

SURVEY REPORT

STATUS OF BASIC AMENITIES
IN
ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL (AMAC), GWAGWALADA AND KUJE
AREA COUNCILS OF FCT

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY
WOMEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME
IN COLLABORATION WITH
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

WITH FUNDING SUPPORT FROM
OPEN KNOWLEDGE FOUNDATION

AUGUST, 2016

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Specifically we recognize and appreciate the various contributions of the following persons: Dr. Yemi Kale, Statistician General of the Federation; Mr. David Opoku of Open Knowledge Foundation, Mr. Vincent Oriokpa and Mrs. Florence Oloeyede of National Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Williams Ngwakwe of Shacks and Slum Dwellers Association of Nigeria, who all contributed in different ways to this survey.

We will not forget to appreciate our 20 data collectors some of whom crossed rivers, ascended and descended mountains, got stuck in the muddy roads, were beaten by rains, were thrown down from motor cycles, but all which did not deter them from going all out to get the information we needed.

We cannot forget to appreciate the community leaders and members of AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje Area Councils for the warm reception they gave our data collectors and the openness with which they gave out information.

To the Board, Management and Staff of Women Environmental Programme (WEP), the untiring commitment you put in to see that this survey produce the needed result is highly appreciated.

ii. ACRONYMS

AMAC	-	Abuja Municipal Area Council
AODCF	-	Africa Open Data Collaboration Fund
FAAC	-	Federation Account Allocation Committee
FCDA	-	Federal Capital Development Authority
FCT	-	Federal Capital Territory
FCTA	-	Federal Capital Territory Administration
INEC	-	Independent National Electoral Commission
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NIESV	-	Nigeria Institute of Estate Surveyors and Valuers
NPHCDA	-	National Primary Health Care Development Agency
OKF	-	Open Knowledge Foundation
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
WEP	-	Women Environmental Programme

iii. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Women Environmental Programme (WEP) collaborated with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to carry out a survey on the status of basic amenities and budget administration in three Area Councils of FCT – AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje Area Councils.

This survey covered only specific basic amenities in the three Area Councils. The survey sought to determine the existence or not and the quality of these basic amenities in these Area Councils. The basic amenities covered were: Roads, electricity, water supply, educational facilities, healthcare facilities, waste management, markets/services, and communication.

Apart from these basic amenities, the survey also sought to determine the level of involvement and participation of communities in national and Area Council's budgeting processes.

The survey was carried out in 157 communities across 32 wards of the three Area Councils.

A total of 323 respondents were spoken with across the 157 communities (2 respondents per community). These respondents were made up of community heads (26.93%), ordinary community members (48.92%), women leaders (6.81%), youth leaders (11.76%) and other categories (5.57%) comprising representatives of community heads, community secretaries, director of socials of communities, Special Assistant to the chiefs, and Secretaries to the Chiefs.

Summary of Findings from the Survey

The following findings were made from the survey:

Status of roads – Responses gathered from the respondents show that 71.21% of roads in the communities are non-graded, 12.38% of roads are dilapidated, 11.46% of roads are fully tarred, while only 4.64% of the roads are graded.

Power supply – Information gathered from the field indicate that 63.16% of the communities are served by public power supply while 36.83% are not served by public power supply. Responses from Gude, Gaube, Gidigwai and Kusaki communities from Kuje Area Council among other communities indicated that they were not served by public power supply.

Water supply – 72.76% of the respondents said their communities were not served by public water supply. Only 27.24% of the respondents said their communities were served by public water supply.

Healthcare facility – 61.92% of communities surveyed across the three Area Councils indicated that they have healthcare facilities, while 33.44% said they did not. 4.64% of communities said their healthcare facilities were under construction. On primary healthcare centers, 57.89% of communities indicated that they had no primary healthcare centers, while 42.11% of communities indicated that they have.

Educational facilities - Greater percentage of the respondents across the Area Councils (93.19%) representing 301 respondents said there is at least one educational institution in their communities. Only 6.81% of respondents representing 22 respondents said there is no educational institutions in their communities. Responses from the field also revealed that 16 of the communities surveyed in AMAC

(6.98%), 3 of the communities surveyed in Gwagwalada (1.00%) and 3 of the communities surveyed in Kuje (1.66%) had no public primary schools.

Waste management - According to responses gathered on the field, 74.92% of the communities surveyed has no waste management systems. Only 25.08% of communities said they have waste management system. Concerning who manages waste generated in the communities, it was revealed that government is the major waste manager with the highest coverage in AMAC (12.69%) followed by Gwagwalada (1.55%).

Markets/Services - 136 respondents representing 42.11% of the respondents across the Area Councils said that there are markets within their communities while 57.89% representing 187 respondents said there are no markets.

Communication - Responses from the field indicate that Globacom has the highest network coverage across the three Area Councils as 90.71% of communities surveyed have reception of Globacom network followed by Etisalat (80.80%) then MTN and Airtel which both had 76.16%. The network with the least coverage is Visafone with coverage of 32.51% of the communities surveyed across the three Area Councils.

Budget administration - 5 respondents representing 17.03% said the communities are involved in the Area Councils budgeting process while 126 respondents representing 39.01% of the respondents said their communities do not participate in the Area Council's budgeting process. 142 respondents representing 43.96% of the respondents however did not know if their communities were involved in the Area Council's budgeting process or not.

We sought to know if there has been any consultation with the communities by the Area Councils in connection with communities' development as it relates to budgeting process of the Area Councils. 56.04% (181) of the respondents told our data collectors that there has never been any consultation of such in their communities. 26.93% (87) of the respondents did not even know whether such consultations take place or not. Only 17.03% (55) of the respondents said there has been a consultation between their communities and the Area councils in relation to the budgeting process.

On how communities get their needs into the Area Council's budget, 62.85% (203) respondents honestly admitted that their communities do nothing to see to the implementation of projects in their communities, while 37.15% (120 respondents) said their communities do something.

The topmost priority needs of communities across the Area Councils were indicated as: access roads (34.37%), water (19.50%), power (17.03%) and primary health care facilities (14.86%).

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria became the nation's capital after Lagos, upon the enactment of Decree 6, of 1976 by the General Murtala Mohammed led Military Government declaring Abuja the new Federal Capital of Nigeria. By December 12, 1991, the Federal Capital was officially moved from Lagos to Abuja.

The reasons for relocating the nation's federal capital city were simple: pressure on infrastructure due to its dual role as Lagos state capital as well as the nation's capital. This dual role understandably heightened the pressure on the infrastructural facilities that existed then. And the pressure was manifested in various economic and social ills among which are: over population, high cost of living, particularly rents, traffic congestion, existence of slums, high mortality rate, delinquency and drug abuse¹.

About 24 years after Abuja has assumed the status of the nation's capital, it has become as populous like Lagos as it receives on a daily basis people migrating from other states to find good living conditions in the nation's capital city.

Although any visitor to the city center of the nation's capital will be greeted with paved roads, serene environment and accommodations, power and water supply, complaints have continually filtered in among residents on [poor state or lack of basic amenities](#) in some parts of the FCT. These complaints revolve around [educational institutions](#), [primary healthcare facilities](#), [potable water](#), power supply and sanitation amongst others, which are the basic infrastructural needs of the residents.

Many believe that infrastructural development in the FCT concentrates in the Federal Capital City ignoring the satellites towns across the Area Councils. One of such persons who holds this belief and thinks development should be extended beyond the Federal Capital City is the immediate past President of Nigeria Institute of Estate Surveyors and Valuers (NIESV), ESV Olorogun James Omeru, who has "...appealed to the Federal government to extend infrastructures to Abuja satellite towns saying that it would help in decongesting the already saturated city centre."²

To many, it is surprising that the nation's capital city like Abuja will be in dire lack of basic infrastructure despite different revenue sources at the disposal of the city's administrators to improve living conditions of the residents like property tax, monthly allocations from the federation account, national budgetary allocations and different other revenue sources.

Based on the above, WEP in 2016 designed an action aimed at promoting transparency and accountability in Area Council's governance, whose goal is to facilitate improvement of service delivery to the Area

¹ The Federal Capital Development Authority. Why Abuja?.

http://fcda.gov.ng/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=17&Itemid=144. Accessed 9/30/2016

² ABUJA's Satellite Towns: More Worries Over Dearth Of Infrastructure <http://www.abujafacts.ng/abujas-satellite-towns-more-worries-over-dearth-of-infrastructure/>

Councils through provision of basic amenities. The action titled: “Promoting Transparency and Accountability in Local Governance Through Open Data Collection in Three Area Councils of FCT” has the broad objective to evaluate the causes of underdevelopment in the target Area Councils and examine how effective budget controls brings about efficient governance and development in the Area Councils. The project which has been implemented in AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje Area Councils of FCT has been supported by Open Knowledge Foundation (OKF), under the Africa Open Data Collaboration Fund (AODCF). This project has specific objectives of assessing the status of basic amenities in the three Area Councils, assessing communities’ involvement and participation in Area Councils budgeting processes, and inspiring positive actions from communities towards communities’ development.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The **overall objective** of the survey is to improve service delivery to communities by collecting and making open information on state of basic infrastructure and services, budgets, expenditure and fiscal processes of the Area Councils to policy makers and the public respectively, thereby igniting appropriate responses.

The **specific objectives** are

- To assess the availability and quality of public infrastructure in the communities
- To ascertain communities’ participation in the budgeting process of Area Councils
- To make accessible, information on fiscal policy and processes in the Area Councils

1.2 SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

This survey covered only specific basic amenities in AMAC, Gwagwalada, and Kuje Area Councils of FCT. The survey sought to determine the existence or not and the quality of these basic amenities in these Area Councils. The basic amenities covered were: Roads, electricity, water supply, educational facilities, healthcare facilities, waste management, markets/services, and communication.

Apart from these basic amenities, the survey also sought to determine the level of involvement and participation of communities in national and Area Council’s budgeting processes.

1.3 SURVEY AREA

This survey covered all the 32 wards in the three Area Councils of FCT: AMAC-12, Gwagwalada-10 and Kuje-10. The specific communities surveyed in each ward is shown in the table below:

Table 1: Communities Surveyed within Wards of the Area Councils.		
AREA COUNCIL	WARDS	COMMUNITIES
ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL (AMAC)	CITY CENTRE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AREA 2 2. AREA 3 3. AREA 10 4. AREA 11 5. PRESIDENTIAL VILLA/POLICE AFFAIRS COMMISSION 6. O.V.A/O.V.A CAMP 2 7. SANI ABACHA BARRACKS

	GARKI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GARKI VILLAGE 2. CBN QURTERS 3. ASOKORO 4. APO LEGISLATIVE QURTS 5. APO VILLAGE 6. DURUMI 2 7. DUTSE BABA
	KABUSA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KABUSA 2. KETTI 3. BURUN 4. PYAKASA 5. NEW LUGBE/MARKET SQUARE 6. ALEYTA 7. GALADIMAWA 8. LUGBE FHA
	WUSE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WUSE ZONE 2 2. WUSE ZONE 4 3. WUSE ZONE 6 4. WUSE II 5. MAITAMA
	GWARINPA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LIFE CAMP 2. GWARINPA VILLAGE 3. KADO ESTATE 4. JAYI VILLAGE 5. MABUSHI 6. UTAKO VILLAGE 7. GALADIMA 8. KADO VILLAGE 9. KADO-KAUCHI 10. KUCHIGORO
	JIWA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JIWA 2. WUKARA 3. KARMO
	GUI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOGE 2. SAUKA 3. GOSA 4. IDDO SARKI 5. NUWAREGE 6. AIRPORT
	KARSHI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KARSHI 2. LEKKA
	OROZO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OROZO 2. UNGWAN SARKI 3. KURUDU

		4. KPEGYI 5. GIDAN MANGORO
	KARU	1. UNGWAN PASHE 2. KARU SITE 3. JIKOYI
	NYANYA	1. AREA B 2. AREA C 3. AREA E 4. NYANYA VILLAGE 5. F.H.A ALONG NYANYA KARU ROAD 6. GBAGARAPE
	GWAGWA	1. GWAGWA 2. GWAGWA IV 3. TASHA 4. KABA 5. KIGINI 6. SABURI 7. FILLING DABO 8. ZAUDA VILLAGE 9. BAGUSA 10. UNG. MAIYAKI IBRAHIM AFTER BRIGADE
GWAGWALADA	GWAGWALADA CENTRE	1. DAGIRI 2. UNGWAN BASA 3. UNGWAN DODO
	KUTUNKU	1. KUTUNKU 2. UNGWAN FULANI 3. UNGWAN GADE
	STAFF QUARTERS	1. PHASE 1 (AROUND GADO NASKO PRIMARY SCHOOL) 2. PHASE 2 (OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY GATE) 3. PHASE 3
	IBWA	1. IBWA SARKI 2. DUKWA 3. GURFATA 4. IKAI 5. KWAMUKU
	DOBI	1. UNGWAN SARKI DOBI 2. KAIDA SABO 3. PEBEYI 4. WUMI 5. KWALITA 6. PAGADA
	PAIKO	1. PAIKO KORE SARKI

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PASSO KACE KAIDA TSOHO
	TUNGAN MAJE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> TUNGAN MAJE YELWAN ZUBA ANAGADA SHISHIDA UNGWAN SAMU
	ZUBA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNGWAN SARKI UNGWAN KASA
	IKWA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> IKWA TUNGAN LADAN CHITUMU
	GWAKO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> GWAKO TOWN MALAUNI GIRI KPASELE
KUJE	KUJE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> KUJE CENTRAL LOW COST/MASS AGENCY GODOJI TUKPKEKI
	CHIBIRI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> CHIBIRI KIYI PASSALI CHUKUKU LANTO
	GAUBE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> GAUBE PAGGI KUSAKI GIDIGWAI GIDAN BAWA DAFARA GUDE
	KWAKU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SABO KWAKU GADORO
	KABI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> KABI KASA KABI MANGORO AGWAI GUMAYI DUDA
	RUBOCHI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RUBOCHI ATTAKO KULO UKYA TIKA ZOKUTU

	GWARGWADA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GWARGWADA 2. GOMBE 3. TUSHA 4. GWAGWANA KPANA
	GUDUN KARYA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GUDUN KARYA 2. AFFA 3. BUGA 4. ZAGABUTU 5. GUDUN KAR YAGADE
	KUJEKWA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KUJEKWA 2. BIDA 3. GIDAN BAWA 4. SABE
	YENCHE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YENCHE 2. GBAMFA 3. GBEDE 4. DNAGO

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Note: These communities are based on the 2015 Revised Directory of Polling Units for the Federal Capital Territory by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC).

2.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A total of 160 communities out of 243 communities were sampled across the three Area Councils. In each of the Area Councils, communities were sampled proportionate to the total number of communities in the Area Councils. Selection of communities in each Area Council was done using systematic random sampling. In AMAC, 72 out of 124 communities were sampled; in Gwagwalada 40 out of 52 communities were sampled; while in Kuje 48 out of 67 communities were sampled.

Note that communities as referred to in this survey are based on the 2015 Revised Directory of Polling Units for the Federal Capital Territory by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC).

A total of 20 data collectors were recruited and trained on the use of survey tools to gather the desired information from these communities. After undergoing a 2-day intensive training to understand the survey design and on the use of kobotool box (a mobile data collection tool), the data collectors were deployed to the communities attached with supervisors.

A structured questionnaire was developed and used in collecting information from the respondents in the communities. The questionnaire was converted to mobile format and was used as a mobile data collection tool using Kobo Collect phone application. Hard copies of the same questionnaires were also printed and taken to the field by the data collectors to serve as guide to respondents and also as a back-up.

In each of the communities, 2 members of the communities were interviewed: a community leader and either a youth leader, women leader or an ordinary member of the community. In situations where there was no community leader, a youth or women leader and another member of the community were interviewed. Where there was no community leader, youth or women leader, ordinary members of the communities were interviewed.

The data collectors inputted the responses gathered on the field in the Kobo Collect application and send them to the database after each day of field work.

After the survey period which lasted from 1st – 9th August 2016, the data collected was cleaned and validated before analysis. To validate the data, WEP staff together with Open Knowledge's Mr. David Opoku went through the data base to validate:

- How many responses came from each community
- How many responses came from each ward
- How many responses came from each Area Council
- And how many responses came from each data collector
- How many responses were duplicate entries
- If the communities were placed appropriately against their wards and Area Councils.

In some cases, data collectors were called to provide explanation on some information gathered.

A total of 320 responses were expected to be received from 160 communities (i.e. 2 responses per community). Although the actual responses that were received at the end of the day were 323 from 157 communities. Three communities could not be accessed due to challenge posed by their topography. In some of the communities, more than two responses were received, and because they were confirmed not to be duplicate entries, they were kept.

Data gathered was analyzed using Microsoft Excel Pivot Table.

