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 **HEINRICH BÖLL STIFTUNG**
ABUJA
Nigeria



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AJEGUNLE - IKORODU COMMUNITY **RESILIENCE** **ACTION PLAN**

 **UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS**
CENTRE FOR HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

AJEGUNLE - IKORODU COMMUNITY **RESILIENCE** ACTION PLAN

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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Why Community Resilience?

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is the world's fastest urbanizing region. The region's urban population is projected to double over the next 25 years¹. Much of this growth will occur in small and intermediate-sized cities. Urban growth in Sub-Saharan Africa has developed outside of planning regulations, and is expressed in informal settlements that sprawl in enclaves deprived of basic amenities and services. In many cases, large numbers of residents live in these communities which are also often vulnerable to natural and human-made disasters². At the same time, climate change and more recently public health challenges have exacerbated the risks that cities face.

¹Saghir, J., & Santoro, J. (2018). Urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa: Meeting Challenges by Bridging Stakeholders. Washington D.C: Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Retrieved from <https://www.csis.org/analysis/urbanization-sub-saharan-africa>

²Zerbo, A., Delgado, R. C., & González, P. A. (2019). Vulnerability and everyday health risks of urban informal settlements in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Global Health Journal*, 4(2), 46 - 50. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.glohj.2020.04.003>

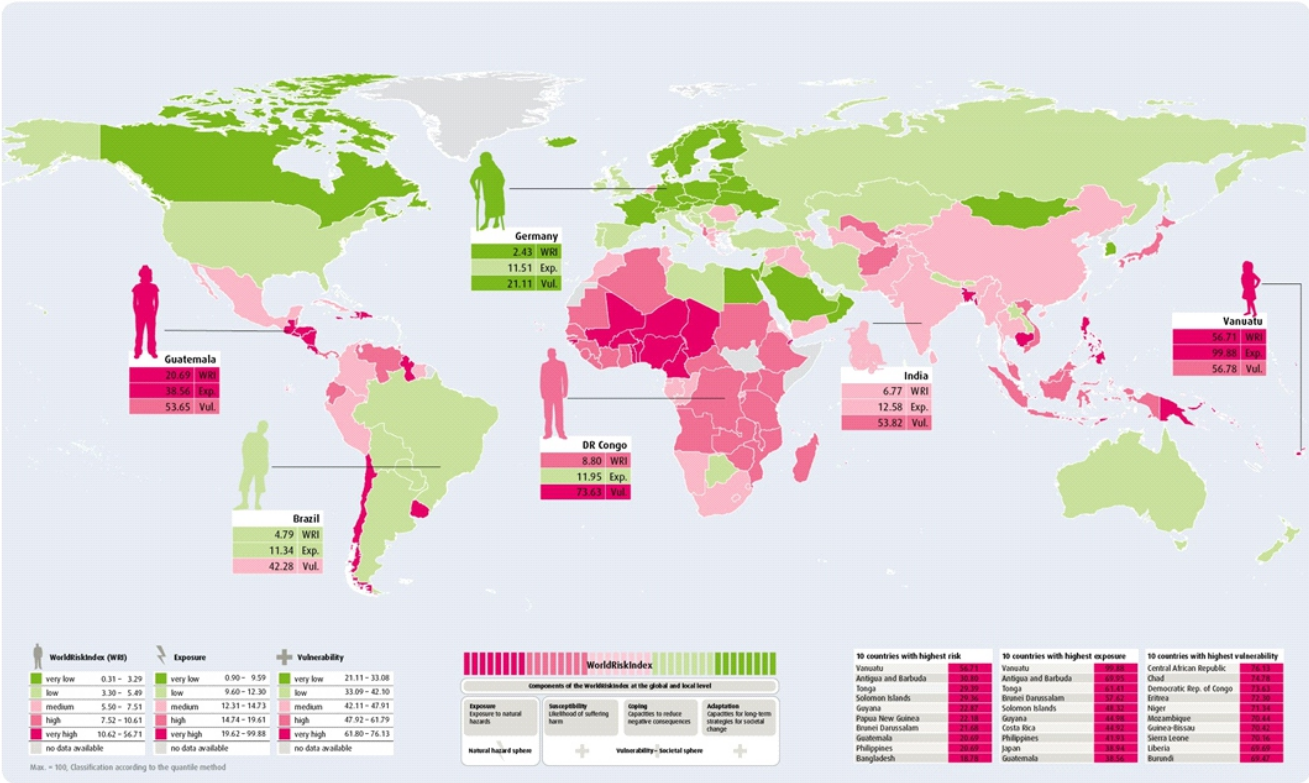


Figure 1: World Risk Index map
Source: World Risk Index, 2019

In 2020, the coronavirus pandemic intensified some of these risks undermining development gains in Sub-Saharan Africa, and Lagos – the region's largest city, is no exception³. Residents of hundreds of informal communities in Lagos, including Ajegunle-Ikorodu, cope with myriads of socio-economic challenges such as youth unemployment, physical infrastructure deficiencies such as lack of drainages and environmental problems such as perennial flooding.

According to UN-Habitat⁴, the realization of “SDG Goal 11: sustainable cities and communities” will be enhanced when resilience is embedded into city systems and processes. Given the fact that over 60% of residents in Lagos communities reside and/or earn their livelihoods in informal systems⁵, it is particularly important that community resilience planning is adopted as a strategy to strengthen both city systems and residents' capacities to protect human, economic and natural assets from various types of shocks and stresses they might experience.

Activating Community Resilience

The University of Lagos Centre for Housing Sustainable Development supported by the Heinrich Böll Stiftung Nigeria partnered with community members and other stakeholders in the preparation of a Community Resilience Action Plan (CRAP) for Ajegunle-Ikorodu community, an informal settlement in Lagos. The UN-Habitat CityRAP⁶ Tool has been used to generate priority actions that would improve the capacity of city residents to prevent, anticipate and response to shocks and stresses from both natural and man-made occurrences.

³Lagos State Resilience Office (LASRO). (2020). Lagos Resilience Strategy. Lagos: Lagos State Government and 100 Resilient Cities – pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation.

⁴UN-Habitat. (2020). RISE-UP: Resilient Settlements for the Urban Poor. Nairobi: United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat). Retrieved from [https://unhabitat.org/2020/03PDF rise-up: Resilient Settlements for the Urban Poor-UN-Habitat](https://unhabitat.org/2020/03PDF%20rise-up%20Resilient%20Settlements%20for%20the%20Urban%20Poor-UN-Habitat)

⁵Revell, K. (2010). Working with informality: increasing resilience in cities of the Global South. 46th ISOCARP Congress 2010 (pp. 1-13). Nairobi: ISOCARP.

⁶<https://unhabitat.org/node/142817>

The specific objectives of the project are:

- I. Assessment of relevant linkages between the various initiatives in the Lagos Resilience Strategy that can enhance community resilience and identification/selection of initiatives that are fit for purpose for community-based intervention in Ajegunle/Ikorodu.
- i. Mapping of community to establish its socio-economic profile, state of infrastructure, experiences and responses to flood incidents and the Covid 19 pandemic.
- ii. Engagement with the community to prepare a “community resilience needs assessment” using secondary data and oral histories.
- iii. Development of an action plan in response to identified resilience gaps in community.
- iv. Preparation of a funding plan and administrative framework to implement the action plan.

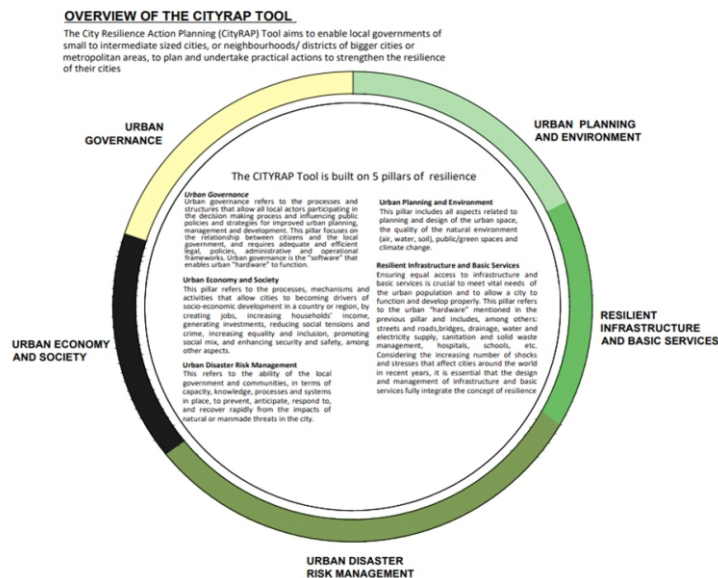


Figure 2: 5 pillars of urban resilience

Source: Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR)

Summary of findings:

The Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) ranking (see page 42) shows that the areas of most critical need are in water poverty and education which ranked 5 and 6 respectively. Safety and security ranked 7, while health ranked 8. This is largely because across the various categories, there have been funding, planning and administrative structural deficits, which had resulted in lack of directed interventions. Though each of these indicators have state wide policies and plans supporting them, the weak local governance system directly impinged on impactful projects in these areas⁷. Furthermore, the Ikorodu Regional Masterplan, which is yet to be concluded, was identified as a significant component deficit, alongside financial gaps as there was no evidence of clear budgetary allocations across the five priority action areas to Ajegunle-Ikorodu community⁸.

Though, there are local adaptive mechanisms to some of the priority areas, these are small scale and potentially unsafe where not managed properly. For example, the sandbags and improvised pedestrian bridges (made of planks) are used to support mobility in times of flash floods, but are unsafe due to poor structural integrity. The community vigilante groups which were formed to protect residents during incessant large-scale robbery raids during the early days of the lockdown also put the community members at risk as they were unarmed and unskilled to effectively undertake such endeavors.

Recommendations for Urban Planning and Finance across the Priority actions

The study reveals that there is a need to strengthen urban planning and finance across the five intervention areas in order of priority:

⁷Agboyi-Ketu Local council development area was not represented in the Community Resilience Action Planning process, as numerous attempts to engage them, including submission of letter and actual visit to the LCDA secretariat yielded no success

⁸Lagos state government official documents on budgetary allocations provided only ministry or agency allocation, rather than the disaggregated data that is required for this type of assessment


Urban Planning: Ajegunle-Ikorodu community is beset with challenges arising from a lack of a proper urban planning framework. Although spatially, it fits into the Ikorodu Masterplan which has area-wide recommendations to address some of these issues, the Masterplan is yet to be passed into law and hence operational. The operationalization of the law will be critical to ensure the guided development of the community in the future.

However, in the short term, it is recommended that efforts be made to mainstream the Community Resilience Action Plan into the Lagos State Government's planning structure. This can be championed by the Lagos State Resilience Office to ensure that recommended initiatives are

implemented with relevant budgetary allocations where available. For example, physical infrastructure initiatives such as drainage works and road repairs can be carried out under the auspices of the Ministry of Works and Infrastructure.

Finance: It is necessary to address the various challenges of municipal finance and capacity. In order to mitigate the problems associated with lack of project finance, there is a need for improved participation by local governments with respect to the provision of basic services like solar-powered street-lighting. Improved accountability in budgetary allocation is urgently required, so that people can have access to decentralized budgets through which they can monitor local project delivery. Development finance and grants from charitable organisations for project support are usually accessible following evidence of fiscal responsibility and participatory planning.

Table 1: Priority Actions and Initiatives

Strategy Principles and Hierarchy	Priority actions	Initiatives
<p>The Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community action plan is supported by 5 priority actions</p> <p>There are 15 connected initiatives in realizing these priorities towards making Ajegunle-Ikorodu resilient</p>	 <p>Water</p>	<p>Carryout baseline study to ascertain nearby location to source potable water</p> <p>Install purification systems in all existing public boreholes in the community</p> <p>Engage Water Corporation to channel potable water from waterworks into the community</p>
	 <p>Education</p>	<p>Secure equipment and logistics for online teaching/E-learning</p> <p>Provide vocational training centre to encourage entrepreneurship in the community</p> <p>Build a new secondary school to replace the disused one</p>
	 <p>ROADS AND DRAINAGES</p>	<p>Clear and widen existing drainage channels to expand their capacity</p> <p>Upgrade all existing bad roads in the community</p> <p>Design an embankment for the community to accommodate stormwater</p>
	 <p>SAFETY AND SECURITY</p>	<p>Establish BRT station with cashier and free transport for students in school uniform</p> <p>Build a community gate and provide solar powered lighting along each street</p> <p>Establish community security and protection system</p>
	 <p>HEALTH</p>	<p>Improve operational capacity of existing health centre</p> <p>Expand the capacity of existing facilities to provide maternity and pediatric services</p> <p>Construct health centre extension to serve surrounding communities</p>

URBAN PROFILE OF AJEGUNLE-IKORODU COMMUNITY



URBAN PROFILE OF AJEGUNLE-IKORODU COMMUNITY

Ajegunle-Ikorodu is an informal settlement situated along Ikorodu road between Irawo and Itowolo communities, under the Kosofe Local Government Area of Lagos State. The community houses 18,000 residents and it can be accessed by road and by water. The community affairs are managed by a traditional ruler (the Baale) and community leaders drawn from the Community Development Associations (CDAs).

