



# PUTA – IFE M.O.R.E

A Development Plan

For

**OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**2024-2027**



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## Foreword

As the Chairman of Oshimili North Local Government, it is both a privilege and a profound responsibility to present this compendium, which represents our collective vision for sustainable development and transformation within our local government area.

The PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E Agenda is a comprehensive roadmap deeply aligned with Delta State's M.O.R.E Agenda and, serves as the cornerstone of this document, uniting strategic planning with practical implementation across multiple sectors.

The initiatives outlined herein, from Education and Health to Agriculture, Security, and Housing, underscore our commitment to creating an inclusive, thriving, and resilient community.

These blueprints are not merely aspirational, they are actionable plans crafted with the insights and contributions of stakeholders from every corner of Oshimili North.

Together, we are taking decisive steps toward a future where every resident has access to opportunities, services, and security necessary to live with dignity and purpose.

This compendium is a testament to what we can achieve through collaboration, innovation, and an unwavering dedication to the principles of equity, accountability, and progress.

As we embark on this transformative journey, I invite all stakeholders - Governmental, Private, and Communal - to join hands with us.

Together, let us make Oshimili North a beacon of development and a model of inclusive governance.

Let us build, grow, and thrive as one community.



**Hon Chief Innocent Esewezie**

Chairman, Oshimili North Local Government

Wed, 20 November, 2024.



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## INTRODUCTION

- 1.0. The PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E initiative represents a visionary, transformative blueprint for human and socio-economic development within Oshimili Local Government Area in Delta State. Rooted in the principle of inclusive growth, this master plan stands as a unique and holistic approach to harnessing the area's potential across multiple dimensions—social, cultural, economic, and sustainable development.
- 2.0. This comprehensive initiative encompasses seven core pillars, each designed to address specific development challenges and align with the aspirations of residents. From fostering "Prosperity and Unity for All" to ensuring "Universal Health and Education Services," PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E prioritizes equitable access to essential services, opportunities, and resources. With its commitment to "Technical Skills and Youth Development," the initiative empowers the youth, bridging the skills gap and promoting self-sufficiency. Furthermore, "Action and Development Strategies for All" reflects a hands-on approach to advancing sustainable development practices across diverse sectors, while "Infrastructure Development for All" invests in critical infrastructure to elevate the quality of life and boost economic activities. A "Friendly Policy System" nurtures an enabling environment for investment, participation, and growth, and the "Enhanced Peace and Security" pillar establishes a foundation for community well-being and stability.

At its core, PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E encapsulates seven key pillars that guide its mission:

- i. **Prosperity and Unity for All:** Fostering an inclusive environment where all community members can thrive together.
- ii. **Universal Health and Education Services for All:** Ensuring access to essential health services and quality education for every individual.
- iii. **Technical Skills and Youth Development:** Prioritizing the development of relevant skills among the youth to enhance employability and entrepreneurship.
- iv. **Action and Development Strategies for All:** Implementing actionable strategies that promote sustainable development across sectors.
- v. **Infrastructure Development for All:** Investing in critical infrastructure to support economic activities and improve living standards.
- vi. **A Friendly Policy System:** Creating an enabling policy environment that encourages investment and community participation.
- vii. **Enhanced Peace and Security:** Promoting peace and security as foundational elements for sustainable development.



The importance of this master plan lies in its alignment with the Delta State Government’s M.O.R.E agenda, which emphasizes Meaningful Development, Opportunities for all, Realistic reforms, and Enhanced peace and security. PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E not only serves as a localized implementation strategy to support the state’s broader objectives but also as a framework for sustained impact through community-centered policies and programs. By championing this integrated approach, Oshimili Local Government seeks to play an active role in advancing the Delta State M.O.R.E agenda, positioning itself as a beacon of progress and prosperity in the region.

### 3.0 PUTAIFE: Integration with the M.O.R.E Agenda

| M.O.R.E AGENDA   | PUTA-IFE AGENDA   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Meaningful Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic Development</li> <li>- Human Capital Development</li> <li>- Infrastructural Development</li> <li>- Environmental Sustainability</li> </ul> | <p><b>I – Infrastructural Development:</b></p> <p>This objective is directly aligned with the <b>Meaningful Development</b> pillar of M.O.R.E. By advancing infrastructure projects such as road construction, improved utilities, and public services, the PUTA-IFE framework contributes to creating a foundation for sustainable growth and enhanced living standards across Oshimili North.</p> <p><b>A – Action and Development Strategies:</b></p> <p>Coordinating development strategies that include public- private partnerships and transparent planning is key to ensuring that development projects are meaningful and impactful.</p> |



|   |   |
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| <p><b>Opportunities for All</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equity &amp; Fairness</li> <li>- Inclusiveness</li> <li>- Engagement with Stakeholders</li> </ul>  | <p><b>T – Technical Skills Development for Youth:</b></p> <p>This aligns seamlessly with the <b>Opportunities for All</b> goal of M.O.R.E. By equipping the youth with technical skills, PUTA-IFE contributes to creating economic opportunities and reducing unemployment, particularly for young people who represent the future workforce.</p> <p><b>U – Universal Health and Education Services:</b></p> <p>Ensuring access to quality health and education services for all residents is fundamental to providing equal opportunities, which matches the M.O.R.E agenda’s focus on inclusivity.</p>          |
| <p><b>Realistic Reforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial Reforms</li> <li>- Accelerated Industrialization and MSMES</li> <li>- Public Sector Reforms</li> <li>- Investment Sector Reforms</li> <li>- Sustainable Agricultural Sector Reforms</li> </ul> | <p><b>F – Friendly Policy System:</b></p> <p>A friendly and transparent policy environment, where government operations are citizen-centric and feedback- driven, supports the <b>Realistic Reforms</b> pillar of M.O.R.E.</p> <p>This element of PUTA-IFE encourages reforms that are responsive to the community's needs, leading to more practical and impactful changes.</p> <p><b>A – Action and Development Strategies:</b></p> <p>Strategic reforms focused on efficient resource management and implementation of development projects reinforce realistic and attainable progress for the community.</p> |
| <p><b>Enhanced Peace and Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote Community Policing</li> <li>- Engagement of youth in productive and Gainful employment</li> </ul>  | <p><b>E – Enhanced Peace and Security in Line with the MORE Agenda:</b></p> <p>The direct focus on enhancing peace and security under PUTAIFE naturally aligns with the <b>Enhanced Peace and Security</b> pillar of M.O.R.E. This synergy ensures that efforts are concerted and aimed at</p>  |



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaboration among all Security agencies in the Maintenance of Law and Order</li> <li>- Robust Engagement with Traditional Institutions</li> </ul> | <p>maintaining stability while promoting development.</p> <p><b>P – Prosperity and Unity:</b></p> <p>Promoting unity among the people of Oshimili North also contributes to enhanced peace. PUTA-IFE’s emphasis on fostering a sense of community and shared prosperity helps to create a peaceful, cohesive society.</p> |
|--|---|

Each critical master plan is laid out in these preceding sections.





**OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**BLUEPRINT ON TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL  
ENTERPRENEURIAL AND TRAINING (TVET)  
PROGRAM**

**COMPREHENSIVE CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN  
2024-2027**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE “MORE” AGENDA

**PUTA-IFE**  
M.O.R.E.

**Crescent Konsult**  
*Architects & Development Consultants*



## INTRODUCTION

The PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E initiative aims to stimulate human and socio-economic development in Oshimili North Local Government Area (LGA). This initiative is guided by seven key pillars: prosperity and unity, health and education services, technical skills and youth development, action and development strategies, infrastructure development, friendly policy system, and enhanced peace and security.

One of the major problems PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E seeks to address is Nigeria's youth unemployment rate, which averaged 21.95% between 2014 and 2024. To achieve its goal, the project will equip young people with valuable skills needed in modern industries

The project has identified key demographics, which include recent graduates, school dropouts, young entrepreneurs, youth in vulnerable communities, and tech-savvy youths, to train. The project also aims to upskill local government staff in areas such as soft skills, leadership and management, ICT and digital literacy, and department-specific training.

The initiative proposes a Supply Meets Demand (SmD) Model to ensure that the skills acquired by trainees are aligned with market needs. This model will involve partnerships with various industries, the establishment of support systems such as microcredit schemes and mentorship programs, and the creation of a digital talent marketplace to connect skilled youths with employment opportunities.

The project will be implemented in phases, including planning, training, reporting, and evaluation, with a focus on monitoring progress and ensuring sustainability.

### PROBLEM DEFINITION:

Nigeria's youth unemployment rate averaged 21.95% between 2014- 2024. Delta State recorded an estimated youth unemployment rate of 8.5% in 2023. Experts have reported growing incidences of cybercrime, oil bunkering, political thuggery, pipeline vandalism and such other vices amongst the youth. The predominant causes of youth unemployment have not largely been about a lack of skills but a short supply of jobs to skilled youths. Value reorientation is a major concern as youths are more interested in get-rich-quick or terminal route to wealth creation.

The **PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E** project will address youth unemployment or underemployment through a combined strategy of an integrated technical skills development and empowerment program that not only focuses on the supply side of job creation but creatively ignites the demand component of the scheme. In the same way, the project will provide a structured capacity development or professional upskill pathway for Local Government staff.

(NBS, (2024), Ngboawaji, (2024); and PIND, (2021).



### 3.0. Project Goal

The goal is to equip the youth with requisite functional and contemporary skills to thrive in modern industries, including agriculture, information technology and vocational trades.

#### 3.1. Target Demography

##### 3.1.1. Major Youth Segments in Oshimili North Local Government (18-35)

Given the socio-economic landscape of Oshimili North LGA, it is essential to identify and train specific youth segments that are most affected by unemployment and underemployment:

- i. **Recent Graduates (16-30):** Many young individuals who have completed their secondary or tertiary education are struggling to find employment due to a lack of practical skills that align with market demands.
- ii. **School Dropouts (14-25):** A significant number of youths in Oshimili North have dropped out of school due to various socio-economic pressures. This group is particularly vulnerable to engaging in social vices.
- iii. **Young Entrepreneurs (15-35):** Aspiring entrepreneurs who are interested in starting their own businesses often lack the necessary business management skills and knowledge of market dynamics.
- iv. **Youth in Vulnerable Communities (15-35):** Those living in economically disadvantaged areas are at higher risk of engaging in criminal activities due to limited opportunities. These may include youth in polluted communities within the oil producing belts of the state, or those affected by crises or emergencies.
- v. **Tech-Savvy Youths (15-30):** This youth segment comprises tech-savvy individuals aged 15 to 30. These youths exhibit a strong enthusiasm for leveraging emerging technologies to solve problems and create wealth. They possess an inherent curiosity about digital tools and platforms, which they view as avenues for personal and professional growth. However, despite their enthusiasm, many of these tech-savvy youths require enhanced digital skills and opportunities to apply these skills positively for sustainable livelihoods.

##### 3.1.2. Local Government Staff

- i. **Local Government Officials (21-45):** This group of working-class citizens require skills in critical areas that can facilitate their job delivery. Upskilling, through continuous training and workshops will assist in enhancing critical ICT skills and other soft skills which will ensure timely and top-notch service delivery. These set of people can also engage in train-the-trainers and ensure that useful skills are continuously transferred amongst the needed population while continuously monitoring and evaluating ourselves.





