



IKOLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020 – 2022)

**A Three-Year Plan for Building
Prosperous and Viable Communities
in
Ikole Local Government**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	2
1.0 Introduction and Background	3
1.1 Why this Community Development Plan?	4
1.2 Process of Developing the Community Development Plan	5
1.3 Ikole Today	6
1.4 Vision of Ikole Local Government	7
2.0 Community development plan	7
2.1 Education Sector:	9
2.1.1 Perceived Needs of the Schools:	10
2.1.2 Objective:	10
2.1.3 Policy Targets:	10
2.2 Health Sector	11
2.2.1 Perceived Needs in the Health Sector:	11
2.2.2 Objective:	11
2.2.3 Policy Targets:	12
2.3 Agriculture Sector	13
2.3.1 Perceived Needs in the Agriculture Sector:	15
2.3.2 Objective:	15
2.3.3 Policy Targets	15
2.4 Small and Medium Enterprises	16
2.4.1 Perceived Needs of SMEs:	16
2.4.2 Objectives	16
2.4.3 Policy Targets	16
2.5 Basic Infrastructure: Roads	17
2.5.1 Objective:	18
2.5.2 Policy Targets:	18
2.6 Basic Amenity Water / Waste Disposal	19
2.6.1 Objectives:	19
2.6.2 Policy Target:	19
2.7 Security	20
2.7.1 Objective:	20
2.7.2 Policy Targets:	20
2.8 Local Government Administration	21
2.8.1 Objective:	21
2.8.2 Policy Targets	21
3. Technical committee	22
4. Summary of Sector Objectives and Targets	23

Foreword

This Community Development Plan is the result of a long-standing, working partnership between Community Life Project (CLP) - ReclaimNaija¹ and the Community Development Department of the Ekiti State Ministry of Local Government and Community Affairs.

This pioneering Community Development Plan of Ikole Local Government is a bold step towards achieving an integrated Community development. It represents a significant improvement in the budget-making tradition in local governance, not only in Ekiti State but perhaps in the entire country. It goes beyond the collation of community needs to also include the resources available in each community, which can be harnessed to help the Local Government better attain the Sustainable Development Goals.

The participatory process through which the plan was developed has promoted ownership, increased civic agency as well as improved community-government partnership. It also provides the Ikole Local Government and its communities the tool for engaging private sector organisations, NGOs and Foundations interested in investing in the social sector.

We seize this opportunity to thank our partner, CLP-ReclaimNaija, for its unflinching commitment to inclusive and participatory governance, especially at the grassroots level. We are also grateful to the Ford Foundation for supporting this pilot initiative. On behalf of the Executive Chairman of Ikole Local Government, I wish to commend the Community Leaders in all 24 Communities, the Traditional Council of Obas and all Local Government personnel – the Council Manager, all Heads of Department, the Local Government Service Commission and the Community Development Director at the State level for the time and painstaking efforts they put in to produce this Community Development plan. I have no doubt that our communities and Ikole Local Government will play an active part in ensuring the implementation of this development plan.

It is my hope that the plan will also gain support and funding from other stakeholders in the spirit of public-private-community partnership.



Hon. Mrs. CHIBWEYEDE ABIOLA RACHAEL

¹CLP is a leading Non-Profit Civil Society Organisation promoting social accountability through inclusion and participation of grassroots citizens in governance and development decision-making, especially at the local governance level.

1.1 Why this Community Development Plan?

1.0 Introduction and Background

Over the years, several economic programmes have been initiated by the different tiers of government to end poverty and improve the economic fortune of citizens, especially at the grassroots level, most of which woefully failed to achieve their stated objectives. One of the key factors responsible for this failure was the lack of participation and ownership of the programmes by grassroots communities who are supposed to be the ultimate beneficiaries. Most often, programmes and projects are decided by governments with little or no input from the communities. Many communities are still not empowered enough to exercise their civic rights to make persistent demands on the government for effective and efficient service delivery.

Despite Nigeria's recent joining of the Open Government Partnership and efforts by citizens and Civil Society to have more voice in deciding where public money goes, public expenditure is still largely shrouded in secrecy, especially at the State and Local levels. Although, Civil Society has recorded some significant gains at the National level, it is still a struggle at the State and Local Government levels. With the exception of the Federal Government and a few States, details of most State budgets are hardly made public, which makes it very difficult for communities to monitor and track budget implementation. The situation is worse at the Local Government level, where even budget estimates are not published. The consequences are abject poverty, underdevelopment, inadequate and inefficient services – poor access to water, sanitation, basic health care, basic education, lack of infrastructure and so on. In fact, many local economies are in a near comatose state.

Programmes aimed at promoting real development and improving the quality of life of communities must include active participation of citizens in decision-making on public spending patterns and priorities. There is need to ensure that the voices of local communities are heard in deciding how, when and where public money is spent and what it is spent on at the local level.

In addition, participatory frameworks need to be put in place to ensure proper coordination, cost-effectiveness and prudence in public spending on development projects and programmes that will benefit citizens and communities. For such frameworks to be viable and sustainable, they need to be owned by the people. This means that the development programmes and projects are carried out through a participatory process and a synergistic partnership between communities and the government.

With respect to Ekiti State, in 2010 – 2014, the Kayode Fayemi's administration made participatory governance one of its 7-point Agenda. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Community Life Project (CLP) - ReclaimNaija and its Partner, the Community Development Department of the *Ekiti State Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Community Empowerment* conducted a series of trainings on participatory governance for Community Leaders and Local Government Officials. The trainings were inclusive, reaching Youth Leaders, Women Leaders and Persons with Disability. Community Leaders and Community Development (CD) Officers from all 16 Local Government Areas in Ekiti State were also trained on participatory budgeting, needs assessment and project monitoring.

Town Hall meetings were organised where community leaders and stakeholders met with Local Government Officials to identify and prioritise projects and services for inclusion in Local Government (LG) budgets. However, while this approach made it possible for communities in Ekiti to get a few of their development needs into the LG budget, the process had to be repeated with each budget cycle.

This Ikole Community Development Plan seeks to put in place a 3-year framework that will ensure that the practice of community participation in budget decision-making is sustained and that communities have a well-articulated and consistent tool for engaging the government in open budgeting and ensuring that their voices are heard on where the money goes.

Grassroots communities in Ikole have been empowered to work with the government in developing this 3-year Community Development Plan that provides a resource not only for addressing the real development needs of the communities but also for growing the local economy. The plan will also serve as a basis for government, development agencies and private sector interventions and service delivery programmes in the communities.

1.2 Process of Developing the Community Development Plan

The process of developing this Ikole Community Development Plan was very participatory. All the major stakeholders in the community played active decision making roles in the development of the plan. These included, on the part of the community, the Traditional Council of Obas (Egbe-Oba), Women Leaders, Youth Leaders, Persons with Disability, and other Influencers and members of the 24 communities in Ikole Local Government. The Government Officials included the Ikole Local Government Chairperson and all Heads of Departments, as well as representatives of the Local Government Service Commission and the office of the Ekiti State Ministry of Local Government and Community Development.



December 2017 - Planning Meeting with Community Leaders



April 2018 – Workshop to validate Research Findings



December 2018 – Community Needs Assessment



May 2019 – Town Hall to validate Needs Assessment

1.3 Ikole Today



Ikole Local Government is in Ekiti North Senatorial district of Ekiti State. It is the largest LGA in Ekiti with a land mass of 1,090.64 Klm.

Ikole Local Government also takes pride in its abundant human resources. It has a population of 170,414 of which 49% are females (86,873 males and 83,541 females).² 3 out of 5 of its people have secondary education and 4 out of 5 have a primary school certificate³. It has 24 autonomous communities, each with its own traditional ruler, who is part of the Traditional Council of Obas (*Egbe-oba*) with the *Elekole of Ikole* as the Chairman.

Ikole community is largely agrarian, but some of its citizens are employed in the formal sector of the economy and a significant number work in the informal sector as Artisans, blacksmiths, hunters and Small and Medium Scale Entrepreneurs. It has a rich soil that supports the growth of diverse farm produce. Its main agricultural products are yams, cocoyams, plantains and bananas, palm produce, rice, cocoa, cassava and timber.

Ikole has quite a few challenges and social problems such as poor access roads, poorly staffed and underequipped health care system, youth unemployment, lack of recreational facilities, poor staffing and unconducive learning environment in schools, internal rivalries and intra-communal conflicts due to boundary disputes. In addition, there is environmental pollution and high carbon emission from generators, especially in market places (due to poor power supply). This poses a threat to health.

