

Kogi State Government
NEW DIRECTION

BLUEPRINT

Volume 2



PRELIMINARY PAGES

viii

Foreword by
His Excellency

x

From the Office of
the SSG

xi

From the Office of the
Chief of Staff

xiii

Executive Summary

xv

Abbreviations
and Acronyms

page
9

**KOGI STATE
PAST AND PRESENT**

*Volume 1
CHAPTER*

2

page
12

**KOGI STATE
NEW DIRECTION
BLUEPRINT IN THE
CONTEXT OF SDG**

*Volume 1
CHAPTER*

3

page
25

**GOAL OF
NEW DIRECTION
BLUEPRINT**

*Volume 1
CHAPTER*

4

page
23

**STATE WIDE BASELINE
ASSESSMENT OF THE
NEW DIRECTION THEMATIC
INTERVENTION AREAS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS.**

*Volume 1
CHAPTER*

5

page
1

INTRODUCTION,
BACKGROUND AND
METHODOLOGY

Volume 1
CHAPTER

1

Volume 3
CHAPTER

10

page
365

RECOMMENDATION
AND CONCLUSION

Volume 3
CHAPTER

9

page
359

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK
AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

Volume 3
CHAPTER

8

page
348

DELIVERING
THE POLICY 'NEW' DIRECTION

Volume 3
CHAPTER

7

page
339

COST IMPLICATION
OF THE NEW DIRECTION

Volume 2
CHAPTER

6

NEW DIRECTION
BLUEPRINT DEMAND DRIVEN
PROJECTS AND ACTIONABLE PROJECTS

page
87

page
368

GLOSSARY

- CHART OF RECOMMENDATIONS
- PICTURES

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER SIX

NEW DIRECTION BLUEPRINT DEMAND DRIVEN PROJECTS AND ACTIONABLE PROJECTS

The major bane of service delivery and infrastructure provisioning in the past is borne mainly out of the fact that it is mostly supply oriented. Governments in the past have erroneously assumed that they know what the people want and usually would proceed to provide them, without consultation with the recipients of such services and projects. The result is a preponderance of abandoned, rejected, grossly under-utilized and failed government projects that litter states and local government areas everywhere. In designing this blueprint, the NDB team circumvented the above mentioned problem for the administration by engaging with the grass root directly to assemble a compendium of demand driven, and bottom-up projects and services requested by the people from their government and in tandem with the true spirit of democracy. The team fondly refers to these projects as “Quick-wins”, because it represents a blazing fast method for finding out what the people want per NDB thematic area, per Local government area.

This list was derived from an extensive survey carried out across the 21 local government areas, using well-structured questionnaires, Focus group discussions, physical visits and on-the-spot assessments to ascertain the acuteness and urgency of the needs. The team also went ahead to break these demands – based on their complexities and perceived capital intensiveness – into projects that can be achieved in 100 days, 1 year, 2 years, 3 & 4 years respectively. It is easy to see how invaluable this resource is. If the administration for example wishes to intervene in any of the five thematic areas of the NDB in any local government in the state, depending on available resources and time frame within which it desires to conclude the intervention, it only needs to consult this reference material – under the right LGA, theme, and duration – and within seconds it is armed with current, demand driven and instantly actionable information with which to engage. This tool alone will make this administration the most responsive administration Kogi has ever known.

In this section of the work, gives brief background information on each LGA under consideration usually precedes the actual reports of the findings in terms of requested projects and services. This makes for a fuller understanding and familiarity with the LGAs so as to better appreciate the circumstances underpinning some or all of their demands. The reports are outlined below:

ADAVI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Adavi Local Government was created from Okehi Local Government Area on 27th August, 1991 during the creation of Kogi State. The Local Government council has Ogaminana as its headquarters. The Local Government has adjoining borders with Edo State in the south and the state capital Lokoja in the north. It has an area of 718 km² and a population of 202,194 according to the 2006 census.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Adavi Local Government Council is located between latitudes 7°15' to 8°51' N and longitudes 6° to 6°5' E. The council is bounded in the North by Okehi LGA, in the west by Okene Council, in the East by Lokoja LGA and in the south by Ajaokuta LGA.

SETTLEMENT

Adavi Local Government Area is made up of many towns and villages including farm settlements along Okene-Ogaminana-Lokoja road. The towns include Ogaminana, Kuroko, Inoziomi, Adavi-eba, Nagazi, which are fast expanding in structure with villages like Ozuri, Egge, Oniyeka, idichegbede including Osisi, Ipaku, Ebogogo and Karaworo. The Local Government is made up of eleven wards which include Adavi-Eba, Egge-Iruvochinomi, Okunchi/Ozuri/Oniyeka/Anyioke, Idanuha, Karaworo/ Iresuhua/Ebogogo and kuroko I.

Other wards include Kuruko II, Nagazi/Farm center, Ogaminana Central, Osisi/Ipaku/Inoziomi and Uhucheba. These eleven wards are shared into two constituencies as Adavi East and Adavi West Constituency respectively.

OCCUPATION

The Adavi people who are Ebira people are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, such as bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

TOPOGRAPHY

The topographical landform of Adavi Local Government Area consists of undulating hills, valleys and plain lands. The plains and valley enhance settlement in the Eastern part while the remaining lowlands make settlement (human habitation) possible in other parts of the council. The physical uBlueprintds or mountains that characterized the area include Oborenyi hills, Okunchi Mountains, Anyioke hill, Anomi

hills, Atami hills and Odumi hill. There are rivers Obuburu and Abogiri which serve as a distributary to River Oroo. River Obuburu which takes its source from Okene-Eba passes through Okunchi to Ogaminana and joins Etegoza River as Orro River very close to the bridge along Ogaminana-Kabba road after new Zango Cattle Market adjacent to Usungwe.

CULTURE

One of the major cultural festivals of the area apart from the platitudinous Christian and Muslim festivals is Ekuchi. It is an annual festival held to mark the end of the lunar year. The unique occasion is characterized by the rendition of philosophical, thematic and dialectic songs by musicians and night masquerades. The other festivals which are celebrated are Echeane in June every year, Ebe in February and Echehana in September, to mark the beginning of eating of new yam.

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Ebira is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Ebira people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Ibo's, Igalas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

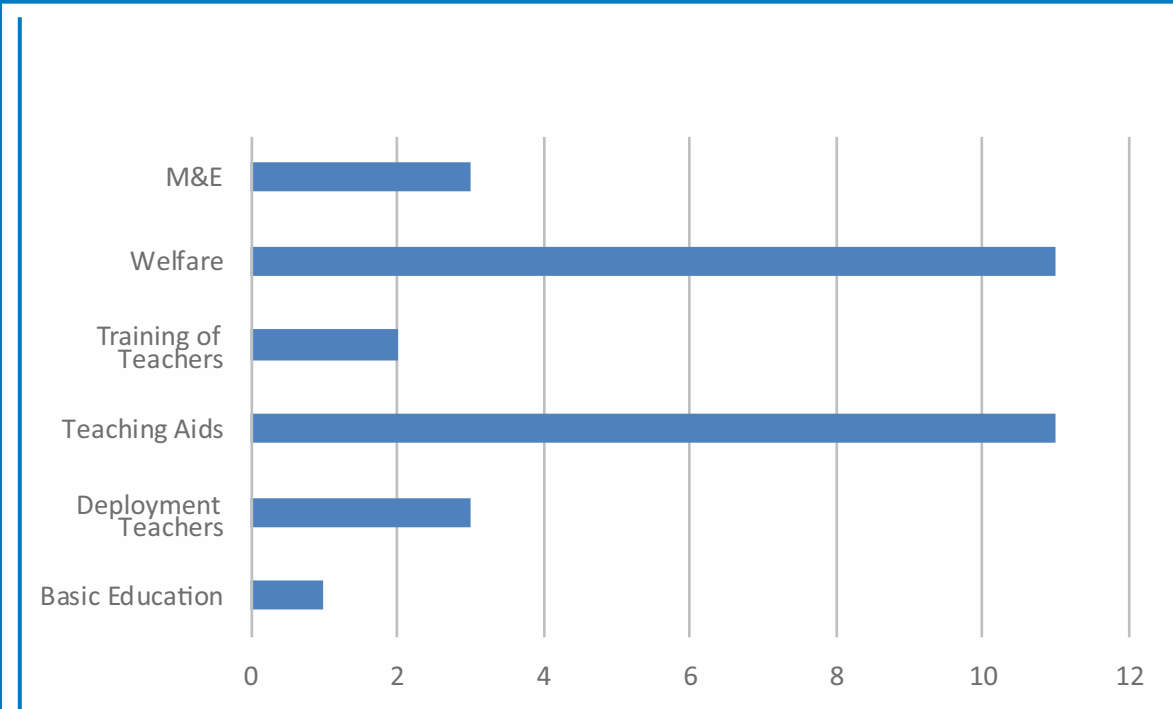
The numerous festivals which are celebrated in the area are sources of tourism. Their colourful nature use to attract a wide spectrum of people from the nooks and crannies of the country when they are taking place. Other tourist attractions are Ahucheba Spring water at Oniyeka, Oboronyi hill at Ogaminana, and Oriodozongwe at Egge. The beauty of Adavi Local Government Secretariat, Billy Guest Inn as well as De Hiltop Hotel Anyioka provides serene and panoramic view for visitors and holiday makers. The Local Government is blessed with a variety of mineral resources. The minerals and locations found include:

S/N	MINERAL DEPOSIT	LOCATION
1	Clay	Ogaminana
2	Marble	Osara
3	Limestone	Osara
4	Iron-Ore	Itakpe, Ajabonoko
5	Feldspar	Osara
6	Gemstone	Itakpe, Ajabonoko

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ADAVI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For Adavi LGA educational sector, the bulk of the respondents wanted the improvement of teacher's welfare as well as the provision of teaching aids for enhanced learning. Although, the participants at the town hall meeting lamented the high rate of teacher truancy in spite of the low number of teaching staff at the various schools, which structures were noted to be in poor state.

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of adequate basic education teaching aids and other learning materials such as text books, chalks and classroom furniture.
2. Poor performance in NECO, WAEC, NABTEB and JAMB due to unfamiliarity with computer based testing methods occasioned by the complete absence of computers in all secondary schools
3. Inadequate teachers in most primary and secondary schools
4. Poor welfare package for teachers
5. Another major snag is absence of proper Monitoring & Evaluation of School status and its activities.
6. Poor state of school structures in the Local Government

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school.
3. Renovation of one pilot primary and secondary school in the Local Government Area.
4. Recruitment/deployment of teachers for basic and secondary schools, coordinated by ministry of education.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. Improved teachers welfare
4. Establish an M&E framework to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
5. Renovation of one pilot primary and secondary school in the Local Government Area.

YEAR2**Recommended action:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Government to device creative and sustainable methods of providing teaching aids to all public schools.
4. Implement the 27.5% salary increase scheme for teachers in the rural areas
5. Government to implement the operation the one teacher one laptop scheme to internalize ICT in the state's educational system
6. Construct perimeter fencing for the renovated (Pilot) primary and secondary school

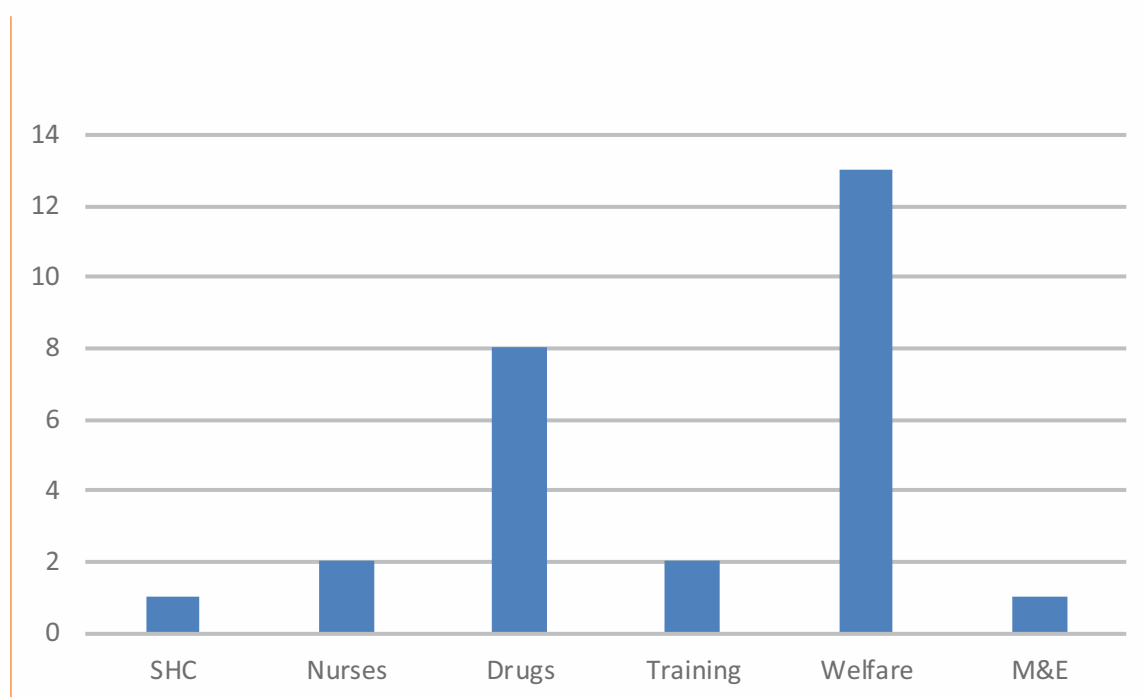
YEAR3&4**Recommended action:**

1. Deploy qualified teachers to schools in the Local Government
2. Introduce teachers housing scheme

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ADAVI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



Under health, the respondents wanted the improvement of health worker's welfare as an incentive for attracting and retaining quality healthcare personnel, as well as, provision of drugs in the primary health care centers across the Local Government Area. From the town hall meeting held, other problems were also identified as listed below.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health centres
2. Moribund medical support services scheme for rural primary health centres
3. Poor remuneration of health care personnel
4. Irregular enlightenment campaigns for prevention of common infectious diseases like HIV, Malaria, and Hepatitis
5. Absence of M&E systems to monitor health activities.
6. Inadequate Health facilities in most of PHC's and Cottage Hospitals
7. Lack of trainings for health workers

8. Inadequate distribution of drugs across the PHC's and cottage hospitals in the LGA.
9. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse and poor sanitation practices in homes and Ebagogo market premises due to absence of health and sanitation enforcement agents
10. Dilapidated hospital buildings around the Local Government

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or major distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Employment/deployment of medical personnel: two (2) doctors and five (5) nurses per PHCs
3. Resuscitation of the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
4. Environmental sanitation/licensing of local refuse collectors/announcement of the building of sanitary unit, and the cleaning of Ebagogo market

YEAR1

Recommended Actions:

1. M&E systems should be provided in order to monitor health activities.
2. Improvement of medical staff welfare and working condition to attract and retain quality personnel
3. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
4. Construct and renovate hospital buildings in the LGA

YEAR2

Recommended action:

1. Modern health facilities should be provided in PHC'S and Cottage hospitals.
2. Organize health seminars to educate health workers on health related matters.

YEAR3&4

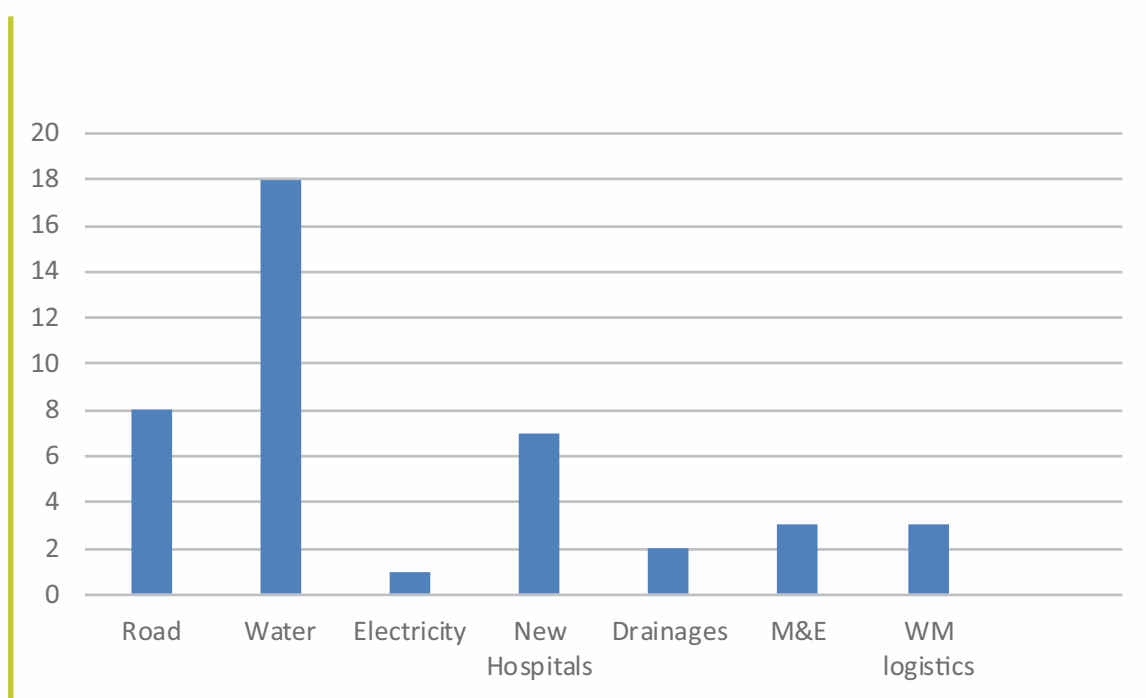
Recommended action:

1. Employ more medical personnel in the PHCs
2. Consolidate on year 1 & 2 projects

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ADAVI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



The most pressing infrastructural needs according to the responses received from the local government area are the need for portable drinking water, roads and new primary healthcare centers. Other needs highlighted from the visit to the LGA are also included below.

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated state of borehole around the local government area
2. Deteriorated state of accessible roads that link the communities and other local government areas
3. Absence of power supply.
4. Absence of M&E system to monitor proper use of Infrastructure.
5. Inappropriate security measures to prevent vandalism or theft.
6. Inadequate hospitals in the Adavi Local Government Area.
7. Lack of drainage system to control erosion
8. Urgent need for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure (Electricity etc.)

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Rehabilitation of Omi-borehole that serves Adavi and Okehi LGA
2. Construction of one (1) borehole with overhead tank per ward
3. Rehabilitation of Ogaminana-Osisi-Igbako-Ebagogo road
4. Renovation of existing primary healthcare centers

YEAR 1**Recommended Action:**

1. Irukoko-ikeda road that links Itakpe should be repaired.
2. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
3. Equip existing PHCs to acceptable standard.
4. Construct a drainage system to solve the issue of erosion in the local government
5. Improve power supply through the accelerated provision of more transformers

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Sink two (2) more boreholes with overhead tank per ward
2. Ozuru-Obangede road that links Adavi-Okehi should be renovated
3. Government should institute an M & E framework in order to monitor the proper use of infrastructure.
4. Government should place an aerial surveillance system to help curb security menace in the local government.

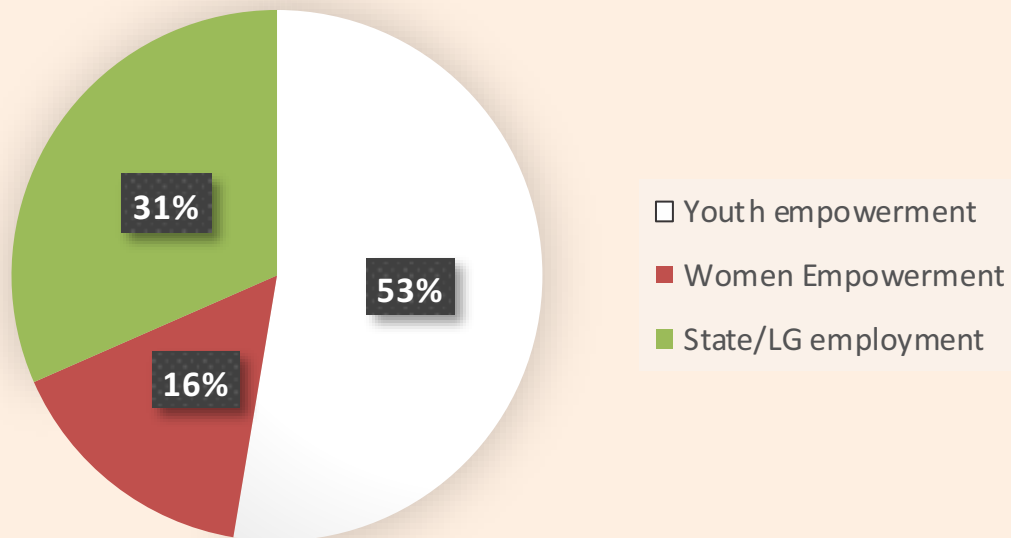
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Provide good hospital with standard equipment.
2. Improve sanitation through the provision of bore holes for portable drinking water and the cleaning of Ebagogo market to an ultramodern market.
3. Rehabilitate existing infrastructure (Electricity etc.)

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ADAVI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



Under job creation, the local council recommended Youth empowerment as the most reliable vehicle for job creation and subduing youth restiveness, violence and other vices. While the participants at the town hall meeting advocated innovative investments in agriculture as a veritable avenue for job creation and empowerment.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of crime and youth restiveness due to pervasive youth unemployment
2. Inadequate farm support services
3. Dwindling farm activities due to incessant Fulani's herdsman attack
4. Need for cottage industries and agro allied industries
5. Unavailability of job and empowerment opportunities

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should conservatively create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youths across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government with a minimum of twenty (20) individuals.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Youth empowerment through the provision of soft loans for the establishment of small medium enterprise
2. Establish cottage industries
3. Agricultural processing Blueprints to boost the value chain of agriculture produce
4. Establish vocational training and skill acquisition centers to acquire entrepreneurial skills.
5. Provision of soft loans to women and cooperative groups

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Create farm settlements to encourage the industrialization of agricultural processes.

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

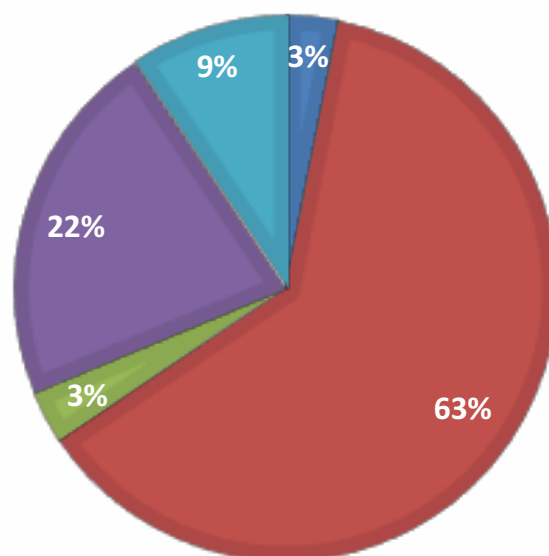
1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (amethyst, beryl, bismuth, dolomite, feldspar, gemstone, iron-ore, kaoline, quartz, rutile/limonite, sand stone).

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ADAVI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS

■ Screening ■ Gratuity ■ Pension admin ■ Training ■



On pension reforms, the overwhelming majority asked for a frame work that guarantees the payment of gratuities and pensions of retired government workers as and when due. On public service reforms the respondents asked for improved and regular training and re-training of civil servants for improved service delivery. Also the attendees at the town hall meetings requested for improved welfare and working conditions of the LGA workforce.

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the LGA resulting in irregular payment of retirement benefits for pensioners.
2. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Poor working conditions in the Civil Service
4. Lack of training for Civil Servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants
3. Improve working condition for civil servants

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

AJAOKUTA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Ajaokuta is a Local Government Area in Kogi State on the bank of the River Niger. The headquarters of the LGA is in Adogo in the south of the area at 6°40'11"N 8°48'19"E. It has an area of 1,362 km². Ajaokuta is the home of the multibillion-dollar Ajaokuta Steel Rolling Mill. Ajaokuta Steel Project is located on 24,000 hectares of sprawling green-field land-mass. The Steel Blueprint itself is built on 800-hectares of land. The chosen Technology for Steel Production is the time tested Blast-Furnace – Basic Oxygen Furnace route for Steel Production. The complex is to be used to generate important upstream and downstream industrial and economic activities that are critical to the diversification of the Nigerian economy into an industrial one. Ajaokuta Steel Blueprint is therefore aptly tagged as the “Bedrock of Nigeria's industrialization”.

It is not as yet connected to the main railway system of Nigeria, except by river. An isolated standard gauge railway connects the steelworks to its source of iron ore at Itakpe.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Ajaokuta Local Government was created out of Okene Local Government Area on 27th August, 199. The Local Government is in the Central Senatorial District of the State and covers a landmass of 1,088 square kilometers.

GEOGRAPHY

Ajaokuta Local Government is bounded to the North East by Lokoja LGA, Bassa Local Government to the North West, Ofu Local Government to the East and South-West by Okene and Adavi Local Government Areas respectively.

CLIMATE

Ajaokuta LGA is located in the tropical zone, influenced by two climatic conditions namely: rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season starts from April to October, while the dry season starts from November to April. The dominant vegetation of Ajaokuta Local Government Area by virtue of lying on the fingers of the equator, is interspaced with erect and numerous trunks of trees.

POPULATION

N

The 2006 projected population of the Local Government Area is put at 97,904.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AND SETTLEMENTS

Ajaokuta Local Government Area has three districts namely, Ajaokuta, Eganyi and Ebiya.

Ajaokuta district has its headquarter at Ajaokuta native town. The traditional ruler in the area is the Onu Ajaokuta, and it has a third class status. This district has four wards namely Ajaokuta, Adogu-Ogodo, Geregu and Upake wards. Eganyi district has its headquarters at Adogo and has the Olu as the traditional ruler which is first class in status. It has eight wards namely Adogo, Achagana, Badoko and Ogiri wards. The rest are Patesi/Abodu, Uwosi/Owpho, Uchuwa/Upaja and Odonu/Ohuege wards.

Ebiya district with its headquarters at Ebiya has the Idu as the traditional ruler and third class status. The district has two wards namely Ebiya North and South respectively.

OCCUPATION

The major occupation of the people of Ajaokuta Local Government Area is the production of cash and food crops as well as fishing. The vegetation of the area further provides positive environment to the major occupation of the people, especially Sahel Savannah which favours trees like locust beans, palm trees, iroko, mahogany etc., all of which are economically viable.

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

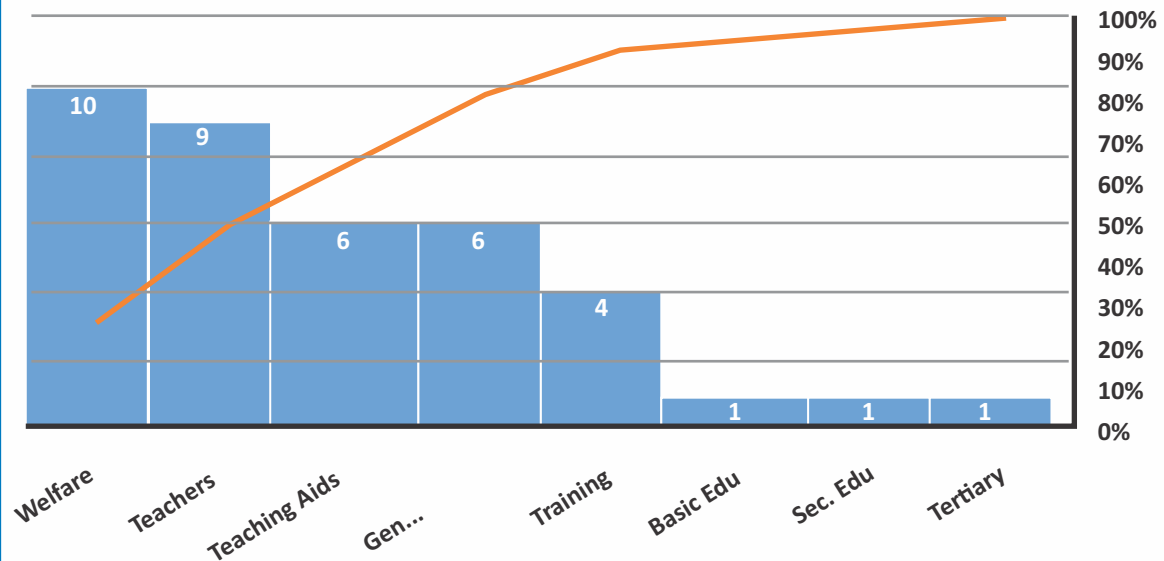
The area has enjoyed the development of the towns and villages under several administrations. The giant Iron and Steel Company of the Nation is located in Ajaokuta Local Government Area.

Financial institutions located in the Local Government Area are: Union Bank of Nigeria plc, United Bank for Africa plc, First Bank of Nigeria plc and Eco Bank plc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

AJAOKUTA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For education in Ajaokuta, employment of more and qualified teachers, improved welfare and teaching aids are in the front burners of the recommendations from the respondents. Also issues bothering on training of teachers and the renovation of school buildings were raised at the town hall meeting held.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate teachers in most primary and secondary schools
2. Poor welfare scheme for teachers
3. Irregular training program for teachers leading to poor quality of education
4. Shortage of adequate basic education teaching aids and other learning materials such as text books, chalks and other classroom furniture.
5. Poor remuneration for teachers
6. Urgent need for the renovation of schools – Primary and secondary

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Recruitment/deployment of teachers to basic and secondary schools.
2. Supply of complete basic education teaching aids to three schools in the LGA
3. Improved teachers welfare to attract and retain professional tutors in the sector

YEAR1**Recommended Action:**

1. The supply of basic education teaching aids should be extended to three more schools in the LGA
2. Organize quarterly training program for teachers
3. Rehabilitate schools and build more for convenience and accessibility with modern and resourceful learning materials.

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Implement creative and sustainable framework for providing teaching aids to all public schools.
2. Training and retraining of teaching and non teaching staff to improve quality service delivery
3. Improve remuneration of teachers by implementing the 27.5% salary scheme

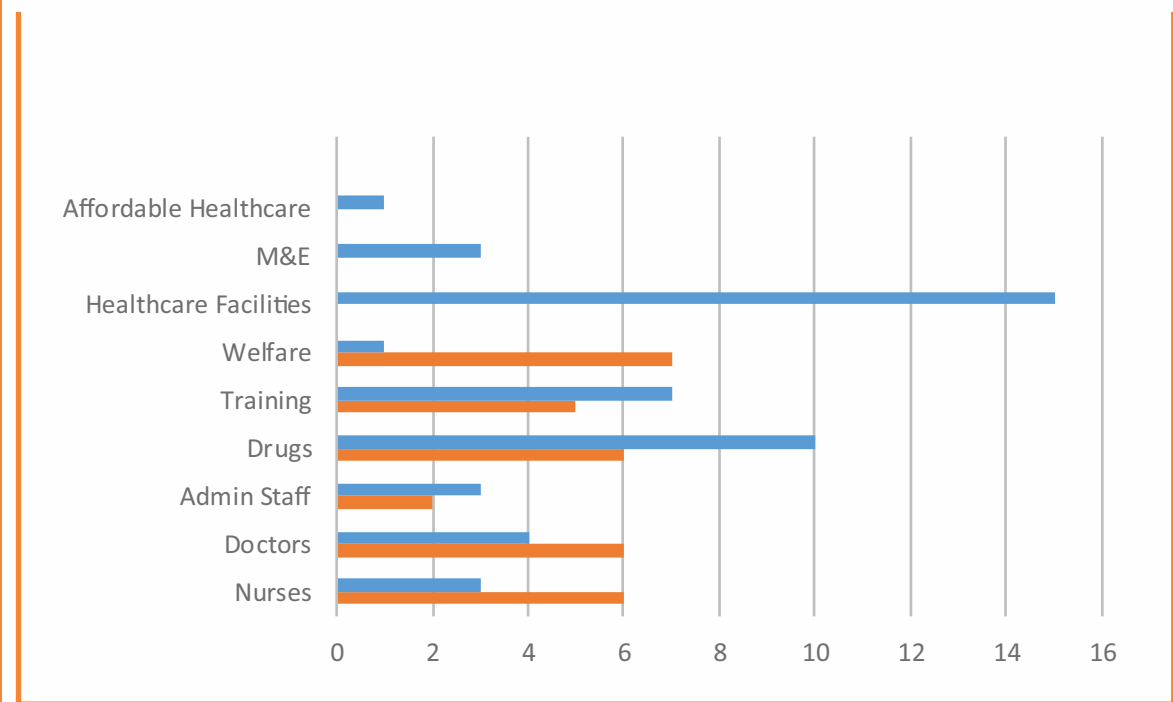
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Construct perimeter fence for the schools
2. Establish a mini Educational Resource Centre

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

AJAKUTA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



In healthcare, drug provision and provision of healthcare facilities were the main recommendations.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health centres
2. Absence of medical support services for rural dwellers
3. Poor welfare package for health personnel
4. Broken-down state of medical facilities
5. Insufficient distribution of Drugs across the health centers in Ajaokuta
6. Need for monitoring of the health care workers to ensure quality service delivery
7. Poor security system at health care facilities

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Improved supply of pharmaceuticals to Primary Health Care centers through a PPP model for sustainability.
2. Employ and deploy medical personnel: two (2) doctors and five (5) nurses
3. Resuscitation of the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
4. Employ a competent laboratory technician to man the diagnostic Centre

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Renovate dilapidated structures and provide modern facilities in the health care centers

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Improve remuneration for health workers

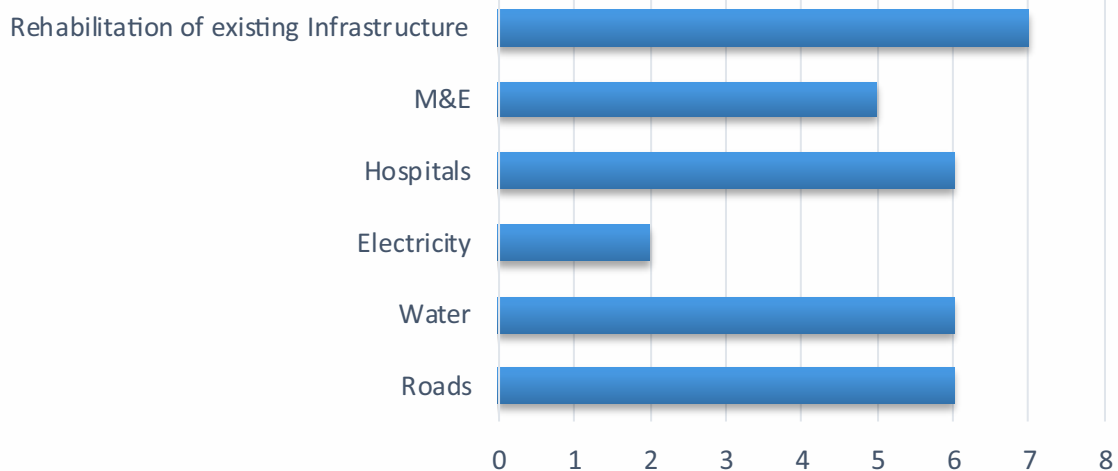
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Monitor health care workers to ensure quality service delivery and consolidate on the activities of year one and two.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

AJAKUTA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



Top among the respondents' requests was the deployment of a maintenance and rehabilitation framework. Other infrastructures requested for includes water, roads and hospitals to be monitored by a robust M&E framework.

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated state of boreholes in the local government area leading to lack of Portable water supply
2. Deteriorated state of access roads that link the communities and other local government areas
3. Moribund hospitals and medical facilities.
4. Insufficient basic school structures
5. Lack of vigorous monitoring and evaluation framework
6. Lack of Power supply

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. The construction of one (1) Borehole per ward (starting from Egan district)
2. Rehabilitation of existing hospitals and construction of new health care Centres.
3. Rehabilitate roads that link other LGAs and open up the communities.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Provide Modern Furniture for Schools and renovate all the dilapidated school buildings
2. Sink one (1) more borehole per ward
3. Rehabilitate all the bad roads for easy transportation

YEAR 2**Recommended Solution:**

1. Sink two (2) other boreholes per ward
2. Rehabilitate the road linking the Rural to the Urban areas for easy access to farming communities
3. Government should tap into the available Solar Energy for additional power supply

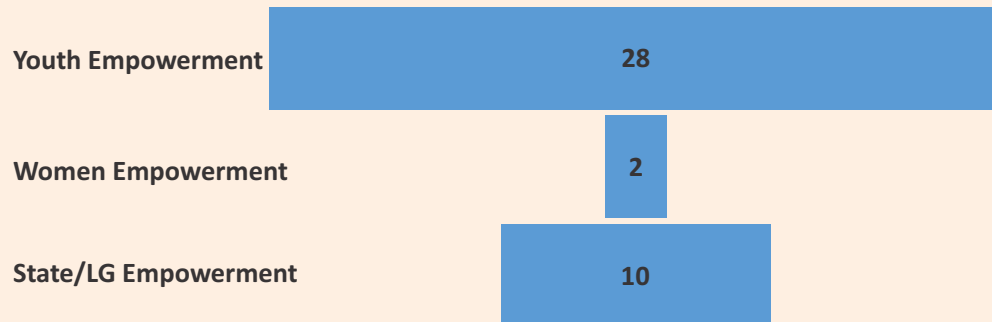
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Continue the rehabilitation of intra community access roads.
2. Make portable drinking water accessible to each community in the Local Government by sinking more boreholes.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

AJAKUTA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation, youth empowerment was the prime recommendation. Also the respondents requested for women empowerment programmes and establishment of farm settlement scheme. Meanwhile the participants at the town hall meeting asked for the establishment of cottage industries and provision of farm support services.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth unemployment
2. Lack of farm settlement schemes to engage the teeming youth population
3. Lack of cottage industries to engage unemployed youth and women
4. Unavailability of women empowerment program
5. Lack of farm support services
6. Neglect of agricultural practices due to the incessant attacks by Fulani herdsmen

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should conservatively create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youths across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extension services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.
3. Creation of women empowerment programmes that will train and empower them with soft loans for startup.
4. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government with a minimum of twenty (20) individuals.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Employment should be created after the screening exercise
2. To build skill acquisition centers in the Local Government Area
3. Empowerment programs should cut across youth, women and civil servants

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Government should provide farm support services
2. Provision of loans to the over 170 registered farmers' cooperative societies

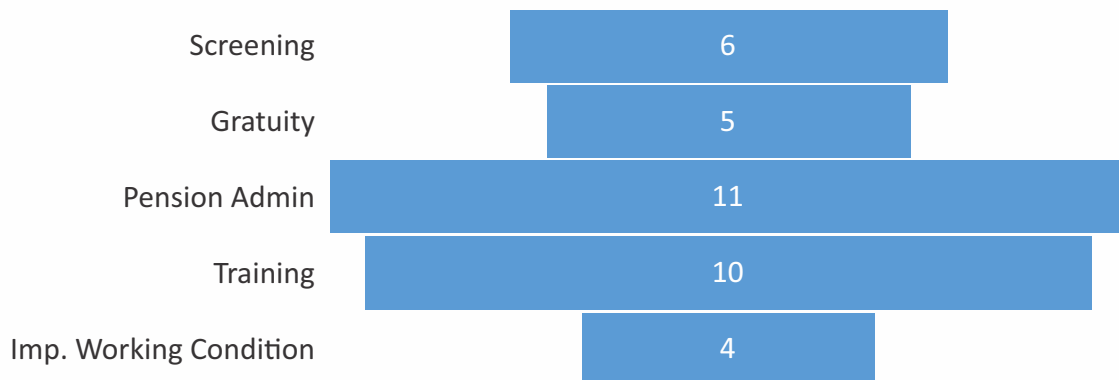
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Youth empowerment through the provision of soft loans for the establishment of small medium enterprise

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

AJAKUTA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For pension and public sector reforms, the respondents favoured the provision of pension administration framework for the state as well as training and re-training of civil servants in the state for effective service delivery. Though at the town hall meeting held, the attendees noted that provision of security is paramount and also the government should embark on a screening exercise.

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the LGA
2. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Rampant and forceful invasion of the farming communities by Fulani Herdsmen.
4. Insufficient training of civil servants.
5. Huge outstanding gratuity
6. Poor working conditions of civil servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise and resizing by deployment to the newly created Entrepreneurship and Incubation Agency

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Pay pensioners as at when due
2. Equip civil servants with modern tools to improve and maximize potentials
3. Organize a training program for top ranking public and civil servants

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Encourage workforce to attend seminars and workshops to sharpen their skill and abilities
2. Commence the payment of outstanding gratuities

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Consolidate actions of year one and two

ANKPA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Ankpa is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Ankpa on the A233 highway in the west of the area at 7°22'14"N 7°37'31"E. It has an area of 1,200 km² and a population of 267,353 at the 2006 census.