2.1.0 PRESENTATION OF ANALYSIS

Table 2: Number of Responses Received from each Area Council

<i>Area Council</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number of communities surveyed</i>
Abuja Municipal Area Council	148	45.82%	72
Kuje Area Council	96	29.72%	47
Gwagwalada Area Council	79	24.46%	38
Total	323	100%	157

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

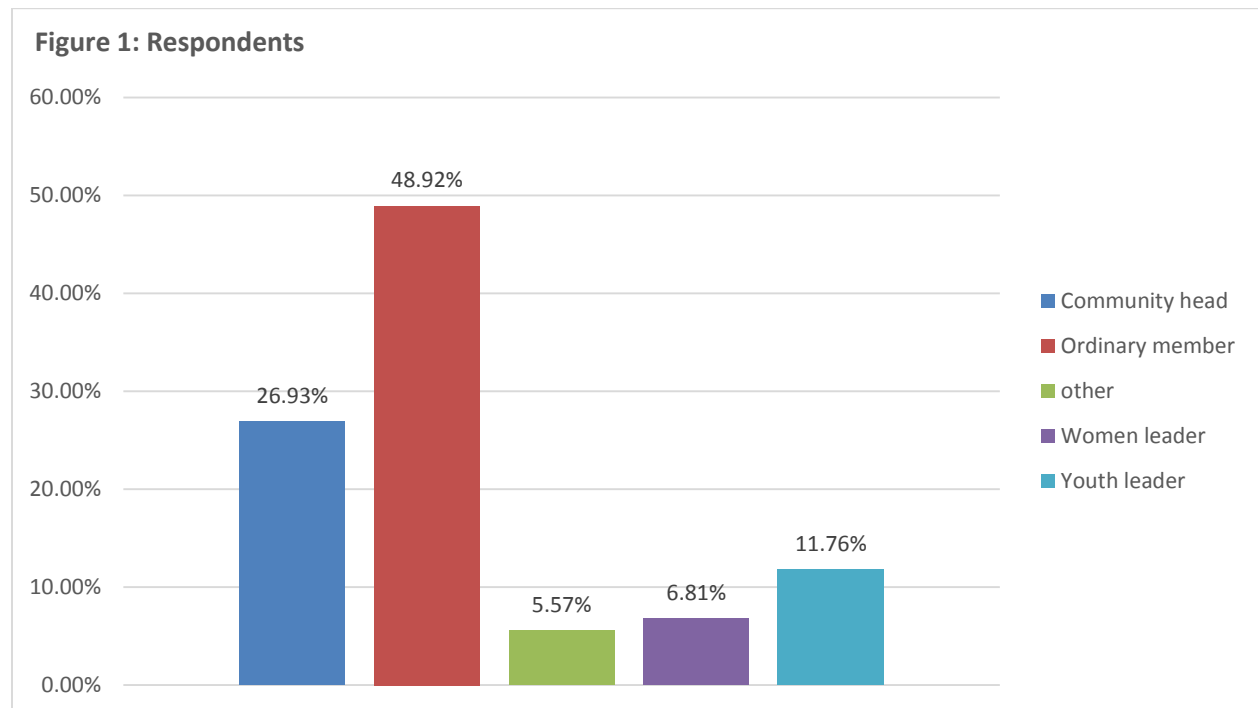
Table 3: Responses Received from each Ward

Area Council	Ward	Number of Responses	Percentage
AMAC	City Center	18	5.57%
	Garki	14	4.33%
	Kabusa	16	4.95%
	Wuse	10	3.10%
	Gwarinpa	20	6.19%
	Jiwa	6	1.86%
	Gui	12	3.72%
	Karshi	4	1.24%
	Orozo	10	3.10%
	Karu	6	1.86%
	Nyanya	12	3.72%
	Gwagwa	20	6.19%
Gwagwalada	Gwagwalada Center	6	1.86%
	Kutunku	6	1.86%

	Staff Quarters	6	1.86%
	Ibwa	10	3.10%
	Dobi	14	4.33%
	Paiko	8	2.48%
	Tungan Maje	10	3.10%
	Zuba	5	1.55%
	Ikwa	6	1.86%
	Gwako	8	2.48%
Kuje Area Council	Kuje	8	2.48%
	Chibiri	8	2.48%
	Gaube	16	4.95%
	Kwaku	8	2.48%
	Kabi	10	3.10%
	Rubochi	12	3.72%
	Gwargwada	8	2.48%
	Gudun Karya	10	3.10%
	Kujekwa	8	2.48%
	Yenche	8	2.48%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

2.1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE RESPONDENTS



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Categories of Respondents

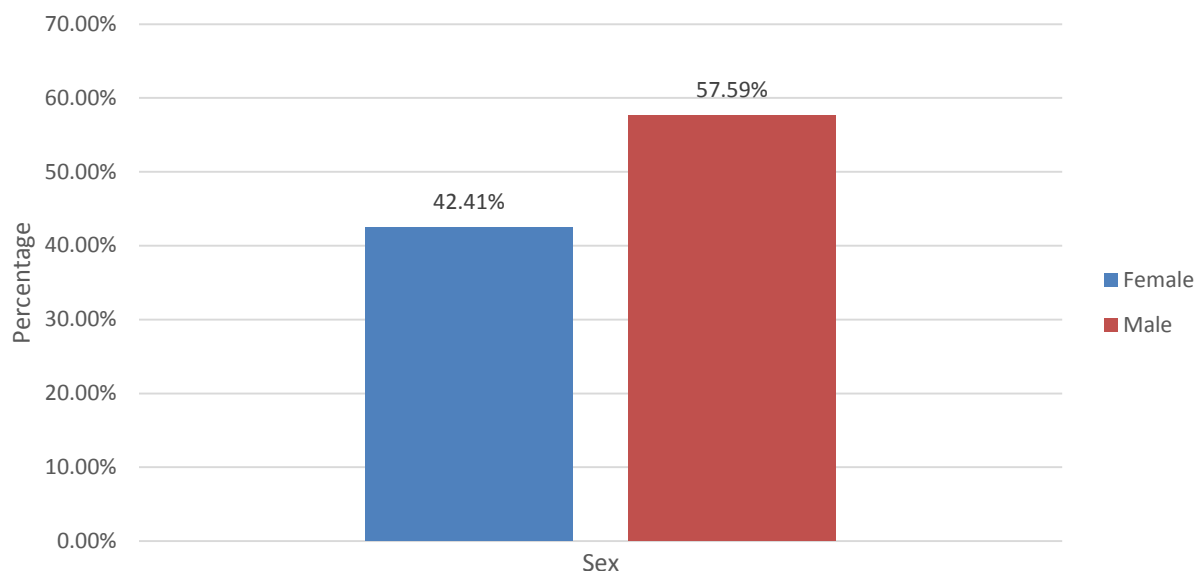
The following categories of respondents were interviewed across the three Area Councils: 87 community heads representing 26.93%, 158 ordinary community members representing 48.92%, 22 women leaders representing 6.81%, 38 youth leaders representing 11.76%, and 18 other categories representing 5.57%. The other categories that made up the 5.57% included representatives of community heads, community secretaries, director of socials of communities, Special Assistant to the chiefs, and Secretaries to the Chiefs.

In each of the communities surveyed, the data collectors first sought to interview the chief, followed by one other member which was either a youth leader, women leader or an ordinary member of the community, taking into consideration the gender balance.

Sex of Respondents

Out of the 323 respondents interviewed, 42.41% representing 137 were females while 57.59% representing 186 were males. The highest number of females interviewed came from AMAC having 66 females followed by Gwagwalada Area Council with 37 females.

Figure 2: Sex of Respondents

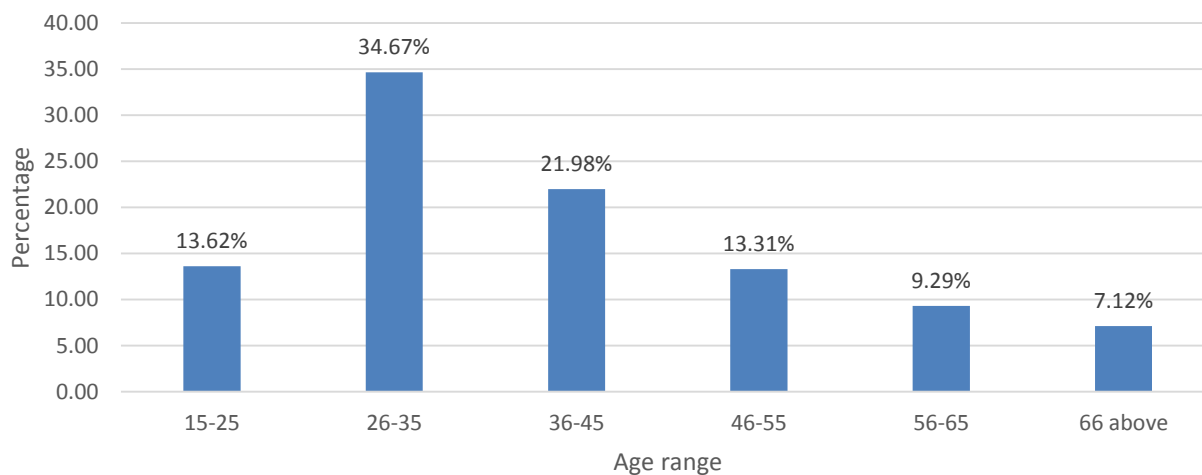


Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Age Distribution of Respondents

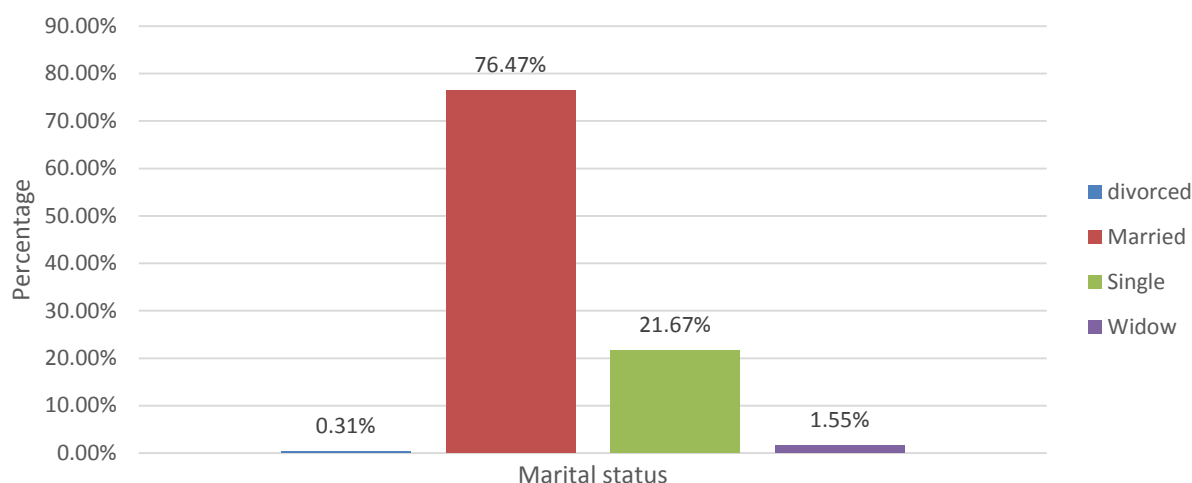
The ages of participants interviewed fell between the ranges of 15-25 (13.62%) representing 44 respondents, 26-35 (34.67%) representing 112 respondents, 36-45 (21.98%) representing 71 respondents, 46-55(13.31%) representing 43 respondents, 56-65 (9.29%) representing 30 respondents, and 66 and above (7.12%) representing 23 respondents . The highest age range interviewed was that of 26-35 years. The youngest age of respondents interviewed was 15 years old from two female respondents from Burum community in AMAC and Ungwan Sarki Dobi community from Gwagwalada Area Council. The oldest age of respondents interviewed was from a male of 102 years from Pagada community in Gwagwalada Area Council.

Figure 3: Age of respondents



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Figure 4: Marital status of respondents



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

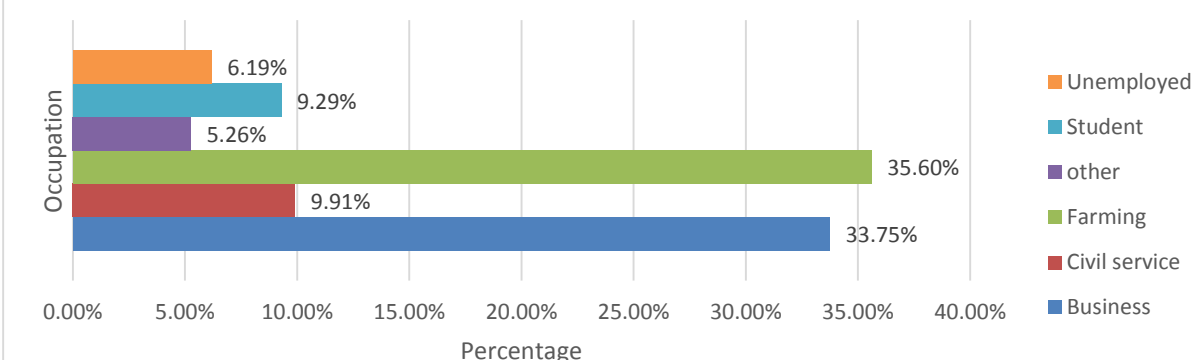
Marital Status of Respondents

The marital status of respondents interviewed were: 1 divorcee representing 0.31%, 247 married persons representing 76.47%, 70 singles representing 21.67%, and 5 widows representing 1.55%. Married persons made up majority of the number interviewed by 76.47% with AMAC having the highest number of 107 married persons while Gwagwalada and Kuje Area Councils had 70 married persons each. The least number of category interviewed was the divorcee, 1 female from Lugbe community in AMAC.

Occupation of Respondents

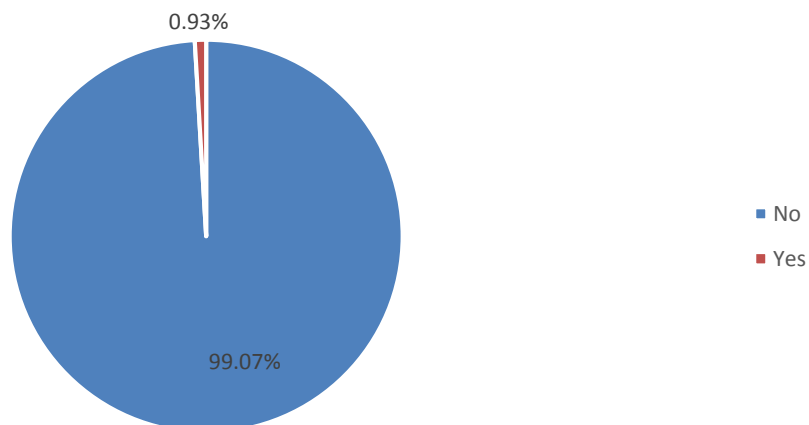
The respondents interviewed were of the following occupations: business-109 representing 33.75%, civil service-32 representing 9.91%, farming-115 representing 35.60%, students-30 representing 9.29%, unemployed-20 representing 6.19% and other occupations-17 representing 5.26%. The dominant occupation of respondents was business which was dominated by AMAC with 65 respondents followed by farming which was dominated by Kuje with 44 respondents. More female respondents were from the business occupation across the Area Councils with 69 females followed by farming with 31 females.

Figure 5: Occupation of respondents



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

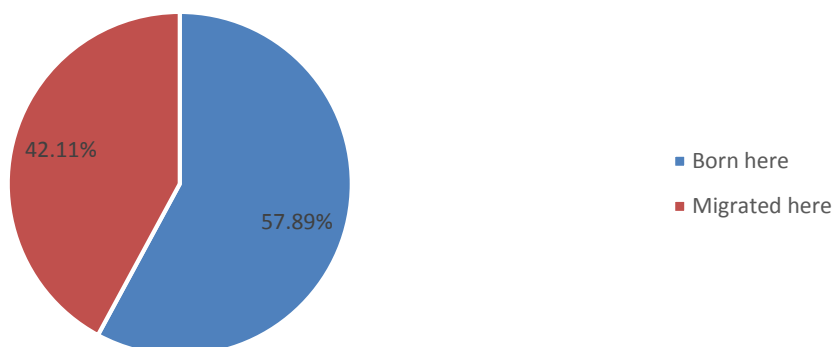
Figure 6: Respondents with Physical Challenge



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Out of the 323 respondents interviewed, only 0.93% representing 3 respondents had physical disability while 99.07% had no physical disability. All the 3 respondents with physical disability happen to come from AMAC. While one was a blind man, the two amputees were females.

