

PUSHING THE FRONTIER OF PROSPERITY IN YEWA NORTH/IMEKO- AFON FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, OGUN STATE

BEING PRESENTATION

BY



**Prince Gboyega Isiaka,
Member, National Assembly,
Yewa North/Imeko Afon Federal
Constituency at the Stakeholder
engagement of**

Tuesday, 20th June, 2023



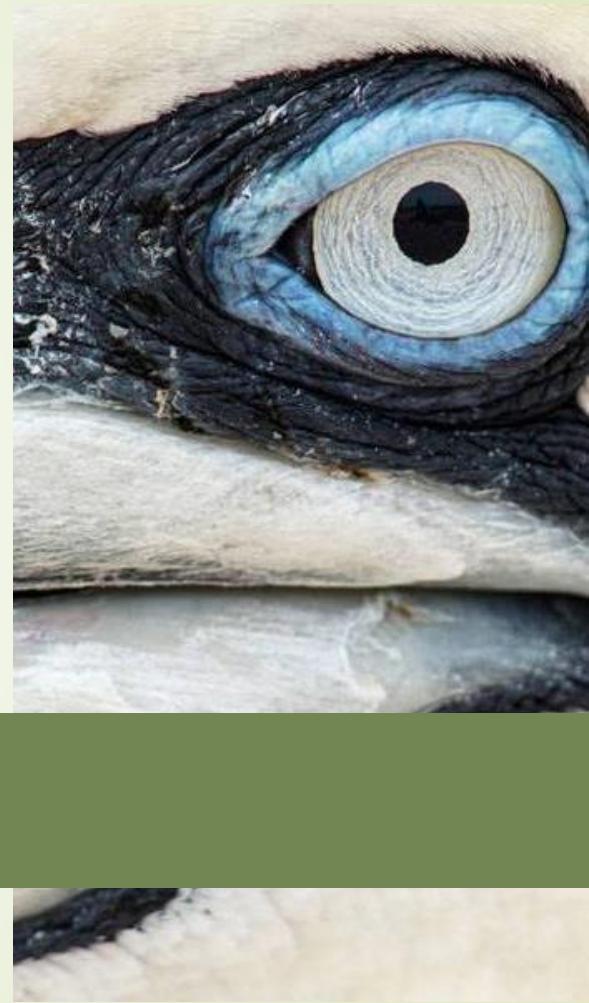
TABLE OF CONTENT

1. BACKGROUND
2. RESPONSIBILITIES/KEY FOCUS
3. DELIVERABLES
4. THE OTHER ISSUES





BACKGROUND

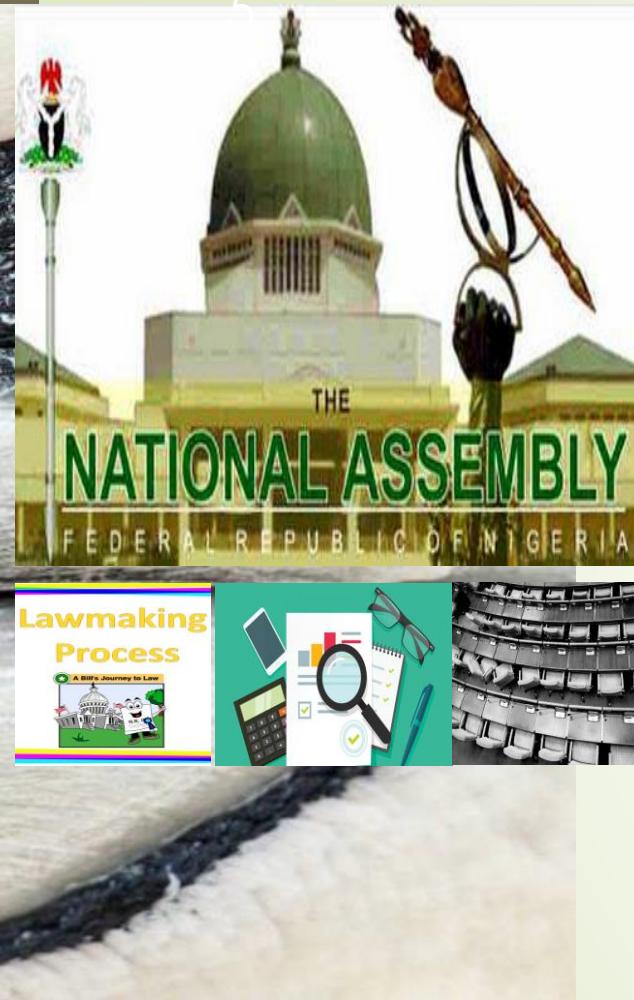




INTRODUCTION

- Election
- Induction
- Inauguration

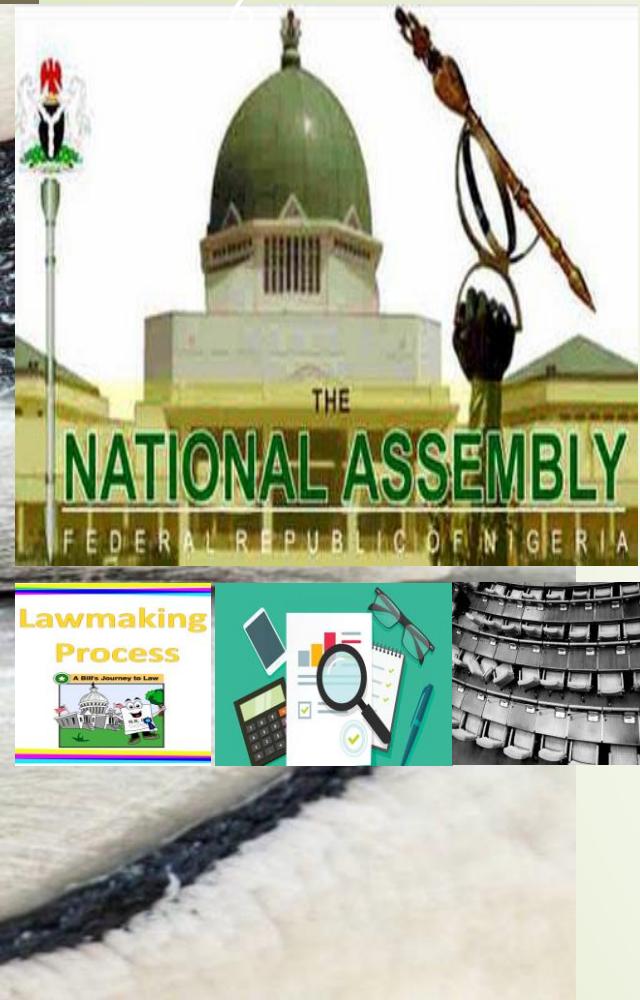




RESPONSIBILITIES

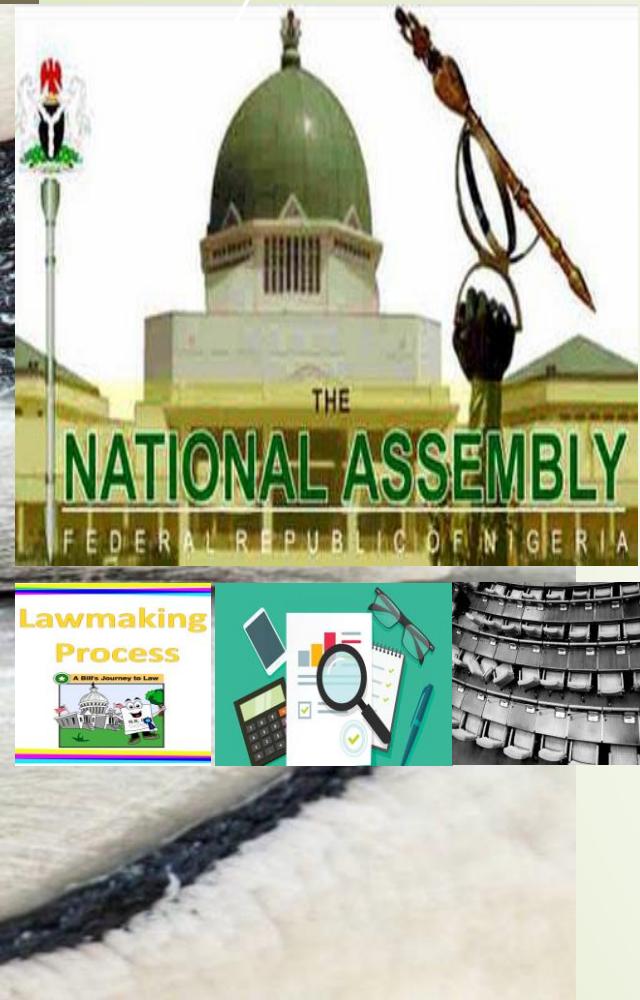
Three Distinct Areas

- 1) Law Making:
 - o Existing
 - o New
- 2) Legislative Oversight:
 - o Separation of powers
 - o Regulatory supervision of public expenditure
- 3) Representation
 - o To act in the interest of the constituents
 - o Constituency Projects



KEY AREAS OF INTEREST

- 1) Development of Border communities
- 2) Agric Development
- 3) MSMEs financing
- 4) Road & other infrastructure development
- 5) Youth & women empowerment
- 6) At least one meeting per quarter



KEY AREAS OF INTEREST CONT'D

OTHERS

- 1) Regular Feedback
- 2) Constituency office & administrations

INTERLUDE



YEWA NORTH/IMEKO AFON FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

A 15 YEARS DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2023 – 2038)



A Presentation by
**Prince Gboyega Isiaka,
Member, National Assembly,
Yewa North/Imeko Afon
Federal Constituency.**