²2006 Census

³Baseline Study on Inclusive Governance in Ikole Local Government Area, Ekiti State, 2017, Pg. 34
<https://communitylifeproject.org/baseline-study-in-ikole-ekiti-state/>

Nonetheless, there are opportunities and potentials for development. Ikole has vast expanse of land along Federal University *Oye-Ekiti* (FUOYE), *Omu/Ijelu* and the boundary with Kwara State that could be used for development purposes. Ikole is also blessed with mineral resources such as Granite [Rocks, Gabbro, Quartz], Clay [Aluminium Silicate], Mica / Feldspar and Sand Stones. In addition, Ikole has had an influx of non-indigenes with new skills and trades, which is helping, albeit modestly, to grow the local economy. There are also opportunities for cottage industries and value-added chain in several sectors of the economy. It would also be beneficial to explore the possibility of resuscitating the Itapaji Dam for development purposes.

1.4 Vision of Ikole Local Government

The vision of Ikole Local Government is:

- A well-managed, proactive and responsive Local Government committed to fulfilling the aspirations of its diverse groups of people.
- An inclusive Local Governance culture that prudently harnesses local human and material resources to achieve sustainable development and build thriving and prosperous communities.
- A Local Government that is recognised for the value it places on security and decent quality of life for its citizens.

2.0 The Community Development Plan

This Ikole Local Government Community Development Plan (LGCDP) focuses on the following 8 Development Sectors:

- Education
- Health
- Agriculture
- Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
- Basic Infrastructure: Roads
- Basic Amenities: Water / Waste Disposal
- Security
- Administration

2.1 Education Sector

Ikole Local Government has over 9,000 primary school pupils and about 468 teachers in 87 primary schools. There are over 5,000 secondary school students and 491 teachers in 20 secondary schools. With the exception of *Ilamo Ekiti* community, each of the communities has at least one primary school. Ten Communities do not have any Secondary Schools (*Esun, Igbona, Ikoyi, Ikunri, Ilamo, Isaba, Okejebu, Ootunja, Temidire* and *Usin* Communities).

School infrastructure is in poor shape with dilapidated school buildings, inadequate water and sanitation facilities. About 95% of public schools lack water and toilet facilities. Most of the schools lack the required teaching aids. As in most rural and peri-urban communities in Nigeria, there is the challenge of getting qualified teachers in Ikole.

The School-Based Management Committees (SBMCs) are mostly non-functional. School Administrators and SBMCs are reportedly not consulted by the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) in the choice of projects to be implemented in the schools.

Below are a few samples of dilapidated school buildings in Ikole LGA



St. Mary's Catholic Pry School, Odo Ayedun-Ekiti



St. Mark's Anglican Nur/Pry School, Imila, Odo Ayedun-Ekiti



Ansar-Ud-Deen Nur./Pry. School, Ikole-Ekiti



Methodist Nursery\Primary School, Ikole-Ekiti

2.1.1 Perceived Needs of the Schools:

- Renovation of dilapidated school buildings
- Provision of toilet facilities
- Provision of furniture (desks and tables for teachers and pupils)
- Employment of qualified teachers in Rural Schools and teachers with IT Skills for all schools
- Provision of Teaching Aids – instructional materials, Laboratory Equipment, computers, solar energy
- Provision of recreational facilities
- Provision of access roads to rural schools

2.1.2 Objective:

To improve access to good quality basic and secondary education for all residents of school age in Ikole Local Government by year 2022.

2.1.3 Policy Targets:

1. Partner with SUBEB, Ekiti State Government, Private Sector, Philanthropists and Development Agencies to rehabilitate all dilapidated public school structures by 2022. (30% in 2020; 40% in 2021 and 30% in 2022).
2. Provide potable water and Sanitation facilities in 80% of public schools in Ikole Local Government by 2022 (20% in 2020; 35% in 2021 and 25% in 2022).
3. Train and enhance the capacity of 80 – 85% of teachers towards improving the quality of teaching by 2022 (25% in 2020; 30% in 2021 and 30% in 2022).
4. Train and provide at least one IT competent teacher and computers for every school by 2022 (25% in 2020; 45% in 2021 and 30% in 2022).
5. Increase the number of teachers in rural communities by 50% in 2022 (15% in 2020; 15% in 2021 and 20% in 2022) and provide incentives for teachers in rural communities.
6. Provide laboratory equipment and teaching aids to all schools (public secondary and primary schools respectively) by 2022 (20% in 2020; 45% in 2021 and 35% in 2022).
7. Empower all the School-Based Management Committees to play an active role in School Management. (50% in 2020; 50% in 2021).

2.2 Health Sector

Ikole Local Government has 1 General Hospital, 1 Comprehensive Health Centre and 28 Primary Health Care Centres spread across the 24 communities. There are no Primary Health Care Centres in 3 communities - *Ilamo, Ikunri* and *Okejebu* Communities. Over 70% of Health Facilities do not have trained nurses. Majority of the Primary Health Care facilities are staffed by Community Health Extension Workers with very few trained Nurses (less than 20); only the General Hospital has a Doctor. An estimated 15,464 patients visit the health facilities annually.

Over 70% of the Health Care Centres lack the necessary facilities - No water, electricity, Hospital beds, Drugs, Lab Equipment and Toilets among others. *Ayedun* Comprehensive Health Centre (jointly owned by *Odo, Oke Ayedun* and *Esun Ekiti*) and the *Oke Ayedun* Primary Health Centre serve the highest number of people with an estimated of 5,124 and 4,215 patients respectively. While *Ayedun* Comprehensive Health Centre has a staff strength of 17, *Oke Ayedun* Primary Health Centre has only 4 Health workers (2 Community Health Extension Workers and 2 Health Assistants).

The common health challenge experienced by all 24 communities is Malaria. Other health issues are High Blood Pressure, Cholera, Rheumatism and Arthritis.

2.2.1 Perceived Needs in the Health Sector:

- Upgrading of health facilities and provision of modern and functional medical equipment / drugs
- Employment of trained and qualified personnel
- Ambulances
- Power and potable water
- On-the-job training of medical personnel

2.2.2 Objective:

- To improve access to good quality health care services for all residents of Ikole Local Government by 2022.

2.2.3 Policy Targets:

1. Ensure that, at least, 85% of Primary Health Centres are equipped with potable water, electricity and sanitary facilities by 2022 (20% in 2020; 45% in 2021 and 25% in 2022).

Health Sector

2. Ensure that, at least, 85% of Primary Health Centres are upgraded and required basic medical equipment, such as beds, stretchers, scales, bed pans etc are provided by year 2022 (15% in year 2020; 45% in year 2021 and 25% in year 2022).
3. Provide in-service training to all qualified health workers in all Primary Health Care Centres (each year).
4. Increase the number of qualified health workers in underserved health centres by, at least, 50% by year 2022 (20% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 10% in 2022).
5. Ensure that the current system of Drug Revolving Fund (DRF) in health is sustained and improved upon (each year).
6. Carry out bi-monthly health education and awareness sessions with residents on preventive measures to identified common health challenges like malaria, High-Blood Pressure, Rheumatism and Arthritis.



Basic Health Centre, Ikoyi-Ile



Basic Health Centre, Ara Ekiti - Unstocked

Health Sector

2. Ensure that, at least, 85% of Primary Health Centres are upgraded and required basic medical equipment, such as beds, stretchers, scales, bed pans etc are provided by year 2022 (15% in year 2020; 45% in year 2021 and 25% in year 2022).
3. Provide in-service training to all qualified health workers in all Primary Health Care Centres (each year).
4. Increase the number of qualified health workers in underserved health centres by, at least, 50% by year 2022 (20% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 10% in 2022).
5. Ensure that the current system of Drug Revolving Fund (DRF) in health is sustained and improved upon (each year).
6. Carry out bi-monthly health education and awareness sessions with residents on preventive measures to identified common health challenges like malaria, High-Blood Pressure, Rheumatism and Arthritis.



Basic Health Centre, Ikoyi-Ile



Basic Health Centre, Ara Ekiti - Unstocked

2.3 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is a major source of employment in Ikole Local Government. Over 80% of residents engage in one form of agriculture or the other. Major farm produce cultivated in Ikole include Yam, Cassava, Palm Oil, Palm Kernel, Cocoyam, Groundnut, Garri, Maize, Vegetables, Rice, Plantain, Cashew, Poultry, Coffee, Kolanut, Millet, Beans, Cotton and Timber. *Oke Ayedun, Ijesa Isu* and *Ikoyi* are the only communities focused on Rice production while cotton is only cultivated in *Esun* Community.

The Local Government faces several challenges that affect economic and agricultural growth. These include lack of access roads, lack of mechanised equipment, storage facilities and water shortage. There is also the unwarranted incursion on farmlands by cattle herders, notably in *Ayemero, Esun, Ipao, Irele, Itapaji, Iyemero* and *Oke Ako* communities.