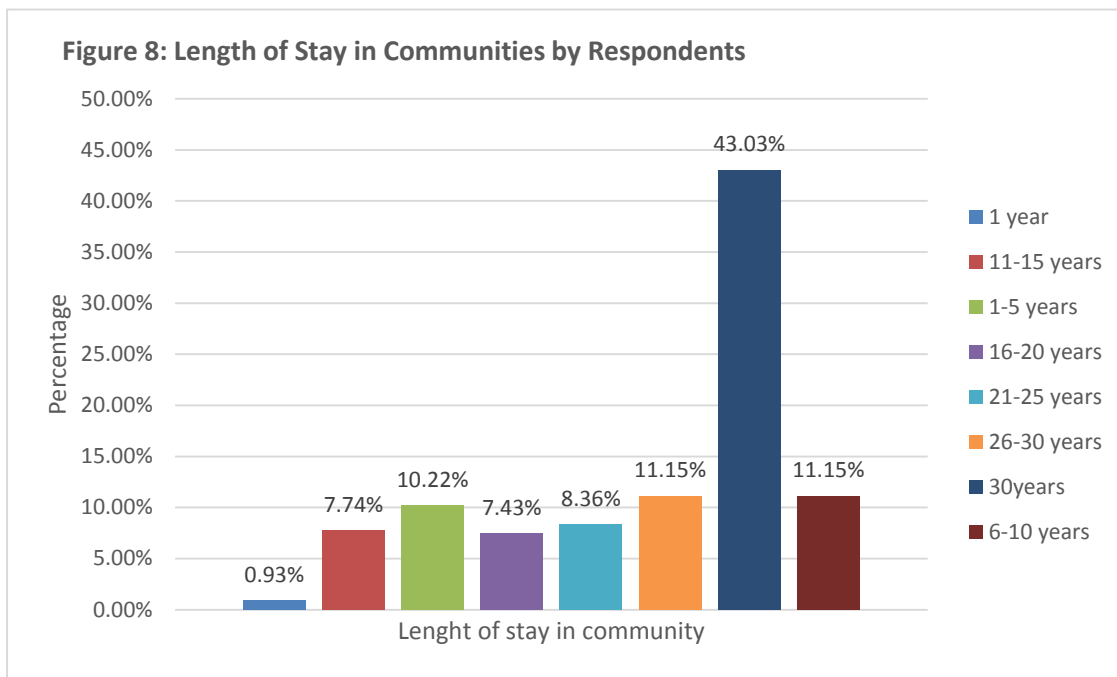
Figure 7: Respondents' Existence in the Communities



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

How respondents came to live in the communities

187 respondents representing 57.89% of the respondents interviewed were born in the communities that they were interviewed about while 136 respondents representing 42.11% migrated to the communities. AMAC had the highest number of people interviewed that migrated to the communities (92), while Kuje Area Council had the highest number of respondents who were born in the communities (77). Findings from the survey show that more female respondents migrated to the communities than their male counterparts. In AMAC, 51 females more than 41 males migrated, in Gwagwalada, 19 females more than 6 males migrated while in Kuje, 13 females more than 6 males migrated to the communities.



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

All the respondents interviewed had lived in the communities for a minimum period of 1 year. 99.07% of the respondents had lived in the communities between 1-30 years and it is assumed they have good knowledge of the infrastructure situation and development processes of the communities.

2.1.2 STATUS OF BASIC AMENITIES IN THE COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE AREA COUNCILS

i. ROADS

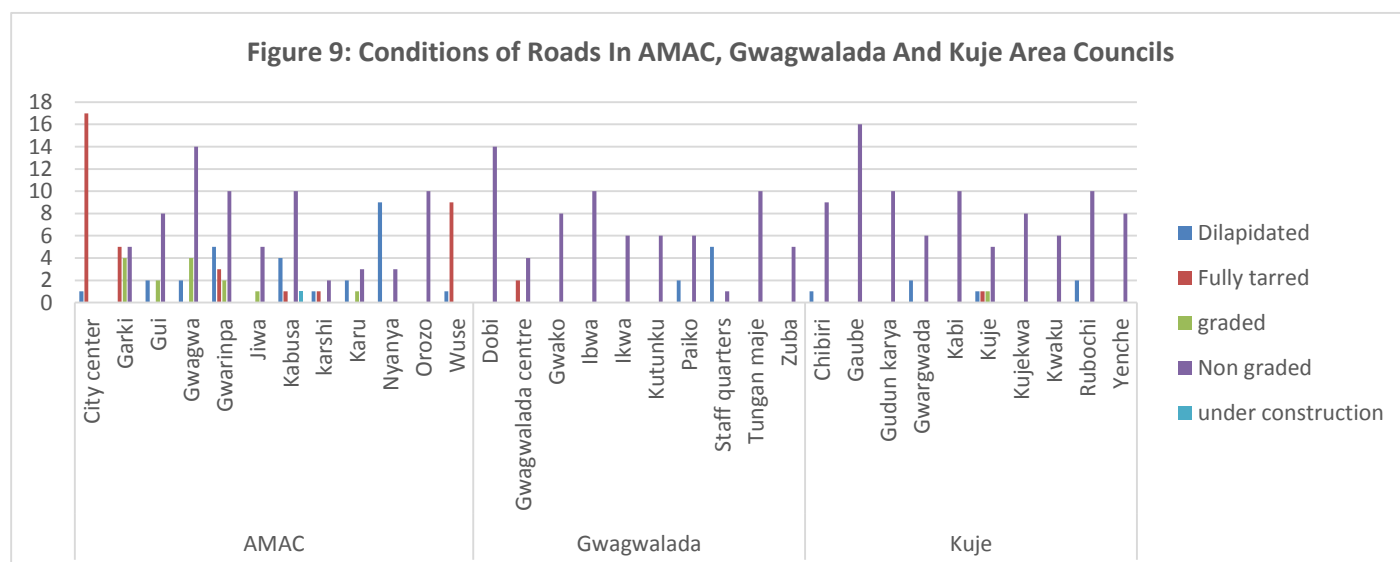
Table 4: Conditions of Roads in the Area Councils						
	Dilapidated	Fully tarred	graded	Non graded	Under construction	Grand Total
AMAC	27	36	14	70	1	148
	8.36%	11.15%	4.33%	21.67%	0.31%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	7	-	-	72	-	79
	2.17%	0.00%	0.00%	22.29%	0.00%	24.46%
Kuje	6	1	1	88		96
	1.86%	0.31%	0.31%	27.24%	0.00%	29.72%
Grand Total	40	37	15	230	1	323
	12.38%	11.46%	4.64%	71.21%	0.31%	100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

230 respondents representing (71.21%) said roads in their communities are non-graded, 40 people (12.38%) admitted that roads in their communities are dilapidated. Note that these dilapidated roads were once tarred or graded but have now become dilapidated. 37 (11.46%) respondents said that roads in their communities were fully tarred and majority of these respondents come from AMAC. While 15 people (4.64%) said roads in their communities are graded, only 1 respondent from AMAC representing 0.031% who told us that road(s) in their community is under construction.

From the table above, it could be seen that AMAC is the only Area Council that has most of its roads fully tarred. Most of its dilapidated roads are found in Gui, Gwagwa, Gwarinpa, Kabusa, Karshi and Nyanya wards of the Area Council.

Gwagwalada and Kuje Area Councils on the other hand have few tarred roads and most roads dilapidated or non-graded across all the wards of the Area Councils as seen in the chart below.



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Effects of road conditions on Area Councils' residents

Table 5: Effects of roads conditions		
	FALSE	TRUE
Condition of roads make movement easy and convenient	254	69
	78.64%	21.36%
Condition of roads make movement difficult and inconvenient	64	259
	19.81%	80.19%
Condition of roads make transport in and out of community too high	188	135
	58.20%	41.80%
Condition of roads cause too many accidents	264	59
	81.73%	18.27%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Asked if the condition of roads has effects on residents, 31.27% of respondents from AMAC, 23.22% from Gwagwalada and 24.15% from Kuje said it is not true that conditions of roads make movement easy and convenient while 14.55%, 1.24%, and 5.57% of respondents from AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje respectively admitted it's true that condition of roads make movement easy and convenient.

14.86% of respondents from AMAC, 1.55% from Gwagwalada and 3.4% from Kuje said it's false that conditions of roads make movement difficult and inconvenient while 30.96%, 22.91% and 26.32% from AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje respectively said it's true that conditions of roads make movement difficult and inconvenient in the Area Councils

On whether condition of roads cause increase in fare in commuting within and out of the communities, 33.75%, 9.29% and 15.17% of respondents from AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje respectively said it's false. In contrast, 12.07%, 15.17% and 14.55% of respondents from AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje respectively said it's true.

Asked if the condition of road causes too many accidents, 41.49%, 18.58% and 21.67% of respondents from AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje respectively said this is false. On the other hand, 4.33%, 5.88% and 8.05% of respondents from AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje respectively think this is true.

Overall, 80.19% of the respondents representing 259 respondents across the Area Councils said that conditions of roads make movement difficult and inconvenient.

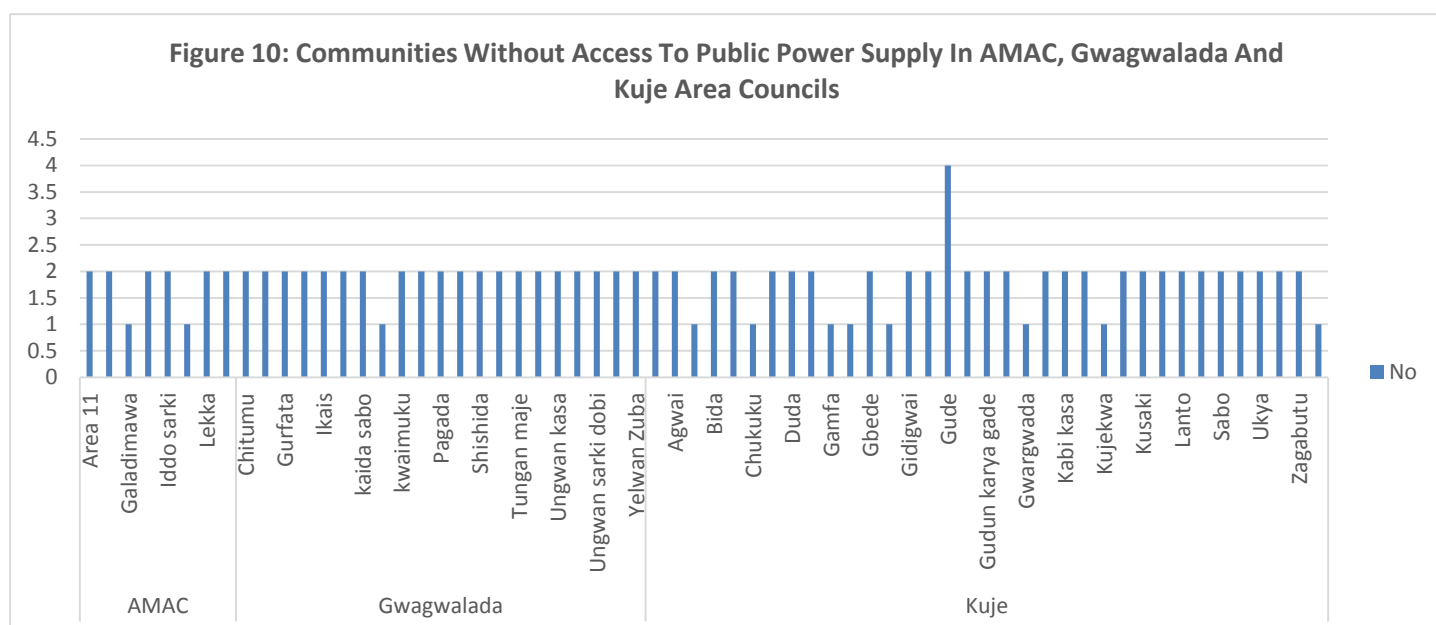
ii. POWER SUPPLY

Respondents were asked about the state of public power supply to their communities. 119 respondents representing 36.83% said their communities were not served by public power supply. Only 63.16% of respondents representing 204 respondents confirmed that their communities were served by public power supply.

A further probe to identify the communities where respondents said are not served by public power supply revealed over 30 communities across the three Area Councils as seen in the figure below (Figure 10). Majority of the responses to this question came from Gaube ward in Kuje Area Council where all the respondents spoken to in Gude, Gaube, Gidigwai and Kusaki communities all maintained that their communities were not served by public power supply.

	AMAC	Gwagwalada	Kuje	Grand Total
No	14 4.33%	41 12.69%	64 19.81%	119 36.83%
Yes	134 41.49%	38 11.76%	32 9.91%	204 63.16%
Grand Total	148 45.82%	79 24.46%	96 29.72%	323 100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

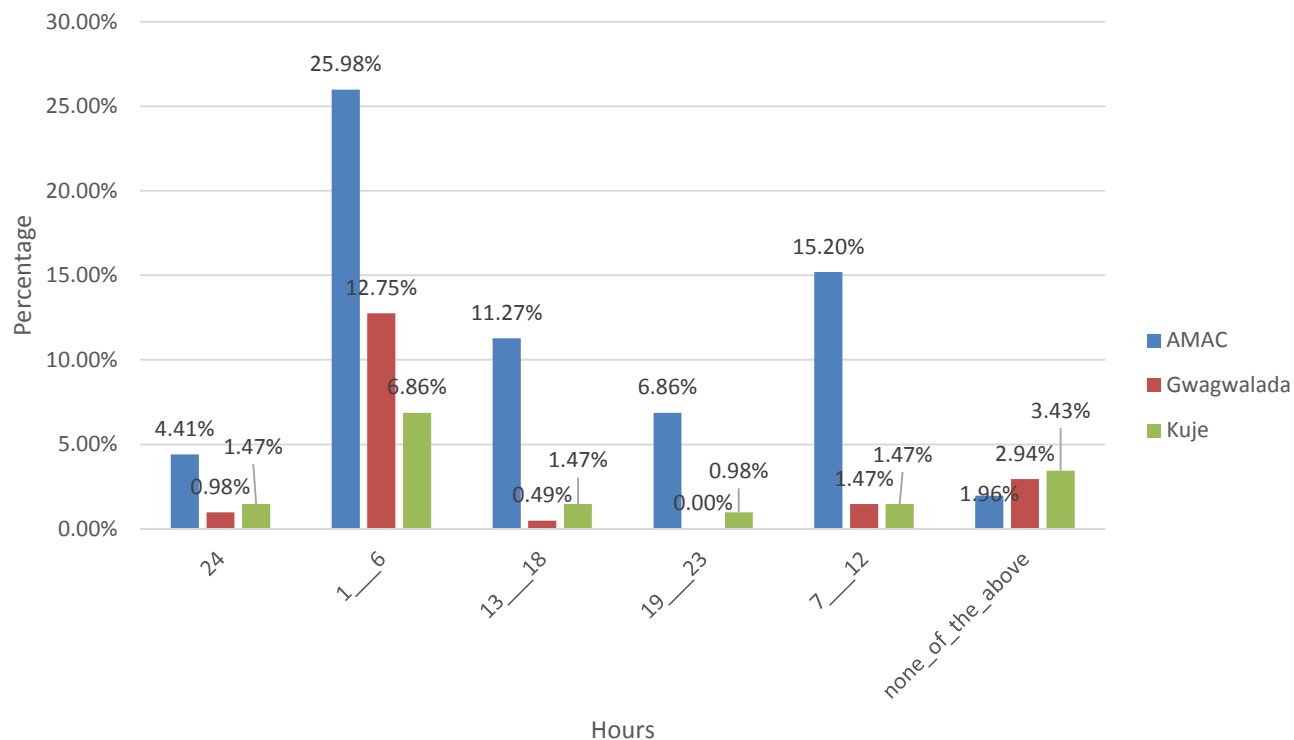
For those respondents who said their communities were not served by public power supply, they were asked to identify other sources of electricity that the communities use. Table 7 Below identifies the other power sources to the communities not connected to public power supply.