BASELINE REPORT

Yewa North/Imeko Afon
Federal Constituency

1.0 LOCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

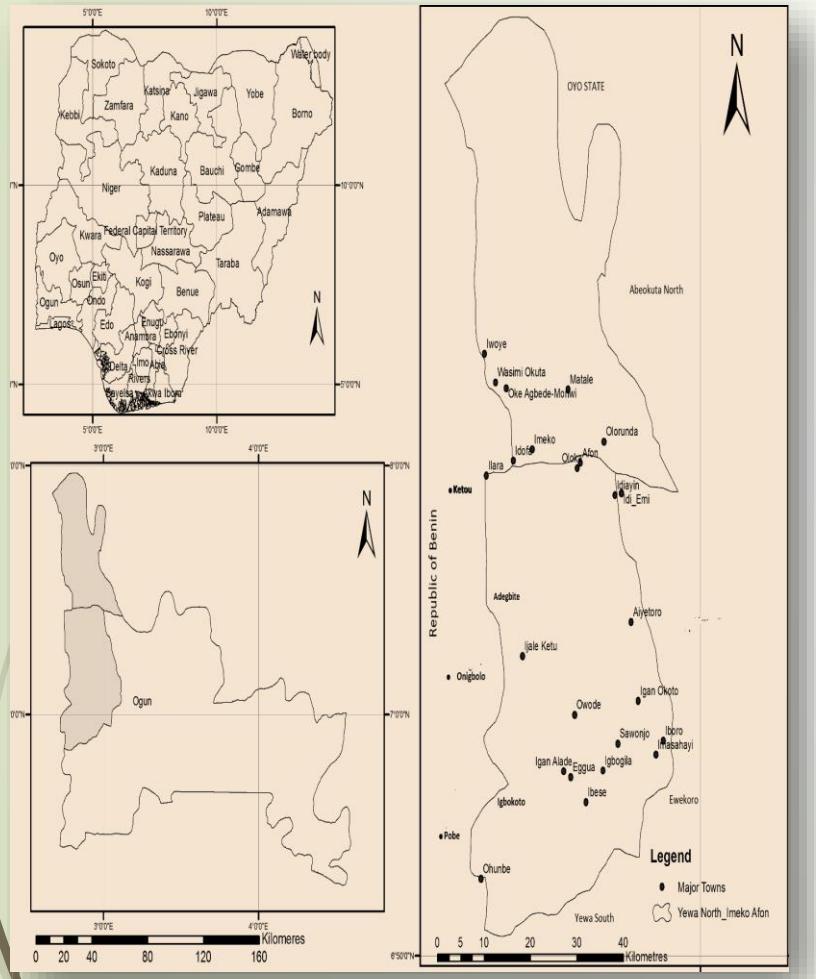


Figure 1. Map of Yewa North/ Imeko Afon LGAs showing major Towns

- Yewa North LGA (formerly Egbado North LGA) came into existence through a Local Government Edict No. 9 of 13th December, 1976, while Imeko Afon LGA was carved out of Yewa North LGA in December 1996.
- Size
 - Yewa North is 2,078 square kilometres in land area
 - Imeko-Afon is 1,711.43 square kilometres in land area
 - Total 3798.43sqkm
- Location
 - The region is situated on latitude 6° 54' 46" to 7°30'05"N and long. 2° 43' 58" to 3°05'00"E.
- International Border community

2.0 HISTORY, PEOPLE & EVOLUTION

YEWA NORTH/ IMEKO AFON FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY



- Yewa North/Imeko Afon Federal Constituency consists of the Yewa North and Imeko Afon LGAs in Ogun State
- Major towns under Yewa North LGA - Yewa North federal constituency include Eggua, Igbogila, Igbo Okoto Imashayi, Ijako, Joga, Oja, Owode,
- Major town under Imeko Afon LGA - Bamajo, Sekere, Ijoun, Balogun, Gbokoto, Ohunbe, Iselu, Owode, Aiyetoro, Imeko, Afon, Ilara, Iwoye-Ketu, Oke-Agbede, Moriwi, Atapele Obada.

3.0 POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHICS & OCCUPATION

13

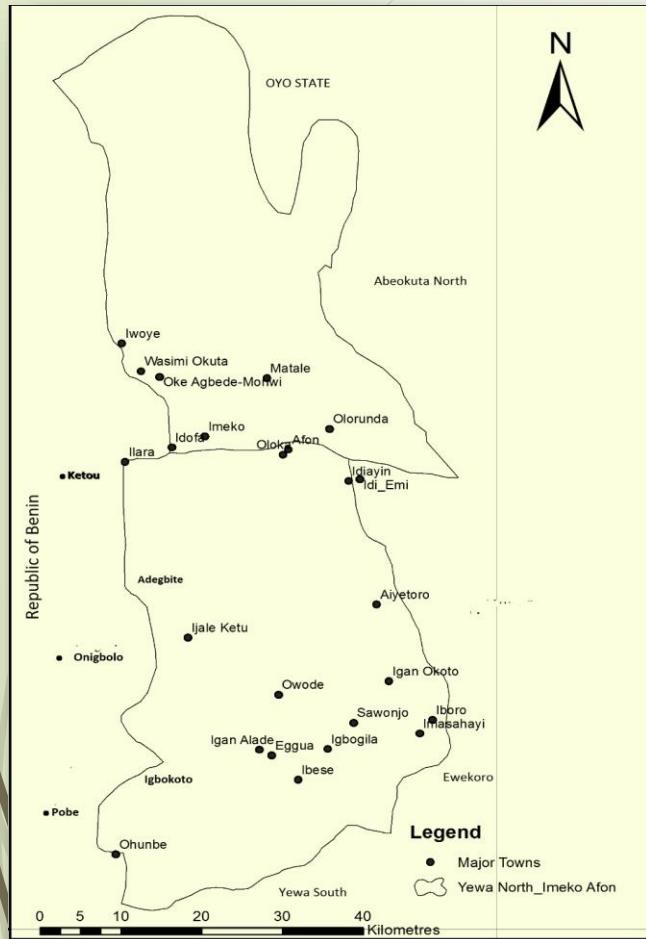


Figure 2. Map of Yewa North/ Imeko Afon LGAs

- Rapid population growth in past three decades
- predominately youthful population
- By 2006 Population census:
 - Yewa North 312,700 (City Population, 2023)
 - Imeko-Afon 141,100 (City Population, 2023)
- Population density:
 - Yewa North 160 persons per square kilometre.
 - Imeko-Afon 79.8 persons per square kilometre
- Population change:
 - Yewa North +175.5% between 1975 – 2015
 - Imeko-Afon +204.6% between 1975 – 2015
- Median Ages (*age at which the population is older and half is younger*)
 - Yewa North 19 years – Male: 19 years old . Female: 20.8 years old
 - Imeko-Afon 19.7 years – Male: 19 years. Female: 20.4 years old

3.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1: Population Dynamics (Population by age and gender in Yewa North

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	17,400	17,468	34,868
5-9	17,033	16,288	33,322
10-14	13,878	12,895	26,774
15-19	11,727	11,469	23,196
20-24	9,400	10,870	20,270
25-29	8,341	11,158	19,500
30-34	6,962	8,590	15,552
35-39	5,900	6,949	12,850
40-44	5,587	5,567	11,155
45-49	4,379	4,436	8,816
50-54	3,929	3,928	7,858
55-59	2,215	2,293	4,508
60-64	2,596	2,575	5,172
65-69	1,496	1,646	3,143
70-74	1,502	1,419	2,922
75-79	699	694	1,393
80-84	604	722	1,326
85 Plus	626	682	1,309

Table 2: Population Dynamics (Population by age and gender) in Imeko Afon

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	10,297	10,022	20,320
5-9	10,840	10,032	20,873
10-14	9,157	8,406	17,564
15-19	8,116	7,375	15,492
20-24	6,269	6,675	12,944
25-29	5,429	7,030	12,460
30-34	4,471	5,324	9,796
35-39	3,903	4,450	8,353
40-44	3,716	3,442	7,158
45-49	2,879	2,616	5,496
50-54	2,491	2,096	4,588
55-59	1,371	1,319	2,691
60-64	1,515	1,403	2,919
65-69	837	848	1,686
70-74	853	624	1,478
75-79	469	373	843
80-84	398	423	821
85 Plus	492	386	879



3.2 OCCUPATION

- The region is predominantly rural areas with agriculture as the mainstay of economy.
- The two LGAs are located in semi-savannah vegetation zone with conducive climate favourable for agricultural purposes
- Have large expanse of fertile soil that supports wide range of agricultural products such as yam, vegetables, tomato, pepper, cassava, beans and other commercially viable products.
- Have potentials to become the largest producer of cassava, maize and some other agriculture products.
- Imeko-Afon LGA plays host to Oodua Group for the Cassava Cultivation & Processing Project at Imeko, and some farm settlements.
- Existence of a major market centre in the region for periodic commercial bulk trading in agricultural products.



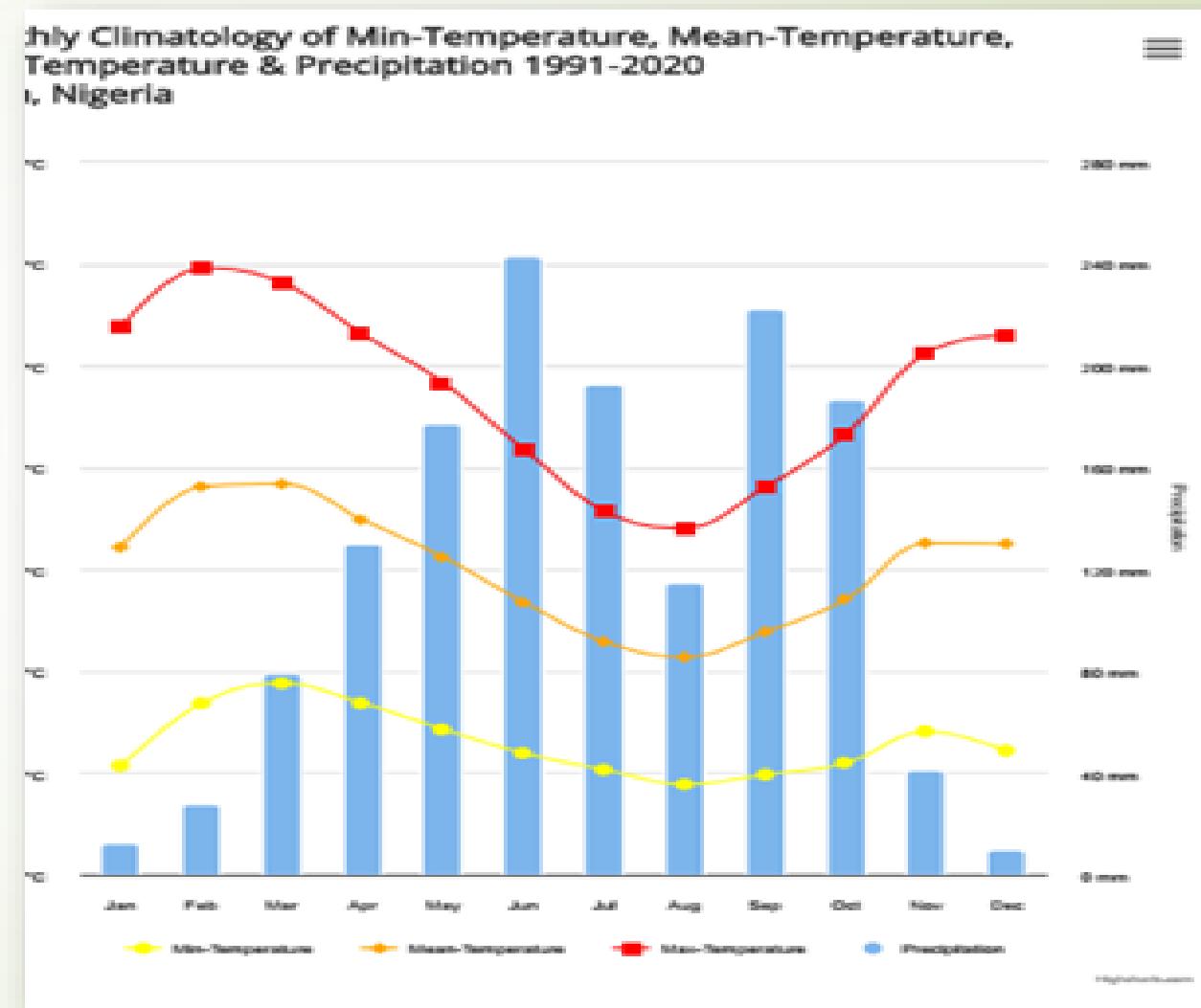
3.2 OCCUPATION CONT'D

- Trading
- Artisanal work
- Small scale business
- Charcoaling

4.0 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 CLIMATE

Figure 3. Mean & Rainfall Pattern (1991-2020)