Despite the above challenges, there is real opportunity for economic and agricultural growth such as agro-based cottage industries that will drive economic growth in the Local Government. With value-added chain services, Ikole has the potential to develop exportable products. This will help to generate employment and boost the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR).



Cocoa @ Aba Omu Aran, Ikoyi-Ile



Garri Processing Site at Itagbangba via Itapaji 2



Palm Oil Processing Site @ Aba Omu Aran, Ikoyi-Ile

2.3.1 Perceived Needs in the Agriculture Sector:

- Access to Credit Facilities
- Transportation (Mobility, Repair of Feeder Roads)
- Storage facilities
- Access to Farming Tools for mechanised farming
- Training in modern environment-friendly farming techniques
- Improved seedlings
- Weather Forecasts system for Farmers
- Access to organic fertilizers - compost manure and pest control resources
- Cottage Industries and Value Added Chains for the following items:
Cassava, Yam, Maize, Banana, Orange, Cocoa, Cashew and Palm produce
- Regulated stable market for Agricultural Produce
- Agricultural Extension Workers / Officers
- Mechanism for prompt conflict resolution

2.3.2 Objective:

- To enhance food production, livelihoods and income by at least 50% through a viable agricultural value chain by means.

2.3.3 Policy Targets

1. Initiate public-private-community partnerships to achieve the following:
 - a. Provide credit facilities to, at least, 60% of farmers by 2022 year (20% in 2020; 30% in 2021 and 10% in 2022).
 - b. Facilitate the establishment of processing facilities for yam, palm oil, cassava, rice and timber and access to diverse markets by 2022.
 - c. Facilitate the construction of two 1,000 tonne storage facilities for farmers (*Yam and Maize*) by 2022.
2. Provide modern extension services to, at least, 65% of farmers by year 2022 (15% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 30% in 2022).
3. Strengthen the relationship between the Local Government and the Academia to boost research on Agriculture, leading to gradual introduction of modern farming techniques.

2.4 Small and Medium Enterprises

Like most communities, Ikole Local Government also has a thriving Informal Sector. Apart from traders in Agricultural produce, Ikole has its fair share of Welders, Hairdressers, Tailors, Cold Room Operators, Sawmillers, Sachet Water Producers, Bakers and Electronic Repairers etc.

The Informal Sector also faces several challenges including irregular power supply, lack of credit facilities, and over taxation. While not under the purview of the Local Government, there is need to explore other forms of renewable energy to provide off-grid solutions for small scale businesses. The Local Government will need to collaborate with Credit institutions, like Bank of Industry, to provide solutions to this challenge. The Local Government will also need to review the taxation system and put in place an equitable, fair and just tax system.

2.4.1 Perceived Needs of SMEs:

- Access to Credit Facilities
- Access to Skills Acquisition Opportunities
- Reliable Energy Supply
- Increased Clientele Base
- Access to markets

2.4.2 Objective

- To strengthen Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the Local Government to maximise job creation.

2.4.3 Policy Targets

1. Liaise with Credit Institutions to provide soft loans to, at least, 50% of interested Artisans by 2022 (15% in 2020; 25% in 2021 and 10% in 2022).
2. Provide targeted vocational and entrepreneurial training for, at least, 40% unemployed youths by 2022 (10% in 2020; 15% in 2021 and 15% in 2022).
3. Create a database of Artisans and SMEs and update regularly (in 2020).
4. Create opportunities for SMEs to engage in environment-friendly economic activities such as recycling of plastic products by 2022.
5. Upgrade and equip all market stalls with basic infrastructure by 2022 (50% in 2020; 30% in 2021 and 20% in 2022).

2.5 Basic Infrastructure: Roads

Ikole Local Government has approximately 52 major roads across the 24 communities. With the exception of *Ikunri*, *Usin* and *Temidire* communities, who have no major roads, all other communities have at least one accessible road. The roads in *Ikoyi-Ile* and *Isaba* are still under construction. Therefore, there is need to ensure that the three communities are prioritised in future provision of roads.

Most of the roads are in a bad condition. An estimated number of 18 roads out of the 52 roads are not motorable and 18 roads are fairly motorable. Certain portions of roads in *Ikoyi* and *Isaba* communities have been abandoned half way and nothing has been said or done about their completion. The *Isaba - Ire - Ijesa Isu* road is so bad that residents find it difficult to get home when it rains. Most of the roads lack drainages; thus, worsening the situation during the rains.

Unfortunately, the poor condition of the roads has contributed to stalling economic growth. It has made it difficult to move goods to the markets and also has serious implications for emergency health services.



Road - T Junction of Community Road, Temidire

2.5.1 Objective:

To Increase motorable roads by 60% by 2022.

2.5.2 Policy Targets:

1. Rehabilitate or complete 60% of bad or abandoned access roads by year 2022 (10% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 30% in 2022).
2. Construct drainage systems for easy passage of water along major roads by year 2022 (10% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 30% in 2022).
3. Upgrade and ensure good access roads to most prominent markets (*Oja-Oba, Ikole, Ikunri, Ipao, Ayebode, Ajebandele and Odo-Oro* markets) by 2022 year (10% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 30% in 2022).

2.6 Basic Amenity: Water / Waste Disposal

Ikole Local Government relies on streams, wells and bore-holes for its source of water. There are approximately 62 boreholes spread across the 24 communities in Ikole local government. 28 of the 62 boreholes are faulty. *Ilamo* and *Oke Ako* communities rely only on stream as their major source of water.

Virtually all 24 communities practise open defecation. Other household wastes are thrown into the bush or simply burnt. These methods of waste disposal are, no doubt, detrimental to the health of citizens and also add to the degradation of the environment.

2.6.1 Objectives:

- 55% of households in Ikole Local Government have access to clean potable water by 2022.
- 65% of residence has access to a waste disposal system by the 2022.
- Ensure all 24 communities have access to toilet facilities by 2022.

2.6.2 Policy Target:

1. Carry out health awareness and education on waste disposal and sanitary hygiene for all 24 communities by 2020.
2. Repair all faulty boreholes by 2020.
3. Construct 50 motorised / hand pump boreholes (10 in 2020; 20 in 2021 and 20 in 2022)
4. Facilitate the construction of toilet facilities for and by clusters of households in all 24 communities starting from 2020.
5. Construct 24 waste disposal sites for collection and recycling of wastes in all 24 communities by 2022 (8 in 2020; 8 in 2021 and 8 in 2022).
6. Facilitate the resuscitation of the Itapaji Dam for development purposes.
7. Strengthen the capacity of the Environmental department to ensure day to day community inspection.
8. Establish environmental and hygiene promotion clubs in all public and private primary and secondary schools by 2022.



Non-functional Hand Pump Borehole @ Ikunrin Market

2.7 Security

Security is crucial to the well-being and development of any society. Ikole Local Government is no different. The only security post is located in *Ikole-Ekiti* community. *Ara* and *Orin Odo* communities have Civil Defence while the other 21 communities rely heavily on local vigilantes and hunters.

2.7.1 Objective:

Ensure adequate security for all residents in Ikole Local Government by 2022.

2.7.2 Policy Targets:

1. Deploy Civil Defence Networking in all border towns and empower vigilante groups with necessary training and equipment by 2022.
2. Create a database of Landlords and Tenants and create platforms to strengthen Landlord/Tenant relationships.
3. Explore the MoU between the Nigeria Police and Ikole LGA on construction of a Police Training School.

2.8 Local Government Administration

An effective and efficient Local Government is central to meaningful development at the grassroots level. To this end, it is imperative for key actors in local governance to forge and maintain a strong working relationship and synergy. Such actors include the Local Government Executive, Local Government Service Commission and the State Community Development Office.