Table 7: Other Sources Of Electricity To The Communities				
	all of the above	generators	none of the above	renewable energy
AMAC		13		1
	0.00%	4.02%	0.00%	0.31%
Gwagwalada	6	29	4	2
	1.86%	8.98%	1.24%	0.62%
Kuje	1	16	47	
	0.31%	4.95%	14.55%	0.00%

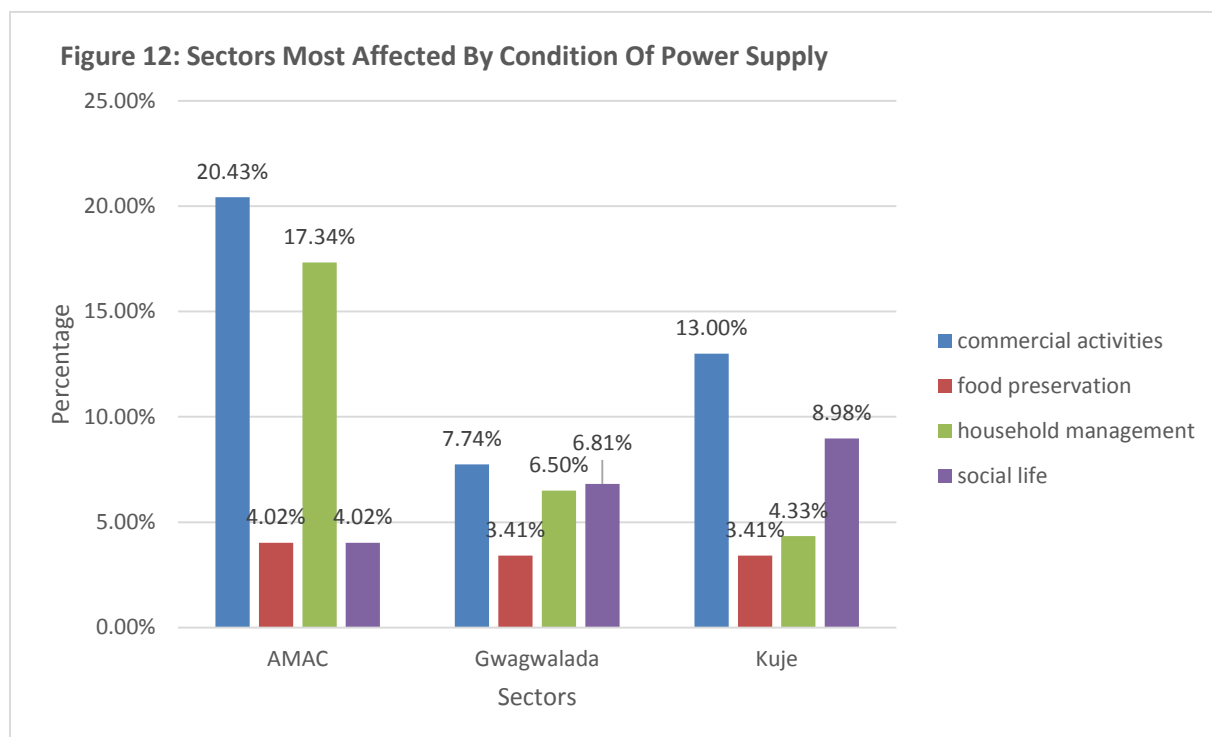
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Respondents who said their communities are connected to public power supply told our data collectors the hours of power supply they enjoy daily. The highest number of power supply enjoyed a day is 1-6 hours which 45.59% of the respondents across the Area Councils said they enjoy. Among the Area Councils, AMAC enjoys this more topping with 25.98%. Few respondents (6.86%) said they enjoy 24 hours power supply a day.

Figure 11: Hours of Public Power Supply



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Respondents pointed out the sectors that have been affected by the condition of power supply to the communities pointing out commercial activities as the sector majorly impacted as can be seen in Figure 12.

iii. WATER SUPPLY

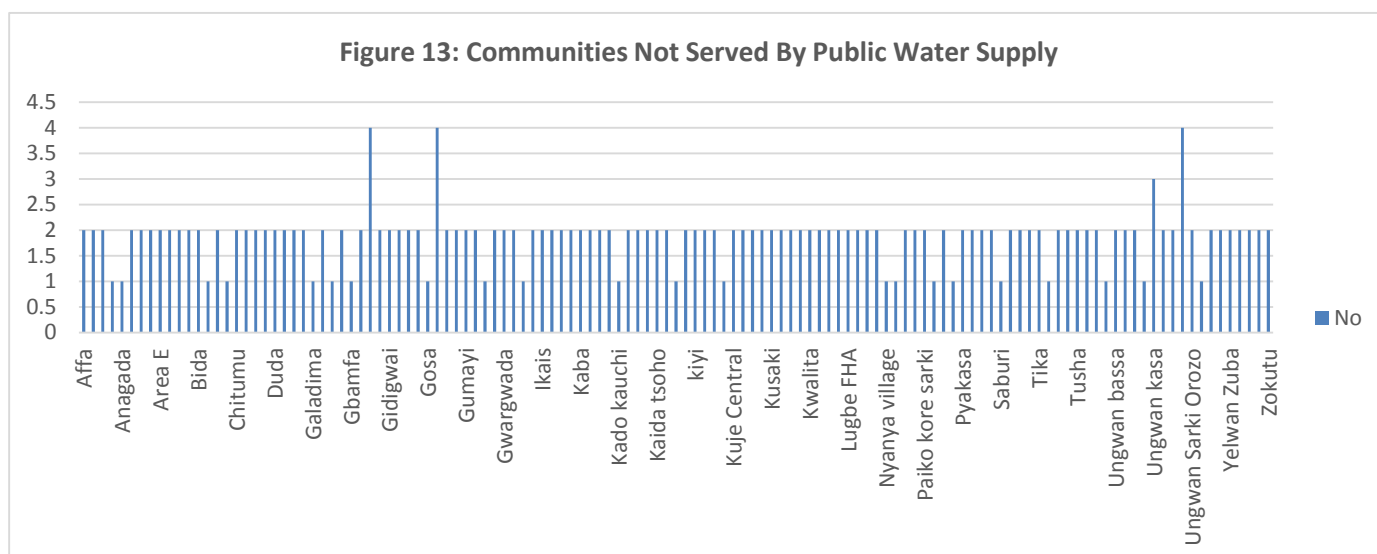
Table 8: Communities Served by Public Water Supply			
Area Council	No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC	83 25.70%	65 20.12%	148 45.82%
Gwagwalada	62 19.20%	17 5.26%	79 24.46%
Kuje	90 27.86%	6 1.86%	96 29.72%
Grand Total	235 72.76%	88 27.24%	323 100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

On whether or not the communities are served by public water supply, 72.76% of the respondents across the Area Councils, representing 235 respondents said their communities are not served by public water supply. Only 27.24% of the respondents representing 88 respondents across the Area Councils told our data collectors that their communities are served by public water supply.

Comparing the Area Councils, AMAC has more communities (20.12%) served by public water supply than Gwagwalada (5.26%) and Kuje (1.86%). Among the three Area Councils surveyed, Kuje Area Council is the least served by public water supply.

Below are some of the communities not served by public water supply according to respondents.



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Other sources of water to the communities

To the respondents who said their communities are not served by public water supply, they were asked what other available water sources there are to the communities, and their responses are as shown in the table below.

Table 9: Other Sources of Water to the Communities			
Community gets its water from streams	AMAC	Gwagwalada	Kuje
FALSE	21.36%	11.46%	6.19%
TRUE	4.33%	7.74%	21.67%
Community gets water from hand-dug wells			
FALSE	14.55%	7.74%	19.20%
TRUE	11.15%	11.46%	8.67%
Community harvest rain water			
FALSE	16.72%	6.50%	8.67%
TRUE	8.98%	12.69%	19.20%
Community has private boreholes			
FALSE	4.95%	7.43%	21.98%
TRUE	20.74%	11.76%	5.88%
Community is served by water vendors			
FALSE	8.98%	8.67%	25.70%
TRUE	16.72%	10.53%	2.17%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Findings from the field revealed that more communities in AMAC are served by private boreholes as indicated by 67 respondents (20.74%) than other water sources. AMAC still tops the number of communities served by water vendors (16.72%) as indicated by 54 respondents. Out of the 12 wards in AMAC, responses indicate that only City Center ward does not depend on water from the water vendors. Every other ward depend on water vendors as one of their water source(s). Similarly, in Gwagwalada Area Council, only Staff Quarters ward does not depend on water vendors as one of their water source(s). In Kuje Area Council, Gaube, Chibiri and Kuje wards all depend on water vendors.

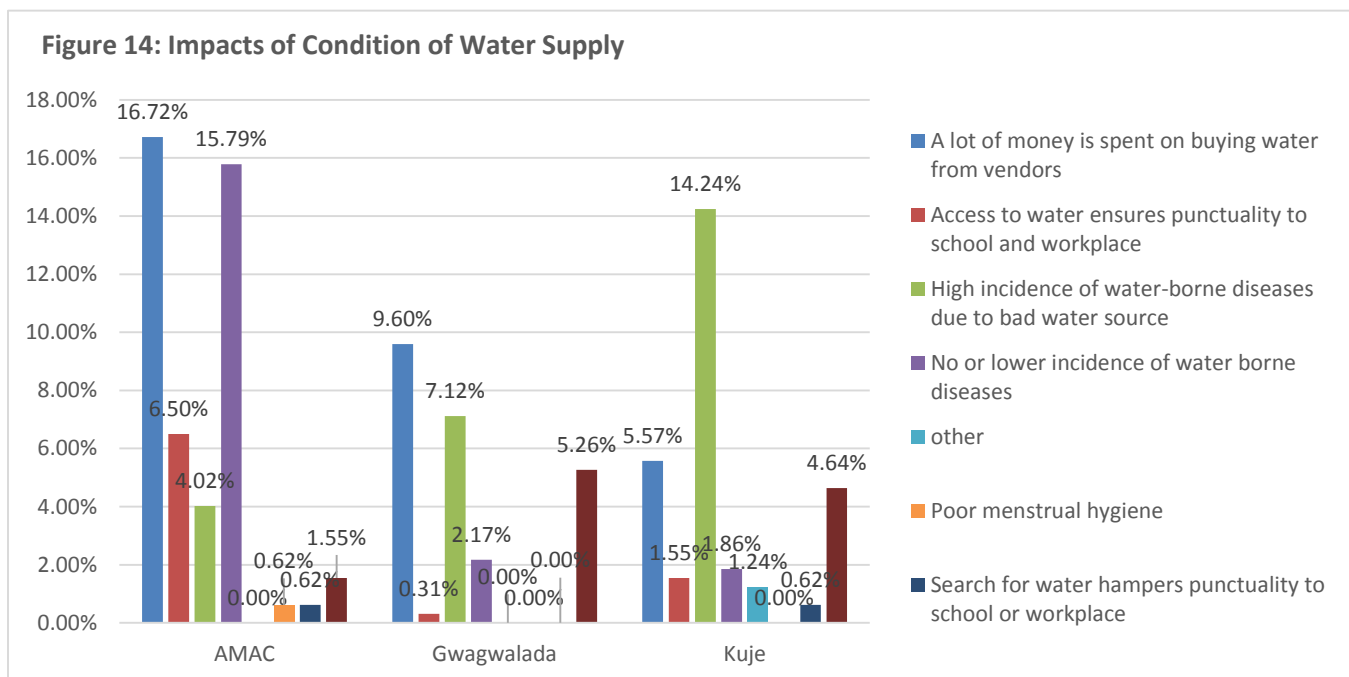
Findings also reveal that Kuje Area Council is the most dependent on stream water as one of it's water sources as responses from all the wards indicated so. While in AMAC, Gui, Gwagwa, Jiwa, Kabusa, Karshi and Nyanya wards also depend on stream water as one of their water sources. In Gwagwalada Area Council, Dobi, Gwagwalada Center, Gwako, Ibwa, Ikwa, and Tungan Maje wards also use stream water as one of their water sources.

For water from hand-dug wells, only City Center, Garki and Wuse wards in AMAC do not use this as water source, While in Gwagwalada Area Council, only Staff Quarters ward does not use hand-dug well as a water source. In Kuje Area Council, all the wards use hand-dug wells as one of its water sources.

For rain water harvesting, City Center, Jiwa and Wuse wards of AMAC do not harvest rain water for use but every other ward do. In Gwagwalada Area Council, only Gwagwalada Centre and Staff Quarters wards do not harvest rain water for use, but every other ward do. While in Kuje, all the wards depend on harvested rain water as one of their water sources.

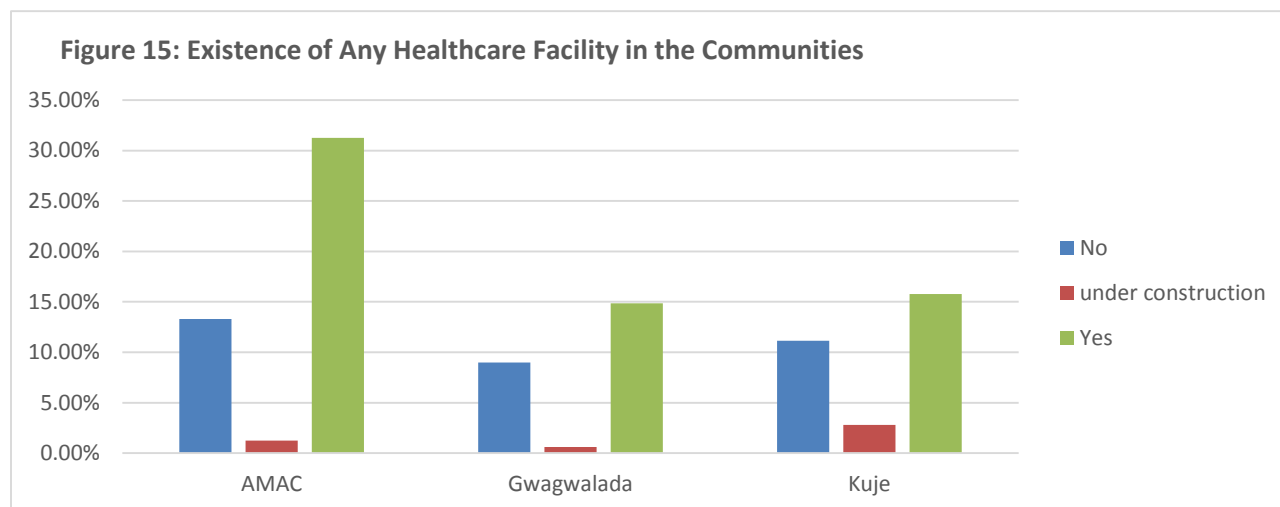
Impacts of the condition of water supply

Respondents across the Area Councils pointed out the impacts of the condition of water supply to their respective communities as seen in the cart below.



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

iv. HEALTHCARE FACILITIES



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Table 10: Does The Community Has Any Health Care Facility?				
	No	under construction	Yes	Grand total
AMAC	43	4	101	148
	13.31%	1.24%	31.27%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	29	2	48	79
	8.98%	0.62%	14.86%	24.46%
Kuje	36	9	51	96
	11.15%	2.79%	15.79%	29.72%
Grand Total	108	15	200	323
	33.44%	4.64%	61.92%	100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

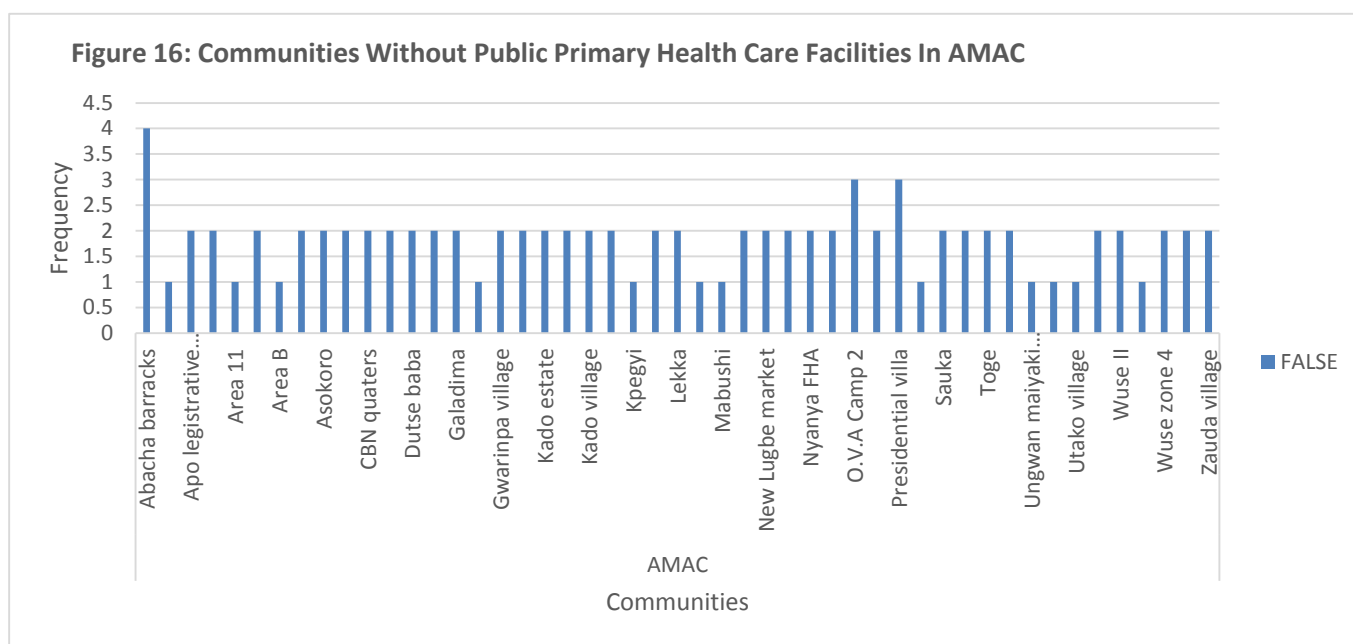
Responses from the respondents show that AMAC has the highest number of health care facilities (31.27%) as indicated by 101 respondents while Gwagwalada has the least (14.86%) as indicated by 48 respondents.

We went down lower to find out the communities that have public primary health care facility and we found that 57.89% of the respondents representing 187 respondents said their communities has no public primary health care facility. Only 42.11% of the respondents representing 136 respondents said their communities have primary health care centers.