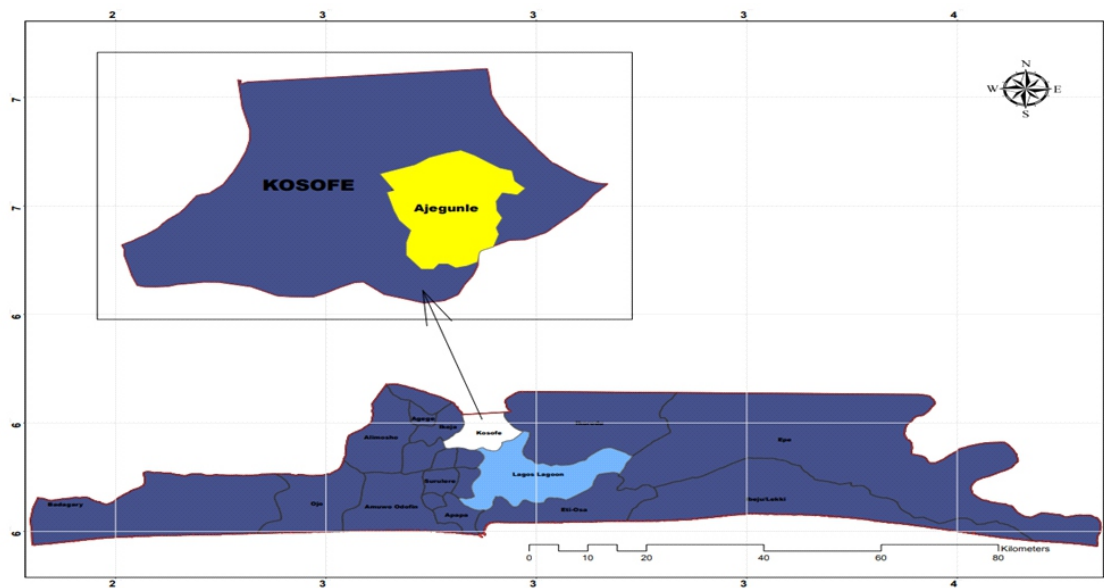


Figure 3: Ajegunle-Ikorodu in the context of Kosofe LGA and Lagos State

Source: Google Earth, 2020

**PEOPLE****POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS**

Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community is home to about 18,000 residents, majority of whom are migrants from different parts of Nigeria. The dominant ethnic cohort are indigenes of riverine areas from other states in Nigeria. Given the rate of population and urban growth in Lagos, and the ease of entry into informal communities such as Ajegunle-Ikorodu the population of the neighborhood is projected to double simultaneously alongside the population of Lagos which is already envisaged to reach 80 million by 2100⁹. Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community has a youthful population with about 50% less than 30 years old. The gender mix shows a male dominance with 54.5% an 45.5% female (Ikorodu regional masterplan).

**ECONOMY****JOBS, EMPLOYMENT & WORK**

About 80% of residents in Ajegunle-Ikorodu are employed in the informal sector. Majority of them earn their livelihoods as artisans, petty traders, hair stylists, food vendors, fashion designers, retailers and dry cleaners, all operating at micro scale. As common in similar communities, the neighborhood is made up of small retail shops and home-based enterprises – micro food businesses, which increased during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown as a coping strategy for those who could not go out of the community in search of work.

⁹Nigeria's largest city, Lagos, is expected to push the limits of how big a metropolis can get. Over 2,000 people emigrate to the city every day, and current population estimates vary widely from 11 to 21 million inhabitants. <https://www.thegeniusworks.com/2018/08/the-worlds-megacities-of-2100-lagos-kinshasa-dar-es-salaam-a-mind-blowing-growth-in-the-urban-populations-of-africa/>



INFRASTRUCTURE HEALTH CENTRE

About 1,000 to 5,000 people enjoy free service by the single public health centre in the community which was provided by the Lagos State Government in the year 2000. There is also a small commercial midwife centre, operated by a resident since 2000 in the neighborhood. Aside these two health facilities, the community has two patent medicine stores.



DRAINAGE

About 68% of drainages in Ajegunle-Ikorodu were provided through community efforts majorly in the year 2000, the rest were provided by Lagos State Government and the Kosofe local government. Maintenance of the drainage facilities lies on the agency that provided them; those provided by the community are generally maintained by the occupants of the properties they serve. This could explain why close to 98% of the drainages are open, and in varying stages of disrepair.



ROAD NETWORK AND TRANSPORT

Approximately 98% of the road network in the community is untarred and in poor condition; residents navigate by foot. Even though the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community does not have aBRT bus stop, residents are able to connect with surrounding communities and the rest of Lagos via the Ikorodu-road closest to them.



EDUCATION

About 83% percent of the schools in the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community are privately operated, serving between 50 and 500 people. Ajegunle-Ikorodu community has one public primary school, the Anglican Primary School which was built before 1990. There was a secondary school known as Ajegunle Junior and Senior High School which served 16 surrounding communities. Students from these 16 communities attended the high school until 2010 when a serious flooding event caused the school to be shut down and students relocated to different public schools in faraway communities



POWER SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION UTILITIES

The power supply in the community is erratic, as only two streets have transformers. There is only one street light and telecommunication mast in the community.



HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION

In the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community, there are various types of houses. A room apartment costs between 24,000 Naira to 48,000 Naira per year, depending on the standard of the house. A mini flat (popularly called room and parlor/ self-contained) costs between 80,000 Naira to 100,000 Naira yearly. While there are several water facilities (borehole, well and tap), water poverty is a pressing challenge in the community. Many of the residents lack access to adequate (affordable, accessible and of good quality) water in the community. Though not adequate, residents have access to sanitation facilities at the household level. However, there is no public toilet in the community, hence there are cases of open defecation in some outlying areas.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SPATIAL CONTEXT



Figure 4: Aerial view of Ajegunle-Ikorodu

Source: Google Earth, 2020

LANDMASS:

Ajegunle-Ikorodu has a landmass of approximately 0.48km², with a perimeter area of approximately 3.18km of which water bodies constitute 10%. It has a population density of approximately 0.375 persons per square kilometer.

GEOGRAPHY:

Ajegunle-Ikorodu is located along Ikorodu road, on latitude 6°36' N, longitude 3°25' E and sits on swampy mangrove, surrounded by the Ogun River to the North, Thomas community to the West and swamplands to the East and South(See Figure 4).

TOPOGRAPHY:

The Dadeowo canal in Ajegunle-Ikorodu slopes from north to south, flattening out at its lowest points on Dadeowo, Omotoye, College road among others. The elevation of the canal traversing the community ranges from 0 - 0.52 meters from the North to the South. The climate is tropical continental with rainfall throughout the year. Floods usually occur during the rainy season (April-October, especially September), aggravated by inadequate drainage and road systems in the community. The natural vegetation is saltwater mangrove swamp forest, though most have been replaced by concrete and wooden structures.

ADMINISTRATION:

Similar to many other communities in Lagos, the local government is the administrative jurisdiction at the local level, with traditional community heads (referred to as Baales) playing a role in administration and governance. Development issues and other affairs of the community are overseen by these two institutions. . As the Baale is the closest to the residents of Ajegunle-Ikorodu, he presides over issues affecting the community before they are presented to the local government. However, both the local government and the Baale are subject to the administrative authority of the Lagos State Government.

PLANS AND POLICIES GOVERNING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



PLANS AND POLICIES GOVERNING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



Figure 5: United nations Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs are integrated, such that action in one area will affect outcomes in others. This is to ensure that development balances social, economic and environmental sustainability. Achieving each target of the Global Goals in every context hinges on the partnership between all sectors of the society including the government, private sector, civil society, academia, and local communities.

The Lagos State Government is committed to realizing these SDGs across its local communities. Programmes and policies are thus dedicated to this purpose, and the creation of a monitoring office - The Office of the Special Adviser on SDGs and Investments is meant to catalyse actions. As shown in subsequent sections, the priority actions of this Community Resilience Action Plan closely align with the SDGs.

LAGOS STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LSDP) 2012-2025

The Lagos State Development Plan (LSDP) 2012-2025 provides an overall direction for the growth and development of Lagos state. It provides a framework by which all sectors of the economy – public, private and civil society – can synergise towards contributing to the improvement of the quality of life of people in the state. The Plan sets the overarching long-term framework for Lagos State Government's Planning and Budget system. Extending its coverage to all local communities in Lagos, including informal and slum communities. The Community Resilience Action Plan for Ajegunle-Ikorodu reflects the scope of LSDP as its priority actions are drawn to cater for the social, economic and physical infrastructure needs of the community.

THEMES



Figure 6: THEMES

Source: Adapted from the Lagos Resilience Strategy, 2020

THEMES is a development agenda of the Lagos State Government. It hinges on six pillars of development: transportation management and transportation, health and environment, education and technology, making Lagos a 21-century economy and entertainment and tourism, and security and governance. These THEMES are closely connected to the Global Goals. Because the development agenda reflects a categorization of profound problems affecting Lagos as a city, these challenges are also found in the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community. Thus the pillars of THEMES are highly visible in the priority actions presented in this report.

SHOCKS AND STRESSES IN AJEGUNLE-IKORODU COMMUNITY



AJEGUNLE-IKORODU HISTORY OF SHOCKS(since 2010)

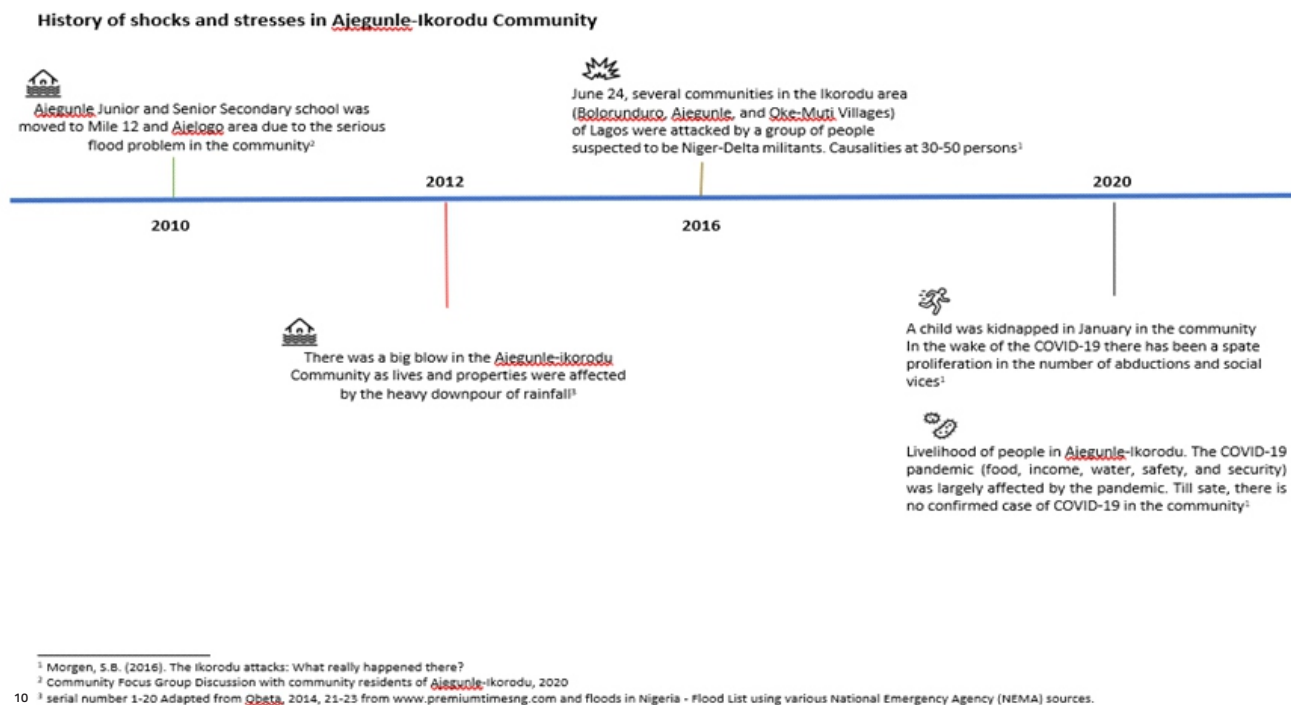


Figure 7: Ajegunle-Ikorodu history of shocks and stresses

Source: Fieldwork, 2020

¹⁰As at the time of project preparation in October 2020, there had been no confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the community .

