























The above results in table 2 inferred that Gona has a fair share of primary health care facilities but lacking in secondary health care facilities. In other words, Gona has the normal distribution of primary health care facilities without over-allocating or under allocating it to the region, this shows primary health facilities available in the region are equal to the demand of the population. Further results also show a general analysis of both primary and secondary health care facilities in Gona as having a fair share of health care facilities in relation to its population.

The results above show that Akko Emirate Council has less than a fair share of primary health care facilities but more than a fair share distribution of secondary healthcare facilities in the region. In other words, Akko Emirate Council is marginally disadvantaged in the location of the primary health care facilities; this means the primary healthcare facilities are not sufficient to meet the local demand of the population in the region but having secondary health care facilities that are more than enough to meet the local demand of the population. The general analysis of both primary and secondary health care facilities in the Akko Emirate Council shows less than a fair share of health care facilities in relation to its population. This means health care facilities in Akko Emirate Council are not sufficient to meet the demand of people in that area.

Further results in table 2 indicate more than a fair share distribution of both primary and secondary healthcare facilities in the Pindiga Emirate Council. In other words, Pindiga is marginally advantaged in the location of primary and secondary health care facilities; this means the primary and secondary health care facilities are more than enough to meet the local demand of the population in the region. But the total result in the area shows a fair share of health care facilities in relation to its population; meaning the health care facilities available in the region are equal to the demand of people.

With the above analysis it shows healthcare facilities are not equally distributed because Pindiga is more favored than Gona and Akko Emirate Councils in the allocation and distribution of primary and secondary health care facilities in Akko Local Government Area, this is in concurrent with the studies made by Nwakeze and Kandala, (2011); Ujoh, Kwaghsende (2014); and Babatimehin, Ayanlade, Babatimehin, and Yusuf, (2011) which stated that there are inequalities in health care provision across various regions relative to their population size. The overall result inferred that Akko Local Government Area has a fair share distribution and allocation of health care facilities in relation to its population i.e. the health care facilities are equal to the demand of the people of that area, only that they are more skewed to one region (Pindiga) despite its low population.

## **CONCLUSION**

The knowledge of population growth and development in relation to resource allocation is very vital in achieving sustainable development goals, because its guide the allocation of resources without under allocating or over-allocating it, and to focast for the need of future generation in a region. Government at all levels has an obligation to meet the welfare of its citizens today and in the future more especially in the areas of health care delivery. Healthcare facilities provision and distribution in Akko L.G.A did not meet with the sustainable development goal of the United Nations because results show that areas with high population have less healthcare facilities while areas with low population has more healthcare facilities. Therefore, provision of healthcare facilities in areas where they are lacking or inadequate is paramount to any responsible government in order to meet with the demand of United Nations sustainable development goals. This will improve the health of citizens and reduce unnecessary death.

In view of the fact that the uneven spatial distribution of healthcare facilities in Akko Local Government Area of Gombe state is conspicuous, we hereby forward some recommendations in light of the findings:

- Gona Emirate Council needs a secondary health care centre which is strongly recommended to avoid long-distance movements of patients when such need arises.
- Considering the large number of people in Akko Emirate which emerged the highest among the emirate councils in Akko L.G.A there is a need for the provision of more primary health care centres because the region is deficient based on that type of facility.
- Political influences on the allocation of resources should be minimized; this may affect the uneven distributions of healthcare facilities in the region. This could be seen in the case of Gona that is having the second largest population in Akko but does not have a secondary health care facility but could be fund in Pindiga (kashere general hospital) who is having the least population.
- Government or policymakers should consider population size at the moment and in the future as one of the most important criteria of allocating resources to any region. This would give a proper allocation of resources without over or under allocating it to a region.

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