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**Facilitating Community Involvement in the Development of  
Ezeagu LEEDS**

by

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**Table of Content**

<b>1.0</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>PROCESS FOLLOWED AND WORK DONE</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>OUTCOME</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>5.1</b>	Identified Sample Communities and Key Informants.....	6
<b>5.2</b>	Town Hall Meetings .....	8
<b>5.3</b>	Discussion on Findings.....	8
<b>5.3.1</b>	Access to portable water .....	9
<b>5.3.2</b>	Rural Electricity.....	9
<b>5.3.3</b>	Accessible feeder roads .....	11
<b>5.4</b>	Conclusion .....	11
<b>6.0</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS AND OUTSTANDING ISSUES</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>NEXT STEPS</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>REPORT AGAINST TOR</b> .....	<b>12</b>

**Annexes**

Annex 1	The Terms of Reference
Annex 2	List of people met
Annex 3	Reference
Annex 4	Discussion guide

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### **Acronyms/Abbreviations**

CDQ	Community Defined Quality
CREEDS	Community Response to the Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
DC	Development Centre
JHU/CCP	John Hopkins University/Centre for Communication Programmes
LEEDS	Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
LGA	Local Government Area
MAPP	Mobilization for Action through Planning and Participation
PLA	Participatory learning for Action
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SLGP	State and Local Government Programme
SMEs	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises.
TOR	Terms of Reference
UK/DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development

## 1.0 SUMMARY

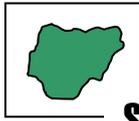
The purpose of this consultancy input was to facilitate the involvement of Ezeagu Community members in the development of Ezeagu Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (LEEDS). Specifically speaking, the input aimed to gain greater insight about the value system of the community members, their visions as a community, current development challenges and their probable root causes, bottle necks towards their visions, establishing any gap between the current situation and their vision, proposed strategies for filling the gaps (involvement in the LEEDS processes), defining desirable outputs from the LEEDS and the related risks for their involvement in the LEEDS processes.

This report contains the report for two separate contracts and Terms of Reference (ToR). The first Contract/ToR was to facilitate the involvement of Community members in a sample of eight out of a total of 42 communities while the second contract/ToR was to do same in the remaining 34 communities to achieve total coverage, for the purpose of equal opportunity.

Following the stipulated approach for the two consultancy inputs, town hall meetings were held in each of the eight initial sample communities, while five representatives each from each of the later 32 communities were met at their Local Government Head Quarters. In both cases, the main approach dwelt within the context of community appraisal through a participatory process. Discussion guides specifically developed for the two ToRs were the key tools that were used. Findings from these inputs provided qualitative information that would guide the development of an effective Ezeagu LEEDS.

Key finding were:

- Generally speaking, the people of Ezeagu have high value for education, farm work and their cultural/traditional practices. They are industrious, hospitable and quite ambitious.
- They have direct contact with various forms of developmental challenges that have gross negative impact on their human development capabilities/potentials. Worse among them are the challenges posed by the poor state or lack of:
  - Accessible portable water with multiplier effect, ranging from increased cases of water-related diseases, ill health and mortality, increased absenteeism from school, increased teacher attrition rates, to mention but a few.
  - Power, leading to closure of small and medium scale enterprises, migration from the communities, non-functioning of existing water boreholes, non-value adding to the agricultural produce etc. All with the multiplier effect of deepening existing income poverty.
  - Accessible feeder roads leading to inability to evacuate their farm produce which was reported to be their key area of comparative advantage.
  - Functional health facilities, with its obvious consequences.
- They demonstrated a loss of faith in Government as a result of their previous experiences of governance, basically focusing on poor (and in some cases absolute no) attention to their developmental needs as part of the citizens of the State.



- As part of coping mechanism, the Communities relied on local administrative platform in the form of Town Unions. These Unions are basically charged with the responsibility of leading and coordinating all community self-help development programmes.

Key output:

- Commitment by the Community leaders to participate, as well as partner with, the local authorities in rural infrastructure developments via LEEDS. This was, however, stressed to be a probable last opportunity if stimulated hope is not sustained.

Next steps:

- Strategic planning workshop: Hope consolidation and gap filling workshop.
- LEEDS zero-draft framework development.
- Consultation of key stakeholders on the draft framework.
- Development of a satisfactory Ezeagu LEEDS.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

The State and Local Government Programme (SLGP) of the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK/DFID) is currently supporting the development of Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (LEEDS) in three pilot Local Government Area (LGAs) in Enugu State. The aim is basically to develop poverty reduction strategies at the Local Government level that would compliment the already set poverty reduction milestones within the Enugu State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (SEEDS) at the State level. The first of the pilot LGAs where LEEDS is currently being developed in Enugu State is Ezeagu LGA.