SHOCKS AND STRESSES IN AJEGUNLE-IKORODU COMMUNITY

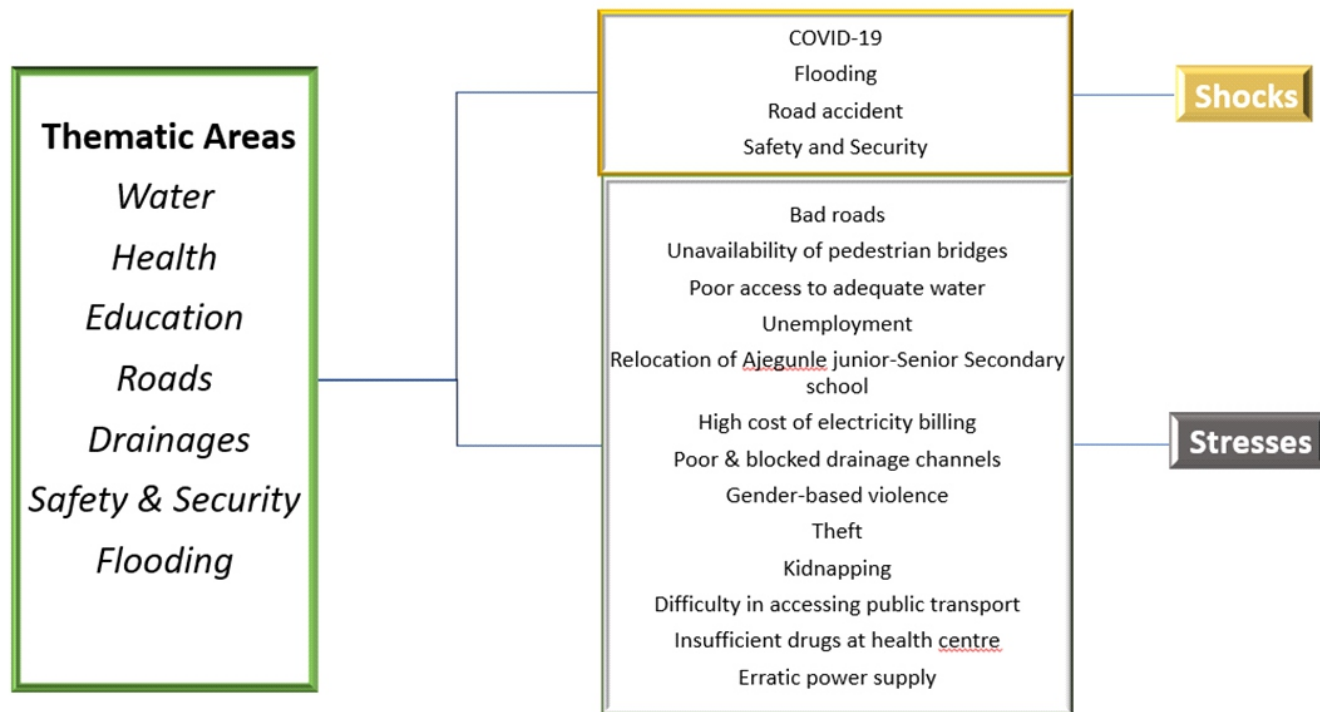


Figure 8: Thematic areas for the community resilience action plan based on the priority concerns of the Ajegunle-Ikorodu residents

Source: Fieldwork, 2020



COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, residents of Ajegunle-Ikorodu community had their livelihoods greatly impacted. Jobs were lost or their salaries were halved as a result of the lockdown and halt in income generating activities. Economic downturns are a continuous threat to residents of Ajegunle-Ikorodu. The movement restrictions due to the pandemic put many families at risk of hunger and other deprivations mainly because they depended on daily income generation sector as sources of livelihoods. Furthermore, the lockdown suspended schooling activities for children, without access to devices and internet connectivity they were unable to access online learning opportunities.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase in reported cases of petty thievery, pilfering, gender-based violence, sexual abuse, juvenile delinquency, activities of idle youth gangs and kidnapping in the community.



FLOODING

Due to persistent downpours and poor stormwater drainage systems, the community is facing recurrent flooding problems. This is amplified by poor waste management practices, weak capacity of existing drainages and indiscriminate opening of the Oyan Dam by the government authorities. Residents rely on indigenous knowledge systems for predicting and managing such flooding. One of their responses is the practice of seasonal migration where residents have to leave the community for other parts of the city during flood. The public secondary school serving Ajegunle -Ikorodu and 16 other communities was relocated to other parts of the city in 2010, after a particularly devastating flood occurrence rendered it inaccessible and unsafe for learning.



ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Road accidents have been the major source of death of school children in the community, with three fatalities since 2019 alone. There is a lack of pedestrian bridges and poor speed limit enforcement along Ikorodu Road, hence people are often knocked down by speeding vehicles. As a tragic consequence parents pull their children from school as they consider the mobility risks involved as too dangerous and life-threatening thus increasing the illiteracy level in the community.



INSECURE LIVELIHOODS

With the COVID-19 pandemic impacting livelihoods in the city at large, community members found themselves in a severe economic crisis due to loss of existing jobs, lower patronage and the spending of business capital for survival means during the lockdown. Youth unemployment and underemployment are always rampant in the community, especially for young men.



INADEQUATE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

There has been insufficient public investment in the community like access to basic facilities including good roads and drainage, water, education, security, health and health services. Its power supply is rationed (2 days on and a day off), and the community members are yet to raise the huge amount of money required for the installation of a recently provided transformer. Alternative services such as the use of petrol-powered generators, patronage of water vendors and private schools are expensive with unsustainable maintenance and environmental costs. The

unavailability of these services has resulted in deaths caused by road accidents, flooding owing to poor drainage, water poverty, and limited healthcare services which have consequences on residents' quality of life.



POOR HEALTH AND LIVEABILITY SYSTEMS

The health centre in the community currently supports the health care needs of the community and surrounding communities, with a high demand for maternal and pediatric services. However, this service is insufficient in addressing the health needs due to limited medical personnel (only nurses and support staff); limited operational hours (eight hours a day on weekdays only); and limited supply of equipment and drugs. Furthermore, other facilities such as green spaces, recreational areas and playground for the children are not available.

THE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE ACTION PLANNING PROCESS



The Community Resilience Action Planning Process

All initiatives in this community resilience action plan were developed with residents of the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community, with women selected as key partners to act as “Citizen Scientists” because of the important role they play in fostering a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable community, actions which have been severally documented in literature¹¹. Women have been underrepresented at all levels of political leadership and development decisions have often overlooked them and their needs. Previous experience with research in communities shows that women do not always play a dominant role whether in attendance or in decision making.

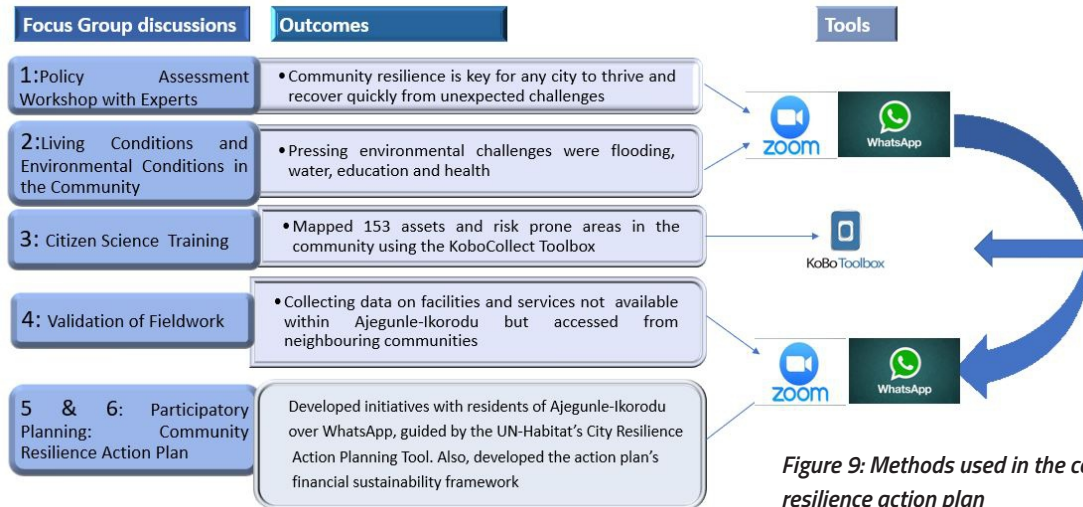


Figure 9: Methods used in the community resilience action plan

Source: Fieldwork, 2020

¹¹Bayeh. E (2016) The role of empowering women and achieving gender equality to the sustainable development of Ethiopia, Pacific Science Review B: Humanities and Social Sciences, Volume 2, Issue 1, Pages 37-42,



MAPPING EXERCISE

During the mapping exercise which was carried out for 5 days using the KoboCollect Tool Box, 153 assets in Ajegunle-Ikorodu, were mapped identifying streets, facilities, governance of the facilities, and the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on livelihoods as regards the use of the facilities:

30 churches¹²

4 boreholes (potable water), 25 borehole distribution points (not consumption quality), 19 surface wells

11 schools

2 transformers

2 patent medicine stores

9 handwash stands reflecting recent COVID-19 interventions were

The rest of the facilities include a health centre, local bridge, open space, street light, powerline, telecommunication mast, midwife, event and business centre

¹²Church buildings are sometimes used as schools, vocational training centres and health outreach centres

Population Served by the facilities

The chart in Figure 10 reveals that 49 of those facilities serve the streets and compounds; 34 serve the surrounding streets; 12 serve the entire community, and 8 serve the surrounding communities. As shown in the chart, residents have more facilities serving them at the household level compared to what the entire community enjoys. This reduces the resilience of the community as a whole system. For a community to be livable and self-sustaining, there is a need to provide facilities that are robust and inclusive of every member of the neighborhood

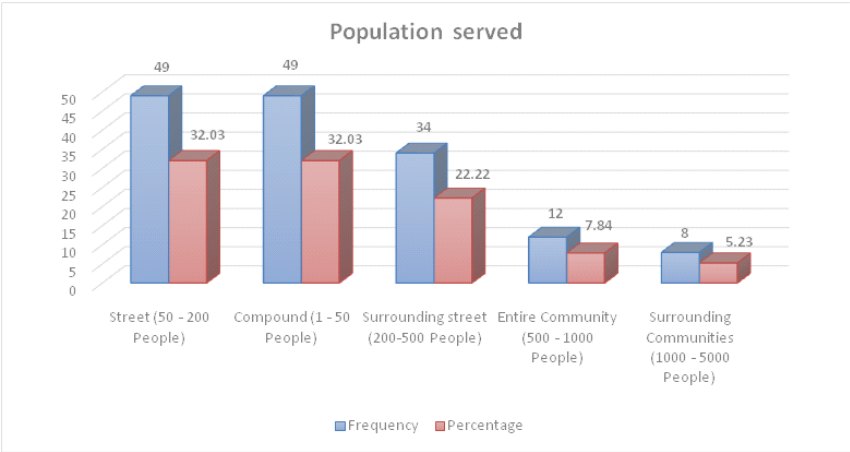


Figure 10: Population served by the facilities

Source: Fieldwork, 2020

Entity responsible for the provision of facilities and services in Ajegunle- Ikorodu

73 of the facilities were provided by individuals, especially the schools and water facilities; 28 of the facilities were provided by faith-based organizations; 14 were donated by residents, particularly the landlords and

complemented by efforts from tenants. 12 of the facilities were provided by the state government; 9 donated by non-governmental organisations (NGOs); 8 by the Local Government Area and the Local Council Development Area; 7 provided by the community leaders (landlords, community development associations and the Baale). As the chart reveals, more of the facilities have been provided by individuals compared to those by the government. The lack of public services from government has led to an increase in self-help initiatives by members of the community. While it is true that residents often leverage their strong social capital for facility and service provision, there is a need for government to equally scale its efforts so that the various dimensions of poverty experienced in Ajegunle -Ikorodu can be gradually tackled.

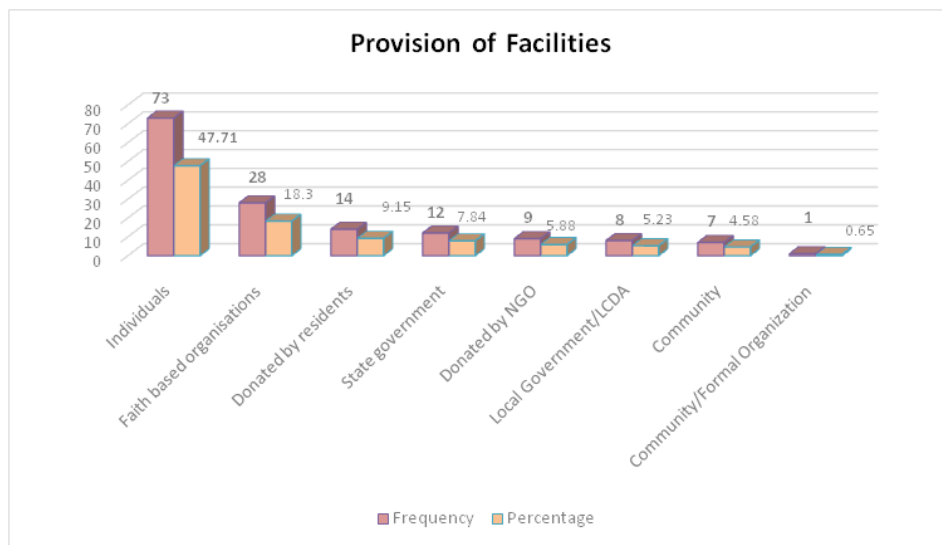


Figure 11: Provision of facilities

Source: Fieldwork, 2020

Payment for Facility

Figure 12 reveals the mode of payment for the use of each facility in the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community. Most of the facilities (103) are accessed for free; 39 of the facilities are paid for depending on usage, examples are commercial water facilities with a charge N50 for a 25kg gallon; 5 facilities are paid for monthly; 2 do not require monetary payment but maintenance services, while the Anglican Primary School does not ask for tuition fee but students are encouraged to come with hoes and cutlasses to clear the school premises. The use of the majority facilities such as places of worship, water points, specifically wells, and public utilities such as roads, drainages, transformers and similar public goods are free to all residents. In general, the findings also show a willingness to pay for facilities if provided in the community.

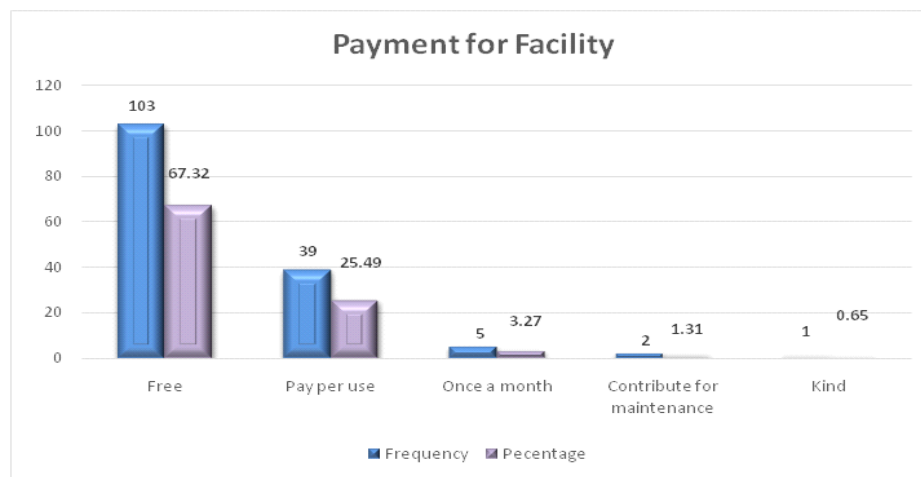


Figure 12: payment for facility

Source: Fieldwork, 2020

Effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the facilities

Findings from the fieldwork reveal that the majority of the facilities are still operational. The COVID-19 has not had any effect on the use of the facilities because many of them are necessary for survival and growth in the community. For example, water facilities are still being actively accessed by the residents.