The northeasterly line of equal latitude and longitude passes through the LGA

OCCUPATION

The people who are Igala are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who engage in businesses, while others are in the civil service, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in trading, cloth weaving and petty trading

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Ankpa Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

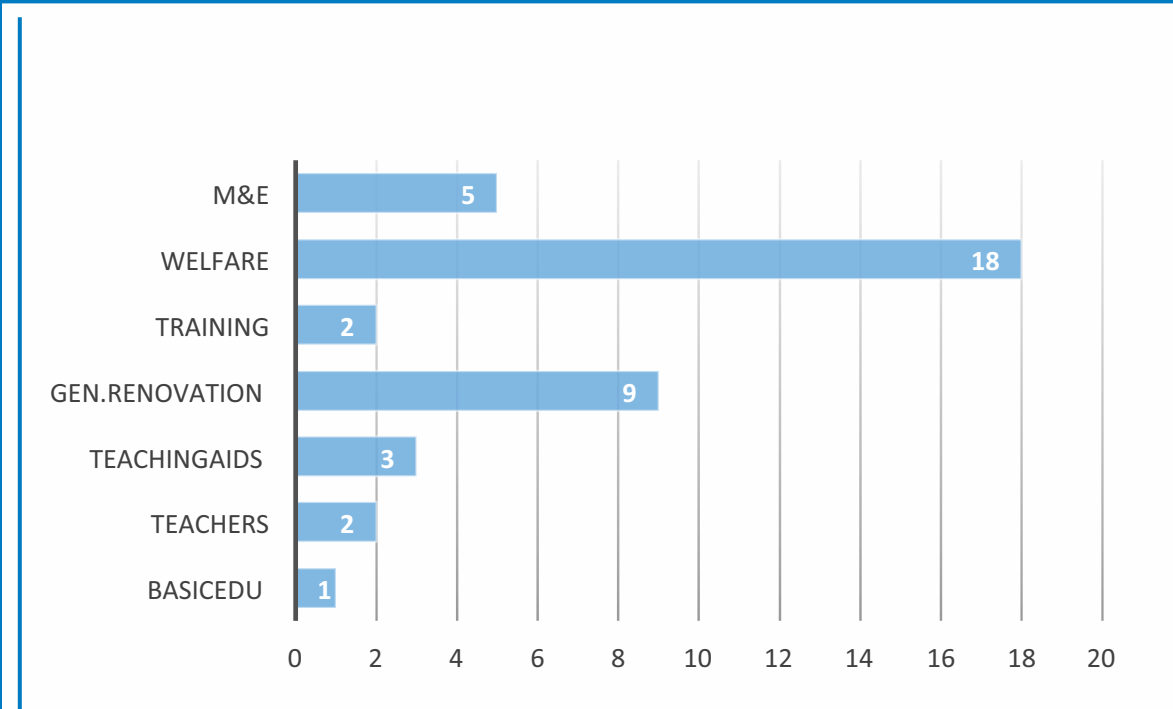
PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Different languages are spoken in the area predominantly dominated by Igala people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Bassa, Ibo's, Idomas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ANKPA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For education in Ankpa local government area, improved teacher's welfare for the attraction and retention of quality teachers and general renovation of dilapidated education infrastructure were the main recommendations. The respondents also suggested the need for a monitoring and evaluation framework to oversee sustained quality services delivery in the sector.

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of a robust monitoring and evaluation framework
2. Dilapidated state of school structures in the Local Government
3. Lack of quality teachers in both basic and secondary schools
4. Lack of basic teaching aids in schools
5. Poor remuneration for teachers
6. Insufficient training of teachers
7. Inadequate laboratory equipment

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school
3. General renovation of dilapidated classrooms

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Deployment of a robust M&E framework for the educational sector
2. Improve teacher's welfare
3. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
4. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Government to device creative and sustainable methods of providing teaching aids to all public schools.
2. Implement the 27.5% salary increase scheme for teachers in the rural areas
3. School should be provided with perimeter fencing to increase security of the pupils

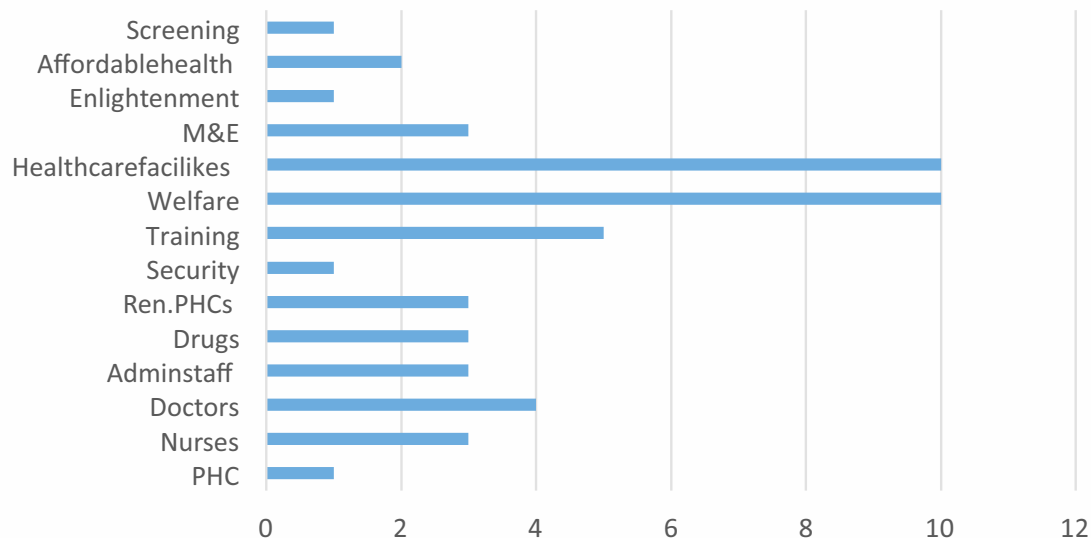
Year 3&4**Recommended Quick Wins:**

1. Deploy qualified teachers to schools in the Local Government
2. Introduce teachers housing scheme
3. Government to equip the schools with modern laboratory equipment

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ANKPA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For the health sector, provision of healthcare facilities, improved welfare for medical personnel, and training were the main demands. More Doctors, Nurses, and Admin staff were also requested by the respondents. At the town hall meeting the attendees also asked for an improved M&E system and a sustainable drug revolving scheme.

Identified Problems:

1. Insufficient health care facilities and personnel
2. Irregular training program for health care personnel.
3. Poor welfare package for health care workers
4. Dilapidated structures in the health sector
5. Poor drug distribution system
6. Lack of strong monitoring and evaluation framework

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Renovation of existing health care centers.
2. Deployment of medical personnel to the primary health care centers.
3. Improve healthcare worker's welfare
4. Facilitate regular Training/workshop for medical personnel.
5. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme

YEAR 1

Recommended action

1. Improved supply of pharmaceuticals to primary health care centers through a PPP model for sustainability.
2. Provision of modern medical infrastructure in the health care centres.

Year 2

Recommended action

1. Provide modern health facilities to hospitals.
2. Deploy medical personnel and organize trainings and workshop for both old and new personnel to acquaint them with the new techniques of the profession.

YEAR 3&4

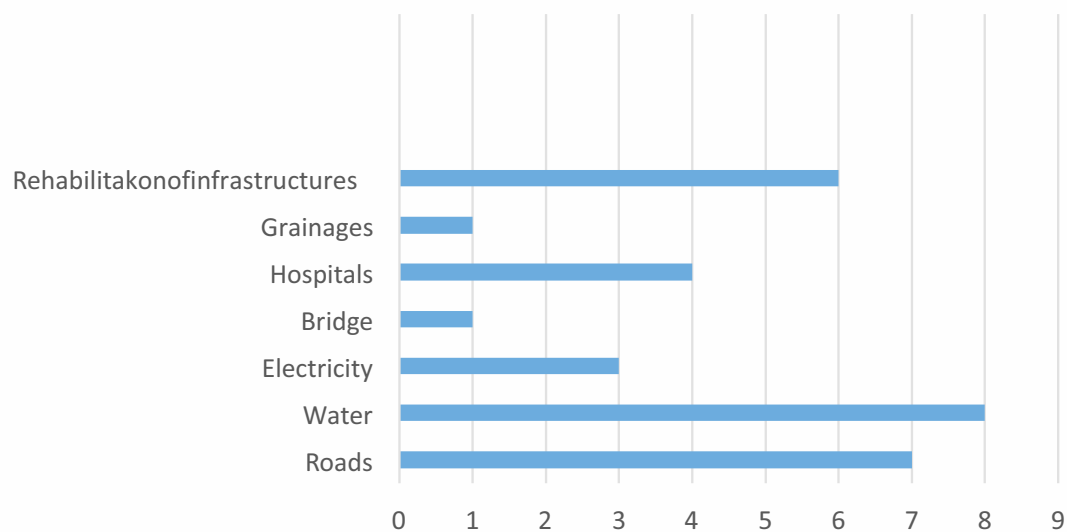
Recommended action

1. Employ more medical personnel in the PHCs

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ANKPA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



The major infrastructural requests were for water, roads, and rehabilitation of existing public structures respectively. Subsequently, at a town hall meeting held the participants demanded for the provision of drainage systems and linking up the local government to AEDC power supply.

Identified Problems:

1. Urgent need for portable water supply
2. Lack of drainage system to curtail erosion menace
3. Urgent need for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure (schools and hospitals etc.)
4. Urgent need for the reconnection of the local government to AEDC power supply
5. Poor state of township road network
6. Inadequate basic school structures

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Construction of one (1) borehole per ward in the LGA
2. Commence general rehabilitation of infrastructure in the LGA
3. Commence Blueprints to connect to AEDC.
4. Rehabilitation of the following roads through direct labour: Ankpa-ofugo- Abejukolo road;
5. Declare Ankpa as an Erosion Disaster Area. Ecological Team to visit for assessment.

YEAR1**Recommended action**

1. Construction of Offogo-Aganga-Engema and engema-Ajitata Road
2. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
3. Renovate dilapidated Class room blocks in public schools
4. Construction of drainage system to curtail the issue of erosion

YEAR 2**Recommended action**

1. Sink two (2) more boreholes per ward
2. Build a modern market in the local government due to its strategic location in the state
3. Construction of Odogbonu-Odokunen Joloakun- Okoyi road

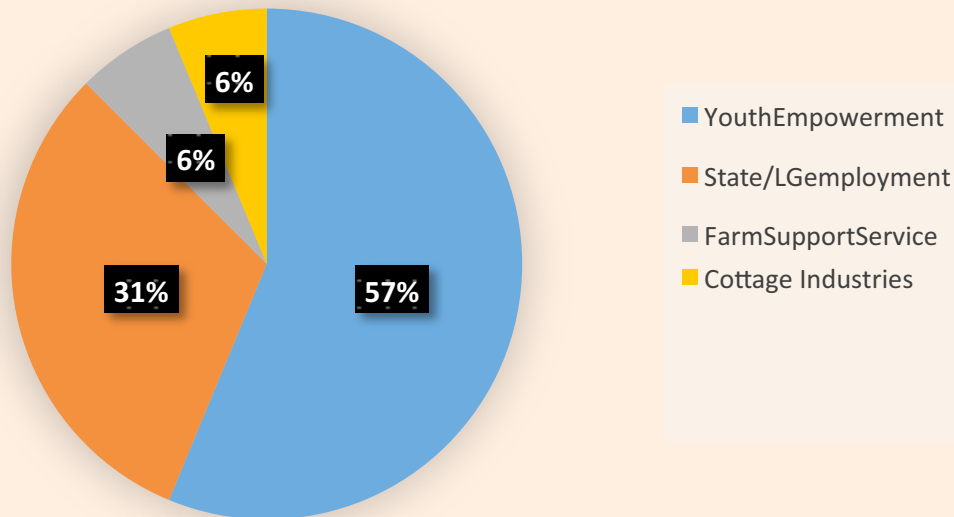
YEAR 3 &4**Recommended action**

1. Make portable drinking water accessible to each community in the Local Government by sinking more boreholes.
2. Construct perimeter fencing for schools in the LGA
3. Establish a robust M&E framework

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ANKPA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



Youth empowerment and government employment were the recommended avenues for job creation. Also the attendees during the town hall meeting requested for the establishment of cottage industries, women empowerment initiatives and farm support services.

Identified Problems:

1. Unavailability of job opportunities
2. High rate of youth unemployment and engagement
3. None existence of cottage industries to engage unemployed youth and women
4. Absence of women empowerment programme
5. Lack of farm support services to encourage and engage the teeming youth population

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade And Commerce, Vocational Training and Art & Craft (this should create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Skill acquisition programs should be made available to youths.
2. Government should initiate programmes to empower women.
3. Government should provide soft loans to farmers through cooperatives

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Organize a training program for youth, train them on different skills and give them loan to start after the training
2. Establish cottage Industries to create more employment in the local Government

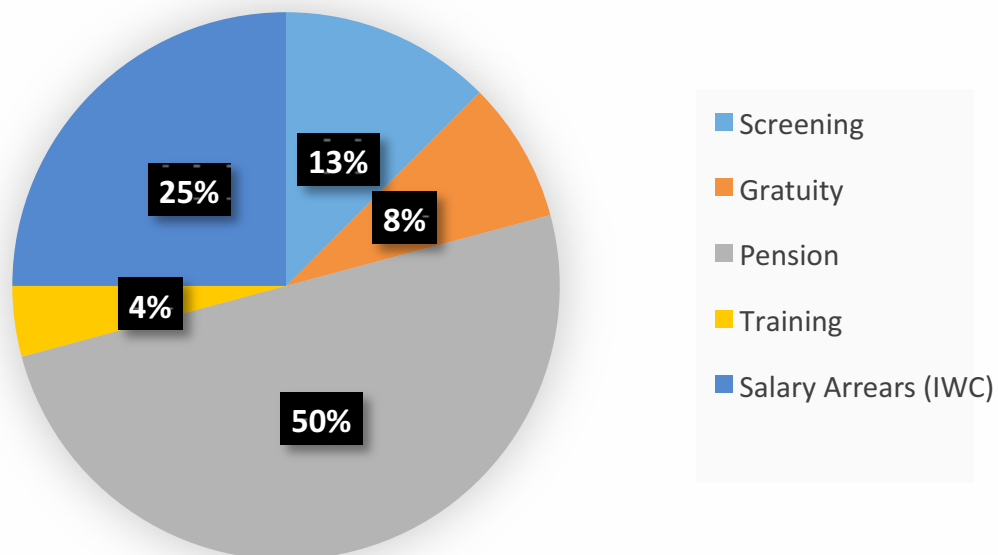
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits across the state.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

ANKPA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For pension reforms, the respondents asked for the implementation of a robust pension administration framework for the state. While improved working environment was canvassed for public service reforms. Also the attendees in the town hall meeting requested for training of civil servants and engage in screening exercise to check the over bloated workforce.

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework.
2. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Poor working conditions for civil servants
4. Inadequate training of civil servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR1**Recommended Action:**

1. Government should employ qualified staff.
2. Improve civil servants welfare
3. Provision of adequate office accommodation.
4. Provide modern and Specialized Office Machinery and Stationary to improve Staff Performance

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Maintain regular training of civil servants.

YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

BASSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Bassa is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. Its northern border is the Benue River and its western border is the Niger River. Its headquarters are in the town of Oguma. It has an area of 1,925 km² and a population of 139,993 at the 2006 census.

OCCUPATION

The people are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many others engage in businesses. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topographical landform of Bassa Local Government Area varies from undulating hills with valleys and plain lands. The plains and valley enhance settlement in the Eastern part while the remaining lowlands made settlement easy in other parts of the council.

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Bassa Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as Shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

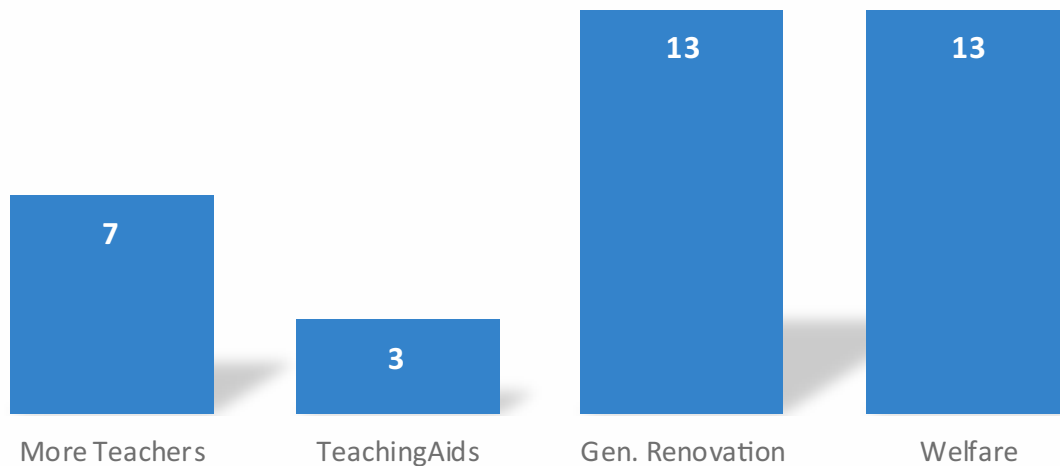
TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Bassa Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

BASSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



In education, respondents from Bassa Local Government Area recommended general renovation of dilapidated educational infrastructure and improved teachers' welfare as solutions to improvement in education. Participants at the town hall meeting also suggested the provision of teaching aids and adequate training for teachers. They went further to stress the fact that the “teachers: student” ratio is low.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate teachers in most primary and secondary schools
2. Dilapidated school infrastructure
3. Lack of adequate training for teachers leading to poor quality of education
4. Lack of teaching aids
5. Poor welfare package for teachers

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops,

Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school in the local government.

3. Pilot scheme renovation project of one (1) primary and one (1) secondary school in the Local Government Area.
4. Recruitment/deployment of Teachers for Basic and Secondary Schools, coordinated by Ministry of Education.

YEAR1

Recommended Actions:

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one other secondary school in the local government.
3. Organise periodic trainings and workshops for the teachers.
4. Construct perimeter fencing for already renovated (Pilot) primary and secondary school
5. Establish an M&E framework to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers

YEAR2

Recommended Action:

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Continue perimeter fencing for another renovated primary and secondary school.
4. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for rural teachers.
5. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop scheme

YEARS3&4

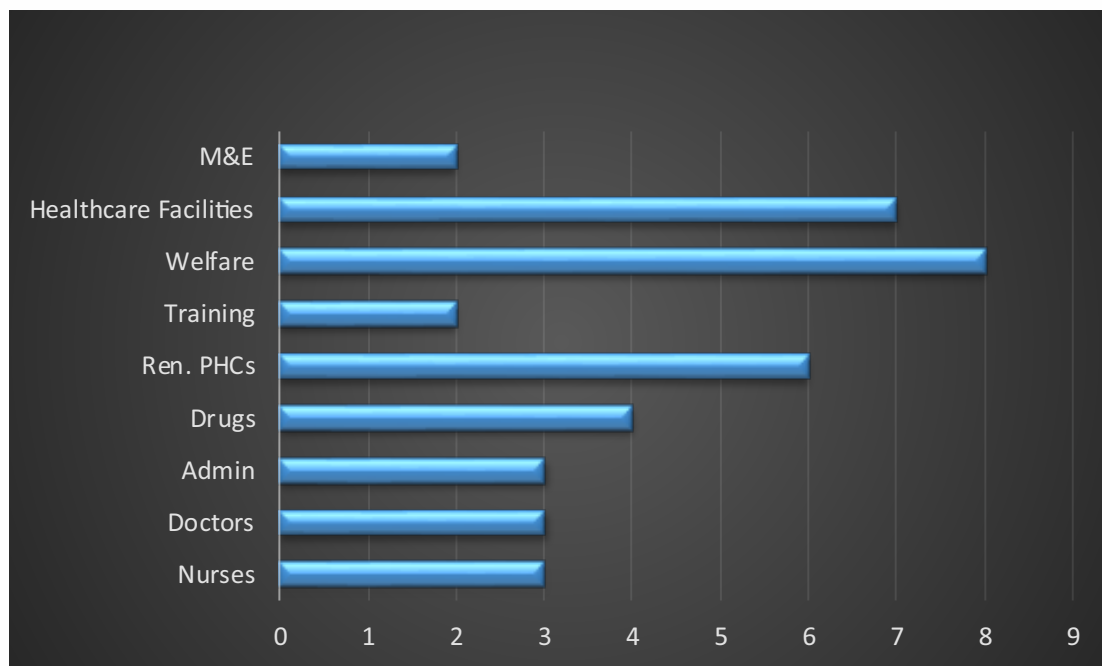
Recommended Actions:

1. Establish a framework to keep the supply of teaching aids to schools sustainable
2. Develop a social welfare scheme for the teachers
3. Complete the perimeter fencing for other renovated primary & secondary schools where available

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

BASSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For health, improved welfare to attract and retain quality personnel, provision of healthcare facilities, renovation of primary healthcare Centres and provision of drugs were topmost on the list of recommendations. However, participants at the town hall meeting decried the absence of an effective M&E framework.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare package for medical personnel
2. Shortage of medical personnel in primary health centres
3. Absence of medical support services for rural primary health centres
4. Inadequate health care facilities
5. Insufficient drug distribution system
6. Lack of training of health care workers
7. Dilapidated health care structures

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) primary health care centres per LGA.
4. Adequate welfare package for medical personnel to attract and retain quality health workers in the rural areas.

YEAR1

Recommended actions:

1. Provide standard health care facilities to primary health care centres
2. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
3. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and neo-natal child health care services. (GOBIFFF)
4. M&E systems should be provided in order to monitor health activities.
5. Extend the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary health care centres.
2. Provide standard health care facilities in the primary & secondary health care centres renovated.
3. Organize periodic training and workshop for health workers.

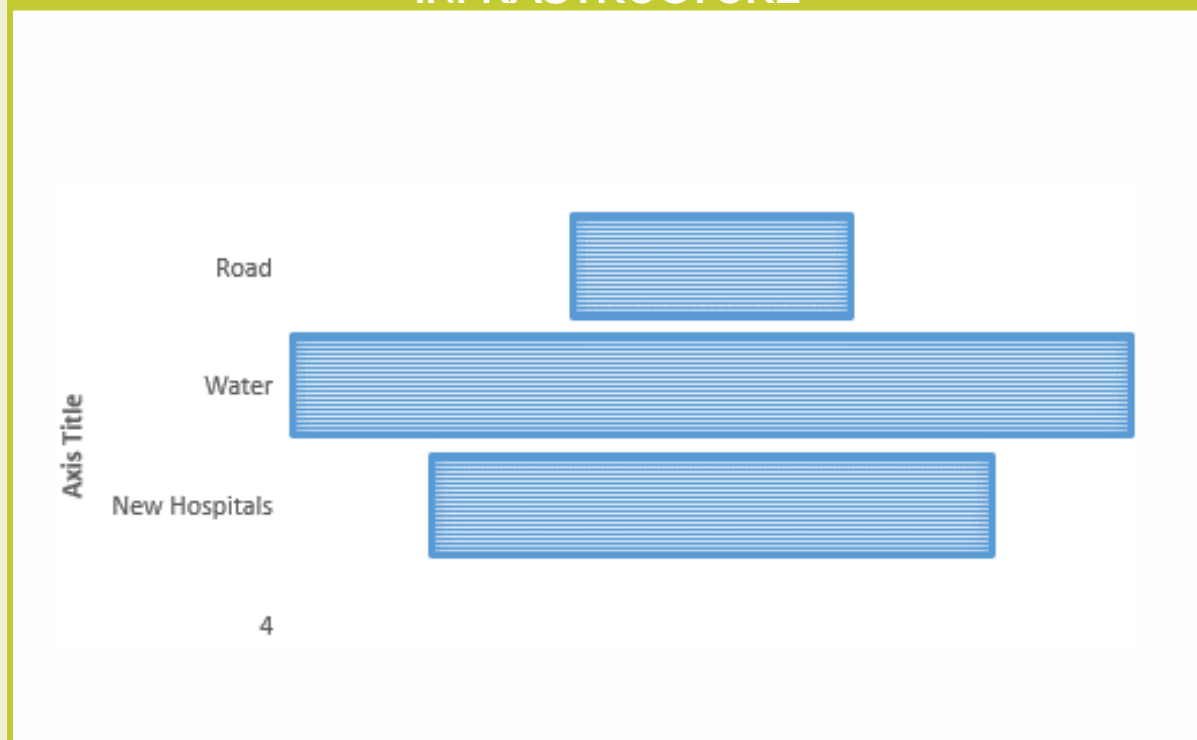
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

xxxxxx LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



For infrastructure, the major demand was for portable water, new primary healthcare centres and renovation of roads. However, participants at the town hall meeting requested for power supply and adequate medical facilities in the health care centres.

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated state of the primary & secondary health care centres
2. Dilapidated access roads that links different communities in the LGA
3. Inadequate supply of portable drinking water
4. Lack of power supply due to disconnection from Dekina junction station

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Construction of one (1) borehole with overhead tank per ward across the LGA
2. Construction of Sheria-Oguma-Yimua bridge.
3. Rehabilitation of the following roads: Odehi-Sheria access road and Bassa-Dekina road.
4. Reconnect to power supply station in Dekina

YEAR1**Recommended actions:**

1. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centres within the LGA.
2. Construct one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Sink two (2) more boreholes with overhead tank per ward

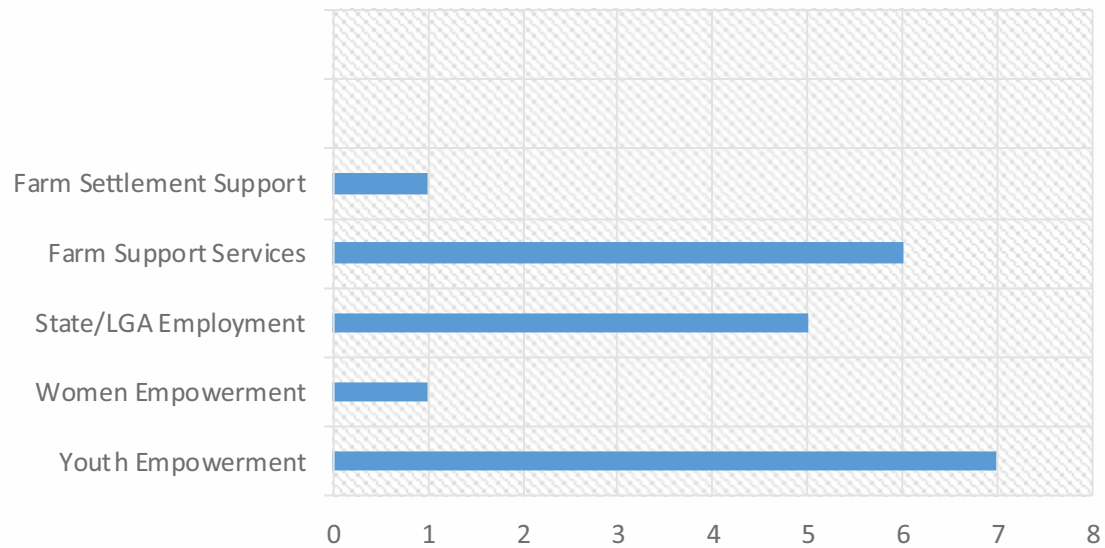
YEARS 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Consolidate on projects ongoing from previous years

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

BASSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation, Youth empowerment and farm support services were top of the recommendations. The attendees at the town hall meeting requested for establishment of cottage industries and also decried the neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth unemployment
2. Lack of farm settlement schemes to encourage agricultural industrialization
3. Lack of Farm support service
4. Lack of cottage industries to absorb unemployed youth and women
5. Neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area (Salt deposit, limestone, iron-ore, granite, dolomite, silicon sand and zircon)

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, trade and commerce, vocational training and Art and Craft.
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extension services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government.

YEAR1**Recommended Action:**

1. Verify existing farmers' cooperatives societies and provide agricultural loans to viable ones.
2. Supply of fishing nets and motorized boats to fish farmers

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Encourage commercial farming and exportation of agricultural products.
2. Establish cottage industries to create job Opportunities

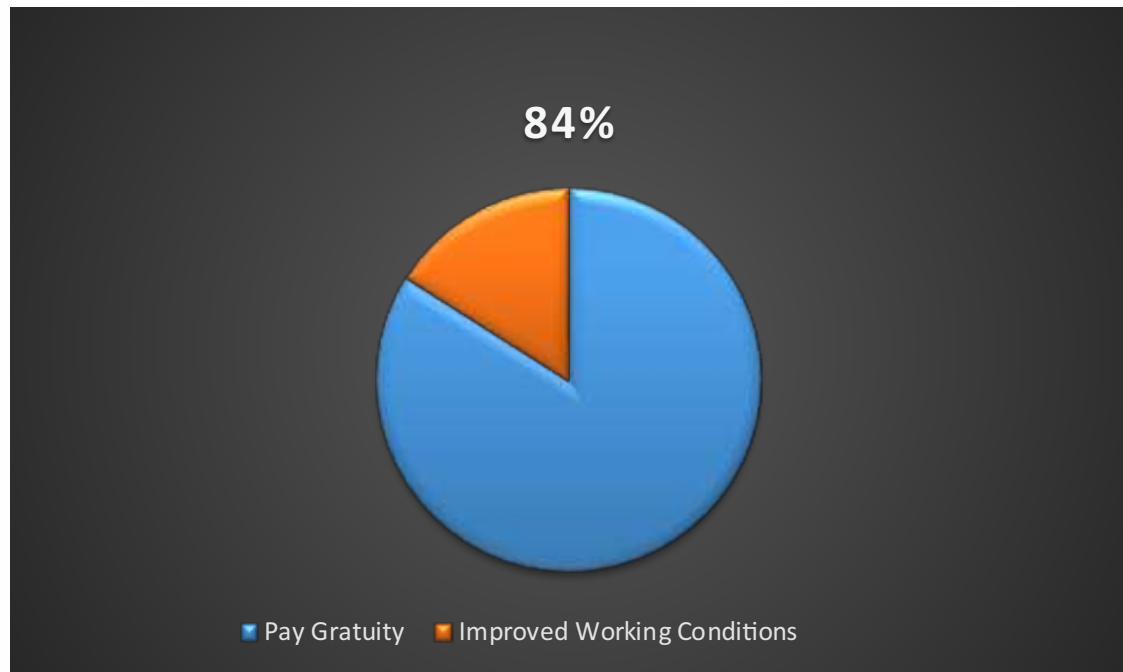
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Granite, Gemstones, Amethyst, Brine, Garnet, iron-ore)

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

BASSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For public service reform, respondents requested for improved working condition while that of pension reforms was for the payment of gratuities. However, attendees at the town hall meeting lamented on the irregularities in the civil service workforce.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor working conditions of civil servants
2. Weak pension administration framework in the state
3. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
4. Lack of retirement benefits for civil servants.

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers; and ensure payment of Pension and Gratuities as at when due.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise
3. Improved working conditions for the workforce.

YEAR1**Recommended actions:**

1. Provision of suitable office accommodation
2. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
3. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants

YEAR2**Recommendation Actions**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEARS3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

DEKINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Dekina is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Dekina on the A233 highway in the north of the area at 7°41'41"N 7°01'20"E. The northeasterly line of equal latitude and longitude passes through the southeast of the LGA. It has an area of 2,461 km² (950 sq. mi) and a population of 260,312 at the 2006 census.

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Dekina Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Dekina Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

OCCUPATION

The Dekina people who are Igala people are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

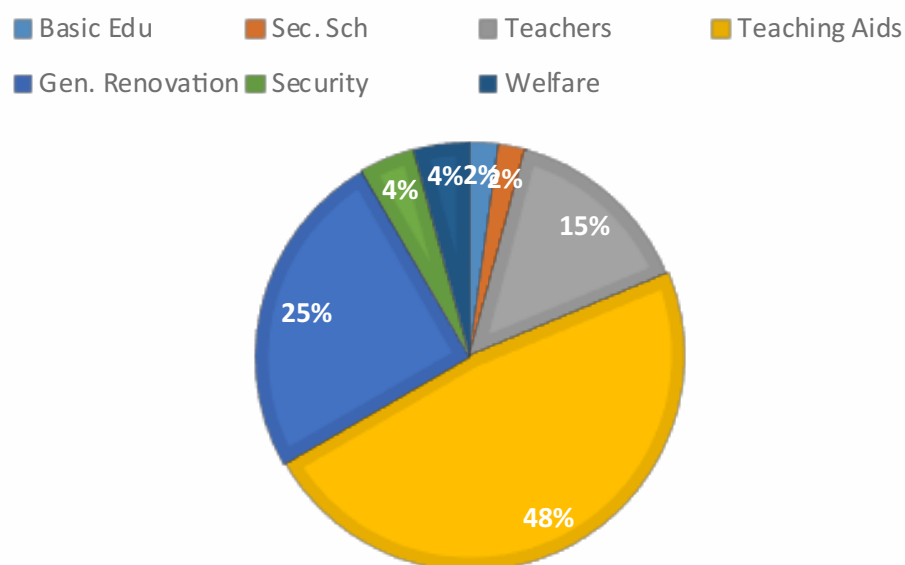
CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

DEKINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For the education sector in Dekina local government area, the respondents recommended provision of teaching aids and the general renovation of existing educational infrastructure. Opinion leaders at the town hall meetings also demanded that teachers' remuneration should be improved. While there is also a need for regular trainings and workshops for teachers.

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of teaching aids
2. Shortage of teachers in most basic and secondary schools in the LGA.
3. Dilapidated school structure.
4. Poor welfare package for teachers
5. Lack of regular training for teachers

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school.
3. Recruitment/deployment of teachers for basic and secondary schools, coordinated by ministry of education.

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. Establish an M&E frame work to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
4. Pilot scheme renovation project on one (1) primary and one (1) secondary school in the LGA
5. Organize periodic trainings and workshops for the teachers.

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Implement the 27.5% salary scheme for teachers in the rural areas
4. Government to implement the operation one (1) teacher one (1) laptop scheme
5. Establishment of sports and recreation centres in schools
6. Continue perimeter fencing for another two (2) renovated schools.

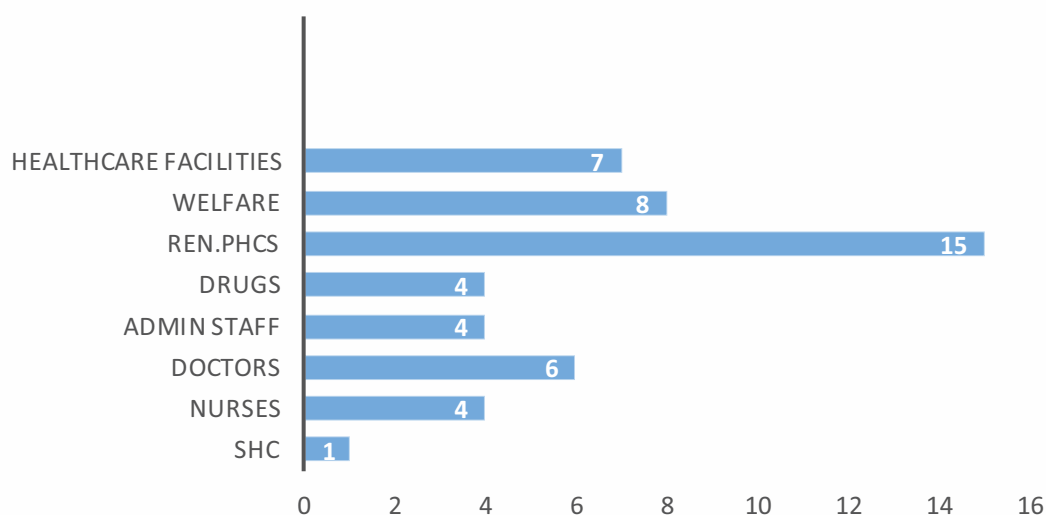
YEARS3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Deploy qualified teachers to schools in the Local Government
2. Introduce a social welfare scheme for the teachers
3. Complete the perimeter fencing for all renovated primary & secondary schools where available.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

DEKINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For health sector, renovation of primary healthcare centres, improved health worker's welfare and provision of healthcare facilities were recommended respectively. Stakeholders at the town hall meeting also identified other problems listed below.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor Remuneration of Health care personnel.
2. Inadequate health care facilities
3. Shortage of medical personnel
4. Insufficient drug distribution scheme
5. Dilapidated health care structures
6. Lack of training of health workers
7. Need for a sustainable monitoring and evaluation system

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on one (1) primary and one (1) secondary health care centres per ward in the LGA.
4. Employment/deployment of medical personnel: two (2) doctors and five (5) nurses per PHCs
5. Improve welfare package and working condition of medical personnel to attract and retain quality

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Extend the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary and one (1) secondary health care centre per ward in the LGA.
3. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
4. Upgrade the health care facilities in the renovated primary and secondary health care centres.

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Embark on regular training and retraining of health workers
2. Continue the renovation scheme on one (1) more primary and one (1) secondary health care centres.
3. Equip the renovated health care centres with standard health care facilities.

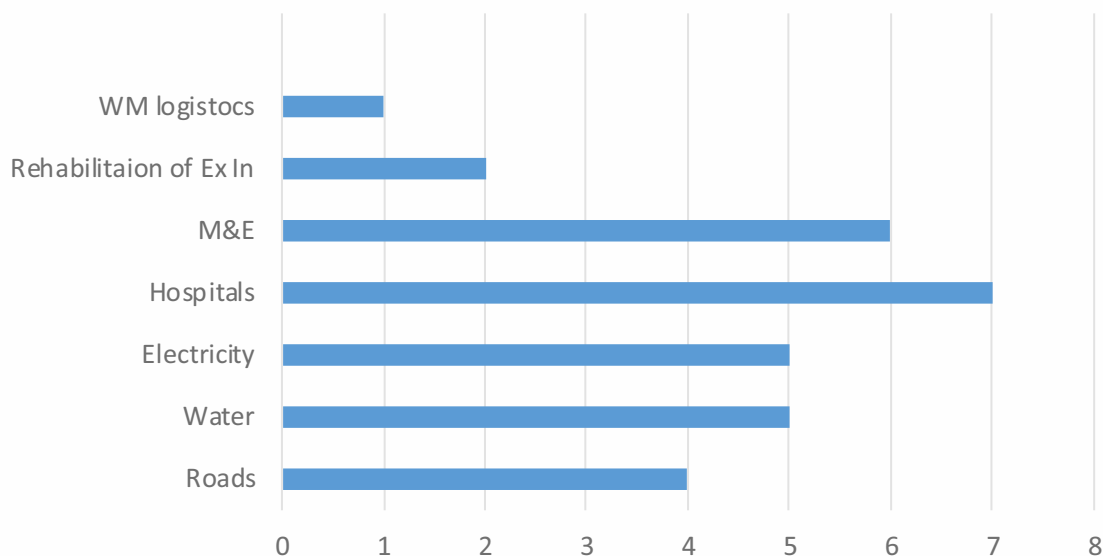
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Provision of affordable health care services
2. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the health care centres in the LGA
3. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary and secondary health care centres.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

DEKINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



Under infrastructure, provision of new Primary Health Care centres, Electricity, Water and Roads were the pressing need. There was also a strong request for Monitoring & Evaluation framework in the local government for maximum supervision on the use of infrastructures in the communities. However, participants at the town hall meeting requested for waste management system for proper disposal of waste.

Identified Problems:

1. Absence of power supply.
2. Lack of portable drinking water
3. Absence of M&E framework to monitor the usage of existing infrastructure.
4. Insufficient basic school structures
5. Dilapidated state of the township roads
6. Poor waste management system

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Construction of one (1) borehole with overhead tank per ward across the LGA
2. Completion of the integrated power project in Iyale.
3. Connection of the local government power supply to the national grid.
4. Provision of transformers to Anyigba and Okura wards

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward
2. Rehabilitation of the bridge linking Angwa and Dekina
3. Rehabilitate ogbabo - ajero road, abocho- dekina road, ajagunmu- odu-opakili,
4. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centres within the LGA.
5. Provision of pumping machine in Dekina 1 and Oyiparala ward

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Rehabilitate itepe- iyale road, Okura-elubi road, akabe-agbeji road
2. Construct one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward
3. Establish an effective waste management logistics to ensure proper waste disposal

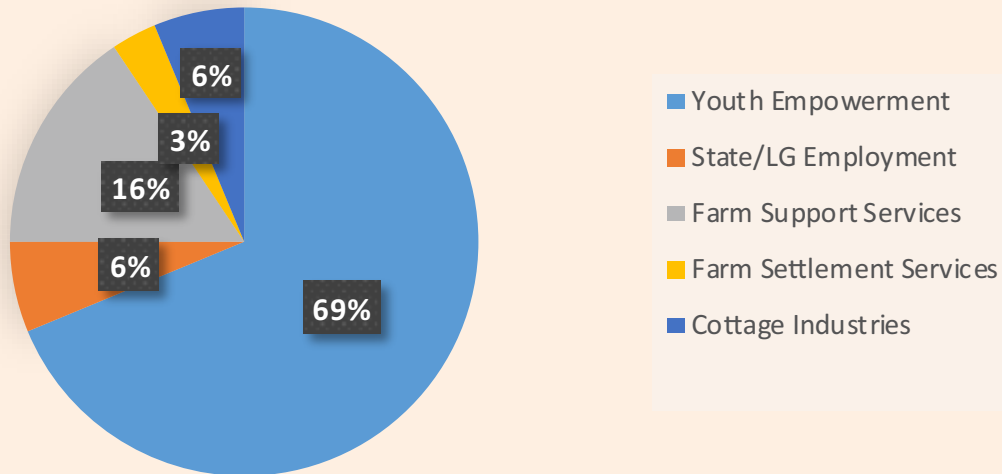
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward
2. Repair other dilapidated roads in the community
3. Consolidate on actions of YEAR 1 and 2 projects

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

DEKINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation in the local government, respondents overwhelmingly recommended youth empowerment as a vehicle for job creation. Request for farm support services, farm settlements and cottage industries to engage women and youth were demanded for by the stakeholders.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor attention given to youth empowerment programme
2. Lack of farm support services for the farmers
3. Lack of cottage industries to engage unemployed youth and women
4. Need for the establishment of farm settlement
5. Neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Establishment of cottage industries to create employment opportunity
2. Empowerment of the youth through skill acquisition training

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Establishment of small and medium scale industries through a PPP

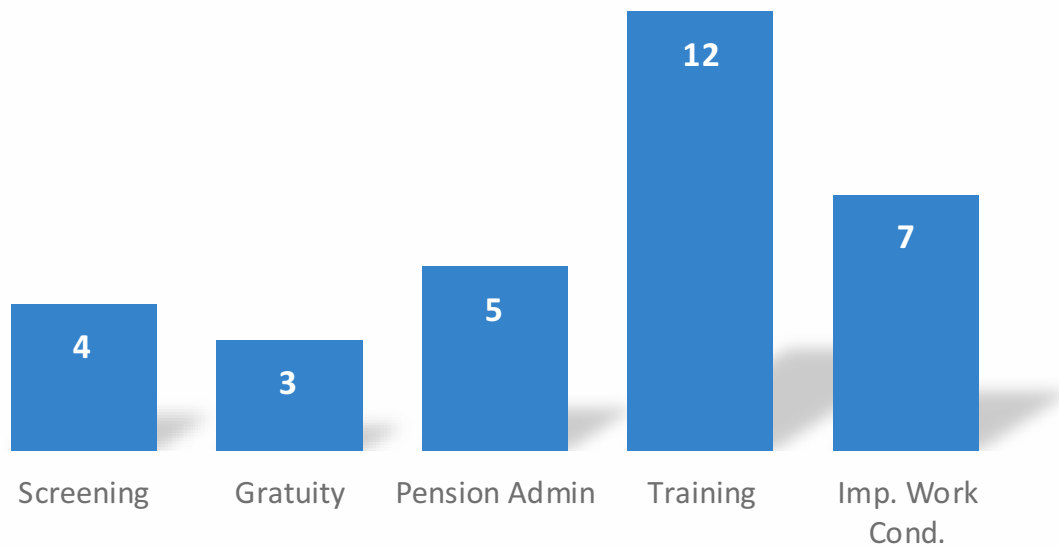
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Invest in mechanized farming
2. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Chromite sand, coal, gemstone, iron-ore, sand stone)

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

DEKINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For public sector reforms, training and re-training of staff, improved working conditions, and screening was recommended respectively. For pension reforms establishment of a pension administration framework for the state and payment of gratuities were also canvassed. Opinion leaders at the town hall meeting subscribe to the idea for the screening of civil service to check the over bloated nature of workforce.

