Need can be defined as the state of being in want.As a noun it something that is lacking.A community is a group sharing a common understanding and often the same language,manners,traditionand law.The life of man is in such a way that we require something for daily endeavours.This gives rise to need which range from the very crucial ones,universally known as basic needs,to some that are not really crucial but still relavant in different aspects.Some needs come as a result of man activities while others are as a result of nature.All these needs must be accomplished and extensions needed to better some solutions to the various needs.

Different communities have different needs.The different needs have also different solutions.Several solutions have been found for the needs with some of the solutions being permanent and other not permanent.However,some community needs remain unsolved.

The Sahara desert is home to some living organisms. There are approximately 70 animals that live in the Sahara desert. Some of these animals are the scorpion, the lizard, the rat and the obvious one a camel. Consequently humans also live on these harsh lands.There are 2 tribes that are known to the Sahara desert and their names are Tuareg tribe and Bedouin tribe.

There are very many many needs faced by these two desert communities ranging from health to physchological needs. In short, the main **problems** of the **tribals** are **poverty**, indebtedness, illiteracy, bondage, exploitation, disease and unemployment.

We are going to highlight the Tuareg tribe and how to deal with the need for literacy amongst them.Illiteracy is the inability to read or write.It can also be defined as lack of knowledge in a particular subject; ignorance.Illiteracy can be eliminated via different modes of extension as discussed below.

[**Community Engagement**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_Engagement); focuses on relationships at the core of facilitating "understanding and evaluation, involvement, exchange of information and opinions, about a concept, issue or project, with the aim of building social capital and enhancing social outcomes through decision-making”

[**Large Group Capacitation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Large_Group_Capacitation); an adult education and social psychology approach grounded in the activity of the individual and the social psychology of the large group focusing on large groups of unemployed or semi-employed participants, many of whom with Lower Levels of Literacy (LLLs).

**Community**[**capacity building**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacity_building); focusing on helping communities obtain, strengthen, and maintain the ability to set and achieve their own development objectives.[**Nonviolent direct action**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct_Action); when a group of people take action to reveal an existing problem, highlight an alternative, or demonstrate a possible solution to a social issue which is not being addressed through traditional societal institutions (governments, religious organizations or established trade unions) to the satisfaction of the direct action participants.

[**Community economic development**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_economic_development) (CED); an alternative to conventional [economic development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_development) which encourages using local resources in a way that enhances economic outcomes while improving social conditions. For example, CED involves strategies which aim to improve access to affordable housing, medical, and education sustainability.

[**Community-based participatory research**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community-based_participatory_research) (CBPR); a partnership approach to [research](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research) that equitably involves, for example, [community](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community) members, organizational representatives, and researchers in all aspects of the research process and in which all partners contribute expertise and share decision making and ownership, which aims to integrate this knowledge with community development outcomes.

[**Participatory planning**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participatory_planning) including community-based planning (CBP); involving the entire community in the strategic and management processes

[**Economic development**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_development), focusing on the "development" of [developing countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_countries) as measured by their economies, although it includes the processes and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people.

[**Social capital**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_capital)**formation**; focusing on benefits derived from the cooperation between individuals and groups.

Developing adult literacy programs tied to job or income generation opportunities and the completion of relevant daily tasks.

 Running awareness and advocacy campaigns to overcome negative attitudes associated with illiteracy eg. shame at being illiterate or low priority placed on education.

 Use incentives attractive to children and parents to overcome negative attitudes towards education. This could include incorporating a vocational component to schooling that would improve household income prospects.

Running advocacy and targeted programs to encourage gender parity in schools in developing and emerging countries. This includes developing ways to combat negative attitudes towards girls’ education and release school age girls from expected home duties and caring for other family members.

Ensure literacy schooling and training includes access to and the ability to use and own computers. In today’s technology-connected world, true literacy includes being able to use a word processor to read and write.

 Develop tutoring, remedial and reading for fun programs for slow learners to help them keep up with their peers and overcome lack of engagement in reading.

 Creating a central body that can accept and manage financial resources for international literacy initiatives. Such an entity would liaise with and act on behalf of governments, non-profit organisations, the private sector and the philanthropic community.

Getting governments to pledge additional funding to combat illiteracy within their own nations and to commit to supporting illiterates in developing countries.

 Mounting a worldwide fundraising effort to raise awareness, empathy and donations from individual charitable giving to wipe out illiteracy.

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