Table 11: Does community has Public Primary Health Care Facility?	False	True	Grand Total
AMAC	90	58	148
	27.86%	17.96%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	37	42	79
	11.46%	13.00%	24.46%
Kuje	60	36	96
	18.58%	11.15%	29.72%
Grand Total	187	136	323
	57.89%	42.11%	100.00%

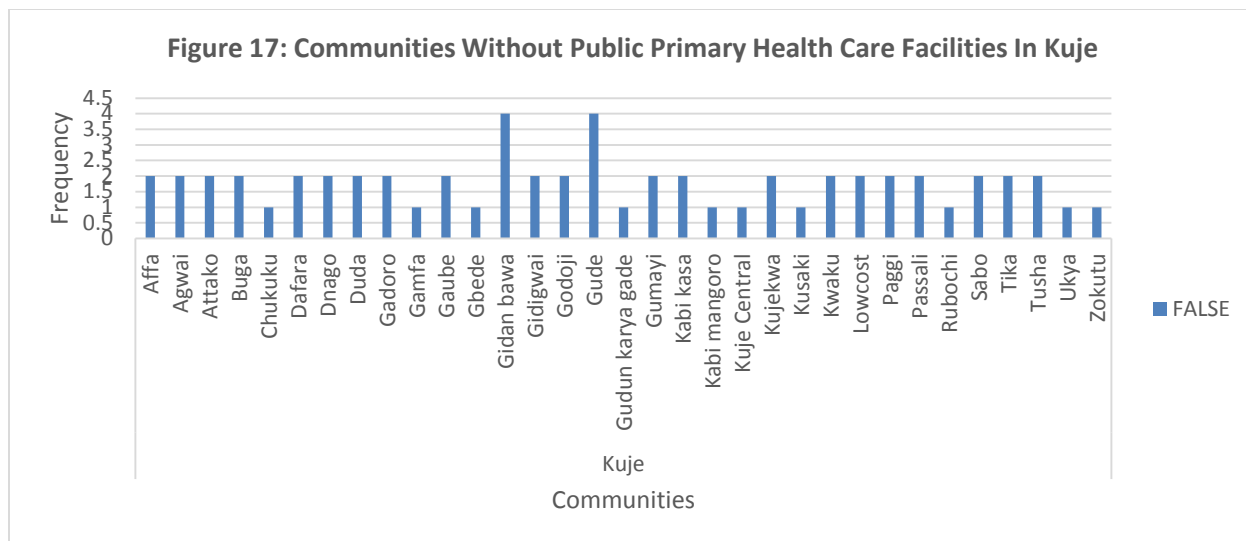
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

The charts below reveal the communities where respondents said there are no public primary care centers. We however found out from the analysis that in some communities, while one respondent indicated that there is a public primary health center, another respondent indicated that there is none. The communities with divided responses over existence or not of public primary health centers are indicated by shorter bars in the charts below.



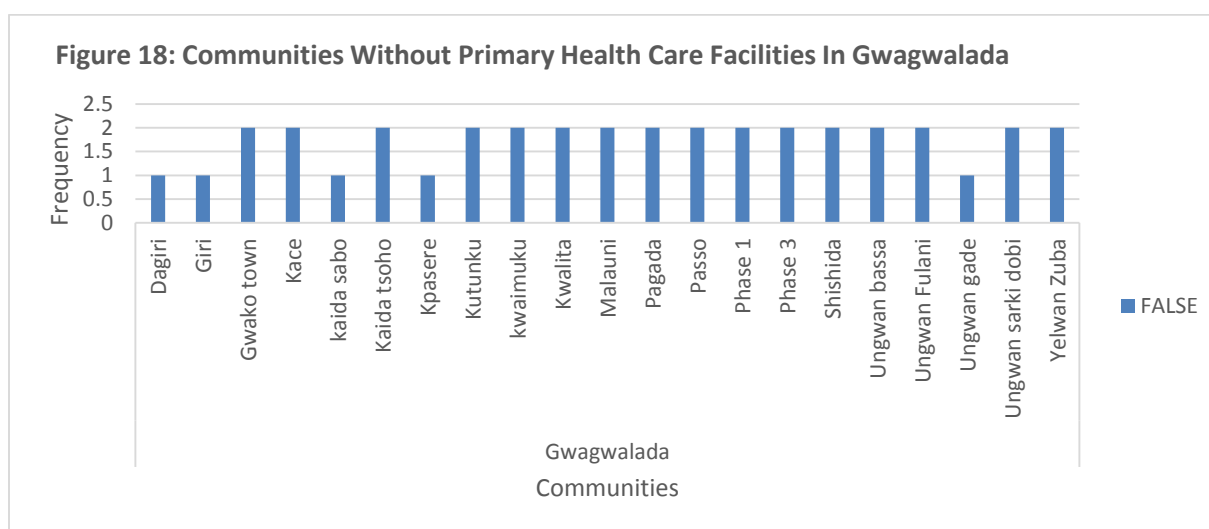
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Note: communities with divided responses over existence or not of public primary health centers are indicated by shorter bars



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Note: communities with divided responses over existence or not of public primary health centers are indicated by shorter bars



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

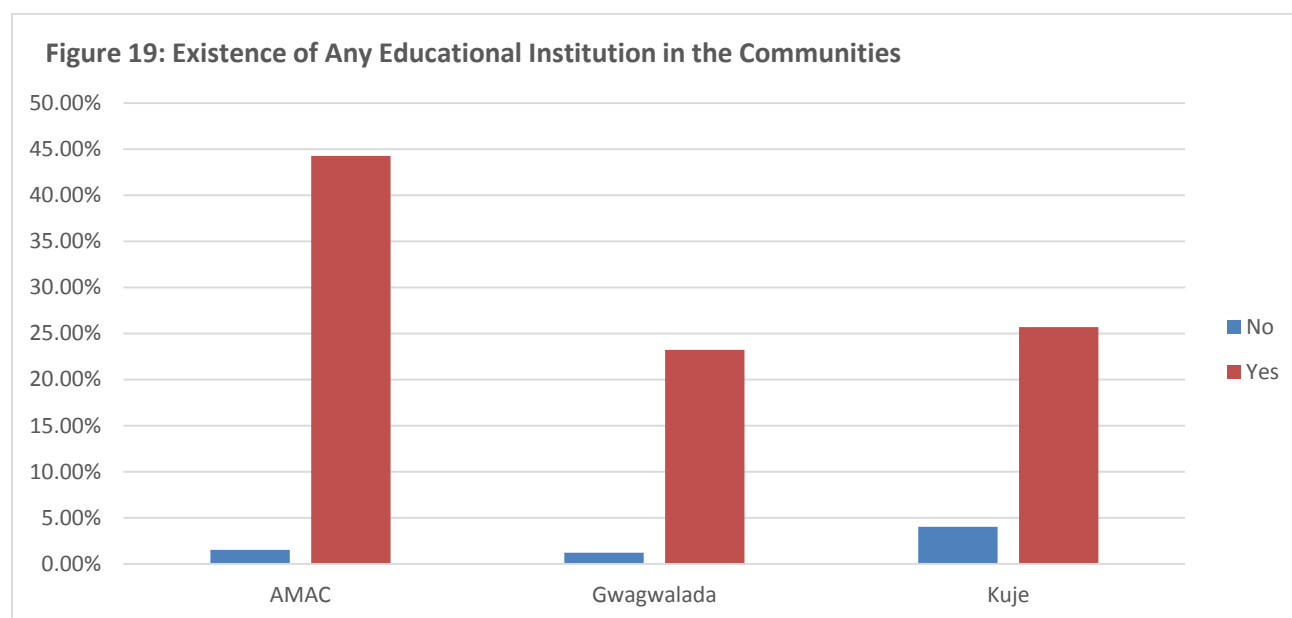
Note: communities with divided responses over existence or not of public primary health centers are indicated by shorter bars

Effect of the condition of health facilities on residents

45.82% of the respondents representing 148 respondents comprising of 49 (15.17%) from AMAC, 48 (14.86%) from Gwagwalada and 51(15.79%) from Kuje said the condition of healthcare facilities in their communities make residents to go out of the communities to access health care services.

Some respondents also pointed out the fact that the poor condition of health care facilities in their communities is the cause of several health complications that would have been addressed. 31.27% of respondents representing 101 respondents comprising 30 (9.29%) from AMAC, 47(14.55%) from Gwagwalada and 24 (7.43%) in Kuje all agreed to this submission.

v. EDUCATION



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Table 12: Existence of Any Educational Institution in the Communities				
		No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC		5	143	148
		1.55%	44.27%	45.82%
Gwagwalada		4	75	79
		1.24%	23.22%	24.46%
Kuje		13	83	96
		4.02%	25.70%	29.72%
Grand Total		22	301	323
		6.81%	93.19%	100.00%

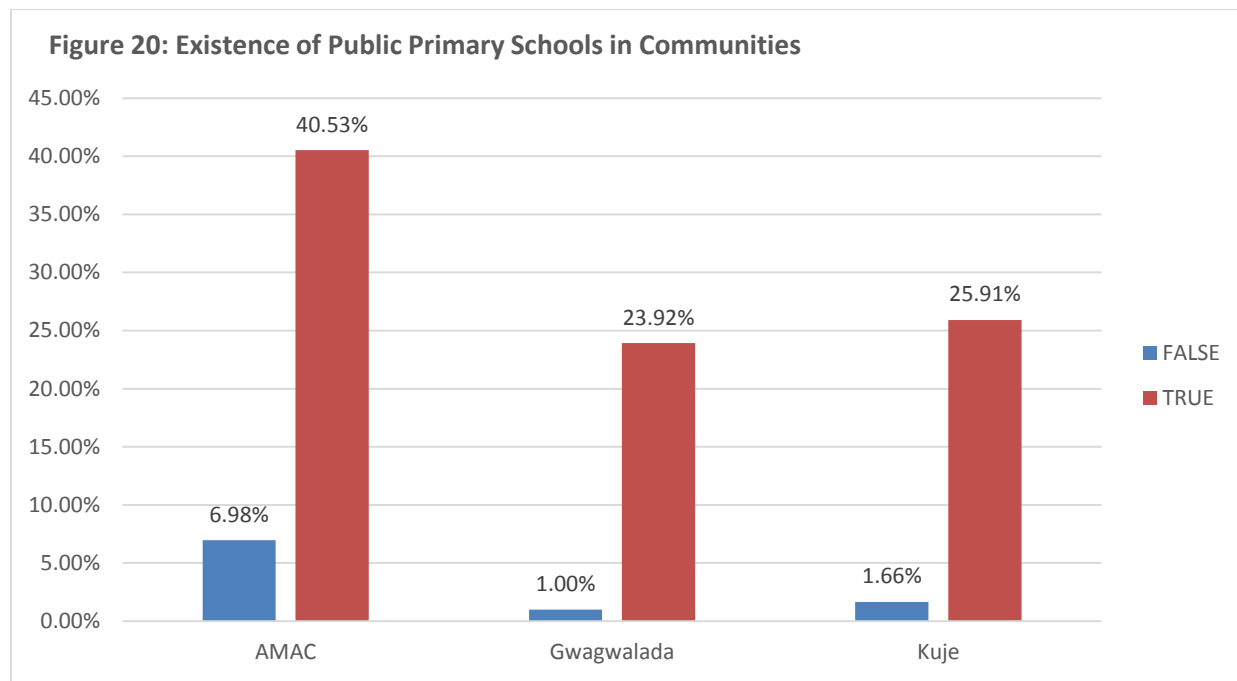
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Greater percentage of the respondents across the Area Councils (93.19%) representing 301 respondents said there is at least one educational institution in their communities. Only 6.81% of respondents representing 22 respondents said there is no educational institutions in their communities.

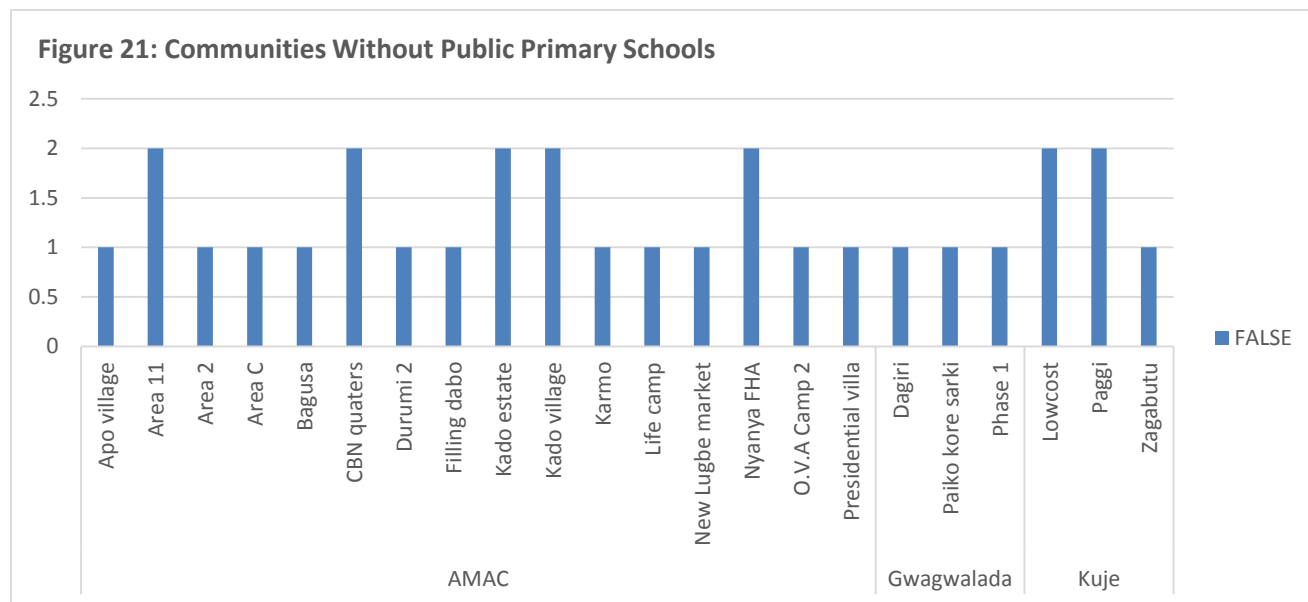
Communities with public primary schools

In trying to find out which community has at least a public primary school, it was revealed that more communities in AMAC has public primary schools (40.53%) than Kuje(25.91%) and Gwagwalada(23.92%) which has the least communities with public primary schools according to the respondents.

Responses from the field also revealed that 16 of the communities surveyed in AMAC (6.98%), 3 of the communities surveyed in Gwagwalada (1.00%) and 3 of the communities surveyed in Kuje (1.66%) had no public primary schools. See list of communities in figure 20 below)



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Vi WASTE MANAGEMENT

Table 13: Existence of Waste Management System in the Communities	No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC	76	72	148
	23.53%	22.29%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	73	6	79
	22.60%	1.86%	24.46%
Kuje	93	3	96
	28.79%	0.93%	29.72%
Grand Total	242	81	323
	74.92%	25.08%	100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

According to responses gathered on the field, 74.92% of the communities surveyed as indicated by 242 respondents has no waste management systems. AMAC has the highest number of communities (22.29%) with waste management system as indicate by 72 respondents, while Gwagwalada has only 1.86% of communities with waste management systems as indicated by 6 respondents, Kuje Area Council has the least number of communities with waste management (0.93%) systems as indicated by 3 respondents.

Concerning who manages waste generated in the communities, it was revealed that government is the major waste manager with the highest coverage in AMAC (12.69%) followed by Gwagwalada (1.55%). In Kuje Area Council, few communities take upon their shoulders the responsibilities of engaging waste managers as indicated in the table below. Going by the responses gathered on the field, Kuje Area Council has the worst waste management system among the three Area Councils surveyed.