4.0 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 CLIMATE

Seasons	Rainfall Pattern
Dry Season	Nov to March
Wet Season	April to October
Average annual temperature	27.4°C
Mean rainfall	500m to 2000mm
Relative Humidity	53.8% in Jan to 87% in July

Table 3. Mean & Rainfall Pattern (1991-2020)

4.0 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS CONT'D

4.1 CLIMATE

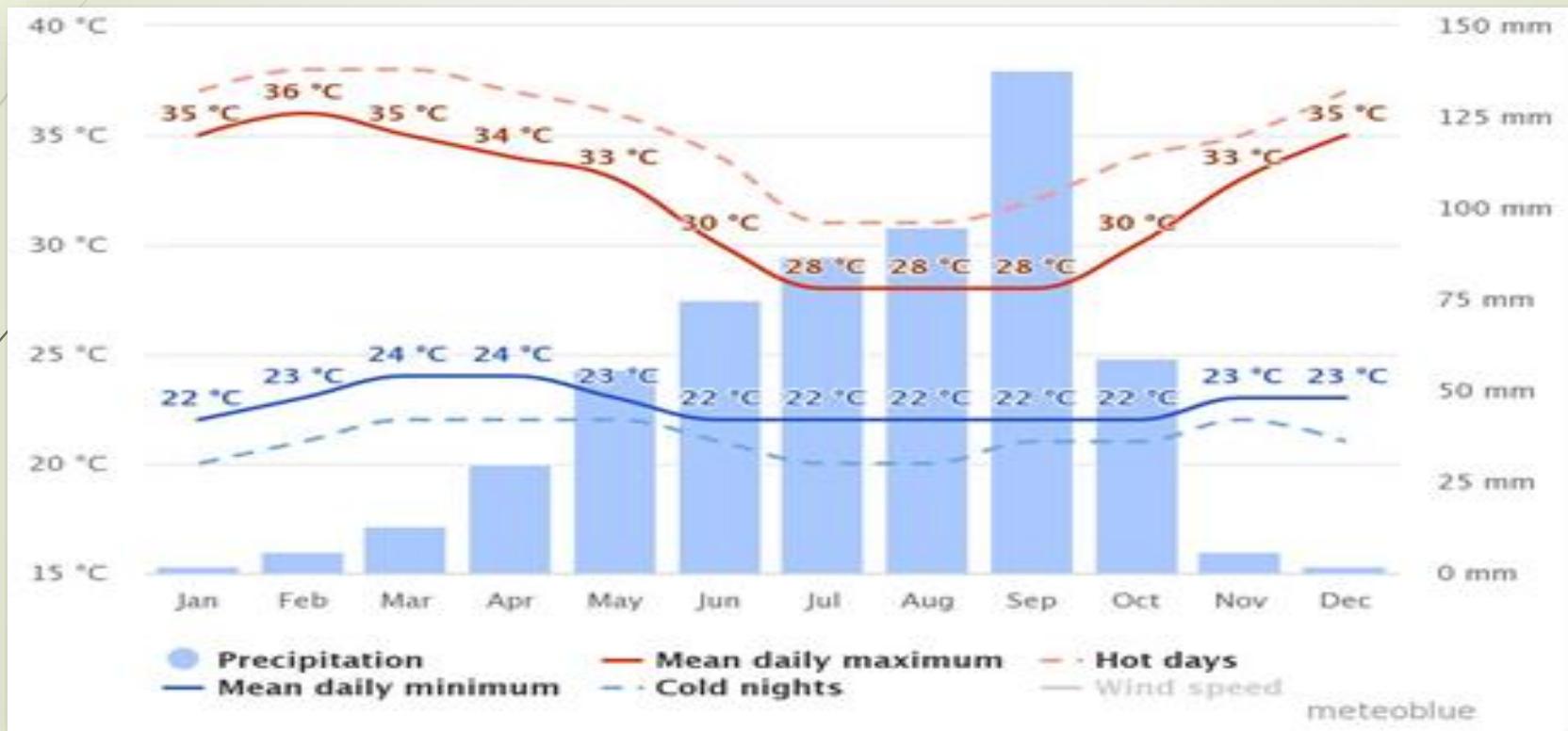


Figure 4. Simulated weather data for the region

4.2 RELIEF & DRAINAGE

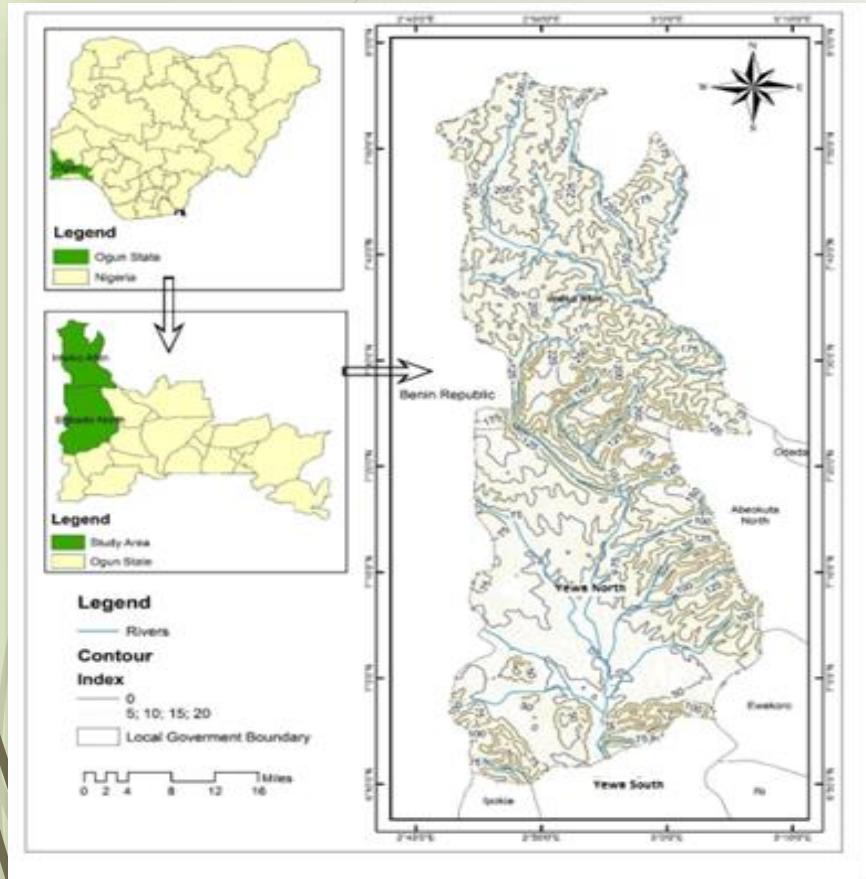


Figure 5. Relief and Drainage Map of the region

- Wide area of undulating lowlands rising between 15 and 70m above sea level in Yewa North. Rivers have their hydrological centres in western upland
- While there are high hills rising above 200 -250 metres in Imeko Afon .

4.3 SOIL & VEGETATION

- The soil is notable for strong structure
- With pockets of poorly drained soils along the river beds and valley plains
- Major vegetation groups dominating the area are the savannah and the forest.
- The savannah is of the derived type covering much of the Yewa North and Imeko Afon
- Lot of the trees have been felled for commercial uses and secondary forests with smaller trees are re-emerging.
- Destruction of trees for charcoal production has left the area to be predominantly dominated by grasses and trees of shrub sizes.

5.0 GEOLOGY & VEGETATION RESOURCES

5.1 MINERAL RESOURCES

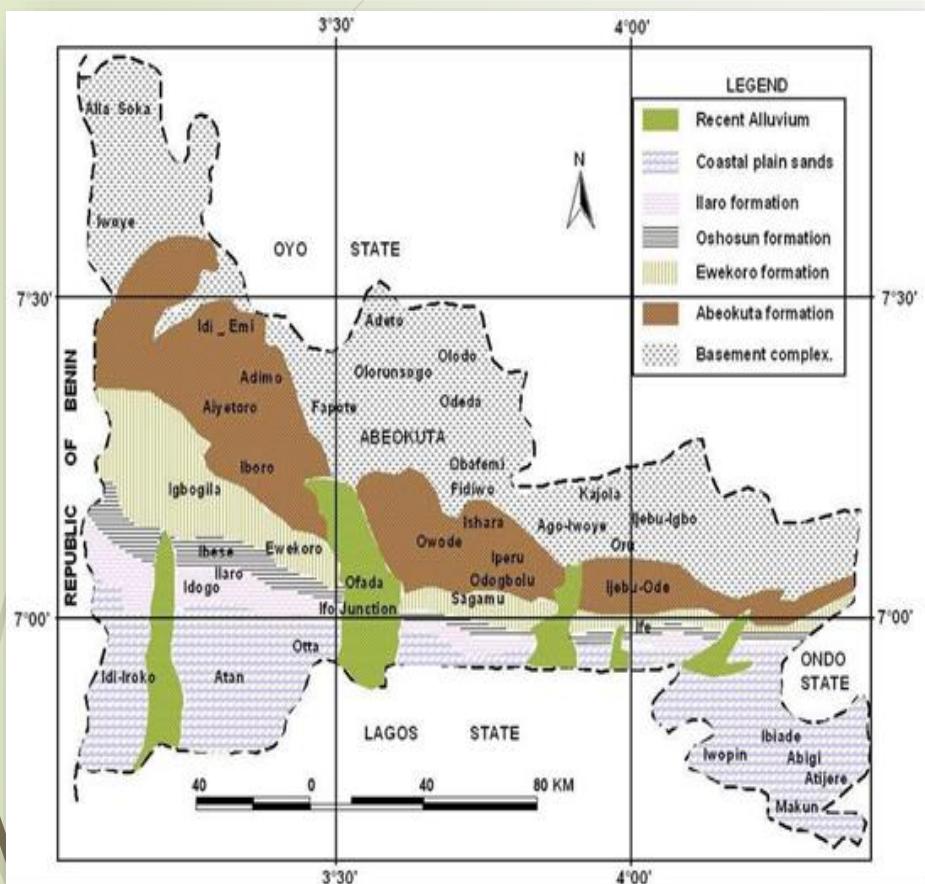


Figure 6. Geology Map of Ogun State showing

- The geology & relief of the area is similar to most parts of Ogun State
- The two LGAs fall within the 2 major geological divisions in the state,
 - crystalline basement rocks and
 - cretaceous to recent sediments consisting of sandstone, shale, limestone and clay.
- **Implication is that almost all the mineral resources that can be found in any part of the state can also occur within the area.**
- Attraction of Imeko area for instance appropriate geological exploration is that it borders the mineralized zone of Iseyin/Saki area of Oyo State to the North
- We can safely say the mineral occurrence at Iseyin/Saki areas is similar to Imeko/Afon.
- The two LGAs are blessed with variety of mineral resources, majority of which are available at exploitable quantity and quality to support viable industries that can lift-up the federal constituency