### **3.2. Suggested Technical and Soft Skills**

In ensuring that targeted youth demography in Oshimili North LGA of Delta state cultivate requisite skills and competences

#### **1. Digital Skills (basic to advanced)**

- i. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- ii. Computer Literacy (MS office, Google Workspace, Use of Digital Productivity Tools)
- iii. Web Development
- iv. Software Development
- v. Cybersecurity
- vi. Data Analysis and Management
- vii. Digital Marketing and Social Media Management

#### **2. Vocational Skills**

- i. Electrical Installation and Repairs
- ii. Domestic Plumbing and Pipe Fitting
- iii. Industrial Plumbing works
- iv. Carpentry and Woodwork
- v. Welding and Fabrication
- vi. Automotive Repair and Maintenance
- vii. Computer and Phone Repairs

#### **3. Agricultural Skills**

- i. Modern Farming Techniques (Crop Production)
- ii. Aquaculture (Fish Farming)
- iii. Livestock Management
- iv. Agro-processing (Food Preservation and Packaging)

#### **4. Creative Arts and Media**

- i. Graphic Design
- ii. Video Editing and Production
- iii. Photography and Videography
- iv. Fashion Design and Tailoring

#### **5. Renewable Energy**

- i. Solar Panel Installation and Maintenance
- ii. Energy Efficiency Solutions
- iii. Other Relevant Skills
- iv. Entrepreneurship Skills





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## **6. Business Management and Entrepreneurial Skills**

- i. Entrepreneurship and Business Management Skills
- ii. Financial Literacy (Budgeting, Accounting)
- iii. Marketing Strategies for Small Businesses
- iv. E-commerce and Online Business Models
- v. Service orientation and customer relations

## **7. Life Skills**

- i. Communication Skills (Verbal and Written)
- ii. Time Management
- iii. Problem-Solving Techniques
- iv. Teamwork and Collaboration
- v. Decision making
- vi. Negotiation skills
- vii. Personal Development Skills
- viii. Leadership Development
- ix. Emotional Intelligence
- x. Conflict Resolution
- xi. Social responsibility
- xii. Community and civic engagement

## **8. Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Management**

- i. Risk Assessment and Management
- ii. Incident Prevention Strategies
- iii. Emergency Response Planning
- iv. Compliance with Regulatory Standards

## **9. NEBOSH International Certificate in Oil and Gas**

- i. Process Safety Management
- ii. Fire Safety and Risk Management
- iii. Environmental Management Systems







10. Industrial Safety Training
11. First Aid and Emergency Response Training
12. Hazard Communication and Chemical Safety
13. Confined Space Entry Training
14. Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Training
15. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Training
16. Behavioural-Based Safety Training
17. Workplace Health & Safety Orientation for New Hires





### 3.3. Proposed Upskilling Program for Local Government Staff

The LGA staff are very crucial to the activities of the entire council and should be upskilled to ensure a productive and result oriented civil service. Below is a list of Upskilling programmes proposed for the training and lifelong development of LGA staff in Oshimili North LGA:

1. Soft Skills:
  - i. Conflict Resolution and Negotiation
  - ii. Emotional Intelligence and Empathy
  - iii. Stress Management and Well-being
  - iv. Time Management and Productivity
  - v. Problem-Solving and Decision-Making
  
2. Leadership and Management
  - i. Strategic Planning and Goal Setting
  - ii. Performance Management and Evaluation
  - iii. Coaching and Mentoring
  - iv. Volunteering
  
3. ICT and Digital Literacy Skills:
  - i. Fundamentals of ICT
  - ii. MS Office Suites for Professionals
  - iii. Google Workspace for Professionals
  - iv. Information Literacy and Online Safety
  - v. Media Literacy
  - vi. Use of productivity tools
  
4. Department-Specific Training:
  - a. Administrative Staff:
    - i. Record-Keeping and Document Management
    - ii. Office Administration and Management
    - iii. Customer Service and Public Relations
  - b. Financial Management:
    - i. Budgeting and Financial Planning
    - ii. Accounting and Financial Reporting
    - iii. Auditing and Internal Control
  - c. Health Department:
    - i. Primary Healthcare and Emergency Response
    - ii. Disease Surveillance and Control
    - iii. Health Education and Promotion
  - d. Education Department:



- i. Teacher Training and Development
- ii. Curriculum Planning and Implementation
- iii. Student Assessment and Evaluation

### **3.0. Supply Meets Demand Model (SmD)**

The Supply Meets Demand Model (SmD) is designed to create a holistic and integrated approach to youth development and empowerment in Oshimili North Local Government Area. This model addresses the job demand deficit by aligning skills training with market needs, thereby ensuring that youth are equipped with the competencies required for sustainable employment and entrepreneurship.

#### **1. Partnerships with Industry**

- i. Collaborate with local businesses, NGOs, and government agencies to facilitate internships, mentorship programs, and job placements for trainees.
- ii. Establish a feedback loop with industry partners to continuously refine training programs based on evolving market demands.

#### **2. Support Systems**

Implement support mechanisms such as:

- i. Microcredit schemes to assist graduates in starting their own businesses.
- ii. Ongoing mentorship programs to guide young entrepreneurs through the initial stages of their ventures.
- iii. Networking events that connect youths with industry professionals.

#### **3. Oshimili Talent Marketplace (OTM)**

To address the growing need for skilled youth in Oshimili North LGA, we propose the creation of a Digital Talent Marketplace. This platform will serve as a comprehensive hub that connects trained and certified youths with prospective employers and clients seeking technical, entrepreneurial, and professional services.

#### **Key Features of the Digital Talent Marketplace**

##### **1. Skills Profiling**

- i. Implement a robust skills profiling system that allows trained youths to showcase their competencies, certifications, and areas of expertise.
- ii. Profiles will include detailed descriptions of skills acquired through training programs, enabling employers to easily identify suitable candidates.

##### **2. Classified Marketplace**



- i. Develop a classified section where youths can offer their technical, entrepreneurial, and professional services.
- ii. Categories will include IT services, vocational trades (e.g., plumbing, carpentry), creative arts, and consulting services.

### **3. Employer and Client Access**

- i. Create user-friendly interfaces for employers and clients to search for and hire talent based on specific needs.
- ii. Include filters such as skill set, location, availability, and experience level to streamline the hiring process.

### **4. Certification Verification**

- i. Integrate a verification system that confirms the authenticity of certifications obtained by users through state-sponsored training programs.
- ii. This feature enhances trust among employers and clients regarding the qualifications of service providers.

### **5. Feedback and Rating System**

- i. Implement a feedback mechanism where employers and clients can rate their experiences with hired talents.
- ii. This system will foster accountability and encourage continuous improvement among service providers.

### **6. Training Resources and Continuous Learning**

- i. Provide access to additional training resources and courses for users to upgrade their skills continuously.
- ii. This feature ensures that talent remain competitive in the ever-evolving job market.

### **7. Networking Opportunities**

- i. Facilitate networking events and forums within the marketplace where trained youths can connect with industry professionals, mentors, and potential collaborators.

## **4. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- i. Establish metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of training programs in enhancing employability and entrepreneurship among participants.
- ii. Regularly review program outcomes against labour market trends to ensure alignment with demand.





The SmD model aims to create a sustainable framework for youth development in Oshimili North LGA by ensuring that training programmes are responsive to market needs. By fostering partnerships with industry stakeholders and creating a reliable and structured support system, this approach will empower youths to become self-reliant, innovative contributors to their communities, ultimately addressing the challenges of the region.

#### 4.0. Program Action Plans

The action plan for the TVET Program in Oshimili North LGA aims to address youth unemployment and underemployment by providing relevant skills training that meets market demands. This comprehensive plan is structured around key objectives, strategies, and implementation timelines.

#### 4.1. Program Implementation Plan

| Phase                    | Activities  | Timeline   |
|--------------------------|---|------------|
| <b>Phase 1: Planning</b> | Conduct project needs assessment                        | Months 1   |
|                          | Develop curriculum                                      | Months 2   |
|                          | Identify partnerships and collaboration for the project | Months 3   |
| <b>Phase 2: Set Up</b>   | Set up training hubs, centres and/or platforms          | Months 3-4 |
|                          | Recruit trainers and mentors                            | Month 3-4  |
| <b>Phase 3: Training</b> | Launch training programs                                | Month 4-5  |



| Phase  | Activities   | Timeline     |
|--|--|--------------|
|  | Implement entrepreneurship support   | Month 10-18  |
| <b>Phase 4: Reporting and Formative Evaluation</b>                 | Monitor progress and gather feedback   | Months 10-12 |
|  | Adjust programs based on evaluation findings   | Months 12-14 |
| <b>Phase 5: Reporting, Summative Evaluation and Sustainability</b> | Report on programme implementation success and otherwise and provide sustainability mechanisms | Months 24-36 |

#### 4.2. Training Action Plan

Action plan for the Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurial Training for Youths and LGA Staff in Oshimili Local Government Area

| S/ N | Target Youth Demography         | TVET Programmes (find detailed breakdown in 2.2 above)  | Duration (6-24 months) | Key Performance Indicator                              | Expected Outcome  |
|------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|
| 1    | Recent graduates, (16-30 years) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital Skills</li> <li>Vocational Skills</li> <li>Agricultural Skills</li> <li>Creative Arts and Media</li> <li>Renewable energy</li> </ul> | 6-18 Months            | Number of total youth population trained and empowered | <b>Digitally skilled, empowered and gainfully employed youths in Oshimili North LGA</b> |



|   |                                |   |                    |  |   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|
|   |                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Management</li> <li>• NEBOSH International Certificate in Oil and Gas</li> <li>• Industrial Safety Training</li> <li>• First Aid and Emergency Response Training</li> <li>• Hazard Communication and Chemical Safety</li> <li>• Confined Space Entry Training</li> <li>• Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Training</li> <li>• Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Training</li> <li>• Behavioural-Based Safety Training</li> <li>• Workplace Health &amp; Safety Orientation for New Hires.</li> <li>• Life skills</li> <li>• Business Management Skills</li> </ul> |                    |  |   |
| 2 | <b>School Dropouts (14-25)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational Skills</li> <li>• Agricultural Skills</li> <li>• Creative Arts and Media</li> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Life skills</li> <li>• Business management skills</li> </ul>  | <b>6-18 months</b> | Number of dropouts trained and empowered | <b>School drop-outs effectively trained, empowered and connected to job opportunities</b> |



|   |  |  |                    |   |   |
|---|--|--|--------------------|---|---|
| 3 | <b>Young Entrepreneurs</b>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business and Entrepreneurial Management Skills</li> <li>• Life Skills</li> </ul>  | <b>6-12 months</b> | Number of empowered young entrepreneurs                     | <b>Young entrepreneurs upskilled, empowered and supported with startup grants, interest-free loans</b>          |
| 4 | <b>Youths in Vulnerable Communities (YVCs) – 15-35 years</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocational Skills</li> <li>• Agricultural Skills</li> <li>• Creative Arts and Media</li> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Life skills – including social responsibility, community and civic engagement</li> <li>• Business management skills</li> </ul> | <b>6-18 months</b> | Number of youths in vulnerable communities empowered        | <b>Youths in vulnerable communities adequately trained, empowered and supported to achieve self sufficiency</b> |
| 5 | <b>Tech-Savvy Youths (15-30):</b>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital Skills (basic to advanced)</li> <li>• Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Management</li> <li>• NEBOSH International Certificate in Oil and Gas</li> <li>• Business and Entrepreneurial Management Skills</li> <li>• Life Skills</li> </ul>     | <b>6-12 months</b> | Number of tech savvy youths upskilled and connected to jobs | <b>Tech savvy youths in ONLGA are better upskilled, supported and connected to well-paying jobs</b>             |
| 6 | <b>Local Government Staff (21-45years)</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soft Skills</li> <li>• Leadership and Management Skills</li> </ul>  | <b>1-3 months</b>  | Number of LGA staff upskilled                               | <b>LGA Staff possessed relevant soft,</b>   |



|  |  |   |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT and Digital Literacy Skills</li> <li>• Department specific training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administrative</li> <li>- Health</li> <li>- Finance</li> <li>- Education</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |  |  | <b>leadership and management, ICT and Digital Literacy skills, as well as specialized technical skills in administrative, health finance, and education</b> |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|



## Conclusion

In conclusion, the Technical Vocational Entrepreneurial and Training (TVET) Program for Oshimili North LGA represents a transformative initiative aimed at empowering youth and the local Government staff through relevant skills training and entrepreneurship development. By aligning training with market demands and fostering partnerships with local industries, the program seeks to enhance employability and reduce unemployment rates in the region. With a structured action plan focusing on practical training, mentorship, and continuous learning, this initiative not only equips young individuals with essential competencies but also contributes to sustainable economic growth. Ultimately, the TVET Program aspires to create a vibrant community of skilled professionals ready to meet local challenges.





# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## BLUEPRINT ON SECURITY

### COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY FOR LIFE AND PROPERTY PROTECTION

**2024-2027**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE "MORE" AGENDA

**PUTA-IFE**  
M.O.R.E.



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## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, Nigeria's security landscape has deteriorated significantly, affecting all aspects of social, economic, and political stability. With over 200 million residents, Nigeria faces complex security challenges that cut across various regions, especially in the South-South and oil-producing communities, where crime rates are alarmingly high and diverse forms of insecurity persist. From armed insurgencies in the Northeast to farmer-herder conflicts in the North-Central, and kidnapping rings across many regions, these issues have created an environment where communities live in constant fear. The South-South, known for its wealth in crude oil, suffers from distinctive security threats that impact not only local livelihoods but also national economic stability.

The South-South region—home to most of Nigeria's oil production—has endured a unique blend of security concerns due to the nature of its resources. The Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) reported that Nigeria produced about 1.18 million barrels per day of crude oil in 2023, contributing 80-90% of the country's export revenue. However, this wealth has not equated to security or development for communities in these oil-producing areas. Instead, issues like oil theft, environmental degradation, militancy, and poverty continue to destabilize these areas. In 2022 alone, oil theft was estimated to cost Nigeria approximately \$1 billion per month, severely impacting government revenue and development initiatives.