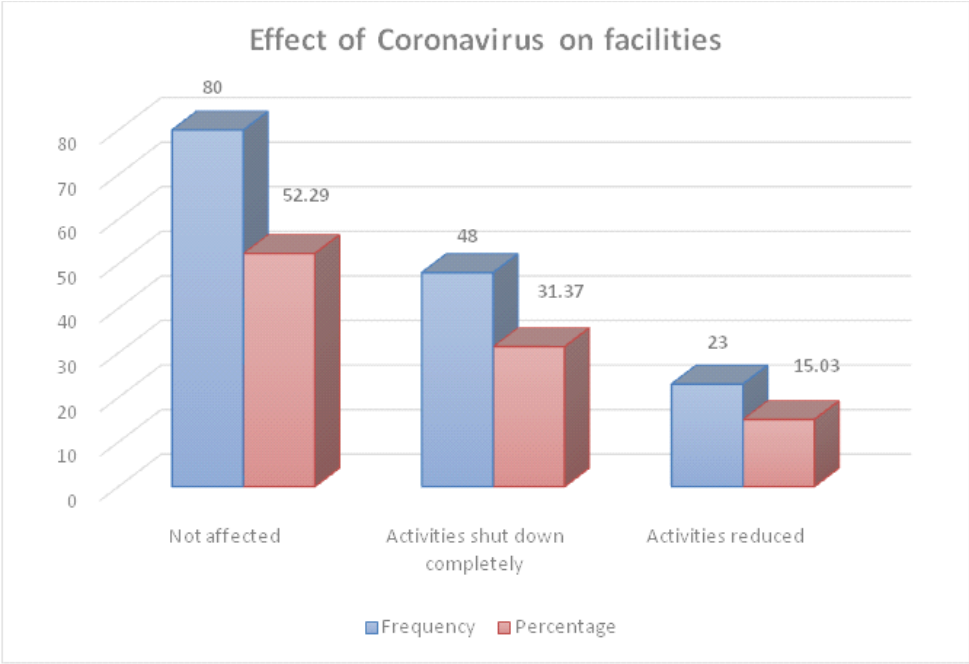


Figure 13: Effect of Coronavirus on facilities
Source: Fieldwork, 2020

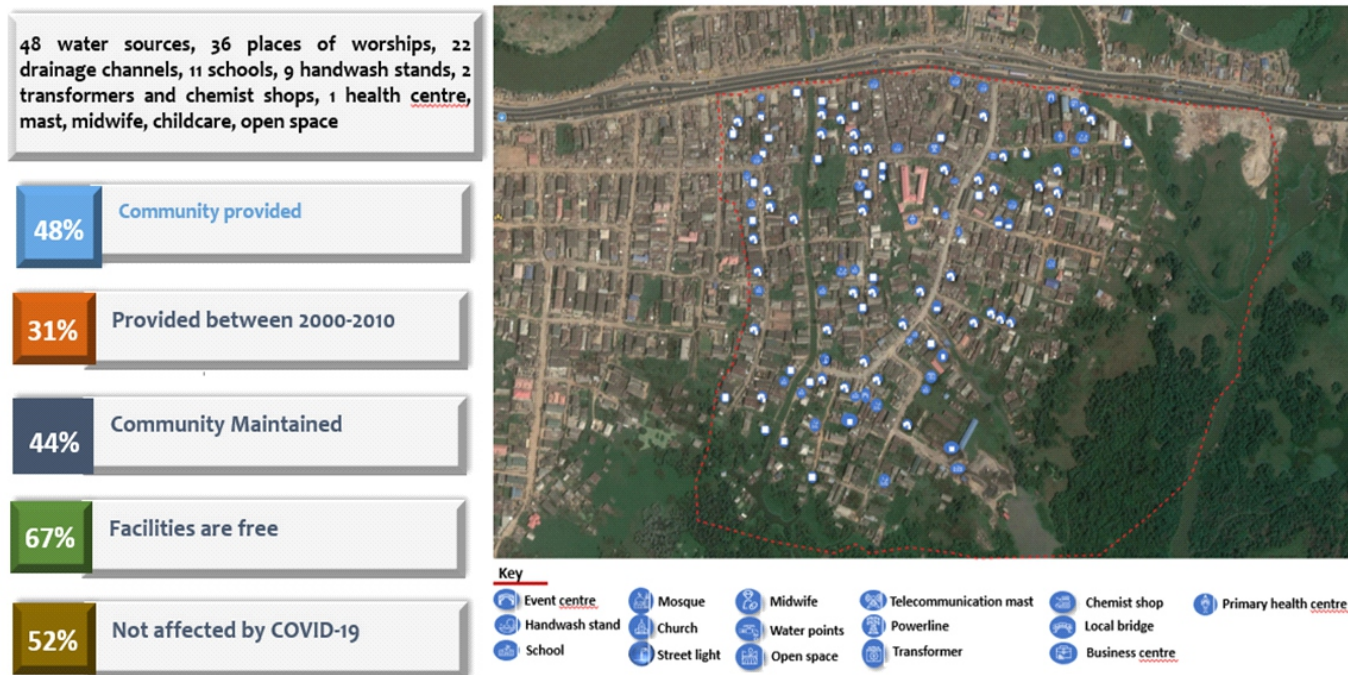


Figure 14: All 153 entries made in the asset mapped using the Kobocollect toolbox

Source: Fieldwork, 2020

ENVISIONING A RESILIENT AJEGUNLE-IKORODU



ENVISIONING A RESILIENT AJEGUNLE-IKORODU



Ajegunle-Ikorodu is a safe, inclusive and empowered community that leverages local knowledge and relevant partnerships to support its residents to attain prosperity and resilience for people and environment

Resilient Ajegunle-Ikorodu

The Ajegunle-Ikorodu community resilience action plan is conceived as a framework for government, civil society, and community residents to collaboratively respond to identified shocks and stresses that the community faces through an adherent, multi-tiered, and utilitarian approach.



5 Priority Actions



15 initiatives

The 5 priority actions and 15 initiatives in the community resilience action plan are geared towards enabling a risk-free, inclusive, and economically vibrant Ajegunle-Ikorodu community, through implementing a series of short, medium- and long-term initiatives that address endemic challenges in the five identified priority action areas.

These challenges include flooding, which is an annual occurrence that ravages lives and properties in the community. The COVID-19 pandemic has also exposed the fragility of community residents, especially in the area of secure livelihoods, access to public services such as education and health and the issue of safety and security within their neighborhood.

PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN AJEGUNLE-IKORODU



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Towards an efficient community resilience action plan, identified problems in the community were ranked and prioritized with the aid of the baseline assessment table collated from the community mapping and focus group discussions (See Figure 15). It involved the scoring of various identified priority issues against the Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) components, in presenting a clear justification for how the ranking was arrived at.

The definition of priority actions is based on the baseline assessment in Figure 16 especially by considering the lowest scoring cells (score = 1 or 2), i.e. where there are major gaps to be addressed. The advantage of the baseline assessment table is that it can be read both horizontally, following the priority issues, and vertically, following the RFA components. That allows us to include every aspect of the discussion so that even a RFA component can be translated into a priority action. In the context of this project, we recommended action initiatives for the communities and more general systemic pre-requisite actions for the identified RFA components

Towards an implementable community resilience action plan, the identified shocks and stresses from the focus group discussions and community asset mapping exercises are prioritized using the RFA components in order to transform these challenges into priority actions, which are further transformed into a feasible set of activities. Thus, the five priority actions are focusing on the most crucial and urgent challenges to be addressed, which will serve as entry-points for progressively building the community's resilience. In Table 1, five priority actions and the necessary components are identified: water, education, road and drainages, safety and security, and health. Action initiatives are then developed to increase the community resilience in the immediate, medium and long term in these areas.