Mineral Resources

S/N	INDUSTRIAL MINERALS	METALLIC MINERALS	SEMI-PRECIOUS MINERALS	PRECIOUS MINERALS	STRUCTURAL BUILDING MATERIALS
1	Clay	Tantalite	Aquamarine	Gold	Sandstone/ Gravel
2	Kaolin	Iron ore	Tourmaline		Stone granite
3	Limestone	Columbite	Zircon		Laterite
4	Quartz	Cassiterite	Garnet		
5	Feldspar	Lepidolite			
6	Glass sand	Spodumene			
7	Mica				
8	Phosphate				
9	Gypsum				

Table 4. Mineral Resources in Yewa North/Imeko Afon

Table 5. Mineral Resources and Their Locations

MINERALS	Location (Villages)
Metallic minerals: Tantalite, Iron ore, Columbite, Cassiterite, Lepidolite, Spodumene.	Onidandan, Imeko, Ologede, Ipaya- Akintunde, Bare, Afon
Precious minerals: Gold, Tourmaline, Zircon, Garnet, Aqua marine.	Imeko, Onidandan, Afon, Ipaya- Akintunde, Bakini.
Structural/ Building materials: Sandstone/ gravel, Stone granite, Laterite.	Aiyetoro, Imashayi, Ebute, Obada, Idi emir
Industrial minerals: Clay, Feldspar, Glass sand, Mica, Phosphate, Quartz, Gypsum, Kaolin, Limestone.	Igbokoto, Bamajo, Ibese, Igboogila, Eggua.

Location of Mineral Resources within the Area

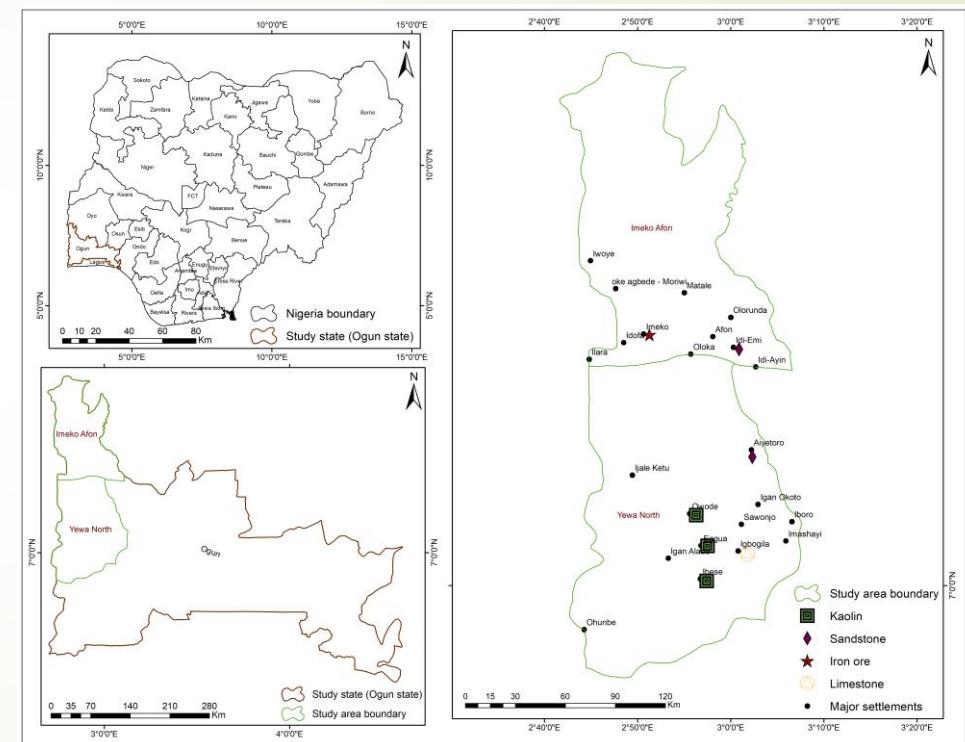


Figure 7: Locations of Mineral Resources

S/N	POSSIBLE INDUSTRIES
1	Construction industry
2	Glass industry
3	Chemical industry
4	Gemstone cutting
5	Cement industries
6	Ceramics industry
7	Mineral processing e.g. milling
8	Plastic and paint
9	Fertilizer industry
10	Plaster of Paris (POP)

Table 6. Possibilities of industries in Yewa North/ Imeko Afon LGAs

Its Economic Importance

- Silica sands - found in Aiyetoro along the Aiyetoro/Adimo/Idi-Emi road with a reserves (silica sand deposit) of 1.4 to 1.7 cubic meters found in this area. Silica sands serve as raw materials for the manufacture of glassware and bottles.
- Phosphate and resins with polymeric structure have been certified useful as raw materials for various manufacturing concerns.
- Phosphate can also be found in some part of the Yewa zone and serves as medicines, majorly used for bowel cleansing, constipation, heartburn, and so on.
- Resin is found in Igbogila and Joga-Orile and Kaolin in Owode-Ketu.
- Large quantities of high quality limestone and clay deposits extensively available for industrial purposes is found in Ibese, which is presently being used to manufacture cement by the Dangote Cement Factory.
- Based on the identifiable minerals, further detailed study can be commissioned
 - To see the viability of establishing these industries within these zones or
 - To mine and process some of these minerals to support any of these industries even outside the zone as a
 - source of empowerment and employment generation for the people

Level of Utilization within the Area

Cement Plant

- This study confirms only *limestone*, *sand*, *black clay* and *shale* are being used for cement manufacturing at Ibese.
- The limestone belt which stretches from Ijebu-Ode to Benin- Republic can still accommodate more cement plants within the zone.
- More detailed study necessary for final investment decision

Construction Industry

- The abundant *granite*, *gravel* and *river sand* have not been used maximally, except small exploitation for private housing project.
- Presently, there is no commercial granite quarry within this zone
- If big industrial company is established, the availability of these construction minerals will facilitate construction work within the zone

Industrial Minerals

- The chemical and physical properties of these group of minerals are very good to support a lot of industries within and outside the zone.
- At present Feldspar, Clay and Kaolin are industrial minerals that are being exploited in a very small quantity to support Ceramic industries outside the zone.
- The quantity available compared to utilization can be safely considered as under utilization. Therefore investment in this sector is very feasible.

Level of Utilization....Contd.

- Mining activities within the Gemstone belts in this area are not well coordinated at all.
- The youths can be formed into Artisan miners association supported by law as a source of employment generation within the zone.

5.2 Vegetation Resources

- Important tree species in the zone include *Lophira lanceolata*, *Daniella oliverri*, and *Afzolia africana* Forest found in the forests reserves.
- Government reserves include Aworo, Eggua and Ohunbe Forest Reserves (Yewa North,) and Imeko Games Reserve (Imeko Afon).
- Ohunbe and Aworo forest reserves were planted with Teak and Gmelina respectively.
- There is also a community forest in Imeko Afon called the Imeko-Afon Community Forest,
 - ▶ about 150 acres established
 - ▶ between 4 to 5 centuries ago and
 - ▶ located within the ancient town of Afon in Imeko-Afon LGA.
- **These plantations have however been indiscriminately exploited and the area degraded.**

6.0 LAND USE COVER

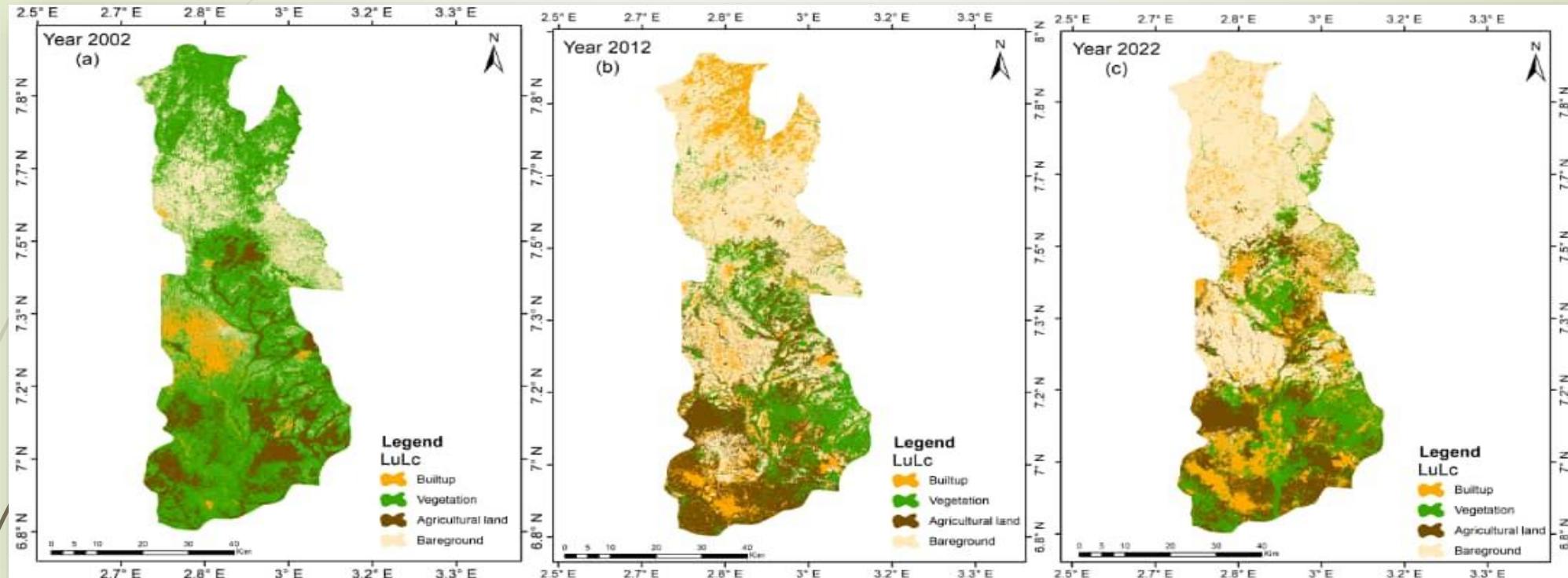


Figure 7. Classified images of region in 2002, 2012 and 2022.