The Niger Delta, a subregion within the South-South, is heavily affected by militancy, which initially arose as an expression of grievances over economic neglect, environmental damage, and lack of employment opportunities. The amnesty program launched in 2009 helped curb some militant activities, but it did not address the root causes, and many young people still lack meaningful employment opportunities. This has led to continued unrest, as seen in recent kidnappings, illegal oil bunkering, and piracy. According to the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), incidents of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, which borders the Niger Delta, made Nigeria one of the most dangerous maritime regions globally in the early 2020s.

In addition to these challenges, the socio-economic conditions in many South-South communities are exacerbated by environmental damage from oil spills and gas flaring. Local communities experience reduced agricultural yields, contaminated water, and health issues, creating conditions that fuel social discontent and push vulnerable groups towards criminal activities. Poverty and unemployment rates in this region are among the highest in the country, with a youth unemployment rate in the Niger Delta region at 44% in 2023, according to the National Bureau of Statistics. Such economic pressures contribute to the appeal of criminal enterprises, including kidnapping, cultism, and armed robbery, which continue to rise in areas such as Oshimili North and other parts of Delta State.

The situation in these oil-rich communities reflects broader patterns across Nigeria, where security lapses affect the safety and economic prospects of citizens. However, addressing the security concerns in the South-South requires localized and tailored strategies, considering the distinct socio-economic challenges, resource-driven conflicts, and



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historical grievances within this region. Oshimili North, as part of Delta State, faces security issues that mirror those of many South-South communities but also has its unique dynamics, such as illegal land grabbing, which threatens both local safety and broader development projects.

In light of this context, a comprehensive, multi-layered approach to security in Oshimili North and similar communities is essential. Such a strategy would need to combine immediate actions, short- and long-term solutions, and sustainable development programs, all while ensuring community participation and aligning with Delta State's MORE agenda on security—prioritizing Meaningful Development, Opportunities for all, Realistic Reforms, and Enhanced Peace and Security. Addressing these challenges holistically will enable Oshimili North to progress toward greater stability, economic opportunity, and sustainable peace.

### **Current Security Challenges Summary**

1. High crime rates in specific areas, including kidnappings, armed robbery, and cultism.
2. Limited resources for local security personnel, including lack of training, equipment, and inter-agency coordination.
3. Lack of security-focused infrastructure such as CCTV, street lighting, and emergency response systems.
4. Insufficient surveillance in public institutions (schools, hospitals, markets).
5. Unresolved socio-economic issues such as poverty and unemployment driving crime rates.

### **Solution Phases**

#### **1. Quick-Win Solutions (0-90 Days)**

**Objective:** Address immediate security gaps through rapid mobilization, engagement, and visible actions to build trust within the community.

- **Increase Patrols and Presence:** Boost visibility of community vigilantes and police through joint patrols in high-crime areas (Ibusa, Okpanam, Illah). Schedule targeted patrols in the early morning and late evening to prevent criminal activity.
- **Engagement with Community Leaders:** Conduct weekly security briefings with traditional rulers and community leaders to improve information flow, enhance trust, and solicit their support in community mobilization.
- **Install Temporary Lighting in Hotspots:** Deploy temporary solar lighting in identified high-crime zones, starting with Ibusa and Okpanam, as an immediate deterrent.



- **Crisis Communication Line:** Establish a dedicated emergency phone line for the community to report security incidents. This line should be managed by a team that includes both local vigilantes and police representatives for immediate response.
- **Launch Public Awareness Programs:** Run workshops in partnership with local schools, churches, and mosques to educate residents on security practices, emergency protocols, and how to report suspicious activities.

## 2. Short-Term Solutions (Up to 6 Months)

**Objective:** Strengthen foundational security structures and foster community-led initiatives to support law enforcement efforts.

- **Formal Training for Community Vigilantes:** Collaborate with Delta State police for a 3-month training program covering basic security operations, conflict de-escalation, and emergency response.
- **Implement Community Watch Programs:** Introduce structured neighbourhood watch groups in each ward. Establish a reporting protocol and integrate community watch efforts with local law enforcement.
- **Deploy Initial Surveillance Technology:** Begin phased installation of CCTV cameras in high-traffic and vulnerable areas, such as market centers, to enhance surveillance. Connect CCTV feeds with a local monitoring center.
- **Establish a Local Security Task Force:** Form a task force comprising police, vigilantes, and community representatives to review and address specific security threats in monthly meetings.
- **Align with Delta State’s MORE Agenda:** Collaborate with the State’s security programs to ensure Oshimili North’s security initiatives support broader goals of peace, security, and realistic reforms while avoiding the duplication of efforts already in place by the State Government.

## 3. Medium-Term Solutions (Up to 12 Months)

**Objective:** Build capacity in the local government’s security apparatus and integrate technological infrastructure for proactive crime prevention.

- **Invest in Security Infrastructure:** Expand Street lighting and CCTV coverage to all major streets and public institutions, ensuring all schools, hospitals, and markets have emergency response protocols.
- **Launch Skills Acquisition Programs:** Partner with NGOs and government agencies to create skills acquisition programs targeting unemployed youth, addressing poverty-driven crime.







- **Enhance Inter-Agency Coordination:** Establish regular meetings and a communication protocol between local, state, and federal security agencies to address larger-scale threats.
- **Initiate Youth Engagement Programs:** Collaborate with local youth organizations to create programs that discourage cultism and promote community service and security awareness.
- **Implement Digital Reporting System:** Develop a mobile-friendly reporting platform(whistleblowing) for residents to document and report security concerns anonymously.

#### 4. Long-Term Solutions (Over One Year)

**Objective:** Create sustainable security solutions by addressing the root causes of insecurity, building resilience, and fostering economic opportunities.

- **Develop Comprehensive Social Programs:** Address socio-economic challenges by providing funding for vocational training, agricultural support, and local entrepreneurship, which will contribute to economic stability and reduce crime.
- **Permanent Security Infrastructure Installation:** Expand CCTV and emergency response systems across all wards, making this infrastructure a part of urban development plans.
- **Integrated Education on Security and Civic Responsibility:** Advocate for the inclusion of security studies in primary and secondary school curricula to instil awareness and community responsibility.
- **Monitor and Evaluate Security Impact:** Form a Security Advisory Board within the Local Government to monitor the effectiveness of these initiatives and recommend improvements.
- **Create a Security Trust Fund:** Establish a security fund with support from state government, private sector, and local contributions to finance long-term security projects and sustain current investments.

#### Global Best Practices in Community Security Solutions

1. **Community-Based Surveillance:** Implement systems similar to Neighbourhood Watch initiatives used in the UK, involving residents in patrolling and monitoring their neighbourhoods.





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2. **Multi-Level Coordination:** Inspired by community policing models in the U.S., establish collaborative frameworks between local, state, and federal security agencies for resource-sharing and coordinated response.
3. **Youth Empowerment as Crime Prevention:** Programs in Brazil and South Africa have shown success by providing opportunities to young people in at-risk communities to curb recruitment into gangs and cultism.

### **Practical Implementation with Community Input**

For the security measures to be effective, it is crucial to involve the local community in both design and implementation phases:

- **Regular Town Hall Meetings:** Facilitate open discussions where residents can voice concerns and contribute to local security strategies.
- **Feedback Mechanisms:** Implement regular surveys to gauge community perception of safety, measure the impact of security initiatives, and adjust strategies as needed.
- **Community-Based Monitoring:** Empower residents to form neighbourhood safety committees that can report directly to law enforcement and the Local Government's Security Task Force.

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## **OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY COMMISSION**

To effectively address the security challenges in Oshimili North Local Government, a dedicated Security Commission should be established. This commission would serve as a coordinated body to streamline communication, develop comprehensive strategies, and deploy resources effectively, all while incorporating input from local stakeholders and aligning state and federal security objectives. Here's an outline for the creation and composition of this commission:

### **1. Purpose and Mandate of the Security Commission**

The Oshimili North Security Commission would serve as a local command center for security initiatives within the local government. Its core responsibilities would include:

- Coordinating efforts between local and higher-level security agencies.
- Monitoring and addressing immediate and long-term security threats.
- Ensuring community involvement and transparency in security matters.
- Proposing and implementing solutions to enhance peace and security in line with the Delta State MORE agenda.



## 2. Key Objectives of the Commission

- Enhance Collaboration: Improve inter-agency collaboration and resource-sharing between local security bodies, state agencies, and federal forces.
- Strengthen Intelligence Gathering: Facilitate a robust network for gathering and sharing intelligence specific to Oshimili North's security needs.
- Improve Community Engagement: Incorporate input from local leaders, residents, and traditional rulers to foster trust and active support for security measures.
- Formulate Policies and Implement Plans: Develop actionable strategies to tackle insecurity, focusing on localized challenges such as kidnapping, cultism, land grabbing, and communal conflicts.

## 3. Composition of the Security Commission

To ensure comprehensive security oversight, the commission should include representatives from the following security agencies at both the state and federal levels, as well as relevant local stakeholders:

### Federal Security Agencies

- Nigerian Police Force (NPF): A senior officer, preferably the Divisional Police Officer (DPO) or an Assistant Commissioner of Police, to oversee crime prevention and enforcement.
- Department of State Services (DSS): A representative to handle intelligence gathering, counterterrorism, and surveillance.
- Nigerian Army (NA): An officer from the nearby army barracks or a liaison for rapid response and military support in high-risk situations.
- Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC): A representative to support law enforcement, protect critical infrastructure, and assist with community policing.
- Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS): An official for monitoring and managing border and migration-related security issues within the local government.

### State Security Agencies

- Delta State Police Command: A senior officer to align state police activities with local needs and provide support for community policing.
- Office of the Director General Security Matters Delta State: An official from this directorate to offer state-level insights and oversee the alignment with Delta's MORE agenda on security.





## Local Security Stakeholders

- Local Vigilante Groups and Community Policing Representatives: Heads of recognized vigilante groups and neighbourhood watches to bridge community needs with formal security operations.
- Traditional Rulers and Community Leaders: Select leaders from towns within Oshimili North (e.g., Illah, Okpanam, Ibusa) who can provide cultural insights, mediate in community conflicts, and help build trust with residents.
- Youth Representatives: Young leaders to represent local youth perspectives, as youth often play a significant role in both community security and criminal activities.
- Women’s Representatives: Leaders from women’s groups represent issues specific to women’s safety and advocate for domestic violence and gender-based violence protections.
- Representatives of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): A representative from local CSOs with experience in community development and peacebuilding.

## 4. Operational Structure and Reporting Lines

- Commission Head: The Chairman of the Oshimili North Local Government Council should serve as the head of the commission, ensuring the alignment of its objectives with local development goals and the Delta State MORE agenda.
- Deputy Head: Appoint a senior police or military representative as the deputy head for operational coordination.
- Secretariat and Administrative Staff: A dedicated administrative team for documentation, planning, and coordination of meetings and activities.
- Working Committees: Set up specialized sub-committees (e.g., Intelligence, Youth Engagement, Women’s Safety, Rapid Response) to focus on specific areas of concern.
- Monthly and Quarterly Reporting: The commission should hold monthly meetings to review security updates and submit quarterly reports to the Delta State Ministry of Security and Homeland Security Services.

## 5. Key Considerations for Effective Operation

- Regular Training and Capacity Building: Equip commission members, especially local groups, with training on conflict resolution, security protocols, and community engagement.
- Budget and Funding: Ensure a secure budget from both local government funds and potential state support for operations, technology acquisition, and training.





- Community Engagement and Communication: Hold regular town hall meetings to communicate security developments, address resident concerns, and maintain transparency.
- Alignment with State and Federal Protocols: Integrate the commission's plans with Delta State and federal protocols to ensure seamless cooperation across all levels.

## 6. Expected Outcomes

- Improved community trust and proactive involvement in security issues.
- Reduced crime rates through coordinated and sustained efforts.
- A structured approach to addressing root causes of insecurity, including unemployment and poverty.
- Enhanced collaboration and intelligence sharing among security agencies, resulting in faster response times and more efficient resource utilization.

This commission would position Oshimili North to effectively address immediate security threats while developing sustainable, community-centered strategies for long-term peace and stability.



## Conclusion

Addressing security challenges in Oshimili North Local Government requires a collaborative, multi-tiered approach. By combining global best practices with locally-driven initiatives and aligning with Delta State's MORE agenda, Oshimili North would have established a robust security framework that prioritizes the safety, economic stability, and wellbeing of its communities.





# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## BLUEPRINT ON HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE

### COMPREHENSIVE RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**2024-2027**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE "MORE" AGENDA

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## INTRODUCTION:

This document addresses the escalating housing demand and costs in Oshimili North Local Government Area, particularly the pressures on urban centers like Asaba. Rapid increases in housing demand, driven by population growth, urban migration, and limited supply, have led to substantial rent inflation over recent years. Key contributing factors include urban concentration, proximity to work, essential amenities, and security, making the housing market increasingly unaffordable for many residents.