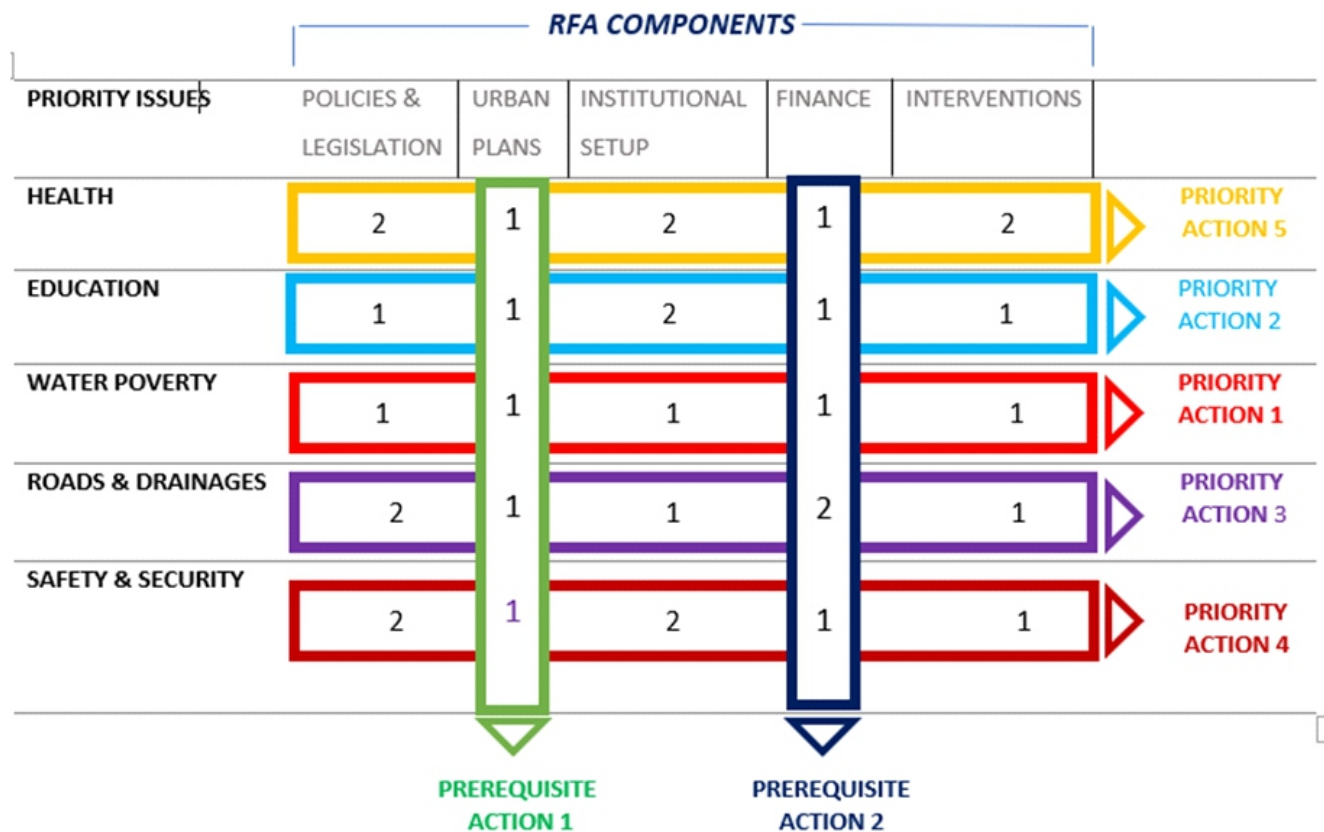


Figure 15: Priority actions

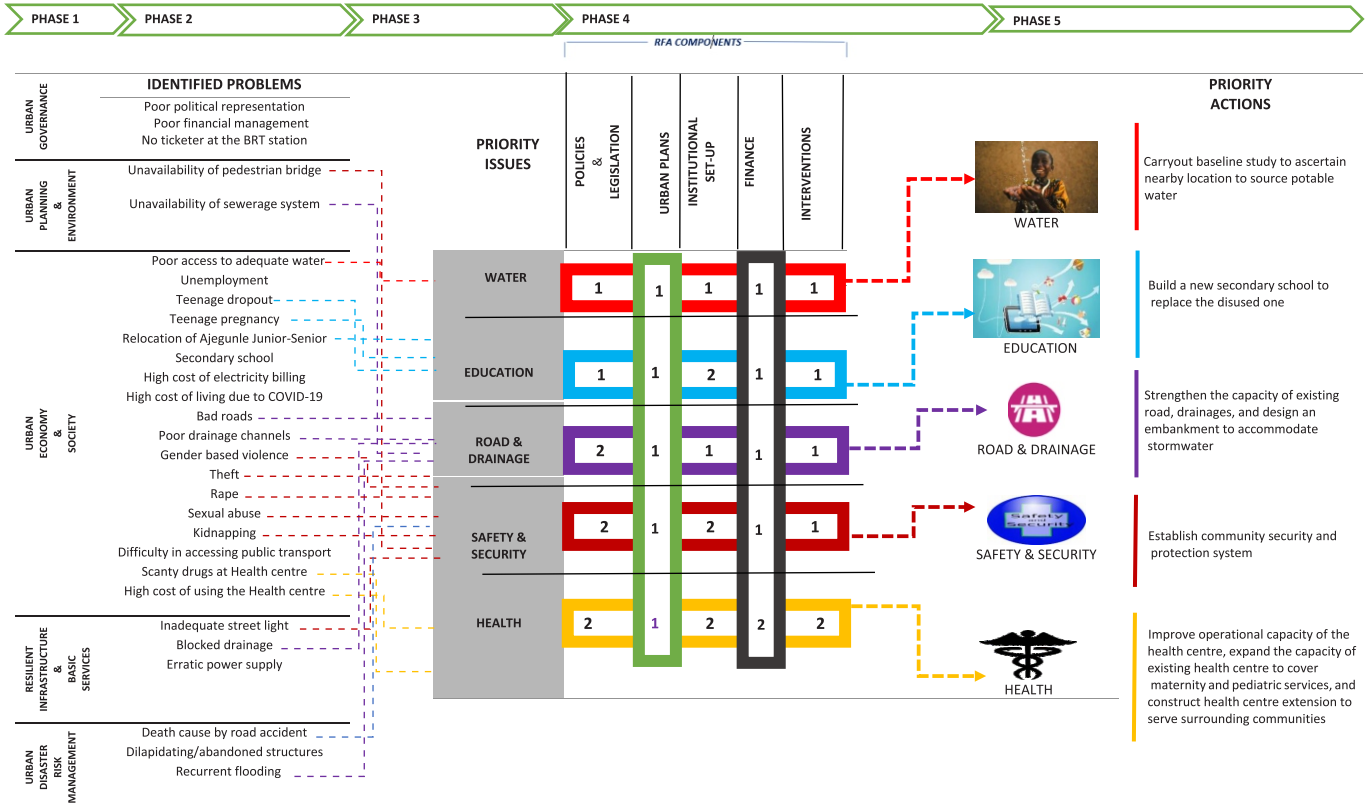
Source: Fieldwork, 2020

RFA COMPONENTS	SCORE = 1	SCORE = 2	SCORE = 3
POLICY AND LEGISLATION	There are some relevant policies, strategies or by-laws regulating this issue, but they are rather insufficient.	This issue is taken into account, but the relevant policies and legislation should be improved.	There are policies and laws in place that adequately regulate this issue.
URBAN PLANS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > This issue is not sufficiently considered in existing urban spatial or development plan; > There are currently no valid urban plans for the city. 	The existing urban plans take some aspects related to this issue into account; however, improvements are needed.	This issue is sufficiently incorporated in key urban spatial/ development plans of the city.
INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP	There is no department, specialized institution or focal person clearly assigned to manage this issue at the municipal/ local level.	One or more municipal departments, specialized institutions or focal persons are responsible for dealing with this issue, but with insufficient capacity.	Roles/responsibilities of different departments/ institutions are clearly defined for dealing with this issue at city level, with enough capacity.
FINANCE	There is very little budget allocated for managing this issue at the local level, and financial mechanisms in place are clearly insufficient.	The available budget to deal with this issue exists, but it is not clear how it is spent and the financial mechanisms in place are still weak.	The available budget allocated for this issue is sufficient and there are adequate financial mechanisms in place.
INTERVENTIONS	Very little is currently being implemented to address this issue.	There are few projects/ interventions that tackle this issue, but there is need for more.	There are sufficient/ adequate projects/ interventions planned or on-going to address this issue.

Figure 16: Grading scale for the priority actions

Source: UNHABITAT Toolkit

Overview of the community Resilience Framework for Action (RFA)





Initiative 1.1	Carry out baseline study to ascertain nearby location to source potable water
Resilience challenge	There is a high level of water poverty (access and quality) in Ajegunle-Ikorodu community as the majority of the water points are not potable. This has led to increased household expenditure on water as dependency on purchased water is high. Lack of access also challenges the ability of residents to keep up with sanitation and healthful living habits while predisposing them to water-borne diseases if the use of contaminated water continues.
Initiative in brief	This initiative seeks to identify the best locations for provision of new potable water supply systems from within and around the community.
Benefits	Achieving this initiative will provide a road-map for systematically increasing access to water supply for residents, and thereby providing a basis for government, community and philanthropic actions in this direction. This will ultimately reduce consumption of unsafe water and the number of people treated for water-borne diseases. It will also increase the number of households with direct access to public water infrastructure. The overall benefit is to enhance achievement of basic sanitation goals and improved welfare of residents.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: Health and Environment Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (ii) SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation (iii) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Short term – within one year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Water Corporation
Partners/collaborator	WATERAID, Save the children fund

Financial Approach	<p>First Approach: The Lagos Water Corporation has a capital budget allocation of N2.75 billion in 2020. Historically capital allocation has remained above N2billion (see Pages 14, http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/storage/sites/29/2020/07/boss-29-Jul-2020-12-44-39.pdf)</p> <p>Advocacy efforts targeted at the Lagos Water corporation could be instrumental in carrying out a baseline study to ascertain nearby location to source potable water and estimate potential cost of connecting the community to the water grid.</p> <p>Alternative Approach: Philanthropy through NGOs and political actors at all levels, corporate Social Responsibility and Community part-financing.</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>Mapping exercise to be carried out by water engineers in collaboration with community members, funds to be set aside for maintenance, water management committee to be set up by the community</p>

Initiative 1.2	Install purification systems in all existing public boreholes in the community
Resilience challenge	The quality of water supplied by public boreholes in Ajegunle-Ikorodu community is quite poor. Residents report high salinity levels of water, rendering it non potable. In addition, the surrounding waterbody in proximity to the community is polluted and unfit for direct Ingestion. Thus, the community is increasingly vulnerable to health hazards and endemic diseases caused by lack of access to potable water.
Initiative in brief	This initiative directs action towards upgrading existing public water supply sources by the installation of water purification systems. If provided using an affordable and inclusive strategy, it will improve the quality of water in the community
Benefits	The lack of adequate public water distribution networks to informal settlements is eroding urban health in Ajegunle-Ikorodu. . If water purification systems can be added to existing boreholes in the community, the functionality of the networks can be guaranteed and the water supply chain maintained. This will ultimately reduce the number of casesof illnesses associated with water-borne diseases, increase and improve access to improved water sources and also increase the number of households with direct access to public water Infrastructure.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: Health and Environment Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (ii) SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation (iii) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Short term – within one year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Water Corporation, Agboyi Ketu LCDA

Partners/collaborators	WATERAID
Financial Approach	<p>First Approach: The local government could directly Install purification systems in all existing public boreholes in the community. Advocacy visits to the local government are needed to ascertain and secure funds to install purification system in all existing public boreholes in the community</p> <p>Alternative Approach:</p> <p>Federal Constituency Project: Zonal Intervention Project - Legislators In the fiscal year 2020, the federal government allocates about N125 billion under the zonal intervention projects- where legislators elect a specific project. The Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district was encouraged to nominate projects worth N220million while the House of Representative member was allocated N55million. Advocacy efforts targeted at Hon. Olurotimi Agunsoye (Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and the to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district could potentially direct future Zonal Intervention Funds to ensure purification systems are installed in all existing public boreholes in the community.</p> <p>Federal Constituency Project: Water Supply Scheme at Kosofe Local government The federal government did make a budgetary provision of N16 million under the Federal Ministry of Water Resources for a water supply scheme at Kosofe Local government. (See Ppg 1285 of the 2020 enacted budget of the federal government - ERGP8109128 - WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN KOSOFE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY). Advocacy efforts targeted at Hon. Olurotimi Agunsoye (Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and the to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district could potentially be useful to get the project done.</p>

	<p>Federal Constituency Project: Construction of Motorised Boreholes</p> <p>The federal government also made budgetary provision of N50 million for the construction of motorised boreholes at Kosofe Local Government in the fiscal year 2020. (See Ppg 1285 of the 2020 enacted budget of the Federal government - ERGP22583511 CONSTRUCTION OF MOTORISED BOREHOLES AT KOSOFE FED. CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS STATE). Advocacy efforts targeted at Hon. Olurotimi Agunsoye (Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and the to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district could potentially be useful to get the project done.</p> <p>Other Approach: Lagos Water Corporation has a capital budget allocation of N2.75 billion (see Ppg 14, http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/storage/sites/29/2020/07/boss-29-Jul-2020-12-44-39.pdf) Advocacy efforts targeted at the Lagos Water corporation could be instrumental in implementing the project.</p>
Sustainability Plan	A community-led water management committee will work closely with non-community-based stakeholders to monitor progress on this

Initiative 1.3	Engage Water Corporation to channel potable water from waterworks into the community
Resilience challenge	Residents of Ajegunle-Ikorodu community currently rely on an insufficient network of public boreholes which does not always supply potable water. Residents have to make do with purchasing 'pure' sachet water and 'table' water for drinking, increasing household expenditure. With nearby surface water contaminated, the vulnerability of community members to water-borne diseases increases and the ability of residents to respond to preventive sanitation and health regulations remain very low.
Initiative in brief	This initiative seeks to establish a process for the channelization of potable water from existing and nearby water works into the community to reach every household.
Benefits	The lack of adequate public water distribution networks to informal settlements is eroding urban health in the community. If water is supplied directly from the mains into the community, water quality becomes higher and accessibility more inclusive. Further, costs of access will be lower and the general capacity of the residents to maintain hygiene and sanitation standards will increase. This initiative will ensure a more futuristic supply of safe water for the healthy living by the community.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: Health and Environment Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 1: No poverty (ii) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (iii) SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation (iv) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Long term- Within four years
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Water Corporation
Partners/collaborator	Lagos State Ministry of the Environment Lagos State Ministry of Works and Infrastructure

Financial Approach	<p>First Approach: Lagos Water Corporation has a capital budget allocation of N2.75 billion (see Ppg 14, http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/storage/sites/29/2020/07/boss-29-Jul-2020-12-44-39.pdf)</p> <p>Advocacy efforts targeted at the Lagos Water corporation could be instrumental in implementing the project.</p> <p>Other Approach:</p> <p>Lagos State government in its 2020 budget did set aside capital budget allocation of N3.71 billion for new water works (see Ppg 14, http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/storage/sites/29/2020/07/boss-29-Jul-2020-12-44-39.pdf)</p> <p>Advocacy efforts targeted at the Lagos Water corporation could be instrumental in implementing the project</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>A community-led water management committee will set up early warning systems to ensure rapid response to common problems such as leakages of pipes, act as local development control agents to prevent building on drainage lines within the community, and liaise with Anchoring Agency on all matters relating to maintenance.</p>



Initiative 2.1	Secure equipment and logistics for online teaching/ E-learning
Resilience challenge	The relocation of the Ajegunle-Ikorodu High School has put a strain on the educational progression of children in the community. Children have had to drop out of school as they cannot keep up with the transportation cost and health burden of commuting to the nearest school, which is miles away on the other side of a busy Highway. While the Lagos State Government already has a structure in place for on-line learning, this has not been extended to the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community despite the dire consequences of lack of access to a public secondary school facility.
Initiative in brief	To enable the children in the community have access to the online schooling platform recently launched by the Lagos State Government as a remedy against continuous secondary school drop-out; and to recover lost time as a result of the relocation of the school and the COVID- 19 lockdown
Benefits	This initiative will support continuous education, and more strategically, improve the life-chances of children in the community. It will also help in the redefinition of education and resilience in the community
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i) Education and Technology (ii) Making Lagos 21st Century economy Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 4: Quality Education (ii) SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (iii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality
Timeline	Short term- within one year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of Education
Partners/collaborator	Lagos State Ministry of Science and Technology Office of Transformation, Creativity and Innovation

Resilience challenge	<p>Telecommunication companies</p> <p>Lagos State Ministry of Works and Infrastructure</p> <p>Private ICT organizations</p>
Ongoing programmes/ projects that this initiative can leverage	<p>CODE Lagos</p> <p>A Lagos State Ministry of Education initiative designed to bridge the digital literacy gap for residents in Lagos. It aims to train one million Lagos residents in coding by 2020. CODE Lagos is offered in 656 centres across the State (including schools), expanding the opportunity for producing an emerging sector of skilled technology workers. The 4th Industrial Revolution requires special skill sets such as digital literacy, coding, and software development</p> <p>Lagos Innovates Programme</p> <p>Launched in 2018, the programme is designed to provide mentorship and funding support for tech start-ups. It facilitates access to high-quality workspaces and infrastructure, learning opportunities, early stage investment capital, investor networks, and peer networks. Through these, the scheme seeks to enhance Lagos' position as the leading destination for tech start-ups in Africa.</p>
Financial Approach	<p>First Approach: The local government could directly fund and secure equipment and logistics for online teaching/eLearning. Advocacy visits to the local government are needed to ascertain and secure funds for logistic for online teaching/eLearning in the community.</p> <p>Alternative Approach</p> <p>Federal Constituency Project: Zonal Intervention Project - Legislators</p> <p>In the fiscal year 2020, the federal government allocates about N125 billion under the zonal intervention projects- where legislators elect a specific project. The Senator</p>

representing Lagos East Senatorial district was encouraged to nominate project worth N220million while the House of Representative member was allocated N55million. Advocacy efforts targeted at Hon. OlurotimiAgunsoye(Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and the to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district could potentially direct future Zonal intervention for logistic for online teaching/ eLearning in the community.