6.1. Land Use

LULC	2002	%	2012	%	2022	%
	SqKm		SqKm		SqKm	
Built-up	210.14	5.67	567.32	15.31	718.02	19.38
Vegetation	2,209.48	59.63	628.15	16.95	678.88	18.32
Agricultural land	716.48	19.34	815.62	22.01	709.48	19.15
Bareground	569.03	15.36	1,694.05	45.72	1,598.76	43.15
Total (Ha)	3,705.14		3,705.14		3,705.14	

Table 7: Land use / land cover in Yewa North/Imeko Afon 2002-2022

6.1. Land Use

- Land use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats
- It is determined by factors including population, rate of urban development, agricultural and technological advancement.
- In the modern era, it is crucial to analyse the dynamics of land use, human population expansion, and the effects they have on the environment.
- Abrupt environmental changes in local, regional and global scales have become dangerous and threatening for humans in this century.
- Human activities, rather than natural forces, are the major causes of abrupt global environmental change

6.2 Land Cover Change

- Land use and land cover change often occurs as a result of strong interaction between natural and anthropogenic activities.
- Studies have shown that the city development model can have an impact on both the environment and economic development
- Understanding the concept of land use/land cover dynamics is of utmost importance in order to examine various ecological and developmental consequences of land use change over a space of time in an area.
- The result of land use/land cover helps policy makers to channel limited resources in the right direction for optimum development in their regions

6.3 Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)

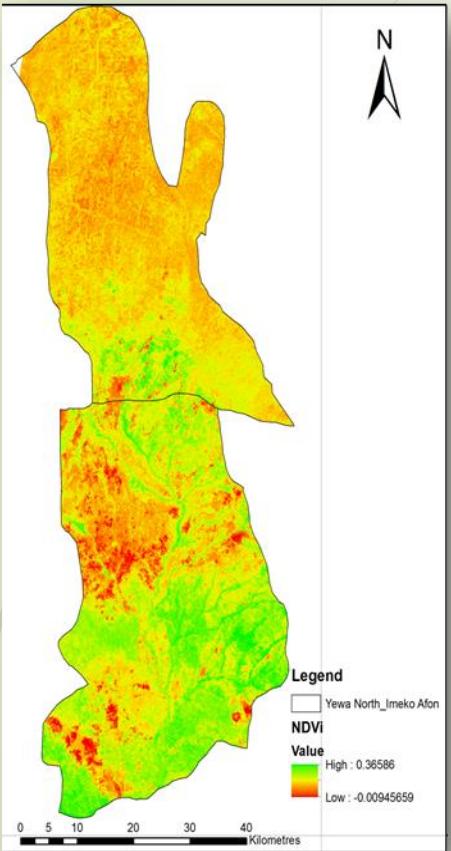


Figure 8. Classified images of region in 2022.

The -ve values can be found in areas with little or no vegetation and built-up areas i.e. areas occupied by the towns. Even in areas with +ve values, the NDVI is low indicating shrubs and grassland, this is a pointer to the fact that vast proportion of the indigenous tropical rainforest in the region have been degraded through various human activities.

- NDVI analysis reveals status of the vegetation resources in the area. NDVI of the region for January, 2022 ranged from -0.02434 to 0.45623.
- Most part of Imeko-Afon reflects very low NDVI values indicating
 - Little vegetation (mostly grasses and shrub),
 - areas in early stages of cultivation, and
 - bare soil.
 - Some areas in Yewa North especially those close to the Yewa River have low to moderate NDVI values.
- The results corroborated the land use/land cover change analysis which shows rapid conversion of forest lands in to other uses.
- This is further aggravated by the change in the climatic condition such as prolong dry seasons

7.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 EDUCATION

- The UN promotes education as a key driver for sustainable development, economic growth, social inclusion, and global peace and stability.
- The current state of education in Yewa North and Imeko Afon LGAs remain in sordid condition in terms of quality for all regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, or socio-economic background.
- The two LGAs are typical rural environment that faces a number of challenges such as
 - inadequate funding for schools,
 -
 - poor infrastructure, and
 - lack of access to educational materials and technology.
- However, it is important to note that the following specific factors affect educational sector in the two LGAs

7.1 EDUCATION CON'D

Schools	Categories	Yewa North	Imeko Afon
Pre - Primary	Public	66	37
	Private	87	33
Primary	Public	133	68
	Private	87	33
Secondary	Public	34	19
	Private	32	9
Technical	Public	1	0
	Private	0	0
Pupils Enrolment	Public	39,424	19,209
	Private	16,243	9,520
Students	Public	18,345	8,601
	Private	5,149	1,778
Primary Teachers	Public	863	600
	Private	765	348
Secondary Teachers	Public	499	223
	Private	295	111
Primary Classrooms	Public	753	364
	Private	807	328
Secondary Classrooms	Public	354	154
	Private	322	72

Table 6: Educational institutions in Yewa North and Imeko Afon LGAs



7.1 EDUCATION...CONTD.

- However, it is important to note that the following specific factors affect educational sector in the 2 LGAs:
 - Poverty;
 - Low Enrolment Rate;
 - Lack of Access to School;
 - Security Concerns;
 - Inadequate sanitation facilities;
 - Lack of Quality Education
 - Health Issues
 - Poor Nutrition
 - Lack of qualified teaching staff
- Note: Yewa North LGA especially Ayetoro and some of the nearest communities were able to be at advantage than other communities in the LGA because of the presence of Olabisi Onabanjo University, College of Agriculture, Ayetoro and likewise their proximity to the state capital



Figure 10: Pictures of dilapidated health facilities in the federal constituency

7.2 Health

Medical Facilities	Categories	Yewa North	Imeko Afon
General Hospital	Public	1	1
Primary Health Centre	Public	35	8

Medical Workers	Type	Yewa North	Imeko Afon
Doctors	General Hospital	3	1
Nurses	General Hospital	10	5
Doctors	Primary Health Centre	1	1
Nurses	Primary Health Centre	8	7

7.3. Financial Institutions

- Few financial institutions present – a specialised bank;
 - Bank of Agriculture, Imeko
 - an old branch of Wema, Ayetoro
 - **More bank in Ayetoro**
- Microfinance banks:
 - Ocon Success Bank, Oja Odan
 - Boromu MFB , Ijoun
 - Lafenda MFB, Imeko
 - Astrapolaris MFB, Imeko
- Zenith Bank Plc at Imeko is no more working due to insecurity.

7.4 Commerce

- Most of border communities in the region are purely rural, with very low social infrastructures but epicentre of socio-economic activities due to availability of human capital.
- Such communities include Obelle, Ohunbe, Ibeku, Igbokofin in Yewa North LGA and Kanga, Ilara, Iwoye-Ketu in Imeko Afon LGA, among other places.
- Its population are known to engage in legitimate socio-economic and educational activities .
- The peculiarity of trans-border trading to these communities is an off-farm activity due to their proximity to neighbouring countries.
- Which places the inhabitants at an advantage of having economic relations with foreign traders and merchants.
- This association dates back to the colonial era when French and British colonial administrators exploited and monopolized trades in their respective colonies to the disadvantage of local traders.

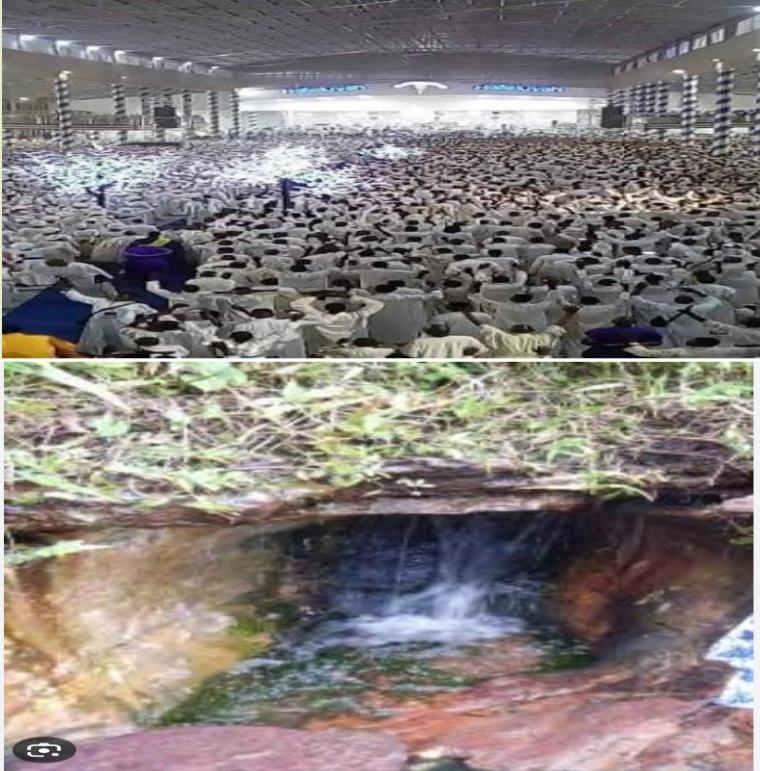
Commerce....contd.

- The development catalysed people to engage in clandestine trading activities across the respective borderlands.
- In this way, Nigeria and Republic of Benin were tied together in a unique historical, linguistic, geographical, social, economic and cultural affinity that should not be ignored.
- And this is the significance of Nigeria's interest in having a strong economic cooperation with the Republic of Benin

Commerce....contd.

- The border areas of the 2 LGAs are known for their thriving informal economy, which includes activities such as cross-border trade and informal financial services
- This is an important source of livelihood for those directly involved and others that provides support services.
- Informal nature of such economy explains why it is difficult to estimate the number of people involved and value of such economy.
- This presents challenges for government including loss of tax revenue, difficulty in regulating trade, vulnerability to exploitation
- Formalizing such economy can also have unintended consequences such as pushing small-scale traders out of market, reducing availability of informal financial services
- Informal economy can have significant impact on local communities in the border areas like providing employment opportunities, supporting small businesses, and increasing availability of goods and services.