2.8.1 Objective:

To engender an efficient IT-driven Administrative system / culture, especially for efficient record keeping and knowledge management

2.8.2 Policy Targets

1. Advocate for and secure Political Leaders' buy-in and commitment to the Community Development Plan by end January 2020.
2. Demonstrate commitment on the part of all departments to implementing the Ikole Local Government Community Development Plan by ensuring that the Community Development Plan is the framework for budgeting in 2020, 2021 and 2022.
3. Re-tool the local government for effective service delivery by providing computers and computer accessories, the necessary capacity building in basic IT skills.
4. Improve and enhance community participation in governance decision-making, not only on budgeting but also in project implementation and monitoring.
5. Enhance the Budget Planning, Preparation and Implementation Processes to ensure greater internal communication between various departments towards timely completion of the budget process.
6. Strengthen the Local Government Monitoring and Evaluation Department by 2020, 2021 and 2022.
7. Upgrade knowledge and skills in all departments through sustained on-the-job training of Local Government Officials
8. Facilitate easy mobility of Local Government personnel, especially the Community Development and the Monitoring and Evaluation departments
9. Advocate for Local Government autonomy
10. Access other sources of funding such as Grants, Corporate Sponsorships
11. Improve and Monitor the Internally Generated Revenue of the Local Government

3. Technical Committee



May 20: Technical Committee members at work

The Technical Committee for the drafting of the Community Development Plan comprises:

1. Ikole Local Government Council Manager
2. Ikole Local Government Director of Administration
3. Ikole Local Government Director of Budget
4. Ikole Local Government Community Development Officers
5. The State Director & CD Staff of Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
6. Director of Finance and Staff of the Local Government Service Commission
7. Community Leaders
8. CLP-ReclaimNaija Staff



Members of the Technical Committee

4. Summary of Sectors, Objectives and Policy Targets

Sector	Objective	Policy Targets
Education Sector	To improve access to good quality basic and secondary education for all residents of school age in Ikole Local Government by 2022.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partner with SUBEB, Ekiti State Government, Private Sector, Philanthropists and Development Agencies to rehabilitate all dilapidated public school structures by 2022 (30% in 2020; 40% in 2021 and 30% in 2022). 2. Provide potable water and Sanitation facilities in 80% of public schools in Ikole Local Government by year 2022 (20% in 2020; 35% in 2021 and 25% in 2022). 3. Train and enhance the capacity of 80 – 85% of teachers towards improving the quality of teaching by 2022 (25% in 2020; 30% in 2021 and 30% in 2022). 4. Train and provide at least one IT competent teacher and computers for every school by 2022 (25% in 2020; 45% in 2021 and 30% in 2022). 5. Increase the number of teachers in rural communities by 50% in 2022 (15% in 2020; 15% in 2021 and 20% in 2022) and provide incentives for teachers in rural communities. 6. Provide laboratory equipment and teaching aids to all schools (public secondary and primary schools respectively) by 2022 (20% in 2020; 45% in 2021 and 35% in 2022). 7. Empower all School-Based Management Committees to play an active role in School Manage

Summary of Sectors, Objectives and Targets

Sector	Objective	Policy Targets
Health Sector	To improve access to good quality health care services for all residents of Ikole Local Government by 2022.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that, at least, 85% of Primary Health Centres are equipped with potable water, electricity and sanitary facilities by 2022 (20% in 2020; 45% in 2021 and 25% in 2022). 2. Ensure that, at least, 85% of Primary Health Centres are upgraded and required basic medical equipment, such as beds, stretchers, scales, bed pans etc are provided by year 2022 (15% in 2020; 45% in 2021 and 25% in 2022). 3. Provide in-service training to all qualified health workers in all Primary Health Care Centres (each year). 4. Increase the number of qualified health workers in underserved health centres by, at least, 50% by year 2022 (20% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 10% in 2022). 5. Ensure that the current system of Drug Revolving Fund (DRF) in health is sustained and improved upon (each year). 6. Carry out bi-monthly health education and awareness sessions with residents on preventive measures to identified common health challenges like malaria, High-Blood Pressure, Rheumatism and Arthritis.

Summary of Sectors, Objectives and Targets

Sector	Objectives	Policy Targets
Agriculture Sector	To enhance food production, livelihoods and income by at least 50% through a viable agricultural value chain by means.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiate public-private-community partnerships to achieve the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide credit facilities to, at least, 60% of farmers by 2022 year (20% in 2020; 30% in 2021 and 10% in 2022). ○ Facilitate the establishment of processing facilities for yam, palm oil, cassava, rice and timber and access to diverse markets by 2022. ○ Facilitate the construction of two 1,000 tonne storage facilities for farmers (<i>Yam and Maize</i>) by 2022. 2. Provide modern extension services to, at least, 65% of farmers by year 2022 (15% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 30% in 2022). 3. Strengthen the relationship between the Local Government and the Academia to boost research on Agriculture, leading to gradual introduction of modern farming techniques.
Small and Medium Enterprises	To strengthen Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the Local Government to maximise job creation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liaise with Credit Institutions to provide soft loans to, at least, 50% of interested Artisans by 2022 (15% in 2020; 25% in 2021 and 10% in 2022).

Summary of Sectors, Objectives and Targets

Sector	Objectives	Policy Targets
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provide targeted vocational and entrepreneurial training for, at least, 40% unemployed youths by 2022 (10% in 2020; 15% in 2021 and 15% in 2022). 3. Create a database of Artisans and SMEs and update regularly (in 2020). 4. Create opportunities for SMEs to engage in environment-friendly economic activities such as recycling of plastic products by 2022. 5. Upgrade and equip all market stalls with basic infrastructure by 2022 (50% in 2020; 30% in 2021 and 20% in 2022).
Basic Infrastructure: Roads	To increase motorable roads by 60% by 2022.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitate or complete 60% of bad or abandoned access roads by year 2022 (10% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 30% in 2022). 2. Construct drainage systems for easy passage of water along major roads by year 2022 (10% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 30% in 2022). 3. Upgrade and ensure good access roads to most prominent markets (<i>Oja-Oba, Ikole, Ikunri, Ipao, Ayebode, Ajebandele and Odo-Oro</i> markets) by 2022 (10% in 2020; 20% in 2021 and 30% in 2022).

Summary of Sectors, Objectives and Targets

Sector	Objectives	Policy Targets
<p>Basic Amenities : Water / Waste Disposal</p>	<p>*55% of households in Ikole Local Government have access to clean potable water by 2022. *65% of residence has access to a waste disposal system by the 2022. * Ensure all 24 communities have access to toilet facilities by 2022.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out health awareness and education on waste disposal and sanitary hygiene for all 24 communities by 2020. • Repair all faulty boreholes by 2020 • Construct 50 motorised / hand pump boreholes (10 in 2020; 20 in 2021 and 20 in 2022) • Facilitate the construction of toilet facilities for and by clusters of households in all 24 communities starting from 2020. • Construct 24 waste disposal sites for collection and recycling of wastes in all 24 communities by 2022 (8 in 2020; 8 in 2021 and 8 in 2022). • Facilitate the resuscitation of the Itapaji Dam for development purposes. • Strengthen the capacity of the Environmental department to ensure day to day community inspection. • Establish environmental and hygiene promotion clubs in all public and private primary and secondary schools by 2022.

Sector	Objectives	Policy Targets
Security	Ensure adequate security for all residents in Ikole Local Government by 2022.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deploy Civil Defence Networking in all border towns and empower vigilante groups with necessary training and equipment by 2022. 2. Create a database of Landlords and Tenants and create platforms to strengthen Landlord/Tenant relationships. 3. Explore the MoU between the Nigeria Police and Ikole LGA on construction of a Police Training School.
Administration	To engender an efficient IT-driven Administrative system / culture, especially for efficient record keeping and knowledge management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocate for and secure Political Leaders' buy-in and commitment to the Community Development Plan by end January 2020. 2. Demonstrate commitment on the part of all departments to implementing the Ikole Local Government Community Development Plan by ensuring that the Community Development Plan is the framework for budgeting in 2020, 2021 and 2022. 3. Re-tool the local government for effective service delivery by providing computers and computer accessories, the necessary capacity building in basic IT skills.

Summary of Sectors, Objectives and Targets

Sector	Objectives	Policy Targets
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Improve and enhance community participation in governance decision-making, not only on budgeting but also in project implementation and monitoring. 5. Enhance the Budget Planning, Preparation and Implementation Processes to ensure greater internal communication between various departments towards timely completion of the budget process. 6. Strengthen the Local Government Monitoring and Evaluation Department by 2020, 2021 and 2022. 7. Upgrade knowledge and skills in all departments through sustained on-the-job training of Local Government Officials 8. Facilitate easy mobility of Local Government personnel, especially the Community Development and the Monitoring and Evaluation departments 9. Advocate for Local Government autonomy 10. Access other sources of funding such as Grants, Corporate Sponsorships 11. Improve and Monitor the Internally Generated Revenue of the Local Government