Federal Constituency Project: Budgetary allocation in 2020 for the construction of fully equipped ICT centre in Kosofe Federal constituency. Center can be used for online/eLearning. The federal government in the revised 2020 budget did set aside funds to equip an ICT centre in Kosofe. ERGP22582868- CONSTRUCTION OF FULLY EQUIPPED ICT CENTRE IN KOSOFE FEDERAL CONST., LAGOS STATE- N160,000,000

Federal Constituency Project: Budgetary allocation in 2020 for the construction of a fully equipped ICT centre in Kosofe federal constituency. The federal government in the revised 2020 budget did set aside N20 million for empowerment items under the ministry of education for Kosofe federal constituency. ERGP30145300 - EMPOWERMENT ITEMS (KOSOFE) - N20 million (pp. 420)

Other Approach:

Lagos state government is presently implementing the smart city project/eLearning project

The Lagos state government in its revised 2020 budget set aside N1.36 billion for the smart city project. The project includes connecting the neighbourhoods via high speed broadband. The state is working to build a 3,000km fibre grid network in Lagos connecting schools, hospitals and to all government's premises. <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/06/e-learning-lagos-govt-to-meet-telecoms-providers-on-data-subscription/>

	<p>Lagos state government is presently having the IBILE tablets (ecurriculum) initiative</p> <p>Advocacy visit to the Lagos State Ministry of Education &The Office of the Governor is needed to ascertain and understand the implementation status of the IBILE tablets /e-curriculum initiative as no budgetary provision was made in the revised 2020 budget</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>The technological interface is strictly in the hands of the Lagos state government, however a physical space within the community, such as a learning room in a vocational centre can be provided for students to access internet-ready computers to carry out their learning at designated periods. This will also enable more people to access the devices on a rotational basis</p>

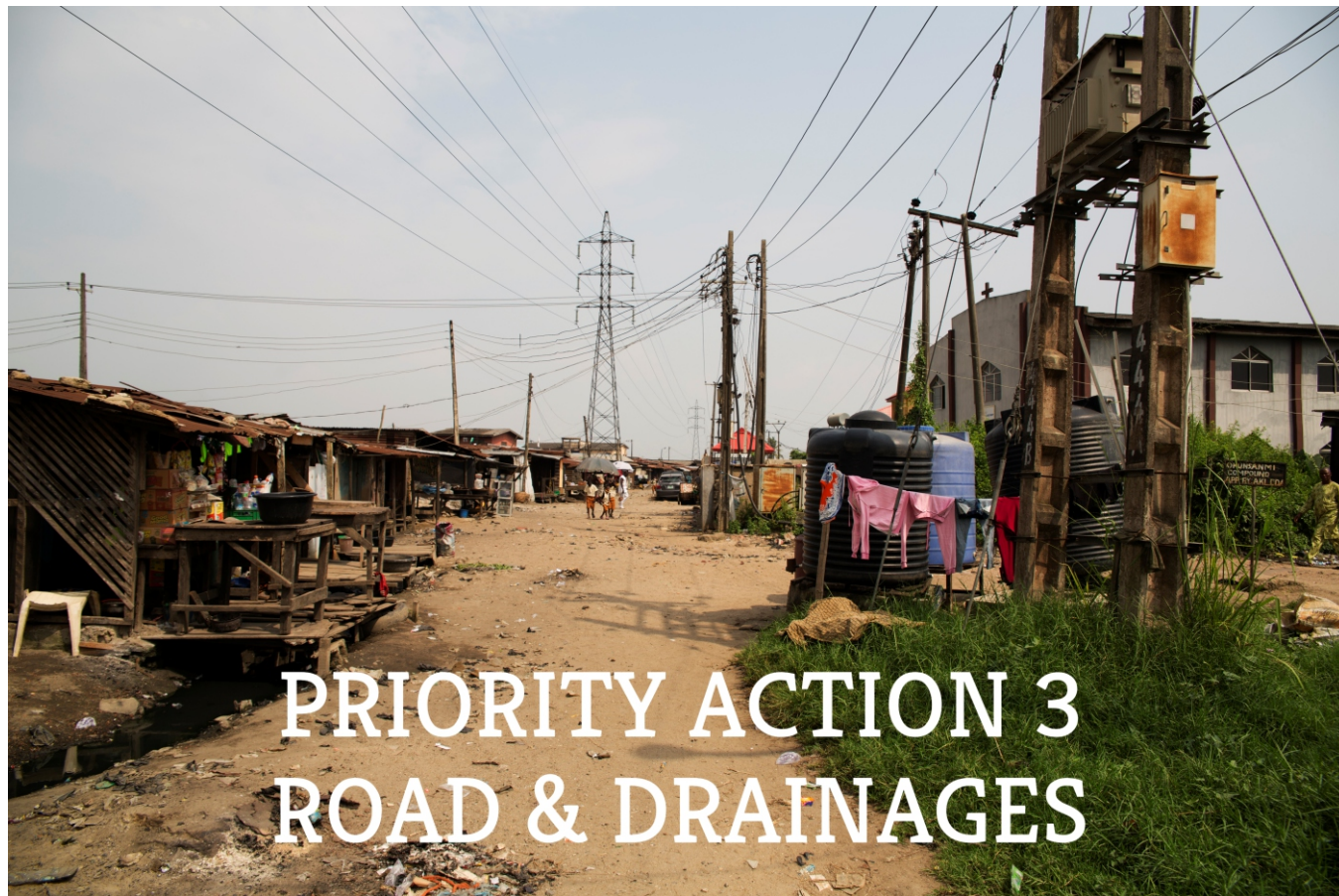
Initiative 2.2	Provide Vocational Training centre to encourage entrepreneurship in the community
Resilience challenge	Residents of Ajegunle-Ikorodu community generally have their employment tied to the informal sector and earn their livelihoods as artisans, petty traders, hair stylists, food vendors, fashion designers and retailers or dry cleaners. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was substantial loss of livelihoods leading to more endemic social problems such as domestic violence, juvenile delinquency, petty robbery, teenage pregnancy, and so on. There is an urgent need to provide an avenue for life-long learning, skill acquisition and upgrades to ensure residents have sustainable livelihoods that can withstand economic shocks and stress.
Initiative in brief	The establishment of a vocational training centre is intended to address the dearth of skilled workers in the community. This initiative will empower community residents while offsetting risks and threats that could arise from unemployment/underemployment. Besides, this initiative looks to providing mentorship, internship and start-up capital, and other such supporting resources.
Benefits	A vocational training centre will provide a physical infrastructure for life-long learning in the acquisition of new skills, relearning advancements in old skills and acquisition of adult education. It could also serve as a means of entrepreneurial development for residents. Its facilities can also be used for other community activities such as meetings and pre-school child care. In the long term, it will reduce the community's vulnerability to shocks arising from unemployment/underemployment.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i) Education and Technology (ii) Making Lagos 21st Century economy Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 4: Quality Education (ii) SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (iii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality

Timeline	Medium term- within two and a half year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of Wealth Creation
Partners/collaborators	(I) Lagos State Ministry of Youth and Social Development (ii) Lagos State Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
Ongoing programmes/projects that this initiative can leverage	<p>The Master Craftsman Project The Master Craftsman Project is based on the National Vocational Qualification Framework designed by the National Board for Technical Education and the Nigerian Institute of Building. It is intended to address the dearth of adequately skilled workers in the construction industry: masons, carpenters, steel fabricators, plumbers, electricians, painters, joiners, tillers, etc.</p> <p>The Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF) This initiative was established in 2016 to provide financial support to residents of Lagos</p>
Benefits	State for job and wealth creation, and to tackle unemployment. This fund promotes entrepreneurship and develops programmes designed to train and place unemployed Lagos residents in employment and innovation skills.
Financial Approach	<p>First Approach: The local government could directly fund the provision of a vocational training centre</p> <p>Alternative Approach:</p> <p>Federal Constituency Project: The federal government did set aside N50.4 million for the training and empowerment of women and youths in tailoring, fashion design and ICT in Lagos east senatorial district.</p>

	<p>The project- ERGP88583352- TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN TAILORING, FASHION DESIGN AND ICT IN LAGOS EAST SENATORIAL DISTRICT, LAGOS STATE - 50,400,000 (pp. 1203).</p> <p>Other Approach:</p> <p>Lagos state government has an “Empowerment of Women” (MEPB) Program. Advocacy visit to the Lagos State Ministry of Education/Social Protection & the Office of the Governor is needed to ascertain and understand the implementation status of the MEPB as no budgetary provision was made in the revised 2020 budget</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>The centre will be built (or made available) on space provided by the community to ensure ownership, as much as possible, key staff will be from the community and the management board (or the highest managerial structure) will have at least 60% community representation.</p>

Initiative 2.3	Build a new secondary school to replace the disused one
Resilience challenge	The relocation of Ajegunle Junior and Senior High School has resulted in many school-age children dropping out as a result of financial burden. Some female students who dropped out have become teenage mothers; there have been deaths when young children cross the Highway to access the new school site located miles outside the community. Some children do not get to school on time due to lack of traffic congestion on the Highway. It is imperative to build a new secondary school in/within the community to ameliorate these challenges.
Initiative in brief	Building a new school will address the deepening social problems being experienced in Ajegunle-Ikorodu and the 16 other communities the old school served.
Benefits	This initiative will support continuous education for all children of the community, Increasing their educational attainment and life-chances. It will help in the redefinition of education and resilience in the community, while also elevating the community's sense of pride and ownership. A complex such as this will provide additional employment opportunities for community members. Furthermore, the new school will not have the structural challenges that bedeviled the former school. It will also serve the needs of the 16 other communities that the old school served.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i) Education and Technology (ii) Security and Governance Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 4: Quality Education (ii) SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (iii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality (iv) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Long term- within four years
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of Education
Partners/collaborator	Lagos State Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development

Benefits	Lagos State Ministry of Youth and Social Development School Basic Management Committee (SBMC)
Ongoing programmes/projects that this initiative can leverage	<p>EKOEXCEL training programme</p> <p>An acronym for “Excellence in Child Education and Learning”, the programme is designed to reposition public education and improve methods of teaching to meet contemporary demands. Currently the improvement of public-school infrastructure is being vigorously pursued in several other schools and local governments in Lagos. 18 classroom blocks at Muslim Junior College, Egbe, 18 classroom blocks at Maya Secondary School, Ikorodu, 18 classroom blocks at Eva Adelaja Junior Secondary School, Bariga, block of 20 classrooms at Bashua Military School Primary School, Shomolu, 13 classrooms at Saviour Primary School, Ifako-Ijaiye LGA, block of 20 classrooms at Ayanleye Memorial Primary School, Ifako-Ijaiye LGA and block of 6 classrooms at Ansar Ur Deen, Ibonwon, Epe were also commissioned in 2019.</p>
Financial Approach	<p>First Approach:</p> <p>Lagos state government sets aside N6.75billion for the rehabilitation and construction of schools in its 2020 revised budget (pp. 19). Advocacy visit to the Lagos State Ministry of Education & the Office of the Governor is needed to ensure the start prioritise the construction of a new secondary school in the community.</p> <p>Alternative Approach:</p> <p>Lagos State universal basic education board/UBEC can be explored to see if grants can be directed at building a Junior secondary school within the community.</p>
Sustainability Plan	The school will be managed by the state's Ministry of Education, although once it becomes operational, the Parents'/Teachers Association will be very instrumental for joint monitoring.



Initiative 3.1	Clear and widen existing drainage channels to expand their capacity
Resilience challenge	<p>Flood is a perennial issue in the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community as the community is surrounded by water. Incidences of higher than usual rainfalls reached an all-time high in 2012, resulting in loss of lives, livelihoods, properties, damage to infrastructure and spread of waterborne diseases. The problem is worsened by the limited capacity of existing drainage channels, which are also perennially blocked due to improper waste disposal into open canals and drainages, actions that inhibit the flow of stormwater when it rains. However, flood management in the community has not received the intervention required to curtail these events. As a result, the community has adapted through short-term self-help approach and preparedness. It is now imperative to improve existing flood facilities and infrastructure in the community.</p>
Initiative in brief	Entails strengthening the capacity of existing roads and expanding drainages to reduce the frequency of recurrent flooding in the community
Benefits	This initiative allows for the provision and better management of roads and drainages in the community, reducing the community's vulnerability to perennial flooding.
Resilience value	<p>Connection to THEMES: (i) Health and Environment (ii) Security and governance</p> <p>Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Industry, Innovation and infrastructure and (ii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality (iii) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities (iv) Climate action</p>
Timeline	Short term- within one year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of the Environment (Office of Drainage Services)
Partners/collaborator	<p>(i) Lagos State Ministry of Waterfront Infrastructure Development</p> <p>(ii) Lagos State Ministry of Works & Infrastructure (iii) Lagos State Ministry of Physical</p>

	<p>Planning and Urban Development</p> <p>(iv) Lagos State Waste Management Agency</p> <p>(v) Lagos State Ministry of Local Government and chieftaincy affairs(vi) Ikorodu Local Government</p>
Ongoing programmes/projects that this initiative can leverage	<p>Zero Tolerance for Potholes Initiative</p> <p>The manifesto of the current administration targets a reduction in traffic by resolving key grid lock points within 2 years of its administration as stipulated in the THEMES agenda. This will be achieved through fixing potholes and the maintenance of roads all year round to decongest traffic by connecting more communities with new link roads and bridges.</p> <p>377 Road Works project</p>
Financial Approach	<p>First Approach:</p> <p>The Local government could directly clear and widen existing drainage channels to expand their capacity. Advocacy visit to the local government is needed to ascertain and secure funds to clear and widen existing drainage channels to expand their capacity</p> <p>Alternative Approach:</p> <p>Lagos state government set aside N12.39 billion to clear drainages in the fiscal year 2020 (page14). Capital allocation to the office of drainage services and water resources in fiscal year 2020 was N12.39 billion. Advocacy visit to the LagosState Ministry of Environment, the office of drainage services and water resources and the office of the governor is needed to ensure the community is prioritised</p> <p>Others Approach:</p> <p>The Federal government did make available approximately N676,800,000 for the</p>

	completion of erosion control of OdolyaAlarowaste water projects in Lagos (ERGP19144990) and also another N423,000,000 for the canal channelisation of census-Babs Animashaun-Orile, Coker AgudaSurulere, Lagos (ERGP19144993). Clearly advocacy visit to the Federal ministry of environment could potentially draw federal funds to fixing the problem.
Sustainability Plan	A community-led environmental monitoring committee will be instituted to provide support to the government in environmental management.