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of training for civil servants
2. Poor working conditions of civil servants
3. Weak pension administration framework
4. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
5. Need to settle outstanding gratuities and pension

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise
2. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants
3. Create an enabling environment for the civil servants

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

IBAJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Ibaji is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria in the south of the state separated from Edo State to the west by the Niger River, and bordering Delta State in the south. Its headquarters are in the town of Onyedega on the Niger River in the northwest. The northeasterly line of equal latitude and longitude passes through the LGA. It has an area of 1,377 km² and a population of 128,129 at the 2006 census.

OCCUPATION

The Ibaji people who are Igala are predominantly farmers and fishermen while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and fabrication. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving, petty trading and Animal Husbandry

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

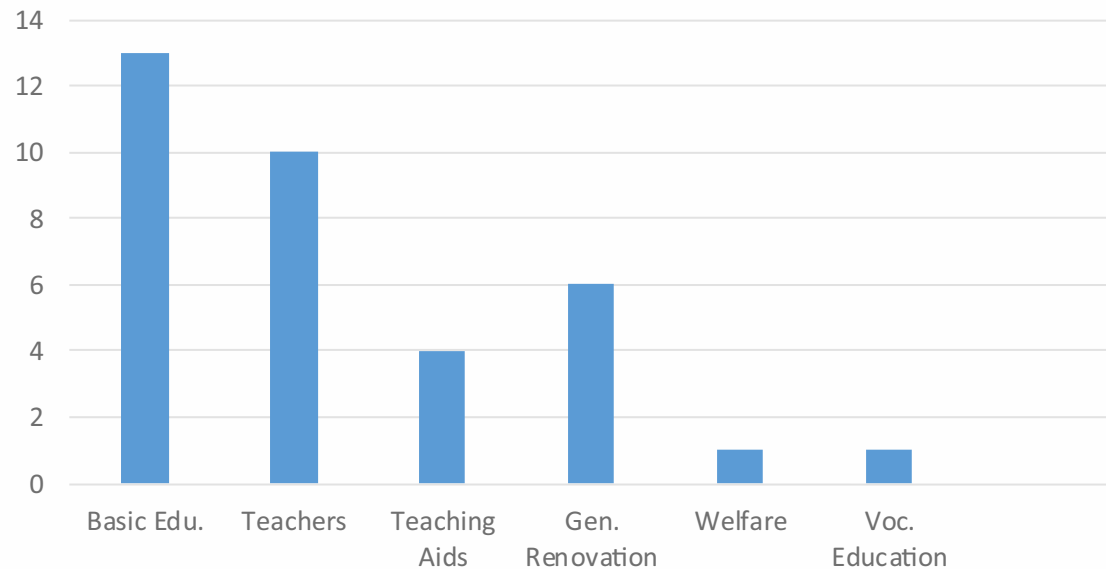
VEGETATION

The vegetation of Ibaji Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as Shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IBAJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For IbaJI local government, the major demand was for basic education, more teachers, and general renovation of dilapidated educational infrastructures. Participants at the town hall meeting also suggested the provision of teaching aids, improved teachers' welfare and encourage vocational education.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate classrooms for basic education
2. Inadequate teachers in primary and secondary schools
3. Dilapidated School infrastructures
4. Lack of teaching aids in schools
5. Poor welfare package for teachers

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops,

Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school in the local government.

3. Renovation of one pilot primary and secondary school in the Local Government Area.
4. Recruitment/deployment of Teachers for Basic and Secondary Schools, coordinated by Ministry of Education.

YEAR1

Recommended Action

1. Basic Education: Extend the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one other secondary school in the local government.
3. Construct perimeter fencing for the renovated (Pilot) primary and secondary school
4. Organise periodic trainings and workshops for the teachers.
5. Establish an M&E framework to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers

YEAR2

Recommended Action:

1. Continue perimeter fencing for another renovated primary school.
2. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
3. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government
4. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop Scheme
5. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for rural teachers.

YEAR3&4

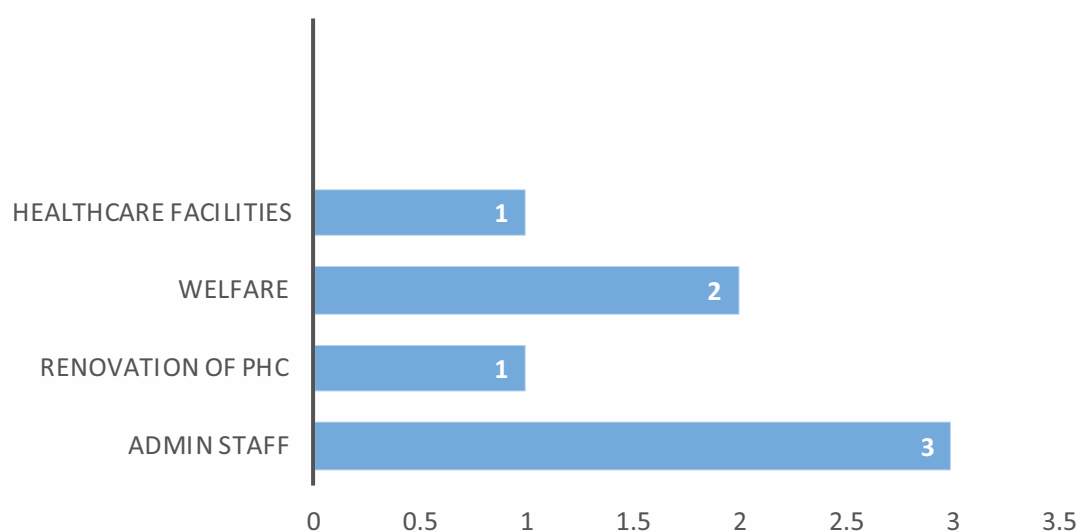
Recommended Action:

1. Establish a framework to keep the supply of teaching aids to schools sustainable
2. Develop a social welfare scheme for the teachers
3. Complete the perimeter fencing for other renovated primary & secondary schools where available
4. Construction of 2 classroom blocks for primary and secondary schools in the Local Government

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IBAJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For health sector in IbaJI local government area, the respondents demanded recruitment of more admin staff and improved welfare for medical personnel. Opinion leaders at the town hall meeting suggested the renovation of dilapidated primary and secondary health care centres and equip them with standard healthcare facilities.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare package for health care personnel
2. Inadequate health care facilities
3. Inadequate administrative personnel in the health care centres
4. Dilapidated state of the primary and secondary health care centres.

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on one (1) primary health care centres and one (1) secondary hospital per ward in the LGA.
4. Adequate welfare package for medical personnel to attract and retain quality health workers in the rural areas.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action:**

1. Equip the renovated health care centres with standard health care facilities.
2. Deploy administrative personnel to the primary health care centres
3. Continue the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary and secondary health care centre per ward in the LGA.
4. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and neo-natal child health care services.
5. Institute M&E system to monitor healthcare delivery activities.

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Provision of equipped mobile ambulance for transferring sick persons to referred locations.
2. Extend the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary and secondary health care centre per ward in the LGA
3. Medical personnel should be furnished with regular trainings and workshops.
4. Equip the renovated health care centres with standard medical facilities

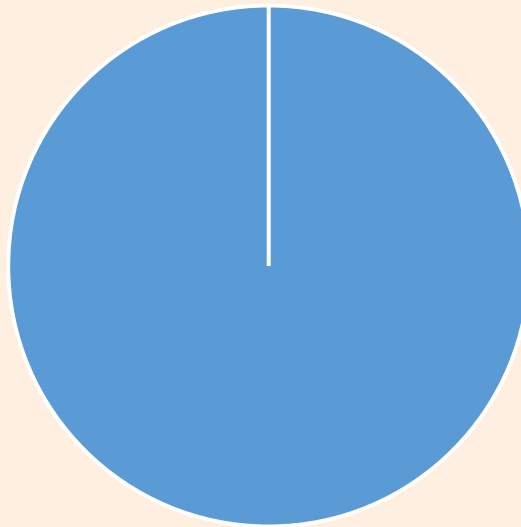
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Complete the renovation scheme for the remaining primary health care centre
3. Refurbish the renovated healthcare centres with standard health care facilities

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IBAJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



On infrastructure, the demand of the respondents was unanimous for road networks within and around the local government. However, attendees at the town hall meeting requested for provision of power supply, and that the local government secretariat, drainage and health care centres be renovated.

Identified Problems

1. Dilapidated road network
2. Dilapidated state of the community bridges
3. Lack of power supply
4. Deteriorated health care infrastructure
5. Dilapidated state of the local government secretariat
6. Lack of portable water

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Rehabilitation of Oje-Okeke-Iregu-Obale-Afa road.
2. Construction of one (1) borehole with overhead tank per ward across the LGA
3. Provision of power by connecting to AEDC

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Construction of drainage system in the affected communities in the LGA
2. Comprehensive renovation of the local government Secretariat
3. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centres within the LGA.
4. Construct one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Reconstruction of bridges in the communities
2. Establishment of market in Ijeh, Ikah and Iregu community
3. Sink one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward

YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Repair other dilapidated roads in the community
2. Sink one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IBAJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



■ Youth Empowerment ■ Women Empowerment

For job creation, respondents recommended youth and women empowerment with a slightly more emphasis on youth empowerment because of its tendency to cause restiveness.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth unemployment
2. Poor attention given to women empowerment.
3. Lack of farm support service
4. Lack of cottage industries to absorb unemployed youth and women
5. Neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Supply of fishing nets and motorized boats to fish farmers
2. Youth empowerment through the provision of soft loans for the establishment of small and medium enterprise
3. Provision of soft loans to women through cooperative groups

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Encourage commercial farming and exportation of agricultural products.
2. Establish cottage industries to create job Opportunities

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Coal, Petroleum & Gas, and Sandstone).

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IBAJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



■ Pension Admin ■ Imp. Work Cond ■

With regards to Pension Reforms and Public Service reforms, a robust pension administrative framework and improved working conditions were recommended respectively. Opinion leaders at the town hall meeting subscribe to the idea for the screening of civil service to check the over bloated nature of workforce

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the state.
2. Poor working conditions of civil servants
3. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
4. Need to settle outstanding gratuities and pension

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise
3. Improved working conditions for the workforce.

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

IDAH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Idah lies on the bank of the Niger River. It is the headquarters of the Igala Kingdom; The Traditional ruler is HRM Michael Ameh Oboni II. Idah is a Local Government with an area of 36 km² around the town and a population of 79,815 according to the 2006 census.

Idah, an old river port has commercial routes on the river Niger linking Lokoja, the Kogi state capital, to the north of the country and Onitsha in Kogi state to the south, Agenebode Edo State across the Niger to the west. The population is primarily of the Igala stock.

Idah is host to a federal polytechnic and also the college of science, health and Technology. The Federal Government College Ugwolawo is also within the periphery of Idah. Idah is a major food supplier for Kogi State and the traditional capital of the Igala kingdom.

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Idah Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

OCCUPATION

The Idah people who are Igala are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading.

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Idah Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

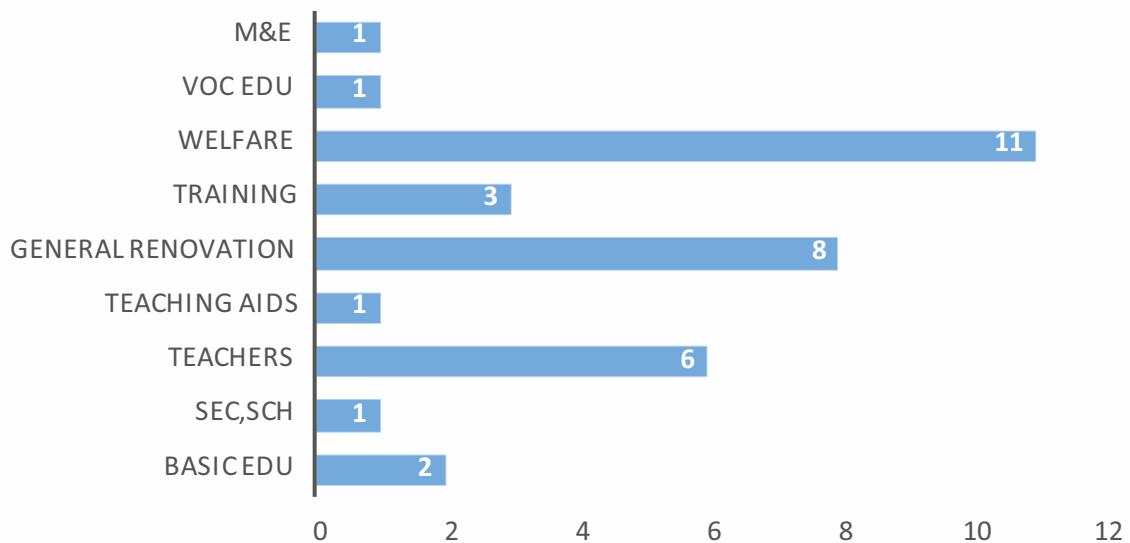
INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries which has contributed significantly to the growth of economic activities in the area. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IDAH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For Idah Local government council in the education sector, the respondents favoured improved teachers' welfare, renovation of dilapidated education infrastructure, and employment of more teachers respectively. However, attendees at the town hall meetings demanded teachings aids in both primary and secondary schools and institution of effective M&E system to ensure service delivery

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate teachers in public primary and secondary schools
2. Dilapidated School infrastructures
3. Poor remuneration of staffs
4. Absence of an effective M&E system
5. Lack of teaching aids

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Recruitment/Deployment of teachers to both basic and secondary schools.
2. Renovation of one pilot primary and secondary school in the Local Government Area

3. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education school
4. Secondary Education: Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school in the local government.

YEAR 1

Recommended Action:

1. Construct perimeter fencing for already renovated (Pilot) primary and secondary school
2. Institute a monitoring and evaluation system for continuous monitoring to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
3. Extend the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education schools
4. Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one other secondary school in the local government.

YEAR 2

Recommended Action:

1. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop Scheme
2. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for rural teachers.
3. Continue perimeter fencing for another renovated primary school and secondary school
4. continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
5. Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government

YEAR 3&4

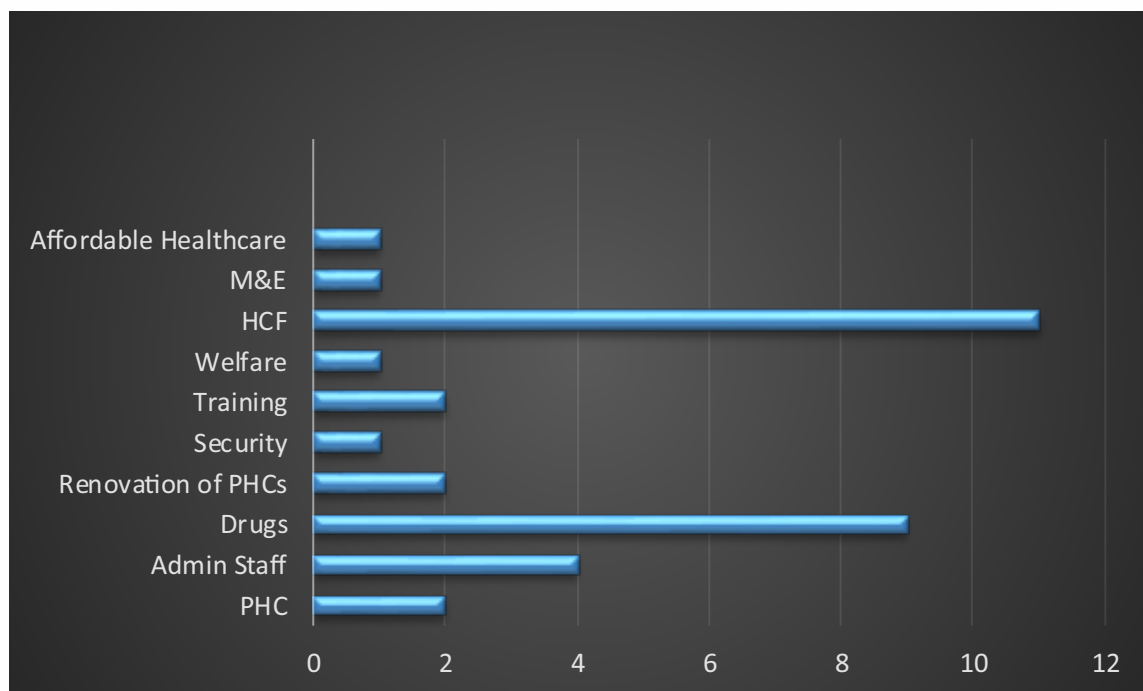
Recommended Action:

1. Complete the perimeter fencing for other renovated primary & secondary schools where available
2. Establish a framework to keep the supply of teaching aids to schools sustainable
3. Develop a social welfare scheme for the teachers
4. Deployment of teachers to the schools
5. Provision of portable water in the school premises (borehole)

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IDAH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



In the health sector, the respondents demanded an improvement in the provision of healthcare Facilities for better healthcare delivery, drugs distribution and employment of more admin staff respectively. Participants at the town hall meeting requested for immediate renovation of dilapidated health structures and instituting an effective M&E system to ensure quality services.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate health care facilities
2. Lack of drug distribution system
3. Inadequate administrative personnel in the health care centres
4. Need for continuous Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure quality services
5. Dilapidated state of health care structures

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Pilot scheme renovation project on one (1) primary health care centres and one (1) secondary hospital per ward in the LGA.
2. Design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
3. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
4. Deployment of administrative personnel to the health care centres where needed.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action:**

1. Extend the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary and secondary health care centres per ward in the LGA.
2. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and neo-natal child health care services. (GOBIFFF)
3. Institute M&E system to monitor health activities
4. Equip the renovated primary & secondary health care centres with standard health care facilities.

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Extend the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary and secondary health care centre per ward in the LGA
2. Organize health seminars to educate health workers on health related matters
3. Refurbish the renovated primary and secondary healthcare centres with standard health care facilities

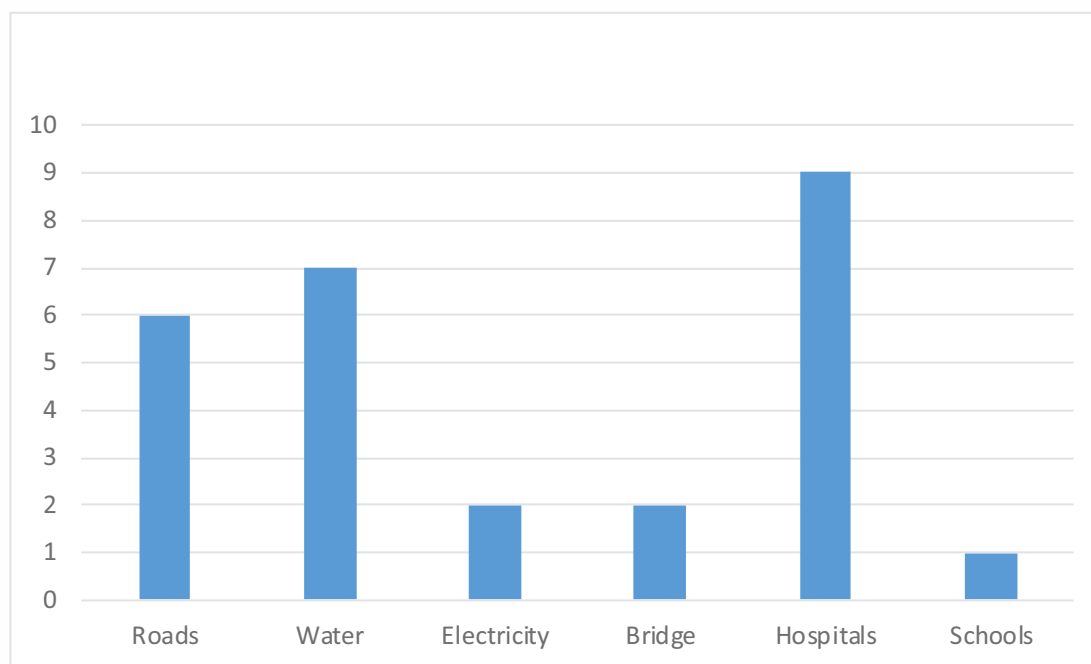
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary health care centres.
3. Equip the remaining renovated primary health care centres with standard health care facilities

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IDAH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



With regards to infrastructure, Building of new Primary healthcare centres, portable water and roads were recommended respectively. At the town hall meeting, there was a strong request for Monitoring & Evaluation framework to supervise the use of infrastructures in the communities. Also dilapidated health infrastructures need to be renovated.

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of portable drinking water
2. Lack of good road
3. Poor electricity supply
4. Dilapidated state of health infrastructure
5. Need for constant Monitoring and Evaluation of existing and new infrastructure

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Provision of power by connecting to AEDC
2. Construction of one (1) borehole with overhead tank per ward across the LGA
3. Rehabilitation of road linking Ajaka -Ogbomi road

YEAR1**Recommended Action:**

1. Construct drainage system to solve erosion problems in Angwa odotito community
2. Rehabilitation of Ajah- Imoni road
3. Construct one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward
4. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centres within the LGA.

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Sink two (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward
2. Institute a structure for monitoring and evaluation of infrastructure usage in the community

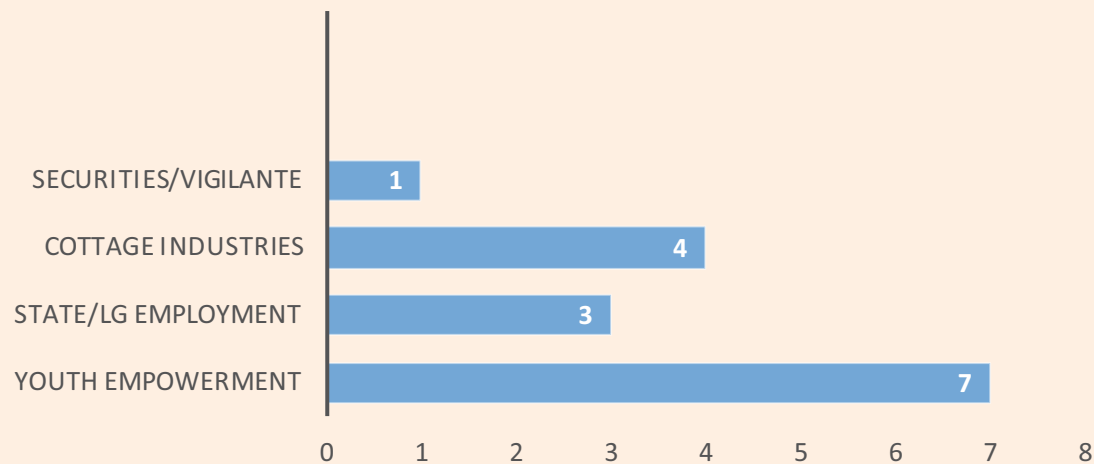
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Construction of five (5) classroom blocks with furniture (dual desk & chairs)
2. Repair other dilapidated roads in the local government.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IDAH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation, the overwhelming recommendation was for youth empowerment followed by a call for government to build cottage industries to help absorb unemployed youths. The attendees at the town hall meeting requested for provision of farm support services and also decried the neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth unemployment
2. Lack of cottage industries to absorb unemployed youth and women
3. Need for farm support services
4. Desertion of mineral resource deposit in the local government area

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, trade and commerce, vocational training and Art and Craft (this alone should conservatively create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Youth empowerment through the provision of soft loans for the establishment of small and medium enterprise
2. Verify existing farmers' cooperatives societies and provide agricultural loans to viable ones.

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Mechanized agriculture and make provisions farm support services
2. Encourage profitable farming and exportation of agricultural products
3. Establishment of cottage industries to create job opportunities

YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

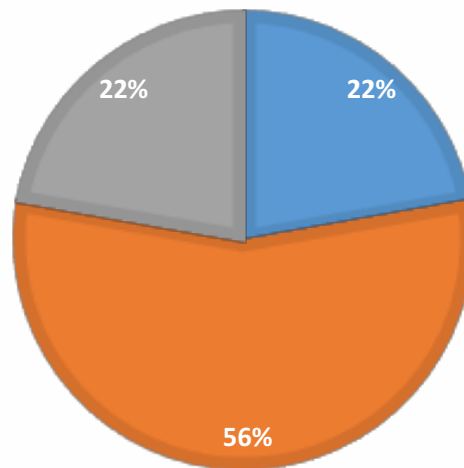
1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Sandstone, Coal).

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IDAH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS

■ Screening ■ Gratuity ■ Pension Administration



In terms public sector reforms, the ongoing screening of government workers was commended, while payment of gratuities was requested as the main state wide pension reform agenda. However, opinion leaders at the town hall meeting suggested training and re-training of staffs, and for government to improve the working conditions of the civil servant.

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of retirement benefits for civil servants.
2. Inappropriate staffing in the civil service
3. Poor working conditions of civil servants
4. Lack of training to impact more knowledge to the civil servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Payment of gratuity and pensions as at when due.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR1**Recommended Action:**

1. Improved working condition of the civil servants
2. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
3. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

IGALAMELA-ODOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Igalamela-Odolu is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. It is bordered by the Niger River in the west and Enugu State in the east. Its headquarters are in the town of Ajaka in the north of the area at 7°10'16"N 6°49'35"E.

The northeasterly line of equal latitude and longitude passes through the LGA. It has an area of 2,175 km² and a population of 148,020 at the 2006 census.

OCCUPATION

The people who are Igala are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading.

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year.

The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of the Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area.

Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Igala is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Igala people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Ibo's, Idomas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

RESOURCE PROFILE

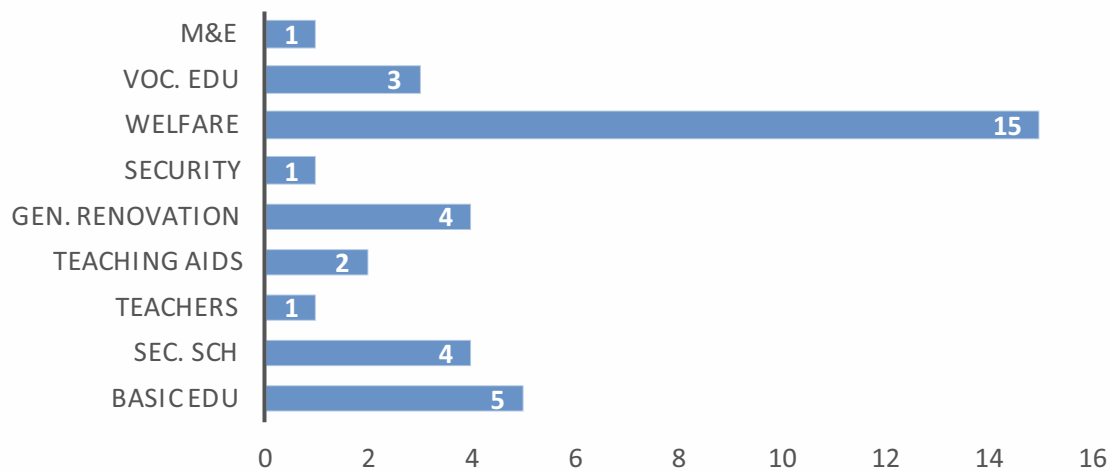
The Local Government is blessed with a variety of mineral resources.

S/N	MINERAL DEPOSIT
1	Clay
2	Marble
3	Limestone
4	Iron-Ore
5	Feldspar
6	Gemstone

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IGALAMELA-ODOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For education sector in Igalamela local council area, the respondents requested for improved staff welfare as a means for attracting and retaining quality teachers. They also requested that more basic education and secondary education centres be sited in the locality. Participants at the town hall meeting also requested for teaching aids, training and re-training of staffs and a M&E system to monitor the compliance of teachers.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare package for teachers.
2. Inadequate basic and secondary schools in the local government area
3. Dilapidated educational infrastructure
4. Lack of M&E system to monitor activities of schools.
5. Lack of training for the teaching staffs

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops,

Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school in the local government.

3. Renovation of one pilot primary and secondary school in the Local Government Area.
4. Recruitment/deployment of Teachers for Basic and Secondary Schools, coordinated by Ministry of Education.

YEAR1

Recommended Action:

1. Establish an M&E frame work to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
2. Basic Education: Extend the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education schools
3. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one other secondary school in the local government.
4. Construct perimeter fencing for the renovated (Pilot) primary and secondary school

YEAR2

Recommended Action:

1. Continue perimeter fencing for another renovated primary school.
2. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
3. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government
4. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop policy
5. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for rural teachers.
6. Organise periodic trainings and workshops for the teachers.

YEAR3&4

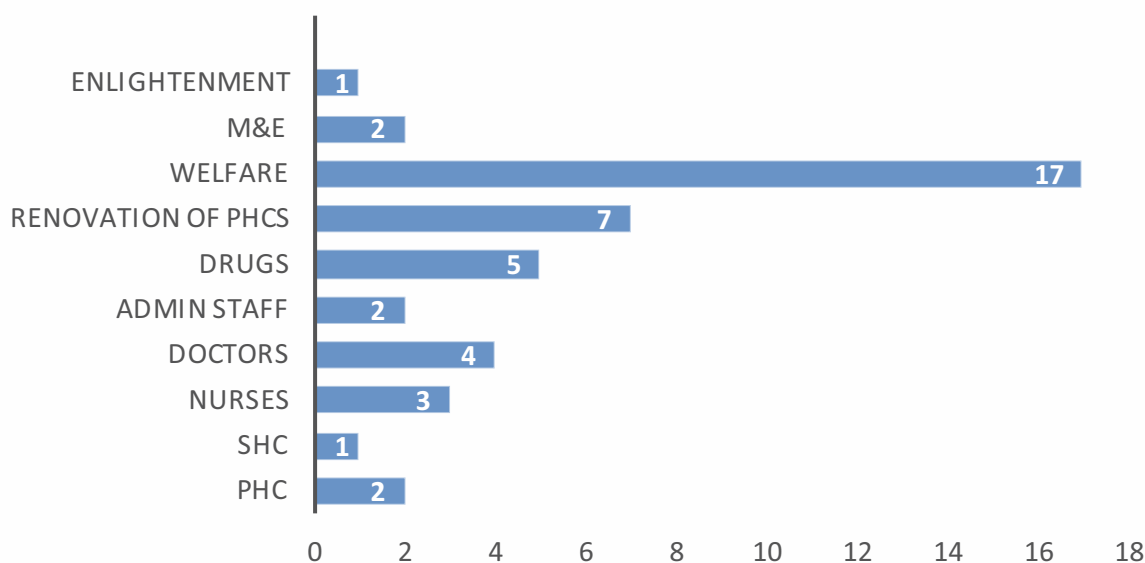
Recommended Action:

1. Develop a social welfare scheme for the teachers
2. Complete the perimeter fencing for other renovated primary & secondary schools where existing
3. Construction of 5 classroom blocks for primary schools in Uwu Ateh community
4. Institute a structure to keep the supply of teaching aids to schools sustainable

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IGALAMELA-ODOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



In the health sector, the respondents believed that improved health workers welfare will not only attract the right crop of medical personnel but will also facilitate their being retained in the locality. Renovation of existing primary healthcare centres as well as distribution of drugs to all PHCs was also high in the demand ranking. Attendants at the town hall meeting also requested that doctors should be deployed to the primary and secondary health care centres. Furthermore, PHCs and SHCs should be furnished with standard health facilities.

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated primary healthcare centres
2. Absence of M&E systems to monitor health activities.
3. Poor remuneration of health workers
4. Shortage of medical doctors at the PHCs
5. Inadequate Health facilities in most of PHC's and Cottage Hospitals

Recommended Quick win:

1. Adequate welfare package for medical personnel to keep quality health workers in the rural areas
2. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
3. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
4. Pilot scheme renovation project on one (1) primary and one (1) secondary health care centre per ward in the LGA.
5. Employment/deployment of medical personnel: two (2) doctors to the PHCs

YEAR 1**Recommended Action:**

1. Continue the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary and secondary health care centre per ward in the LGA.
2. Introduce an M&E system to monitor health activities.
3. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and neo-natal child health care services. (GOBIFFF)
4. Institute M&E system to monitor health activities.
5. Equip the renovated health care centres with standard health care facilities.

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Extend the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary and secondary health care centre per ward in the LGA
2. Organize regular trainings and workshops.
3. Equip the renovated health care centres with standard medical facilities

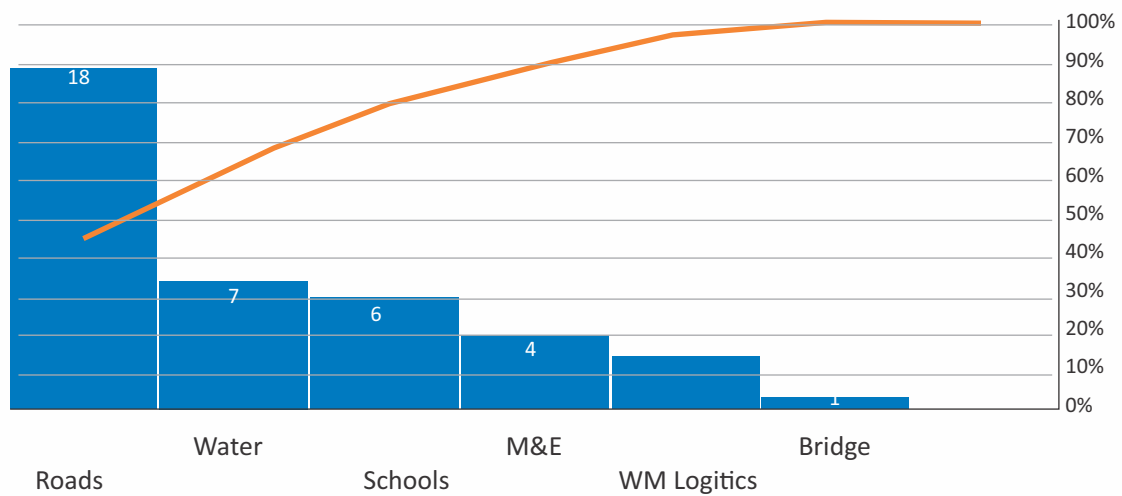
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Complete the renovation scheme for the remaining primary health care centre
2. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
3. Refurbish the renovated healthcare centres with standard health care facilities

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IGALAMELA-ODOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



In terms of infrastructure, Construction and rehabilitation of existing road networks was the main demand in the area council.

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated road network
2. Lack of portable water
3. Dilapidated school buildings
4. Absence of monitoring and Evaluation framework
5. Poor waste management system

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Rehabilitation of Akpanya-Odulu-Nsuka road
2. Construction of one (1) borehole with overhead tank per ward.

YEAR1:**Recommended Action:**

1. Establish an effective waste management logistics to ensure proper waste disposal
2. Rehabilitation of Idah-Anyigba road
3. Construction of one (1) borehole with overhead tank per ward
4. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centres within the LGA.

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Rehabilitation of Ejelu -Odulu-Oharachi road.
2. Construct one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward
3. Reconstruction of Akolo and Okoelape bridges
4. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary school within the LGA.

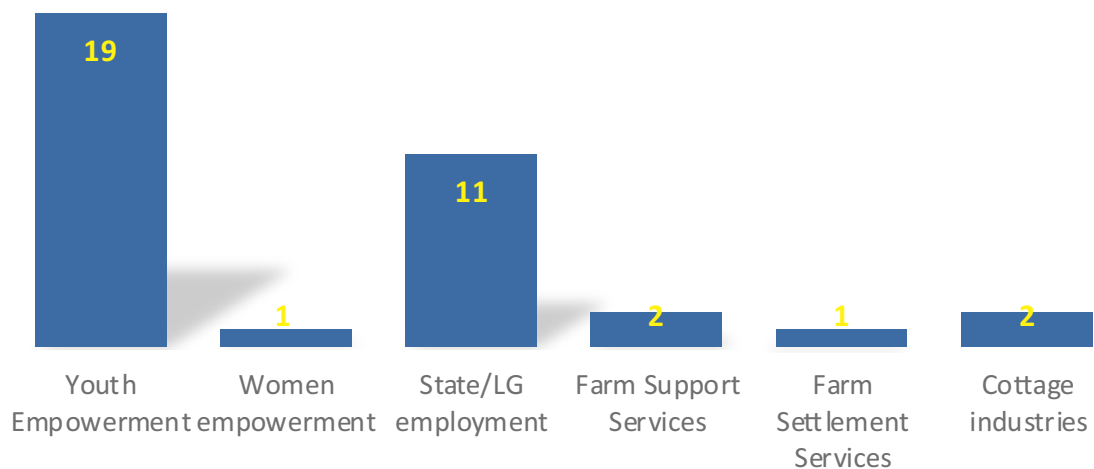
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Repair other dilapidated roads in the community
2. Construct one (1) more borehole with overhead tank per ward
3. Consolidate on actions of YEAR 1 and 2 projects

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IGALAMELA-ODOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation and tackling of unemployment in the council, the respondents recommended youth empowerment. The next highly favoured recommendation was for government employment both at the state and the local government levels. Opinion leaders at the town hall meeting also suggested that farm settlements, cottage industries and farm support services will help to absorb unemployed youth and women while the latter (farm support services) will help farmers to increase their productivity.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth unemployment
2. Lack of farm support service
3. Lack of cottage industries
4. Lack of farm settlement schemes to encourage agricultural industrialization
5. Neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area ()

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, trade and commerce, vocational training and Art and Craft (this alone should conservatively create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extension services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action:**

1. Verify existing farmers' cooperatives societies and provide agricultural loans to viable ones.
2. Empower youth through entrepreneurial training and provisions of soft loan

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Encourage commercial farming and exportation of agricultural products.
2. Establish cottage industries of the product where the LGA has a comparative advantage. To facilitate export and create job Opportunities

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

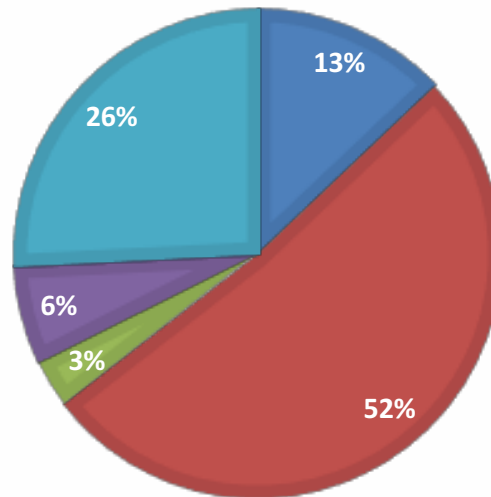
1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Sandstone, Coal and Clay).
2. Establishment of small and medium scale industries through a PPP

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IGALAMELA-ODOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS

■ Screening ■ Gratuity ■ Pension Admin ■ Training ■ Improved working condition



In terms of public sector reforms, the respondents applauded the current screening of government workers by the current administration in a bid to sniff out ghost workers, but also recommended regular training of government staff. With regards to pension reforms, the overwhelming recommendation was for payment of gratuity and establishment of a pension administration reform framework in the state.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor working conditions of civil servants
2. Lack of retirement benefits for civil servants.
3. Weak pension administration framework
4. Lack of training for the civil servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Payment of gratuity and pensions as at when due.
2. Create an enabling environment for the civil servants
3. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action:**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce.

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

IJUMU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Ijumu is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. Its headquarters is in the town of Iyara. It has an area of 1,306 km² and a population of 119,929 according to the 2006 census.

