sustainable modalities of servicing, maintaining and fuelling these generators.			
Education	Declining reading culture/literacy among pupils/students	Organize annual state-wide literary competitions among schools in	More than 30,000 Pupils and students in primary and secondary schools in	-Secure partners buy in -Design competition -Set-up	-Competition design -Organizing committee set-up -terms of	Annual Yr 1 – 5	*30 million for the 5 years (@ 6 million per	-Organizing committee drawn from various stakeholders -External	-Enabling environment & policy framework - Counterpart	- Counterpart funding - Engagement of consultants	-Periodic reports from Organizing committees. -Yearly reports

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		<p>the state</p> <p>-Build Early Child Care Development Centres (ECDC) in every primary school it does not exist.</p>	<p>the state</p> <p>More than 10,000 infants in 48 new ECDCs across the state. (3 institutions per LGA @ 5million per institution spread across yr 2-5)</p>	<p>organizing committee (with a TOR)</p> <p>-Advertise and create awareness for schools participation</p> <p>-Select panel of judges</p> <p>-Conduct the competition to winners</p> <p>-Award prizes to winners</p> <p>-Carry out school-by-schools assessment to determine where ECCC is not in existence</p> <p>-Engage building contractors</p> <p>-Monitor the</p>	<p>reference for the organizing committee</p> <p>-Media publication of adverts</p> <p>-Schools entries and participation</p> <p>-Winners lists and prizes issued</p> <p>-ECCCs in place in identified schools</p>	<p>Yr 2 - 5</p>	<p>year)</p> <p>*336 million @ 7 million per institution.</p>	<p>consultants used</p> <p>-PPP framework used</p> <p>-incentives provided for participation and winning</p>	<p>t funding</p> <p>-Initial lists of primary schools without an ECDC</p>	<p>for the competitions</p> <p>Engagement of building contractors</p> <p>-Monitoring & evaluation</p>	<p>-Terminal evaluation meetings</p> <p>-Constant sites visits</p>
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				process.							
Education	Poor ICT orientation among pupils & students in the state	Build ICT centres/E-libraries in 269 public secondary schools in the state (spread across yr 3-5)	More than 133,000 students/teachers in secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secure partners buy-in -Engage building contractors -Engage consultants for supply & installation of ICT equipment -Monitor & evaluate work progress -Train teachers/instructors on use of facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Partners list -Functional ICT centres/e-libraries in all public secondary schools in the state -Trained ICT instructors in the schools 	Yr 3 - 5	2.7 billion (@10 million per centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of ICT instructors (Relevant for training of students and maintenance of facilities) -Involvement of PTAs of various schools -Use of PPP framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterpart funding -Enabling environment & policy framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterpart funding - Engagement of consultants/contractors for building and supply/installation of equipment -Monitoring & evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Periodic reports from school authorities on use & status of facilities. -Terminal evaluation meetings -Constant sites visits

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Education	<p>Growing adult illiteracy (especially among women)</p> <p>-Increasing drop in number of girl-children attending school in the state</p>	<p>-Establish functional adult education centres in about 48 wards of the state</p> <p>Carry out grass roots awareness creation/policy advocacy to encourage girl-child education in the state</p>	<p>More than 3,840 Women in the state (ie 80 women in each of the 48 wards.</p> <p>*Approximately 11,330 Girl-children across the state (About 1% of the total number in schools)</p>	<p>-Secure partners buy-in</p> <p>-Engage building contractors</p> <p>-Monitor & evaluate work progress</p> <p>-Engage consultants for awareness creation</p> <p>-Build key messages for the function</p> <p>-Secure buy-in of communities leaders</p> <p>-Mobilize communities</p> <p>-Carry-out awareness</p>	<p>-Partners list</p> <p>-Functional adult education centres in all wards of the state</p> <p>-Key messages in prints (fliers, local newspapers, banners, gift items etc)</p> <p>-Policy resolutions at the grass roots.</p>	<p>Yr 1 – 5</p> <p>Yr 1 & 2</p>	<p>192 million (@ 4 million per centre)</p> <p>*4.8 million (@ 3 million per LGA)</p>	<p>-Training of instructors</p> <p>-Extensive involvement of ward councilors and LGs</p> <p>-Use of PPP framework</p> <p>-Involvement of communities' leaderships in the awareness creation exercises.</p> <p>-Due follow-up of resolutions generated at the forums.</p>	<p>-Enabling environment & policy framework</p> <p>- Awareness creation among women to utilize the adult education centres</p> <p>- Communities mobilization for grass roots awareness creations</p> <p>-Access to policy makers for strategic engagements.</p>	<p>- Counterpart funding</p> <p>- Engagement of consultants/contractors</p> <p>-Monitoring & evaluation</p> <p>-Strategic policy engagements</p>	<p>-Periodic & terminal evaluation meetings</p> <p>-Constant sites visits</p>
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SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KWARA STATE REPORT