Initiative 3.2	Upgrade all existing bad roads in the community
Resilience challenge	There is only one major road in Ajegunle Community that is in passable condition. All other roads and paths are in a bad state. The most common challenge experienced is that of lack of drainage channels along these roads, which exacerbates flood incidence. There have been minimal attempts from the state to address the issue.
Initiative in brief	Entails strengthening the capacity of existing roads through remedial actions to reduce the chances of recurrent flooding in the community
Benefits	This initiative allows for the provision and better management of roads in the community; reduce the community's vulnerability to perennial flooding, while also improving accessibility within the community
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i) Health and Environment (ii) Traffic management and transportation Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and infrastructure and (ii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality (iii)SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities (iv) Climate action
Timeline	Medium term-within two and a half year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of Works and Infrastructure
Partners/collaborators	Public Works Department
Ongoing programmes/projects that this initiative can leverage	Zero Tolerance for Potholes Initiative The manifesto of the current administration targets a reduction in traffic by resolving key grid lock points within 2 years of its administration as stipulated in the THEMES agenda. This will be achieved through fixing potholes and the maintenance of roads all year round to decongest traffic by connecting more communities with new link roads and bridges.

Financial Approach	<p>First Approach: The local government is directly responsible for all roads within the community and they should ideally fund the upgrade all existing bad roads in the community</p> <p>Alternative Approach:</p> <p>Lagos state government recently kickstarted the construction and rehabilitation of 377 roads across the state. Over 99 roads in Lagos east senatorial district were identified. Also, Lagos state government in its 2020 revised budget made budgetary allocation of about 5 Billion to the Public Work Corporation -primarily for road construction. Advocacy visit to the Lagos state ministry of works and infrastructure is needed to draw the state to intervene.</p> <p>Other Approach: Federal government under the constituency project for fiscal year 2020 did set aside N200 million for the construction of roads and drainages in bush street, Anthony, Kosofe LGA in Lagos east senatorial district, Lagos state.</p> <p>The revised 2020 budget made provision for the construction of roads and drainages in kosofe LGA in Lagos East Senatorial District, Lagosstate- N200,000,000- ERGP22583626 (pp. 1338)</p> <p>https://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/revised-2020-appropriation?task=document.viewdoc&id=811. Advocacy to prioritise the roads with the community in future will be needed.</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>The State Ministry of works holds the responsibility for road maintenance; however, it is envisaged that the community would support the sustenance of this initiative by having an active environmental monitoring committee.</p>

Initiative 3.3	Design an embankment for the community to accommodate stormwater
Resilience challenge	The problem of flooding in Ajegunle-Ikorodu is exacerbated by limited capacity of existing drainage channels to carry storm water during heavy rainfall. The community is also severally liable to flooding when millions of litres of water are released from the nearby Oyam Dam. There is a need to address these issues in a holistic way as residents are often forced to relocate temporarily to mitigate losses due to flood. There is a need for an intervention that would act as a flood risk infrastructure, protecting lives and properties from this natural occurrence.
Initiative in brief	To design and construct a formidable embankment at the peripheral of the community to ward off incoming water as a long-term approach to flood mitigation.
Benefits	This initiative allows for community protection against flooding and will contribute to strengthening livelihoods as residents would no longer have to relocate during the rainy season.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i) Health and Environment (ii) Traffic management and transportation Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and infrastructure and (ii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality (iii)SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities (iv) Climate action
Timeline	Long term- within four years
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of the Environment (Office of Drainage Services), Ogun Oshun River Basin Authority
Partners/collaborators	(I) Lagos State Ministry of Works & Infrastructure (ii) Lagos State Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development

Financial Approach	<p>Approach:</p> <p>Lagos state government sets aside N12.39 billion to clear drainage in fiscal year 2020 (pp. 14)</p> <p>Capital allocation to the office of drainage services and water resources in fiscal year 2020 was N12.39 billion. Advocacy visit to the Lagos State Ministry of Environment, the Office of Drainage Services and Water Resources and the Office of the Governor is needed to ensure the community needs is prioritized.</p> <p>Advocacy visit to the ministry of environment will be critical going forward</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>It is the anchoring agency's responsibility to provide and maintain flood risk infrastructure. The envisaged community-led committee on environmental monitoring would provide local support.</p>



Initiative 4.1	Establish BRT station with cashier and free transport for students in school uniform
Resilience challenge	<p>The relocation of the AjegunleHigh School has put a strain on parents as they now have to bear additional transportation costs so that children can access the new school, which is quite far from the community. Even when parents are ready to carry these additional expenses, children face a lot of stress beating the traffic congestion on Ikorodu Road as they are often trapped in the general lane of the highway. Residents face similar hardship on their way to places of livelihood every day. A cheaper, safer and faster alternative is the BRT service that plies that route; however, since there is only a one-way stop at AjegunleIkorodu, children cannot benefit from this service and adults walk long distances from the nearest stop to the community. Given the health, education and financial burden this place on families, it is imperative that priority is given to expanding BRT services to the community</p>
Initiative in brief	<p>The initiative seeks to provide safer, faster and more affordable transport options for students in school uniforms leveraging the existing Bus Rapid transit (BRT) at the bus-stop, along Ikorodu Road.</p>
Benefits	<p>Improving and diversifying affordable transportation option for school children will make commuting cheaper and safer (ii) reduce loss time (iii) increase academic performance and social wellbeing of the student (iv) ensure continuous education</p>
Resilience value	<p>Connection to THEMES: (i) Traffic management and Transportation (ii) Health and Environment Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (ii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality (iii)SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities</p>
Timeline	Short term – within one year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (LAMATA)

Ongoing project that this initiative can leverage on	BRT Expansion project
Partners/collaborators	Lagos State Ministry of Youth and Social Development Lagos State Ministry of Women and Poverty Alleviation
Financial Approach	Lagos state government capital expenditure allocation to the Ministry of Transportation comes to N36.5 billion in fiscal year 2020. Advocacy visits to the Lagos State Ministry of Transportation, LAMATA, LAGBUS, and the Office of the Governor is needed to ensure the community needs are prioritized
Sustainability Plan	The sustainability of the bus-stop lies with LAMATA as the anchoring agency. If possible, the BRT ticketing kiosk can be allocated to a member of the community
Financial Approach	<p>Approach:</p> <p>Lagos state government sets aside N12.39 billion to clear drainage in fiscal year 2020 (pp. 14)</p> <p>Capital allocation to the office of drainage services and water resources in fiscal year 2020 was N12.39 billion. Advocacy visit to the Lagos State Ministry of Environment, the Office of Drainage Services and Water Resources and the Office of the Governor is needed to ensure the community needs is prioritized.</p> <p>Advocacy visit to the ministry of environment will be critical going forward</p>
Sustainability Plan	The sustainability of the bus-stop lies with LAMATA as the anchoring agency. If possible, the BRT ticketing kiosk can be allocated to a member of the community

Initiative 4.2	Build a community gate and provide solar powered lighting along each street
Resilience challenge	In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown restrictions, there were spates of security breaches, with higher occurrence of kidnapping/abduction and pilfering being reported by community members. The community is currently accessible to all and sundry, and there are no mechanisms in place to ensure night time safety.
Initiative in brief	This security gate will bolster existing local safety and security measures to monitor entry and exit into the community. In addition, the use of solar-powered lighting systems will improve night time security for all residents.
Benefits	This initiative will fortify the community's security by providing basic physical infrastructure needed for residents' protection and safety.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i) Security and governance (ii) Health and Environment Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (ii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality (iii) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Medium term- within two and a half year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development
Partners/collaborators	Lagos State Ministry of Environment
Financial Approach	<p>First Approach: The local government could directly fund the construction of a community gate and provide solar powered lighting along each street. Advocacy visit to the local government is needed to ascertain and secure funds for the initiative</p> <p>Alternative Approach:</p>

	<p>Zonal Intervention Project - Legislators</p> <p>Every year, the federal government allocates about N125 billion under the zonal intervention projects- where legislators elect a specific project. In 2020, Kosofe LGA was allocated N50 million- but the Legislator elected to use the fund for the procurement of sewing machine under SMEDAN training and empowerment program (pp. 63, https://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/2020-appropriation-act-amendment-zonal-intervention-projects?task=document.viewdoc&id=817). Advocacy visit to the legislators is needed to nudge them into constructing a community gate and providing solar powered lighting along each street.</p> <p>Other Approach:</p> <p>Community part-finance, Philanthropy from political actors and environment-focused NGOs and corporate social responsibility actions from corporate bodies; state government budgetary allocation.</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>These facilities will be managed by the envisaged community-led environmental monitoring committee</p>

Initiative 4.3	Establish community security and protection system
Resilience challenge	Reported increase in petty criminal activities and higher trends of kidnapping coupled with social problems such as domestic violence as a result of the lock down measures do not show any sign of abatement. While there is a police station in the adjoining community, residents of Ajegunle-Ikorodu still have a real fear of crime that inhibits their daily activities.
Initiative in brief	This initiative requires the installation and manning of a police station in the community and training residents in community police to support the regular police force.
Benefits	This initiative will utilize both local and formal support systems for ensuring safety and security for the residents of Ajegunle-Ikorodu community and environs. It should deter petty criminal activities and serious security breaches like kidnapping. Community policing will provide both day and night early response systems to support the Nigerian police force.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i) Security and governance (ii) Health and Environment Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (ii) SDG 10: Reduced inequality (iii)SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Long term- within four years
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Safety Commission Nigeria Police Force Lagos state neighbourhood watch Others
Partners/collaborators	Lagos State Office of Civic Engagement The Office of the Public Defender CLEEN Foundation

Financial Approach	<p>First Approach: The local government could directly fund the procurement of safety equipment, training of community members on safety and security. Advocacy visit to the local government is needed to ascertain and secure funds for the initiative</p> <p>Alternative Approach: The federal government did make a N30 million for the purchase of automatic fireball extinguishers for Kosofe LGA (ERGP30145296). Allocation was facilitated by legislators and advocacy messages aimed at ensuring the community gets part of the fireball extinguishers will be critical going forward.</p> <p>Other Approach: Philanthropic actions from civil society and local political leaders, community response, and State budgetary allocation</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>The traditional leadership structure (Baale) will provide core long-term monitoring and supervision</p>



Initiative 5.1	Improve operational capacity of existing health centre
Resilience challenge	Ajegunle-Ikorodu is served by a community health centre with an acute shortage of skilled medical practitioners (doctors and nurses) that can deliver health care services, hence, the community health centre only operates for 8 hours. The health centre provides services limited to basic First Aid since it has no space or personnel for attending to more serious medical conditions, including maternity services and diagnostics.
Initiative in brief	The initiative involves upgrading the health infrastructure by providing it with equipment and personnel required to support a 24hour service, providing drugs and equipment to the centre.
Benefits	The initiative will deliver an effective healthcare system, which protects, promotes, and restores the health of Ajegunle-Ikorodu residents and then facilitates access to quality healthcare services.
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i) Health and Environment (ii) Security and Governance Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (ii) SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (iii)SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Short term- within one year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of Health
Partners/collaborators	Lagos State Health Service Commission Lagos State Primary Healthcare Board
Ongoing programmes/ projects that this initiative can leverage	Continuing Medical Education Since the inception under the Governorship of Bola Ahmed Tinubu, the Ministry organized Medical Education as a Mandatory Program for upgrading the academic and technical knowledge of its personnel. This programme is focused on enhancing productivity, improving the quality of service for private healthcare providers and its users.

Financial Approach

Inadequate Personnel

Option 1: Explore the possibility of the local government hiring health workers. Kosofe Local Government should ideally be responsible for recruiting and ensuring the facility runs adequately. Advocacy targeted at the local government will be needed-with the view of exploring the possibility of getting the local government to employ skilled health workers and other support staff - ensuring the facility runs optimally.

Option 2: Explore the Mid-Wives Service Scheme (MSS) of the NPHCDA for the four mid wives needed at the facility (Federal government). The National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) established the Midwives Service Scheme (MSS), a public sector collaborative initiative, designed to mobilize midwives, including newly qualified, unemployed and retired midwives, for deployment to selected primary health care facilities in rural/underserved communities. The aim is to facilitate an increase in the coverage of Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA) to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality. In 2020, budgetary allocation in excess of N1 billion was made for the MSS.

Option 3: Explore the Lagos State Maternal and Child Mortality Reduction Program (Lagos State Government). The Maternal and Child Mortality Reduction Program was established to map out strategies for the reduction of the high mortality indices in the State. Lagos state in its 2020 revised budget set aside N6.87billion to the Lagos state primary health care board to cover the remuneration of frontline health workers at primary health care centres across the state. A public expenditure review that highlights equity issues as it relates to the community could be very useful for advocacy going forward.