7.5 Tourism



Images of CCC annual convocation, Imeko & Osuuru water spring, Imeko

Tourist attractions in the region include

- Celestial City, centre of the CCC and the tomb of the founder of CCC, Rev. Samuel Biléhou Joseph Oshoffa;
- Osuuru Spring - the spring flows from a rocky hill with no known source even in dry season. Its torrents gushes forth onto a flat space down a valley in a way that makes for perfect, visual scenery and you can enjoy horseback riding and a walk;
- Mount Boomu,
- Afon and Jabata Forest,
- Amule Rock, where people hide during the Franco-Dahomean War between 1882 and January 1894;
- Ikanun mountain; Iyanka rock;
- Ijagure cave and mount;

Tourism



Tomb of a foreign Travelling Commissioner, Captain Vere De Creghiton, who died of malaria in 1899 at Imeko (where Nigerian Armies always pay him homage every year);

- Igbogbo Rocks Abeba mount;
- Tomb of a foreign Travelling Commissioner, Captain Vere De Creghiton, who died of malaria in 1899 (where Nigerian Armies always pay him homage every year);
- Osunle, which OGSG promised to develop since 20 years ago;
- Ogunndoko; Ogbun Aseere; Iyabe Jerry Turnel, which has layers and steps into a path that leads to Igbaleaye in Benin Republics;
- Erinfu Waters; and Aroketu, just to mention a few.

These Tourism potentials could be boosted through the provision of standard infrastructures, good roads and hotel accommodation etc and would be in no small measure greatly beneficial to the two LGAs determination to create jobs, generate more revenue and assuage youth restiveness

8.0 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Figure 10. Road Network in the Yewa North/Imeko Afon

8.1 Roads

- This is the most significant challenge in the region as most roads are in poor and impassable condition during rainy season.
- The road density in the region is among the lowest in the State,
-
- Hinders economic growth of opportunities for all sectors in the region.
- It isolates communities and hinders economic activities.
- Road network grossly inadequate as many communities lack access to paved roads
- Transportation of goods and services difficult.

8.2 Rivers

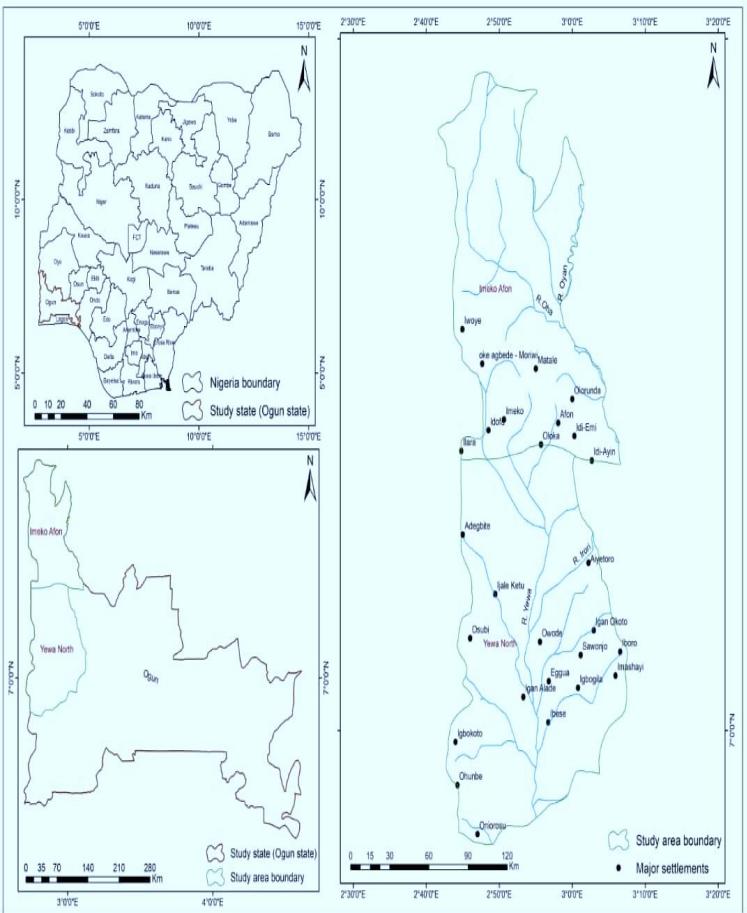
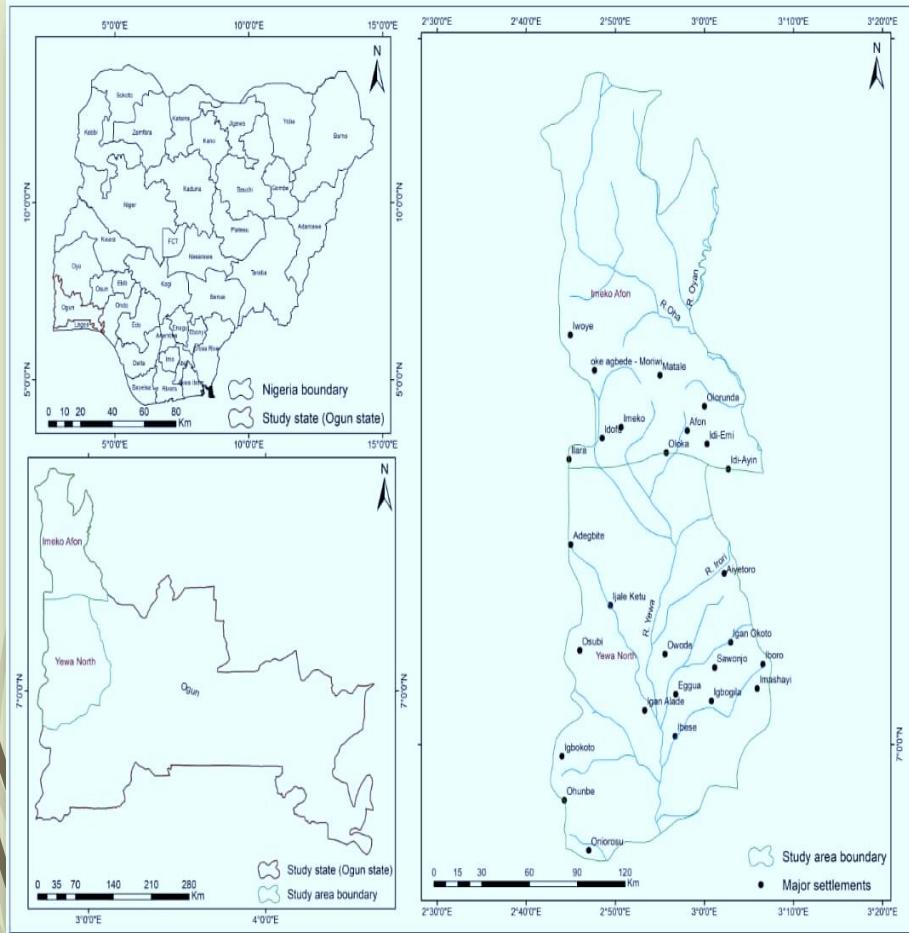


Figure 9: Rivers in the Yewa North/Imeko Afon

- The region is blessed with perennial rivers – Yewa, Oha and other smaller streams
- The Yewa river basin has a total catchment area of approx. 5000sqkm and falls within Nigeria's hydrological Area 6, under the jurisdiction of Ogun-Osun River Basin Development Authority.
- Water resources potentials of Yewa river basin are very enormous with high intensity and long duration of rainfall, presenting opportunities for aquaculture, fishing, domestic and industrial purposes.
- In spite of this abundant water potential, available public water scheme across the basin are severely limited and accessible to less than 25% of the population.
- People have to individually source for water through laborious, time consuming and sometimes expensive or unsafe alternative .
- This poses a lot of constraints to economic development and public health in the Yewa basin area
- Increases the risk of poverty and hunger as residents rely on unsafe sources of water for their daily needs

Rivers Con'td

Figure 9: Rivers in the Yewa North/Imeko Afon



- The nearest seaport (Cotonou Port in the Republic of Benin) to the region is about 173 kilometers with good access roads, while Apapa port is about 184km from the region.
- Goods can be transported through the roads from Imeko to Ilara, then Ketou to Porto Novo.
- The Atlantic Ocean could be accessed through the Yewa River via the Badagry creek.
- Proposed Dry Port in Republic of Benin town.

Rivers Con'td

- Some mechanisms are inappropriate to deal with the future shortage that might be brought about by climate variation
- The current water management mechanisms were inefficient
- Policies not tailored to ensure existing supply of water meets growing demand

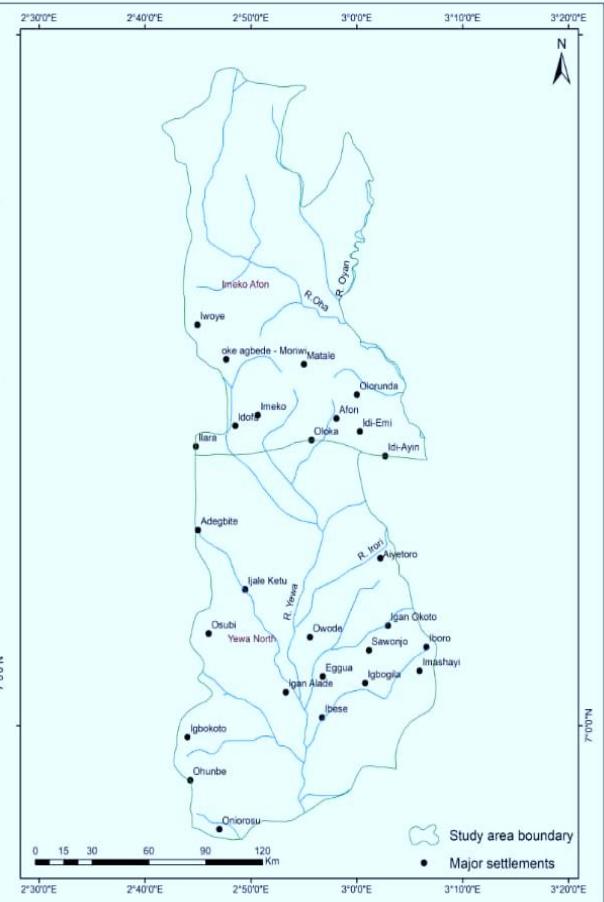


Figure 9: Rivers in the Yewa North/Imeko Afon



Figure 10. Rail track

8.3 Rails

- There is no railway connection to the region
- But there is a great potential of linking the major towns in the region with railway lines such as the Lagos-Abeokuta-Ibadan line
- This will help to enhance the movement of goods and farm produce to the Lagos Port at cheaper rates.
- The nearest rail track or station that can probably be connected to the region is the Wasimi Station in Ewekoro LGA which is on the Lagos-Abeokuta-Ibadan railway line.



8.4 Power

- Many communities in the LGAs lack access to electricity and this limits economic activities and affects quality of life of residents.
- Few communities that have access to electricity often experience regular power outages resulting from poor maintenance of electrical infrastructures.
- This significantly affect provision of water supply in these areas.
- Power now in concurrent list
- Can Yewa River produce hydro Power?