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
1	Ara Ekiti	<p>Secondary School: Ara Community High School established in 1980; Statistics: 95 students with 20 teachers;</p> <p>Primary School: Our Saviour's African Nursery & Primary School; 114 pupils with 6 teachers; No water, no toilets and no sporting field; lack of teaching aids</p>	<p>1 Community Health Centre built in 1976; In poor shape – no toilets, no drugs, no beds, no furniture; No doctors; no trained nurses, no fences, Est. 500 patients per year; Major illness is malaria and snake bite No. of Health Workers CHEW – 1 Record – 1 Others – 6</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment is Agriculture; Major Agricultural Produce: Palm Oil, Palm Kernel, Cocoa, Yam & Timber</p>	<p>3 Major Roads, all in bad state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ikole/Ara Road (motorable but bad); Ara Isinbode Road (motorable but bad) Ara Ijesa-Isu Road (Not motorable) 	<p>Water: One motorised Borehole serving an estimated 3,000 people Waste Disposal: Through the Bush</p>	Civil Defence
2	Asin Ekiti	<p>Secondary School: None Primary School: The Holy Apostolic Nursery / Primary School established in 1975; Statistics: 210 pupils with 14 teachers; Condition: lack of teaching aids; no water; dilapidated school buildings Availability of a Football field</p>	<p>Basic Health Centre built in 1976; well equipped with beds and drugs; No doctors; 1 trained nurse, no power supply, no portable water, no fence Estimated patients: 1180 per annum; Major illness: Malaria No. of Health Workers CHEW – 3 Record – 1 Others – 10</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture;</p> <p>Type of Business: Petty Trading in Agricultural products</p> <p>Major Farm Products: Cocoa, Plantain, Palm Oil and Kernel, Yam & Cocoyam, Cassava Challenges: Inadequate Credit Facilities; Market Facilities, Storage, Energy, Water and poor Road Network</p>	<p>1 Major Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asin-Illamo-Igbona Ile-Ire Road; <p>Condition: Not tarred, in bad condition</p>	<p>Water: Stream & hand pump Borehole serving an estimated 6,000 people Waste Disposal: Bush</p>	Local Hunters Suggestions: Construction of Security Posts and Security Units like NSCDC

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
3	Ayebode Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: Ayebode High School established in 1980; 206 students with 20 teachers; Good buildings but insufficient classrooms; No water Good football pitch</p> <p>Pry. School: 1. St. Stephen Nur/Pry School established in 1940; 119 pupils with 6 teachers; Adequate teaching aids 16 Condition: Dila 17 pdated buildings</p> <p>2. Community Primary School established in 1991; 70 pupils with 4 teachers; Currently operating from the premises of St. Stephen</p>	<p>Primary Health Care built in 1979; No Water, Energy, Toilet, Bathroom, Gardener, Night Guard, Fence; No doctors; No nurses; Insufficient Staff Est.: 1300 patients a year Available Resources: Beds, Drugs Major Illness: Malaria & High Blood Pressure No. of Health Workers CHEW – 2 Record – 1 Others – 4</p>	<p>Major Source of Income: Agriculture & Trading</p> <p>Major Farm Products: Yam, Garri, Maize & Okro</p> <p>Challenges: Lack of money, bad access roads, poor power supply and lack of storage facilities</p>	<p>3 major Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ayebode-Eda road (Not motorable); Ayebode-Ayedun road (fairly motorable) and Ayebode – Ilasa road (fairly motorable) 	<p>Water: Well & Stream (6 faulty Hand pump Boreholes) serving 415 people Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning & Public Toilet</p>	Local Vigilante Suggestion: Provision of police post (NPF / NSCDC)
4	Esun Ekiti	<p>No Sec. School; Pry School: St. Luke's Pilot Nursery/Primary School established in 1948. 334 pupils with 14 teachers; Insufficient Classrooms; No Water Good Playing Ground</p> <p>2. St. Luke's Anglican Primary School 11, Ipao Road Esun Ekiti</p> <p>3. Almajeri Primary School, Itamodowa Camp, Esun Ekiti</p>	<p>Primary Health Care built in 2008; No doctors; No nurses; No fence, No water, No power supply Est.: 1050 patients a year Major Health Challenges: Malaria, High Blood & Delivery No. of Health Workers CHEW – 2 Others – 7</p>	<p>Type of Business: Farming, Trading and Quarry Business Challenges: Political Imbalance, Poor Power Supply, Access Roads, Storage Facilities and Access to Good Market Major Agricultural Products: Food Crops: Yam, Cotton, Cassava, Maize, Cocoyam, Tomatoes Cash Crops: Palm Oil, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Timber & Kolanut</p>	<p>3 major Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Esun-Ipao Road (fairly motorable); Esun-Odo Road (Not motorable); Esun-Ijelu Road (Not motorable) 	<p>Water: Well Water; (2 faulty hand pump boreholes) serving an estimated 750 people Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning & Public Toilet</p>	Local Vigilante Suggestions: Provision of Police Post (NPF/NSCDC)

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
5	Igbona Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: Nil</p> <p>Pry. School: Community Primary School, Igbona-Ile established in 1987. 20 pupils with 4 teachers; 2 buildings: 1 in good condition; 1 dilapidated; Water & Football Field;</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre, Igbona Ile built in 2004; Facility in poor condition; Insufficient bed and other hospital equipment; No drugs; No doctor; no nurse; 2 health Assistants, No gardener, No power supply, No fence, No water supply. Estimated Patient: 2000</p> <p>Major Health Challenge: Malaria</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Petty Trading in Agricultural products</p> <p>Business Challenges: Inadequate Credit Facilities; Market facilities; Storage, poor power supply, poor road network & water supply;</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Cocoa, plantain & banana, Palm Oil & Palm Kernel; Timber, Kolanut, Yam & Cocoyam, Cassava</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asin-Ilamo-Igbona Ile-Ire Road (Not Tarred; Bad condition); 	<p>Water: Stream & hand pump Borehole serving 200 people</p> <p>Waste Disposal: Bush</p>	<p>Local Vigilante</p> <p>Suggestions: Provision of Security Post (NPF, NSCDC)</p>
6	Ijesa Isu Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: Comprehensive High School established in 1977. 700 students with 42 teachers Condition of Buildings: Bad No water, no recreational facilities;</p> <p>Primary School: St. Joseph's Catholic Nursery / Primary School established in 1958; 200 students with 9</p>	<p>General Hospital built in 2001;</p> <p>Condition of Facility: Good;</p> <p>Equipment: Beds, Drugs available; 2 trained Doctors; 10 trained Nurses; Est. Patients: 3000</p> <p>Major Health Challenge: Malaria</p> <p>Basic Health Centre Ijesa-Isu Built in 1952</p>	<p>Type of Business: Agriculture</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Cocoa, Yam, Palm Oil & Kernel, Timber, Cocoyam, Cassava and Kolanut</p> <p>Business</p>	<p>6 major roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ijesa Isu –Aisegba road (Not motorable) * Ijesa Isu – Ode road (Motorable but bad) * Ijesa Isu – Isaba road (Not motorable) * Ijesa Isu – Ara road (Not motorable) * Ijesa Isu – Ikoyi Ile 	<p>Water: Stream and 1 hand pump Borehole; (has 7 faulty hand pump boreholes) serving 9,000 people</p> <p>Waste Disposal: Bush & Toilet</p>	<p>Local Vigilante</p> <p>Suggestions: Provision of Security Post (NPF, NSCDC)</p>

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		teachers; School Building: Good No Water; no recreational facilities	Condition of Facility - Good No nurse, No. of Health Workers CHEW – 4 Others – 10 Challenges: No gardener, No water, No power supply, Inadequate equipment	Challenges: Lack of funds, poor road network; lack of storage facilities; lack of market infrastructure	* road (Not motorable) Ijesa Isu – Fatunla- Iluomoba road (motorable but fair)		
7	Ikole Ekiti	<p>Sec. Schools:</p> <p>1. AUD High School established in 1959; 320 students with 33 teachers; Building Condition: Several dilapidated buildings Water: 1 Borehole (handpump functioning & 1 under construction); Playing Field,</p> <p>2. Egbeoba High School established in 1957; 600 students with 53 teachers; Building Condition: Several okay; some dilapidated; Facilities: Water, Playing field, Assembly Hall</p> <p>3. St. Mary Girls Grammar School established in 1964 Students: 412 Teachers: 32 Facilities: No toilets, staff quarters and classroom</p> <p>4. Ikole City College established in Jan. 2005 Students: 304 Teachers: 27 Facilities: No toilets, staff</p>	<p>General Hospital; Hospital Condition: Average</p> <p>State Specialist Hospital Ikole- Ekiti Resources: beds, drugs, hospital equipment; Trained Doctors: Nil; Trained Nurses / H.A.</p> <p>Est. Patients: 6,000 Major Health Challenge: Malaria</p> <p>Methodist Comprehensive Health Centre Built in 1992 Hospital Condition: Good Resources: beds, drugs, hospital equipment; Trained Doctors: Nil; Trained Nurses 3/CHEW 6/H.A 6 Others 18 Est. Patients: 5,000 Major Health Challenge: Malaria Challenges Poor water supply, incomplete fence, no day guard, no gardener</p>	<p>Major source of employment: Agriculture & Civil Service;</p> <p>Type of Business: Agriculture, Filling Station, Block Industry, Pure Water Factories, Quarry, Sawmills, Bakery and Petty Trading</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Cocoa, Yam, Palm Oil & Kernel, Timber, Cocoyam, Cassava, Cashew, Poultry, fish pond, and Kolanut, Business Challenges: Lack of funds, poor road network; lack of storage facilities; lack of market infrastructure</p>	<p>4 Major roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ikole - Ara road (motorable but in bad condition); • Ikole – Ire road (Motorable but bad condition); • Ikole – Ijesa Isu road (motorable and okay); • Ikole – Ayedun road (motorable but in bad condition) 	<p>Water: hand pump and Motorised Boreholes, and well serving an estimated 10,000 people Waste Disposal: Bush & Toilet</p>	<p>NPF, NSCDC, Vigilante/Hunters Suggestion: Provision of adequate security equipment to all agencies, Extension of street lights from Usin to Ikole, Ekiti to provide more security to our areas.</p>