Option 4: Explore the Voluntary Obstetrician Service Scheme (Society of Gynaecology and Obstetrics of Nigeria). The Lagos state ministry of health signed a memorandum of understanding with Society of Gynaecology and Obstetrics of Nigeria (SOGON) Lagos

State Chapter for commencement of Voluntary Obstetric Scheme. The Organization expressed willingness to offer their services voluntarily/pro bono by providing on-the-job training and mentoring services to selected PHCCs in the State on a regular basis. In this regard, interested members of SOGON have adopted a primary health facility. The facilities are visited on a regular basis with other requiring interventions addressed. The Lagos State government has also developed a handbook in this regard.

Medical Supplies

Option 1: Local governments are the main supplier of drugs and other medical supplies to Primary Health Care facilities. Across Nigeria, the local government revolving drug facility is the primary source of drugs for primary health care centers. Advocacy visit to the local government is needed to ascertain and secure the flow of drugs from the local government to the facility.

Option 2: Federal government through the NPHCDA do supply drugs to facilities. The federal government spent N1.7billion on the procurement of drugs and medical supplies in the fiscal year 2018. Budgetary allocation in fiscal year 2020 is over N2.2billion. However, metrics for selecting beneficiaries are not very clear. Advocacy visit to the NPHCDA and a detailed resource flow mapping for drugs will be needed to understand the supply chain dynamism as it relates to drugs.

Option 3: Zonal Intervention Project. Every year, the federal government allocates about N125 billion under the zonal intervention projects- where legislators elect a specific project. In 2020, Kosofe LGA was allocated N50 million- but the Legislator elected to use the fund for the procurement of sewing machine under SMEDAN training and empowerment program (pp. 63, <https://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/2020->

	<p>appropriation-act-amendment-zonal-intervention-projects?task=document.viewdoc&id=817). Advocacy efforts targeted at Hon. OlurotimiAgunsoye (Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and the to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district could potentially direct future Zonal intervention funds to fix the health system.</p> <p>Option 4: The Lagos state government also supplies drugs and other medical supplies to Primary health care facilities. In fiscal year 2020, the Lagos state government allocated to the primary health care board was N1.98 billion. Advocacy targeted at the state government and the primary health care board will be critical. (pp. 18- http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/storage/sites/29/2020/07/boss-29-Jul-2020-12-44-39.pdf)</p>
Sustainability Plan	The State Ministry of Health will ensure that the health centre will remain operational

Initiative 5.2	Expand the capacity of existing health centre to provide maternity and pediatric services
Resilience challenge	In line with the operational hours of the health centre, maternity services and child care services are only available within day time working hours, so pregnant women are at pains to deliver at home, or alternatively, have to resort to health centres in the adjoining community in case of emergency night birth-times. This puts these women at high risk of night time crimes, as well as a precarious situation if they are constrained to deliver babies without appropriate medical attention at home
Initiative in brief	This initiative is targeted at ensuing redistribution of medical manpower in the state to provide maternity and pediatric services over a 24hour period in the community
Benefits	The initiative will improve the capacity of the existing health centre to deliver expanded services, with maternity and pediatric being of significant concern to residents. It has the potential of reducing both maternal and infant mortality rates by providing additional facilities to the existing health centre. This will significantly improve the well-being of women and children in the community
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i)Health and Environment (ii) Security and Governance Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (ii) SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (iii)SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Medium term- within two and a half year
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of Health
Partners/collaborators	Lagos State Health Service Commission Lagos State Primary Healthcare Board UNICEF

Ongoing programmes/projects that this initiative can leverage	<p>The Maternal and Child Mortality Reduction Program</p> <p>The Maternal and Child Mortality Reduction Program was established to map out strategies for the reduction of the high mortality indices in the State. The overarching goal was to reduce the maternal and child mortality rates in line the then operational Millenium Development Goals</p>
Financial Approach	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Option 1: Explore the possibility of the local government funding the expansion of the facility. The local government should ideally be responsible for recruiting and ensuring the facility runs adequately. Advocacy targeted at the local government will be needed-with the view of exploring the possibility of getting the local government to fund the expansion of the facility</p> <p>Option 2: The federal government through the NPHCDA is undertaking a project to revitalize 10,000 primary health care centers across the country. The National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) in fiscal year 2020 set aside N2.57billion for the rehabilitation of Primary Health Care Centers across the country. Projects are typically allocated on a constituency basis. Hon. OlurotimiAgunsoye(Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district may be critical in ensuring budgetary allocations are made for the facility going forward.</p> <p>Option 3: Zonal Intervention Project.</p> <p>Every year, the Federal Government allocates about N125 billion under the zonal intervention projects- where legislators elect a specific project. In 2020, Kosofe LGA was allocated N50 million- but the legislator elected to use the fund for the procurement of sewing machine under SMEDAN training and empowerment program (pp. 63, https://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/2020-appropriation-act-amendment-zonal-</p>

intervention-projects?task=document.viewdoc&id=817). Advocacy efforts targeted at Hon. Olurotimi Agunsoye (Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and the to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district could potentially direct future Zonal intervention funds to fix the health system.

Option 4: Lagos State budgetary allocation for the Renovation of some primary health care facilities across the State. In fiscal year 2020, the Lagos State Government capital allocation to the primary health care board was N1.98 billion. Advocacy targeted at the state government and the primary health care board will be critical to improve the quality of infrastructure/building at the facility. (pp. 18- <http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/storage/sites/29/2020/07/boss-29-Jul-2020-12-44-39.pdf>)

Equipment

Option 1: Explore the possibility of the local government funding the expansion of the facility. The local government should ideally be responsible for recruiting and ensuring the facility runs adequately. Advocacy targeted at the local government will be needed-with the view of exploring the possibility of getting the local government to fund the procurement of medical equipment.

Option 2: The federal government through the NPHCDA made budgetary provision of N50 million for the procurement of medical equipment for primary health care centers at Kosofe federal constituency, Lagos. The National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) in fiscal year 2020 set aside N50 million for the procurement of medical equipment for Kosofe federal constituency. See - 2020 Revised budget (N50,000,000)- SUPPLY OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS AT KOSOFE FED. CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS STATE - ERGP22582753 (pp. 657) <https://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/revused-2020-appropriation?task=document.viewdoc&id=811>

	<p>Option 3: The projects were allocated on a constituency basis- meaning Hon. Olurotimi Agunsoye (Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) or the late Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial District did facilitate the project. Advocacy meetings targeting the politicians may be critical in ensuring that the project is implemented.</p> <p>Option 4: In fiscal year 2020, the Lagos state government capital allocated to the Primary health care board was N1.98 billion. Advocacy targeted at the state government and the primary health care board will be critical. (pp. 18- http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/storage/sites/29/2020/07/boss-29-Jul-2020-12-44-39.pdf)</p>
Sustainability Plan	The Lagos State Ministry of Health is instrumental in providing sustained services

Initiative 5.3	Construct health centre extension to serve surrounding communities
Resilience challenge	The essential medical equipment, services, drugs, and space critical to delivering health care services at the primary health care centre are inadequate. These include the unavailability of antibiotics, oxytocic, anticonvulsants, and others needed to support basic obstetric care and services. Also, the availability of non-expired drugs critical to delivering essential health care services is very low or completely absent at the facility. Besides, the health center only operates for 8 hours and cannot operate for 24 hours owing to the limited number of medical practitioners (doctors and nurses) working at the health center coupled with inadequate space for expansion. Hence, the ability to respond to emergencies concerning some common complications/illnesses remains limited..
Initiative in brief	The initiative involves providing a physical extension to the existing health centre structure to support expansion of services such as maternity and pediatric services.
Benefits	The initiative will deliver an effective healthcare system, which protects, promote, and restore the health of the Ajegunle-Ikorodu residents and its adjoining residents
Resilience value	Connection to THEMES: (i)Health and Environment (ii) Security and Governance Connection to SDG: (i) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (ii) SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (iii)SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Timeline	Long term- within four years
Anchoring Agency	Lagos State Ministry of Health
Partners/collaborators	Lagos State Health Service Commission Lagos State Primary Healthcare Board

Financial Approach	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Option 1: Explore the possibility of the local government funding the expansion of the facility. The local government should ideally be responsible for recruiting and ensuring the facility runs adequately. Advocacy targeted at the local government will be needed-with the view of exploring the possibility of getting the local government to fund the expansion of the facility</p> <p>Option 2: The federal government through the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) is undertaking a project to revitalize 10,000 primary health care centers across the country. In fiscal year 2020, N2.57billion was set aside for NPHCDA to facilitate the rehabilitation of primary health care centers across the country. Projects are typically allocated on a constituency basis. Hon. Olurotimi Agunsoye (Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district may be critical in ensuring budgetary allocations are made for the facility going forward.</p> <p>Option 3: Zonal Intervention Project.</p> <p>Every year, the federal government allocates about N125 billion under the zonal intervention projects- where legislators elect a specific project. In 2020, Kosofe LGA was allocated N50 million- but the Legislator elected to use the fund for the procurement of sewing machine under SMEDAN training and empowerment program (pp. 63, https://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/2020-appropriation-act-amendment-zonal-intervention-projects?task=document.viewdoc&id=817). Advocacy efforts targeted at Hon. Olurotimi Agunsoye (Member, House of Representatives, Kosofe Federal Constituency) and the to-be Senator representing Lagos East Senatorial district could potentially direct future Zonal intervention funds to fix the health system.</p>
Sustainability Plan	

	<p>Option 4: In fiscal year 2020, the Lagos state government capital allocated to the Primary health care board was N1.98 billion. Advocacy targeted at the state government and the primary health care board will be critical to improve the quality of infrastructure/building at the facility. (pp. 18- http://mepb.lagosstate.gov.ng/storage/sites/29/2020/07/boss-29-Jul-2020-12-44-39.pdf)</p> <p>Philanthropic actions from civil society and local political leaders, and State budgetary allocation</p>
Sustainability Plan	<p>The Lagos State Ministry of Health is instrumental in ensuring these expansions are carried out and maintained.</p>



IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



IMPLEMENTING RESILIENCE

The Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community Resilience Action Plan (AICRAP) through its 5 priority actions and 15 initiatives map a pathway to improving resilience communities in Lagos. Through a robust and thorough process engaging academia, civil society, policy experts, Lagos State Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, community leaders, and residents, the Ajegunle-Ikorodu resilience action plan provides a framework for enhancing the community's preparedness against present and future shocks and stresses. Still, if the Resilience Action Plan is to

make meaningful impact in the coming years, several factors such as listed below must be entrenched.

- (i) Mainstreaming resilience: alignment with Lagos resilience strategy
- (ii) Collaborative involvement: implementation based on partnerships
- (iii) Monitoring and evaluation: tracking the plan's progress

Mainstreaming resilience

Implementing AICRAP requires coordination and collaboration, similar in many regards to the efforts required to develop this Vision for resilience. The Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community resilience action plan will be implemented through existing organisations and partnerships.

The Lagos Resilience Office (LASRO) has a key role to play by coordinating the implementation of the Ajegunle-Ikorodu community resilience action plan, especially with regards to mobilizing government support for budgetary allocation of the various anchoring agencies towards the various initiatives, and identifying and liaising with other partners/collaborators on behalf of the community. LASRO can also support community sensitization for resilience by carrying out strategic public campaigns on community resilience consciousness.

The Ajegunle-Ikorodu community resilience action plan will key into the activities of the Lagos State Resilience Strategy. Thus, LASRO can use the implementation of the Ajegunle-Ikorodu Resilience Action plan as a pilot for community resilience building across the state, establish community resilience champions and determine how scales of impact can be mitigated and how resilience interventions can be applied in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

Collaborative engagement

Successful implementation of the Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community resilience action plan compels shared responsibility and contributions from various partners/collaborators. These include federal and state government agencies, local

governmental entities, research institutions, business communities, civil society organisations, local communities, and residents. Hence, multi-level collaboration, resource allocation, and management must be efficiently leveraged to achieve the action plan's success. Several platforms are also required to structure and reinforce the community's partnerships.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The CityRAP tool will be the guiding framework for tracking resilience benefits. Significantly, a monitoring and evaluation framework will be set up in support of the effective implementation of the community resilience action plan. At the end of every year, a resilience assessment will be done. For each resilience initiative, the following questions will be asked

- To what extent is the implementation of the City RFA following the activities as planned?
- To what extent are resources being mobilised as expected through the formulated projects?
- To what extent has the implementation of the RFA impacted the overall state of the resilience of the community

Catalysing Change Through Social Capital Development

It is important to note that the social capital that exists in the community will be key to driving these processes, and the instrumentality of existing structures such as the traditional rulership (Baale's Office), Residents Associations or Community Development Associations will help in providing more localized structures for engagement. This proposal has incorporated the need for the constitution of committees within the community to provide organized support for mainstreaming resilience, collaborative engagement and monitoring and evaluation processes. Moving forward, there may be need for interventions to support this process of human capital development within the community.

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

This community resilience action plan is an integral step in the process of combining efforts over the next four years to make Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community an inclusive, prosperous and resilient community. The initiatives in this action plan outline an integrated approach to community building and addressing the most urgent challenges of the community. By progressively monitoring their results, the Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community will not only discover the best practices for achieving better outcomes but also how the different initiatives can be integrated for better resilient benefits.

Leveraging local knowledge and experiences, as well as technical expertise and resources from relevant agencies and development partners, the target of achieving a resilient Ajegunle-Ikorodu for current and future residents will certainly be realized: a community that is risk-free, less vulnerable, economically viable and inclusive.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge all stakeholders for their contributions to the conceptualization and development of this Community Resilience Action plan. Our gratitude goes to the Heinrich Boll Stiftung Foundation, Lagos State Resilience Office, civil society partners, private sector partners, knowledge institutions and residents of Ajegunle-Ikorodu Community, particularly the women whose local knowledge and experiences leveraged to understand the key challenges in the community. Every stakeholder provided intellectual, financial and technical support for the development of the action plan.

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