SLGP Enugu had already engaged a Consultant, Quindaline C. Aneke to lead the process of developing the said LEEDS in Ezeagu LGA together with a Resource Person from the Enugu State Planning Commission, Mr. Magnus Nwanwgu, Ag Director Planning. This 2-person team had already commenced their input for the LEEDS development in Ezeagu when the Consultant proposed to the SLGP Enugu Programme Manager, Mark Smith that a bottom-up approach through a collaborative participatory process would increase the involvement of the target primary beneficiaries (the community members) and create opportunity for ownership of the process and output. Another reason was that expression of poverty as perceived by the poor better reflects the interests of the poor. The process is also expected to provide a good base for Community/Government partnership for sustainable development, within the context of corporate citizenship and corporate governance. It is against this background that consultancy inputs were sought. This report covers two separate contracts with two separate Terms of Reference (ToR). Both are, however, addressing the same issue. While the first contract/ToR was for a sample of eight communities, the later was an extension of the former to have a total coverage of all Communities in the LGA.

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

The voices of the poor are rarely heard loud enough at decision-making tables, let alone informing decisions. Yet, many development efforts are said to be pro-poor and focused on poverty reduction. One of the generally accepted opinions is that poverty is more effectively reduced when it is viewed from the perspective of the poor. It does not only help create an optimal strategy, but also increases opportunity for enlightened and empowered citizens. Furthermore, commencing a development plan from the perspective of the poor actually makes the development process to be pro-poor and provides a good base for sustainable development. Thus, to ensure that a pro-poor and sustainable LEEDS is developed in Ezeagu LGA, it was seen as necessary to involve the communities in all aspects of the project. This aimed at eliciting ownership and full participation by the communities involved with LEEDS, hence this contract.

The objectives of this consultancy input were:

- To identify a sample of communities and key informants to be engaged with through a collaborative participation for the Ezeagu LEEDS development process.
- To sample a section of members of these communities and hold participatory meetings and consultations with key groups.
- To obtain information about local conditions, needs, and aspirations through a collaborative diagnostic approach.
- To ensure that strategic issues obtained from these series of participatory and collaborative efforts are fed into the LEEDS drafting/development process.

The purpose of this report is to document the process followed in achieving the above objectives, the findings from this input, and finally to show how the information obtained from this feeds into and has been incorporated into the LEEDS development process. This is in fulfillment of the conditions of this consultancy input as stated in the Terms of References. This report shall follow the structure stipulated in the quality assurance procedures of the SLGP.

### **4.0 PROCESS FOLLOWED AND WORK DONE**

A collaborative, participatory and rights-based approach was deployed in achieving the objectives of this input. Several challenging steps were undertaken towards this effort. A clear constraint that was never underestimated was the fact that the community members already have eroded trust in Government, probably based on their past experiences of several unfulfilled political promises that resulted in dashed hopes. Thus, the most challenging of the objectives of this assignment was the thought process to develop a model that would serve as guide in stimulating the desired response from the communities, towards the Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (LEEDS).

A clear risk factor was how to manage the hope that would be raised among the community members. This was seen to be critical because the involvement of the communities in any development process obviously raises their hopes and expectations, and if these expectations are not well managed, might cause more harm than ever existed.

To manage this risk, efforts were channeled towards sourcing and studying existing models that deal with building partnerships with Communities. Some cases where the studied models have been used were also studied for improved understanding of each model, and also to know various situations where each model could be either used or adapted. Finally, a combination of various components of the studied models in conjunction with the four elements of human rights (Availability, Accessibility, Affordability and Quality) with special focus on the three Access principles (Access to: information, participation and justice) were adapted to develop a model that was used to stimulate community involvement in LEEDS development in Ezeagu LGA. This model was called the **Community Response to the Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (CREEDS)** (See Figure 1). To effectively adapt this model, an assumption on the concept of poverty at the community level was made. This assumption conceived poverty at the community level to mean human poverty. Human poverty here simply means the deprivations people face that reduce their ability to develop their human potential and their means of productive livelihood. Pair-wise ranking was also deployed in identifying communities' strategic needs.

The following steps as contained in the CREEDS model were followed:

- Meeting with a prior inaugurated committees for LEEDS development in Ezeagu to:
  - Select a representative sample of communities to visit;
  - Facilitate improved understanding for involving the communities in all the processes of the LEEDS development;
  - Identify persons to invite for community dialogue within each of the selected communities;
  - Plan for the logistics for all the visits.
- Developed sets of probe questions to guide the discussion with the community members so as to generate the required information for Steps two, three and four of the model.
- Develop information collection form for fast recording during the discussions.
- Finally, collation and analysis of the data gathered as a base for the LEEDS framework development and the development of this report.

## 5.0 OUTCOME

### 5.1 Identified Sample Communities and Key Informants.

Three Development Centers (DCS) were carved out from Ezeagu LGA by the present Government:

- Ezeagu South DC
- Ezeagu North DC and
- Ezeagu North-East DC.

This is in addition to the parent LGA currently being referred to as Ezeagu Central. The Development Centers were presumably carved out for the purpose of taking local governance closer to the people. As a result of the meeting with the inaugurated LEEDS committee, the topographical factors that determined the means of livelihood within various communities in Ezeagu were discussed. These factors as reported by the LG/DC Chairmen during this meeting were:



- Some communities have settlement on hills;
- Some are border communities with neighbouring States;
- Some are cut off by the express road from the Local Government head quarters;
- Finally, some are settled at the commercial center of the LGA etc.

Based on the above presumably poverty-deepening factors in Ezeagu LGA, a sample of eight communities was selected, comprising of two from each LG/DC. Below are the communities that were selected with reasons for there selection.