				proper -Follow-up resolutions							
Cottage industries support	Erratic power supply increasing cost of production and discouraging	-Support rural electrification scheme in the state	More than 1,500 SME operators in the state	-Secure partners buy-in including relevant agencies of government	-List of partners -Electricity needs	Yr 2 – 5	2 billion 500	-PPP framework used -Relevant government	- Counterpart funding -Enabling environment	- Counterpart funding -Contractors	-Periodic & terminal evaluation meetings -Constant

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KWARA STATE REPORT

	<p>growth of cottage industries in the state</p> <p>-Poor access to sources of raw materials and difficulty in transporting them from source to sink</p>	<p>- Support creation of industrial/manufacturing villages/clusters linked to grid</p> <p>-Construct accessible feeder roads linking industrial raw materials from source to sink</p>		<p>responsible (Ministry of Power & energy/works and transport)</p> <p>-Access electricity needs of communities</p> <p>-Engage electrical contractors</p> <p>-Monitor and evaluate the process</p> <p>-Access nature of roads strategic to raw material locations in the state</p> <p>-Engage road construction companies and monitor progress.</p>	<p>document</p> <p>-Road needs document</p> <p>-Contractors</p> <p>-Improved rural electricity supply</p> <p>-Improved feeder roads to raw materials locations in the state.</p>	<p>Yr 1 - 5</p>	<p>million</p> <p>1 billion</p>	<p>MDAs involved</p> <p>-involvement of project host communities in the process.</p> <p>-Participatory monitoring & evaluation of activities in these projects.</p> <p>-The SMEs will be clustered in industrial layouts for ease of interventions, coordination and management.</p>	<p>nt & policy framework</p> <p>-Access to land without undue communities disturbances</p>	<p>-Monitoring & evaluation</p>	<p>sites visits</p>
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SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KWARA STATE REPORT

Cottage Industries support	Low patronage & market for locally made products	-Organize sensitization forums in each of the 3 senatorial districts to encourage the people to patronize local products	More than 1,500 SME operators in the state	-Secure partners buy in	-Partners list	Yr 1 – 5 (Quarterly)	18 million	-PPP framework used	-	-	-Periodic & terminal evaluation meetings -Constant sites visits	
		-Organize annual state-wide products exhibition fairs		-Develop key messages	-Key messages			-Relevant government MDAs/stakeholders involved	-Counterpart funding	-Counterpart funding		
		-Engage policy makers for enabling legislation encouraging patronage of local		-Engage consultants	-Invitation letters			-Participatory monitoring & evaluation of activities in these projects.	-Enabling environment & policy framework	-		
				-Publish invitation and invite stakeholders (communities mobilization)	-Enhanced understanding of vantages of patronizing local products acquired	Yr 1- 5	15 million	-Incentives provided for products exhibitors at the fairs.	-List of SME operators to invite	-Monitoring & evaluation		
				-Carry-out sensitization proper	-Enhanced awareness of available local products exhibited at the fairs							
				-Set-up an organizing committee for the exhibition	-Media adverts							
				-Choose dates & venue for the event			5 million					
				-Advertise								

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KWARA STATE REPORT

					centre in the state						
Health delivery	Inadequate health centres (especially in rural communities of the state)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Build 10 new health centres in communities/clusters having none -Renovate 5 dilapidated health centres in the state per year (especially in rural areas) for 5 years.= 25 health centres in 5 years 	Generality of the people (especially rural dwellers) (More than 2 million end-users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secure partners buy in -Engage consultants/contractors (with TOR) -Carry out detailed assessment of infrastructure I needs in health centres in the state -Build new health centres -Renovate dilapidated structures/facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lists of partners -TOR for consultants/contractors -Health centres infrastructure I needs reports 	Yr 2 - 4	150 million (@ 15 million per centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PPP framework used -Relevant government MDAs/stakeholders involved -Participatory monitoring & evaluation of activities in these projects. -Proper linkages of health centres to LGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterpart funding -Enabling environment & policy framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterpart funding - Engagement of consultants/contractors -Monitoring & evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Periodic & terminal evaluation meetings -Constant sites visits
Health	Sub-standard health services	Train and retrain	More than 3,000	-Secure partners buy-	-List of	Yr 1 - 5	150 million	-Involvement of MOH Kwara	-List of workers/ve	- Counterpart	-Periodic