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		<p>quarters, library, no laboratory, no access road and enough classrooms</p> <p>5. Holy Apostolic High School Ikole Established in 1980 Students: 514 Teachers: 31 Facilities: No Halls, No classroom</p> <p>Primary School: St. Paul's Nursery / Primary School, Ori Apata established in 1951; 230 pupils with 8 teachers; Building Condition: 2 in good condition; 3 dilapidated; Facilities: No Water; Football Field</p>					
8	Ikoyi Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: Nil Pry. School: 1. St. James Anglican Primary School established in 1992. 150 pupils with 11 teachers Sch. Building: 1 good; 2 in poor shape; Water: Well & borehole not functioning;</p> <p>2. Community Primary School, Ikoyi Ile established in 1932. 15 pupils with 5 teachers; Sch. Building: 1 good; 2 dilapidated</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre Condition: Poor Resources: Insufficient beds, hospital equipment, No drugs Trained Doctors: Nil Trained Nurses: Nil Health Asst/CHEW: 1 Est. Patient: 100 Major Health Challenge: Malaria Challenges Poor water supply No fence</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Petty Trading in Agricultural Products</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Cocoa, plantain & banana, Palm Oil & Palm Kernel;</p>	Isaba-Ikoyi Ile-Igbemo Road (under construction but abandoned)	<p>Water: Stream & Handpump Borehole serving over 4,000 people Waste Disposal: Bush</p>	<p>Local Vigilante / Hunters Suggestion: Provision of Security Post (NPF, NSCDC)</p>

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		<p>Facilities: Handpump Borehole: Not functioning Football Field</p> <p>3. Community Primary School, Aba Omuaran established in 2001; 30 pupils with 5 teachers; Sch. Building: good Facilities: No water, no sanitation facility; Playing field</p>	<p>Shortage of staff No good road to health facility</p>	<p>Timber, Kolanut, Yam & Cocoyam, Cassava</p> <p>Business Challenges: Inadequate Credit Facilities, Market Infrastructure, No Storage, Poor power supply, road network and water supply</p>			
9	Ikunri Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: None</p> <p>Pry School: Community Nursery and Primary School established in 1996. 70 pupils with 5 teachers Building Condition: Good Facilities: No water, toilet (not functioning); Football field</p>	<p>No health facility Major Health Challenge: Malaria</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Petty trading in Agricultural products</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Cocoa, plantain, banana, Palm Oil & Palm Kernel; Timber, Kolanut, Yam & Cocoyam, Cassava</p>	???	<p>Water: Handpump Borehole serving over 1,500 people Waste Disposal: Bush</p>	<p>Local Hunters Suggestion: Construction of security post and provision of security unit (e.g. NSCDC)</p>

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
				Business Challenges: Inadequate Credit Facilities, Market Infrastructure, No Storage, Poor power supply, road network and water supply			
10	Ilamo Ekiti	No Primary School No Secondary School	No health facility Major Health Challenge: Malaria	Major Source of Employment: Agriculture Type of Business: Petty Trading and Agriculture Major Source of Employment: Agriculture Type of Business: Petty Trading and Agriculture Business Challenges: Lack of Credit facilities and Bad Road Major Agricultural Products: Timber, Cocoa, Cassava, Cocoyam, Yam, Palm Oil & Kernel, Groundnut	Asin-Ilamo-Igbona Ile – Ire Road (Motorable but bad)	Water: Stream serving an estimated 2,500 people Waste Disposal: Bush & Toilet	Self-Help Suggestion: Provision of Security unit (NSCDC)

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
11	Ipao Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: Irep odun High School established in 1979; 190 students with 12 teachers. Building Condition: Good but insufficient classrooms</p> <p>School Facilities: No water, no sanitation, no electricity</p> <p>Primary School: 1. Community Nursery / Primary School 1 established 1976; 82 pupils with 5 teachers; Building Condition: Needs Renovation, Needs more teachers in the Primary Schools. School Facilities: No water, no toilets Good playing ground with no other recreational facility</p> <p>2. Community Nursery/Primary School II established in 2006; 62 pupils with 4 teachers Building Condition: Uncompleted buildings; one is leaking and the roof of the other is blown off School Facilities: Toilet with No Water Good Football Field</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre built in 1976. Condition of Facility: No water, no electricity, no toilet and bathroom, no gardener, no night guard, no fence. Resources: beds, drugs Staffing: 6 No doctor, no trained nurse, insufficient staff Est. 1650 Major Health Challenge: Malaria and High Blood Pressure</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Agriculture & Trading</p> <p>Business Challenges: Lack of money, bad access roads, poor power supply, lack of storage facilities</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Yam, Garri, Maize, Okro and Cereal (Millet, Beans)</p> <p>Other Products Sold: Fish and Bush Meat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ipao/Ayedun Road (Motorable) • Ipao/Oke Ako Road (Motorable) 	<p>Water: 4 functioning hand pump boreholes, Well & Stream serving over 700 people Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning and Toilet</p>	<p>Night guards Suggestion: Provision of Police Post</p>

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		<p>3. Baptist Primary School established in 1948; 40 pupils with 4 teachers; Building Condition: dilapidated Facilities: Toilet with No Water Good Football Field</p> <p>4. AUD Primary School established in 2003; 38 pupils with 6 teachers Building Condition: Needs renovation School Facilities: Toilet with No Water Good Football Field</p>					
12	Irele Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: Community High School established in 1981; 216 students with 20 teachers; Building Condition: Good but insufficient classrooms; Facility: No water Recreational: No football field, No toilet facilities, A block of four classes is about collapsing</p> <p>Primary School: Community Primary School established in 1976; 122 pupils with 10 teachers; Building Condition: Dilapidated buildings Facilities: no water, no toilets Recreational: Playing Ground with no facility</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre built in 1976; Est. patients: 1400 Condition: No water, no electricity, no toilet and bathroom, no gardener, no night guard, no fence. Resources: Beds, Drugs Staffing: 4; No trained doctors; no trained nurses Major Health Challenge: Malaria and High Blood Pressure</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Agriculture & Trading</p> <p>Business Challenges: Lack of money, bad access roads, poor power supply, lack of storage facilities</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Yam, Garri and Cereal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irele/Ponyon Road (Highly Motorable) • Oke Ako Road (Motorable) • Irele/Ogbe Road (Not Motorable) 	<p>Water: 3 functioning hand pump boreholes, Well & Stream serving over 600 people Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning and Toilet</p>	<p>Local Vigilante Suggestion: Provision of Police Post (NPF/NSCDC)</p>

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
13	Isaba Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: None Pry. School: St. Peters Nursery and Primary School established in 1976; 130 pupils with 7 teachers; Building Condition: Not Good Facilities: 2 Non-functional handpump boreholes; poor sanitation facility Recreational Facility: abandoned football field</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre built in 2008; Est. Patient: 2500 Condition: Good Resources: Beds, Drugs, Ambulance etc Staff: 11 CHEW/H.A.; No doctors; no trained nurses, Challenges No water supply, no power supply, No guarder Major Health Challenges: Malaria and Blood Pressure</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture Type of Business: Petty Trading in Agricultural Products and Bakery Major Agricultural Products: Timber, Cocoa, Plantain, Palm Oil & Kernel, Yam, Cocoyam, Cassava, Maize and Rice Business Challenges: Inadequate Credit Facilities, Lack of Market Facilities, No storage, poor power supply, poor road network, poor water supply and government policy</p>	<p>Isaba– Ikoyi Ile – Igbemo- Road Under construction but abandoned Township roads are not Motorable due to gully erosion. Most of the roads need reconstruction and diversion of water. There is need for drainage on existing roads. NOTE: Many people find it hard to get to their homes because of poor roads</p>	<p>Water: Stream and hand pump Borehole serving over 7,000 people Waste Disposal: Bush</p>	<p>Local Hunters Suggestion: Construction of Security Posts and provision of security units (NSCDC)</p>
14	Itapaji Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: Itapaji High School established in 1980; 206 students with 22 teachers; Building Condition: Good but insufficient classrooms; Facility: No water Recreational: Good football field; Primary Schools: 1. St. Georges Catholic Primary School established in 1945; 80 pupils with 5 teachers; Building Condition: Dilapidated</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre established in 1976; Est. Patients: 400 Facility: No Water, No Power Supply, No Toilet and Bathroom, No Gardener, No Night Guard, Insufficient Staff, No Fence; Available Resources: Beds, Drugs, etc Staff – 4+1 Major Health Challenge: Malaria & High Blood Pressure</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture Type of Business: Agriculture and Trading Business Challenges: Lack of funds, bad access roads, poor power supply, lack of storage facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itapaji/Iyemero Road (Motorable) • Itapaji/Oke Ako Road (Not Motorable) • Itapaji/Omu Road (Fairly Motorable) 	<p>Water: 3 functioning hand pump boreholes, Well & Stream serving over 650 people Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning and Toilet</p>	<p>Local Vigilante Suggestion: Provision of Police Post (NPF/NSCDC)</p>