<b>LGA/DC</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>Reasons for selection (Topography and an other)</b>
Ezeagu Central	Mgbagbu Owa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border community</li> <li>• Very bad road that deepens emigration</li> <li>• No electricity to support SME growth (have artesian water)</li> </ul>
	Umidioha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut off by express-way</li> <li>• Do not feel the presence of Government</li> <li>• Easily forgotten by the LG.</li> </ul>
Ezeagu South	Agba-umana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border with Ebenebe in Anambra State</li> <li>• Very bad road</li> <li>• Very rich with agric products</li> <li>• Inaccessible Market</li> <li>• Little or no government presence</li> </ul>
	Obinofia ndi-uno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very little government presence apparently due to being cut off by the expressway from its LGA Hqtr.</li> <li>• Often forgotten by the Local Govt. during planning</li> <li>• Very bad link road to its LGA Hqtr</li> <li>• No electricity to support SME growth</li> <li>• No access to portable water</li> </ul>
Ezeagu North	Neke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heart beat of Ezeagu</li> <li>• The smallest community in Ezeagu</li> <li>• Non functional health facility</li> <li>• No access to portable water</li> </ul>
	Iwollo Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial Centre of Ezeagu but SMEs winding up due to poor power to support business growth</li> <li>• Poor access to portable water</li> </ul>
Ezeagu North-East	Ogulogu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border community with Ebenebe in Anambra State</li> <li>• Seemingly no government presence</li> <li>• Often forgotten by the Local Govt. during planning</li> <li>• No access to portable water</li> </ul>
	Awha-Imezi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement on a steep hill</li> <li>• Bad link road (deepening emigration and abandonment of the rural based old aged)</li> <li>• No access to portable water</li> <li>• Teacher/ health worker attrition due to poor living condition.</li> </ul>



Also, four key informants were specifically invited in each of the sample communities to participate in the town hall meetings. These key informants were:

- The community leader (or a Representative)
- A woman leader facilitating community development among the women
- The CDC president (where CDC exists) and/or Town Union President
- A youth leader facilitating community development among the youths.

After this sample process, the remaining 34 Communities were consulted and similar information was also gathered from them. Five persons from each of the 34 Communities were invited to their LG/DC Center for consultation. Representation was also based on selection of key informants, being gender and age sensitive. The five persons for each of these Communities were:

- A community leader
- A woman leader
- A youth leader
- The town union president
- The Counsellor of the Community

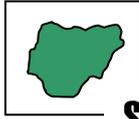
## 5.2 Town Hall Meetings

Town hall meetings were held in each of the eight sample Communities. Central to the meeting objective was to have a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) of the potential risks and challenges that might face the concept of community ownership of the Ezeagu LEEDS. It also served as an opportunity to re-orientate the LG authorities on their statutory responsibilities as stated in Section 7 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999; “A *Local Government is a political and administrative unit authorized by law to administer a clearly defined area with reference to the common interest of the community in the area, traditional associations of the communities and administrative convenience*”. Representations at the meetings were gender (men and women) and age (youth and adults) sensitive.

The town hall meetings were highly participatory and the LG officials were allowed to introduce both parties (the SLGP team and the community members) as well as the purpose of the meeting. The consultant facilitated the session using a prior developed discussion guide to generate relevant information for the LEEDS development and partnership building in Ezeagu LGA. This meeting served as an opportunity to create a good platform for operationalising Steps two, three and four of the CREEDS model being used. Below is the analysis of the findings generated from the meetings.

## 5.3 Discussion on Findings

The quick appraisal revealed that most of the communities in Ezeagu LGA lack features that would ordinarily promote the standard of living for the rural based. Such features are: access to potable water; lack or insufficient electric power; very bad link roads, etc. Consequent to all these factors were emerging human development issues. For instance:



### 5.3.1 Access to portable water

The communities where lack of, or poor access to, portable water emerged as a strategic need are faced with high rate of diseases associated with water and unhygienic environment. These include skin diseases (basically eczema), malaria, typhoid, and diarrhoea. Other factors are: increased absenteeism from schools; increased physical burden on the elderly women; and so on. A practical example of such a community is **Awha** in Ezeagu North East Development Centre. This is a community that has a village located on a hill. The women said they were creating water paths on the ground to properly channel floodwater to a central place. According to them, alum is used to make the water potable, and then kept as 'sacred' just for drinking and cooking. Water for household chores like dish cleaning, processing of farm produce (like cassava) and bathing is rarely available. However, household water provision is seen to be a specific role for women at the community level. As startling as it may sound, this community has a borehole at the base of this hill, yet this village located on top of the hill faces this kind of challenges. Water tankers are not a source of hope for these villagers because of the hilly topography. During the dry seasons, the school children were reported to spend more than six hours in search of stream water so as to lessen the burden of the search for portable water on the aged women. Such coping mechanisms greatly reduce the human development opportunities for the rural poor. This borehole at the base of the hill was reported to require a water booster to pump water to this village on the hill. As a result of the lack of this booster pump the villagers on the hill never contribute to the maintenance of the borehole, and it had often caused communal conflict with its own peculiar consequences that pose a threat to human development in that community.