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KWARA STATE REPORT

delivery	delivery by health personnel due to little or no capacity development.	different categories of health personnel in the state.	Medical personnel of different categories in the state	in -Engage consultants -Carry-out detailed capacity gap analysis. -Design training programmes -Train and certify personnel -Build database of trained personnel -Monitor training & re-training of personnel	partners -Capacity gap & training needs reports -A number of health personnel trained in batches -Database of trained personnel		(@ 50,000 per trainee)	State -Follow-up of trained personnel with other levels of trainings to build on acquired capacities -Use of PPP framework -Database building for reference purposes	rification of health staff -Enabling environment & policy frameworks -Counterpart funding	funding - Engagement of consultants	reports -Process and terminal evaluations
Health delivery	Inadequate drug supply in health institutions in the state (especially	Supply adequate drugs to 80 health centres across the	Generality of the people (especially rural dwellers)	-Secure partners buy in -Engage consultants/c	-Lists of partners -TOR for consultants/c ontractors	Yr 1- 5	160 million (@ 2 million per health	-PPP framework used -Relevant government MDAs/stakehold	- Counterpart funding -Enabling environme	- Counterpart funding - Engagement	-Periodic & terminal evaluation meetings -Process

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KWARA STATE REPORT

	rural-based health centres)	state in 5 years through a drug Revolving Scheme (DRS) (i.e. 5 centres per LGA)	(About 2 million end users)	<p>ontractors (with TOR)</p> <p>-Carry out detailed assessment of drug needs in health centres in the state.</p> <p>-Set-up DRS committees in identified health centres</p> <p>-Train the committee members on their responsibilities</p> <p>-Procure, distribute drugs to the health centres.</p> <p>-Monitor distribution and usage of drugs as well</p>	<p>-Health centres drugs needs reports</p> <p>-Adequate drugs in the health centres</p> <p>-Trained DRS committees</p> <p>-Reports from DRS committees</p>	centre)	<p>ers involved</p> <p>-Participatory monitoring & evaluation of activities in these projects.</p> <p>-Proper linkages of health centres to LGs.</p> <p>-Setting up and training of DRS committees.</p> <p>-Sensitization of end-users</p>	nt & policy framework	of consultants	<p>-Monitoring & evaluation</p> <p>-Training of DRS committees</p>	<p>monitoring</p> <p>-Periodic check of cash-flow</p> <p>-Periodic audit of stocks.</p>
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SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT - KWARA STATE REPORT

				as the overall scheme.								
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OPTIMUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appendix

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

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?

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

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

4. What is the current student - teacher ratio in

a) Primary level _____

b) Secondary level _____

c) Tertiary level _____

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

(a) Primary Level _____

(b) Secondary Level _____

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

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

8. How equitably distributed are educational facilities in the state

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT –KWARA STATE REPORT

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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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

Poor

Fair

Good

Excellent

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

Thank you for your time and contribution.

Interviewer Comment:

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

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 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 Youth 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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT –KWARA STATE REPORT

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

14. Are these centers still functioning?

YES

NO

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

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

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

YES

NO

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

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT –KWARA STATE REPORT

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

SN	Ministry Department & Agency	Location

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

YES

NO

21. If YES, please list their names.

SN	Donor/Development Partners	Focus intervention Area

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

Thank you for your time and contribution.

Interviewer Comment:

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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not easy at all	<input type="checkbox"/>

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT –KWARA STATE REPORT

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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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.

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:

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

INTERVIEWEE Name & Signature (Optional):

INTERVIEWER Name & Signature:

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

Interview Location:

Background Information

Respondent's Name:

Address:

Designation:

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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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

SN	SMALL SCALE	MEDIUM SCALE
1.		
2.		
3.		
4		
5		
6		
7		

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

Increasing

Decreasing

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

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

S/N	Natural Resources	Areas of Concentration

SNEPCO NEEDS ASSESSMENT –KWARA STATE REPORT

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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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 –KWARA STATE REPORT

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.

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: _____

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)

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- i. Attainable by stat
- ii. Much progress already made
- iii. Average progress
- iv. No progress

(d) What in your opinion has contributed to where we are today regarding the attainment of these goals 4,5 and 6 in the State_____

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

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

YES

NO

NOT SURE

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

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

YES

NO

NOT SURE

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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. _____

7. _____

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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 _____

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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

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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?.