OCCUPATION

The Ijumu people who are Okun are predominantly farmers, but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry season. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell or break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Ijumu Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Ijumu Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. The industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

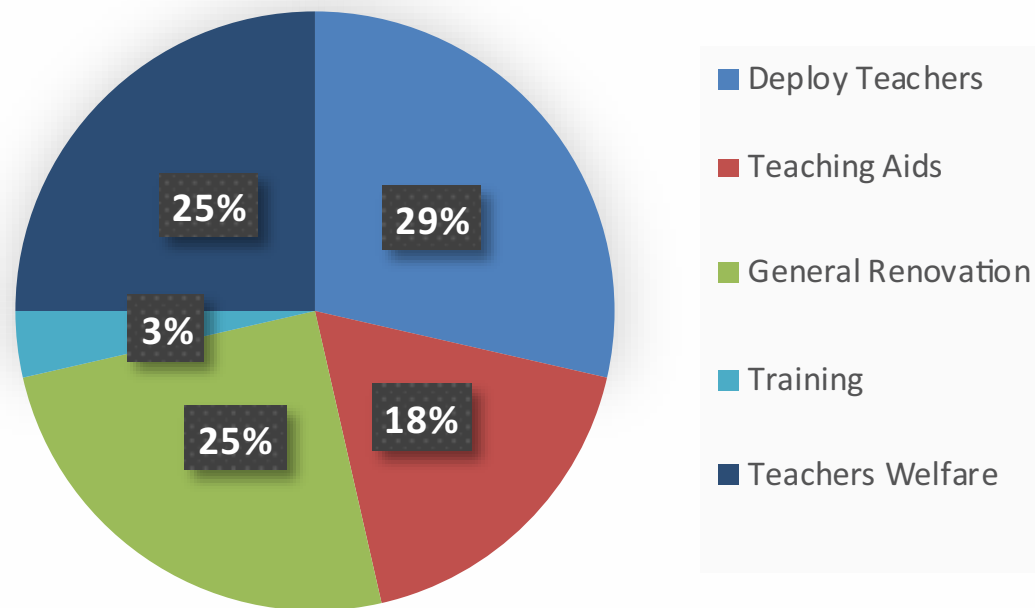
PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Okun is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Okun people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them. These ethnic groups include the Ebira's, Ibo's, Igalas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IJUMU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



More than half of the respondents for education in Ijumu local government recommended the deployment of more teachers, training and re-training of teachers for improved service delivery. The respondents at the town hall meeting demand for more basic schools and supply of teaching aids

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of qualified teachers in most primary and secondary schools
2. Lack of teaching aids and other learning materials.
3. Inadequate basic schools
4. Dilapidated school buildings and infrastructures
5. Lack of training for teachers

Recommended Quick Wins

1. Renovation of three primary and secondary schools at the centre of the local government
2. Recruitment/deployment of Teachers to the renovated Basic and Secondary Schools.
3. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to the renovated schools.

YEAR 1**Recommended action**

1. Upgrade one secondary school to a model school by:
2. Supply of complete teaching and learning equipment
3. Supply of science laboratory and equipment
4. Build library and equip it with books
5. Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, generator and Photocopying machine for the secondary school.
6. Deployment of qualified teachers
7. Implement the operation one (1) teacher one (1) laptop scheme in the school
8. Supply of school buses to make access to the school easy

YEAR 2**Recommended action**

1. Renovation and refurbishing of three more school buildings and infrastructure
2. Get accurate data of teachers through teacher's registration and screening. This is to help in proper placement of staffs.
3. Ensure continuous supply of teaching aids.
4. Implement the 27.5% salary scheme for teachers in the rural areas

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action.**

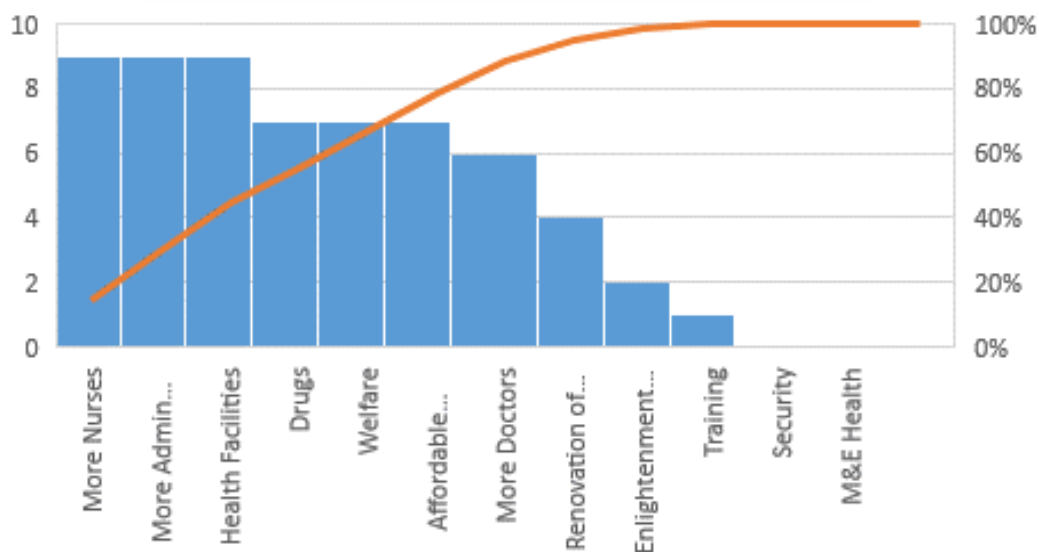
Build more basic schools

1. Ensure periodic training and retraining of teachers.
2. Provision of portable water in schools
3. Equipping the model school with boarding facilities.
4. Fencing of the schools for security

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IJUMU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



In the health sector, the respondents demanded qualified personnel (nurses and admin staff), and health facilities. Availability of drugs, improved welfare, and affordable healthcare were also some of the pressing demands of the local government.

Identified Problems:

1. Urgent need for the renovation of Primary Health Care Centres
2. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health centers
3. Absence of medical support services for rural primary health centers
4. Need for effective and efficient drug distribution system
5. Lack of medical doctor in the health centres in the local government
6. Inadequate health Care facilities
7. Poor welfare package for health care workers
8. Lack of training of the personnel
9. Lack of M&E structure

Recommended Quick Wins :

1. Renovation of three primary health care centers
2. Deployment of a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model
3. Redeployment of Medical Personnel to the renovated health centres
4. Resuscitation of the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Deployment of one medical doctor to each of the three centres
2. Supply of adequate health facilities to the three health centres
3. Ensure continuous and adequate drugs supply to the centres
4. Deployment of adequate number of medical personnel to the centers

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Health worker's salary to be improved as this helps to attract and retain quality health care workers
2. Establish a Monitoring & Evaluation system that monitors the activities of the health care workers and the usage of health care facilities.
3. Periodic trainings to be organized for health care workers
4. Refurbishing and equipping of three more health care centers

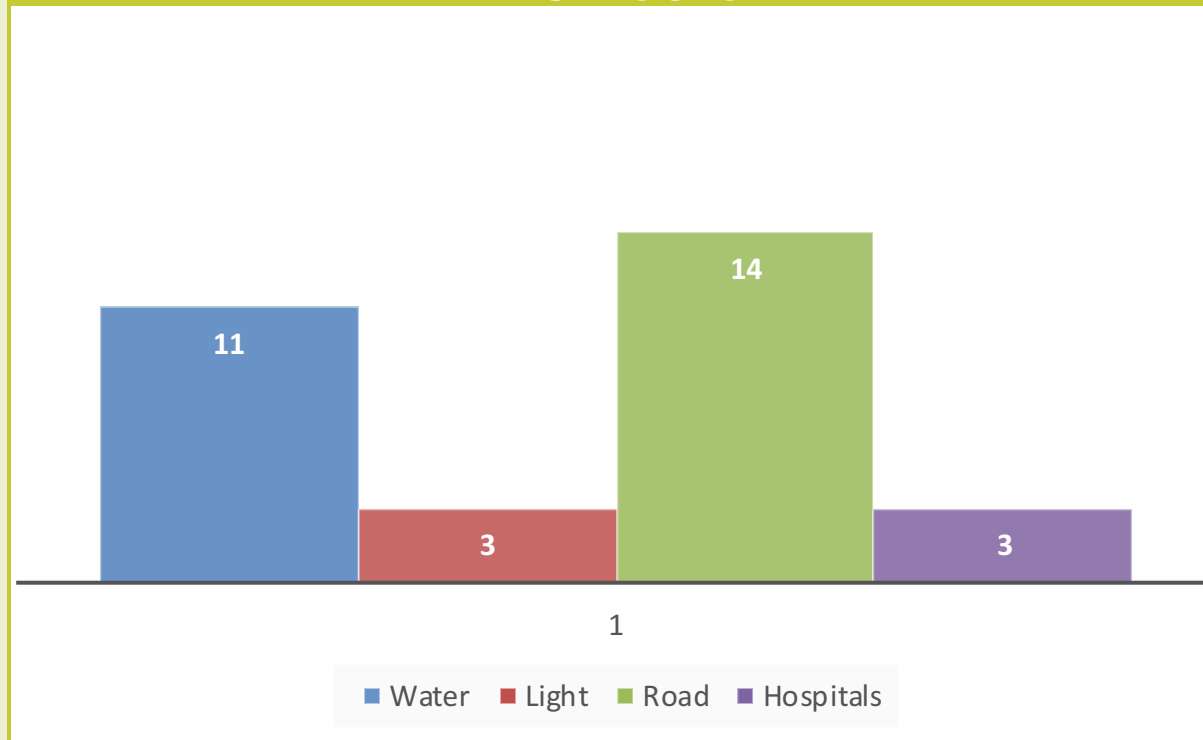
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Government should establish a trauma centre in the state.
2. Pursue the completion of the Federal Medical Centre at Iyare
3. Free health services for the aged, the women and the children

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IJUMU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



For infrastructure, road and water were the most pressing demands.

Identified Problems:

1. Need for access roads into the community
2. Lack of portable water supply
3. Urgent need for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure
4. Lack of hospitals in the council
5. Urgent need for the reconnection of the power supply
6. Need for maintenance of the existing infrastructure

Recommended Quick Wins for 100days:

1. Construction of one Borehole per Ward.
2. Rehabilitation of Okoro-Aye-Aiyegunle road, Kabba -Omuo road.

YEAR 1

Recommended Action

1. Embark on renovation of the existing infrastructures in the council
2. Completion of the dam project in Iyare that serves (Iyare to Iyamoye)

YEAR 2

Recommended Action:

1. Rehabilitation of Kabba-Ogigi -Ayere road rehabilitation of Iyara- Odoko road
2. Improve power supply by provision of three transformers to three communities
3. Construction of more boreholes for provision of portable water in the communities.

YEAR 3&4

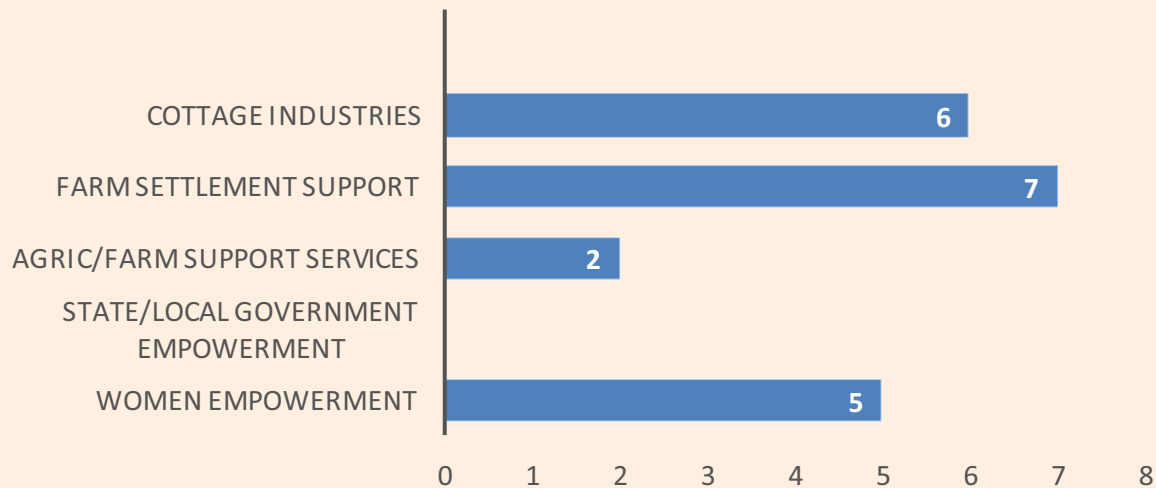
Recommended Action

1. Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor the proper usage of the existing infrastructures.
2. Construct good drainage system across the community and mandate the State Waste Management Board for routine checks on proper waste disposal.
3. Building of hospital for the community.
4. Exploitation of the water bodies: Omi-Ejiba, and Ife-Oloutun to serve the water needs of the community and irrigation needs of the farmers.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IJUMU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation, farm settlement support and establishment of cottage industries were recommended by respondents as avenues for job creation.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate youth of unemployment and engagement
2. Need for cottage industries to absorb unemployed youth and women
3. Lack of farm settlement schemes to engage the teeming youth population
4. Unavailability of women empowerment program
5. Lack of farm support service

Recommended Quick Wins :

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for youths along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, trade and commerce, vocational training and Art and Craft (this alone should conservatively create to 21,000 for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extended services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government with a minimum of twenty (20) individuals.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Youth empowerment through creation of skill acquisition and vocational centres
2. Organize a women empowerment program after which they will be empowered with soft loans for a start.

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Building of cottage industries to absorb unemployed youths.
2. Establishment of a cassava processing Blueprint

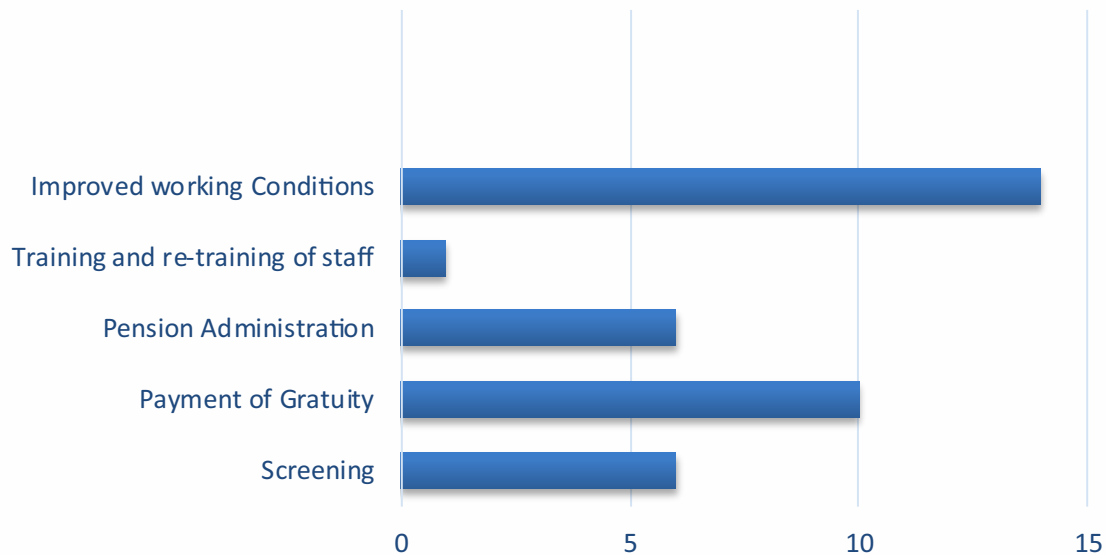
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Creation of Mango and Cashew processing factories
2. Farm settlements in conjunction with private companies should be organized and mechanized farming employed to utilize the land mass in the community for agriculture.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

IGALAMELA-ODOLU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For public sector and pension reforms, the overwhelming demand for public service reform is for improved working conditions and payment of gratuities for pension reforms.

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the state
2. Under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Poor working conditions of civil servants
4. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of state
5. High volume of unpaid gratuity to retired civil servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Ensure a consistent and timely payment of salary, pension and gratuities
2. Maintain a periodic training of the workforce.
3. Ensure proper placement of staff

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Provision of modern office equipment to the government offices
2. Refurbishing of the offices.

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Consolidate actions of year one and two.

KABBA/BUNU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Kabba/Bunu has its headquarters in the town of Kabba on the A123 highway in the southwest of the area at 7°49'43"N 6°04'23"E. It has an area of 2,706 km² (1,045 sq mi) and a population of 145,446 at the 2006 census.

OCCUPATION

The Kabba people who are of Okun stock are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading.

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Kabba Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Kabba Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

INDUSTRIES

Kabba Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

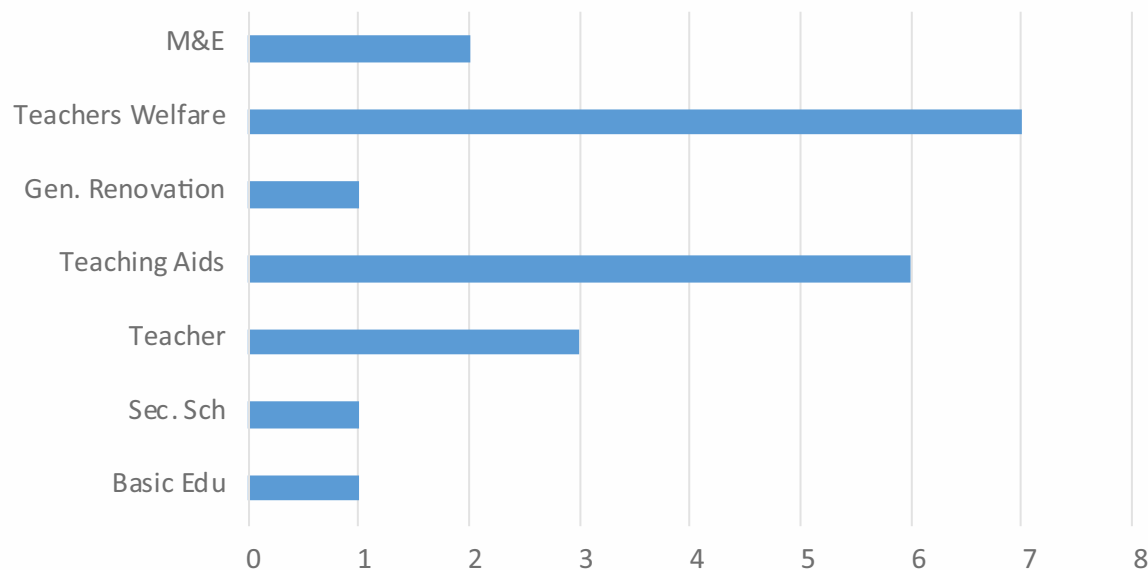
PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Okun is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Okun people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Ebira's, Ibo's, Igalas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KABBA /BUNU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For the educational sector in Kabba Bunu, Improved teachers welfare for attracting and retaining quality teachers and improved provision of teaching aids were recommended respectively.

Identified Problems:

1. Total neglect of teacher's welfare leading to lack of quality teachers.
2. Shortage of adequate basic education teaching aids and other learning materials such as text books, chalks and other classroom furniture.
3. Inadequate teachers in most primary and secondary schools
4. Lack of basic and secondary schools in the community
5. Damaged school buildings
6. Lack of vocational education
7. Good M&E frame work is needed

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Renovation of three Basic and Secondary schools
2. Provision of teaching aids and learning materials to the schools
3. Deployment of teachers for basic and secondary education.

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Provision of adequate school facilities to these schools
2. Organize a periodic training for the staff
3. Improvement of staff welfare and working conditions to attract and retain quality teaching staff.

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Improve remuneration of teachers by implementing the 27.5% salary scheme
2. Establish a framework for M&E of the schools

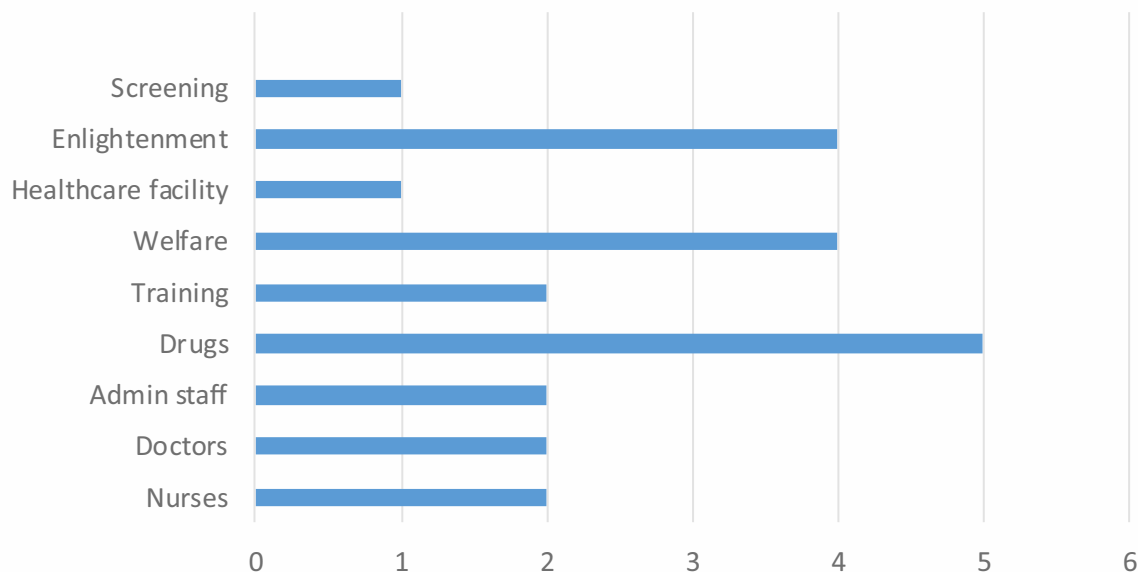
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Government to establish vocational education centres
2. Embark on the renovation of more educational structures in the local government

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KABBA /BUNU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



In the health sector, provision of drugs in the primary healthcare centres was an overwhelming need as most of the PHCs were mere consulting centres with no drugs available for treating patients. Health enlightenment campaigns, improved welfare of health workers, and proper staffing were also cited as dire needs.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare package for health personnel
2. Need for health enlightenment campaign
3. Poor remuneration package for medical personnel
4. Lack of training for health care workers
5. Lack of health care facilities,
6. Lack of good M&E framework
7. High cost of health care delivery

Recommended Quick wins

1. Renovate three health care centers
2. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
3. Resuscitation of the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme

YEAR 1**Recommended Action:**

1. Deployment of health personnel to the health centers
2. Ensure that the health centers in the community are adequately equipped with facilities.

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Improve health personnel welfare to aid productivity and motivation.
2. Design a monitoring and evaluation framework that will monitor the activities of health care.
3. Organize periodic trainings for health care workers.
4. Government should renovate more existing primary & secondary health care structures and equip them with standard health facilities.

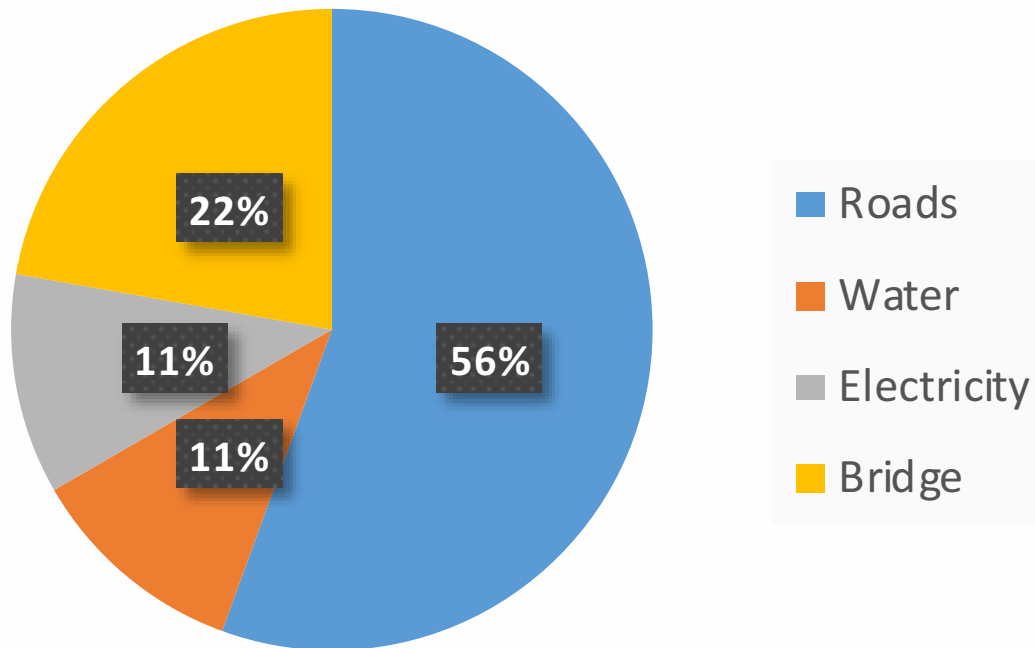
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Government should make health care affordable for all and make provisions for international standards health care facilities.
2. Supply the health centers with water and electricity

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KABBA/BUNU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



In terms of infrastructure, the overwhelming request of the respondents was for roads.

Identified Problems:

1. Deteriorated state of access roads that link the communities and other local government areas
2. Dilapidated state of the bridge in the local government area
3. Lack of portable water
4. Deteriorated state of existing infrastructures
5. Need for electricity
6. Need to monitor and evaluate the infrastructures in the community

Recommended Quick Wins

1. Reconstruction of the damaged bridge in the Local Government
2. Rehabilitation of the following roads: Ekowa-Opa road; Kabba-Obajana and Odo – Ape roads

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Rehabilitation of the borehole in Odo-ape
2. Build 3-5 boreholes in Ekowa, Opa, Oweland.
3. Establish a security post between Okebukun and Oshokoshoko

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Increase accelerated power supply through provision of more transformers Renovation of existing infrastructures.
2. Establish an M&E framework to monitor the proper usage of the infrastructures

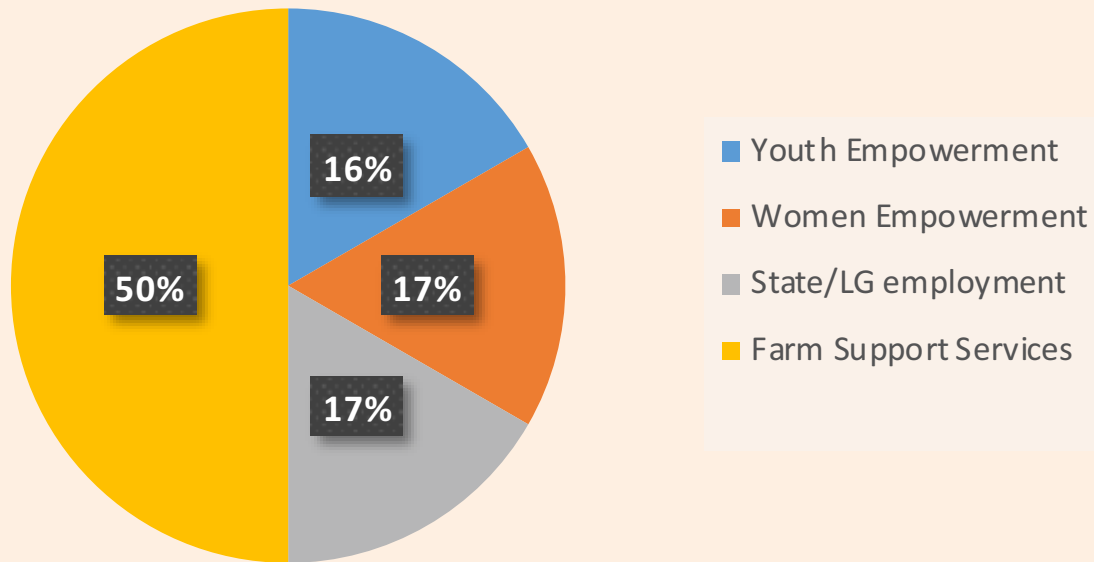
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Build more access roads to the community

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KABBA /BUNU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation, Farm support services for its teeming farming population, youth and women empowerment were cited as panaceas for job creation in the affected communities.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of crime and youth restiveness due to pervasive youth unemployment
2. Inadequate farm support services
3. Unavailability of women empowerment program
4. Lack of farm settlements to absorb the teeming youth.

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should create jobs for unemployed youths in the Local Government).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, extension services and technical assistance for farmers; to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Set up farm settlements to absorb the teeming youth. A way of agro-preneur enterprise.

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Creation of women empowerment programmes that will train and empower them with soft loans for start-up

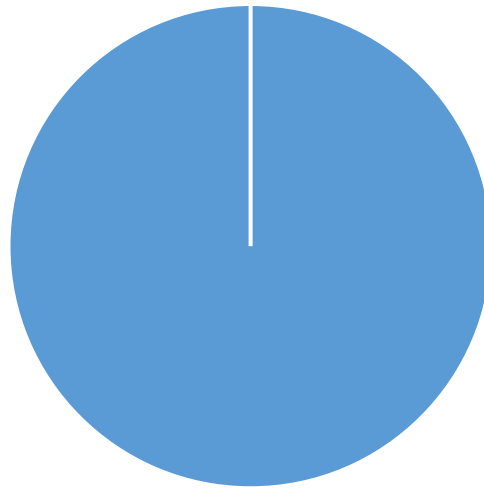
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Establishment of cottage industries to create job opportunities for the youths.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KABBA/ LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



■ 1

Though no public sector reforms were suggested by the respondents from Kabba Bunu, the respondents were unanimous in recommending payment of gratuities as the most pressing pension reform to be embarked on by the state government

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the state
2. Overstuffed workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff.
3. Lack of training for the workers
4. Need to improve workers welfare

Recommended Quick Wins

1. Employ professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Payment of outstanding pension, salary and gratuities
2. Engage public servant in regular trainings for improved service delivery.

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Equipment of the government offices with adequate office facilities

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action**

Civil servants salary to be improved as this helps to attract and retain quality and dedicated

KOGI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Kogi is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, bounded by Niger State and the Niger River in the west, the Federal Capital Territory in the north, Nasarawa State in the east and the Benue River to its confluence with the Niger in the south. Its headquarters are in the town of Koton Karfe (or Koton Karifi) on the A2 highway. It has an area of 1,498 km² and a population of 115,900 at the 2006 census.

OCCUPATION

The Kogi people are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Kogi Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Kogi Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries which include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

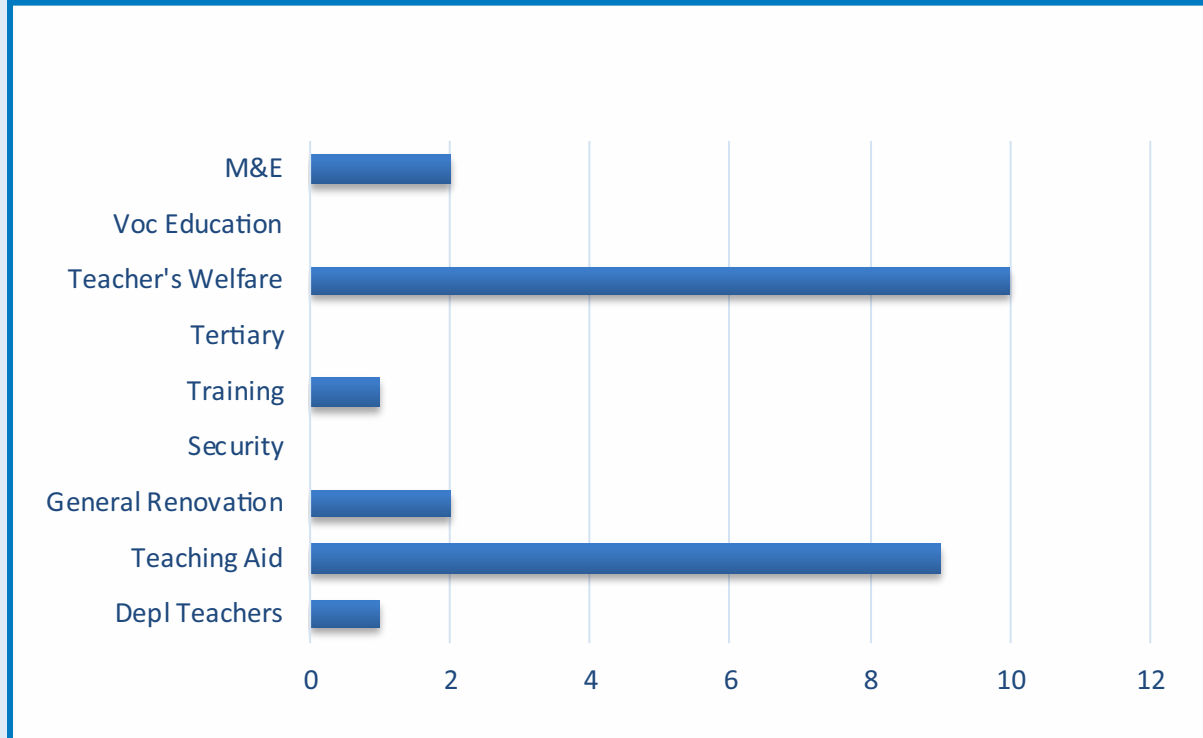
PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Ebira is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Ebira people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Ibo's, Igalas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KOTON KARFE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For Koton Karfe LGA educational sector, majority of the respondents wanted a better package of teacher's welfare as well as the delivery of teaching aids for improved learning experience. Although, the participants at the town hall meeting howled over the dilapidated state of existing educational infrastructure and the nonexistent of a proper M&E framework.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare package for teachers
2. Lack of adequate basic education teaching aids
3. Need for constant Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure quality services
4. Dilapidated state of exiting education infrastructures
5. Inadequate teachers in public primary and secondary schools
6. Need for deployment and training of teachers
7. Decrepit classrooms

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school.
3. Recruitment/deployment of teachers for basic and secondary schools, coordinated by ministry of education.

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Improved teacher's welfare
2. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) damaged school structures per LGA
4. Establish an M&E framework to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
5. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
6. Organize periodic trainings and workshops for the teachers.

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Implement the 27.5% salary scheme for teachers in the rural areas
2. Building of an ICT enabled library for schools to increase computer literacy
3. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
4. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
5. School should be provided with perimeter fencing to increase security of the pupils
6. Government to implement the operation one (1) teacher one (1) laptop scheme
7. Establishment of sports and recreation centres in schools

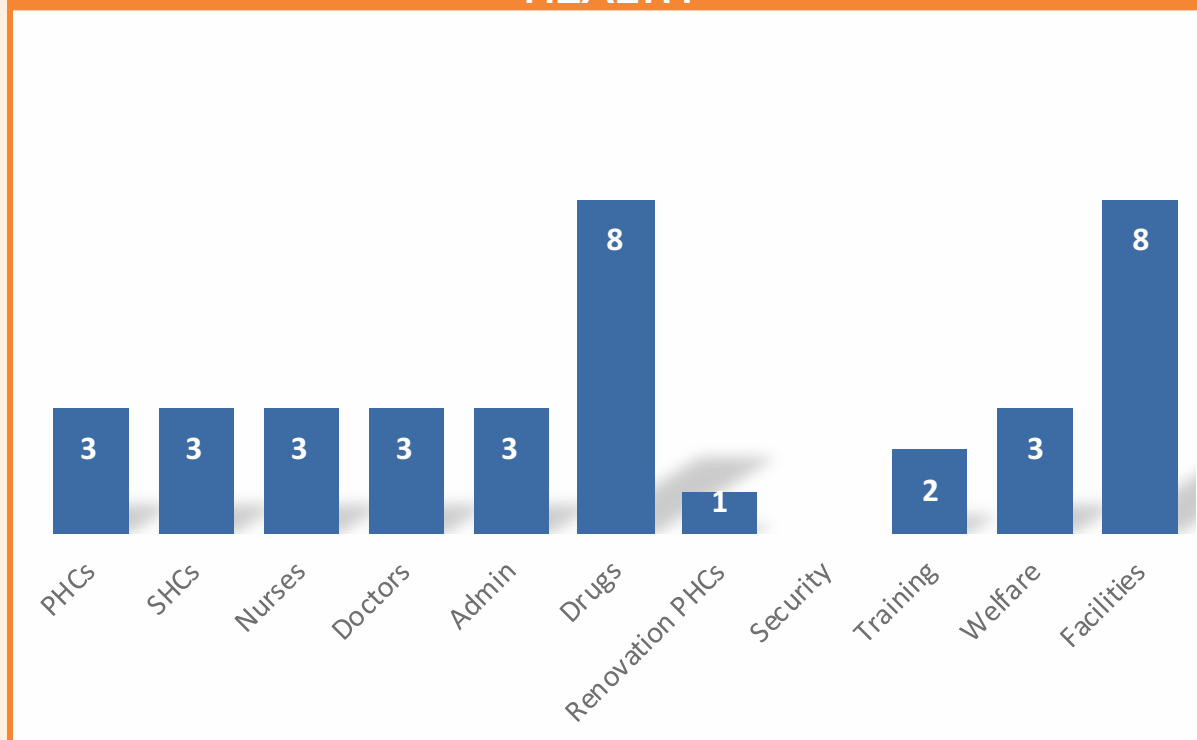
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Deploy more qualified teachers to schools in the Local Government
2. Introduce a social welfare scheme for the teachers

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KOTON KARFE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



In the health sector, the survey shows that lack of drugs and healthcare facilities were the main demands of the respondents and it was gathered from the town hall meetings that improvement of health worker's welfare and deployment of medical personnel to all the primary health care centres across the Local Government Area are key needs in the community.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate distribution of drugs across the PHC's and cottage hospitals in the LGA.
2. Dilapidated hospital buildings around the Local Government
3. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health centres
4. Declining medical support services scheme for rural primary health centres
5. Poor remuneration of health care personnel
6. Irregular enlightenment campaigns for prevention of common infectious diseases like HIV, Malaria, and Hepatitis
7. Lack of trainings for health workers

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) primary health care centres per LGA.
4. Employment/deployment of medical personnel: two (2) doctors and five (5) nurses per PHCs
5. Improve welfare package and working condition of medical personnel to attract and retain quality medical personnel.
6. Improved health care facilities in the Primary Health Care centres.

YEAR 1**Recommended Action**

1. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre
3. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services.
4. Provide standard health care facilities to primary health care centres

YEAR 2**Recommended Action**

1. Embark on regular training and retraining of health workers
2. Continue the renovation scheme on two (2) more secondary health care centres.

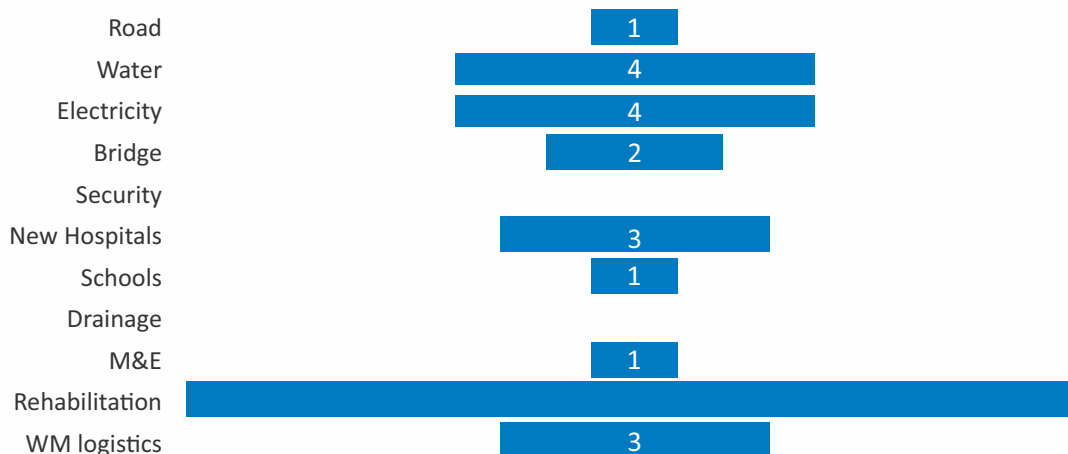
YEARS 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Provision of affordable health care services
2. Employ/deploy more medical personnel to the health care centres in the LGA
3. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary and secondary health care centres.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KABBA /BUNU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



Under infrastructure sector, rehabilitation of existing infrastructure was the major recommendation of the respondents followed by the provision of Electricity, Water, new Primary Health Care centres, and Roads were the pressing need. Participants at the town hall meeting requested for waste management system for proper disposal of waste.

Identified Problems:

1. The urgent need for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure
2. Absence of power supply.
3. Lack of portable drinking water
4. Absence of M&E framework to monitor the usage of existing infrastructure.
5. Insufficient basic school structures
6. Dilapidated state of the township roads
7. Poor waste management system

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure in the LGA
2. Construction of one (1) Borehole per ward across the LGA
3. Connection of the local government power supply to the national grid.
4. Provision of more transformers for proper power supply and distribution in the community.

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centres within the LGA.

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Establish an effective waste management logistics to ensure proper waste disposal

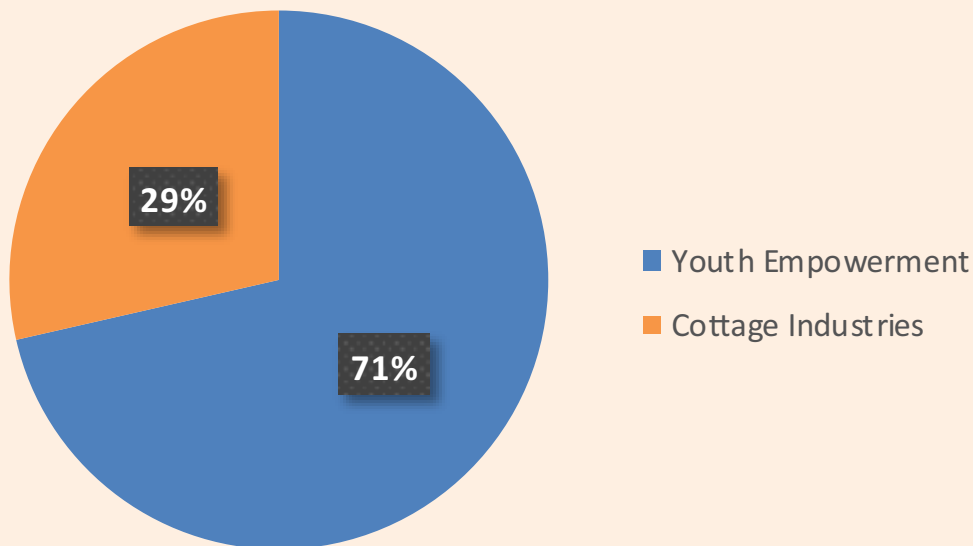
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Repair other dilapidated roads in the community
3. Consolidate on actions of YEAR 1 and 2 projects

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KABBA /BUNU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



Under job creation, Youth empowerment was the main demand followed by a demand for establishment of cottage industries which will absorb unemployed youths in the local government.