Table 14: Who Manages Waste Generated In The Community				
Area Council	government	both government and private sectors	private sectors	community engages waste managers
AMAC	41	7	14	9
	12.69%	2.17%	4.33%	2.79%
Gwagwalada	5		1	
	1.55%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%
Kuje				1
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%

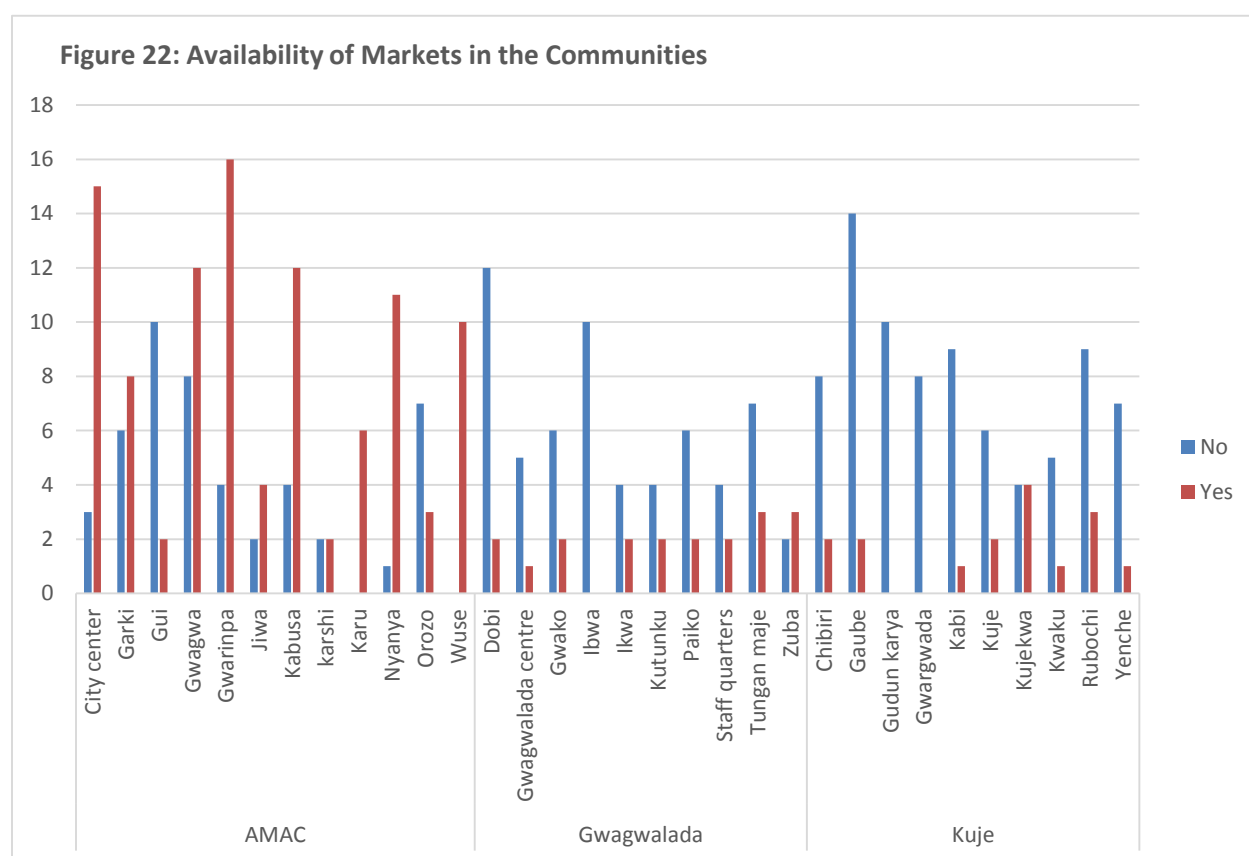
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

vii. **MARKETS/SERVICES**

Table 15: Availability of Markets in the Communities	No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC	47	101	148
	14.55%	31.27%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	60	19	79
	18.58%	5.88%	24.46%
Kuje	80	16	96
	24.77%	4.95%	29.72%
Grand Total	187	136	323
	57.89%	42.11%	100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

136 respondents representing 42.11% of the respondents across the Area Councils said that there are markets within their communities while 57.89% representing 187 respondents said there are no markets within their communities.



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

viii. COMMUNICATION

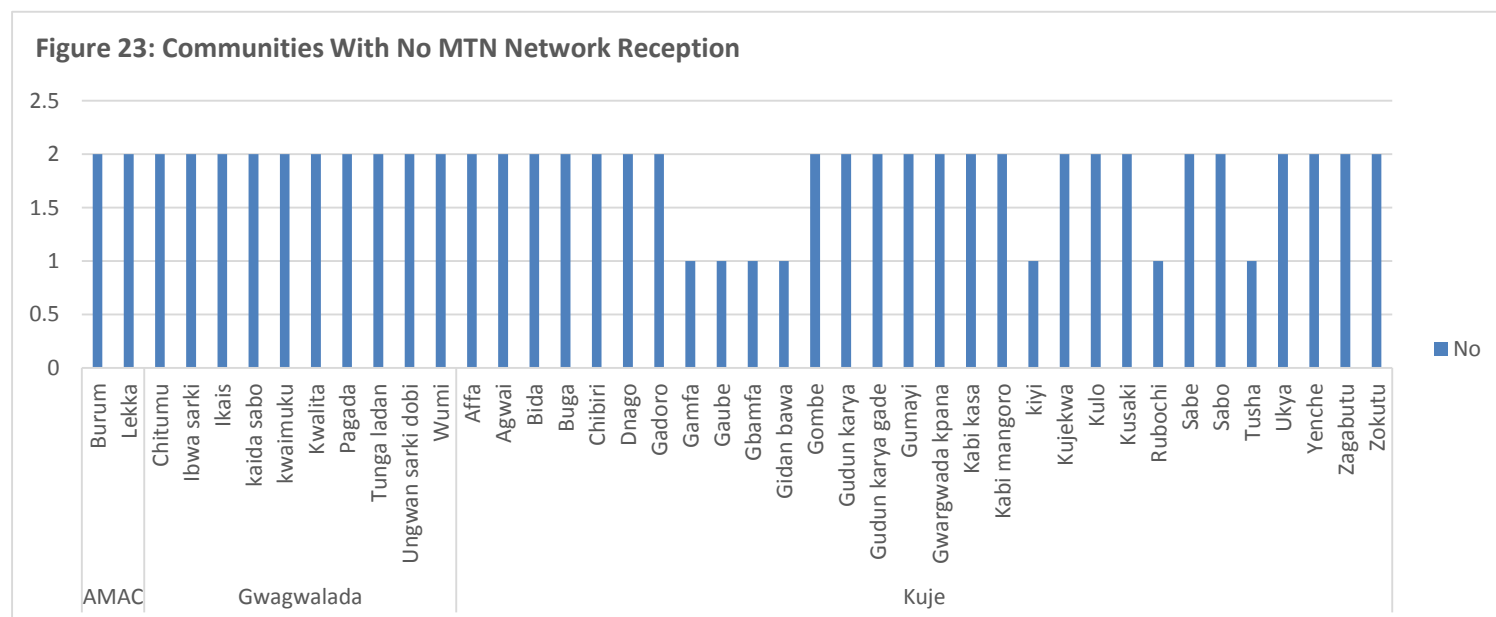
Respondents were asked about the network reception of five major telecommunications networks – MTN, Globacom, Etisalat, Airtel and Visafone- by their communities. Responses from the field indicate that Globacom has the highest network coverage across the three Area Councils as 90.71% of communities surveyed have reception of Globacom network followed by Etisalat (80.80%) then MTN and Airtel which both had 76.16%. The network with the least coverage is Visafone with coverage of 32.51% of the communities surveyed across the three Area Councils.

Below are tables and charts indicating coverage of the different networks and communities that have no reception of particular telecommunication networks:

MTN

Table 16: Reception of MTN Network by Area Councils	No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC	4	144	148
	1.24%	44.58%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	20	59	79
	6.19%	18.27%	24.46%
Kuje	53	43	96
	16.41%	13.31%	29.72%
Grand Total	77	246	323
	23.84%	76.16%	100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

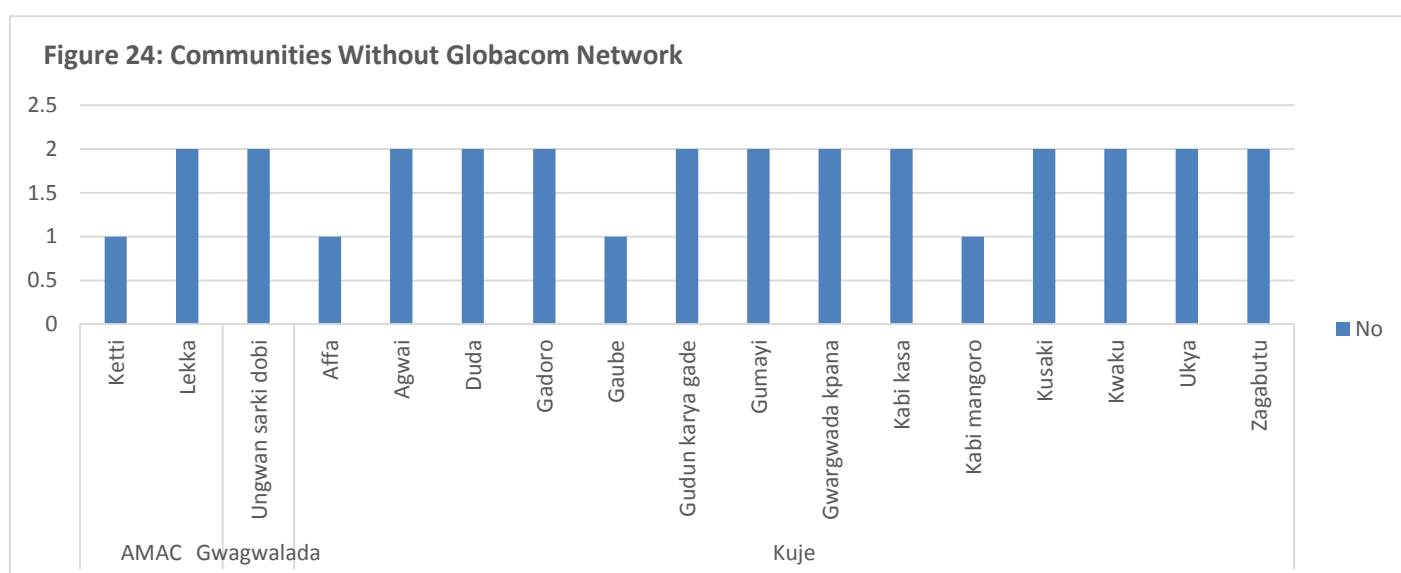


Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

GLOBACOM

Table 17: Reception of Globacom Network by Area Councils		No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC		3	145	148
		0.93%	44.89%	45.82%
Gwagwalada		2	77	79
		0.62%	23.84%	24.46%
Kuje		25	71	96
		7.74%	21.98%	29.72%
Grand Total		30	293	323
		9.29%	90.71%	100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

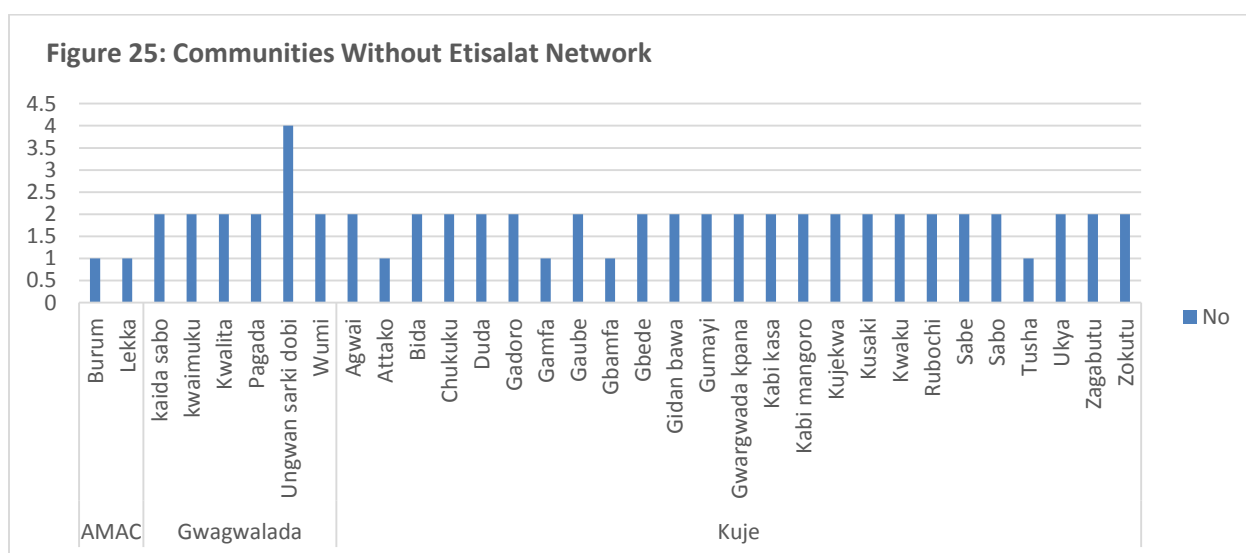


Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

ETISALAT

Table 18: Reception of Etisalat Network by Area Councils	No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC	2	146	148
	0.62%	45.20%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	14	65	79
	4.33%	20.12%	24.46%
Kuje	46	50	96
	14.24%	15.48%	29.72%
Grand Total	62	261	323
	19.20%	80.80%	100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

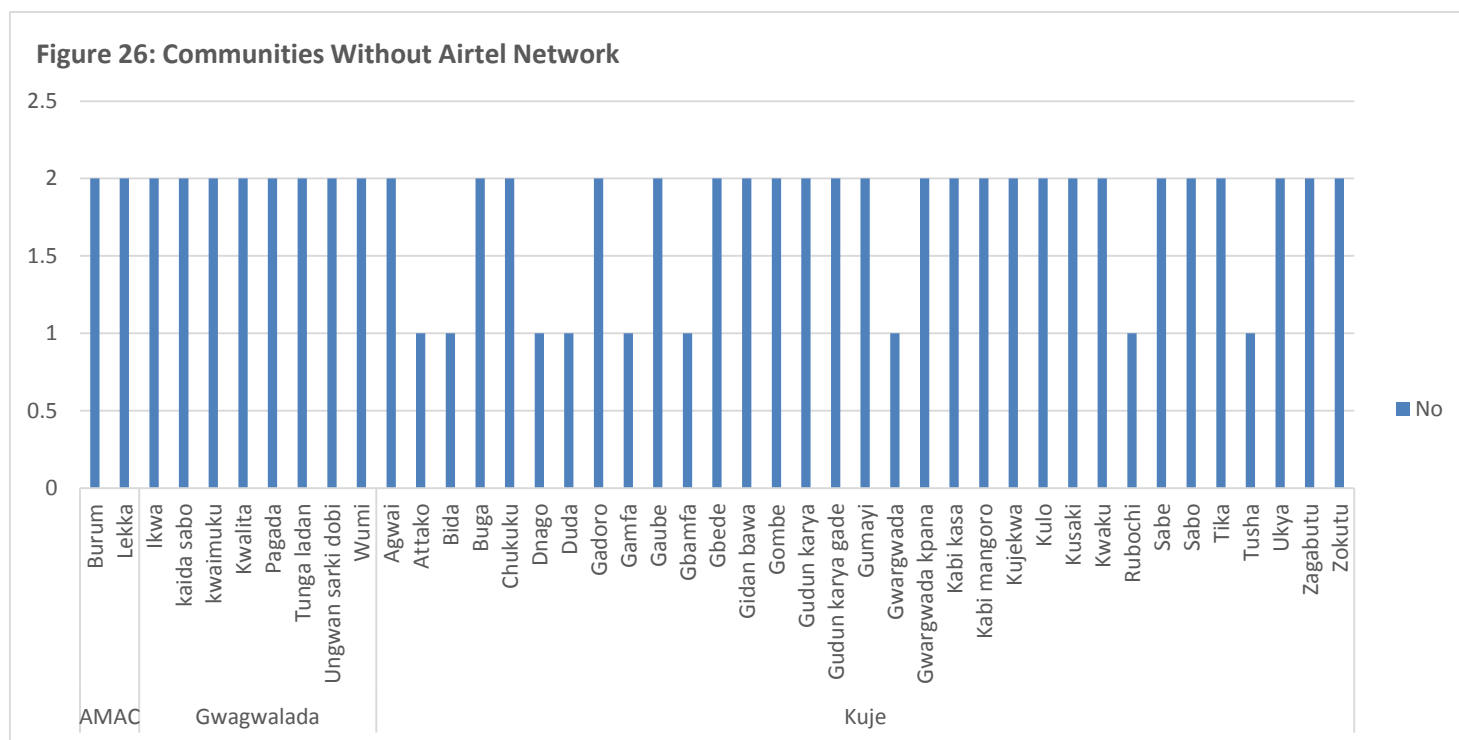


Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

AIRTEL

Table 19: Reception of Airtel Network by Area Councils	No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC	4	144	148
	1.24%	44.58%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	16	63	79
	4.95%	19.50%	24.46%
Kuje	57	39	96
	17.65%	12.07%	29.72%
Grand Total	77	246	323
	23.84%	76.16%	100.00%

Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016



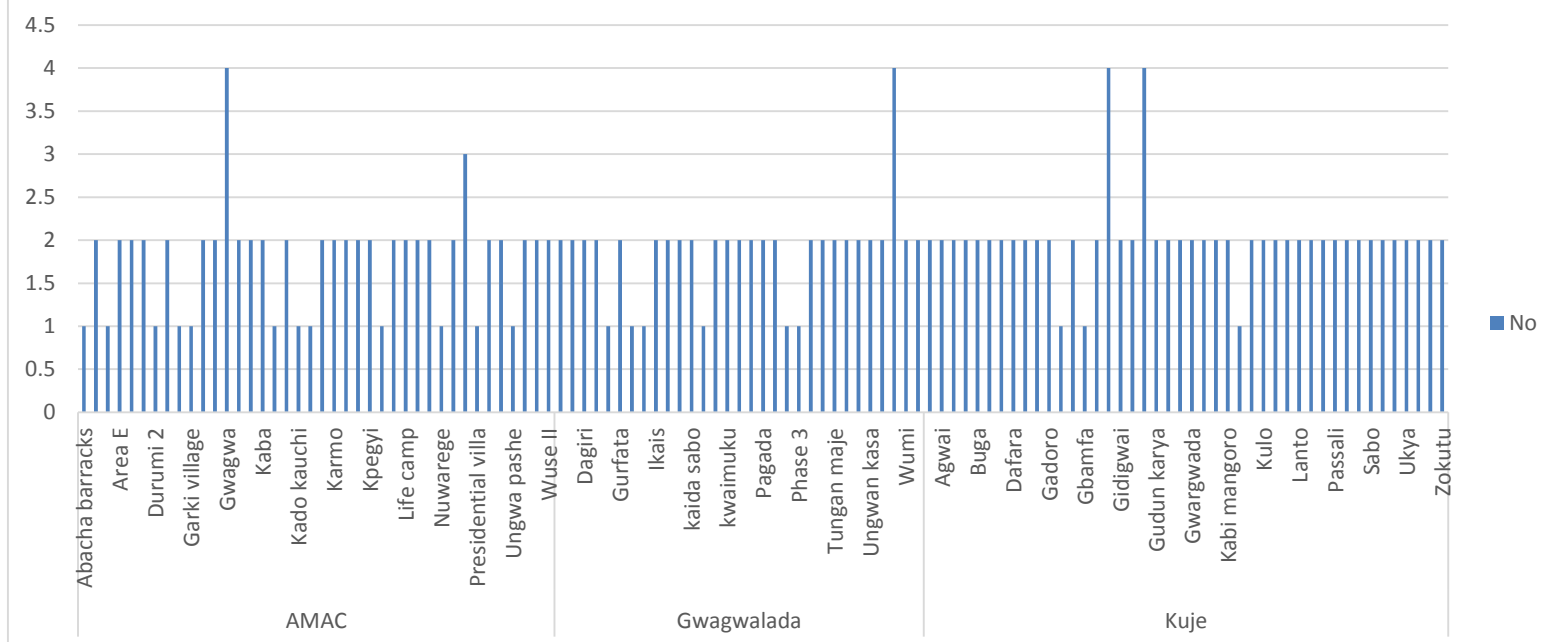
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

VISAFONE

Table 20: Reception of Visafone Network by Area Councils	No	Yes	Grand Total
AMAC	71	77	148
	21.98%	23.84%	45.82%
Gwagwalada	58	21	79
	17.96%	6.50%	24.46%
Kuje	89	7	96
	27.55%	2.17%	29.72%
Grand Total	218	105	323
	67.49%	32.51%	100.00%

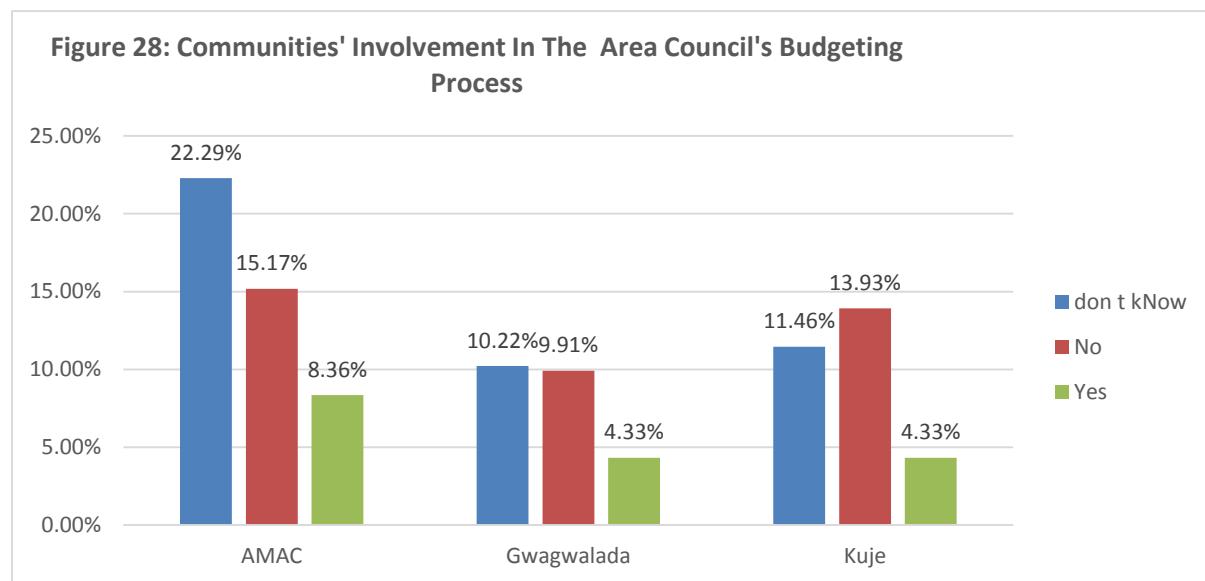
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Figure 27: Communities Without Visafone Network



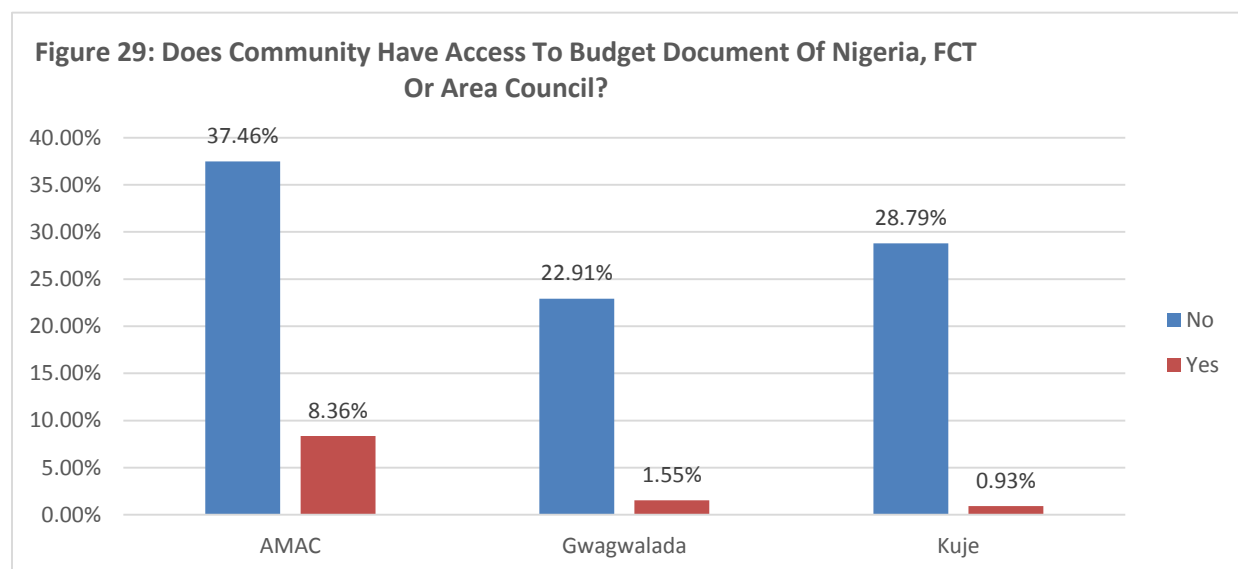
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

3.0 BUDGET ADMINISTRATION



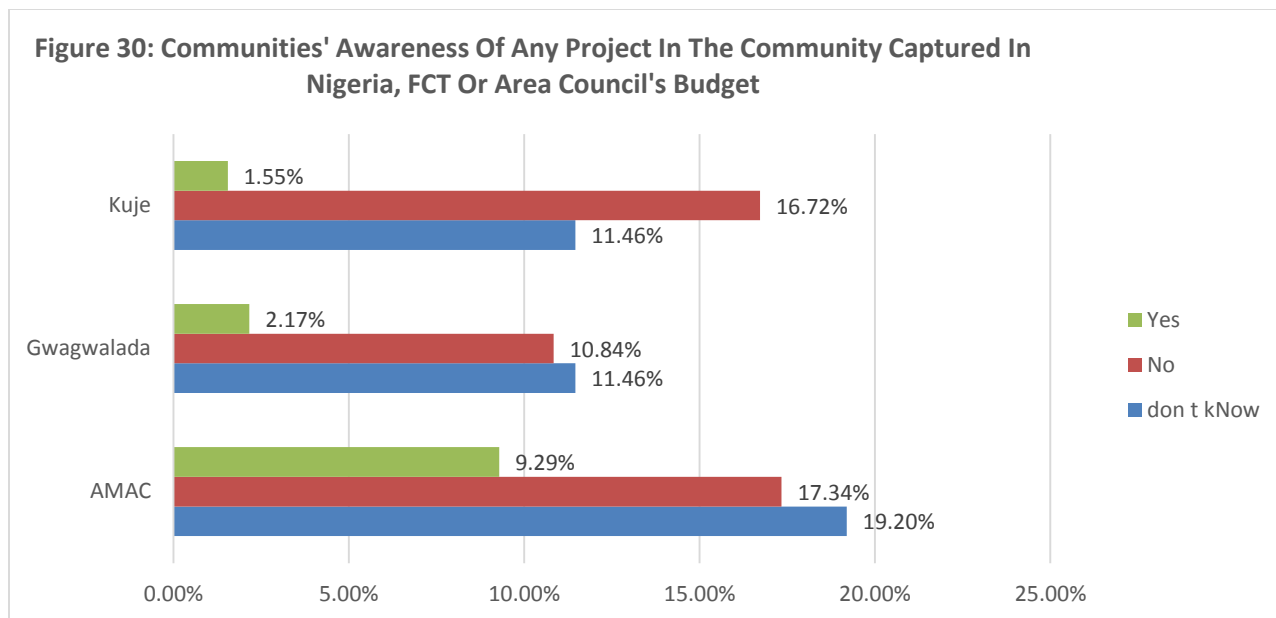
Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

55 respondents representing 17.03% said the communities are involved in the Area Councils budgeting process while 126 respondents representing 39.01% of the respondents said their communities do not participate in the Area Council's budgeting process. 142 respondents representing 43.96% of the respondents however did not know if their communities were involved in the Area Council's budgeting process or not.



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

288 respondents representing 89.16% of respondents said their communities have no access either budget document of Nigeria, FCT or Area Council. 35 respondents representing 10.84% said they have access to either Nigeria, FCT or Area Councils budget.



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Only 13% of respondents, representing 42 respondents are aware of projects in their communities that are captured in Nigeria's or Area Council's budget while 44.89% (145 respondents) and 42.11% (136 respondents) said they were not aware.

How communities get their needs into the budget

Asked how communities get their needs into the national, FCT or Area Council's budget, we got the following responses:

16.72% (54 respondents) said they monitor implementation of projects in their communities while 83.28% admitted that they do not.

33.75% (109 respondents) said they ask questions to relevant people or organizations concerned to ensure projects captured in the budget are implemented while 66.25% (214) respondents do not do this.

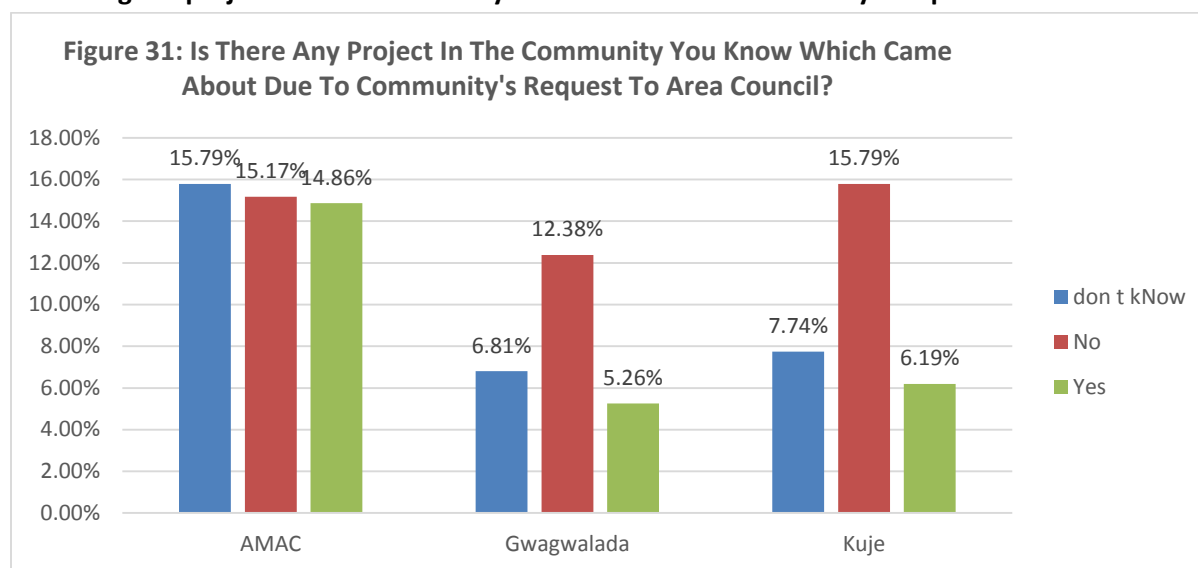
62.85% (203) respondents honestly admitted that their communities do nothing to see to the implementation of projects in their communities, while 37.15% (120 respondents) said the communities do something.

While 1.5% (5 respondents) said they draw media attention to projects being implemented in their communities to ensure they are effectively implemented, 98.4% (318) respondents said they do not get media attention.

71.83% (232) respondents said their communities write to the Area Councils stating their needs while 28.17% (91) respondents said their communities don't write to the Area Council's concerning projects to be incorporated in the budget.

While only 14.86% (48) respondents said their communities hold consultations with the Area Councils on issues of community development, 85.14% (275) of respondents said their communities do not hold consultations with the Area Councils concerning their development concerns.

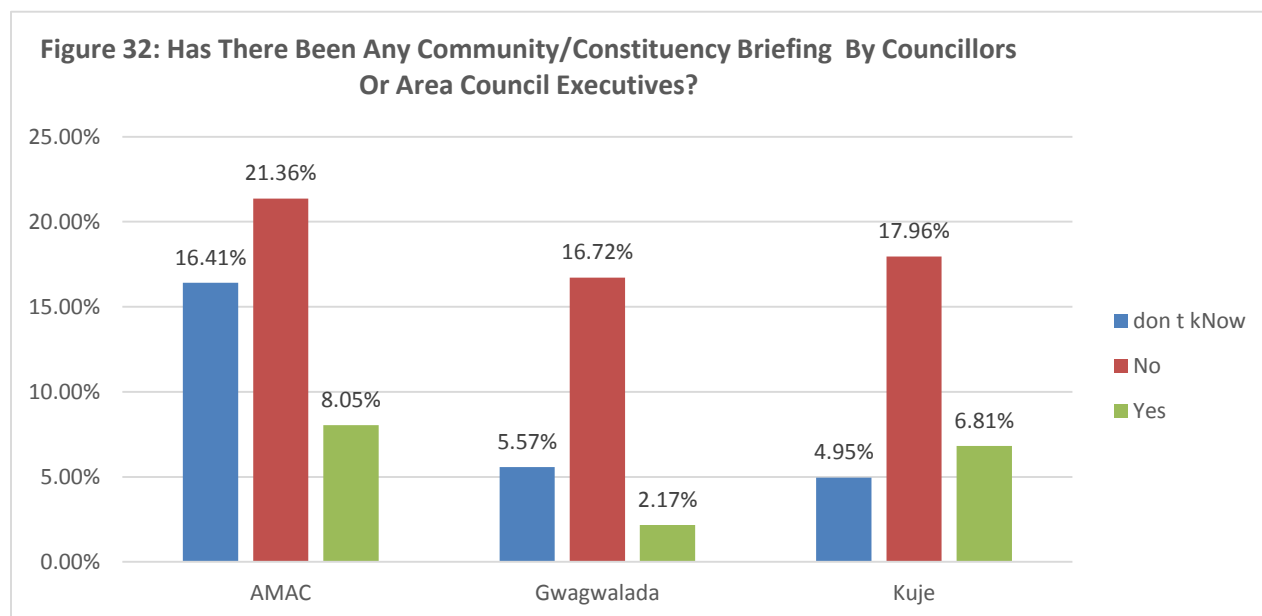
Knowledge of projects in the community that are based on community's request



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

Asked if respondents are aware of specific projects in their communities which came about due to communities' request to the Area Councils, 26.32% (85) respondents said yes, while 43.34% (140) and 30.34% (98) were not aware.