To alleviate this crisis, the administration of the Local Government proposes a comprehensive blueprint segmented into four key action timelines—Quick Wins, Short Term, Medium Term, and Long Term—to enable a systematic intervention in the housing sector.

1. **Quick Wins (0-90 Days):** Immediate actions focus on public awareness campaigns encouraging suburban living, engagements with private developers to address exploitative rent practices, and a framework to mitigate arbitrary development levies by local youth groups. Improved security and basic amenities in suburban areas will also aim to shift some housing demand away from Ibuzo.
2. **Short Term (6 Months):** This phase emphasizes public-private partnerships to develop affordable housing in rural areas, enhances transportation connectivity to make commuting from suburbs more feasible, and introduces rent caps to stabilize rental rates in the near term.
3. **Medium Term (1 Year):** In the medium term, efforts will concentrate on decentralizing government facilities, schools, and health centers to suburban locations, thereby reducing the demand on urban housing. Incentives for developers to prioritize affordable suburban projects and the introduction of government-backed housing loans will further stimulate suburban growth.
4. **Long Term (Beyond 1 Year):** Long-term initiatives focus on establishing a balanced urban-suburban growth plan, relocating major government and commercial hubs to relieve urban congestion, and developing large-scale affordable housing projects. Sustainable infrastructure for water, sanitation, and waste management will be key to supporting this expansion.

The Ultimate plan aims to create a balanced, accessible, and affordable housing landscape in Oshimili North, alleviating pressures on urban centers, fostering regional development, and improving the quality of life across suburban and rural areas. With collaborative efforts between government, private developers, and communities, Oshimili North Local Government can address current housing challenges while positioning itself for sustainable growth and resilience in the future.



## Problem Definition

Oshimili North Local Government Area faces a severe and escalating housing crisis characterized by soaring demand, limited supply, and unsustainable rent increases. The concentration of high-budget residential developments in urban centers like Asaba has left a significant gap in affordable housing options for the area's middle- and lower-income residents. This imbalance has created a two-fold problem: low-cost housing remains largely unavailable, pushing more people into high-cost rentals they cannot afford, while suburban and rural areas with housing potential are underdeveloped and lack essential infrastructure, disincentivizing settlement in these areas.

As a result, the local housing market has become inaccessible for many, contributing to increased urban congestion, socio-economic strain, and uneven community development. Addressing this crisis requires incentivizing developers to invest in low-cost housing in suburban areas, strengthening public-private partnerships, and enhancing infrastructure to support sustainable residential growth beyond the urban core.

Given the importance of the housing challenge and in its drive to accelerate housing development, the Local Government recently passed a bye-law to put an end to land-grabbing and other vices within the property space. The law known as the **“Oshimili North Local Government Public and Private Properties Protection Byelaw 2023”**

The law emphasizes the following

1. Prohibition of forceful entry and illegal acquisition of public and private landed properties
2. Prohibition of violent and fraudulent conduct related to public and private landed properties
3. Regulation of real estate businesses in rural areas within the local government
4. Elimination of intra and inter communal clashes resulting in the loss of lives and properties
5. Elimination of deep-seated animosity between family members and other negative consequences

This bye law was not designed to usurp existing State and Federal land laws, but to serve as a complement with rural communities in mind.

The objective of this report is to assess the key factors contributing to this housing imbalance, identify the barriers deterring developers from low-cost housing projects, and propose strategic solutions to foster affordable housing development across Oshimili North Local Government Area.



## LOW-COST HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN OSHIMILI NORTH: A CALL TO ACTION FOR DEVELOPERS

Oshimili North Local Government Area has seen a consistent increase in housing demand, primarily concentrated on high-budget properties in Asaba, Ibuzo and its surroundings. However, there is a significant market opportunity for developers willing to invest in low-cost housing that caters to the broader community, including middle- and lower-income residents. By creating a balanced housing market that includes affordable options, developers can benefit from a largely untapped segment while contributing to sustainable urban planning and community welfare. The Local Government is open to lead this charge.

Key reasons for developers to consider low-cost housing projects in this region include:

### 1. **Market Demand and Affordability Needs**

With rising population density and demand, especially among younger families and essential workers, the demand for affordable housing is growing rapidly. Many residents are priced out of high-budget properties and need practical, low-cost housing. Developers who step into this market can capture a loyal customer base with a sustainable demand curve, as affordability will remain a priority for a significant segment of the population.

### 2. **Long-Term Profitability and Government Support**

The Oshimili North Local Government is actively encouraging developers to enter the low-cost housing sector, offering potential incentives such as expedited permit processing, tax benefits, and access to infrastructure development funds. By capitalizing on these support measures, developers can offset initial risks, making low-cost housing projects more financially viable in the long term.

### 3. **Positive Community and Brand Impact**

Engaging in low-cost housing projects not only addresses a critical community need but also strengthens the developer's reputation as a socially responsible business. The growing emphasis on affordable housing aligns with sustainable development goals and fosters goodwill with residents, government authorities, and future homebuyers, leading to enhanced brand loyalty and recognition.

### 4. **Market Diversification and Risk Mitigation**

Focusing exclusively on high-budget properties in a potentially volatile market can lead to substantial risks, especially if demand decreases. Low-cost housing offers a counterbalance, ensuring consistent revenue flow and broadening the developer's portfolio. This diversification strategy can safeguard against economic downturns and fluctuating demand for luxury properties, stabilizing income in the long run.



## 5. Enhanced Infrastructure and Urban Development

As part of this initiative, the government plans to enhance infrastructure in suburban and rural areas, including transportation, security, and essential services. These improvements will increase the attractiveness of suburban living, creating more viable options for low-cost housing development outside of the highly saturated Asaba area.

By engaging in the development of low-cost housing, developers can tap into a profitable and under-served market while contributing to a more inclusive housing environment in Oshimili North. This investment not only addresses a critical housing shortage but also positions developers to lead the way in affordable housing solutions, ultimately ensuring a balanced and resilient housing market for the future.



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## BLUEPRINT FOR ADDRESSING HOUSING ISSUES IN OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT- TIMES LINES

### Quick Wins (0-90 Days)

#### 1. Public Awareness Campaigns

- **Objective:** Educate residents about the benefits of living in areas surrounding Ibusa, Okpanam and other developing suburban and rural areas.
- **Action:** Distribute information through radio, social media, and local newspapers to encourage consideration of suburban housing to ease demand in more developed areas close to the Capital.



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## 2. Engagement with Private Sector Developers

- **Objective:** Establish immediate dialogue with private sector developers to discourage rent inflation.
- **Action:** Hold roundtable discussions to encourage developers to cap rent increases temporarily and address the issues of "greed-driven" rent hikes.

## 3. Short-Term Security and Amenities Improvement

- **Objective:** Improve safety and infrastructure in select developing urban and rural communities to boost their appeal as housing alternatives.
- **Action:** Increase security patrols and provide basic amenities (e.g., waste disposal, street lighting) in nearby developing suburban and rural areas to increase their viability.

## 4. Review of Development Levies by Youths

- **Objective:** Establish frameworks to prevent exploitative development levies.
  - **Action:** Enact a policy framework that addresses arbitrary development levies imposed by youth groups in collaboration with community leaders.
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## Short Term (Within 6 Months)

### 1. Partnership Initiation for Housing Infrastructure

- **Objective:** Engage with private developers for public-private partnerships (PPPs) aimed at creating affordable housing in rural areas.
- **Action:** Formalize agreements with developers and investors to begin small-scale affordable housing projects and essential amenities. This may include Joint Venture arrangements with the Local Government which can provide land where available or in conjunction with communities as their own Capital.

### 2. Suburban Transport Connectivity Enhancement

- **Objective:** Improve public transport connectivity between developing suburban and rural communities and Asaba, Ibusa, Okpanam and other major communities in Oshimili North.
- **Action:** Coordinate with transport agencies to increase bus routes and subsidize transport fares for developing suburban and rural routes to make commuting viable.

### 3. Develop Policy on Rent Caps for Residential Properties

- **Objective:** Temporarily control rent inflation through a legally-binding rent cap policy.
- **Action:** Draft and enact a temporary rent cap law with the Delta State government's support to stabilize rental rates.

### 4. Enhance Security Infrastructure in Suburban and Rural Areas

- **Objective:** Improve security presence and infrastructure in suburban regions.
- **Action:** Install community police posts and implement neighbourhood watch programs in collaboration with security agencies.

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## Medium Term (Within 1 Year)

### 1. Decentralization of Government Facilities and Services

- **Objective:** Reduce urban housing demand by relocating certain public offices and services to suburban areas.
- **Action:** Coordinate with relevant departments to relocate or establish service facilities in suburban areas, which will reduce the pressure on urban housing.



## 2. Establish New Community Infrastructure (Schools, Health Centers) in Suburbs

- **Objective:** Make rural communities more self-sustaining by providing essential services locally.







- **Action:** Build educational institutions, health facilities, and recreational centers in key suburban areas to attract residents.

### 3. Incentivize Suburban Development

- **Objective:** Encourage developers to build in developing suburban and rural areas through incentives.
- **Action:** Provide tax relief, reduced fees, or fast-tracked permits to developers focused on affordable suburban housing projects.

### 4. Launch Housing Loan and Subsidy Program

- **Objective:** Support middle- and lower-income earners in accessing housing facilities.
- **Action:** Partner with financial institutions to access low-interest government-backed housing loans for low-cost housing in developing suburban and rural areas.(National Housing Fund; Family Home Funds etc).

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## Long Term (Beyond 1 Year)



## 1. Comprehensive Urban-Suburban Planning Initiative

- **Objective:** Create a detailed urban-suburban growth plan that fosters balanced development across the region.
- **Action:** Work with urban planning experts to establish long-term zoning and infrastructure development plans that address population growth and housing needs sustainably.

## 2. Permanent Relocation of Major Government and Commercial Activities

- **Objective:** Ease housing demand in Ibusa and other high density developing communities by redistributing government and commercial hubs to the suburbs.
- **Action:** Coordinate a phased approach to relocating specific local government offices and corporate headquarters to developing suburban and rural zones over the long term.

## 3. Expansion of Affordable Housing Units

- **Objective:** Develop a sustained increase in affordable housing.
- **Action:** Continue to partner with developers on large-scale affordable housing projects in suburban and rural communities to meet increasing demand over time.

## 4. Sustainable Resource Management and Amenities Expansion

- **Objective:** Create sustainable water, sanitation, and waste management infrastructure.
- **Action:** Invest in large-scale projects, such as sewage systems and waste recycling facilities, in collaboration with private sectors to support growing suburban populations.



## Conclusion

In conclusion, the role of the Oshimili North Local Government is crucial in facilitating balanced housing development and ensuring equitable access to housing opportunities across the region. The local government stands as a bridge between residents, developers, and private stakeholders, responsible for creating an enabling environment that encourages investment in both high- and low-cost housing.

To address the current housing challenges, the local government must continue to advocate for policies that attract developers to take on affordable housing projects, especially in suburban and rural areas. By streamlining processes, offering incentives, and developing essential infrastructure, the government can stimulate growth beyond urban centers, creating communities that are accessible, affordable, and sustainable.

Our shared objective is an Oshimili North where housing opportunities are available to all, fostering social equity, economic resilience, and overall quality of life. Together with our community partners and stakeholders, we can drive a future of inclusive development, where housing is not just a luxury but a right accessible to every resident of Oshimili North.





# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT



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# BLUEPRINT ON AGRICULTURE

## COMPREHENSIVE DELIVERY PLAN ON FOOD SECURITY 2024-2027

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE “MORE” AGENDA

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### INTRODUCTION

Agriculture remains a cornerstone of economic sustainability and social empowerment for many rural communities, particularly in regions like Oshimili North Local Government, where a significant portion of the population relies on farming for their livelihoods. With the right support structures and partnerships, agriculture can be transformed from a means of subsistence into a thriving, profitable sector that creates wealth, drives innovation, and reduces poverty. However, several challenges continue to inhibit farmers’ productivity and limit the sector’s potential, including limited access to financing, inadequate mechanization, and limited exposure to modern farming techniques. These challenges demand a coordinated effort from both the state government and private sector to address critical needs and unlock the full potential of the agricultural sector in Oshimili North.

The local government is dedicated to establishing a strong foundation for agricultural growth, envisioning a comprehensive support system that will enable farmers to achieve higher productivity, adopt modernized practices, and improve their profitability. To make this vision a reality, Oshimili North seeks meaningful collaborations with the Delta State government and private sector investors to implement a multi-faceted blueprint for agricultural development. Such partnerships will be integral in providing essential resources, expanding market access, and fostering resilience against climate and economic challenges.

This report outlines a strategic roadmap for addressing Oshimili North's agricultural challenges, with actionable solutions designed for quick implementation as well as sustained, long-term growth. Emphasizing short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals, this blueprint aims to mobilize resources efficiently, promote mechanized farming, and facilitate access to affordable credit. By



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implementing this approach, the local government intends to empower farmers and attract investors, ultimately creating an enabling environment for agricultural advancement.