OPPORTUNITIES

50

Auspicious factors for local socio-economic development

- **Large expanse of Land**
- **People (Values-Driven)** Proud people; happy people; Elegant people; contented, but need to be more aggressive.
- **Ecologically pure region with unique biodiversity, favourable climate and presences of fertile soil;**
- **Rich resources of agricultural raw materials, energy resources (including the renewable ones) as well as minerals essential for the development of industrial processing**
- **Potential underground and ground resources**

OPPORTUNITIES

- **The richness of natural, cultural and historical resources for tourism potential**
- **Available workforce;**
- **Cultural-historical heritage;**
- **Religious and ethnic tolerance;**
- **Community resilience / responsiveness and proactiveness of rural communities;**
- **Building up strong and effective forms of partnership between stakeholders;**

52 OPPORTUNITIES

- Attracting large investors, particularly in the exploration of mineral resources and agriculture;
- Development of stronger cross-border cooperation;
- Revitalizing global, national and regional collaborations, providing financial resources with public supports and functionalizing them
- Building of regional industrial clusters in mining, agriculture and livestock breeding;
- Development of cultural and eco-tourism in accordance with the rising tendency of cultural tourism worldwide;

53 OPPORTUNITIES

- **Revitalization of local culture, festivals and local handicrafts;**
- **Supporting products grown in the province for agriculture and rural development**
- **Continued protection of agricultural communities**
- **SMEs promoting high quality jobs**
- **Low household Income**
- **Major trade route-North; West African Coast & to Lagos**



VISION STATEMENT FOR YEWA NORTH / IMEKO-AFON FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

VISION STATEMENT

To create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous Sub-Region, through the utilization of our human and natural resources and operating within a democratic, open and fair sub-national where opportunities exist for all.





BROAD GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The long-term goals are

- ▶ Build a prosperous Sub-Region
- ▶ Create opportunities for all the Citizens of the Sub-Region
- ▶ Safeguard the natural environment and built environment
- ▶ Maintain a stable, united, and safe Sub-Region
- ▶ Build resilience to withstand threats of different natures and dimensions.
- ▶ Improve delivery of development outcomes at all levels in the Sub-Region





PRIORITY FOCUS

The long-term priority focus will be achieved under these broad categorization





PRIORITY FOCUS

Components of the priority focus will be on

- I. Economic development – Agriculture and Agric-business; industrial development; Infrastructure; Technology; LEDC
- II. Social development – Education with emphasis on STEM; Public Health; Water & Sanitation;
- III. Governance – Safety & Security; Value Orientation; Justice Equity & fairness;





AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRIAL DEVPT.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Promote Agri-business environment to stimulates Agro-allied industry
- ▶ Promote private sector investment that has impact on the Agro-industrial sub- sector.
- ▶ Stimulate mechanization in agriculture .





AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRIAL DEVPT.

STRATEGIES

- ▶ To pursue Agro-industrial development through the establishment of a
 - special economic zone,
 - industrial park or
 - export processing zonethat focuses on agricultural or industrial activities
- ▶ Working in conjunction with the private sector, Federal Government and State Government.





INFRASTRUCTURE

POLICY OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure.
- ▶ Ensure effective and efficient flow of goods, services, and related information to meet customer requirements
- ▶ Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users
- ▶ Encourage other mode of transport





INFRASTRUCTURE

STRATEGIES

- ▶ Pursuance of the construction of flagship roads including - Abeokuta-Olorunda-Iwoye road;
 - ▶ Ilara-Ijoun-Igua-oja odan-ilase road
 - ▶ Papalanto -Ilaro- Oja Odan - Obele road
 - ▶ Abeokuta-Olorunda- Imeko-Iwoye road
 - ▶ Oke Ola, Imeko – Matale –Ijio- Saki
- ▶ Seaport – encourage the construction of the proposed dry port by the Beninoise government/investors.
- ▶ Feeder Roads construction through the State Government, Assembly members and others
- ▶ Explore power sector

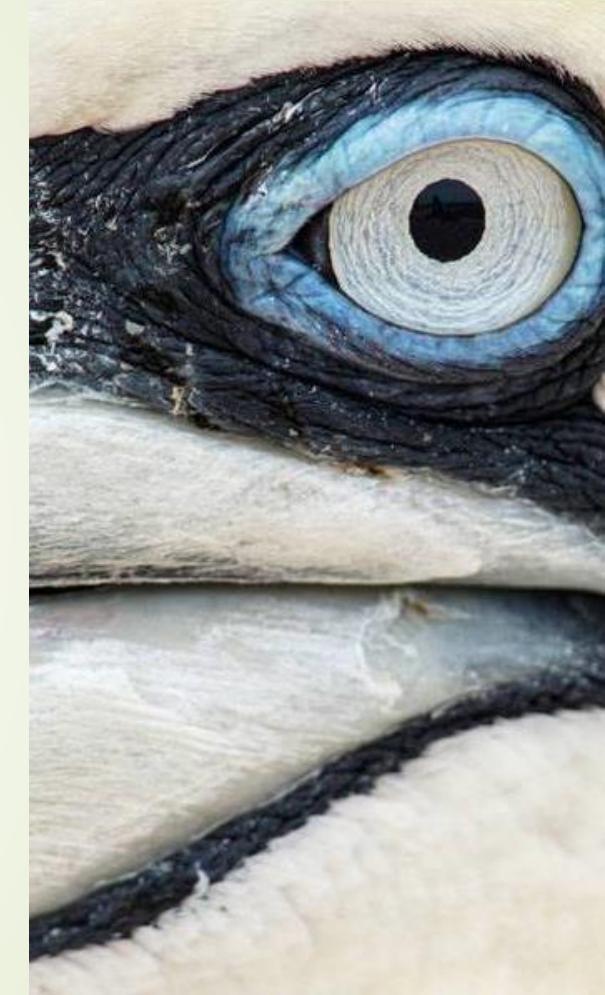




TECHNOLOGY

POLICY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Create the digital landscape .





TECHNOLOGY

STRATEGIES

- ▶ Establish one e-Library in all local government areas (LGAs)
- ▶ Introduce digital education platforms (Coursera, Google Classroom) in all secondary schools at the senior level.
- ▶ Establish digital literacy program to accommodate more students/youths in the State.
- ▶ Provide digital devices and internet access to students from low income households by giving them laptops, smartphones, tablets and data.
- ▶ Establish a digital start-up incubator with funding opportunities for entrepreneurs.
- ▶ Build more broadband infrastructure in rural areas



LOCAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

CENTRENDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION POLICY OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Develop the local economy
- ▶ Provide free support and advisory for potential and new entrepreneurs
- ▶ Provide Procurement and technical assistance
- ▶ Promote skill acquisition for the local economy

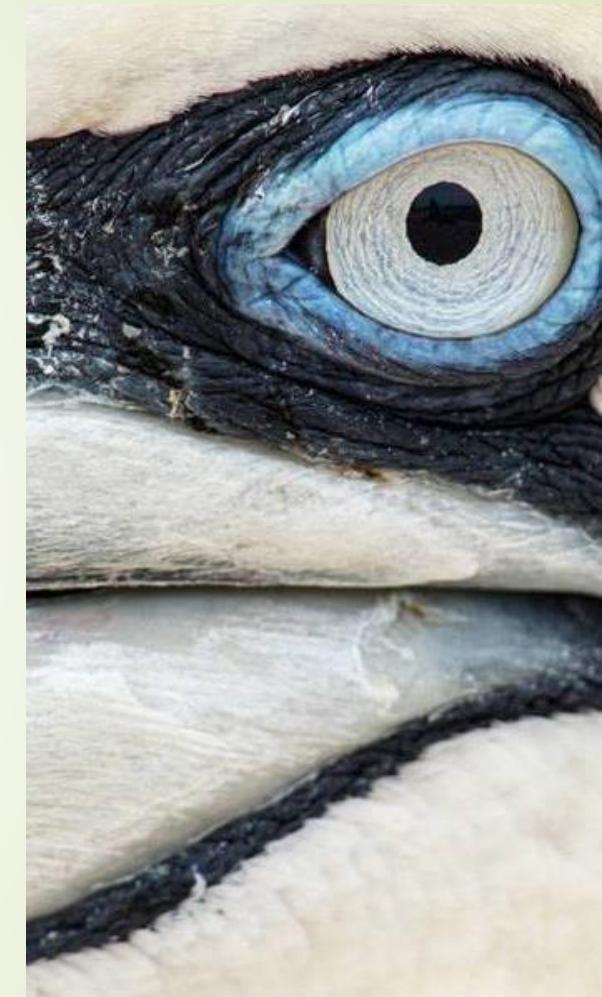




LOCAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

CENTRENDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGIES

- ▶ Establish local enterprise development centres in each LGA to acts as one-stop-shop to potential and new entrepreneurs
- ▶ Organize farmers into cooperatives to access significant support and assistance.
- ▶ Assisting farmers to procure input and technical support for improved productivity
- ▶ Training and providing linkages with federal government, assembly members to access financial supports
- ▶ Stimulating economic activity at the local level
- ▶ Provide useful information to stakeholders



PUBLIC HEALTH

POLICY OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage
- ▶ Strengthen healthcare management system
- ▶ Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
- ▶ Ensure reduction of diseases and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups.
- ▶ Ensure Inclusive healthcare and health coverage for the Federal Constituency residents



TABLE: BASELINE AND MILESTONES PERFORMANCE INDICATORS [HEALTH SECTOR]

s/n	Indicator	2023 Milestone	2028 Milestone	2033 Milestone	2038.milestone
1(a.)	Doctor-to Patient ratio	6 : Total Popn (1: 75,000)	25 : Total Popn. (1:20,000)	50: Total Popn.	100: Total Popn.
	(b.) Nurse-to-Patient ratio	30:Total popn (1 : 15,000)	50: Total Popn. (1:10,000)	80: Total Popn.	100: Total Popn.
2.	No. of Pry Healthcare Centres in the sub-region	43	75	120	150
3.	No. of Households with access to clean and safe water	5000	30%	50%	Entire Popn.
4.	Infant mortality rate – No. of death per 1000 live birth		▪	▪	▪
5.	Health Insurance coverage: No. of citizens in the sub-region with health insurance cover.		▪	▪	▪
6.	Maternal mortality rate: No. of maternal death per 100,000 live birth per year.		▪	▪	▪



MILESTONES

PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE: ACTION PLANS (MILESTONE OUTCOME DRIVERS) - [HEALTH SECTOR]