Consultations with communities by Area Councils

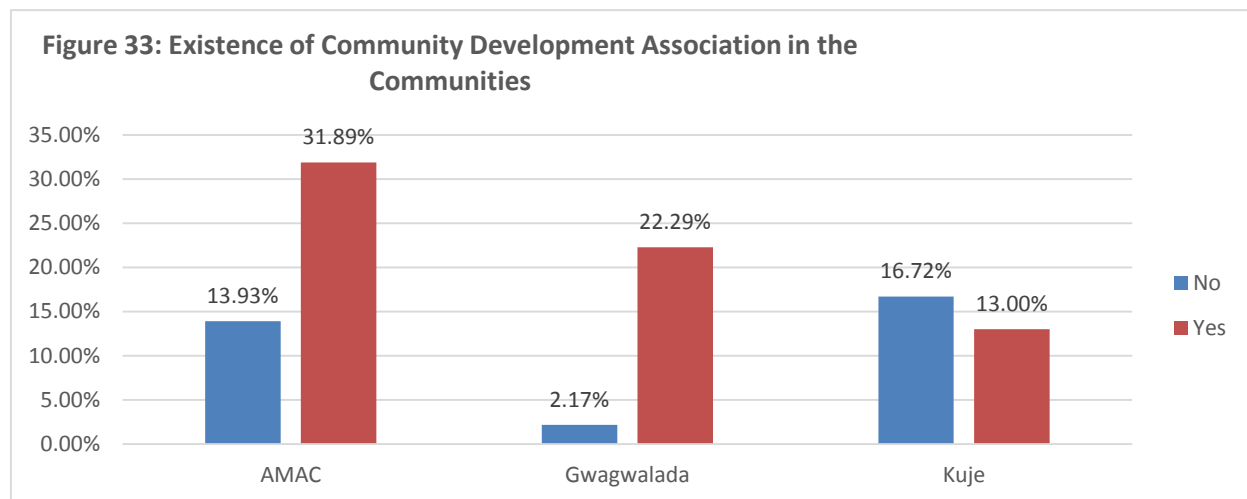


Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

We sought to know if there has been any consultation with the communities by the Area Councils in connection with communities' development as it relates to budgeting process of the Area Councils.

56.04% (181) of the respondents told our data collectors that there has never been any consultation of such in their communities. 26.93% (87) of the respondents did not even know whether such consultations take place or not. Only 17.03% (55) of the respondents said there has been a consultation between their communities and the Area councils in relation to the budgeting process.

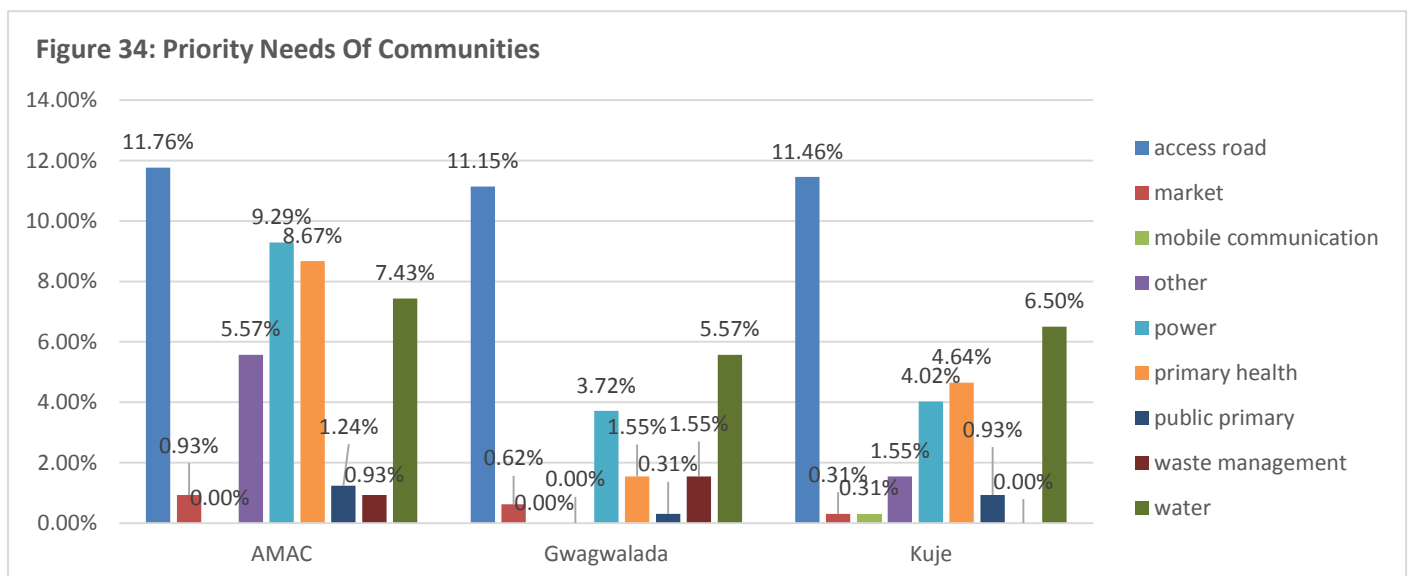
Existence of Community Development Association



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

On whether there are community development associations that champion communities' development in the communities, 217 respondents representing 67.18% of the respondents said Yes, while 106 respondents representing 32.82% said No.

Priority needs of communities



Source: NBS and WEP Collaborative Survey, 2016

The topmost priority needs of communities across the Area Councils are: access roads (34.37%), water (19.50%), power (17.03%) and primary health care facilities (14.86%). The priority needs of specific Area Councils is as contained in the chart above.

3.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 CONCLUSION

This survey has provided a valuable information about the status of basic amenities in AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje Area Councils that would inform development decisions by the Area Councils' executives, Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), and Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA).

The survey has revealed a seeming neglect to development in some wards of the three Area Councils and overall poor access to critical amenities by the residents which could spur economic development and guarantee good health. The conditions of roads within and across the Area Councils do not allow for easy movement of goods and services within and across the Area Councils. Although AMAC may have relatively good roads network, roads in Gwagwalada and Kuje Area Councils are in pitiable conditions with many communities cut off from the Area Councils and the rest of the Federal Capital Territory during rainy season.

Knowing that 36.83% of communities in AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje are not connected to the national grid, 72.76% are not served by public water supply, 57.89% have no primary health care facilities, and 74.92% have no waste management systems calls to question as to at what pace the Federal Capital Territory will move to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On the other hand, one is tempted to say that the residents of these communities are responsible for the status of development that the communities currently enjoy. This is because, responses gathered from the communities revealed that communities rarely demand for services or infrastructure from the local authorities. But it is also worrisome that the Area Councils or the FCTA seldom consult or involve communities in development discourses. No wonder 39.01% of communities said they have not participated in the Area Councils' budgeting process while 43.96% of communities don't even know if there exist a budgeting process in the Area Councils. Similarly, 56.04% of communities said there has never been a consultation/briefing with the communities by the Area Councils executives.

For development to be inclusive, and for the slogan of 'leave no one behind' (which is the slogan and principle of the SDGs which Nigeria adopted) to come by, deliberate consultations and inclusion of communities in development processes and discourses becomes a necessity.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

For improvement in the status of basic amenities and service delivery to the residents of these Area Councils – AMAC, Gwagwalada and Kuje-we hereby make the following recommendations:

1. The Federal Capital Territory Administration should make deliberate efforts to include development priorities of rural communities in the national budget, as for several years, capital projects captured in the national budget under FCTA revolve around the City Center of the Federal Capital Territory. This is still the case with the 2017 budget proposal. Compared to the rural communities in the Area Councils, the City Center of the FCT has had enough development and so development needs to be taken beyond the City Center to other deserving wards in FCT.

2.The National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) should as a matter of urgency identify and work towards providing primary healthcare facilities to communities identified in this survey as not having primary healthcare centers. Priority should be placed on those communities that have no proximity to primary healthcare facilities or other health facilities in other communities.

3. Area Councils should draw up a concrete infrastructural development plan and channel a particular percentage of the monthly allocation they receive from the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) for development of critical infrastructure in their communities.

4. Area Councils should endeavor to hold consultations with communities to determine their development concerns for purpose of addressing the ones they have capacity, or for incorporation in the national budget.

5. To the communities we recommend that they organize and always approach the local authorities with their development needs for appropriate actions.

6. We call on all relevant authorities and well-meaning organizations and individuals to intervene in any way possible to improve the situation of infrastructure in the communities that are in dire lack of these facilities across these three Area Councils.

4.0 ANNEXES

4.1 Survey Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE

Women Environmental Programme (WEP), in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with support from Open Knowledge Foundation, under the African Open Data Collaboration Fund (AODCF) is conducting a survey in three (3) Area Councils of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja - AMAC, Gwagwalada, and Kuje Area Councils. The aim of this survey is to gather relevant information that will be used to promote effective budget administration, transparent and accountable local governance of the three Area Councils.

SECTION A – GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of community _____

Area Council _____ Ward _____

Sector (1=Urban 2=Rural) _____ ☐

A0. Name of Respondent (Optional) _____

A1. Role in community ☐

1=Community Head 2=Youth Leader 3=Women Leader 4=Ordinary member 5=Other
(Specify) _____

A2. Sex ☐

1=Male 2=Female

A3. Age (in completed years)

A4. Marital Status ☐

1=Single 2=Married 3=Divorced 4=Widow 5=Widower

A5. Occupation ☐

1=Civil service 2=Business 3=Student 4=Unemployed 5=Farming 6=Other
(specify) _____

A6. Do you have any physical challenge? ☐

1=Yes 2=No --> SKIP TO A8

A7. What kind of physical challenge? ☐

1=Deaf 2=Dumb 3=Cripple 4=Blind 5=Amputee 6=Other _____

A8. How could your existence in this community be described? ☐

1=Born here 2=Migrated here

A9. How long have you lived in this community? ☐

1= < 1year 2=1-5years 3=6-10years 4=11-15years 5=16-20years 6=21-25years 7=26-30years 8=30+ years

A10. If 1 in A9, how many months?

SECTION B – STATUS OF BASIC AMENITIES

B1. ROADS

B11. What is the condition of road(s) in the community?

1=Fully tarred 2=Graded roads 3= Non-graded 4=Under construction 5=Tarred/graded but dilapidated

B12. How does the condition of roads affect the community? (tick all that apply)

- a. Movement in and out of community is easy and convenient ☐
- b. Movement in and out of community is difficult and inconvenient ☐
- d. Transport fare in and out of community is too high ☐
- e. Too many accidents on journeys in and out of community ☐

B2. ELECTRICITY

B21. Is there public power supply to the community? ☐

1=Yes 2=No

B22. If 2 in B21, what are the other sources of electricity in the community?

- 1. Renewable energy ☐
- 2. Generators ☐
- 3. All of the above ☐
- 4. None of the above ☐

B23. How many hours of public power supply do you have daily in your community?

1=1-6 hours daily 2= 7-12 3=13 – 18 4=19-23 4=24 hours daily 5=None of the above

B24. Which one of the following is most affected by the condition of power supply in the community?

- a. Commercial activities ☐
- b. Social life ☐
- c. Food preservation ☐
- g. Household management ☐

B3. WATER SUPPLY

B31. Is the community served by public water supply? ☐

1=Yes 2=No

B32. If 2 in B31, what are the other sources of water supply in the community?(tick all that apply)

- c. Private boreholes ☐
- d. Water vendors ☐
- e. Stream ☐
- f. Hand-dug wells ☐

g. Harvested rain water

B33. Which one of the following is most impacted by the condition of water supply in the community? (tick all that

apply)

- a. No/low incidence of water-borne disease because of good water source ☐
- b. high incidence of water-borne diseases due to bad water source ☐
- c. A lot of money is spent on buying water from vendors ☐
- d. Women go long distances in search of water ☐
- e. Search for water hampers punctuality to school or workplace ☐
- f. Access to water ensures punctuality to school and workplace ☐
- g. Poor menstrual hygiene ☐
- h. Other _____ ☐

B4. HEALTH CARE FACILITY

B41. Does the community have any healthcare facility? ☐

1=Yes 2=No 3=Under construction

B42. What type of healthcare facilities are within the community (tick all that apply)

- a. Teaching Hospitals ☐
- b. Specialist Hospitals/General Hospitals/Comprehensive Health Centres ☐
- c. Private Hospitals/Clinic ☐
- d. Maternity Health Centres/Dispensaries ☐
- e. Herbal Homes/Traditional Birth Attendance ☐
- f. Public Primary healthcare facility ☐

B43. Are the public healthcare facilities functional? ☐

1=Yes 2=No

B44. If 2 in B43, how does it affect the community?(tick all that apply)

- a. Residents go out of the community to access basic health services ☐
- b. Increase in health complications ☐
- c. Other _____ ☐

B5. EDUCATION

B51. Does the community have any educational institution? ☐

1=Yes 2=No

B52. Which of these institutions is within the Community? (tick all that apply)

- a. Nursery Schools (public) ☐
- b. Nursery Schools (Private) ☐
- c. Primary Schools (public) ☐
- d. Secondary Schools (public) ☐
- e. Colleges of Education/Teacher Training Institutes ☐
- f. Universities/Polytechnics/Research Institutions (public/private) ☐
- g. Primary Schools (Private) ☐
- h. Secondary School (Private) Other _____ ☐

B53. If 2 in B5, how does the absence of educational institutions affect the community? (tick all that apply)

- a. Children in the community go long distances to other communities
- b. Additional cost of education
- c. Increased exposure of children/wards to danger

B6. WASTE MANAGEMENT

B61. Is there waste management system within the community? ☐

1=Yes 2=No – Skip to B63

B62. Who manages the wastes generated within the community? ☐

1=Private Sector 2=Government 3=Community engages a waste manager
4=No waste management services 5=Both government and private

B63. If 2 in B61, how does the absence of waste management affect the community? (tick all that apply)

- a. High incidence of injury caused by solid waste like metal scraps, broken bottles etc
- b. Offensive odour from dumpsites and gutters
- c. Prevalence of sanitation related diseases such as cholera, malaria, typhoid, diarrhea etc.
- d. Other_____

B7. MARKETS/SERVICES

B71. What types of services are available within the community? ☐ (tick all that apply)

- a. Supermarkets/Departmental stores
- b. Daily Markets
- c. Scheduled Markets
- d. Mobile Telephone Services
- e. Business Centres (with photocopying/typing facilities & cyber café services, etc)
- f. Hair Styling/Tailoring
- g. Fast food joint/Restaurant/Canteen
- h. Other_____

B72. Are markets available within the community?

1=Yes 2=No if 2, skip to B74

B73. What types of facilities are available within the market in the community?
(tick all that apply)

- a. Access road
- b. Electricity
- c. Toilet
- d. Motor park
- e. Waste Refuse dump
- f. Other_____

B74. How does the absence of market affect the community? (tick all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Members travel long distances to buy common goods | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Small-scale businesses have low patronage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Petty-traders in the community spend more in taking wares to other markets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Small-scale businesses have high patronage | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B8. COMMUNICATION

B81. Does the community have coverage of any communication network? ☐

1=Yes 2=No --> SKIP TO C1

B82. Which of the following networks have reception signal in the community?

(tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------|
| a. MTN | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1=Yes 2=No |
| b. Glo | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1=Yes 2=No |
| c. Etisalat | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1=Yes 2=No |
| d. Airtel | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1=Yes 2=No |
| e. Visafone | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1=Yes 2=No |
| f. Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1=Yes 2=No |

B83. Describe the signal strength of the network(s) in your community? (tick all that apply) ☐

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a. MTN | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2= weak 1=Strong |
| b. Glo | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2= weak 1= Strong |
| c. Etisalat | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2= weak 1= Strong |
| d. Airtel | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2= weak 1= Strong |
| e. Visafone | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2= weak 1= Strong |
| f. Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2= weak 1= Strong |

SECTION C – BUDGET ADMINISTRATION

C1. Is your community involved in Area Council's budgeting process?

1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know

C2. Does the community have access to the budget document of Nigeria, FCT or your Area Council?

1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐

C3. Is your community aware of any project in your community that is captured in Nigeria, FCT or Area Council's Budget?

1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know

C4. If 1 in C3, State the project

C5. How does your community ensures that projects captured in the budget are effectively implemented? (tick all that apply)

- a. Monitor implementation
- b. Ask questions to relevant people or organizations concerned
- c. Do nothing
- d. Get media attention

C6. How does the community get their needs into the Area Council Budgets?

(tick all that apply)

- a. Community writes to Area Councils stating their needs
- b. Community consultations are organized by Area Council prior to budget preparation
- c. Other _____

C7. Is there any project in the community you know which came about due to community's request to the Area Council?

1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know

C8. If 1 in C7, state the project

C9. Has there been any community/constituency briefing or consultation by Councillors, or Area Council Executives regarding development in the community?

1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know --> If 2 or 3, SKIP TO C11

C10. How long since the last briefing/consultation?

1=1-6 months 2=7 -12 months 3=13 -24 months 4=25-36 months 5= 36+ months

C11. Is there a Community Development Association (CDA) in the community?

1=Yes 2=No --> SKIP TO C14

C12. How does the Community Development Association work with Area Council to develop the community? (tick all that apply)

- a. Officials of CDA regularly initiate meetings with Area Council Officials
- b. CDA officials write to Area Councils on community's development needs
- c. CDA has never contacted Area Councils on community's development
- d. Area Councils initiates meetings with CDA annually
- e. Other _____

C13. What is the gender composition of the CDA?

1=All men 2=Men and women 3=More men than women 4=More women than men 5=Equal women and men

C14. What facility or service can you say is of priority need to your community?

1=Water 2=Power 3=Waste management services 4=Public primary school 5=Primary health care facility
6=Access road 7=Market 8=Mobile communication network 9= Other (specify) _____

THANK YOU

4.2 Map Showing Responses Received from Data Collectors at Different Locations of Survey