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		<p>Facility: No water, no toilet Recreational Facility: Good Playing Ground with no facility</p> <p>2. AUD Primary School established in 1976; 186 pupils with 7 teachers; Facility: No Water</p>		<p>Major Agricultural Products: Yam, Garri, Maize, Okro, Cocoa, Groundnut, Palm Produce, Cassava</p> <p>Other Goods: Fish & Bush Meat</p>			
15	Iyemero Ekiti	<p>Sec. School: Community High School established in 1983; 55 pupils with 15 teachers;</p> <p>Building Condition: Poor, needs renovation</p> <p>Facility: No Water, no toilets, no recreational facility</p> <p>Primary School: St. John Primary School established in 1954; 76 pupils with 2 teachers (<i>headmaster and PTA teacher</i>); Building Condition: Dilapidated; Facility: no water, no toilet, no recreational facility</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre built in 1976; Est, patients: 215 Condition: No Water, No Power Supply, No Toilet and Bathroom, No Gardener, No Night Guard, No Fence. Available Resources: Beds, Drugs, etc Staff: 2, No doctors, No trained nurses, Challenges Poor building Major Health Challenges: Malaria and High Blood Pressure</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Agriculture and Trading</p> <p>Business Challenges: Lack of funds, bad access roads, poor power supply, lack of storage facilities</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Yam, Garri, Maize, Okro, Cereal, Vegetables</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iyemero/Eruku Road (Not Motorable) Iyemero to Ayede Road (Not Motorable) 	<p>Water: Stream and Well; has non-functioning hand pump borehole serving estimated 400 people Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning and Toilet</p>	<p>Local Vigilante Suggestion: Provision of Police Post (NPF/NSCDC)</p>

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
16	Odo Ayedun Ekiti	<p>Secondary Schools: 1. Odundun High School established in 1994; 560 students with 29 teachers; Building Condition: Very Poor Sanitary Facility: No Toilet</p> <p>Recreational Facility: Volley Ball Court and Football Fields</p> <p>2. Success Secondary School established in 2000; 92 students with 12 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Good Toilet with water</p> <p>Recreational Facility: Good Football Field</p> <p>3. Morning Star Secondary School established in 2014; 20 students with 7 teachers; Building Condition: Good; Sanitary Facility: Good toilet and water; Recreational Facility: Good Field;</p> <p>Primary Schools: 1. Methodist Nur/Pry School I established in 1930; 367 pupils with 7 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: None Recreational Facility: Good Football Field;</p> <p>2. Methodist Nur/Pry School II established in 1930;</p>	<p>1. Comprehensive Health Centre built in 1958; Est. Patients: 5,124 Condition: Good Available Resources: Beds, Drugs etc Staff: 17, 1 doctor; 1 trained Nurse, Challenges No Ambulance, Incomplete fence Major Health Challenge: Malaria and Delivery</p> <p>2. Arabire Health Centre built in 1999; Est. Patients: 506; Staff: No Doctors; no trained nurses; 3 Senior CHEW, 1 Medical Record Assistant, 2 Health Assistants and 3 Health Attendants, Challenges No Gardner Resources: Beds, DRF Drugs etc Major Health Challenge: Malaria and Delivery</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Agriculture and Trading</p> <p>Business Challenges: Bad access roads, poor power supply and lack of storage facilities</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Yam, Cassava, Maize, Cocoyam, Tomatoes, Palm Oil, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Timber and Kolanut</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Odo Ayedun - Isinbode road (Not Motorable) •Odo Ayedun - Ipao road (Not Motorable) •Odo Ayedun - Eda road (Not Motorable) Odo Ayedun - Ayebode (Fairly Motorable) 	<p>Water: Stream, Well and hand pump Boreholes (8 good; 4 faulty) serving estimated 1,000 people</p> <p>Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning and Toilet</p>	<p>Local Vigilante</p> <p>Suggestion: Provision of Police Post (NPF/NSCDC)</p>

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		<p>160 pupils with 5 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Availability of Water Recreational Facility: Good Football Field;</p> <p>3. Baptist Nur/Pry School established in 2010; 85 pupils with 5 teachers; Building Condition: Fair Sanitary Facility: Non-functioning borehole Recreational Facility: Football Field;</p> <p>4. Success Nur/Pry School established in 2000; 65 pupils with 10 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Yes Recreational Facility: School Field;</p> <p>5. Morning Star Nur/Pry School established in 2014; 60 pupils with 9 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Yes Recreational Facility: School Field;</p> <p>6. St. Mary's Catholic Nur/Pry School established in 1948; 80 pupils with 8 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Yes Recreational Facility: School Field;</p> <p>7. Joel Star Nur/Pry School established in 2004; 50 pupils with 8 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Yes Recreational Facility: School Field;</p>					

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
17	Odo Oro Ekiti	<p>Secondary School: Odo Oro High School established in 1979; 675 pupils with 43 teachers; Building Condition: Enough Classrooms but needs Renovation Sanitary Facility: Borehole under construction Recreational Facility: Good Football Field;</p> <p>Primary Schools: 1. Community Nur/Pry School I established in 1976; 120 pupils with 9 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: None Recreational Facility: Good Playing Ground</p> <p>2. Community Nur/Pry School II established in 2007; 96 pupils with 6 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: None Recreational Facility: Good Football Field;</p> <p>3. St. Andrew's Nur/Pry School established in 1940; 193 pupils with 13 teachers; Building Condition: Enough Buildings, needs renovation Sanitary Facility: None Recreational Facility: Good Playing Field;</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre built in 1982; Est. Patient: 3000; Building Condition: Very Bad; Available Resources: Beds, DRF Drugs, etc Staff: No Doctors, No trained Nurses, 1 CHO, 3 CHEW, 1REC, 9 others. Challenge No fence Major Health Challenge: Malaria</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Agriculture and Trading</p> <p>Business Challenges: Bad access roads to farms, poor power supply and lack of storage facilities</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Yam, Cassava, Maize, Cocoyam, Tomatoes, Palm Oil, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Timber and Kolanut</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odo Oro - Itapaji road (Fairly Motorable) • Odo Oro - Esun road (Not Motorable) • Odo Oro - Ijelu road (Not Motorable) 	<p>Water: Well and hand pump Boreholes (8 good; 2 faulty) serving estimated 800 people Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning and Toilet</p>	<p>Local Vigilante Suggestion: Provision of Police Post (NPF/NSCDC)</p>

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		<p>4. Christ Foundation Group of Schools established in 2000; 100 pupils with 7 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Yes Recreational Facility: Yes;</p> <p>5. St. Thomas Nur/Pry School established in 1954; 242 pupils with 9 teachers; Building Condition: Poor Sanitary Facility: None Recreational Facility: Good Football Field;</p>					
18	Oke Ako Ekiti	<p>Secondary School: Community High School established in 2001; 122 pupils with 3 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: None Recreational Facility: None</p> <p>Primary Schools: Baptist Pry School established in 2003; 115 pupils with 5 teachers; Building Condition: Dilapidated Sanitary Facility: No water, no Toilet Recreational Facility: Good Playing Ground with no facility;</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre built in 1980; (MODEL BHC) Est, patients: 2500 Condition: No Water, No Power Supply, No Toilet and Bathroom, No Gardener, No Night Guard, Incomplete Fence, No Gardner. Available Resources: Beds, Drugs, etc Staff: 3; No doctors, 1 Nurse, 1 CHEW, 1 Record Officer, 2 Others Major Health Challenges: Malaria</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture Type of Business: Agriculture and Trading Business Challenges: Lack of funds, bad access roads, poor power supply, lack of storage facilities Major Agricultural Products: Yam, Maize, Okro, Cereal Others: Fish & Bush Meat</p>	<p>*Oke Ako/Ipao Road (Fairly Motorable) *Oke Ako/Itapaji Road (Not Motorable) *Oke Ako/Irele Road (Fairly Motorable)</p>	<p>Water: Stream; has non-functioning hand pump borehole Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning and Toilet</p>	Local Vigilante