### **The Role of State Government Support**

State government support is crucial to the success of this agricultural initiative. While the local government can provide guidance, organization, and some level of financial backing, the scale of the transformation needed requires additional resources that only the state government can provide. Key areas where state government involvement is essential include:

- **Provision of Capital for Mechanized Equipment:** Mechanization can significantly improve productivity, but the initial costs are prohibitive for many smallholder farmers. By subsidizing or providing capital-intensive machinery like tractors and harvesters, the state government can ease these financial burdens, allowing more farmers to adopt efficient and sustainable practices.
- **Strengthening Credit Access and Agricultural Loan Guarantees:** The Delta State government can play an instrumental role in guaranteeing agricultural loans, reducing risk for financial institutions, and improving credit availability. This would enhance farmers' access to much-needed funding, which they can use to invest in better inputs, technology, and other productivity-enhancing measures.
- **Support for Agricultural Extension Services:** Skilled extension officers are key to educating farmers on sustainable farming practices, pest management, and crop rotation. Collaboration with the state government to establish a robust extension service network would enable regular, field-specific training, leading to better yields and improved farm management practices.

### **Incentivizing Private Sector Participation**

To fully harness the transformative potential of agriculture, Oshimili North is open to strategic partnerships with private sector entities that see the value in investing in the local agricultural sector. The local government understands that these investments require attractive incentives to justify the risks associated with agricultural investment in rural areas. Potential incentives include:

- **Tax Exemptions for Agricultural Investors:** Companies or individual investors that contribute to agricultural development, whether through infrastructure, credit provision, or direct investment in cooperatives, can benefit from tax breaks or other fiscal incentives as a reward for their commitment to local development.
- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for Infrastructure Development:** To improve the distribution of agricultural produce and reduce post-harvest losses, partnerships can be formed to develop essential infrastructure, such as storage facilities, processing plants, and transportation networks. These partnerships can be structured to ensure mutually beneficial returns, with possible revenue-sharing agreements.



- **Exclusive Access to Local Produce Markets:** In exchange for their investment, the private sector could be granted exclusive access to locally produced agricultural products at favourable rates. This would not only provide a steady supply of produce but also create a reliable, mutually beneficial relationship between farmers and investors.

The success of this blueprint hinges on collaborative efforts from both the state government and private investors to help Oshimili North realize its agricultural ambitions.

With the state government's support in establishing a conducive framework and the private sector's role in financing and innovation, Oshimili North Local Government can establish a sustainable agricultural ecosystem that improves farmers' quality of life, enhances food security, and drives regional economic growth. This strategic partnership will ultimately create a vibrant agricultural economy, rooted in resilience and sustainability, that benefits all stakeholders.







## DELIVERABLES

### 1. Quick Wins (0-90 days)

**Focus:** Immediate support, awareness, and resources to ease farmers' struggles and promote climate-smart agriculture.

- **Input Support Programs:**
    - Distribution of basic farming inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, and farm tools directly to farmers. This will be initiated with existing stocks or in partnership with nearby agricultural suppliers.
    - Initiation of livestock input support programs, providing day-old chicks and basic feed to farmers, particularly in communities with a history in poultry.
  - **Awareness Campaigns & Training:**
    - Conduct brief workshops on climate-smart practices, focusing on seed selection, basic soil management, and drought-tolerant crop varieties.
    - Partner with local extension officers or trained agriculturists for hands-on training in each community.
  - **Transportation Assistance:**
    - The LG will arrange temporary transportation services (e.g., tricycles or trucks) for peak harvest times, minimizing post-harvest losses due to poor transport.
  - **NGO Partnership Engagement:**
    - Immediate engagement with existing NGOs (e.g., FADAMA, FIAI) and other governmental agricultural programs to renew or expand support, particularly focusing on inputs and immediate funding relief for vulnerable farmers.
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### 2. Short Term (6 months)

**Focus:** Infrastructure improvements, farmer capacity building, and groundwork for mechanized support and financial access.

- **Road Rehabilitation:**
  - Repair critical rural roads, especially those connecting major agricultural communities, to improve access to markets. This will help minimize transportation losses and make farming more attractive.
- **Farmer Training Programs:**
  - A bi-monthly training sessions on improved farming techniques, including sustainable practices like crop rotation, pest control, and post-harvest management will be organized for farmers.
  - The Local Government will partner with organizations to introduce mobile training units for onsite support.



- **Agricultural Equipment Program:**

- The Local Government will initiate the procurement process for shared-use mechanized equipment such as tractors and plows. Equip communities with localized tool banks, allowing farmers access on a rental or cooperative basis to reduce individual cost burdens. Funding for this will be explored with leasing partners on a long-term basis.
- Provide basic training on the operation and maintenance of machinery to ensure proper use.

- **Credit and Grant Facilitation Initiatives:**

- Begin dialogues with funding agencies like the Bank of Agriculture to facilitate credit access. Advocate for government-backed credit programs, and offer local government guarantees to improve access.
  - Explore the feasibility of seed grants or subsidized farm inputs for farmers under economic constraints.
- 

### **3. Medium Term (Within 1 year)**

**Focus:** Scale up infrastructure, extend mechanization support, and secure consistent funding channels.

- **Expand Mechanized Support:**

- Fully operationalize mechanized equipment hubs with additional tools like irrigation systems, threshers, and post-harvest processing machinery shall be set up across the Local Government.
- A structured leasing or low-cost rental schemes for farmers shall be introduced to reduce machinery costs, with maintenance services supported by the local government.

- **Credit Access Programs:**

- An arrangement with financial institutions for ongoing credit facilities with the local government acting as a guarantor will be formalized with favourable terms, such as interest rate subsidies, moratoriums or longer repayment periods.
- Collaboration with microfinance institutions to create group-based credit schemes targeting cooperatives and farmer associations, ensuring that funds reach farmers effectively.

- **Cooperative Development:**

- The Local Government will revitalize or establish local cooperatives, with emphasis on training cooperative leaders in financial and operational management.
- Facilitation of group-based funding applications, where cooperatives can collectively apply for loans or grants, reducing individual risks and enhancing fund utilization shall be given priority.





- **Market Linkages & Storage Solutions:**

- Market linkages with agro-processors or export bodies will be established to create a stable demand for produce, enhancing farmer revenue.
- Simple storage facilities or provision of portable options like plastic silos for grains, yam barns, or refrigerated trucks shall be constructed to reduce post-harvest losses.

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#### 4. Long Term (Beyond 1 year)

**Focus:** Sustainable development, climate resilience, and consistent income generation.

- **Advanced Mechanization Infrastructure:**

- Full-scale agricultural hubs with advanced machinery to be developed, cold storage, and processing units, creating a comprehensive farming ecosystem.
- Introduction of a more advanced equipment, like drip irrigation and automated harvesting machines, to further modernize farming practices.

- **Integrated Climate-Adaptation Systems:**

- We will establish a robust climate-smart agriculture program, including advanced irrigation solutions, soil reclamation projects, and large-scale water harvesting systems.
- We will initiate reforestation and soil conservation projects to prevent degradation, while implementing community-wide rainwater collection systems for sustainable water access.

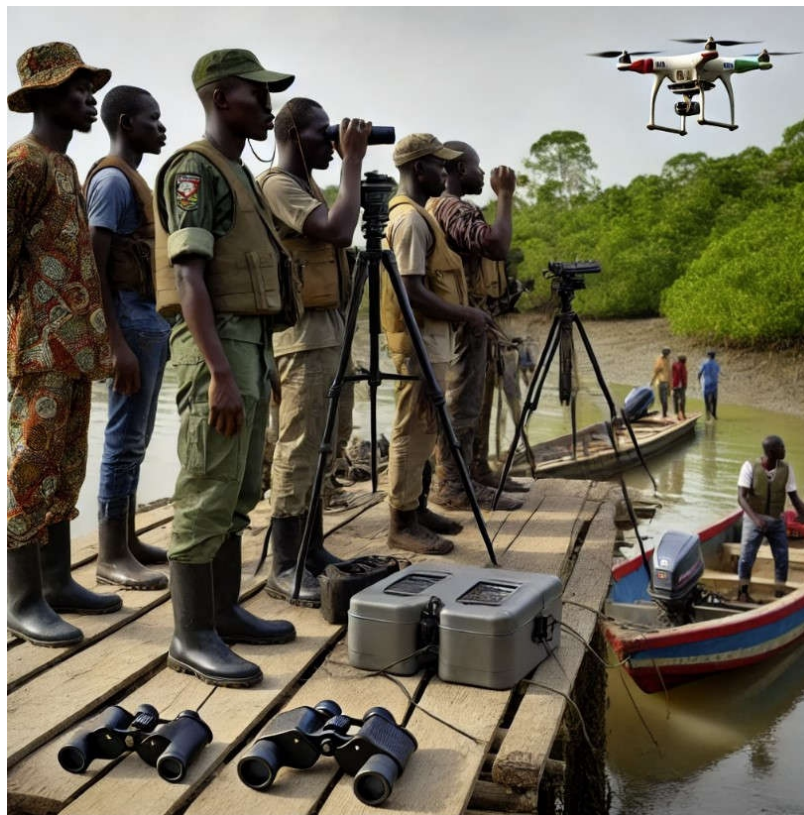
- **Sustainable Financial Support Framework:**

- An agricultural microfinance model tailored to local needs shall be developed, with structured government support and risk-sharing mechanisms to ensure continuity.
- Collaboration with national and international funding bodies to establish a revolving fund that provides continuous access to affordable credit for farming operations will be prioritized.

- **Processing and Export Capacity:**

- Investment in building community-level processing units, such as mills or dairy plants, to increase local value addition and support economic diversification shall be made.





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- A farmer-export program with partnerships for international trade, positioning Oshimili North as a regional agricultural player, especially for crops with high export demand shall be pursued.

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## SUSTAINABLE FUNDING STRATEGY

### 1. Building Credibility and Guarantee Programs

#### Cooperative Models for Guarantee Support

- **Organized Cooperative Groups by Sector:** Segment farmers into cooperatives based on their primary farming activities—poultry, fish farming, cash crops, allied services (e.g., equipment leasing, input supplies). Each cooperative would be eligible for group-based funding, where the collective performance of the group acts as a form of collateral.
- **Collective Guarantees:** By organizing these cooperatives under the local government's support, each group collectively guarantees loan repayments. This structure leverages credibility and mutual accountability within cooperatives, reducing risk for funding agencies.
- **Government-Backed Guarantees:** The local government provides an overarching guarantee, enhancing confidence for government agencies by committing to cover a portion of the loans in case of default. This program will be built as a revolving fund where repaid loans are reinvested into the next cycle of loans.

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### 2. Funding Strategy Meetings with Government Agencies

#### Quarterly Strategy Meetings and Cooperative Development

- **Quarterly Dialogues with Funding Agencies:** Regular meetings with agencies like the Bank of Agriculture, Central Bank of Nigeria, and other regional bodies help to address farmers' financial needs based on seasonal and crop-specific requirements.
- **Flexible Funding Terms for Cooperatives:** we shall advocate for loan structures with grace periods and flexible repayment terms aligned to the harvest cycles of each farming segment. This ensures farmers have sufficient time to generate revenue before beginning repayments.
- **Cooperative Success Metrics:** Track and report cooperative performance to funding agencies, showcasing repayment trends, output improvements, and farm expansion rates. This builds a track record of reliability and informs agencies about cooperative successes, fostering a more favourable funding environment.





### 3. Grant Programs and Direct Support

#### Structured Grants for Cooperative Start-Up Costs

- **Grants for Input Supply:** Provide grants directly to cooperatives for essential start-up costs, such as improved seeds, fertilizers, feed for livestock, or fish fry. This initial capital can ease the financial burden on farmers, allowing them to focus on production instead of high-interest loans. Each cooperative can receive targeted grants based on their sector needs (e.g., specialized feed and vitamins for poultry).



- **Capital Equipment Grants for Cooperatives:** Offer capital-intensive mechanized equipment like tractors, hatchery equipment, or processing units to cooperatives. Equipment could be managed by cooperative leaders or through a pay-per-use system, which allows each farmer to access these resources without individual ownership costs.

### Cooperative Management of Grants and Resources

- **Sector-Specific Cooperative Training:** Train cooperative leaders in financial management, resource allocation, and operations. This ensures the grants are efficiently used, maintained, and available to all members.
- **Grant Repayment Scheme (Optional):** Consider a low-interest, deferred repayment scheme for certain grants, allowing cooperatives to eventually contribute back to a local fund. This revolving fund can support future grants, creating a sustainable grant support system for new or expanding cooperatives.