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

Thank you for your time and contribution.

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

B. EDUCATION INTERVIEW TARGET/DISTRIBUTION

1. State universal primary education board (SUPEB)
2. N.U.T
3. Ministry of education
 - a) Dir of planning research & statistics
 - b) Dir education
 - c) Female staff
 - d) Male staff + 6 others
4. Local government education board(min of 2 LGA)

5. NGO/CSO (education)
6. P.T.A (members)
7. Tertiary institution
8. Proprietors of private schools
9. NUJ
10. Retired Academician

C. HEALTH SECTOR RESPONDENTS TARGET/DISTRIBUTION

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

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APPENDIX 7**VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY CONDUCTED****IN KWARA STATE- 14TH AUGUST, 2012****CONFERENCE ROOM, STATE LIBRARY BOARD****ATTENDANCE**

S/N	NAME	SECTOR/DESIGNATION	PHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1	USMAN TAOFEEK	EDUCATION	08033050669	
2	POPOOLA ADEYINKA	CIVIL SERVANT	08032289397	
3	ABDULSALAM ABDULAZEEZ	FOUNDATION	08061672924	
4	OLOWO S. HAMIDU	MIN OF SPORT & PSO	08067642811	
5	ADEWUMI KUNLE J.	MIN OF SPORT/YOUTH OFFICER	08077582458	
6	LAWAL M.ALABI	MIN OFPLAN & ECO DEV	08033872539	
7	OSAIN B.M.J. ROMEO	OFFICE OF S.A YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	08060132552	
8	BOLARINWA GBENGA	OFFICE OF S.A YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	08039507476	
9	AMINAT OMOLOLA IMAM-FULANI	EDUCATION	08032146355	
10	AJAMAKU R.A (MRS)	EDUCATION (PPD)	07057926800	
11	ABDULLAHI GATTA ABDULGAINY	CIVIL SERVANT	08068319335	
12	ABDUR-RAHMAN A.	CIVIL SERVANT (HEALTH)	08034772759	

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	BOLANLE			
13	SEGUN-AGBOOLA B. TITILOLA	CIVIL SERVANT (HEALTH)	07035671691	
14	KADIR BUKOLA FAUSIYAT	HEALTH	08032801304	
15	SEGUN-BUSARI O.E	HEALTH	08033932135	
16	DR. MAHMUD YINKA M.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	08038581448	
17	OLAWOYE, F.A	EDUCATION	08135446800	
18	OLARUWAJU J.J	EDUCATION	08034915028	
19	OKESINA AKEEM A.	EDUCATION	08033725777	
20	DAUDA ISMAILA	MINISTRY OF SPORT & YOUTH	08058127458	
21	HAJIA MY-ISHOLA	MSYD	08033782340	

APPENDIX 8

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Workshop schedule for validation of research findings and evolution of development plans

Time frame	Activity	Expected outcome	Persons responsible
Day 1			
8am-9am	✚ Arrival and accreditation of invited participants	All invited participants cutting across focus areas of study arrives & get accredited	Research team
9am – 9.30am	✚ Introduction/opening formalities	Mood set for productive interaction	All
9.30am – 10am	Tea break		All
10am – 11am	✚ Validation of findings from the field in syndicates (according to focus sectors)/ ✚ prioritization of identified needs on sector basis	-Findings in various sectors validated -Sector needs prioritized	Participants on sector-basis
11am – 12pm	✚ Presentation at the plenary	Further inputs elicited from the general house	All participants representing various sectors
12pm – 1.30pm	Lunch Break		All
1.30pm – 2.30pm	✚ Development of action plans per sector (in syndicate groups)	Sector-specific Action plans developed.	Participants on sector-basis
2.30pm – 3pm	✚ Groups Presentation at the plenary session	Further inputs elicited from the general house	All participants representing various sectors
3pm – 4pm	✚ Evolution of a 5-yr development plan cross-cutting all study sectors	A comprehensive 5-yr development plan generated for the State	All participants
4pm	✚ Wrap-up & closing		All