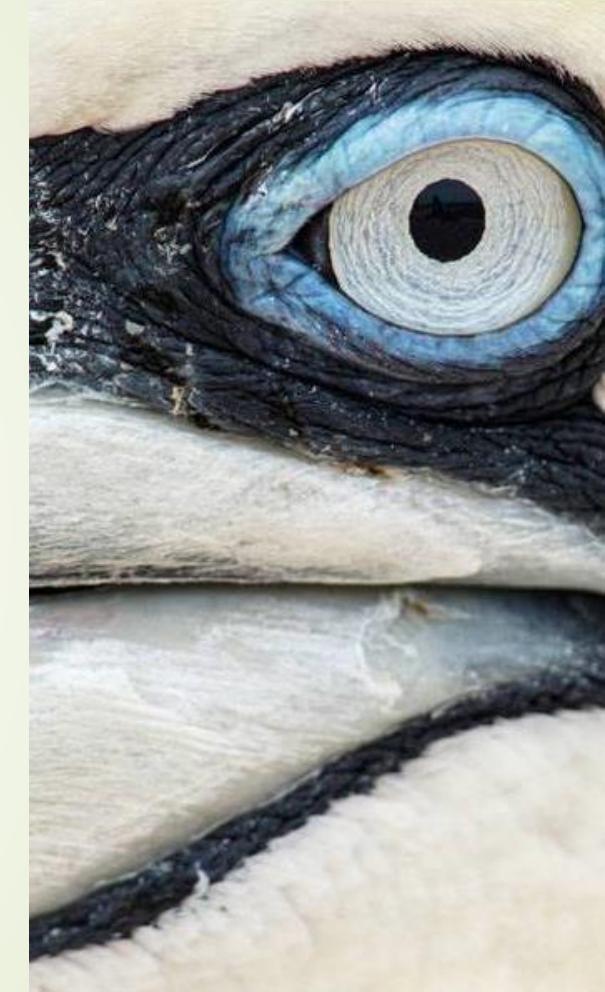
S/ N	INDICATOR	2028 MILESTONES	2033 MILESTONES	2038 MILESTONES
1	Doctor PLUS Nurse- to-Patient ratio	<p>1.) Develop and implement Annual Scholarship Program for University Education in the medical sciences.</p> <p>2.) Expand teaching facilities in Yewa sub-region - University College of Medical Sciences to increase doctor graduates to 2,559 in the next 10yrs.</p> <p>3.) Recruit 320 doctors and 500 nurses from 2024 to 2028.</p> <p>4.) Develop Performance-driven reward system that is 100% higher than the sub-region's current compensation structure for medical personnel</p>	<p>Recruit 50 doctors and 100 nurses from 2027 to 2033.</p> <p>Continued implementation of action plans in the 2028 milestone.</p>	<p>Recruit 75 doctors and 150 nurses from 2031 to 2038</p> <p>Other action plans as described in the 2028 milestone</p>
2	No. of people with access to clean and safe water	<p>1.) Build 2 water desalination facilities in the 2 LGAs.</p> <p>2.) Develop/ implement policy framework and program on Water Quality, Availability, Access, Safety, Protection, Funding, Mgt & Governance.</p> <p>3.) Develop/implement Annual Training program on improving Water Quality Mgt. for the sub-region</p>	Continue implementation of the action plans under 2028 milestone	Continue implementation of the action plans under 2033 milestone



WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

POLICY OBJECTIVES

- ▶ To achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for the Yewa people.
- ▶ Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- ▶ To alleviate poverty through improvement in the governance of water resources management and the sustainable delivery of water supply and sanitation services



WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

MILESTONES

TABLE: BASELINE AND MILESTONES PERFORMANCE INDICATORS [WATER SECTOR]

s/n	2023 Baseline	2028 Milestone	2033 Milestone	2038 Milestone
1.	Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water service 5%	30%	50%	80%
2.	The Proportion of the population with access to water supply services (48%)	50%	60%	70%



MILESTONES

72

WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

TABLE: ACTION PLANS (MILESTONE OUTCOME DRIVERS) - WATER SECTOR

s/n	Indicator	2028 Milestone	2033 Milestone	2038 Milestone
1.	The Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water service	1.) Repair and upgrade all water schemes in the Sub-Region. 2.) Construct 6-water purification plants [2 per zone]. 3.) Develop a comprehensive water resources master plan to drive improved access to clean and safe water in the Sub-Region. 4.) Develop and implement quarterly awareness and training programmes across the Sub-Region on water conditions and access.	1.) Repair and upgrade all water schemes in the Sub-Region. 2.) Construct 4 additional water purification plants - 2 per LGA 3.) The Federal Constituency Government, in partnership with the private sector, to construct 40 high quality hand-dug wells or boreholes (20 per LGA) in communities that do not have existing water. 4.) Continued implementation of the action plans in the 2028 milestone.	1.) Construct 3 additional water purification plants - 1 per LGA. 2.) Construct additional 100 high quality hand-dug wells or Boreholes (10 per LGA), in communities without existing water sources. 3.) Train and re-train at least 30 staff of the Water Corp. & Ministry of Water Resource annually on water facility maintenance 4.) Continue the implementation of action plans as detailed under the 2028 and 2033 milestones
2.	Proportion of the population with access to water supply services	1.) Re-pipe, replace and repair all damaged water pipelines across the Sub-Region. 2.) Pass a law with heavy penalties for destroying water pipes during road construction. 3.) Expand the roles of the Sub-Region's homeland security to cover the protection of Water Routes and Laid Underground water pipes	Increase Budgetary allocation of Water Board and related Agencies annually by at least 20% to keep pace with water demand	1.) Install 6 electronic leakage detectors along the network of water facilities across the zones in the Federal Constituency. 2.) Continue implementation of the action plans under the 2028 and 2033 milestones



EDUCATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

POLICY OBJECTIVE

- ➡ To ensure skill based quality education that will enhance the digital transformation of the Yewa economy



EDUCATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT



TABLE: BASELINE AND MILESTONES PERFORMANCE INDICATORS [EDUCATION SECTOR]

s/n	Indicator	Baseline 2023	Milestone 2028	Milestone 2033	Milestone 2034
1.	No. of computers per student in each school	<1% of Pry & Sec. schools in the Federal Constituency.	A.) Ratio 1: 30 student/ /pupil computer ratio B.) Basic internet connectivity	A.) 1: 15 student/ pupil-computer ratio. B.) Fast-speed internet connectivity to schools	1:5 student/pupil computer ratio
2.	No. of schools with modern Library Facilities & Science Laboratories in the Federal Constituency	<10% of all public Pry & Sec. schools within the Federal Constituency do not have modern Libraries in the Federal Constituency	A.) 20% of schools with modern Libraries in the Federal Constituency B.) 30% of Sec. schools with Laboratory within the Federal Constituency	A.) 50% of schools with modern Libraries in the Federal Constituency. B.) 60% of secondary schools with Science Laboratories within the Federal Constituency	A.) 80% of schools with modern Libraries in the Federal Constituency B.) 100% of secondary schools with Science laboratory within the Federal Constituency
3	No. of teachers with a minimum qualification in the Federal Constituency	1:60 teacher-student ratio within the Federal Constituency (Pry. & Sec. schools)	1:45 teacher-student ratio in the Federal Constituency (Pry. & Sec. schools)	1:35 teacher-student ratio in Pry. & Sec. schools	1:25 teacher-student ratio in the Federal Constituency

EDUCATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

TABLE: ACTION PLANS (MILESTONE OUTCOME DRIVERS) - [EDUCATION SECTOR]

s/n	Indicator	Milestone 2028	Milestone 2033	Milestone 3038
1.	No. of computers per student in each Pry & Sec. school	<p>A.) Provide all Pry. & Sec. schools with 10 desktop computers each year.</p> <p>B.) Partner with telecom companies to provide schools in the Federal Constituency with free or subsidized internet broadband as part of their CSR</p>	<p>A.) Provide all Pry & Sec. schools with 10 desktop computers each year.</p> <p>B.) Implement "bring your device" (BYD) to help enlarge the stock of computers and tablets available to each school.</p> <p>C.) Set aside about 15% of the education budget for ICT provision</p>	<p>A.) Provide all primary and secondary schools with ten desktop computers each year.</p> <p>B.) Implement "bring your device" (BYD) to help enlarge the stock of computers and tablets available to each school.</p> <p>C.) Increase broadband connectivity in rural schools</p>
2.	No. of schools with modern Library facilities & Science Labs. in the Federal Constituency	<p>A.) Increase the share of education in the Sub-Region's capital budget to 15%.</p> <p>B.) Introduce a 50% matching grant to support schools in maintaining learning facilities, especially Libraries & Labs.</p> <p>C.) Encourage key industry players to support schools with new or upgraded facilities as part of their CSR rewarding their actions with tax breaks and rebates</p>	<p>A.) Reduce the no. of schools without modern Libraries & functioning Labs to <=30%.</p> <p>B.) Continue the implementation of the policies and programs developed for the 2028 Milestone</p>	<p>A.) Raise the Sub-Region's budgetary allocation to Education to 25% as recommended by UNESCO.</p> <p>B.) Reduce the no. of schools without modern Libraries and functioning Labs to zero.</p> <p>C.) Continue the implementation of the policies and programs developed for the 2028 Milestone</p>
3.	No. of Teachers with minimum qualification	<p>A.) Implement National Policy stipulating NCE as the minimum qualification for teaching Pry & Junior Sec. classes and a university degree for teaching Senior Secondary classes.</p> <p>B.) Recruit enough teachers to achieve a 1:45 teacher-student ratio.</p> <p>C.) Train at least 2 teachers in every school, 1 in Braille and 1 in sign language, to assist in providing for the learning needs of special students/pupils</p>	<p>A.) Recruit enough teachers to achieve a 1:35 teacher-student ratio.</p> <p>B.) Continue the implementation of the policies and programmes developed for the 2028 Milestone</p>	<p>A.) Recruit enough teachers to achieve a 1:25 teacher-student Ratio.</p> <p>B.) Continue the implementation of the policies and programmes developed for the 2028 Milestone</p>



76 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

1. Ogun State Government

- The Main Facilitator
- Approves of the plan

2. Federal Government

- Project Development
- Federal Roads
- Approvals
- Building HOPE since may 29 .

3. Legislature

- ▶ Constituency projects
- ▶ Bills, Laws, Motion

77 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS... CON'TD

4. Local Government

- Buy into the plan
- Provide offices & logistics supplies

5. Private Sector

- ▶ A virile source of finance

6. Traditional Rulers & Community Leaders

- ▶ A lot depend on value orientation; quick short term benefit vs long term sustainable development
- ▶ Development has sacrifices
- ▶ Enlightenment
- ▶ Drive hope

78 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS CON'TD

7. Diasporans

- Bring your expertise and network
- Investment in education, health, economy

8. International Development Agencies/NGO

9. General populace

- ➡ Let your representative do the work you appointed them to do. You appoint them to lead; Create the future you need, not to be your Opay or ATM. Allow them to think.

WHAT NEXT?

INPUT FROM THE STAKEHOLDERS

PRESENTATION TO THE OGSG

FINALIZE THE PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION INCLUDING ROADSHOWS