## 4. Agricultural Extension Services

### Purpose and Scope of Agricultural Extension Services

- **Regular Training on Best Practices:** Agricultural extension officers, provided by the local government in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, can visit cooperatives regularly to train farmers on modern and sustainable farming practices. This includes guidance on crop rotation, pest management, and organic fertilizer usage, which enhances productivity.
- **Sector-Specific Extension Support:**
  - **Poultry Cooperatives:** Extension officers can advise on disease prevention, feeding schedules, and waste management.
  - **Fish Farming Cooperatives:** Officers could support fish farmers with training on pond management, water quality control, and sustainable feeding practices.
  - **Cash Crop Cooperatives:** For cash crops, extension services can focus on improving yields through soil testing, water conservation methods, and introducing high-yield crop varieties.

### Field Demonstrations and Pilot Projects

- **Demonstration Farms:** Establish community demonstration farms as training grounds for best practices. These can serve as testing grounds for new techniques, allowing farmers to see first-hand the results of improved practices and technologies.
- **Pilot Projects for New Methods:** Start small-scale pilot projects within each cooperative to test new practices or technologies before scaling them. This helps mitigate risk and encourages adoption once farmers witness the benefits.





## Digital Extension Services:

- **Mobile Training and Updates:** Create a system where cooperatives receive regular updates, training videos, or advisory messages on best practices, market prices, and weather forecasts via mobile. Partner with local telecommunications providers to offer free or subsidized access to these messages for registered farmers.
  - **Local Support Hotline:** Set up a dedicated support line for cooperatives, staffed by extension officers, to answer real-time questions about farming challenges, pests, or weather changes.
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## 5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Impact Assessment

### Continuous Monitoring of Cooperative Performance

- **Quarterly Evaluation of Cooperative Success:** Assess each cooperative's performance quarterly, tracking production levels, loan repayment rates, and income improvements. This data can be used to secure additional funding or advocate for new cooperative grants.

### Long-Term Impact Tracking

- **Yield and Revenue Impact:** Track productivity increases and income gains for each cooperative, demonstrating the long-term value of extension services and grants.
  - **Feedback for Improvement:** Collect feedback from cooperatives to adjust grant programs, funding terms, and extension services based on real challenges and successes faced by the farmers.
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# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## BLUEPRINT ON EDUCATION

### COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

**2024-2027**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE “MORE” AGENDA

**PUTA-IFE**  
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## INTRODUCTION

This strategic plan seeks to address the pressing challenges and deficiencies in the educational infrastructure and administration within Oshimili North Local Government. Based on a thorough analysis of current conditions, the plan provides a phased, actionable approach to improving education quality and access in the region. The outlined initiatives are segmented into immediate (quick wins), short-term, medium-term, and long-term objectives, reflecting both the urgency of the issues and the need for sustainable, systemic change.

According to recent data on education in Nigeria, approximately 10.5 million children are out of school, with rural areas and marginalized communities disproportionately affected. While Oshimili North has a high enrolment rate of 89%, an 11% dropout rate underscores the need for targeted interventions to retain students and improve educational outcomes. Presently, the area has 30 state-owned primary schools, 15 secondary schools, and only one council-owned primary school. With a teacher-to-pupil ratio of 1:37, and a lack of support staff, resources, and essential facilities such as libraries and laboratories, the educational environment struggles to meet both state standards and community needs.

Specific challenges identified include inadequate staffing, poor infrastructure, limited security, insufficient learning resources, and inadequate funding. Rural schools face additional barriers, including teacher reluctance due to a lack of housing, essential utilities, and security. These factors not only hinder learning but also contribute to issues like vandalism, cult activities, and high teacher turnover.

Aligned with global best practices, this plan emphasizes the importance of high-quality infrastructure, safe learning environments, and effective administration. Key recommendations include immediate support for existing facilities, comprehensive renovations, improved security measures, and structured support for private special education providers. By addressing both immediate needs and long-term development, this strategic plan aims to create a resilient, inclusive educational system in Oshimili North that supports academic achievement, student well-being, and institutional efficiency.

### Strategic Goals

1. Improve infrastructure to ensure safe and effective learning environments.
2. Strengthen staff support, security, and resource provision.
3. Promote equitable access to quality education, especially in rural areas.
4. Drive administrative efficiency through enhanced monitoring and supervision.
5. Encourage sustainable funding and private-sector support.
6. Implement global best practices for educational growth and community involvement.



## Quick Wins (0-90 Days)

1. Immediate Infrastructure Repair & Basic Supplies:
    - Prioritize minor repairs in classrooms (windows, doors, ceilings) to improve immediate safety and security in vandalized spaces.
    - Ensure the provision of basic supplies, such as chalk, markers, and writing materials, to address the shortage of stationery.
  2. Community-Driven Security Solutions:
    - Collaborate with local security groups to deploy able-bodied individuals for immediate security at school facilities, especially in high-risk areas.
    - Provide interim stipends for these personnel as the government develops a formal security program.
  3. Stakeholder Engagement & Awareness:
    - Host community meetings to build local awareness of the educational challenges and gather support for local interventions, such as volunteer security monitoring.
  4. Staff Allocation to Rural Areas:
    - Encourage temporary rural postings through incentives and housing support initiatives until official quarters can be built.
  5. Launch Rural Posting Incentive Program:
    - Begin developing an incentive program for rural postings, which will include a rural allowance, recognition programs, and performance-based rewards.
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## Short-Term Solutions (90-180 Days)

1. Structured Security Enhancements:
  - Formalize the deployment of security personnel across all schools, ensuring a minimum of two security staff per institution.
  - Initiate fencing of priority schools with high incidents of vandalism.
2. Teacher Welfare Programs:
  - Conduct a staff needs assessment focusing on staff quarters, rural allowances, and periodic promotions to alleviate the stagnation issues.
  - Facilitate workshops and training programs to upskill teachers, especially in rural areas, providing support for non-teaching staff roles such as librarians and ICT officers where facilities exist.







### 3. Infrastructure Renovation:

- Renovate school facilities in partnership with local contractors and the community, starting with the most severely affected schools, like Iteomorka Secondary School.
- Equip classrooms with essential furniture and equipment to support improved learning conditions.

### 4. Resource Allocation & Funding:

- Engage the State Government to reconsider funding cuts and seek additional funding to meet infrastructure needs.
- Foster partnerships with private sector organizations for educational sponsorships and material provision.

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## Medium-Term Plans (Up to One Year)

### 1. Educational Facilities & Resource Expansion:

- Equip schools with functional libraries, ICT centers, and laboratories to enhance learning, especially in science and digital literacy.
- Establish teacher's quarters in rural locations to encourage permanent postings, improve teacher retention, and enhance rural education.

### 2. Vehicle and Mobility Support:

- Acquire vehicles dedicated to school inspection and monitoring, facilitating consistent supervision of staff and facilities.
- Allocate maintenance funds for vehicles to sustain operational longevity.

### 3. Teacher Remuneration & Level Alignment:

- Lobby for equitable promotion structures, addressing disparities between primary and secondary school teacher levels to boost morale and attract quality staff.

### 4. Targeted Enrolment & Dropout Intervention:

- Launch programs to boost student retention, including scholarships for academically promising students and vocational pathways for less academically inclined students.

### 5. Policy Development & Implementation:

- Develop a formal policy on rural postings, incentivizing teachers through career development opportunities, allowances, and regular promotions.





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## Long-Term Goals (Over One Year)

1. Comprehensive School Upgrading:
  - Upgrade all school facilities to meet global standards, ensuring each has sufficient classrooms, libraries, and laboratory spaces.
  - Expand the availability of teachers' quarters across all rural and underserved areas.
2. Sustainable Funding Initiatives:
  - Advocate for a sustainable increase in educational funding at the State level, establishing a transparent model for funds allocation and oversight.
  - Partner with international educational bodies to secure grants for infrastructure, digital resources, and teacher training.
3. Advanced Technology Integration:
  - Integrate advanced technology into classrooms through interactive learning platforms and digital assessments, improving overall educational quality and preparing students for the digital workforce.
  - Establish a network of ICT-trained personnel to support these initiatives and promote digital literacy among students and teachers.
4. Global Best Practices and Community Involvement:
  - Develop a robust community involvement framework where parents and local leaders have active roles in the development, security, and maintenance of school facilities.
  - Implement internationally recognized educational practices, including a student-centered curriculum, performance-based teacher evaluations, and comprehensive data-driven approaches to monitor student and school performance.
5. Educational Policy Reform:
  - Collaborate with the Ministry of Education to establish policies focused on educational equity, regular staff promotions, funding transparency, and the long-term professional development of educators.



## Comparison to Global Best Practices

- **Infrastructure Quality:** Global educational systems emphasize robust and well-maintained infrastructure, providing conducive learning spaces. This plan aligns with these practices by prioritizing renovation, equipping classrooms, and establishing teachers' quarters.
  - **Technology and Digital Resources:** Many advanced systems integrate technology seamlessly into learning. This plan advocates ICT facilities, which is a step toward meeting global standards.
  - **Teacher Welfare and Training:** High-performing educational systems invest in teacher training, welfare, and promotion. This plan reflects this by focusing on professional development, equitable promotion structures, and incentives for rural postings.
  - **Community and Stakeholder Involvement:** Globally, successful educational models often involve community and parental engagement, which this plan supports through security measures, maintenance involvement, and open dialogue with community stakeholders.
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## SPECIAL EDUCATION STRATEGY FOR OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Recognizing and investing in special education is essential to creating an inclusive educational system that addresses the needs of all learners, including those with disabilities. Children with special needs face unique challenges that, without appropriate support, can limit their access to quality education, personal growth, and meaningful participation in society. By prioritizing special education, schools can foster environments where every child has the opportunity to thrive, regardless of their physical, cognitive, or emotional abilities.

In Oshimili North, the presence of privately managed facilities, such as the Catholic Special School in Okpanam for the deaf and dumb, highlights a demand for specialized education. Supporting these institutions, while working toward establishing public special education facilities, can significantly expand access to specialized resources, trained personnel, and customized learning environments. Globally, best practices show that inclusive education benefits not only special needs students but also promotes empathy and collaboration across all student populations. By acknowledging and addressing special education, Oshimili North can set a foundation for lifelong learning, social inclusion, and equality, ensuring that all students are empowered to contribute positively to their communities.

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## CURRENT STATE OF SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Oshimili North Local Government currently hosts a limited number of special education facilities, with only one notable institution, the Catholic Special School for the Deaf and Dumb at Okpanam, which is privately managed. This facility plays a critical role in providing specialized education for students with hearing and speech impairments. However, it is currently under-resourced and unable to meet the needs of the growing population requiring special education services. Furthermore, the only attempt at inclusive education through Nomadic Schools in rural areas, such as Illah and Anioshe Camp in Ibusa, has remained non-functional.

### Strategic Goals for Special Education

#### 1. Immediate Support for Existing Private Facilities:

- Recognize the vital role of private institutions in bridging the gap in special education and collaborate with them to enhance service delivery.
- Provide financial grants, scholarships, and material support, including specialized learning aids and equipment.
- Establish a regular monitoring and support framework that enables private facilities to scale up and serve a larger portion of the populace needing special education.

#### 2. Development of Government-Managed Special Education Facilities:

- Create plans for government-funded special education centers across the local government area to increase access to inclusive education.
- Ensure these facilities are designed to accommodate various needs, including physical disabilities, visual and auditory impairments, and cognitive challenges.
- Promote an inclusive curriculum with specialized teachers, adapted teaching methods, and resources to foster learning and skill development for students with special needs.

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### Quick Wins (0-90 Days)

#### 1. Immediate Resource and Material Support:

- Provide the Catholic Special School in Okpanam, which serves the deaf and hard of hearing, with urgently needed educational materials, assistive devices, and safety upgrades. This will help meet immediate needs and enhance the learning environment.
- Allocate financial support to private institutions offering special education services in Oshimili North, enabling them to expand



enrolment capacity and improve resources to serve more children with disabilities.

## **2. Community Engagement and Awareness:**

- Conduct outreach programs within communities to raise awareness about the availability and importance of special education facilities, encouraging families with children needing these services to enrol.
- Launch a community-led fundraising campaign to support private special education institutions as they work to expand services, encouraging donations from local businesses and stakeholders.

## **Short-Term Solutions (90-180 Days)**

### **1. Scholarship Program for Special Needs Students:**

- Introduce a local government scholarship initiative for students with special needs, providing financial support to attend private special education institutions until government-run facilities are available.
- Partner with private organizations and NGOs to offer funding assistance for specialized equipment, including Braille resources, hearing aids, and mobility aids, ensuring students have access to essential learning tools.

### **2. Training for Educators and Staff:**

- Organize workshops in collaboration with special education experts to train teachers and staff from private institutions in handling various disabilities, focusing on best practices and inclusive teaching methodologies.
- Promote differentiated instruction and individualized learning plans to help educators create supportive, adaptive classrooms for students with diverse learning needs.