### 5.3.2 Rural Electricity

Furthermore, there are some communities that have abandoned water schemes. The water schemes were left non-functional due to insufficient electric voltage to power the borehole. An example of such a Community is **Iwollo town** in Ezeagu North Development Centre. Iwollo town was said to be the most commercially active community in Ezeagu LGA. It has the presence of almost all the basic infrastructure, yet it has similar records of poverty issues like that of Awha. According to the community members, Iwollo town has two boreholes that were sunk in 1954 serving seven villages. These boreholes are currently non-functional due to insufficient energy to power them. Reported to be a contributing factor was that the sumor pump of one of the boreholes fell inside the borehole. Since Iwollo town is a highly commercial community and relatively densely populated, the existing transformer was reported to be overloaded and could hardly serve the power demands of the community members let alone powering the boreholes. Consequent to this, many small and medium scale enterprises were said to have left the community in search of electric power to support their businesses. Some of the indigenes that owned salons, welding businesses and other small and medium scale enterprises were put out of job. This has contributed to the increasing unemployment and increased crime rates. The community members, however, identified *sufficient and constant portable water*, as their Strategic community need followed by *sufficient and constant power supply*. The required support to fill this gap was reported to be one new borehole with dedicated power source, change of the water pipes and three (500KVA) transformers.



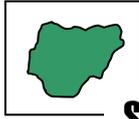
Also, in another poverty situation where electricity was identified as the community strategic need, the reported human development concerns of the community were how to harness existing human potentials in the community toward addressing income poverty. A case in point among the sample communities was Obinofia ndi-uno in Ezeagu South Development Centre. Obinofia ndi-uno is a Community cut off by the Enugu Onitsha expressway from its Local administrative headquarters. As a result of this, it is not easily remembered on the decision making table during planning. It was also confirmed by the local authority that it is often forgotten while making decisions during planning. As its name suggests, this community is located in a forest area. Lack of electricity was said be the root cause of the key poverty issues that are strategic to development of human potential in Obinofia ndi-uno. To buttress their point, a young male adult narrated his ordeal as thus:

*"...for instance, as I am standing here, my name is Princewill Samuel. I am a skilled Welder. I have completed my apprenticeship scheme [hitting his chest], but due to lack of electricity in my community, I am as good as a jobless youth. I cannot do my business without electricity. It is not only me. This person [pointing at another male young adult] has a quarry centre, but due to lack of electricity, could not continue with the high cost of doing business on generator. Also, we can even start sawmill business in this community if we have electricity. This would be a good income-generating venture since we have enough trees around. Often times, our builder take logs of wood to timber shed in Enugu to cut them in to sizes for there building, after which they would transport it back to this village for the building construction..."*

interrupting his speech, another male contributor stood up and said:

*"Do we talk about the maize and garri processing centres that were running on generator that have wounded up due to high cost of energy in doing business. Please we are ready to support and promise to sustain any help to us towards having electricity in this village. It will go a long way to stimulate income-generating activities in our community and create employment for our people. Majority of us may not need to live outside this village again because we can then comfortably do our business here".*

The community members in Obinofia ndi-uno said that they have six villages and that requires a total of six 200KVA transformers among other accessories. Through past communal efforts, they already have three 200KVA transformers, 19 drums of electric cables, three feeder pillars, insulator (shackles) and some other accessories. Also existing as observed were some electric poles already standing without cables. According to them, a bill of quantity has been done for the needed support awaiting help from any source to have electricity in their Community. They pledged to support such effort through housing and feeding of the field workers, clearing paths for pole laying, security of the equipments and other manual labour required.



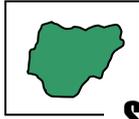
### 5.3.3 Accessible feeder roads

Inaccessible feeder roads were seen to be a major development challenge that grossly contributes to depriving farmers from gaining full value adding from their farm produce. This is worse among border communities. The case of one of such community is used here to buttress this point. Mgbagbu-owa community in Ezeagu Central LGA is a boarder community with Ebenebe in Anambra State. It is a swampy island surrounded by the Anam River with very bad roads. This community is reported to have good farm produce like cassava, yam, rice etc, but for the very bad road, lack access to the market. The farmers use bicycles to transport farm produce to the market. As was observed, the terrain is water-logged and too slippery for vehicle movement. Some community members who migrated to settle outside the community reported not visiting the community during the rainy season and going there sparingly even during the dry season due to the bad roads. Through communal efforts the community members have built five bridges to link the community with neighbouring communities. However, the community members reported to also need electricity, but identified roads as their priority the community felt required help. According to them, an industry producing bottled water from their artesian water closed due to the high cost of doing business on a generator.