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
19	Oke Ayedun Ekiti	<p>Secondary School: 1. Fiyinfolu High School established in 1980; 386 pupils with 27 teachers; Building Condition: Dilapidated Sanitary Facility: Under construction Recreational Facility: Good Football Field;</p> <p>2. Voltry Model Academy established in 2003; 47 pupils with 9 teachers; Building Condition: Poor Sanitary Facility: Water and Toilet Available Recreational Facility: School Field</p> <p>Primary Schools: 1. Methodist Nur/Pry School established in 1976; 135 pupils with 12 teachers; Building Condition: Dilapidated Sanitary Facility: None Recreational Facility: Good Playing Ground;</p> <p>2. St. Patrick's Catholic Pry School established in 1942 72 pupils with 6 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Borehole Recreational Facility: Good Field</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre built in 1999; Est. Patients: 4215 Building Condition: Good; Resources: Beds, Drugs, etc Staff: CHEW – 2 , Others – 2 Major Health Challenges: Malaria, Delivery, High Blood Pressure</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Agriculture and Trading</p> <p>Business Challenges: No water, poor power supply, lack of storage facilities, Lack of loan, lack of empowerment for youths and bad maintenance culture of existing facilities</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Yam, Maize, Cocoyam, Tomatoes, Palm Oil, Oranges, Banana, Coffee, Cashew, Rice Production etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oke Ayedun - Ipao road (Fairly motorable) • Oke Ayedun - Odo Ayedun road (Not Motorable) • Oke Ayedun - Ikole road (Motorable) • Oke Ayedun – Oke Ijebu road (Not motorable) 	<p>Water: Well and 2 hand pump Boreholes; has 6 faulty boreholes serving estimated 900 people Waste Disposal: Bush, Burning and Toilet</p>	<p>Local Vigilante / NSCDC Suggestion: Police Post should be reactivated</p>

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		<p>3. Omololu Nur/Pry School established in 1993; 55 pupils with 9 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Toilet with no water Recreational Facility: Good Playing Field;</p> <p>4. Voltry Model Academy (Primary Section) established in 2011; 125 pupils with 9 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Water and Toilet Available Recreational Facility: School Field</p>					
20	Okejebu Ekiti	<p>Primary Schools: 1. Odo Ugo Community Primary School established in 2006; 28 pupils with 5 teachers;</p> <p>2. Oke-Ijebu Community Primary School I & II established in 2006 and 2015 respectively; 184 pupils with 16 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: None</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre: None Health Challenge: Malaria</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Civil Service, Trading, Hand Craft & Agriculture Type of Business: Agriculture and Trading Business Challenges: Power supply, lack of credit facility, no good road network, inadequate water supply and poor infrastructure (?) Major Agricultural Products: Kolanut, Cocoa, Yam, Maize, Plantain, Banana & Cassava</p>	Oke Ijebu-Ikare Road (Not Motorable)	<p>Water: Stream; has 1 non-functioning hand pump borehole serving estimated 6,800 Waste Disposal: Bush</p>	Self-Help Suggestion: Provision of NSCDC

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
21	Ootunja Ekiti	<p>Secondary School: None</p> <p>Primary School: The Holy Apostolic Primary School established in 1954; 90 Pupils with 10 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: Poor (Non-functional Handpump borehole) Recreational Facility: Football field</p> <p>Normadic Primary School in Eliyie Apate 70 pupils and 5 teachers Building Condition: Very bad, and highly dilapidated No toilets, No water, No football field</p>	<p>Primary Health Centre built in 2012; Est. Patients: 1000 Condition: Good Available Resources: Beds, Drugs, etc Staff: 3 CHEW/Health Assistants, Others – 5 (No doctors, no trained nurse), Challenges No day guard, no water supply, no fence, no gardener</p> <p>Major Health Challenge: Malaria</p>	<p>Major Source of Employment: Agriculture</p> <p>Type of Business: Petty Trading in Agricultural Products</p> <p>Business Challenges: Inadequate credit facilities, lack of market facilities, no storage, power supply, poor road network, water supply</p> <p>Major Agricultural Products: Timber, Cocoa, Plantain, Palm Oil and Palm Kernel, Yam & Cocoyam, Cassava</p>	<p>Ootunja-Ijelu Farm Road (bad)</p> <p>Roads have been washed away by erosion, Roads not tarred</p>	<p>Water: hand pump and Motorised Boreholes serving estimated 6,000 people Waste Disposal: Bush</p>	<p>Local Hunters Suggestion: Construction of Security Posts and provision of Security unit (NSCDC)</p>
22	Orin Odo Ekiti	<p>Sec. Sch.: Orin Odo Community High School established in 1983; 360 students with 31 teachers. Pry Sch.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy Apostolic Pry School established in 2005. 	<p>Orin-Odo Basic Health Centre built in 2014 (yet to be commissioned); No trained doctors; No trained nurses; no patient yet; Major illness: malaria</p>	<p>Major source of Employment: Agriculture;</p> <p>Type of Business: Agriculture and Petty Business;</p>	<p>3 major roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orin Odo-Orin Ile-Isinbode Road; Orin Odo – Orin Ile-Ijesa Isu road; Orin Odo – Orin Ile-Ara road. <p>Condition: Not tarred, bad</p>	<p>Water: Stream (Fesola & Orogun Water) serving estimated 7,000 people Waste Disposal: Bush</p>	<p>NSCDC Suggestion: Provision of Security post</p>

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
		260 pupils with 10 teachers • Our Saviour's African Primary School Established in 1945 260 Pupils with 14 teachers	BHC Market Built in 2008 Est. Patients: 5000 Staff: 4, Challenges No Doctors, No nurses, No Toilet, No Power Supply, No enough staff	Major Agricultural Products: Cocoa, Timber, Cassava, Orange Business Challenges: No good road network, no credit facility, no energy, no open and lock-up shops/stalls, no good water Suggestion: Employment of our community people as tax collectors in order to facilitate our internally generated revenue.			
23	Temidire Ekiti	Secondary School: None; Primary School: Community Nursery & Primary School established in 2014; 140 pupils with 13 teachers; Building Condition: Good Sanitary Facility: No water but toilet in good condition Recreational Facility: None	Basic Health Centre built in 2018; has beds, drugs and other hospital equipment; Staff: 5 Est. Patients: 100 Challenges No enough equipment, No fence, No day guard, No gardener, No power supply, No water supply	Major Source of Employment: Agriculture Type of Business: Petty trading in Agricultural products; Business Challenges:	No accessible road	Water: Stream and hand pump / Motorised Boreholes serving over 3,000 people Waste Disposal: Bush	Local Hunters Suggestion: Construction of Security Posts and provision of security units – NSCDC

Assets, Resources, Opportunities and Development Needs

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
			Major Health Challenge: Malaria	Inadequate Credit Facilities; Market Facilities, Storage, Energy, Water and poor Road Network Major Agricultural Products: Timber, Cocoa, Plantain, Palm Oil & Kernel, Yam & Cocoyam, Cassava			
24	Usin Ekiti	Secondary School: None Primary School: Community Primary School established in 2007; 25 pupils with 4 teachers; Building Condition: Rented Apartment Facility: No water, no toilet, no recreational facility	Primary Health Centre built in 2013; Est. Patients: 500 Building Condition: Very Good; Available Resources: Well-equipped Staff: 2 CHEW/health Assistants; No Doctors, No Nurses, Others 3 Major Health Challenge: Malaria ILOKA HF Year Built: 2017	Major Source of Employment: Civil Service and Agriculture Type of Business: Trading: Trading Business Challenges: Poor power supply, Inadequate Credit Facilities; Water and poor Road Network Major Agricultural Products: Kolanut, Cocoa, Yam and Cassava	None	Water: 4 functional and 4 non-functional hand pump boreholes; Serving over 6,000 people Waste Disposal: Bush	Self-Help Suggestion: Provision of Security Unit: NSCDC
			Staff: 3 Challenges: No hospital equipment, No gardener, Insufficient staff No power supply, No water supply, No fence				

S/N	Communities	Educational Facilities	Health	Agriculture / Small & Medium Enterprises	Roads	Water & Waste Disposing	Security
			<p>SUBEB CLINIC Year Built : 2008 Staff : 3 Condition: Very good Note: The overall challenges in the health facilities are, No day guard, No gardener,</p>				
			<p>STAFF CLINIC Year Built: 2006 Staff: 2 Challenges: Chooky environment, Inadequate Hospital Equipment</p>				



Produced by
Community Life project (CLP)-ReclaimNaija
9, Ilori Street, Ire - Akari, Isolo, Lagos
Websites: www.communitylifeproject.org
reclaimnaija.net
Email: clpnig@communitylifeproject.org
Phone No.: +234-704-106-4855



With Support from
The Ford Foundation