## **Medium-Term Plans (Up to One Year)**

### **1. Infrastructure Development and Facility Expansion:**

- Begin the construction of government-supported special education centers in central locations across Oshimili North. Ensure that these centers are designed with accessible infrastructure, sensory rooms, Braille printing capabilities, and mobility support for students with various disabilities.
- Outfit these centers with modern resources, including technology and specialized support devices, creating an inclusive, fully-equipped environment for special education.





## 2. Strengthen Partnerships with Private Sector:



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- Develop a collaborative funding model with private companies to provide ongoing financial support to both new and existing special education facilities, ensuring sustainability and room for growth.
- Establish partnerships with NGOs focused on special needs education, leveraging their expertise to conduct assessments, provide staff training, and secure resources for the local government's special education facilities.

## Long-Term Goals (Over One Year)

### 1. Establish Comprehensive Government-Run Special Education Centers:

- Complete the development of multiple government-run special education facilities that are easily accessible to students from various areas within Oshimili North. These centers should offer academic, vocational, and therapeutic support services to foster holistic student growth.
- Implement individualized programs at these centers to support both academic and life skills development, ensuring students have a pathway to personal and academic success.

### 2. Promote Inclusive Education Policies:

- Work closely with the Delta State Ministry of Education to implement policies that encourage inclusive practices across all public schools, allowing students with special needs to integrate into general classrooms with the appropriate support.
- Develop a program to progressively introduce special needs students into mainstream classrooms with support mechanisms in place, helping to create an inclusive educational environment.

### 3. Sustainable Funding and Support Mechanisms:

- Secure sustained funding through the state's budget and international partnerships to maintain and expand special education resources and facilities over time.
- Establish a continuous professional development program for educators and support staff in both government and private special education facilities, ensuring they stay updated on evolving standards and best practices in special education.

## Comparison to Global Best Practices



Leading countries in special education emphasize inclusive policies, specialized support, and continuous educator training. Government investments in both infrastructure and inclusive policies ensure accessibility, and collaboration with NGOs and private institutions helps sustain these efforts.

The Oshimili North plan aligns with these principles by seeking to build government-supported special education centers, supporting existing private institutions, and advocating inclusive practices in regular schools. By establishing a framework for sustainable, inclusive education, Oshimili North Local Government aims to ensure that all children, regardless of ability, have the opportunity to thrive.





# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## BLUEPRINT ON HEALTH

### COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ON HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION

**2024-2027**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE “MORE” AGENDA

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## Introduction

Oshimili North Local Government Area is grappling with several significant health challenges that affect the well-being, productivity, and quality of life of its residents. The current state of healthcare in the area reflects disparities in the availability, accessibility, and quality of services, particularly in rural and underserved communities. Limited access to well-equipped health facilities, combined with a shortage of healthcare professionals and medical supplies, has placed undue strain on the region's healthcare delivery system. Consequently, health outcomes in Oshimili North often fall below state and national standards, highlighting an urgent need for targeted improvements.

In response to these pressing issues, this report presents a comprehensive, time-phased strategic plan designed to address the immediate, short-term, medium-term, and long-term health needs of Oshimili North. Emphasizing equitable healthcare provision, the plan prioritizes specific areas for intervention, ensuring that all residents—regardless of their location or socioeconomic status—benefit from essential health services. The phased approach is structured to provide immediate relief through quick-win initiatives, while setting the foundation for sustainable, systemic enhancements over time.

Support from the Delta State Government is crucial in realizing these goals. By aligning with state policies and health priorities, Oshimili North can leverage state-level resources, funding, and expertise to make substantial progress. The partnership between the local and state governments will focus on fair and equitable access to health services, with the goal of establishing healthcare facilities in remote and high-need areas. Specific interventions will address the most critical gaps, such as the establishment of mobile clinics, facility upgrades, and the recruitment and training of healthcare workers.

Though it appears that Oshimili North Local Government Area (LGA) has developed a fairly comprehensive healthcare system going by the number of health care facilities which provide a range of essential services, following are a critical review of what is obtainable.

## Overview of Healthcare Facilities

- **Primary Health Centers (PHCs):** Thirteen PHCs serve as the primary points of care, addressing basic health needs, including immunizations, minor ailment treatment, and maternal and child health services. The Centres;  
1. Akwukwu-igbo PHC; 2. Atuma-iga PHC; 3. Ebu PHC; 4. Illah CHC; 5. Ogboli CHC  
6. Achalla PHC; 7. Ibusa PHC; 8. Okponta PHC; 9. Okpanam PHC;  
10. Okpanam CHC; 11. Ugbolu PHC; 12. Ukala PHC; 13. Aniwalo PHC
- **Secondary Facilities:** Three general hospitals are available, one each in Akwukwu-Igbo, Ebu, and Ibusa, which provide more specialized care than primary healthcare centres.



- **Tertiary Facility:** Asaba Specialist Hospital in Okpanam offers higher-level care and specialized services, positioning it as the top-tier health facility in the area.

### Healthcare Service Delivery

- **Immunization:** All PHCs run routine immunization programs and supplemental outreach activities to improve vaccine coverage, especially for young children.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** Available at all centers. All under 5 and pregnant women are completely free of charge as per state policy. For ailments above basic minimum package for health, reference is made to secondary facilities where applicable. This includes antenatal and delivery services.
- **Community Outreach:** Facilities conduct outreach programs in hard-to-reach areas, ensuring that healthcare services reach all parts of the LGA.

### Quality of Healthcare Services

Each facility offers a baseline of services, and the quality of healthcare is assessed across several thematic areas:

- **Human Resources:** There's a significant shortage of medical personnel, with most facilities lacking doctors and essential support staff. **Rated as Poor**
- **Infrastructure:** Generally rated as fair, indicating basic infrastructure but with room for improvement. **Rated as Fair**
- **Essential Equipment and Drugs:** Basic equipment is generally available, though maintenance issues affect functionality. The supply of drugs is supported by the state's drug revolving fund. This is **rated as Fair**
- **Maternal and child health services:** Basic treatment for children and pregnant women are carried out in all PHCs – **Rated as Fair**
- **Data reportage -** The Medical team in Oshimili renders reports to all relevant supervising agencies as and when due. **Rated as Good**
- **6. Accessibility -** Each community has a Primary Health care facility within its jurisdiction. **Rated as Fair**
- **7. Community involvement -** The support from communities in the administration of the PHCs is in order but can be improved particularly due to proximity and ability to assist. **Rated Good**
- **8. Laboratory –** Ability to properly diagnose patients and offer accurate treatment is lacking due to the dearth laboratory facilities and technicians to man the various facilities. This is **Rated Poor**







## Key Health Challenges

The LGA population faces common health issues, including malaria, respiratory infections, and non-communicable diseases like hypertension and diabetes.



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## Staffing and Equipment Challenges

Each PHC is staffed far below the Federal Ministry of Health's guidelines, with most facilities lacking essential personnel like doctors, pharmacy technicians, and laboratory staff. Equipment availability is also inconsistent, with issues like malfunctioning sphygmomanometers and thermometers.

There is no single Medical Doctor stationed in any of the 13 Primary Health care centers, nor is there a single Laboratory technician. Laboratory testing, which is a precursor to effective treatment, has been left to private players whose efficacy cannot be verified.

## Recommendations for Improvement

- 1. Increase Healthcare Personnel:** Recruitment and training programs to bring staffing closer to federal standards, focusing on roles like doctors, nurses, and lab technicians.

There is an extreme shortage of medical workers across all facilities. The Federal Ministry of Health stipulated human resource guidelines for each PHC is as follows.

At least.

- 1 Doctor,
- 1 Community Health Officer (Cho),
- 4 Nurses/Midwife Four,
- 3 Chews
- 1 Pharmacy Technician,
- 1 Medical Record Officer,
- 6 Junior Chews,
- 4 Health Assistants,
- 2 Security Personnel,
- 1 Laboratory Technician,
- 1 General Maintenance Staff.
- 2 Cleaners

## BELOW IS THE STAFF STRENGTH OF ALL FACILITIES IN OSHIMILI NORTH

| S/N | FACILITY NAME | DOCTORS | NURSES | CHO/CHE<br>W | HEALTH<br>ASST. | LAB. TECH | HPO | Med. Rec |
|-----|---------------|---------|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----|----------|
|-----|---------------|---------|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----|----------|



|    |                       | STD | OBT | STD | OBT | STD | OBT | STD | OBT | STD | OBT | STD | OBT | STD | OBT |
|----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | Akwukwu-igbo phc      | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 0   | 4   | 2   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   |
| 2  | Ebu phc               | 1   | 0   | 4   | 0   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   |
| 3  | Atuma phc             | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   |
| 4  | Illah chc             | 1   | 0   | 4   | 0   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 2   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   |
| 5  | Achalla phc           | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 0   | 4   | 2   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   |
| 6  | Ogboli chc            | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 4   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   |
| 7  | Ibusa phc             | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 4   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   |
| 8  | Okponta phc           | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| 9  | Okpanam phc           | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   |
| 10 | Okpanam chc           | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 0   | 4   | 3   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   |
| 11 | Ugbolu phc            | 1   | 0   | 4   | 1   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   |
| 12 | Ukala                 | 1   | 0   | 4   | 0   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   |
| 13 | Aniwalo (health post) | 1   | 0   | 4   | 0   | 9   | 1   | 4   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   |

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**CHO**-Community Health Officer

**CHEW**- Community Health Extension Worker

**HPO**- Health Promotion officer

**Health ASST.** -Health Assistant

**Lab TECH** - Laboratory Technician

**MED REC** -Medical Recorder

**STD** -Standard

**OBT** -Obtainable.

*NOTE- No facility has security, cleaners and general maintenance staff*

- 1. Improve Facility Equipment and Maintenance:** Regular maintenance schedules to keep essential medical equipment in good working order, along with community involvement for support.
- 2. Health Care Service Delivery:** Improve Vaccination coverage, especially for young children and pregnant women.
- 3. Expand Outreach Services:** Continued focus on outreach and health education in remote communities to address access gaps and raise awareness of available services.
- 4. Invest in Health Infrastructure:** Strengthening infrastructure in secondary and primary facilities, especially focusing on maternity and child healthcare.
- 5. Health Insurance Model:** Establish a Health Management system for the local government to take care of common ailments at a subsidized rate for constituents.



These are for treatment outside the State's free program for children and pregnant women.

This comprehensive assessment highlights both the strides made in healthcare services within Oshimili North LGA and the areas where further investment could improve quality and accessibility.

To enhance the report's clarity and actionable focus, it's important to distinctly outline the recommended actions into specific timeframes: Quick Wins (0-90 days), Short-Term (90-180 days), Medium-Term (up to one year), and Long-Term (beyond one year). This approach will enable a more structured roadmap, allowing for phased implementation while prioritizing immediate, impactful solutions. Each section should include goals that are realistic within its respective timeframe, with Quick Wins addressing urgent needs, while Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term actions tackle progressively deeper, sustainable improvements.

## Time-Phased Action Plan

### 1. Quick Wins (0-90 Days)

- **Initiate Mobile Clinics:** Launch mobile health units to provide basic healthcare services in underserved communities, focusing on vaccinations, maternal health, and health education. A sustained health check team will be deployed to undertake basic checks in the rural communities and advise constituents on best form of treatment to pursue.
- **Emergency Medical Supplies:** Work more closely with the DRF under the Ministry of Health which is saddled with the responsibility of supplying drugs to all health facilities in the state. Storage facilities should be upgraded to keep the drugs in best storage conditions.
- **Health Education Campaign:** Begin an awareness campaign on sanitation, hygiene, and preventive care in partnership with community leaders.
- **Minor Facility Upgrades:** Perform essential repairs on high-traffic health centres, such as fixing roofs and installing backup power systems. A survey of all health facilities will be undertaken to determine the immediate facilities that can be addressed on an emergency level. **The Local Government Cold Chain office which is the central repository for vaccines and other drugs is in bad shape and requires urgent upgrade**
- **Alternative Sources of Power:** Provision of solar powered lighting and basic electrical installations at health facilities. This will help keep the facilities in operation for longer hours.