## 5.4 Conclusion

The necessary information was analysed to give a general picture of the poverty situation in Ezeagu LGA as well as root causes and community vision. This can best be described as *Ezeagu problem tree* and *Ezeagu vision tree*. In conclusion, the key human development issues, their root causes and general community visions in Ezeagu LGA are as follows:

- **Key human development/Strategic issues**
  - Income poverty
  - Unemployment among skilled workers
  - Low income for farming house holds
  - Winding up of SMEs
  - Increasing absenteeism from school
  - Increasing robbery rate
  - Increasing disease incidence
- **Major root causes**
  - Lack of, or poor access to portable water
  - Lack of, or insufficient power supply
  - Many poor conditioned feeder roads
  - Many non-functioning Primary Health Care (PHC) centres with little referral linkages,
- **General Community expressed Vision by 2015**
  - Sufficient portable water supply
  - Sufficient power supply
  - Good feeder road network
  - Functional daily markets
  - Functional and efficient health facilities
  - Many functional SMEs and industries
  - Close by, and efficient Secondary Schools
  - Radio houses
  - Good looking living houses
  - Banks



- Good vehicles within the Communities
- Recreational Centres
- Postal agencies etc.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND OUTSTANDING ISSUES**

It is quite timely and hope sustaining to know that SLGP/DFID has commenced on a rural water project as an issue based project in the three pilot LGAs. Though it is a quick win project, it is actually addressing some of the identified strategic Human Development issues in some Communities in Ezeagu LGA as part of LEEDS implementation. However, this intervention raises a big question. How do we sustain the hopes and expectations of other committees? Nevertheless, it could serve as a demand stimulating intervention from other Communities.

Furthermore, the following are strongly recommended:

- Adoption of a generic framework for LEEDS development in Enugu State that would serve as a guide so as to reduce gross disparity in outputs. This is not without room for adaptation as the need arises with various peculiarities.
- Have an enlightened State level committee that would have over-sight function of LEEDS development process across the 17 LGAs to ensure consistency in process and output.

## **7.0 NEXT STEPS**

Having gained a holistic view of the poverty situation and community vision for Ezeagu LGA, these shall form the basis for developing a zero draft framework for Ezeagu LEEDS for consultations and refining to a satisfactory level.

## **8.0 REPORT AGAINST TOR**

All aspects of the ToR have been achieved by this consultancy input as reported above.

## Annex 1

### Terms of Reference

#### Facilitating Community Involvement in LEEDS Development

The State and Local Government Programme (SLGP) of the Department for International Development (DFID) is committed to supporting reform and good governance at all levels of government.

Through the support of SLGP, Enugu State Government has developed a State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS). SLGP now intends to support Local Government councils in the State to develop their respective Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (LEEDS), to guide their development programmes in the coming years. SLGP also intends to predicate its engagement with, and support of, Local Governments on their appetite for reform, one of the indicators of which is their commitment to LEEDS development and implementation.

At this stage of the development of LEEDS in pilot Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the state, it is important to involve the communities through all aspects of the project to ensure ownership and full participation by the communities involved.

Consultancy input is now needed to compliment the LEEDS development process by holding in-depth consultations with a broad representative section of various groups and relevant stakeholders in the communities involved. The aims are to make it a collaborative and participatory effort so that all members of the communities can actively contribute to and influence the development process, especially as it relates to LEEDS.

#### Objectives

- To identify the sample communities and key informants to be engaged with in the communities during the collaborative participatory development process.
- To sample a section of members of these communities and hold participatory meetings and consultation with key groups.
- To obtain information about local conditions, needs, and aspirations through a collaborative diagnostic approach.
- To ensure that strategic issues obtained through this series of participatory and collaborative efforts are fed into the LEEDS drafting/development process.

#### Method and Output

The consultant is expected to visit the communities in the Local Government Area involved and meet with representative samples of various stakeholders at the community level. Existing institutions like the Community Development Coordinating Council (CDCC) should be optimally utilized.



The findings of this input should be included in a report that also shows how the information obtained from this feeds into and has been incorporated into the LEEDS development process. The report should conform to the SLGP quality assurance procedures.

### Input

The input will be for 7 days in early May and involve one consultant who should also be familiar with and involved in the LEEDS development process.

Consultant	Preparation	In Field	Reporting	Total
Quindaline Aneke	1	5	1	7
Mr Magnus Nwangwu (resource person SPC)				

SLGP will provide transport and access to office support. The consultants should provide their own computers. Please refer to the SLGP quality assurance procedures which provide details regarding reporting deadlines and formatting.

### **Terms Of Reference For Facilitating And Developing Issue-Based Intervention Options As A Base For Identifying The Components For Leeds In Ezeagu Lga, Enugu State, Nigeria.**

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Through the support of SLGP, Enugu State Government has developed a State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS). SLGP now intends to support Local Government councils in the State to develop their respective Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (LEEDS), to guide their development programmes in the coming years. SLGP also intends to predicate its engagement with, and support of, Local Governments on their appetite for reform, one of the indicators of which is their commitment to LEEDS development and implementation.

To date a sample of communities have been participating in the LEEDS development process. Emerging information from this process has revealed that it will be necessary to involve all communities, especially now that the water and rural electrification project is about to commence in the three pilot LGAs. Furthermore, to sustain the interest of the communities without stimulating inter-community bias or conflict, it would be desirable to replicate similar community participation in other communities within the LGA. This process is expected to lead to the identification of issues facing all the communities within the LGA, which will form the base for all intervention targets including that of LEEDS.

A consultancy input is therefore required to replicate the community involvement process in the remaining communities within the LGA. The main aim is to broaden other communities support opportunities through LEEDS.

## Objectives

- To guide the community members in the identification of Strategic issues within their communities in participatory way.
- To identify the root causes of the identified issues.
- To generate relevant information on the existing development schemes (and current status).
- To identify the unmet needs requiring support in there order of priority. Also to identify the optimal approach to addressing the identified priority needs.