Identified Problems:

1. Unavailability of job opportunities
2. High rate of youth unemployment and engagement
3. None existence of cottage industries to engage unemployed youth and women
4. Lack of farm support services to encourage and engage the teeming youth population

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art & Craft (this should create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).

2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Establishment of cottage industries

YEAR 1

Recommended Actions:

1. Youth empowerment through the provision of soft loans for the establishment of small medium enterprise
2. Agricultural processing Blueprints to boost the value chain of agricultural produce
3. Establish vocational training and skill acquisition centers to acquire entrepreneurial skills.
4. Provision of soft loans to women and cooperative groups
5. Government should provide soft loans to farmers through cooperatives

YEAR 2

Recommended Action:

1. Organize a training program for youth, train them on different skills and give them loan to start after the training
2. Create farm settlements to encourage the industrialization of agricultural processes.

YEAR 3&4

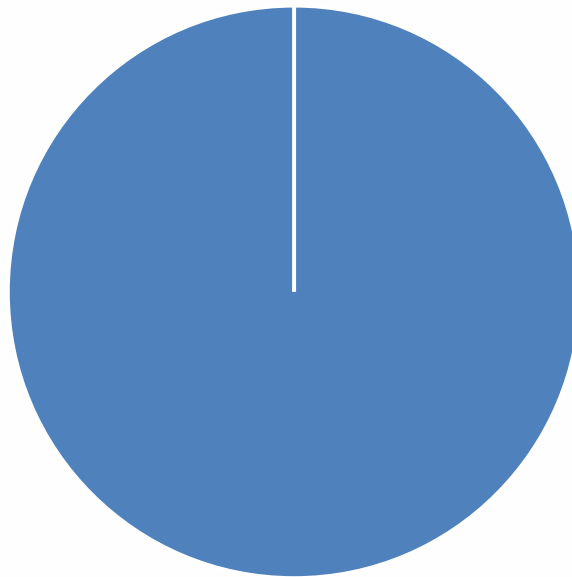
Recommended Action:

1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA
2. Government should provide enabling environment for job opportunities.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

KABBA /BUNU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For public sector and pension reforms, respondents unanimously demanded for prompt payment of outstanding gratuities.

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the LGA resulting in irregular payment of retirement benefits for pensioners.
2. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Poor working conditions in the Civil Service
4. Lack of training for Civil Servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants
3. Improve working condition for civil servants

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

LOKOJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Lokoja lies at the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers and is the capital of Kogi State. The present settlement in Lokoja was established in 1857 by the British explorer William Baikie at the site of an earlier model farm constructed during the failed Niger expedition of 1841. Lokoja was the capital of the British Northern Nigeria Protectorate and remained a convenient administrative town for the British colonial government after the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria in 1914. The first Governor-General, Sir Frederick Lugard, governed the new nation of Nigeria from Lokoja.

The city's population has since grown to an estimated count of over 195,261 inhabitants. It is a trade center with respect to its agricultural products; this is because it is situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers, and is close to the federal capital of Nigeria in Abuja. It is also home to Kogi State Polytechnic and the newly established Federal University Lokoja. Near Lokoja, in Ajaokuta, are metallurgy facilities and iron ore mines.

Lokoja is also a Local Government Area of Kogi State with an area of 3,180 km² and a population of 195,261 at the 2006 census. It is bounded by the Niger in the north and east upstream from the capital until the border with Kwara State.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Lokoja Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

OCCUPATION

The people who are of Ebira stock are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving, knitting and petty trading.

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Different languages are spoken in the area predominantly dominated by Bassa people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Igala, Ibo's, Idomas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

RESOURCE PROFILE

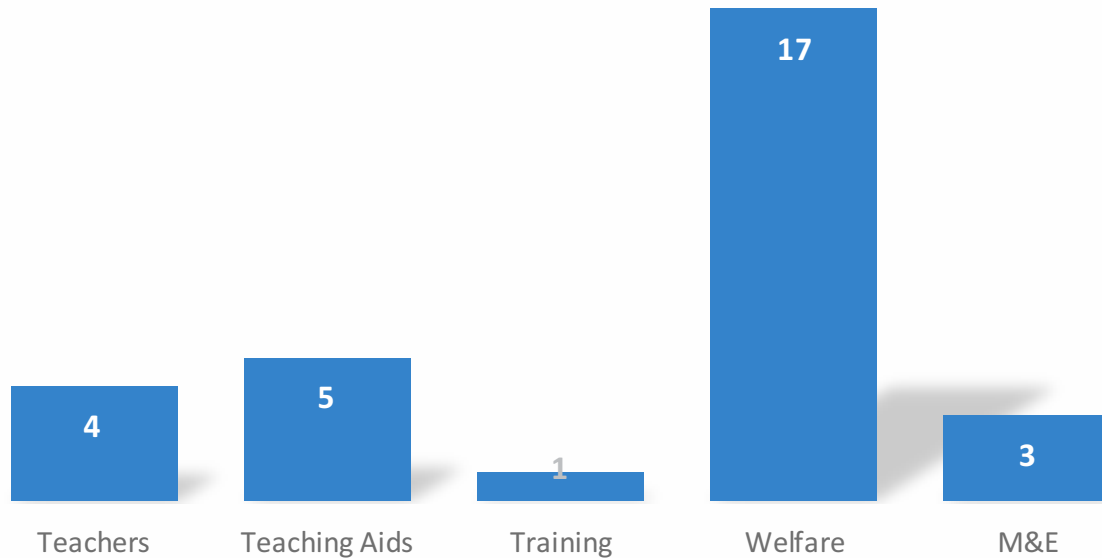
The Local Government is blessed with a variety of mineral resources.

S/N	MINERAL DEPOSIT
1	Clay
2	Marble
3	Limestone
4	Iron-Ore
5	Feldspar
6	Gemstone

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

LOKOJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For education sector in Lokoja local government area, the respondents favoured the provision of improved welfare for teachers and teaching aids respectively. although, the participants at the town hall meeting howled over the high rate of teacher absenteeism in spite of the low number of teaching staff at the various schools They also recommended the monitoring and evaluation of teacher's activities in the schools.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor teacher welfare scheme.
2. Lack of adequate basic education teaching aids and other learning materials such as text books, chalks and classroom furniture
3. Need for deployment of teachers
4. Absence of proper Monitoring & Evaluation of School status and its activities.
5. Poor performance in NECO, WAEC, NABTEB and JAMB due to unfamiliarity with computer based testing methods occasioned by the complete absence of computers in all secondary schools

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops computers, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school.
3. Recruitment/deployment of teachers for basic and secondary schools, coordinated by ministry of education.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. Improved teacher's welfare
4. Establish an M&E framework to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
5. Renovate and refurbish damaged school structures
6. An audit survey of the total education work force in both Primary and Secondary school in order to inculcate discipline and appropriate staffing across the public PHCs & SHCs

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Government to device creative and sustainable methods of providing teaching aids to all public schools.
4. Implement the 27.5% salary scheme for teachers in the rural areas
5. Government to implement the operation one (1) teacher one (1) laptop scheme
6. School should be provided with perimeter fencing to increase security of the pupils

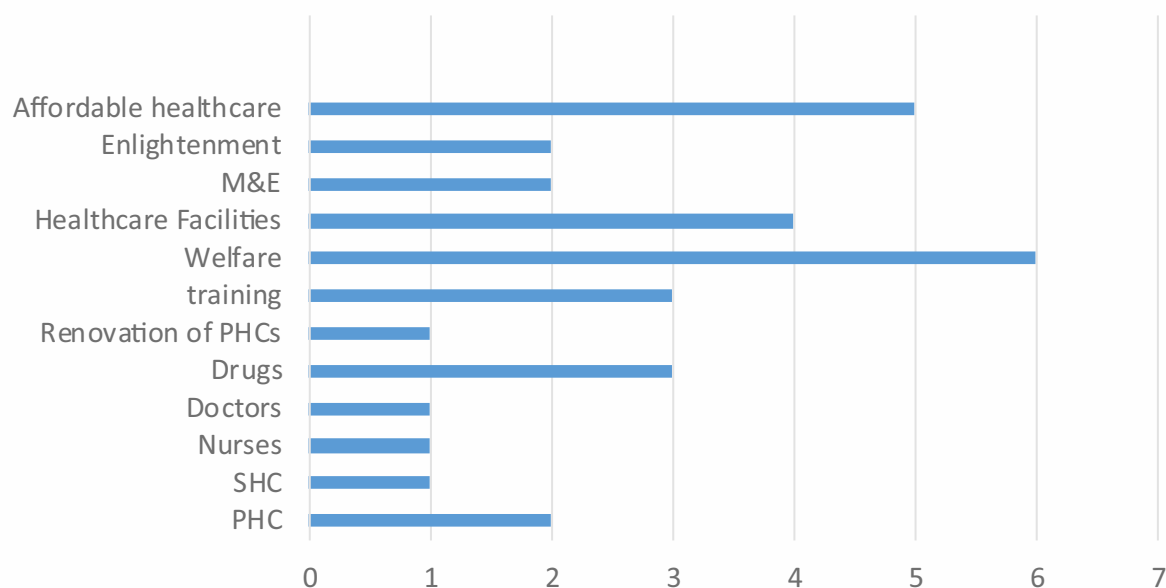
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Deploy qualified teachers to schools in the Local Government
2. Introduce teachers housing scheme

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

LOKOJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For health sector, the respondents recommended improved health workers welfare and affordable healthcare as areas needing urgent attention in the area council. From the town hall meeting held, the community leaders requested for healthcare facilities, provision of drugs in the primary health care centres and training for medical personnel.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor Remuneration of Health care personnel.
2. Inadequate health care facilities
3. Insufficient drug distribution scheme/system
4. Dilapidated health care structures
5. Need for a sustainable measurement and evaluation system
6. Insufficient number of engaged medical personnel
7. Need for constant training and retraining of existing workforce.

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) primary health care centres per LGA.
4. Employment/deployment of medical personnel: two (2) doctors and five (5) nurses per PHCs
5. Improve welfare package and working condition of medical personnel to attract and retain quality

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre
2. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
3. Provide standard health care facilities to primary health care centres

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Embark on regular training and retraining of health workers
2. Continue the renovation scheme on two (2) more secondary health care centres.

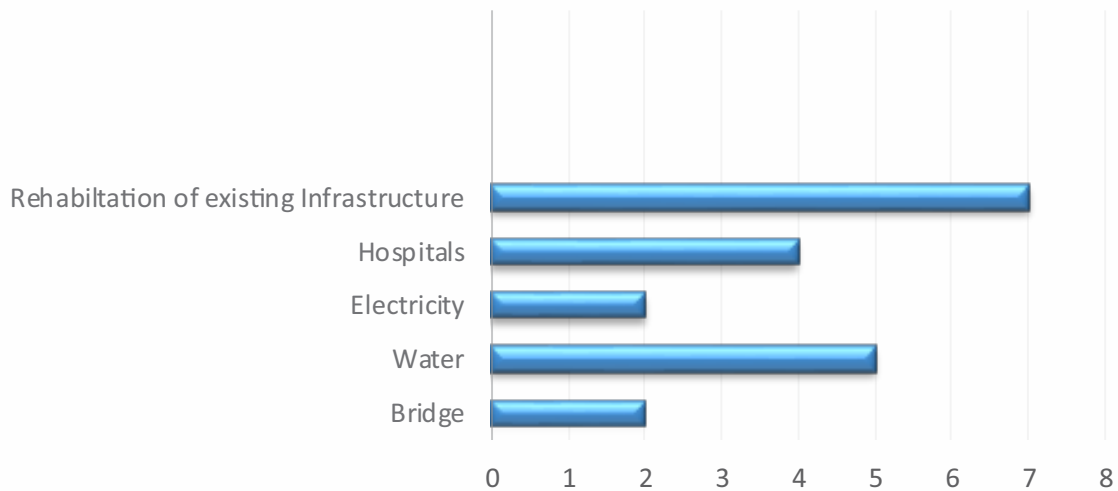
YEARS 3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Provision of affordable health care services
2. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the health care centres in the LGA
3. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary and secondary health care centres.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

LOKOJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



For infrastructure, rehabilitation of existing infrastructure across all sectors and provision of portable water were the overarching demands respectively. However, participants at the town hall meeting requested for a teaching hospital, electricity and construction of bridge.

Identified Problems:

1. The existing infrastructures across all sectors are decrepit
2. Dilapidated state of borehole facilities around the local government area
3. Deteriorated state of access bridge that link the communities and other local government areas
4. Lack of power supply
5. Unavailability of portable water supply
6. The urgent need for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure
7. Exposure to erosion due to steep topography of the LGA
8. Lack of good hospital in the community
9. Need for a good drainage system and good road network

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Renovation of existing infrastructure
2. Repair water works and open up of new water channels across Lokoja town. (Extension of water supply to Felele)
3. Construction of Borehole per ward across the LGA
4. Construction of drainage system in Kabawa - Anguan Rura
5. Construction of bridge from Okadigbo - Sarkin Noma
6. Rehabilitation of Aiyetoro - Kupa - Egan Road
7. Rehabilitation of Jamata - Buda - Kupa - Egan Road
8. Rehabilitation of Adakolo - Gadumo Road
9. Rehabilitation of Oworo - Osada Estate - Felele Road
10. Rehabilitation of Budon - Kupa - Edun Road

YEAR1**Recommended Action**

1. Improve power supply through the accelerated provision of more transformers
2. Provision of borehole for portable drinking water and the cleaning and upgrading of the Adakolo market to an ultra- modern market.

YEAR2**Recommended Action**

1. Renovation and refurbishing of the hinterland within the local government
2. Repair waterworks and open up new water channels
3. Ecological and waste management team should be tasked with the responsibility of developing a sustainable way of averting erosion and control waste disposal

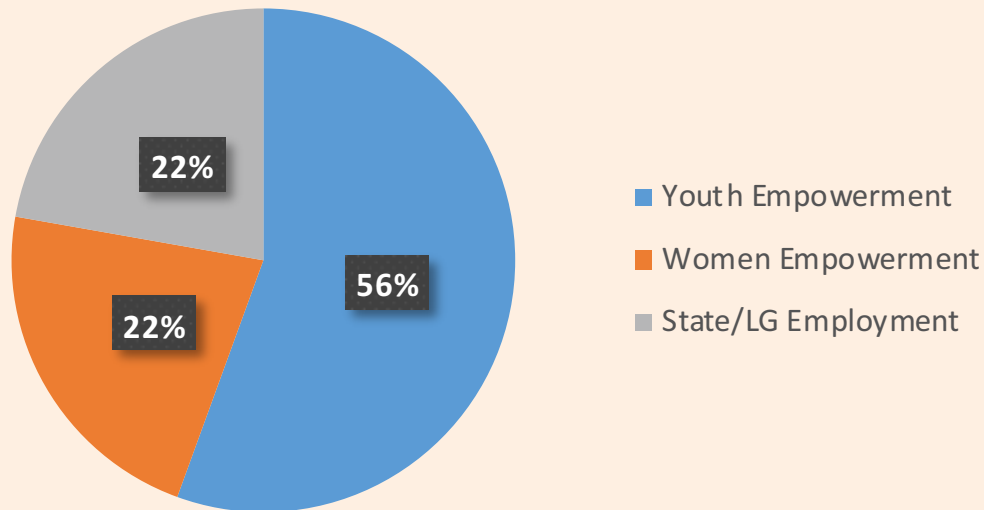
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action**

1. Commence the immediate renovation of the existing PHCs in the council and build new ones.
2. Construct good drainage system across the community and mandate the State Waste Management Board for routine checks of proper waste disposal

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

LOKOJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



Under job creation, the local council recommended Youth empowerment as the most reliable way for job creation and subduing youth restiveness, violence and other vices. While the participants at the town hall meeting advocated innovative investments in agriculture as a veritable avenue for job creation and empowerment.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of crime and youth restiveness due to pervasive youth unemployment
2. Inadequate farm support services
3. Dwindling farm activities due to incessant Fulani's herdsman attack
4. Need for cottage industries and agro allied industries
5. Unavailability of job and empowerment opportunities

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should conservatively create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youths across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government with a minimum of twenty (20) individuals.
4. Creation of women empowerment programmes that will train and empower them with soft loans for start-up.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Youth empowerment through the provision of soft loans for the establishment of small medium enterprise
2. Agricultural processing Blueprints to boost the value chain of agricultural produce
3. Establish vocational training and skill acquisition centres to acquire entrepreneurial skills.
4. Provision of soft loans to women and cooperative groups

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Create farm settlements to encourage the industrialization of agricultural processes.
2. Establish cottage industries boost job creation and absorbing the unemployed youths

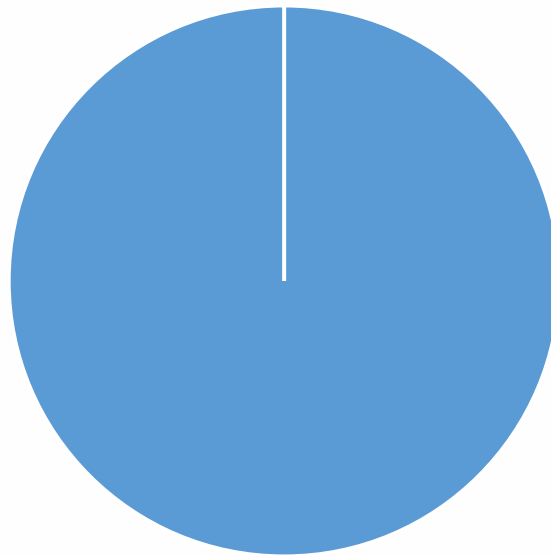
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA
2. Government to help in providing farm support services (improved seedling, pesticides, herbicides, tractor loan agreement) to enhance productivity

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

LOKOJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



While also not recommending any concrete public sector reforms, the respondents were unanimous in their demand for payment of gratuities and the only recommended pension reforms.

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the LGA resulting in irregular payment of retirement benefits for pensioners.
2. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Poor working conditions in the Civil Service
4. Lack of training for Civil Servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants
3. Improve working condition for civil servants

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

MOPA-MURO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Mopa-Muro is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Mopa on the A123 highway. It has an area of 901 km² and a population of 44,037 at the 2006 census.

OCCUPATION

The Mopa people who are of Okun stork are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Mopa Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Mopa Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Okun is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Okun people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Ebira's, Ibo's, Igalas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

MOPA-MURO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION

More Teachers

2

Teaching Aids

2

Training

2

Welfare

10

M&E

3

The respondents believed that the main problem with education in the local government was poor teacher welfare which is inimical to attracting and keeping qualified teachers in local schools. They also recommended the monitoring and evaluation of teacher's activities to curb errant behavior. At the town hall meeting held, the participants requested for the supply of modern teaching aids, need for training of teachers and the renovation of dilapidated school infrastructure.

Identified Problems:

1. Need for constant monitoring and evaluation to ensure quality services
2. Need for deployment of teachers
3. Poor teacher welfare scheme.
4. Lack of adequate basic education teaching aids and other learning materials such as text books, chalks and classroom furniture
5. Decaying school infrastructure

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and photocopying machine for one secondary school.
3. Dilapidated schools should be duly renovated and new ones constructed
4. Recruitment/deployment of teachers for basic and secondary schools

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. Monitoring and evaluation framework should be deployed to ensure quality assurance of the teaching and learning process.
4. Improved teacher's welfare to attract and retain qualified teachers and commitment to the teaching profession

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Implement the 27.5% salary scheme for teachers in the rural areas
4. School should be provided with perimeter fencing to increase security of the pupils
5. A sustainable way to ensure proper distribution of teaching aids should be employed by the government

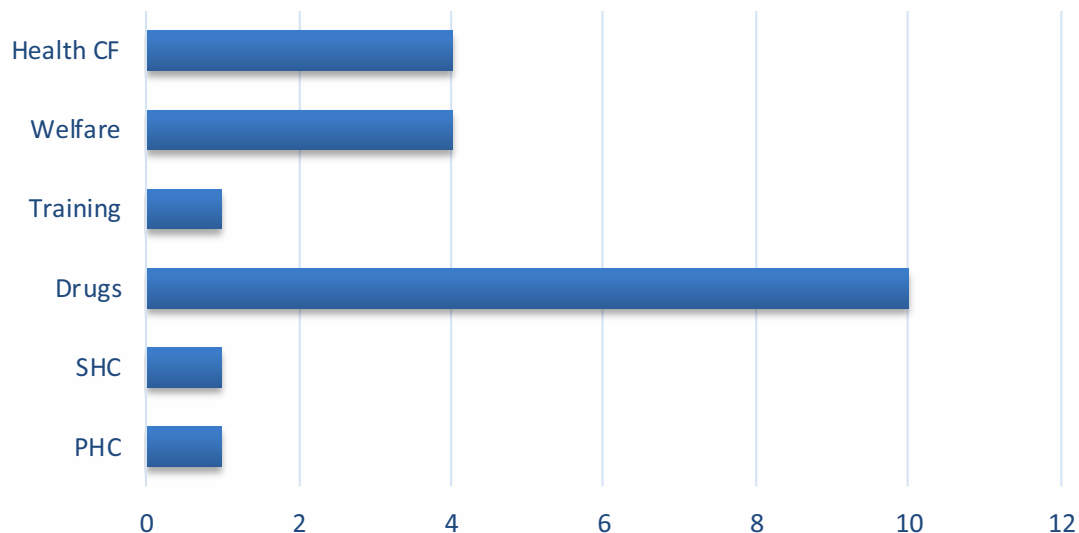
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Upgrade the monitoring and evaluation framework to cover all the aspect of education in the LGA
2. Develop a social welfare scheme for the teachers

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

MOPA-MURO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



In Healthcare, respondents lamented the preponderance of primary Healthcare Centres without drugs and other healthcare facilities. They also called attention to an inability to attract and retain quality medical personnel owing to poor welfare packages. The participants at the town hall meeting also requested for renovation of hospitals, more personnel and more secondary and primary health care centres.

Identified Problems:

1. Need for effective and efficient drug distribution system
2. Inadequate welfare package for medical personnel in primary health centres
3. Need for the renovation of Health Care centres
4. Shortage of medical personnel in primary health centres
5. Lack of essential drugs in all healthcare centres
6. Need for more secondary and primary health care centres

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) primary health care centres per ward
4. Improve health personnel welfare to aid productivity and motivation

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
3. M&E systems should be provided in order to monitor health activities.
4. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre.
5. There should be a measure set up in line with the PPP model to dispense drugs and other medical supplies
6. There should be immediate deployment and employment of medical personnel and an improve welfare package should be considered.

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Equip existing hospitals with standard equipment (Lab. Test machine, bed, wheel chair)
2. Embark on regular training and retraining of health workers

YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Continue the renovation scheme on two (2) more secondary health care centres.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

MOPA-MURO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure: New Hospitals



Infrastructure wise, the local government respondents were unanimous in their demand for citing new primary healthcare facilities in the region. Although at town hall meeting held with stake holders, they also requested intervention in the areas of road repairs and provision of portable water supply

Identified Problems:

1. Urgent need for the construction and renovation of Primary Health Care facilities
2. Need to intervene in the dilapidated road network

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Renovation of dilapidated Primary Health Care facilities
1. Rehabilitation of Mopa township roads.
2. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Rehabilitation of Odole-Okeagi and Ileteju-Ilai, Effo-Itakete and

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. one (1) more borehole per ward

YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

Recommended Actions:



1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Consolidate on the rehabilitation of dilapidated township and rural road networks

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

MOPA-MURO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



 Youth Empowerment  Farm Settlement

On job creation, respondents believed that the twin vehicles Youth empowerment and farm settlement support will go a long way in ameliorating unemployment and restiveness in the area. The need for cottage industries and security lapses were also raised at the town hall meeting.

Identified Problems:

1. Need for cottage industries to absorb unemployed youth and women
2. Lack of farm support services for the farmers
3. High rate of youth unemployment
4. Insecurity issues across the LGA

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Youth and women empowerment programmes are also encouraged to ensure the purposeful engagement of all citizens
2. Establishment of farm settlements

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishing of cottage industry to curb youth unemployment

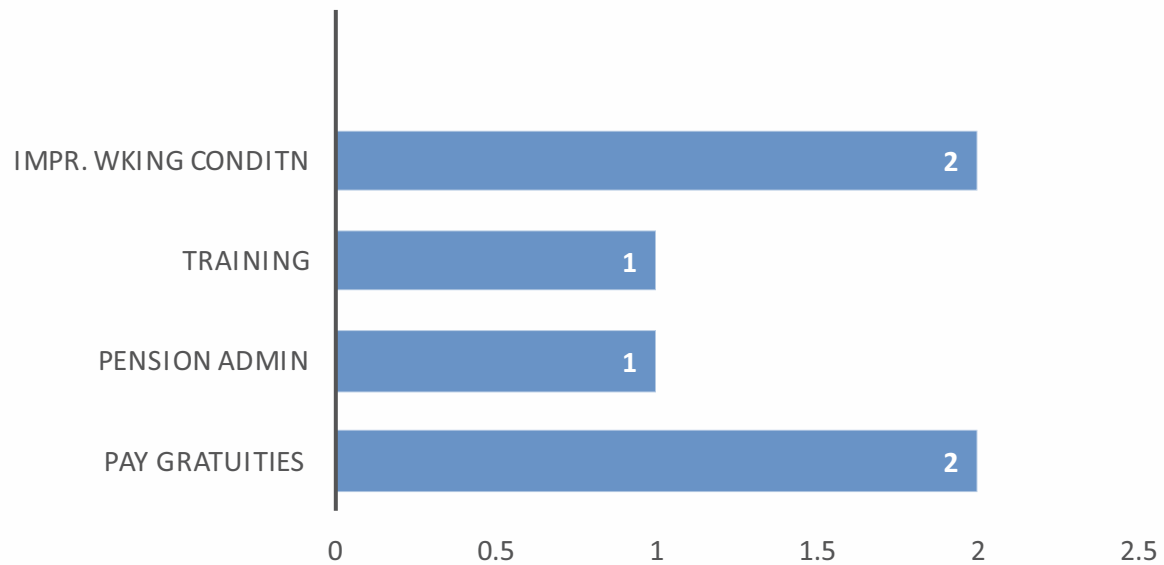
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of skill acquisition centres
2. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Beryl, Tin Ore, Clay, Columbite, Gold, Maganese, Mica, Sandstone, Talc, Tantalite, Tourmaline).

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

MOPA-MURO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



With regards to public sector and pension reforms, respondents demanded improved working conditions as the foremost civil service reform at all levels; And the payment of gratuities and other emoluments to retired civil servants and pensioners. The need to pay pension and gratuities and also train the work force were also raised at the town hall meeting.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor working conditions of civil servants
2. Weak pension administration framework in the state
3. Need to pay pension and gratuities
4. Lack of training of the workers

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Improve working condition of civil servants
2. Employ professional pension administrators and fund managers.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants
3. The government is to ensure that working environments are upgraded with state of the art facilities that foster creativity and efficiency

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce
2. Provision of staff buses to ease transportation burden of staff

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establish mortgage housing scheme for civil servants
2. Consolidate on the actions of YEAR 1 and 2

OFU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Ofu is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria, the Niger River forming its western boundary. Its headquarters are in the town of Ogwoawo (or Ugwalawo or Gwalawo) to the south of the area at 7°14'09"N 6°55'32"E. The northeasterly line of equal latitude and longitude passes through the LGA.

The Local Government has an area of 1,680 km² and a population of 192,169 at the 2006 census

OCCUPATION

The people who are Igala are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year.

The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of the Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area.

Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

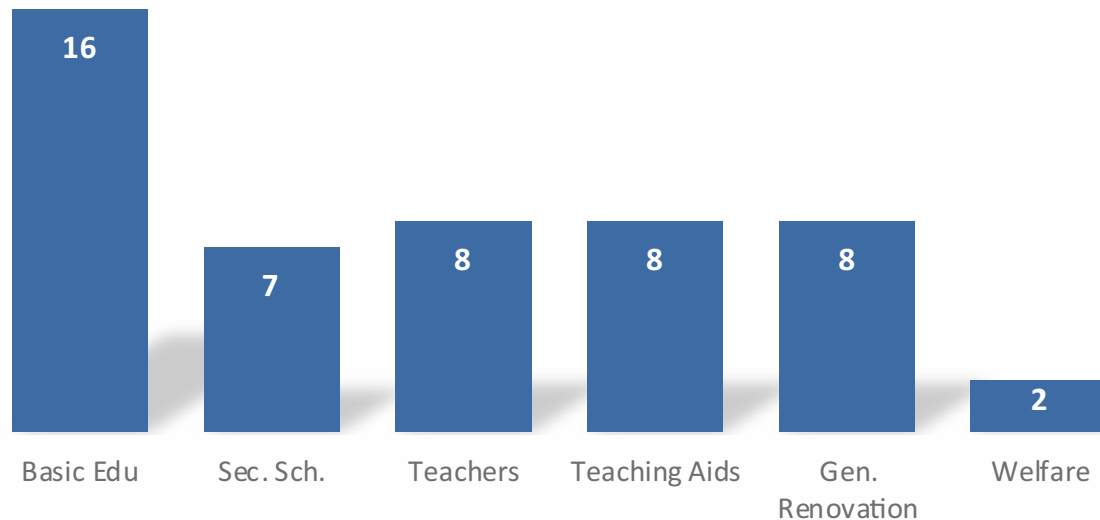
PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Igala is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Igala people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Ibo's, Idomas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OFU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



In Ofu local government, respondents demanded more basic education facilities in addition to recruiting more teachers, providing teaching aids, and general renovation of dilapidated education infrastructure. Also stakeholders at the town hall meeting requested for the security posts in schools.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate Basic education facilities
2. Need for more teaching staff in basic and secondary schools
3. Lack of adequate teaching aids and other instructional materials
4. Urgent need for general renovation of existing school buildings
5. Inadequate security for schools in the local government

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school.
3. Renovation and construction of new classroom blocks with electricity and water supply

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. Deployment of teachers to basic schools and also put in place and effective monitoring and evaluation system to check compliance of professional standards by teachers

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Implement the 27.5% salary scheme for teachers in the rural areas
4. School should be provided with perimeter fencing to increase security of the pupils
5. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop policy

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

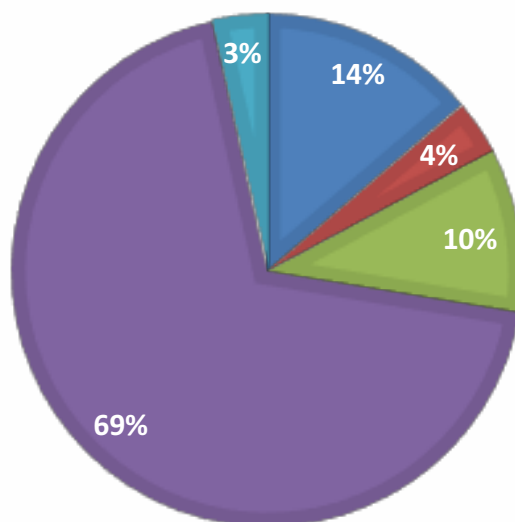
1. Develop a social welfare scheme for the teachers
2. A sustainable way to ensure proper distribution of teaching aids should be employed by the government

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OFU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH

■ PHC ■ SHC ■ Drugs ■ Healthcare Facility ■ Enlightenment



The clamour for improved provision of healthcare facility was top on the demand for respondents on health. Followed by the requests for provision of drugs and more primary Healthcare Centres. At the town hall meeting the people also requested for the renovation of hospital buildings, more medical personnel, and more health enlightenment campaign

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of dilapidated health care facilities around the local government
2. Need for an uninterrupted drug dispensing system
3. Lack of Primary health care facilities
4. Lack of medical personnel in the local government
5. Insufficient healthcare facilities in the primary healthcare centres
6. Lack of health enlightenment campaign

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot renovation scheme on two (2) primary health care centres per ward.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
3. M&E systems should be provided in order to monitor health activities.
4. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre
5. Deployment of qualified medical personnel to the various hospitals requiring more staff
6. Government should develop a channel of uninterrupted drug supplies as well as other medical supplies

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Embark on regular training and retraining of health workers
2. The government is encouraged to embark on health enlightenment campaign programmes focusing on the prevention on disease causing germs, bacteria and viruses.
3. Provision of modern health facilities in the hospitals like theatre equipment.

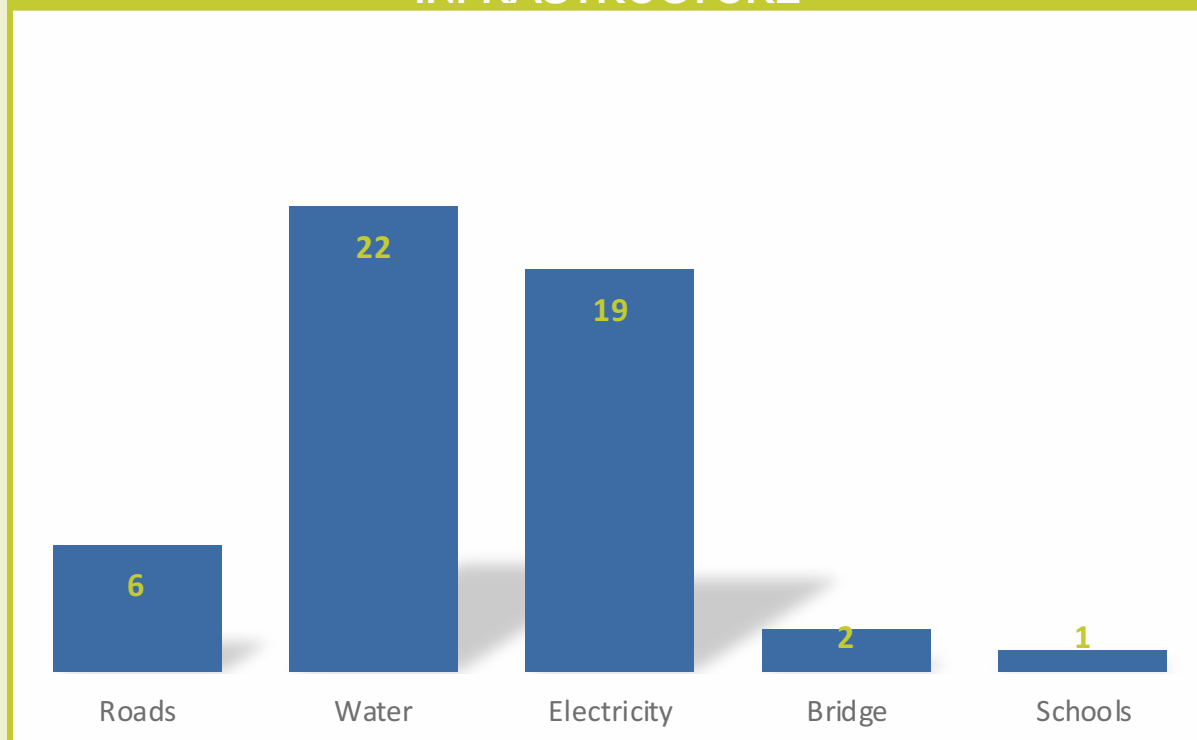
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Continue the renovation scheme on two (2) more secondary health care centres.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OFU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



The most desirable infrastructure according to respondents in Ofu local government area was water and electricity respectively. The attendees at the town hall meeting also asked that the government should look into the poor road network and bad state of hospitals and schools

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated state of borehole facilities around the local government area
2. Unavailability of power supply to the local government
3. Poor state of inter and inter community road networks
4. Bad state of hospitals
5. Dilapidated schools in the LGA

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Construction of one (1) Borehole per Ward
2. Provide power supply to the council area
3. Rehabilitation of Unomi-Ejeka road
4. Ecological team to visit for assessment

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Rehabilitation of dilapidated township and rural road networks
3. Build storage facilities for cashew seeds and it's processing
4. Construction of new hospitals as well as renovate dilapidated ones

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Build new schools and rehabilitate dilapidated ones
2. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
3. Release of more transformers to localities to enhance power supply in the LGA

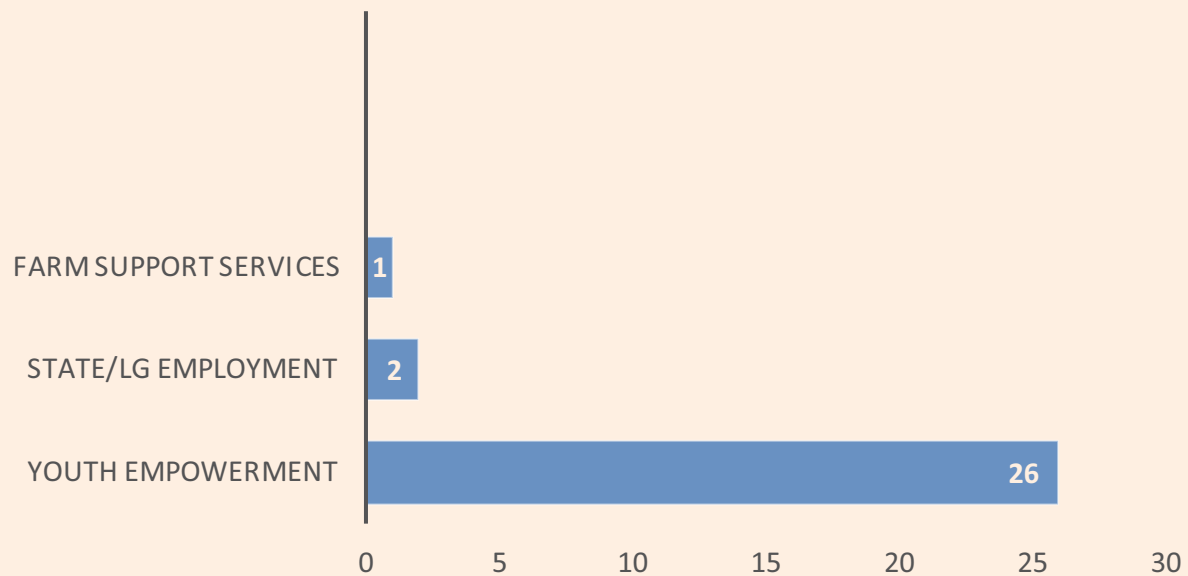
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Sink one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Consolidate on the rehabilitation of dilapidated township and rural road networks

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OFU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



With regards to job creation, the respondents from Ofu local government overwhelmingly recommended youth empowerment as the fastest and most enduring vehicle for job creation. Also the need for cottage industries and farm support services were raised at the town hall meeting by stake holders.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth unemployment
2. Need for cottage industries
3. Lack of farm settlement schemes

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of cottage industries and farm settlements to cater for the high rate of the unemployed
2. Government should embark on women and youth empowerment programmes

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Tackle the high rate of youth unemployment through the establishment of Agricultural value chain processing Blueprint (Using available cash crops like cashew plantation etc)

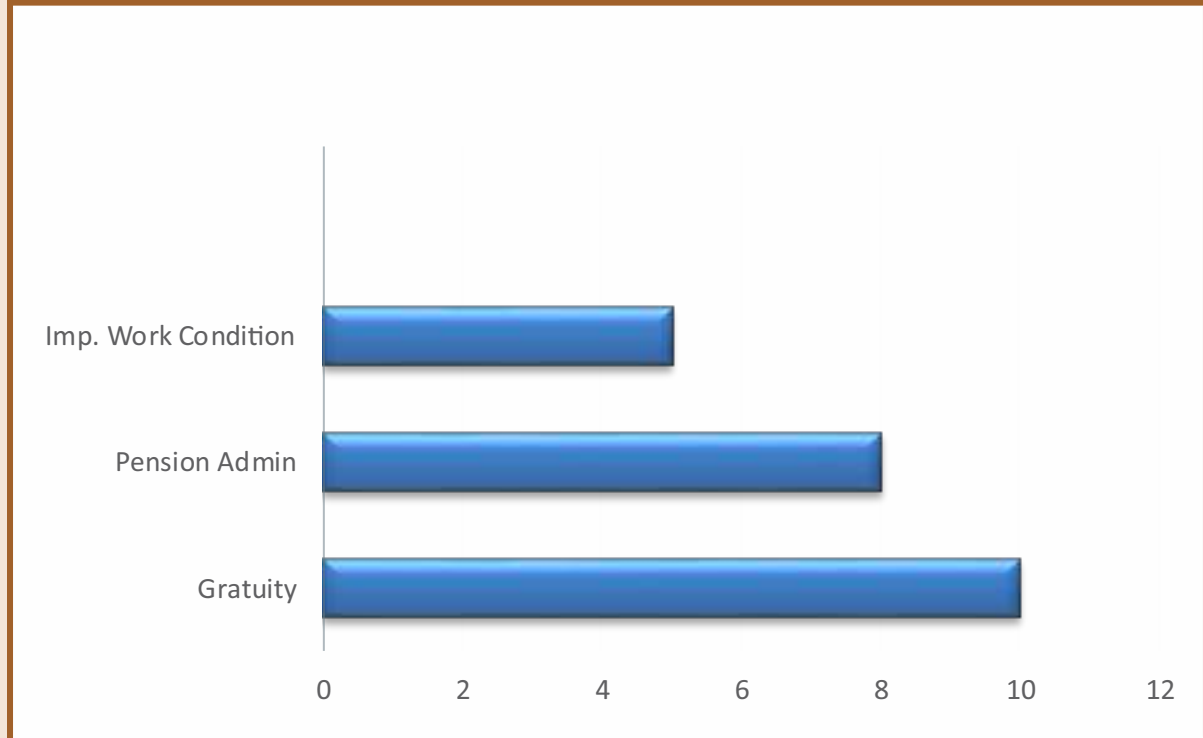
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Tantalite, Sandstone, Mica, Marble, Kaolin, Granite, Columbite, Clay, Tin Ore).