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APPENDIX 9

SELECTED List of respondents in Kwara State

S/n	Name	Contact/address
1	Mr. G.o Mustapha	Admin officer, Kwara UBEC office, Herald complex, GRA Ilorin
2	Alhaji Abdulrasaq Olomoda	Chief Statistician, Kwara SUBEB, Ilorin
3	-	Chief Education officer (MOEHCD)
4	Mr. Abdul	UBEC's coordinator Kwara State. Offa Rd, Ilorin.
5	-	Ministry of education Ilorin
6	-	Ministry of Human capital development
7	-	NUT members
8	-	Faculty of Education, UNILORIN (Human & Counseling development centre), counseling centre
9	Dr. M.B Taiwo	Lecturer, Department of Education Foundation, Kwara State college of education
10	Suleiman Adebayo	Assistant Director (MOEHCD)
11	Mrs. Ajanakan Roseline Arinola	PPO (Principal Planning Officer), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPED) (Practicing in SUBEB)
12	Malam Abdul-Hakee. A. Jimoh	Chief Planner, Kwara SUBEB
13	-	Kwara State College of Education
14	Okoosi Elizabeth Y	Counselor, Education
15	Okesina Akeem Ayodeji	Teacher in secondary school
17	Mrs. Lawal	Ilorin Zonal Coordinator, Kwara Women Sewing Cooperative (KWSC)
18	Alhaja Abdulkareem Rukayat	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (Ibrahim Taiwo Road)
19	Chief Mrs. E.T Oladeyi	President, Kwara Women Sewing Cooperative (KWSC)
20	-	Director, Pharmacy Department, MOH Ilorin
21	-	Radiologist, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital (UITH)
22	-	Deputy Director, MOH
23	-	UITH
24	-	Consultant surgeon UITH
25	-	CNO, PHC
26	-	Epidemiology and Community Health section of UITH, Ilorin
27	-	Senior registrar, UITH
28	-	Medical Officer (private hospital) Ilorin
29	-	A private Pharmacist in Ilorin
30	-	A public Health physician
31	-	CNO, Sec facility
32	-	A public Health physician
33	-	ADNS PHC
34	-	A medical Director UITH, Ilorin
35	-	ADNS PHC
36	-	ADNS Sec facility
37	-	Assistant Director of Nursing UITH, Ilorin

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38	Fatai Oluwale Waheed	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, (Bureau of Land) No 4 Benjamin Ayibade close, Tanke Ilorinm
39	Jimoh A.I	-
40	Aliu Olawale	TradeOfficer, Ministry of Commerce and Cooperative, Ilorin.
41	Yusuf Musbau Dare	Consultant, kwara State Bureau of Land (NO 3 Agbonda Rd.Adewole Estate, Ilorin)
42	Mustapha Mohammed	Commercial Officer, Ministry of Industry Ilorin
43	Lawal M.A	PO Lands (Bureau of Lands)
44	Yusuf Nuhu	Bureau of Lands
44	Yusuf Ibrahim	Commercial Officer, Ministry of Industry and Solid Mineral Development (ESJ Emirs Road, Ilorin)
45	Hassan Ayo	Computer Operator, Kwara Stsate Bureau of Lands (No 75 Alikali-Bolaji, Ojagboro Karuma Area, Ilorin)
46	Abdulahhi Gatta Abdul Ganiyi	Ministry of Planning & Economic Development, 75 Gatta Compound, Kankatu market area, Okelelele, Ilorin
47	Mr. Ibiyinka O.S	NICC Ilorin. Assistant Chief Planning Officer, Ministry of Commerce & Co-operative (MCC)
48	P.A Adeyinka	Principal Trade Officer, Ministry of Industry, Ilorin
49	Ahmed Idris Olarenwaju	Planning Officer, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development
50	Usman Taofeek	Lecturer, banking & Finance Department, Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin
51	Muhammed I Bukar	DD Bureau of Lands, Ilorin.
52	-	Planning Officer, Ministry of Sports & Youths Development
53	Olowo S Hamidu	Principal Sports Officer, Ministry of Sports & Youths Development
54	Adewumi Adekunle J	Youth Development officer II, Ministry of Sports & Youths Development
55	-	Operations Manager, Confidence Micro-Finance Bank, Taiwo Rd. Ilorin
56	-	A pastor at First Baptist Church, Surulere, Ilorin
57	Abdul Rauf Salihu	Social Welfare Officer II, Amayo Rehabilitation Centre, Ministry of Social Development, Culture & tourism.
58	Saka Babatunde	S.A to Kwara State Governor on Youths Empowerment, Governor's office, Ilorin.
59	Adewole Michael Oluwaseun	SCASSON President (UNILORIN)
60	Mr. Laro Usman	KWASUBEB (Schools and services)
61	Mallam Sikirulah M	Sultan Islamic Foundation Secretariat, Adewole (Simy Leader)
62	Abiodun	Kwara Bridge Empowerment Scheme (KWABES), Governor's office, Ilorin.