## Method and output

Having gained relevant insights about the poverty situation in Ezeagu from the sampled communities, the consultant is expected to have consultative sessions with community representatives who are key to development within the remaining communities. Effort should be made to build on existing relevant information about some communities in Ezeagu LGA.

The findings from this input should be included in a report that clearly shows the process followed and a template containing the following information about each community:

- Strategic issues
- Root causes of the identified issues.
- Existing development schemes (and current status) focusing on uprooting the identified root causes.
- Unmet needs requiring support in there order of priority.
- Optimal approach to addressing the identified priority needs.
- Community contribution to the support if received.

The report should conform to the SLGP quality assurance procedures.

## Input

The input will be for 10 days in mid May and will involve one consultant and a resource person to be seconded by the State Government. The consultant and the resource persons shall be familiar with and involved in the Community involvement stimulation.

Consultant	Preparation	In field	Reporting	Total
Quindaline C. Aneke, Lead-local Consultant	1	8	1	10
Mr.Magnus Nwangwu (Resource person) <sup>1</sup>	0	8	0	8

SLGP will provide transport and access to office support. The Consultants should provide their own computers. Please refer to the SLGP quality assurance procedures which provide details regarding deadlines and formatting.

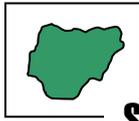
<sup>1</sup> Only out-of-pocket expenses will be paid for this individual.

## Annex 2

### List of People Met

Attendance List for Ezeagu Leeds Community Participation, May 2005

S/N O	NAME	COMMUNITY AND LGA	DESIGNATION FOR THE EVENT
1	Hon Ekene Iyigibu	Ihuonyia	Councilor
2	Mr Christopher Aniako	Ihuonyia	Town Union President
3	Beatrice Anibueze	Ihuonyia	Woman Leader
4	Aloysius Chidiolè	Ihuonyia	Youth Leader
5	Igwe elect N.E Ilochi	Ihuonyia	Traditional Ruler
6	Hon Kanife N. Fidelis	Aguobu . com	Councilor
7	Odinwakpa Innocent	Aguobu . com	Town Union President
8	Nzekwe Emmanuel	Aguobu . com	Opinion Leader
9	Inno Odinagu	Aguobu . com	Youth Leader
10	Mrs Anonde Eugenia	Aguobu Iwello	Women Leader
11	Hon Linus Aniamalu	Akama - Oghe	
12	Mrs Celestina Akadieze	Akama - Oghe	Councilor
13	Emehel Donald	Akama - Oghe	Women Leader
14	Benjamine Uzoечи	Akama - Oghe	Youth Leader
15	Anastacia Nwaiku	Akama - Oghe	Opinion Leader
16	Hon Okafor Sam	Leeds T. Member	
17	Hon Eke Joel	Okpogu	Councilor
18	Umeh Nicholas	Okpogu	T . U President
19	Chidi Nkedife	Okpogu	Youth Leader
20	Cecilia Udebunu	Okpogu	Women Leader
21	Joseph Ekwusili	Okpogu	Opinion Leader
22	Quindaline C. Aneke	SLGP Team member	Consultant



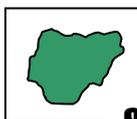
Attendance List For Ezeagu Leeds Community Participation, June 2005.

<b>S/N O</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>	<b>DESIGNATION FOR THE EVENT</b>
1	CHIEF D.N EZIH	UMUMBA NDIUNO	President Town Union
2	MR MOSES J.D	Umumba ndiuno	Youth Leader
3	MR NNAGBO MOSES	Umumba ndiuno	Igwe Rep
4	HON ENEH CASMIR	UMANA NDIAGU	Councilor
5	HON UGWU HY	Umumba ndiagu	Rep Of Igwe
6	MR EMENIKE KEN	Umumba ndiagu	Town Union President
7	OZOKOLO RAMOUS	Umumba ndiagu	Youth Leader
8	EJIKE STEPHEN	ISIUGWU UMUANA	Town Union President
9	OZOCHIAKWA VIN	Isiugwu Umuana	Youth Leader
10	EMMANUAL OKAFOR	Isiugwu Umuana	Igwe Representative
11	OKONGWU EUCHARIA	ISIUGWU UMUANA	Women Leader Rep
12	HON OKOLI ALOY	Isiugwu Umuana	Rep Clor
13	MR ONEMA PAULING	Isiugwu Umuana	Rep Town Union President
14	MR OKONKWO OBEN	Isiugwu Umuana	Rep Igwe
15	CALORINE CHIJIJOKE	Isiugwu Umuana	Women Leader
16	PAUL CHIBUKO	UMUMBA NDIAGU	Youth Leader
17	SUSSANA OKEH	AGUOBU UMAN	Women Leader
18	JONAS OKONGWU	TOWN PRESIDENT	Town President
19	EJIKE PHILAMINA	UMANA NDIAGU	Youth
20	CHRISTOPHER ANIKWE	AGUOHU UMERE	Youth Leader
21	QUEENDALINE ANEKE	SLGP TEAM MEMBER	Consultant



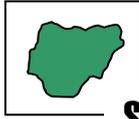
## Attendance List For Ezeagu Leeds Community Participation, May 2005.