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OFU LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For pension reforms, the recommendations from the questionnaire respondents was for establishment of a pension administration framework for the state and expedited payment of gratuities for retired civil servants in the state. The attendees at the town hall meeting also stated the need for frequent training of staff

Identified Problems:

1. Poor working conditions of civil servants
2. Weak pension administration framework in the state
3. Lack of sufficient training and retraining of staff

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers to ensure prompt payment of Pension and Gratuities.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants
3. Immediate upgrade of work environment to foster creativity and efficient delivery of service
4. Salaries of workers should be paid regularly

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce
2. The welfare package of workers should be improved

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establish mortgage housing scheme for civil servants
2. Clear up all gratuities owed to retired civil servants

OGORI-MAGONO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Ogori-Magongo as a Local Government Area in Kogi State has its headquarters in the village of Akpafa. It was created from the Okene Local Government Area for the Ogori and Magongo ethnic groups. It has an area of 79 km² and a population of 39,622 at the 2006 census.

There are two main towns in the LGA, Magongo and Ogori which form the name of the area. People of the area are renowned for their scholarship and industry. Important festivals include the nationally acclaimed Owiya Ovia Osese festival held annually two weeks after Easter. They value their traditional culture and adopt Christianity as the major religion with few Muslims around.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first settlers in the LGA are believed to have migrated from Ile-Ife in the present day Osun State of Nigeria. Prince Akinibiyi, a Yoruba from Ile-Ife, believed to be the founder of Ogori, settled in the area over 500 years ago. Similarly, Oludo, also from Ile-Ife is believed to be the first settler in Magongo about 500 years ago. The town derived its name from Unagogo, one of the sons of Oludo.

The Local Government is made up of Ogori and Magongo Districts. It has 10 wards namely: Eni, Oshobane, Aiyeromi, Okibo, Okesi, Ileteju, Ugugu, obinoyen, Obatiben, Oturu-Opou.

LOCATION

Ogori-Magongo Local Government Area falls under the Central Senatorial District of Kogi State. The Local Government is one of the smallest in Kogi State. It is bordered in the North-East by Okene Local Government and in the South by Edo State.

ETHNIC GROUPS

Ogori and Magongo people are known to speak the same language with very negligible differences. While Ogori speaks Oko, Magongo, on the other hand speak Osaen. Whether Okoor Osaen, the two are largely indistinguishable, at least to an outsider.

CULTURE

The culture of the people is very rich among which are the famous Ovia and Owiya. The paramount rulers of the people are the Ologori of ogori (now Regent of Ogori) and Olumagongo of Magongo with the

Ologori of ogori being the Chairman of Ogori-Magongo LGA Traditional Council. The LGA has a number of other very important High and Lesser Chiefs known as Ekekaros and Eyas for Ogori and Ekekaro or Otaru for Magongo respectively. The music dance includes eregba, okeni, aigogo, ishoko and more importantly iyaresen while the festivals include ukpe, eke, idu, igilofifi, isudokoto, ikpen, edebibi, iyibi, eya, ovia osese, among others.

CLIMATE

The Local Government has two main seasons namely: the wet and dry seasons. The wet season is from April to October and the dry season from November to March. The mean annual rainfall in the Local Government is between 1000 and 1250mm.

NATURAL ENDOWMENTS

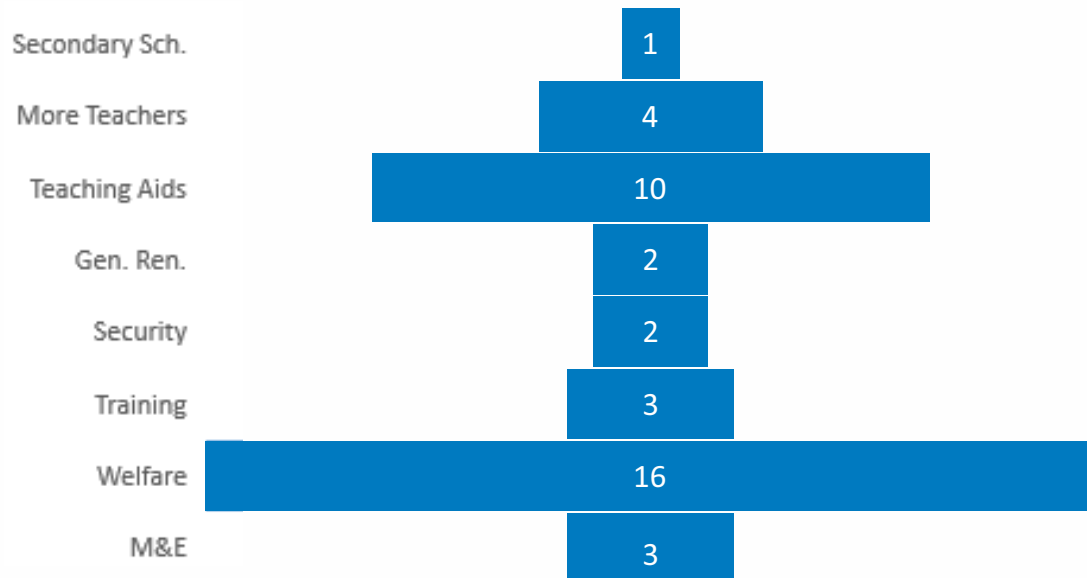
Major solid minerals available in the Local Government and their industrial applications

S/N	SOLID MINERAL	INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
1	Clay	Brick making, clay pipes, pottery, ceramics, building material, floor and wall tiles, furnace lining, electrical installations, porcelain, sewer pipes
2	Feldspar	Glass, Pyrex, pottery, c eramics, fillers in plates and paints.
3	Mica	Electrical and heat insulator/equipment: used as fillers in plastics, paints and ceramics and wall papers, Christmas trees and decorations.
4	Sandstone (Silica Sand)	Road and building construction, ceramics

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OGORI-MAGONGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



In education, responses from the Local government showed that they would prefer improved teacher's welfare as a way of attracting and retaining quality well trained teachers; and provision of adequate teaching aids to enable effective learning. At the stakeholders meeting held, the attendees also asked for the deployment of more teachers, creation of a vocational school, and general renovation of schools.

Identified Problems:

1. Shortage of teachers in most primary and secondary schools
2. Lack of teaching aids/instructional materials in the primary and secondary schools
3. Poor welfare package for teaching and non-teaching staff
4. Lack of vocational centers for skills acquisition
5. Dilapidated state of education infrastructure

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school.
3. Recruitment/deployment of Teachers for Basic and Secondary Schools, coordinated by Ministry of Education.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. The welfare package of teacher and non-teaching staff should improved
4. Schools should be renovated and provided with school buses for both teachers and students

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Continue perimeter fencing for another renovated primary and secondary school.
4. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for rural teachers.
5. Government to implement the operation one (1) teacher one (1) laptops scheme
6. A sustainable way to ensure proper distribution of teaching aids should be employed by the government

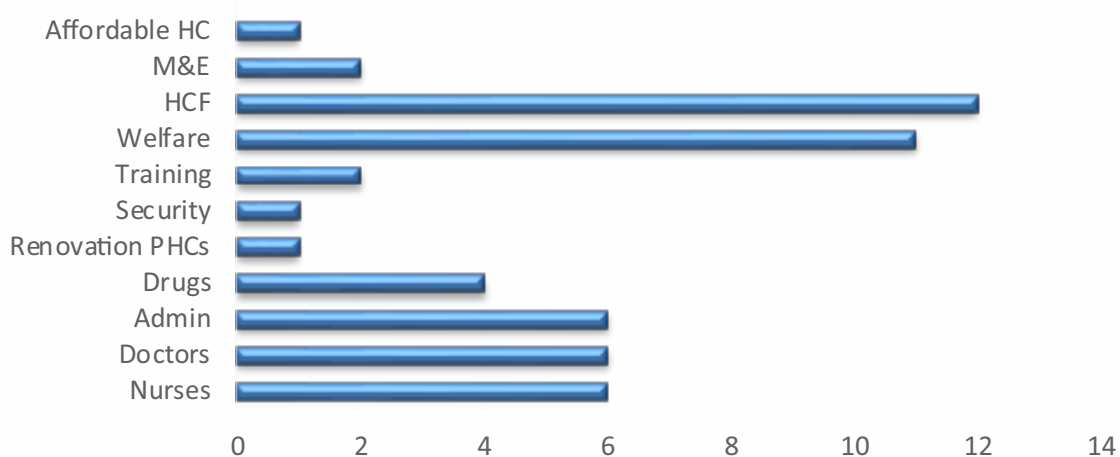
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Improve the welfare package of teachers through a special welfare scheme that is focused in attracting and retaining teachers in rural areas
2. Encourage vocational education in secondary schools

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OGORI-MAGONGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



In Health, the response shows that the Healthcare Centres are under staffed in terms of quantity and quality of personnel. This was reflected in a palpable demand for doctors, nurses and administrative staff. But the overwhelming priority was improved health worker's welfare, and healthcare facilities. Though at the stakeholders forum, the people also requested for the need to renovate the existing hospitals, proper monitoring and evaluation framework and provision of security.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare for medical personnel
2. Shortage of health care facilities in the Local Government
3. Need for the more medical doctors, nurses and admin staff
4. Urgent need for the renovation of primary health care center
5. Deficiency of security measures at all healthcare centres across the LGA
6. Inadequate Monitoring & evaluation mechanism to monitor health activities

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) primary health care centres per ward
4. Improved healthcare worker's welfare

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
3. M&E systems should be provided in order to monitor health activities.
4. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre
5. The welfare package of medical personnel should be adequately improved so as to encourage them to stay in the villages
6. Government should develop a channel of uninterrupted drug supplies as well as other medical supplies

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Embark on regular training and retraining of health workers
2. Continue the renovation scheme on two (2) more secondary health care centres.
3. Consistent monitoring and evaluation of health workers and facilities

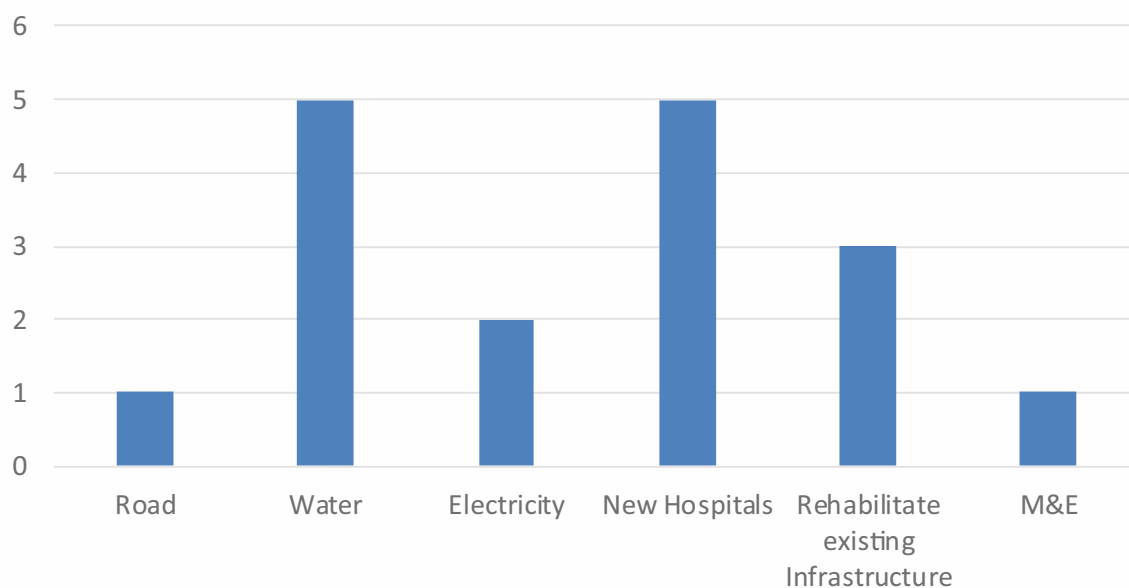
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Focus on proper monitoring and evaluation of medical personnel for total compliance to professional ethics

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OGORI-MAGONGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



In terms of infrastructure, respondents showed an overwhelming demand for water and new Primary Healthcare Centres, as well as recommended the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure in their various communities. Participants at the stakeholders forum also lamented the poor state of their roads and poor electricity supply.

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated road networks
2. Need for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure
3. Lack of portable water supply
4. Need for renovation of primary health care centers
5. Poor electricity supply

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Construction of one (1) borehole per ward in the LGA
2. Rehabilitate the road network and also construct the Ogori-Ososo bridge

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. The rehabilitation of roads and existing public infrastructure should commence.
3. The rehabilitation of roads and the drainage system

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Sink one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Provide efficient source of power by replacing worn out transformers
3. Government is to renovate the primary health care centres

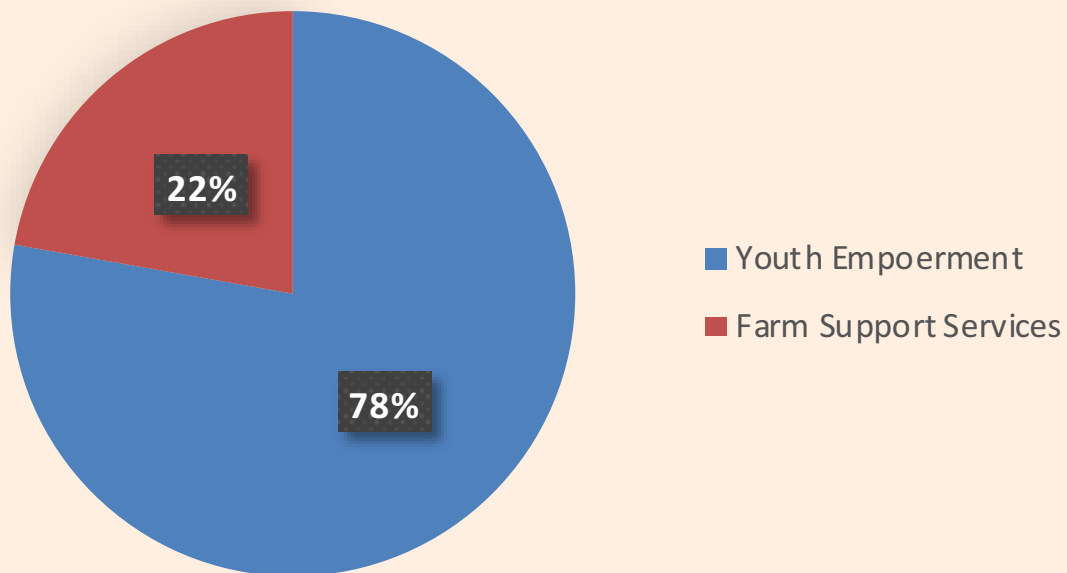
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Sink one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Continue the rehabilitation/renovation of existing infrastructure.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OGORI-MAGONGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



Given the high occurrence of youth unemployment in the state, respondents demanded youth empowerment as a vehicle for job creation in their various communities. While they also asked for farm support services for improved agro-production. The need for cottage industries, farm settlement skill acquisition centres and women empower programmes were also highlighted at the town hall meeting.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth unemployment
2. Lack of farm settlement schemes
3. Need to establish cottage industries
4. Lack of farm support services
5. Shortage of skill acquisition centres and vocational centres
6. Lack of women empowerment programs

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youth across the state).
2. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, and extension services for farmers, agricultural loans with a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure proper adherence.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Provision of modern and mechanized facilities to encourage farming among youth
2. Establishment of cottage industries to absorb the unemployed
3. Engagement of most extension workers to deliver farm support services to the rural dwellers

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Investment in Agro-allied industries, processing Blueprints, and the establishment of farm settlement
2. Establishment of skill and vocational acquisition centres

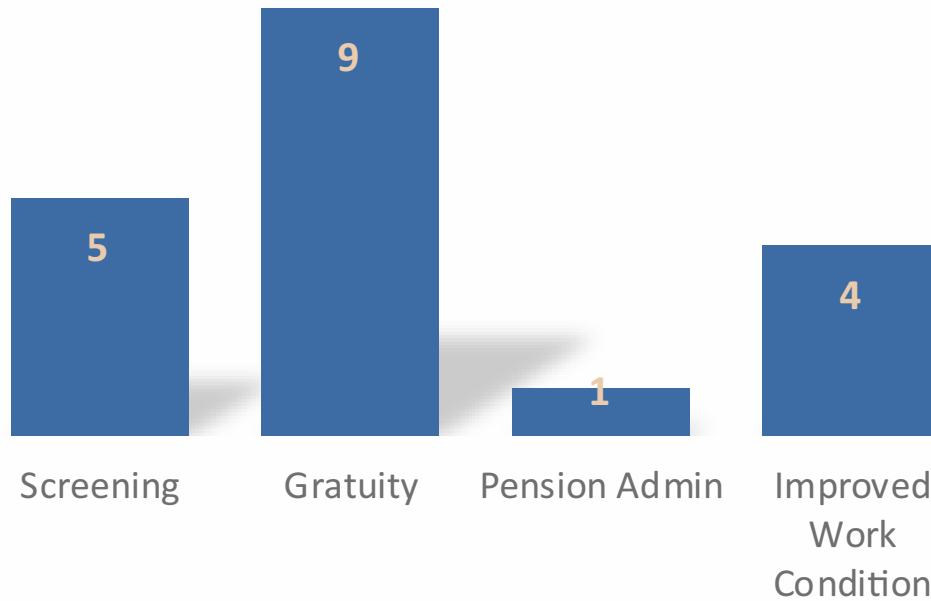
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Mica, Clay, Feldspar).

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OGORI-MAGONGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



On public sector reforms, the respondents recommended screening and verification of government employee at all levels in other to weed out ghost workers. The overwhelming pension reform canvassed by respondents was the payment of gratuities to retired civil servants. The need for improved working conditions and training and retraining of staff were emphasized at the stake holders forum organized.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor working conditions of civil servants
2. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Urgent need to professionalize the pension administration system
4. Need to settle all outstanding gratuity of retirees
5. Lack of frequent training and retraining exercise

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers; and ensure payment of Pension and Gratuities as at when due.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants
3. The government should as a matter of urgency seek for ways to settle outstanding pension and gratuities

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce
2. Create a working environment that stimulates creativity and efficiency

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Clear up all gratuities owed to retired civil servants
2. Establish mortgage housing scheme for civil servants

OKEHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Okehi is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Obangede. It has an area of 661 km² and a population of 199,999 at the 2006 census. Okehi LGA was created in 1976. It was carved out of the Ebira Division during the administration of General Olusegun Obasanjo. The creation of the Local Government has brought some significant development both physical and human.

The Local Government is made up of two districts – Erika and Ihima. Ihima district is made up of seven wards – Obeiba I, Obeiba II, Ikuehi, Ohueta, Ohueta, Oboroke-eba, Oboroke-uvete I and Oborokeuvete II. Eika district comprises of four wards – Obangede/Uhuodo, Eika-Ohi zenyi Okaito/Usungwe, and Uboro/Omavi/ohuepe wards.

The Local Government has its administrative headquarters located at Obangede.

GEOGRAPHY

The topography of Okehi LGA is characterized by hills with intervening valleys. The Local Government is bounded in the north by Adavi LGA and Lokoja LGA, to the West, by Akoko Edo LGA and Kabba-Bunnu Local Government Area. The Local Government is situated in the tropical zone influenced by two climatic conditions namely; dry and wet seasons. The wet season starts from May to October, while the dry season starts from November to April.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the area, which is characterized by hills and interwoven valleys is rich in mineral resources such as Iron Ore, Gemstone, Clay etc. this provides opportunity to investors.

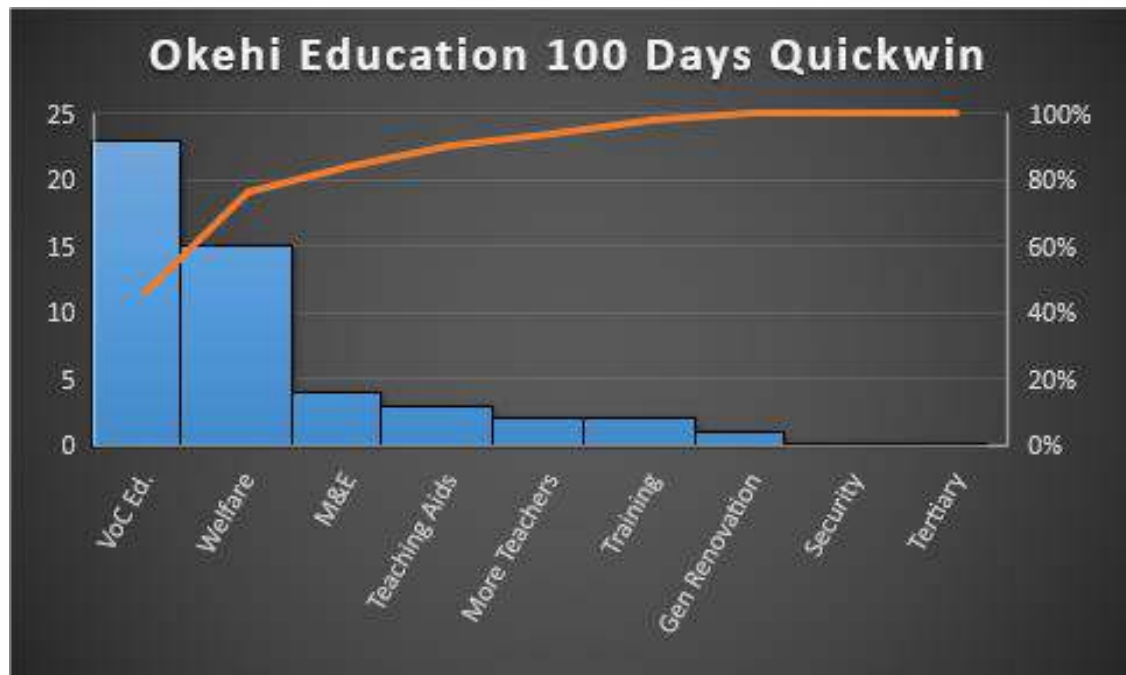
CULTURE

The Local Government is completely Egbira with Jukun ancestry. The major activities of the people include knitting, cloth weaving, farming, hunting, commerce, etc. Common festivals in Okehi include Eika, Echene, Uhene, Ichekane and Ikede.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKEHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For Okehi local government area under education, respondents recommended that vocational education be re-introduced and emphasized to reduce the phenomenon of graduates depending exclusively on government for employment.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare scheme for teachers
2. Inadequate supply of teaching aids in basic education schools.
3. Lack of training program for teachers
4. Neglected education system with truant teachers and a failing standard.
5. Lack of vocational educational in schools
6. Need for a tertiary institution
7. Dilapidated state of education infrastructure

8. Insufficient number of teachers in the primary schools
9. Absence of Monitoring & evaluation system to monitor school activities

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Embark on the renovation of three schools (basic and secondary) across the Local Government
2. Supply of Teaching Aids to basic schools
3. Deployment of Teachers for Basic and Secondary Education
4. Design a monitoring & evaluation system to monitor school activities

YEAR1

Recommended Actions:

1. Introduction of vocational and technical studies into the curriculum of schools
2. Continuous supply of teaching aids
3. Organize training program for teachers in and outside the state

YEAR2

Recommended Actions:

1. Implement the 27.5% salary scheme for teachers in the rural areas
2. Equipment of the schools with modern school facilities
3. Establishment of Libraries across the Schools
4. Ensure consistent Monitoring and Evaluation measures for managing service delivery
5. Renovation of more schools and refurbishing of more educational infrastructure

YEAR3&4

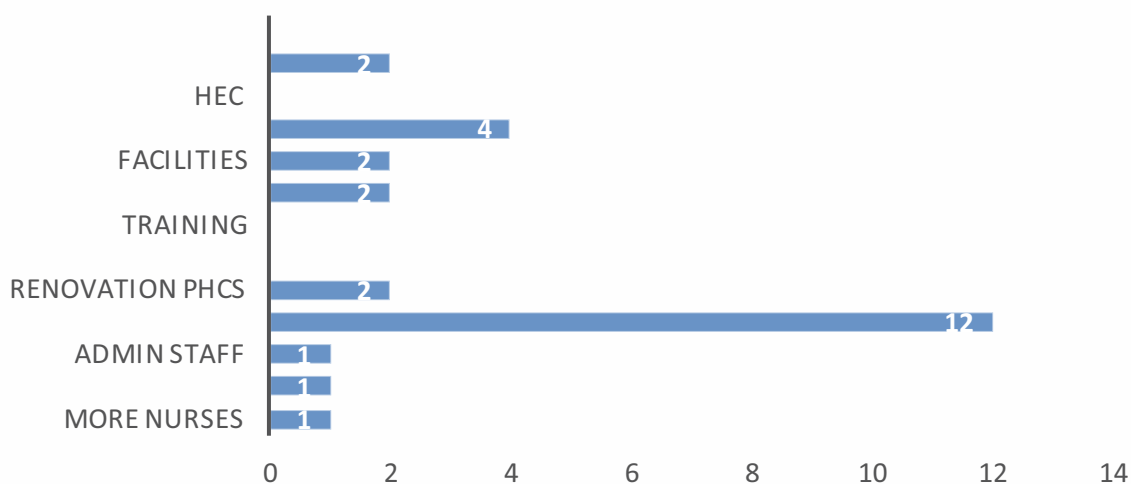
Recommended Actions:

1. Establish a Tertiary Institution in the LGA
2. Engage more teachers in the public primary and public schools
3. Ensure monitoring and evaluation of teaching and learning process by empowering monitoring officers with vehicles for easy movement

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKEHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For health, provision of drugs for all the Primary Health Centres and an M&E framework for monitoring medical personnel compliance with work ethics was seriously recommended.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare package for Medical personnel.
2. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health centres
3. Need for training and retraining of medical personnel
4. Inadequate Secondary and Primary health care.

Dilapidated state of existing Primary health care center

5. Lack of health care facilities in the health centers

Recommended Quick Wins:

- a. Renovation of three health care centers in the community

- b. Deployment of doctors nurses and medical staff to these health centers
- c. Ensure regular and consistent drug supply to these health care centers
- d. Establishment of a robust M&E template to oversee a functional primary health care system tailored to the needs of the grassroots.

YEAR 1

- 1. Recommended Actions:
 - a. Improve the welfare of medical personnel, with special allowances for rural staff to encourage deployment to rural areas.
 - b. Introduction of integrated rural Medical Support Service Scheme.

YEAR 2

- 1. Supply of modern medical facilities to the health centers
- 2. Establishment of a functioning medical laboratory.
- 3. Periodic training and retraining of medical personnel

YEAR 3&4

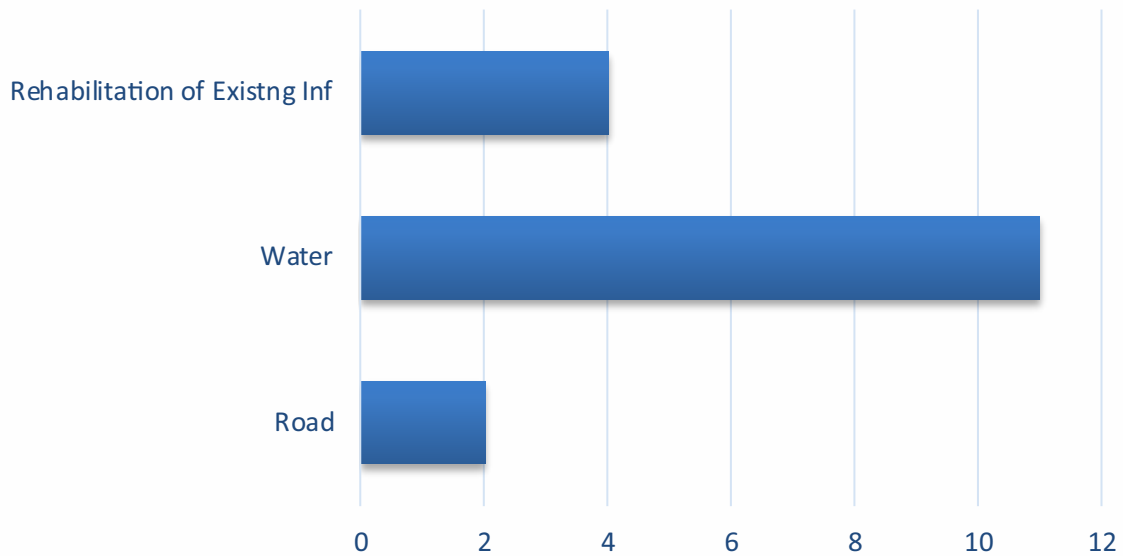
Recommended Action:

- 1. Organize a health enlightenment campaign
- 2. Renovation and reconstruction of ruined hospital buildings
- 3. Provision of quality health care infrastructures which include but not limited to the provision of adequate water and electricity in the Health Care Centers

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKEHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



Water and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure were the most recurring and highest infrastructure demand.

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of portable water across the Local Government Area
2. Dilapidated state of intra/inter-local government roads
3. The ugly state of dilapidated infrastructure
4. Lack of electricity supply
5. The menace of erosion occasioned by poor drainage system
6. Lack of hospitals

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Construction of One (1) borehole per Ward in the entire LGA.
2. Rehabilitation of infrastructure across the LGA.
3. Rehabilitation of major township roads especially the Okehi road.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Combat the menace of erosion occasioned by poor drainage system
2. Establish an M&E framework for monitoring the infrastructures

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Embark on the rehabilitation of township roads like the construction of Obangele-Obehira-ihima Road
2. Provision of more transformers to three communities in the LGA to boost power supply

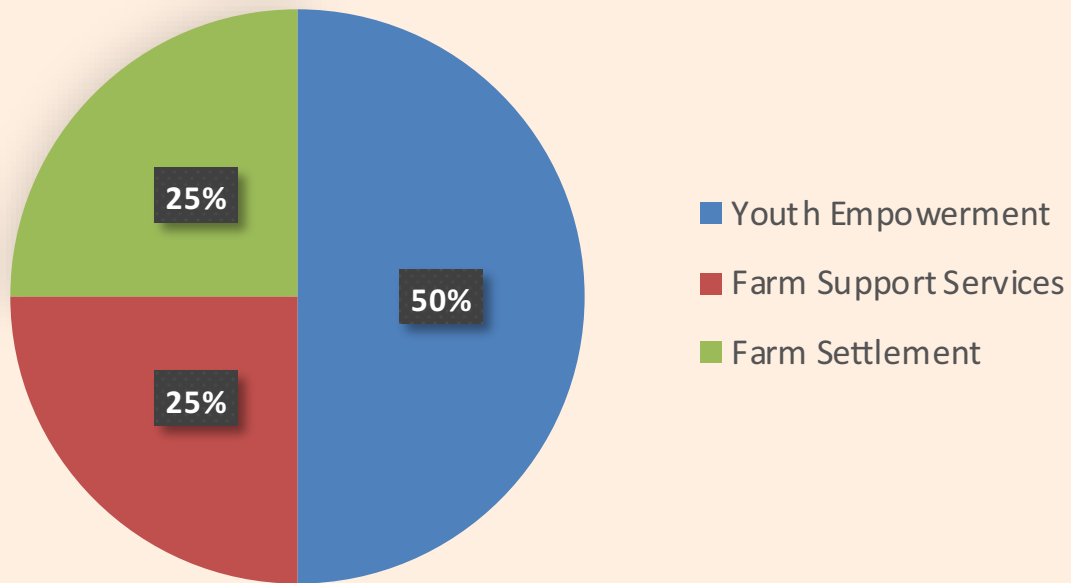
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Build hospital for the residents of the LGA
2. Construction of Osara Dam for Water Supply

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKEHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation, 50% of respondents favoured youth empowerment while farm settlement and farm support services constitute the two major demands in the local government.

Identified Problems:

1. High level of youth unemployment
2. Need for farm support services
3. Need for women empowerment programmes
4. Lack of cottage industries
5. Neglected agricultural potentials
6. Absence of value chain enhancing Blueprints for agricultural produce.
7. Lack of employment opportunity at both state and local government level

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft (this alone should conservatively create 21,000 jobs for unemployed youths across the state).
2. Bringing creativity, innovation and technology to drive Agricultural process: Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extension services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government but paid by local government each group with a minimum of twenty (20) individuals

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Cottage industries should be established.
2. Skill Acquisition Centers and vocational centers should be developed
3. Establish ICT Training Centers
4. Women empowerment programmes should be undertaken to cater for the large population of unemployed women.

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Create Employment Opportunities for fresh Graduates in government Parastatals
2. Establish Agricultural Processing Blueprint.

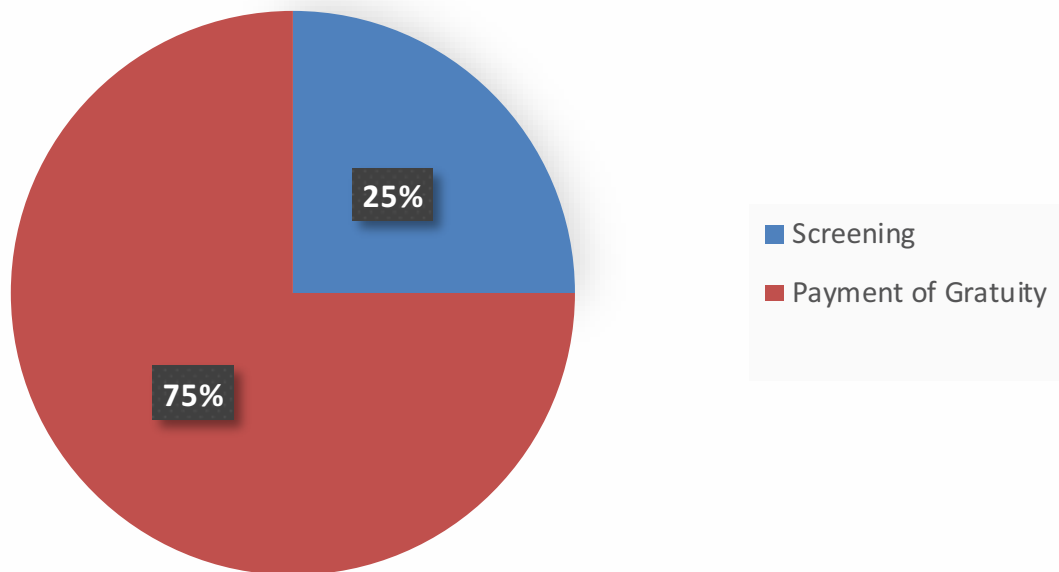
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Encourage animal husbandry, fish and poultry farming by providing funds.
2. Create a functioning market for the sale of agricultural produce from the community
3. Establish a sporting academy to empower the youths

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKEHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For public sector reforms, respondents canvassed screening of civil servants to eliminate ghost workers. While for pension reforms, payment of gratuity was the overwhelming demand.

Identified Problem

1. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
2. Lack of payment of outstanding gratuity
3. Need for training and retraining of public servant
4. Poor working conditions in the Civil Service
5. Weak Pension Administration
6. Huge outstanding (gratuity) payments to retired civil servants
7. Lack of periodic training for the civil servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Embark on payment of all outstanding pensions and gratuity
2. Harmonize Salary Scheme in all areas of the civil Servants
3. Continuous training and retraining of staff

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. The welfare of workers should be made top priority of the government
2. Regular and continuous screening and departmental verification exercise supervised by external bodies to check ghost worker syndrome.
3. Continue the Payment of all outstanding pensions and gratuities

YEAR3&4**Recommendation Actions:**

1. Improve Working Condition of Civil Servants.
2. Implement Modern Civil Service and Pension Reforms
3. Provision of modern office equipment to the government offices

OKENE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Okene is a Local Government Area in Kogi State. The LGA has an area of 328 km² and a population of 320,260 at the 2006 census. The predominant people are the Ebira of central Nigeria and the Yoruba; the local languages are Ebira and Yoruba. The Federal College of Education is situated in Okene. There is also a satellite campus of the Kogi State Polytechnic in Okene.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Okene Local Government Area was created in 1976 from the then Ebira Division by the Administration of General Olusegun Obasanjo, following the 1976 Local Government Reform. Ajaokuta and Ogori-Magongo LGAs were created from the old Okene LGA in 1991 and 1996 respectively. The people of Okene Local Government Area are a part of Ebira Tao people of the Central Senatorial District of Kogi State.

They are believed to have migrated from Jukun in the present day Taraba State and had a brief stopover in Idah before moving to its present location. The present Okene LGA is composed of Okene and Okengwe districts. There are 11 wards in the Local Government which are Bariki, Otutu, Orietusu, Lafia/Obessa, Okene-Eba, Idoji, Onyukolo, Obehira-Eba, Obehira-Uvete, Abuga/Ozuja and Upogoro/Odenku wards. The people are predominantly Muslims with a large size Christian population too. To a great extent, there is a fusion of tradition and religions with only a negligible few still practicing exclusively traditional religion.

GEOGRAPHY

The Local Government is bordered to the West by Okehi LGA, to the East by Ajaokuta LGA, to the North by Adavi LGA and to the South by Ogori-Magongo LGA and Edo State.

Okene LGA is located in the tropical zone, influenced by two climatic conditions namely: rain and dry seasons. The rainy season starts from April to October, while the dry season starts from November to April. The dominant vegetation of Okene Local Government Area by virtue of lying on the fingers of the equator, is interspaced with erect and numerous trunks of trees. The ecological zone in which the Local Government is situated offers considerable potential for agricultural production.

CULTURE

Okene is composed of two main clans: Okovi and Agada. Okovi is further subdivided into Asuwe, Omavi, Ehebe, Eyire, Omoye, Adobe and onyi-Onwa clans while Agada is also subdivided into Akuta, Avi, Ogu,

Ede Ohi-Monoko, and Esusu clans. The people are well known for the famous Okene cloth weaving, farming, hunting, commerce etc. Some of the traditional festivals include Ekuechi, Ebe, Eyika, Echane, Unehe (Ichekene and Ikede) and a host of others.

NATURAL ENDOWMENT

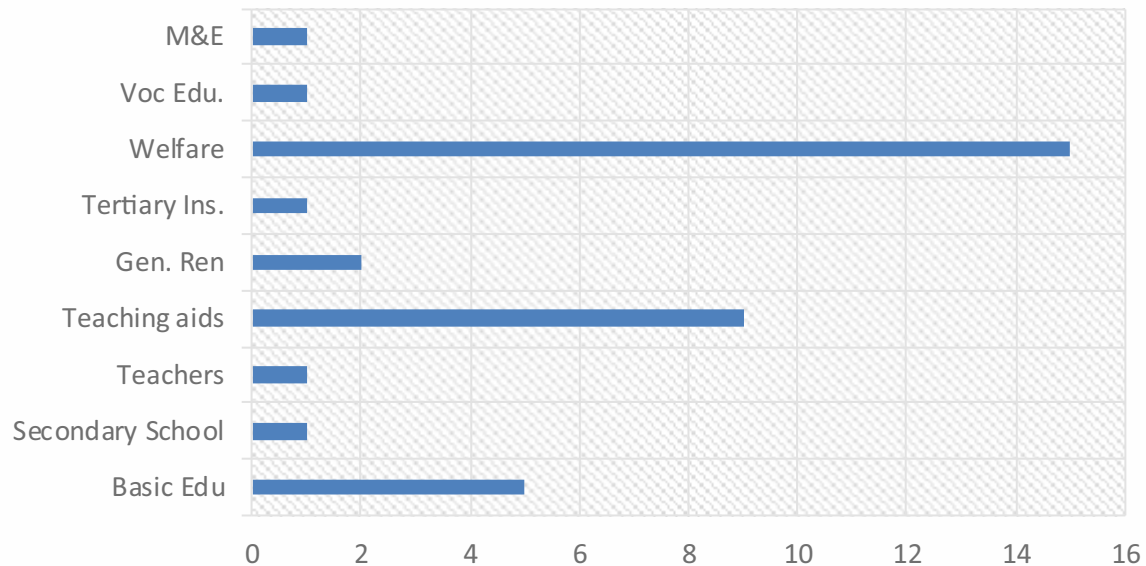
The following are major solid minerals available in the Local Government and their industrial applications:

S/N	SOLID MINERAL	INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
1	Clay	Brick making, clay pipes, pottery, ceramics, building material, floor and wall tiles, furnace lining, electrical insulators, porcelain, sewer pipes.
2	Feldspar	Glass, Pyrex, pottery, ceramics, fillers in plates and paints
3	Gemstones	Jewelry, ornaments and abrasives
4	Kaolin	Chalks, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, fillers in paper, paints, adhesives and plastics
5	Marble (Limestone)	Glass, paints, lime, cement, ceramics, iron, steel refining, bleaching powder, calcium carbide, chemical and pharmaceutical products, fertilizers, filler in rubber and plastics, soap and detergent. In agriculture for livestock concentrates and land fertility. Building and furnishing, wall cladding, Blueprintadiana, monumental and ornamental items.
6	Quartz	Glass, lenses, refractory materials, porcelain, oscillation plate and in building construction
7	Sandstones (Silica Sand)	Road and building construction, ceramics

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKENE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For the education sector in Okene local council area, the respondents voted overwhelmingly in favour of improved welfare for teachers as a means to attracting and retaining quality teachers, provision of teaching aids for enhanced learning, and basic educations. Dilapidated state of school structures and a M&E framework were key concerns for town hall attendees.

1. Poorly remunerated teaching crew, with little to no welfare packages
2. Inadequate teaching aids in basic education schools
3. Dilapidated basic education structures.
4. The need to encourage vocational education
5. Lack of training and retraining of staff
6. Education system largely occupied by poorly educated teachers
7. Lack of monitoring and evaluation system.

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education school

2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school in the local government.
3. Renovation of one pilot primary and secondary school in the Local Government Area.
4. Recruitment/deployment of Teachers for Basic and Secondary Schools, coordinated by Ministry of Education.

YEAR1

Recommended Actions:

1. Continue renovation of two (2) more basic education schools, and provide of new furniture
2. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
3. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one other secondary school in the local government.
4. Organise periodic trainings and workshops for the teachers.
5. Construct perimeter fencing for already renovated (Pilot) primary and secondary school
6. Establish an M&E frame work to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers

YEAR2

Recommended Actions:

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Continue perimeter fencing for another renovated primary and secondary school.
4. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for teachers.
5. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop policy
6. Institute the payment of the rural teacher's inconvenience allowance

YEAR3&4

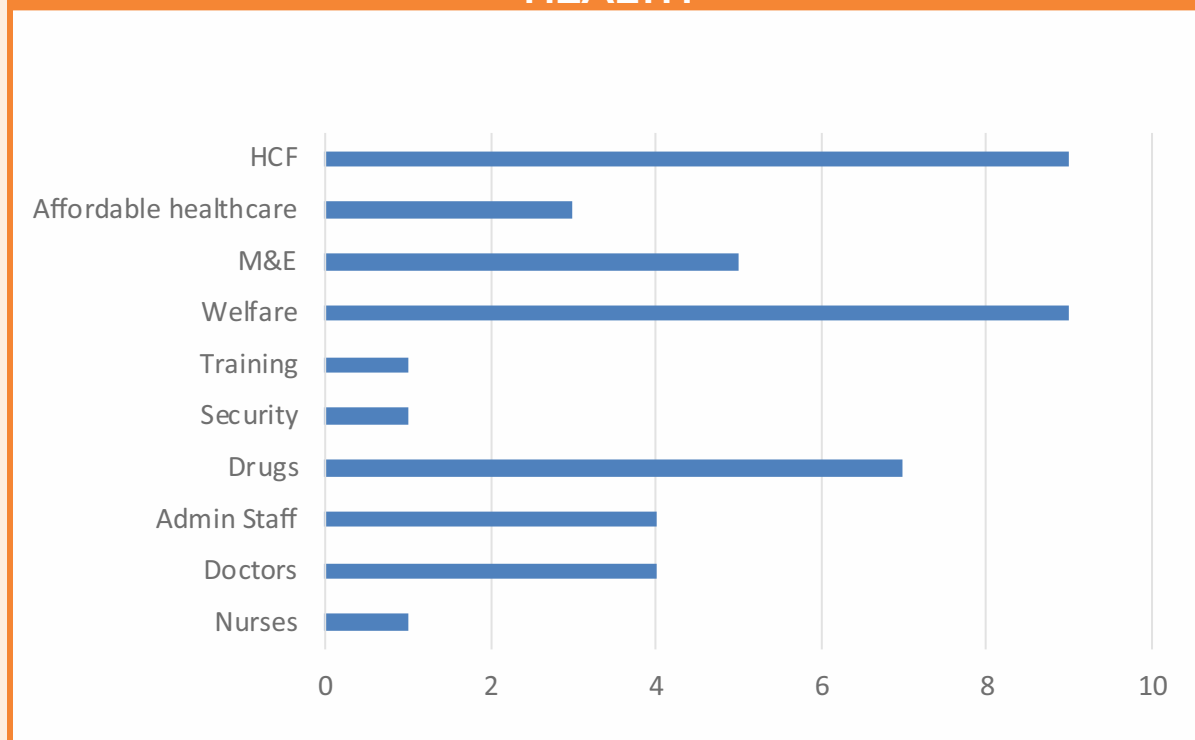
Recommended Actions:

1. Develop a social welfare scheme for the teachers
2. Complete the perimeter fencing for other renovated primary & secondary schools where available

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKENE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For the health sector, the respondents recommended the provision of healthcare facilities, drugs distribution to various existing PHCs, and improved healthcare workers welfare. Other needs include the adequate staffing with Doctors, nurses and administrative staff.

Identified Problems:

1. Most primary health care centres in the LGA operate below standard and they lack sufficient drugs to back up prescriptions and treatment.
2. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health care centres
3. Need for improved welfare scheme for medical personnel
4. High cost of medical services
5. Dilapidated healthcare structures
6. Need for constant training and retraining of medical personnel.
7. Lack of basic healthcare facilities for delivering healthcare services

8. Lack of Monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Resuscitation of the Integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme;
2. Redeployment of Medical Personnel to all primary health care facilities
3. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
4. Pilot scheme renovation project on one (1) primary health care centres per ward.
5. Adequate welfare package for medical personnel to attract and retain quality health workers in the rural areas.

YEAR 1

Recommended Actions:

1. Positioning of a robust M&E framework for the health sector.
2. Provide standard health care facilities to primary health care centres
3. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and neo-natal child health care services.
4. Extend the renovation scheme to one (1) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre

YEAR 2

Recommended Actions:

1. Provision of a functional secondary health care center.
2. Organize health seminars to educate health workers on health related matters.

YEAR 3&4

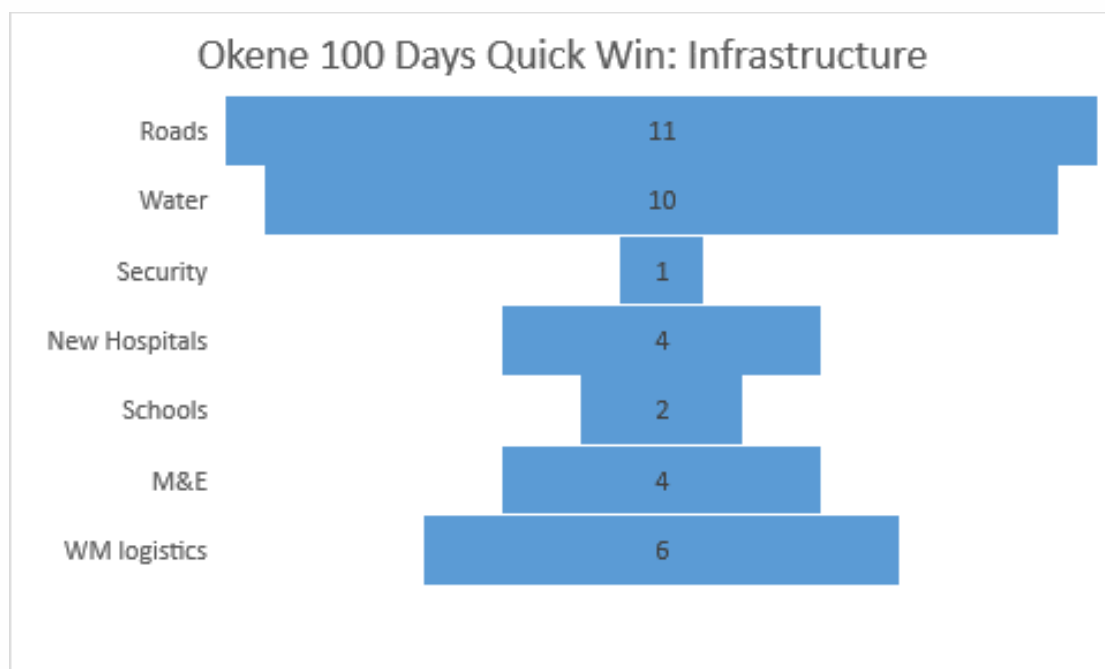
Recommended Actions:

1. Okengwe general hospital to be equipped with scan equipment and x-ray machine

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKENE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



The main infrastructural need for the area council was for roads, water and waste management logistics respectively. While attendees at the town hall meeting clamoured for a robust M&E framework to help keep health centres in proper state.

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated state of roads across the local government area
2. Unavailability of portable water in the local government area
3. Poorly managed waste system, and outright absence in most parts of the area council.
4. Need for improved security presence
5. Lack of adequate hospital facilities
6. Lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Rehabilitation of intra and inter LGA roads.
2. Construction of one (1) borehole per ward
3. Rehabilitation of Okene Water Works.
4. Immediate purchase of 55kw water pump and utility vehicle
5. Completion of the Civic Centre and upgrade to a Hotel and Resort Centre. (Project is 75% completed)
6. Complete the three blocks of class rooms (Central School) along Hospital road

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of an integrated waste management system in the LGA
2. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
3. Renovate dilapidated Class room blocks in public schools

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Effective monitoring and evaluation measures to ensure efficient working of infrastructures
2. Monitor rehabilitation project on dilapidated health care centers and damaged school structures

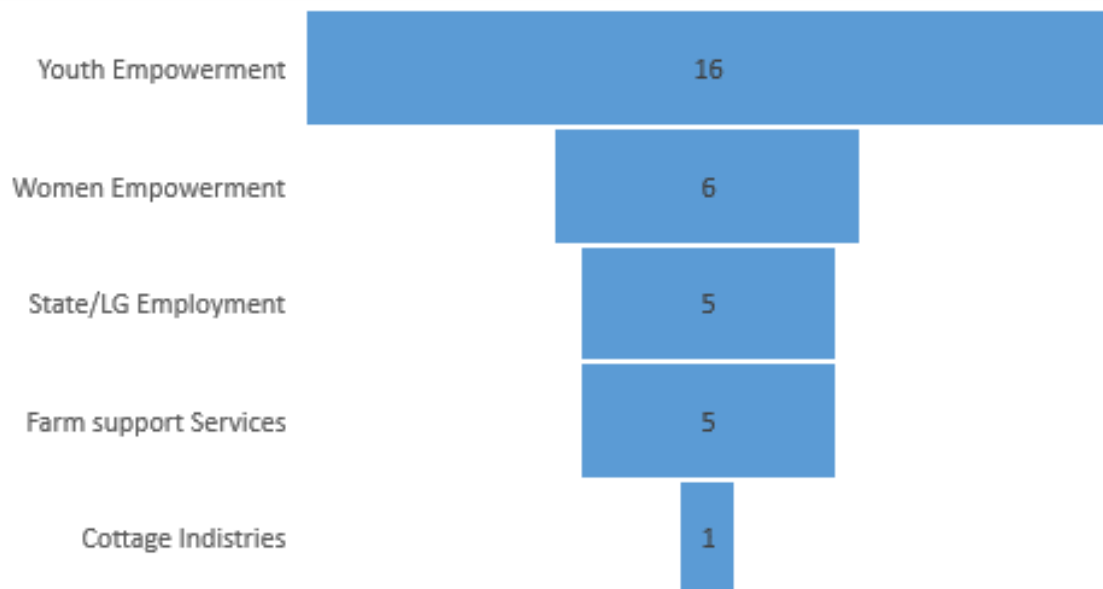
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establish efficient security framework using the Vigilante groups, recognizing and upholding them by law.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKENE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



With respect to combating unemployment, the respondent recommended youth and women empowerment in the main. Other recommendations included farm support services and government employment.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate youth unemployment and restiveness
2. Neglected state of agricultural processes; and the lack of farm settlement schemes
3. Lack of farm support services
4. Little/no women empowerment programmes

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, Trade and Commerce, Vocational Training and Art and Craft.
2. introduction of creativity, innovation and technology into Agricultural processes: Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extension services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies; and the establishment of farm settlements.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government within minimum of twenty (20) individuals

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of agro-allied industries and agricultural processing Blueprints.
2. Creation of women empowerment programmes that will train and empower women with soft loans for start-ups.

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Continue the provision of integrated agricultural support services
2. Provision of agricultural loans to aid farmers.

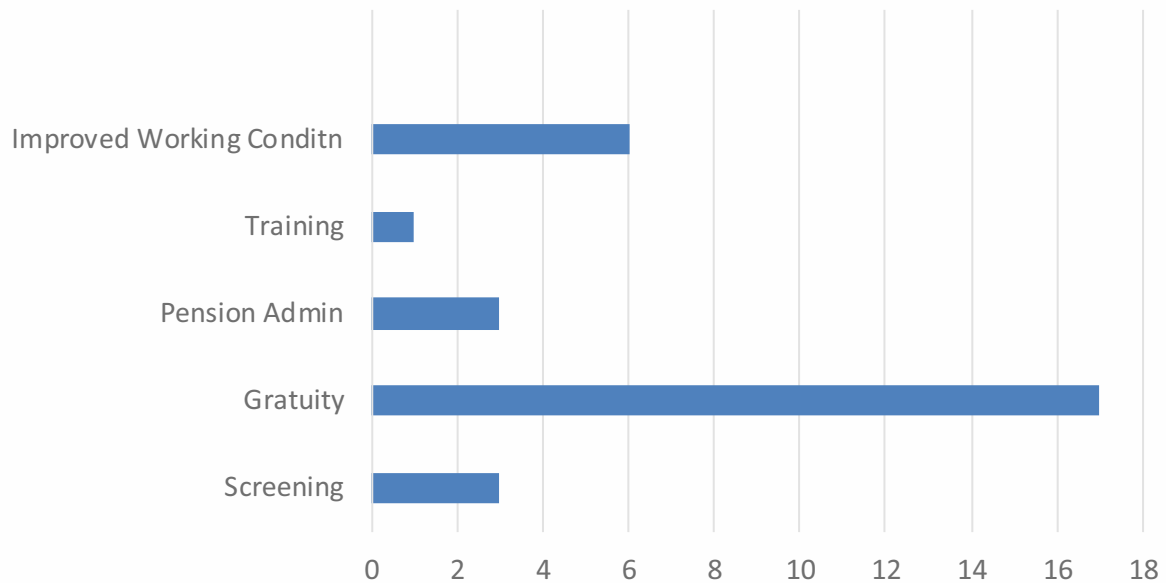
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of Fashion hubs for the training and establishment of SMEs in the fashion industry
2. Establishment of agro-allied industries

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OKENE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



With respect to public sector reforms, the respondents advocated for improved working conditions for workers, training and re-training of workers for improved service delivery; and regular screenings to avoid the reoccurrence of the ghost worker's syndrome. As for pension reforms, payment of gratuity and installation of state wide pension administration framework were the favoured quick wins.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor working conditions of civil servants
2. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Weak pension administration framework in the state
4. Unpaid gratuities
5. Lack of periodic training for the civil servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers; and ensure payment of Pension and Gratuities as at when due.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise
3. Improved working conditions for the workforce.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Provision of suitable office accommodation
2. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
3. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR3&4**Recommendation Action:**

1. Consolidate on the actions of year one and year two

OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Olamaboro is a Local Government Area in the southeast of Kogi State, Nigeria, bordering Enugu State and Benue State. Its headquarters are in the town of Okpo. It has an area of 1,132 km² and a population of 160,152 at the 2006 census.

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of the Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

OCCUPATION

The people who are Igala are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

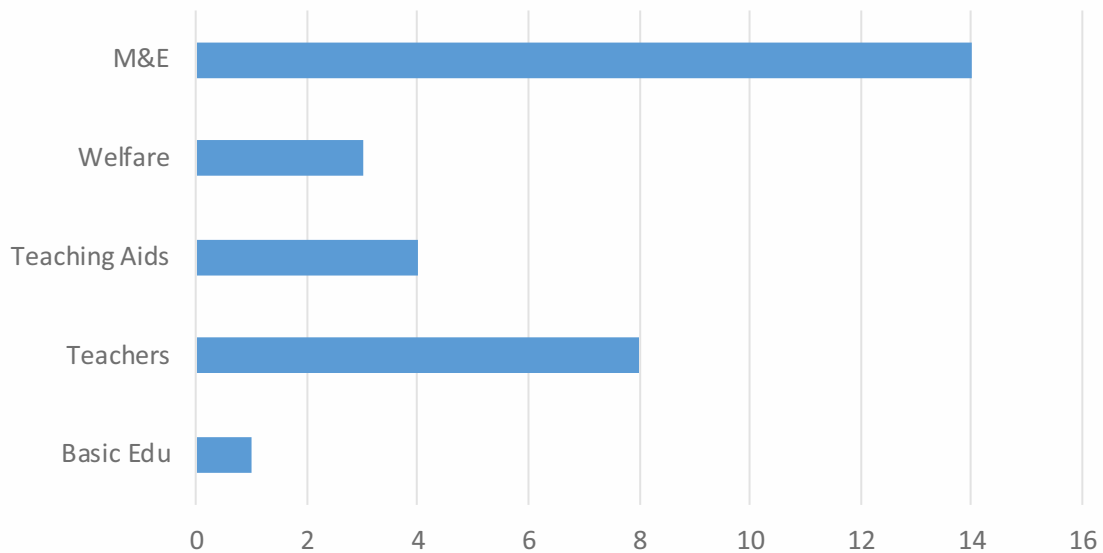
INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries which has contributed significantly to the growth of economic activities in the area. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For Olamaboro area council education sector, the respondents lamented the irresponsible conduct of government teachers as exemplified by very high levels of truancy. A robust M&E framework was recommended. They also requested employment of more teachers and sufficient distribution of teaching aids. An improvement in the welfare of workers was highlighted as essential to effective service delivery in the sector too. Attendees at the town hall meeting favoured the regular training of teachers and a possible upgrade of the school curriculum.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate teachers in most primary and secondary schools.
2. Lack of basic education teaching aids and other learning materials
3. Poor welfare package
4. Dilapidated School Buildings in the LGA
5. Lack of training program for teachers
6. Absence of monitoring and evaluation measure's in the education sector
7. Obsolete school curriculum needing upgrade and inclusion of vocational studies

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Recruitment/deployment of teachers to basic and secondary schools.
2. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
3. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school
4. General renovation of the existing education infrastructures and building of classrooms for basic education
5. Positioning of robust M&E framework to ensure strict supervision of school activities; and institute upgrade of school curriculum to include vocational studies.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Improved teacher's welfare to attract more qualified teachers
2. The supply of basic education teaching aids should be extended to three more schools in the LGA
3. Organize quarterly training program for teachers
4. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one other secondary school in the local government.

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Commence perimeter fencing for a renovated primary and secondary school.
4. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for rural teachers.
5. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop policy
6. Institute the payment of the rural teacher's inconvenience allowance

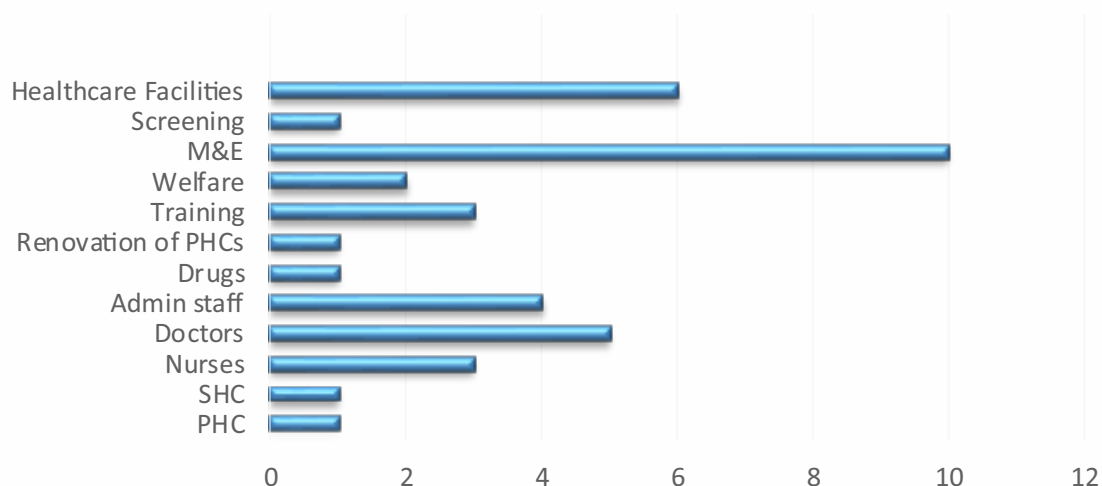
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Deploy qualified teachers to schools in the Local Government
2. Introduce teachers housing scheme
3. Government to equip the schools with modern laboratory equipment

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For the health sector, a strong request for a monitoring system to enforce compliance with quality service delivery guidelines was top. Others are provision of healthcare facilities and proper staffing. Participants at the town hall meeting called attention to the need for deployment of medical personnel to PHCs in the area.

Identified Problems:

1. Need for monitoring of the health care workers to ensure quality service delivery
2. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health centres
3. Need for equitable distribution of drugs
4. Poor welfare scheme of workers
5. Need for health enlightenment campaign
6. Renovation of primary health care centers
7. Inaccessibility to health care facilities

8. Poor Training scheme for medical Personnel
9. Draught of healthcare facilities in most primary healthcare centres

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Placement of a vigorous M&E framework for the health sector.
2. Provision of more health care facilities to health care centres
3. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or major distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
4. Employment/deployment of medical personnel: two (2) doctors and five (5) nurses per PHCs
5. Resuscitation of the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme

YEAR 1

Recommended Actions:

1. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and hepatitis and include maternal and neo-natal child health care services. (GOBIFFF)
2. Commence renovation scheme on one (1) primary health care centre health care centre per ward and one (1) secondary health care centre in the LGA.

YEAR 2

Recommended Actions:

1. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre
2. Proper and regular training of medical personnel
3. Building of a PHC for the people of Ofante

YEAR 3&4

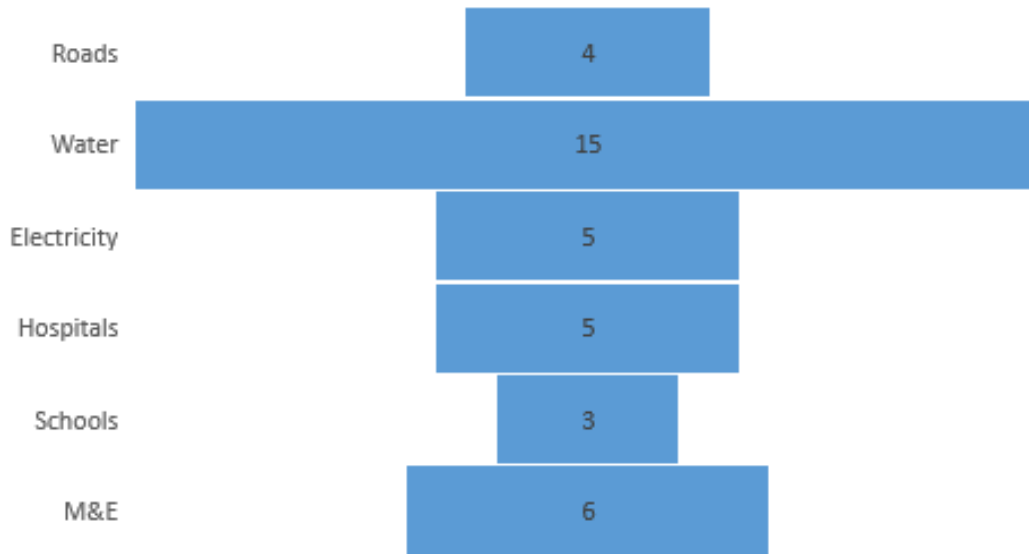
Recommended Actions:

1. Provision of modern equipment to the health centres

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



The overriding infrastructural need of Olamaboro local council area is that of portable drinking water. While virtually every other basic infrastructure got a call for attention, from road to electricity to all social amenities. Attendees at the town hall meeting sort for a functional M&E framework.

Identified Problems:

1. Deteriorated state of accessible roads that link the communities and other local government
2. Unavailability of portable water supply
3. Need for the provision of electricity
4. Poor Monitoring and Evaluation Frame Work and poor management and maintenance culture
5. Abandoned and dilapidated infrastructures
6. Insufficient healthcare centres

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Construction of one (1) borehole per ward in each of the LGA
2. Rehabilitation of the under listed roads for potential tolling in future.
 - A. Ogugu-Adupi-Otakpa road
 - b. Ogugu-Ofante-Unyi-Ogugu road
 - c. Imane-Idekpa-Oyagede road
 - d. Imane-Agaliga-Omulewu-Ugbokolo road
 - e. Ogugu-Ette road

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Monitoring of the rehabilitation projects on primary health care facilities
2. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
3. Continue rehabilitation works on the above listed roads.

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Sink two (2) more boreholes per ward
2. Rehabilitation of the under listed roads for potential tolling in future:
 - a. Ogugu-Ikem-Ogbonicha-Inele-Iniabe-Ogboze-Adungu road
 - b. Imane-Egiya-Iyologwu-Ankpa road
 - c. Alor-Aboh-Ojikpadala-IMane-Ibana road

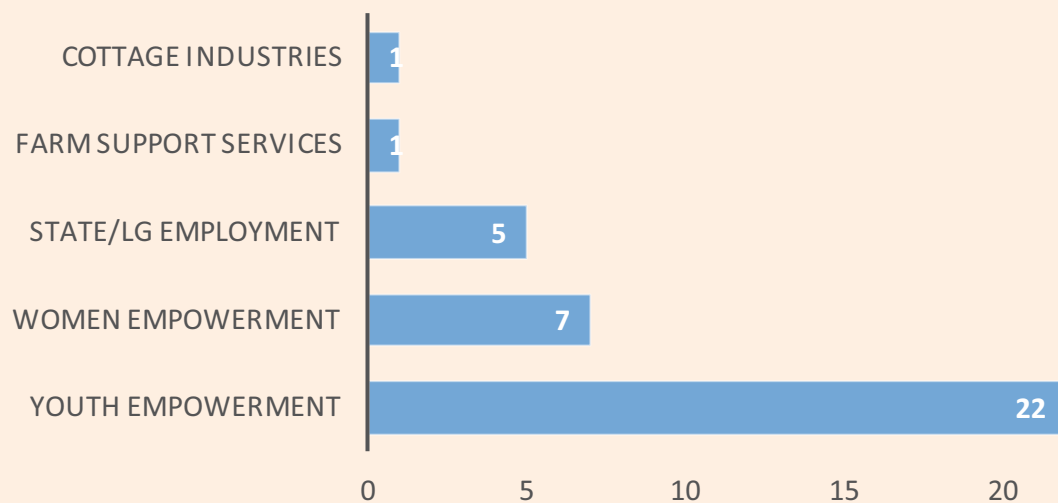
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construction of Imane to Adankwu, and Adupi roads.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



Under job creation, the respondents requested youth empowerment and women empowerment as the main vehicles for job creation and arresting youth restiveness in the council. At the town hall meeting, the State government was encouraged to create job openings to absorb more unemployed youths.

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth restiveness due to prevalent youth unemployment
2. Neglect of the women folks in economic considerations
3. Unavailability of job opportunities
4. Need for security/vigilante
5. Lack of Farm support services to encourage farmers and intending farmers
6. Neglect of agricultural production processes

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Establish vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, trade and commerce, vocational training and Art and Craft.
2. Creation of women empowerment programmes that will train and empower them with soft loans for SMEs start-ups.
3. Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm, extension services and technical assistance for farmers; to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of a vigilante group and improvement on the security presence in the LGA
2. Bring in creativity, innovation and technology to drive agricultural processes - in the establishment of farm settlements and Agricultural Processing Blueprints.
3. Provision of agricultural loans to aid farmers.

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of cottage industries to engage teeming population of unemployed youths and help improve value chain on agricultural produce.

YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

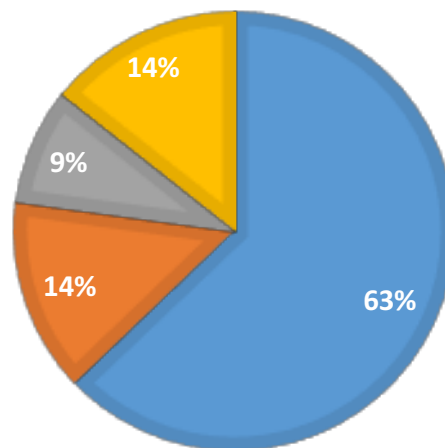
1. Establishment of agro-allied industries

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS

■ Gratuity ■ Pension Administration ■ Training ■ Improved Working Condtn



On public service and pension reforms, the respondents recommended the payment of gratuities to retirees and improvement of working condition for civil servants. The town hall meeting brought to bear the issue of workforce need for continuous training.

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the state
2. Poor working condition of civil servants
3. Long standing unpaid gratuity
4. Absence of capacity building and manpower development programmes for the workforce

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Employ professional pension administrators and fund managers.
2. Provide enabling environment that foster good working conditions

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
2. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants
3. Improve working condition for civil servants

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Pay and grade harmonization framework should be designed across all areas of the Civil Service.

YEAR 3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Establish a modern training institute for the continuous training of civil servants and other members of the society.

OMALA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Omala is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria bounded in the north by the Benue River. Its headquarters are in the town of Abejukolo (or Abajikolo) in the north of the area at 7°43'N 7°33'E

The northeasterly line of equal latitude and longitude passes through the southeast of the LGA. It has an area of 1,667 km² and a population of 108,402 at the 2006 census

OCCUPATION

The people who are Igala are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year.

The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of the Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as Shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area.

Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

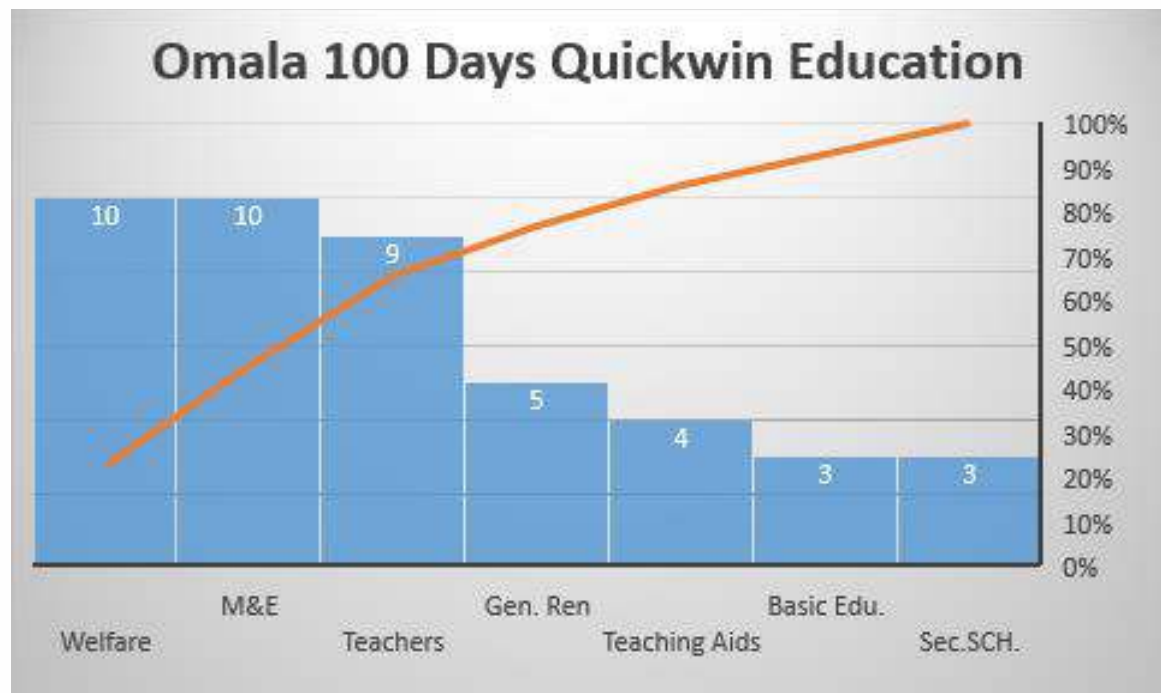
INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OMALA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For education in Omala, improved welfare package for teachers, M&E framework, employment of qualified teachers, renovation of school structures and teaching aids were in the front burners of the respondents' recommendations. Stakeholders at the town hall meeting requested for training of teaching and non-teaching staff.

Identified Problems:

1. Lack of a robust monitoring and evaluation framework
2. Inadequate teachers in most primary and secondary schools
3. Inadequate supply of teaching aids
4. Poor welfare package
5. Absence of training for both academics and non-academic staffs
6. Dilapidated school structures in both basic and secondary schools

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Recruitment/deployment of teachers for basic and secondary schools, coordinated by Ministry of Education.
2. Renovation of one pilot primary and secondary school in the Local Government Area. (Dilapidated classrooms in Bagali Oda, Okakwu)
3. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education school
4. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school in the local government.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. Improved teacher's welfare
4. Establish an M&E frame work to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
5. Organize periodic trainings and workshops for the teachers and non-teachers
6. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) damaged school structures per LGA

YEAR 2**Recommended Action:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; continue the computerization scheme through the provision of five (5) desktops, accessories, a generator and photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Continue perimeter fencing for another renovated primary and secondary school.
4. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for rural teachers.
5. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop policy
6. Institute the payment of the rural teacher's inconvenience allowance

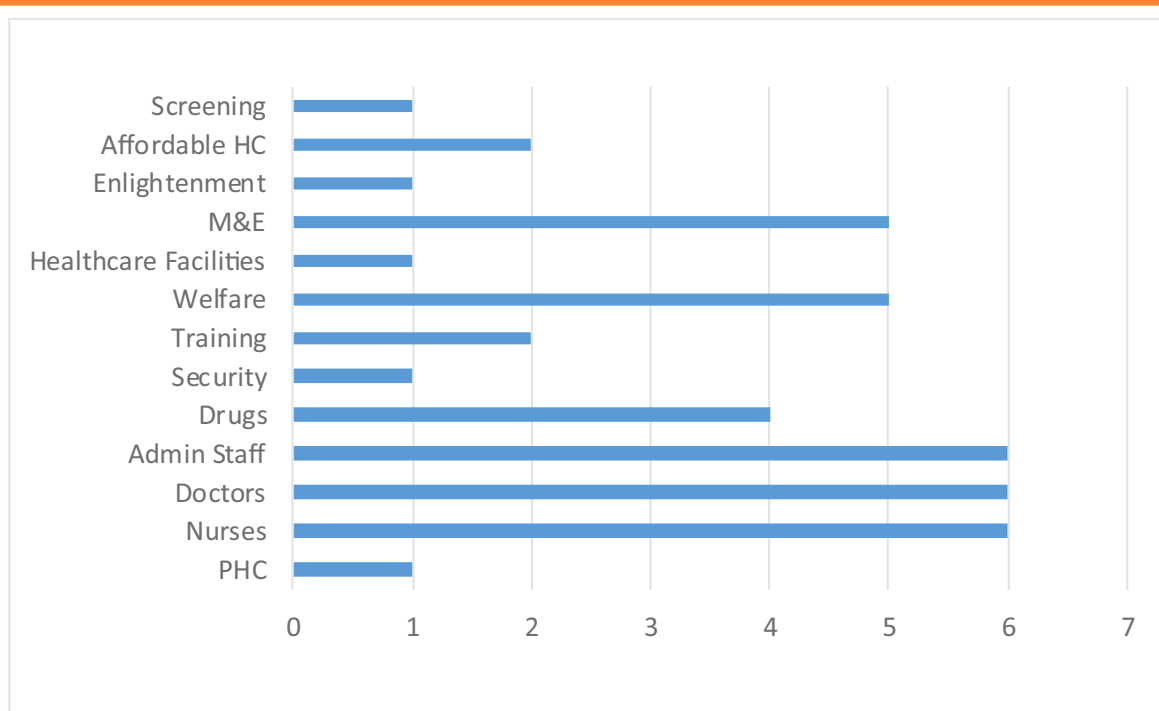
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establish a framework to keep the supply of teaching aids to schools sustainable
2. Develop a social welfare scheme for the teachers

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OMALA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For health, deployment of qualified medical personnel, improved welfare, robust M&E, provision of drugs and training of medical personnel were highest on the list of demand. However, participants at the town hall meeting also identified other problems listed below.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare for medical personnel
2. Need for monitoring of the health care workers to ensure quality service delivery
3. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health centres
4. Irregular training program for medical personnel
5. Inadequate supply of drugs
6. Lack of Health Care Facilities
7. Deplorable state of most primary healthcare centres

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Improve welfare package and working condition of medical personnel to attract and retain quality
2. Employment/deployment of medical personnel: two (2) doctors and five (5) nurses per PHCs
3. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
4. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
5. Provide standard health care facilities to primary health care centres
6. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) primary health care centres per ward in the LGA.

YEAR 1**Recommendations Actions:**

1. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
3. Establish M&E framework to monitor health activities.
4. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre per ward

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary health care centres.
2. Organize regular training and workshop for health workers.

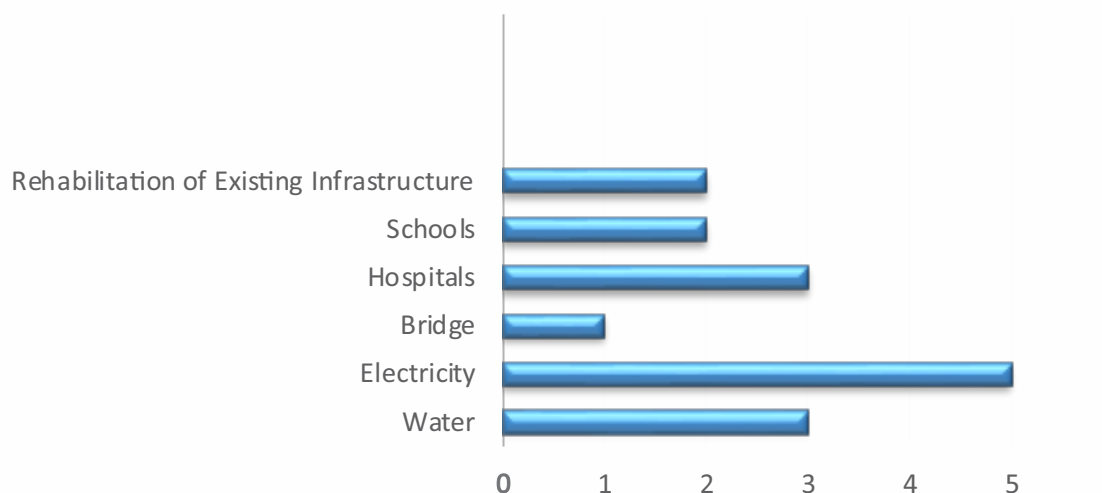
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the health care centres in the LGA
2. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary and secondary health care centres.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OMALA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



Under infrastructure, supply of electricity, building of hospitals, provision water, schools and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure were requested as the most pressing needs. There was also a strong request for road network repair and construction of bridge by the attendees at the town hall meeting.

Identified Problems:

1. Need to build new hospitals and renovate dilapidated ones
2. Dilapidated road networks.
3. Poor state of public infrastructure
4. Lack of portable water supply
5. Deplorable state of electricity supply
6. Construction of bridge

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Construction of one (1) borehole per ward in the LGA
2. Commence general rehabilitation of infrastructure in the LGA
3. Rehabilitation of the following roads through direct labour: Idris-Adokpachi-Odo-boundary and Abejukolo-Ofugh-Ankpa road;

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construction of one (1) Borehole per ward across the LGA
2. Commence Blueprints to connect to power grid
3. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centres within the LGA.
4. Construction of bridge.
5. Rehabilitation of the following roads: Ibado-Akpacha-Ogodu nd Ogodu-Ola road

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Sink two (2) more boreholes per ward
2. Rehabilitation of the following roads: Bagana-Ogba, Ajiyolo-Opada and Abejukolo-Iyade-Ogwuma road
3. Reconstruct/expend the market square in Abejukolo ward

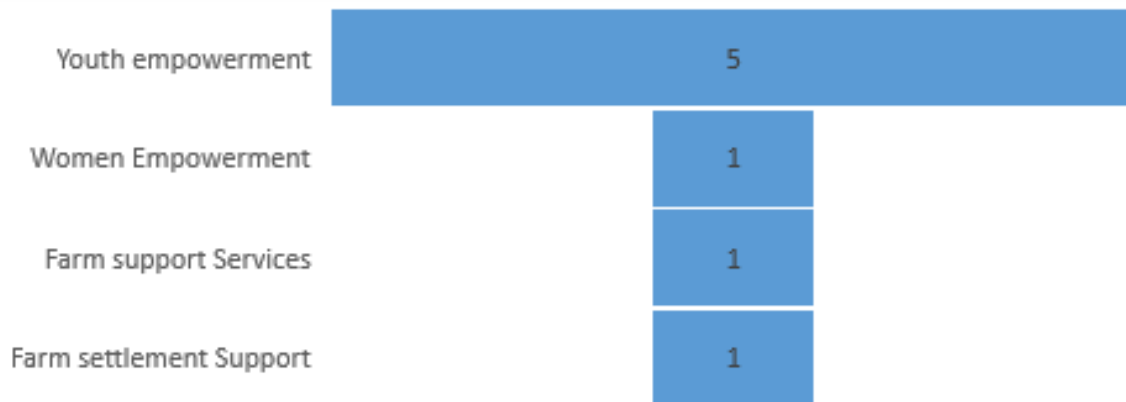
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Rehabilitate other dilapidated roads in the LGA
3. Consolidate on projects ongoing from previous years

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OMALA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



In other to surmount the problem of unemployment in the region the respondents recommended youth empowerment as the main vehicle for solving this problem and providing solution to restiveness in the region. At the town hall meeting the respondents requested for establishment of cottage industries, women empowerment, farm support services and farm settlement respectively. The neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area was also raised.

Identified Problems:

1. Dwindling farm settlement and general farm activities due to Fulani's herdsmen attack.
2. Low employment opportunities
3. Poor attention given to youth Empowerment Program
4. High unemployment rate and youth restiveness
5. Lack of women empowerment programmes
6. Lack of cottage industries
7. Neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area (COAL)

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, trade and commerce, vocational training and Art and Craft.
2. Bringing creativity, innovation and technology to drive Agricultural process: Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extension services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government.