<b>S/N O</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>	<b>DESIGNATION FOR THE EVENT</b>
1	A. O Ozoihukwu	Oyofe Oghe	O.D.U President General
2	Mr Josephine Ezilo	Oyofe Oghe	Women Leader
3	Chief Lawrence Ozochukwu	Oyofe Oghe	Rep of Igwe
4	Petr Odinikor	Oyofe Oghe	Councilor
5	Chizoba Okafor	Oyofe Oghe	Youth Leader
6	Hon . Ozor Geoffrey	Amankwo Oghe	Councilor
7	Uche Ikwuezeagu	Amankwo Ogh	Youth Leader
8	Mr Ogwudile Mathew	Amankwo Ogh	Member Igwe CAB
9	Mrs . Augustina Ozoagu	Amankwo Ogh	Women Leader
10	Chief E.C Obi	Amankwo	President General
11	Onyechirom Anus Hon	Amankwo	Councilor
12	Benjamin Owasi	Amankwo	President
13	Fidelis Onyech	Amankwo	For Youth Leader
14	Chief Ifeaakpalego	Amankwo	For C.C Offor
15	Mrs Regina	Amansiodo	Women President
16	Adinde U.K	E.Z.L.G.D.C	Admin Off/ Clerk
17	Hon . Sam Okafor	E.Z.L.D.D.C	L . G Rep
18	Hon . Okey Ozoani	E.Z.L.D.D.C	Chairman
19	Queendaline Aneke	SLGP Team Member	Consultant



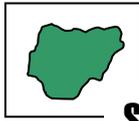
## Attendance Sheet For Ezeagu Leeds Community Participation, 2005

<b>S/N O</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>COMMUNITY AND LGA</b>	<b>DESIGNATION FOR THE EVENT</b>
1	HRH Igwe Tom INYIAMA	Ogivofia Owa	Igwe/leader of community
2	Anidu Martin	Ogwofia Owa	President
3	Hon Chris Ozoingi	Ogwofia Owa	Youth leader
4	Mrs Juliana Akilo	Ogwofia Owa	Woman leader
5	Hon Peter D. Okafor	Ogwofia Owa	Councilor
6	Hon Cletus Ngwu	Umuaji Imeziowa	Igwe / Leader of community
7	Comrade Ngwu & Mathew	Umuaji Imeziowa	Chair man town union
8	Mrs Budget Ozoekwo	Umuaji Imeziowa	Woman Leader
9	Mr Sylvester Oji	Umuaji Imeziowa	Youth Leader
10	Hon Elias Onuoha	Umuaji Imeziowa	Councilor
11	Chief (Barr ) J C Onuoha	Ozom Agubu owa	leader of community
12	Chief Ephraim Okeke	Ozom Agubu owa	President T. U.
13	Augustina Madubuke mrs)	Ozom Agubu owa	Woman Leader
14	Hon Ibeagwu Leonard	Ozom Agubu owa	Councilor
15	Mr Stephen Anibueze	Ozom Agubu owa	Youth Leader
16	Hon Chris Elobuike	Ezi owa Aguobu	Community Chairman
17	Hon Virgenia Ekwu	Ezi owa Aguobu	Councilor
18	Hon Alice Igwebuike	Ezi owa Aguobu	Woman Leader
19	Mr Ephraim Uwakwe	Ezi owa Aguobu	President T . union
20	Nnaemeka Gregory	Ezi owa Aguobu	Youth Leader
<u>21</u>	Aniako Christian	Ezi owa Mgbubu owa	President
<u>22</u>	Hon Chimezie Leonard	Ezi owa Mgbubu owa	Councilor
<u>23</u>	Mrs Rose Aniakor	Ezi owa Mgbubu owa	Woman Leader
<u>24</u>	Mrs Ozomabu Vitalis	Ezi owa Mgbubu owa	Rep Community
<u>25</u>	Hon. Ozobu Ogbonnia	Ezi owa Mgbubu owa	Youth Leader
<u>26</u>	Quindaline C. Aneke	Consultant	Consultant



Attendance Sheet For Ezeagu Leeds Community Participation  
27<sup>th</sup> May 2005 (North East Dc.)

SN	Name	Community	Designation
1	Hon Harrison Nwankwo	Amandim Olo	Councillor
2	Hon. Gilbert Ezema	Amandim Olo	President General
3	Malize Crescent	Amandim Olo	Rep, for Igwe Ezeugama II
4	Mr Barth Okwesili	Amandim Olo	Youth leader
5	Mrs Jecinta Ufuanya	Amandim Olo	Woman Leader
6	Hon. Chioma Chiaha	Imezi olo	Leader LGDC (Councillor)
7	Mr Ejiofor Cornelius	Imezi olo	Rep. Chairman
8	Mr Igwenagu Philip	Imezi olo	Town Union Secretary
9	Chizoba Okeke	Imezi olo	Youth Leader
10	Hon. Chiekwe Keneth	Ezema olo	Councillor
11	Hon. Nwatalari C.	Ezema olo	Community Leader
12	Ogbuke Damian	Ezema olo	Youth Leader
13	Uzoechi Andrew	Ezema olo	Community Leader
14	Georginia Ozoani	Ezema olo	Woman Leader
15	Nnaike Obiora	Ibite Olo	Youth Leader
16	Gilbert Eziechine	Ibite Olo	Community Secretary
17	Igboanu Clementina	Ibite Olo	Woman Leader
18	Longinus Ozobodo	Ibite Olo	Asst. Sec. Town Union
19	Regina Iloka	Ibite Olo	Opinion Leader
20	Hon. Ibemenam J. C.	Amagu Umulokpa	Councillor
21	Dr./Barr Udediabor I. C.	Amagu Umulokpa	Iqwe Representative
22	Jude Ibemene	Amagu Umulokpa	Youth Leader
23	Julia Ubah	Amagu Umulokpa	Woman Leader
24	Hon. Ozoume B. Emeka	Awha ndiagu	Councillor
25	Ichie George Umeh	Awha ndiagu	Chairman Igwe Council
26	Edwin Enekwenchi	Awha ndiagu	Youth leader
27	Otugo Augustina	Awha ndiagu	Opinion Leader
28	Ozoenekwechi Joseph	Awha ndiagu	President
29	Nwabune Ozomachie	Awha ndiagu	Woman Leader
30	Chinevu P. N.	Ezeagu LEEDS drafting Committee	Ezeagu LEEDS drafting Committee
31	Quindaline C. Aneke	Consultant	Consultant



## Annex 3

### References

1. Partnership Defined Quality (PDQ): A Partnership approach to quality improvement; the case of Nepal. Save the Children/US.
2. How to mobilize Communities for Health and Social Change (CM handbook). <http://www.hcpartnership.org>  
Publications/Field\_Guides/Mobilize/htmlDocs/cac.htm
3. Partnership Defined Quality: A tool for Community and Health provider collaboration for quality improvement. Save the Children/US, January, 2003.
4. Participatory Learning for Action notes (PLANotes). [www.planotes.org](http://www.planotes.org).
5. Community Defined Quality (CDQ). Save the Children/US.
6. Mobilising for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Process: The case of Osceola Health Issue Task Force. July 2002.

## Annex 4

### Discussion Guide

#### Guide For Discussion With the Community Representatives within the Selected Communities In Ezeagu LGA, towards a Community Driven Leeds Development Process in Ezeagu Lga

- **Understanding the community value system**
  - Are you (*pointing at three different persons separately*) happy and proud of being a member of this community (*mention name of community*)?. Why? *Write down points*)
  - What are the things you like about/in this (*name of community*)?
  - Among all the things you have in this community, which of them is most valuable to the members of this (*name of community*)? Why? (*Write down key points*). *Try to check other person's opinion.*
  
- **Community visioning, definition of development and means of livelihood**
  - What does the word “development” mean to us?
  - What attributes make a community to be seen as a developed community?
  - What would we like our community to be like in next 10 years?
  - How is quality of life perceived in our community? (*How can we explain our standard of living in this community to visitors like us*)
  - In the present situation of poverty and probable lack of hope for ways out, what are the things we currently do (or who we go to or look up to for help (*safety nets*)) as a community and at individual levels (*or how we presently live*) to survive/cope with the challenges of life and probably make ends meet.
  
- **Definition of poverty by the poor, setting goals and strategies.**
  - What does the term “Poverty” mean to you?
  - What kind of things do we presently need in this community to improve on our present standard of living? (*Pair-wise ranking of all the things to be mentioned. Give many people opportunity to speak but ask each speaker to justify his/her opinion*)
  - Now that the communal probable priority need has emerged, what are the things you are missing from not having this need? Which of them has the worst negative implication on your development (*discussion here should be based on experience. Keep probing until strategic issue(s) emerges*).
  - What efforts have you made as a community in addressing each of these needs you've mentioned?
  - What are success stories and constraints? (*Find out how each success was achieved and why haven't they recorded success in the area of the unmet needs?*)
  - Having identified the priority need for this community, what are the optimal (*easier, cheaper but more effective*) ways to approach them? (*Whether we have the resources or not*).



- In which areas shall we need support to complement our efforts towards actualizing this priority need?
- What shall be your community's contribution towards this needed support?
- What if we get support from anywhere towards these our needs (*may be Government*), what are the likely things that would be our focus in ensuring that these supports are sustained.
- Which of all these needs mentioned would have more positive impact on the living standard of many of our people if provided? What are these impact and how (*the link*)?
- Why do you think that this need if provided would have more positive impact on more people in this community than the other needs mentioned? (*this entails enlisting the likely results of acting on each issue mentioned*)
- Assuming that help comes from anywhere with respect to this your priority need(s) what shall be your benefits from it? How? (*Keep asking how and why until clear goals emerge*).
- How will these benefit be seen or felt (*evidence /indicator*)?

- **Existing Organisations**

- Do we have associations or Organisation that are based in this community? If yes, please mention such organisations and the names of their leaders or contact persons.
- Which of these associations mentioned are involved in the development of this community?
- Which of them play the lead role in community development?
- Is there any CDC in this Community?
  - If No, would you like to have one? Who shall be the contact person for this CDC formation processes?
  - If yes, who is the contact person and how can s/he be reached?
- In a short sentence, how can we describe Ezeagu LGA and its people?

*A compilation of all the information from various communities would help build what we could call a problem tree for Ezeagu LGA.*