YEAR1**Recommended Action:**

1. Verify existing farmers' cooperatives societies and provide agricultural loans to viable ones.
2. Supply of fishing nets and motorized boats to fish farmers

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Encourage commercial farming and exportation of agricultural products.
2. Establish cottage industries to engage teeming population of unemployed youths

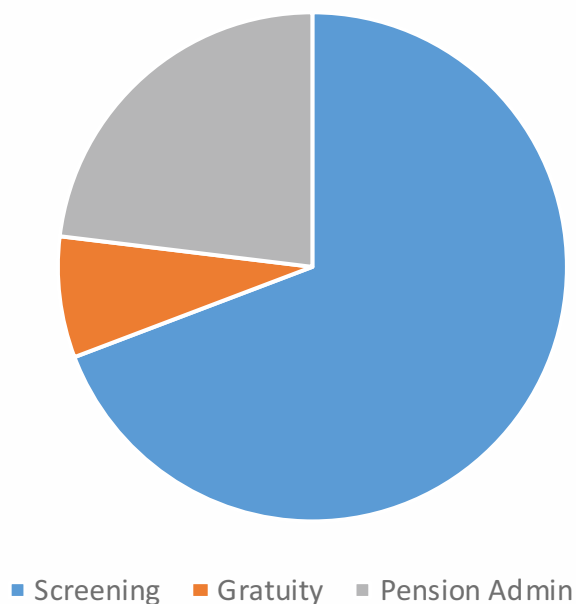
YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposit in the LGA (COAL).

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

OMALA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



For public service reforms, the respondents encouraged the ongoing screening of government workers as a way of sanitizing the system of ghost workers and over bloated workforce. For pension reforms, the establishment of a robust pension administration framework for the state was canvassed as well as payment of gratuities. At the town hall meeting stakeholders requested for an improved working condition of civil servants and training.

Identified Problems:

1. Weak pension administration framework in the state
2. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
3. Poor working conditions of civil servants
4. Irregular payment of Gratuity
5. Irregular training of civil servants

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise
2. Engage professional pension administrators and fund managers
3. Improved working conditions for the workforce.

YEAR1**Recommended Action:**

1. Provision of suitable office accommodation
2. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
3. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Consolidate on projects ongoing from previous years

YAGBA EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Yagba East is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Isanlu (or Islanu Itedo) on the A123 highway at 8°17'N 5°50'E. It has an area of 1,396 km² and a population of 140,150 at the 2006 census

OCCUPATION

The Yagba people who are of Okun stock are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Yagba Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Yagba Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC

(71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

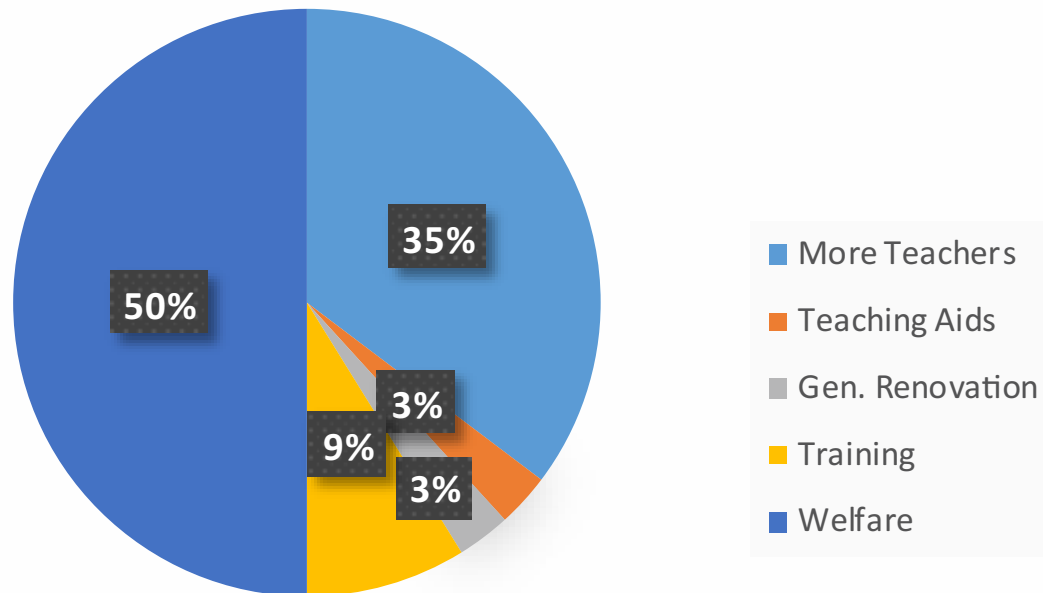
PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Okun is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Okun people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Ebira's, Ibo's, Igalas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



For Yabga East local area council, an overwhelming 85% of the respondents wanted improved teachers welfare and recruitment of more teachers to be given high priority. While others requested for training of teachers, general renovation and supply of teaching aids to public school in the local government. Stakeholders at the town hall meeting requested for a robust M&E framework to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate teachers in most primary and secondary schools
2. Irregular training program for teachers.
3. Poor welfare package of staff
4. Insufficient teaching aids and learning materials
5. Dilapidated school structures
6. Lack of a robust monitoring and evaluation framework

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school.
3. Recruitment/deployment of teachers for basic and secondary schools, coordinated by ministry of education.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. Improved teacher welfare to attract and retain quality teachers
4. Establish an M&E frame work to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
5. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) damaged school structures per LGA
6. Facilitate regular trainings and workshops for the teachers.

YEAR2**Recommended Action:**

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Implement the 27.5% salary scheme for teachers in the rural areas
4. School should be provided with perimeter fencing to increase security of the pupils
5. Government to implement the operation one (1) teacher one (1) laptop scheme

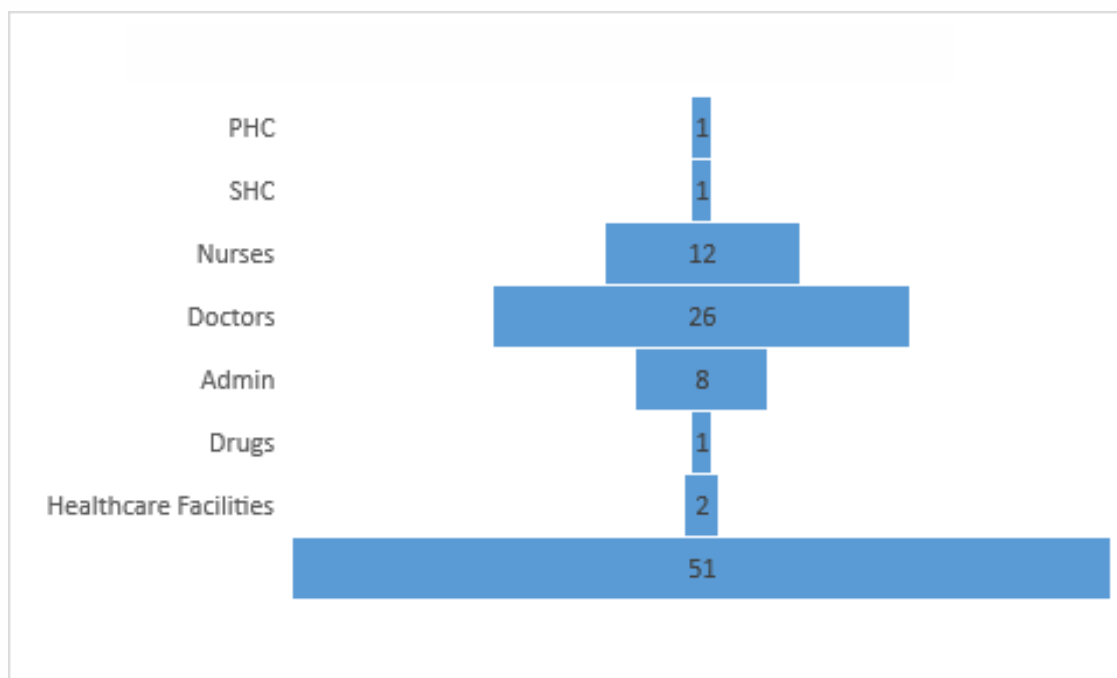
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Deploy qualified teachers to schools in the Local Government
2. Introduce a social welfare scheme for the teachers
3. Building of an ICT enabled library for schools to increase computer literacy

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



For the health sector, the respondents wanted improved staffing of the primary health centres with emphasis on doctors, nurses, and administrative staff respectively.

Identified Problems:

1. Inadequate medical personnel in primary health centres
2. Irregular training program for medical personnel.
3. Inadequate health care facilities
4. Need to improve the welfare of medical personnel
5. Need for a sustained and efficient drug distribution system
6. Need to rehabilitate dilapidated hospital buildings
7. Lack of a functional secondary health care center

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) primary health care centres per ward LGA.
4. Adequate welfare package for medical personnel to attract and retain quality health workers in the rural areas.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Provide standard health care facilities to primary health care centers
2. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centers
3. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
4. M&E systems should be provided in order to monitor health activities.
5. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centers and one (1) secondary health care center per ward.

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary health care centers.
2. Provide standard health care facilities in the secondary health care center.
3. Facilitate regular Training/workshop for medical personnel

YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

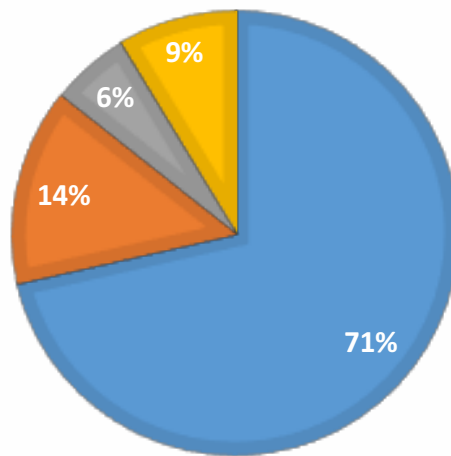
1. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centers.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE

■ Roads ■ Water ■ Hospitals ■ Rehabilitation of existing structures



For infrastructure, major request was renovation of road, provision of water, building of hospital and rehabilitation of existing structures. However, participants at the town hall meeting also identified other issues listed below.

Identified Problems:

1. Dilapidated road networks around the local government area
2. Lack of portable water supply to communities
3. Urgent need for the construction of Idofi Bridge
4. Urgent need for the rehabilitation of existing public infrastructure
5. Constructions of drainage systems
6. Insufficient primary healthcare centres
7. Poor supply of electricity

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Connection of the local government power source to Geregu/Ajaokuta grid.
2. Construction of one (1) Borehole per ward across the LGA
3. Construction of Idofin Bridge through direct labour in Idofin (Tiv) community.
4. Rehabilitation of the dilapidated roads around the LGA.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centres within the LGA.
3. Provision of 6 pumping machine and douching machine for supply of water
4. Construction of new bridges and drainage systems to address the issue of erosion menace in the LGA

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Rehabilitation of dilapidated infrastructure around the LGA

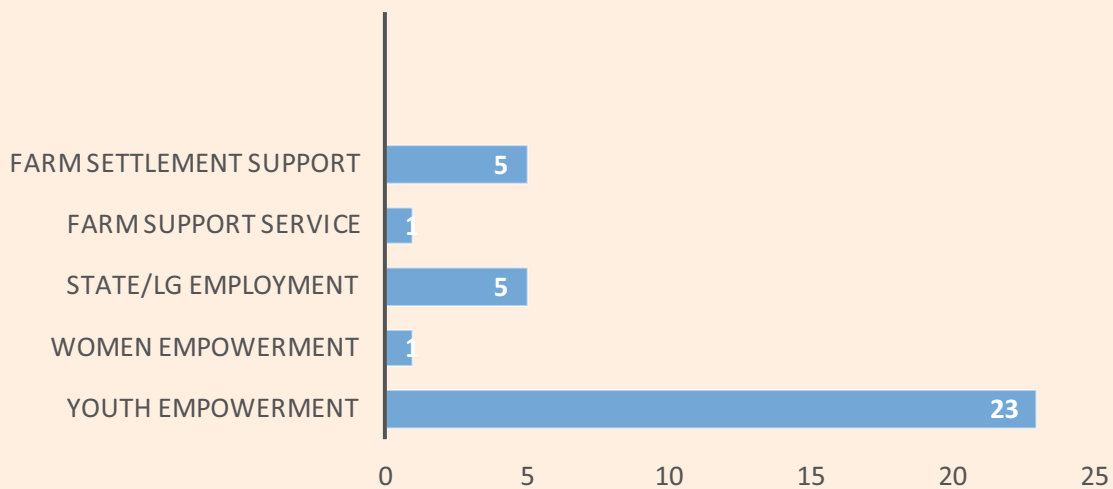
YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Repair other dilapidated roads in the community
3. General rehabilitation of dilapidated roads and construction of new ones in the LGA
4. Consolidate on actions of year 1 and 2 projects

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



For job creation. The respondent believed that empowering the youths through skill acquisition programmes will help quell unemployment and youth restiveness in the state. The attendees at the town hall meeting requested for establishment of cottage industries and also decried the neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area

Identified Problems:

1. High rate of youth unemployment
2. Unavailability of job opportunities
3. Lack of farm settlement schemes to engage the teeming youth population
4. Need for farm support services
5. Need for the establishment of cottage industries
6. Lack of women empowerment initiatives
7. Neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, trade and commerce, vocational training and Art and Craft.
2. Bringing creativity, innovation and technology to drive Agricultural process: Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extension services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government.

YEAR 1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Verify existing farmers' cooperatives societies and provide agricultural loans to viable ones.
2. Supply of fishing nets and motorized boats to fish farmers

YEAR 2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Encourage commercial farming and exportation of agricultural products.
2. Establishment of cottage industries to engage teeming population of unemployed youths.

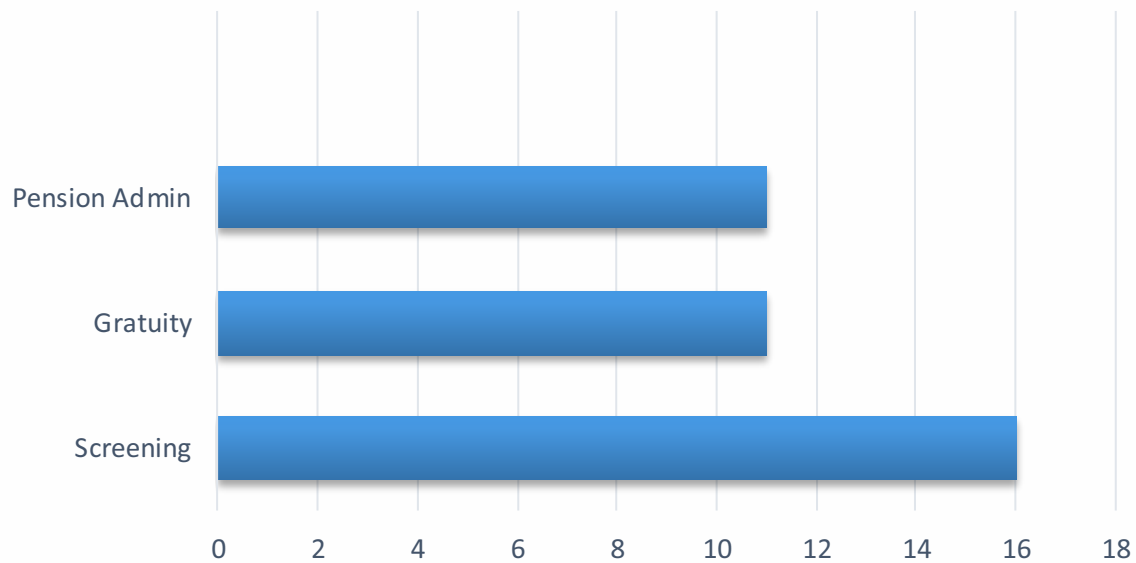
YEAR 3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Invest in mechanized farming
2. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Talc, Tantalite, Tourmaline, Quartz, Kaolin, Kyanite, Manganese, Marble, Mica, Beryl, Cassiterite, Columbite, Gemstones, Gold, Clay, Granite and Sandstone)

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE & PENSION REFORMS



On public sector reforms, the respondents supported screening of government workers with a view to eliminating ghost workers and over bloated workforce. For pension reforms establishment of a pension administration framework for the state and payment of gratuities were also canvassed.

Identified Problems:

1. Over bloated workforce, under employment and inappropriate placement of staff
2. Weak pension administration framework in the state
3. Poor state of working conditions
4. Need for training and retraining of the workforce
5. Irregular payment of Gratuity

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Employ professional pension administrators and fund managers; and ensure payment of Pension and Gratuities as at when due.
2. Rightsizing of the workforce through a screening and verification exercise
3. Improved working conditions for the workforce.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Provision of a suitable work environment
2. Engage in the training of top ranking civil servants
3. Establishment of a social welfare scheme to support civil servants

YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Establishment of civil service training institute for continuous training and retraining of workforce

YEAR3&4**Recommended Actions:**

1. Consolidate on projects ongoing from previous years

YAGBA WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Yagba West is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, in the west of the state adjoining Kwara State. Its headquarters are in the town of Odo Ere. It has an area of 1,276 km² and a population of 149,023 at the 2006 census

OCCUPATION

The Yagba people who are of Okun stock are predominantly farmers but there is a handful of others who are in the civil service while many engage in businesses, bricklaying and driving. Majority of the women engage in cloth weaving and petty trading

CLIMATE

The Local Government enjoys two seasons i.e. rainy season and dry seasons. The rainy season starts towards the end of March and terminates at the end of October every year while the dry season commences in November and continues till late February or March of the preceding year. The period of heavy rainfall is recorded between June and July and a short spell of break is observed in August and another downpour in September; thus double maxima rainfall. Farming or agriculture here generally is rain fed. The effect of harmattan from the Sahara Desert is much noticed and felt in December and January is generally cold and dusty.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Yagba Local Government is Sudan Savannah which is covered by grasses, shrubs and short trees. Some of the important trees found here include locust-beans, baobab, cashew, mango trees as well as shea-butter, acacia and palm trees. The presence of palm trees enables some people to produce palm oil and palm wine locally which are consumed in the area. Bush burning in this council has generally affected the vegetation which has reduced the canopy of the vegetation into mere grasses and thorny trees as no place is left un-burnt even the grasses on mountains and hills are affected especially during bush burning period between November and March (harmattan season).

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of Yagba Local Government Area varies according to seasons. In this vein, temperature is high during wet season as a result of much solar insulations and its readings is between 22oC to 24oC (71.6of to 75.2of) and reduce during dry season to 20oC to 22oC (68of to 71.6of) and rises again to 23oC to 25oC (71.6of to 77of) February when rainfall sets in.

INDUSTRIES

The Local Government is blessed with many small scale industries. Other industries available include block making, stone crushing, wood works. Other occupational works in the area include cloth weaving, tailoring, hair dressing/barbing, driving, masonry, panel beating, photography as well as video works.

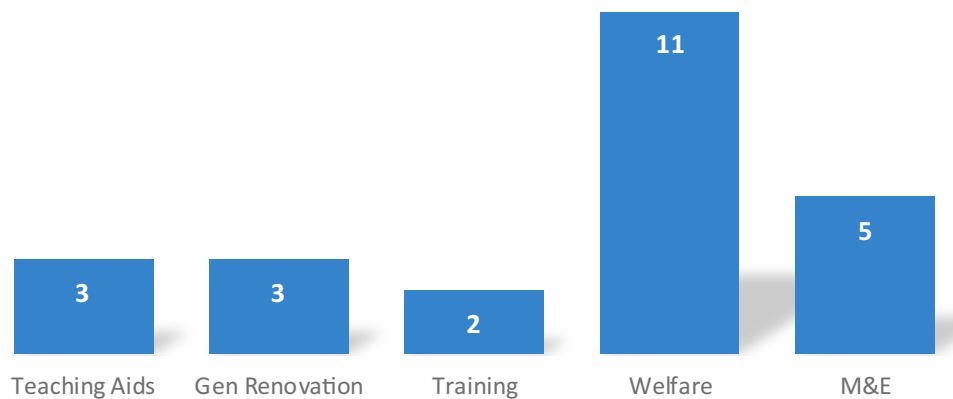
PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Okun is the main language spoken in the area as the area is predominantly dominated by Okun people. Many non-indigenes live amongst them, such as Ebira's, Ibo's, Igalas, Yoruba's, Hausas, etc.

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION



In Yagba West, improved welfare to facilitate the attraction and retention of quality teachers was the main demand of the respondents, followed by a recommendation for a monitoring and evaluation framework to gauge teacher's work output. Respondents' at the town hall meetings also demanded for the provision of teaching aids, general renovation and training of teachers respectively.

Identified Problems:

1. Poor teacher welfare scheme.
2. Lack of robust monitoring and evaluation framework.
3. Lack of adequate basic education teaching aids and other learning materials such as text books, chalks and classroom furniture
4. Shortage of qualified teachers in schools
5. Dilapidated state of school building

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Basic Education: Supply of complete teaching aids to three (3) pilot basic education schools
2. Secondary Education; Pilot Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for one secondary school
3. General renovation of dilapidated classrooms

YEAR 1

Recommendations

1. Extend the supply of teaching aids to three (3) more basic education schools
2. The pilot computerization scheme should be extended to one more secondary school
3. Improved teacher welfare to attract and retain quality teachers
4. Deployment of a robust M&E framework to ensure quality education and compliance by teachers
5. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) damaged school structures per LGA
6. Organize periodic trainings and workshops for the teachers.
7. Deployment of teachers to basic and secondary schools.

YEAR 2

Recommendations:

1. Basic Education: continue the supply of complete teaching aids to another three (3) basic education school
2. Secondary Education; Continue the Computerization Scheme through the provision of five (5) Desktops, Accessories, a generator and Photocopying machine for two other secondary school in the local government.
3. Continue perimeter fencing for another renovated primary and secondary school.
4. Government should adopt the 27.5% salary structure for rural teachers.
5. Institute the operation one (1) teacher one laptop policy
6. Institute the payment of the rural teacher's inconvenience allowance
7. Renovation of existing structures in Primary & Secondary Schools to meet international standards

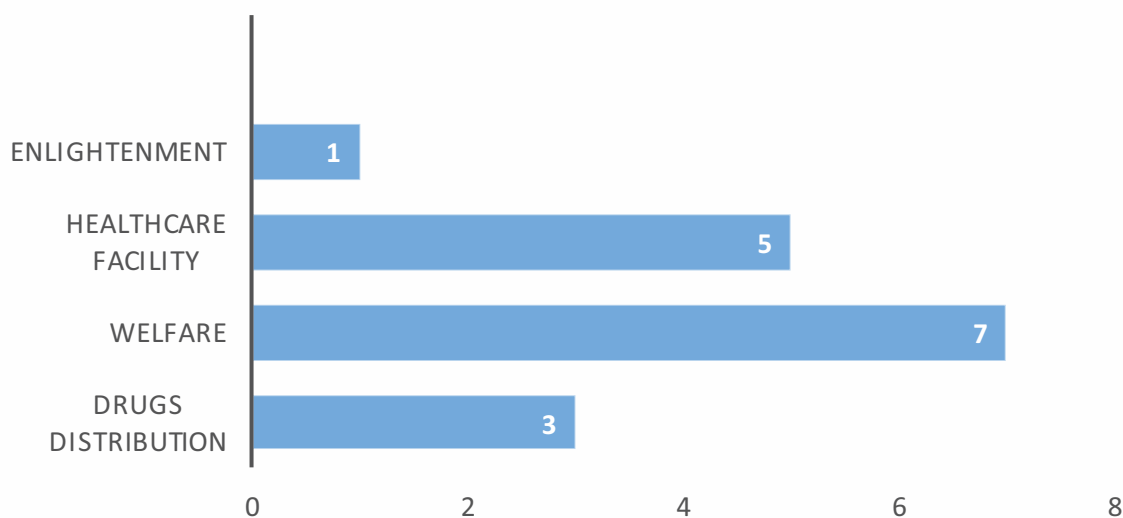
YEAR 3&4

Recommendations:

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HEALTH



Apart from improved healthcare workers' welfare, availability of drugs and other healthcare facilities was the main demand of respondents in Yagba West with regards to health. However, stakeholders at the town hall meeting decried the absence of an effective M&E framework and health care enlightenment campaign

Identified Problems:

1. Poor welfare for medical personnel
2. Insufficient health care facilities
3. Poorly managed primary health care centers
4. Lack of a well-established drug distribution system
5. Low healthcare awareness with regards to basic health education
6. Unaffordable health care services

7. Lack of adequate monitoring and evaluation of reforms leading to poor service delivery

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Profile/design a framework for supply of pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturer or super distributor to PHCs by deploying a drug revolving fund administered through a PPP model.
2. Resuscitate the integrated Rural Medical Support Services Scheme
3. Pilot scheme renovation project on two (2) primary health care centres per ward LGA.
4. Adequate welfare package for medical personnel to attract and retain quality health workers in the rural areas.

YEAR 1

Recommendations

1. Deploy medical personnel to the primary and secondary health care centres
2. Regular enlightenment campaign for the prevention of common infection diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, hepatitis and include maternal and child care services. (GOBIFFF)
3. Establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation scheme or reform to engender quality service delivery
4. Extend the renovation scheme to two (2) more primary health care centres and one (1) secondary health care centre per ward

YEAR 2

Recommendations:

1. Continue the renovation scheme on the remaining primary health care centers.
2. Provide standard health care facilities in the secondary health care center.
3. Facilitate regular Training/workshop for medical personnel

YEAR 3&4

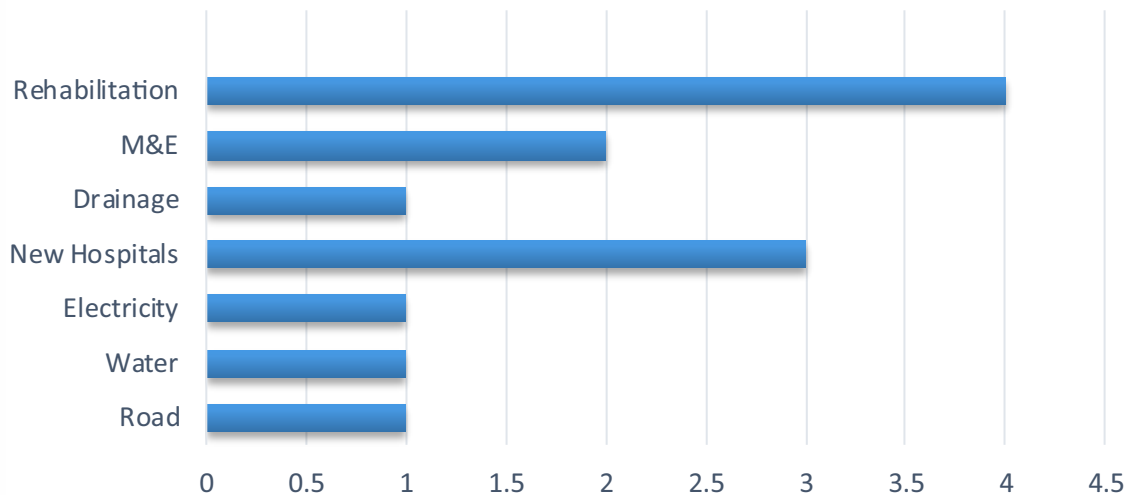
Recommendations:

1. Provision of affordable health care services
2. Employ/deploy medical personnel to the health care centres in the LGA

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE



Infrastructure wise, the highest recommendations are rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, new primary healthcare centers and a strong monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure compliance across all sectors. There was also a strong request for road network repair, provision of water, electricity and construction of drainage system by the attendees at the town hall meeting.

Identified Problems:

1. Need to build new hospitals and renovate dilapidated schools and hospitals
2. Lack of robust monitoring and evaluation framework.
3. Lack of portable water supply to communities
4. Deplorable state of public infrastructure
5. Poor state of power supply in the LGA
6. Poor road network
7. Construction of drainage system

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. 1. Construction of one (1) Borehole per ward across the LGA
2. Construction of a drainage systems to address the issue of erosion menace in the LGA
3. Connection of the local government power supply to the national grid.
4. Provision of iron arm to replace of the wooden cross arm on electric poles for power supply

YEAR 1

Recommended Actions:

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Rehabilitation work on the phase 11 road from Jege-Ogbon-Ogga-Otai-Igbaruku to Odo-Ere
3. Monitor the on-going pilot renovation scheme of primary & secondary health care centers within the LGA.
4. General renovation of government infrastructures across the LGA
5. Construction of boreholes to be increased beyond one/ward, to now include major communities

YEAR 2

Recommendations:

1. Construct two (2) more borehole per ward
2. Establish an effective waste management logistics to ensure proper waste disposal
3. Rehabilitation of road networks across the LGA

YEAR 3&4

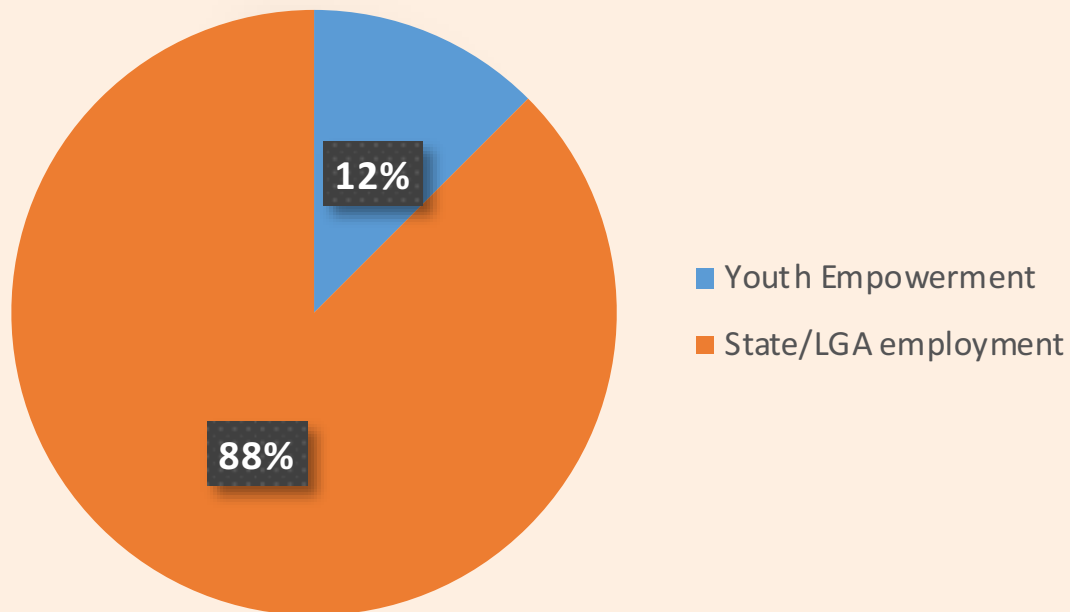
Recommended Actions:

1. Construct one (1) more borehole per ward
2. Repair other dilapidated roads in the community
3. Rehabilitate road networks through and around the LGA

NEW DIRECTION Blueprint

YAGBA WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

JOB CREATION & YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



The respondents recommended state and local government employment as panacea to unemployment as well as youth empowerment. The attendees at the town hall meeting requested for establishment of cottage industries and also decried the neglect of mineral resource deposit in the local government area.

Identified Problems:

1. Unavailability of job opportunities
2. High rate of youth unemployment
3. Unavailability of cottage industries
4. Lack of women empowerment initiatives
5. Neglect of agricultural processes and value chain enhancing actions
6. Low patronage of vocational education

Recommended Quick Wins:

1. Organize vocational and entrepreneurship training for the youth along the line of the seven New Venture themes namely Agriculture, ICT, Mining, Sport development, trade and commerce, vocational training and Art and Craft.
2. Bringing creativity, innovation and technology to drive Agricultural process: Provision of integrated agricultural support services such as improved seedlings, tractor leasing arrangement, fertilizers, demonstration farm and extension services, technical assistance for farmer to aid them in accessing agricultural loans provided by government and other agencies.
3. Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN) to be empowered by the state government and paid by the local government.

YEAR1**Recommended Actions:**

1. Verify existing farmers' cooperatives societies and provide agricultural loans to viable ones.
2. Supply of fishing nets and motorized boats to fish farmers
3. Establishment of agricultural produce processing Blueprint (e.g. cashew Processing Blueprint)
4. Provision of Soft loans for women and SMEs.

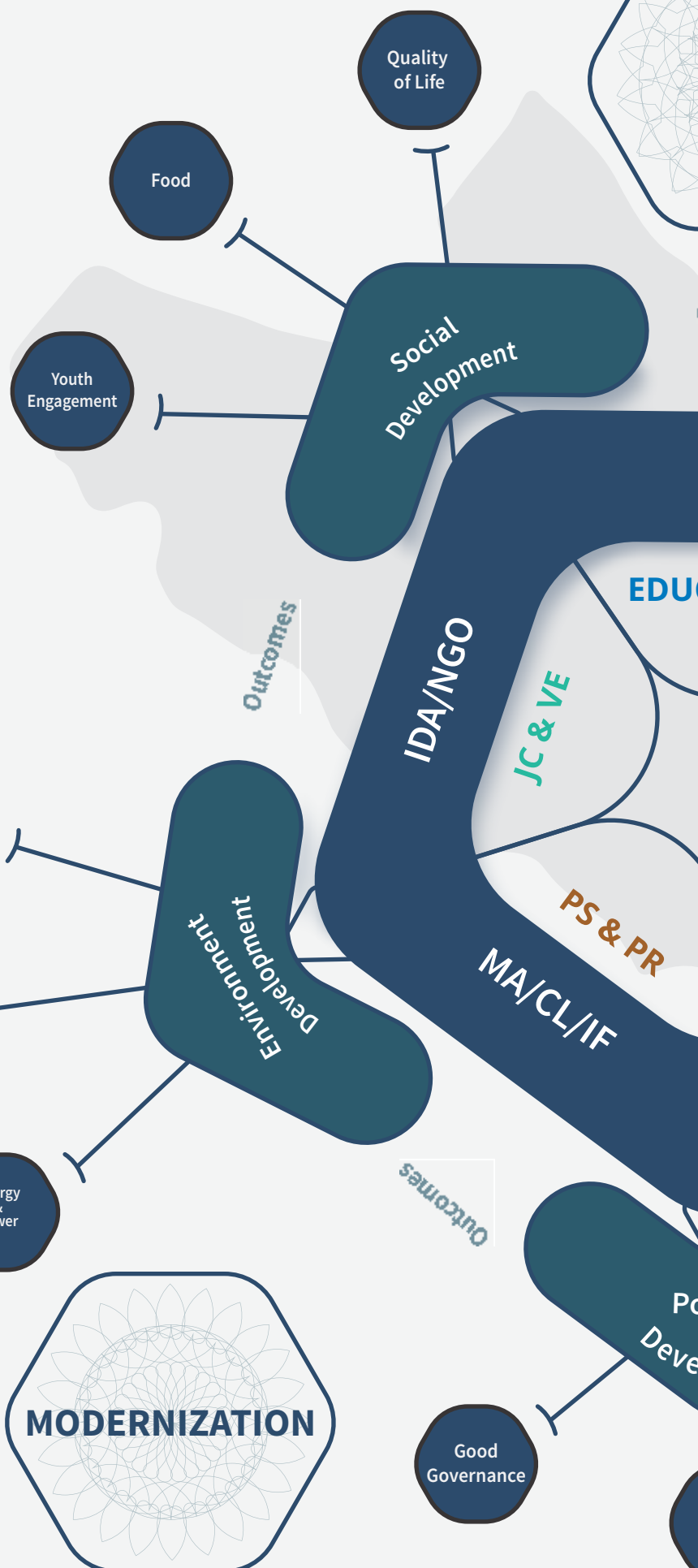
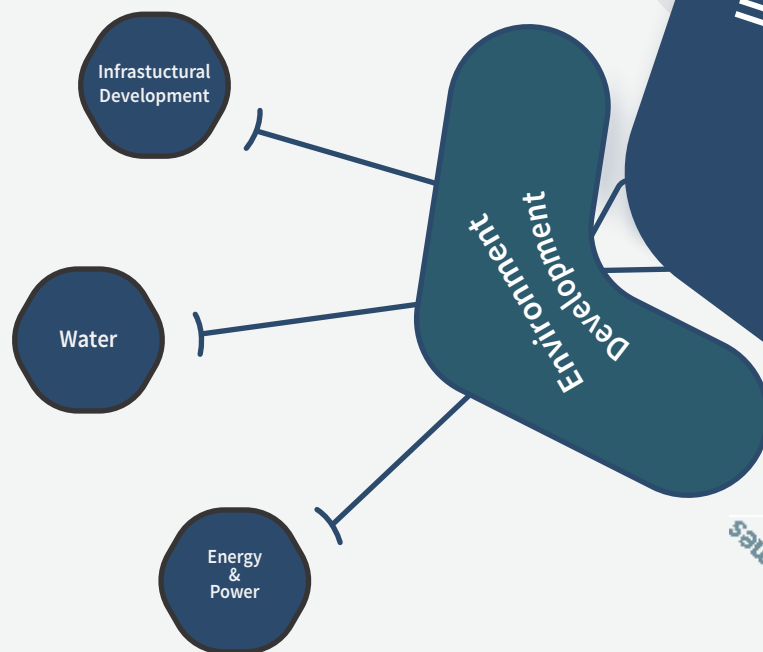
YEAR2**Recommended Actions:**

1. Encourage commercial farming and exportation of agricultural products.
2. Establish cottage industries to create job Opportunities

YEAR3&4**Recommended Action:**

1. Encourage industrialization using the massive mineral resource deposits in the LGA (Amethyst, Bismuth, Cassiterite, Columbite, Feldspar, Gold, Kaolin, Maganese, Marble, Mica Rutile/Limenite, Clay, Sandstone and Granite)

Outcome Metrics of The NEW DIRECTION Blueprint



Outcomes

Outcomes

IDA/NGO

JC & VE

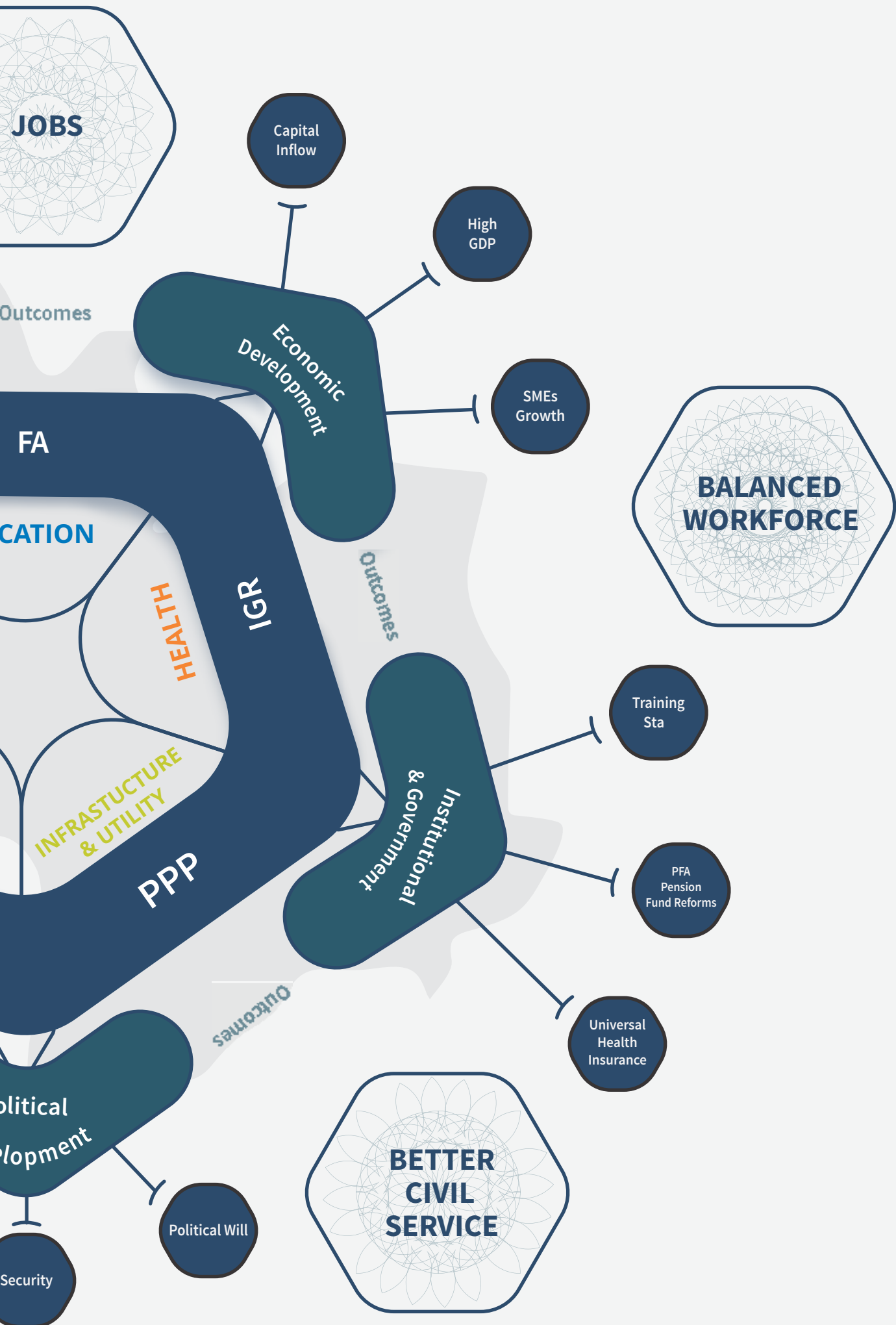
PS & PR

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EDU

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Good
Governance





HIS EXCELLENCY
ALHAJI YAHAYA BELLO
EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR OF KOGI STATE



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