**2. Short-Term Solutions  
180 Days)**

(90-





- **Recruit and Train Health Workers:** Recruit healthcare workers, particularly nurses and community health aides, to improve service delivery. Partner with local institutions for accelerated training programs. Utilize the services of NYSC Medical Corp.
- **Community Health Programs:** Establish regular health outreach programs focused on disease prevention, nutrition, and maternal health.
- **Upgrade Medical Equipment:** Determine a standard equipment upgrade model for each facility and provide health centers with necessary diagnostic tools and supplies, such as blood pressure monitors, basic lab equipment, and examination tables.
- **Strengthen Health Surveillance:** Presently, the State has a robust District Health Information System (DHIS 2) through which all data relating to each health facility is reported online. Laptops were made available by the State government IMPACT project for data collection and collation. Additional support that will enhance the efficient system in place will be provided to the Health officers in charge of this important data activity.
- **Local Health Call-Up system:** implement a call up system where medical staff are available round the clock to attend to emergencies. Each community will have a dedicated medical personnel member on call for this purpose (Trainings will be conducted for health officers and first responders).
- **Medical Emergency evacuation:** Access to Tertiary healthcare should be enhanced with the provision of Ambulances to evacuate patients from the hinterlands to the city location of the facilities.

### 3. Medium-Term Solutions (up to 1 Year)

- **Construction of New Health Facilities:** Begin building or expanding healthcare centers in priority areas. Ensure facilities are equipped with adequate infrastructure and amenities.
- **Specialized Training Programs:** Develop training programs in areas like maternal health, emergency care, and disease control, collaborating with external healthcare training bodies.
- **Partnerships for Funding and Support:** Forge partnerships with NGOs and governmental bodies to support health initiatives, secure funding, and bring specialized expertise.
- **Develop Health Information Systems:** Set up digital record-keeping in healthcare facilities to improve patient care and data management. This is to enhance the State

data collection process. This seeks to domicile customer records in a more easily accessible manner at the Local Govt level.

#### 4. Long-Term Solutions (beyond 1 year)

- **Focused Health Facility Improvement:** Continuous and deliberate improvement of facilities at all the health facilities in the Local Government in support of the State Government efforts at delivering first class health.
- **Continuous Workforce Development:** Invest in scholarships and incentives for locals to study healthcare, ensuring a steady pipeline of skilled professionals.
- **Institutionalize Preventive Health Programs:** Implement long-term programs focused on lifestyle diseases, vaccinations, and maternal and child health, with periodic community health evaluations but in alignment with the State Governments programs.
- **Enhanced Healthcare Funding:** Secure sustainable funding channels to continuously support and expand healthcare initiatives. This will be targeted at private sponsorship and collaboration with renowned State, National and Global health partners.





**Conclusion**



The health challenges faced by Oshimili North Local Government Area underscore a critical need to overhaul and significantly enhance the efficiency and capacity of its medical facilities. Current limitations in the healthcare system, particularly within primary health centers, hinder the ability to provide timely and effective care, ultimately compromising the well-being of the local population. For the local government to meet the essential healthcare needs of its residents, a robust, multifaceted improvement plan must be implemented with a specific focus on expanding diagnostic capabilities and service efficiency.

A key component of this transformation involves the establishment of well-equipped laboratory facilities across all primary health centers. Reliable access to diagnostic testing is foundational to early diagnosis, effective treatment, and overall health outcomes. By prioritizing the development of these facilities, Oshimili North can improve early detection of illnesses, enabling prompt and accurate treatment. Furthermore, incorporating fast-track test kits that are easy to administer and provide rapid results is essential to this strategy. These kits can support the management of common ailments, reduce waiting times, and alleviate patient load on the health system, especially in high-traffic centers.

By adopting a comprehensive approach that includes investment in laboratory infrastructure, training for healthcare personnel, and a streamlined supply of essential testing kits, Oshimili North can pave the way for a more efficient, responsive, and resilient healthcare delivery system. This commitment to modernization is aligned with the broader goals of promoting health equity, improving access to high-quality care, and ensuring that all residents benefit from timely, accurate diagnostics and treatment. The successful implementation of these initiatives will not only enhance current healthcare services but also lay a solid foundation for sustainable improvements that support the health and well-being of Oshimili North's communities for years to come.





# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## BLUEPRINT ON CAPACITY AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

### MASTER PLAN FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF

**2024-2027**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE "MORE" AGENDA

**PUTA-IFE**  
M.O.R.E.

**Crescent Konsult**  
*Architects & Development Consultants*





## Introduction:

Local government staff are the backbone of grassroots governance, the hands and minds through which policies and programs reach communities directly. Their contributions form the foundation of local development, public service, and social infrastructure. From administrative officers and health educators to technical personnel and social workers, these individuals bear the day-to-day responsibility of turning policy into action, often with limited resources. It is through their dedicated efforts that essential services - health, education, infrastructure, and community support, are delivered to the citizens of Oshimili North. Yet, despite the vital role they play, local government staff are frequently overlooked in broader development planning. Their unique needs and professional growth are seldom prioritized.

Often, local government workers face the challenge of performing their duties in environments that do not foster growth or productivity. Inadequate training, outdated operational tools, limited access to professional development, and a lack of resources create barriers that hamper effective service delivery. With few opportunities to enhance their skills or adapt to modern governance techniques, staff members may become disillusioned, demotivated, and sometimes inefficient. Despite these constraints, they remain committed to public service, striving to contribute positively to their communities even when their contributions go unrecognized.

This master plan acknowledges these realities and aims to address them comprehensively. Recognizing that the success of the PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E agenda rests squarely on the shoulders of an empowered, efficient, and skilled workforce, it seeks to place Oshimili North Local Government staff at the heart of this transformation. By implementing targeted, phased solutions, this plan aims to build and sustain a workforce capable of not only meeting the present demands of governance but also adapting to future challenges. The objective is clear: equip and motivate local government staff to achieve excellence, ensuring that Oshimili North remains a model of community-centered, effective local governance.

## Comprehensive Capacity Development Solutions by Time Frame

### 1. Quick Wins (0-90 days)

*Objective:* Immediate, high-impact improvements to address urgent capacity deficiencies and establish a foundation for continuous development.

- **Identify and Bridge Immediate Skills Gaps:** Conduct rapid skills assessments within each department to determine specific knowledge deficits. Implement targeted workshops for high-priority skills, including digital literacy to replace the analog system and basic customer service.



- **Establish Interim Staff Performance Monitoring:** Set up simple tools (e.g., monthly departmental reports) to monitor improvements in responsiveness, productivity, and skill application.
- **Allocate Resources for Basic Training Essentials:** Redirect a portion of the existing budget towards high-impact, low-cost training programs to address current gaps without waiting for the annual allocation cycle.
- **Immediately Create a 21<sup>st</sup> Century digital training Room:** Space has already been identified at the LIASON office in Ibusa which will be converted into a modern training facility with multimedia capabilities that can facilitate training from any part of the world. This will immediately deliver first class capacity building programs to the local government at a much reduced and effective cost

## 2. Short-Term Solutions (90-180 days)

*Objective:* Launch foundational initiatives that create a structured, supportive training environment.

- **Design Department-Specific Training Programs:** Develop curricula tailored to each department (e.g., health educators, technical roles, and administration), focusing on foundational skills that align with their job specifications.
- **Launch Partnerships with External Training Institutes:** Initiate collaboration with Delta State training institutions, NGOs, or relevant agencies that offer specialized training for public sector employees, particularly in technical, health, and educational roles.
- **Implement Basic Digital Infrastructure:** Begin transitioning from analog systems by providing digital tools, like computers or shared access to digital workspaces, which can be rolled out departmentally based on need.
- **Engagement in Continuous Professional Development (CPD):** Identify CPD programs with certification for key roles to promote career growth and commitment among staff.

## 3. Medium-Term Solutions (under 1 year)

*Objective:* Institutionalize a sustainable training system that improves long-term workforce productivity.

**Formalize Annual Training Programs with Evaluative Metrics:** Establish a policy that mandates regular, annual training in alignment with Local Government Service Commission standards. This includes skills advancement workshops, certification courses, and a feedback loop for performance evaluation.





- **Set Up Performance Evaluation Mechanisms:** Introduce a robust evaluation framework, including post-training assessments, quarterly performance reviews, and performance incentives based on the improvements in service delivery and operational efficiency.
- **Empower Leadership in Capacity Development:** Appoint departmental "training champions" to coordinate skill-building initiatives, monitor training needs, and liaise with HR and external partners for skill-specific programs.
- **Enhance Workplace Environment:** Address work environment constraints like power supply by investing in alternative energy solutions or backup generators to support continuous productivity.

#### 4. Long-Term Solutions (above 1 year)

*Objective:* Ensure enduring competence through ongoing professional growth, a conducive work environment, and sustained capacity-building funding.

- **Institutionalize Training and Development Funding:** Secure a continuous funding allocation dedicated to staff training, ideally expanded to cover both local and international capacity-building programs in advanced public administration, technical skills, and leadership.
- **Advanced Certification and Specialization Programs:** Support qualified staff in pursuing advanced certifications relevant to their roles, including leadership, project management, and technical expertise, to enhance institutional knowledge and innovation.
- **Digital Transformation of All Processes:** Complete the shift from analog to digital processes across all departments, enhancing both efficiency and service quality for constituents.
- **Establish a Comprehensive CPD and Succession Planning System:** Develop a continuous professional development framework that aligns with promotion and career advancement, fostering a motivated workforce capable of meeting the evolving demands of local governance.









## **Conclusion:**

To successfully realize the goals of the PUTA-IFE agenda, Oshimili North Local Government requires a workforce that is not only skilled but also empowered, efficient, and proactive. This master plan offers a comprehensive and strategic pathway for enhancing the abilities, motivation, and productivity of every staff member, recognizing that each role contributes uniquely to the broader vision of development and community well-being.

Implementing this plan is not just beneficial; it is essential. By prioritizing these strategies across carefully structured time frames, the local government is making a clear commitment to invest in the growth, support, and success of its workforce. This is a plan designed with dedicated staff in mind, ensuring that you have access to the training, tools, and resources needed to excel in your roles and make a lasting impact on the community.

With each phase, this plan aims to create a more conducive and empowering work environment, one that values contributions, supports growth, and recognizes that Staffs' success is integral to Oshimili North's progress. When staffs work together to implement this plan, they build not only a stronger, more skilled workforce but a brighter, more prosperous future for everyone in the community.





# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## BLUEPRINT ON SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

### MASTER PLAN FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN SPORTS DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

**2024-2027**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE "MORE" AGENDA

**PUTA-IFE**  
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## INTRODUCTION

The sports development plan for Oshimili North Local Government is crafted to leverage the transformative power of sports as a catalyst for youth empowerment, social harmony, and economic growth, aligning closely with Delta State's renowned sports vision and the strategic PUTA-IFE M.O.R.E agenda. Oshimili North's designation as the hockey event venue for the 21st National Sports Festival, tagged Delta 2022, has already spotlighted the community's athletic potential and existing facilities. This plan seeks to build on this foundation, offering a structured pathway for nurturing local talent, fostering community pride, and cultivating a robust sports culture that addresses critical social issues such as youth idleness, cultism, and drug abuse.

In a time when many young people in the region are vulnerable to these social vices, sports provide a dynamic and constructive alternative. Through regular training, structured competitions, and accessible sports programs, young people can channel their energy into activities that promote discipline, teamwork, and personal achievement. This approach not only aids in curbing the allure of cultism and drug-related activities but also fosters a sense of identity and purpose, ultimately contributing to safer, more resilient communities. Sports development, therefore, becomes not just an avenue for physical activity but a powerful tool for building character and instilling values in our youth.

Economically, investing in sports development is an opportunity to position Oshimili North as a champion-producing region, attracting attention and investments that benefit the entire local government. Athletes from the community who achieve national or international recognition can elevate the profile of Oshimili North, potentially drawing sponsorships, endorsements, and partnerships that invigorate the local economy. As more young athletes from the area gain prominence, they can inspire a new generation, creating a positive cycle of aspiration, achievement, and economic mobility. Additionally, hosting sports events contributes to local businesses—from hospitality to retail—stimulating growth and generating revenue.

Ultimately, this comprehensive sports development plan not only aims to cultivate a new generation of champions but also to position Oshimili North as a globally recognized hub for sports excellence. The long-term vision integrates with Delta State's reputation as Nigeria's premier sports state, creating a legacy that places Oshimili North on the map as both an economic and athletic powerhouse, where the energy of youth and community pride drive sustainable development.





### Quick Wins (0-90 Days)

1. **Awareness Campaign:** Launch a sports awareness campaign in schools and communities to promote participation in hockey, athletics, and other sports.
2. **Community Sports Talent Hunt:** Conduct a “Community Talent Discovery” event targeting youth to identify sports talents, especially in athletics and hockey, linking them to existing sports academies and the Delta Sports Commission.
3. **Sports Facility Maintenance:** Carry out immediate maintenance of existing sports facilities, especially those used for the Hilltop Breakers Hockey Tournament, and prepare them for ongoing community use.
4. **Sports Partnership Forum:** Host a quick workshop with private sponsors, sports bodies, and Delta State stakeholders to foster immediate partnerships for sports initiatives in Oshimili North.

### Short-Term Program (90-180 Days)

1. **Grassroots Hockey Development Program:** Collaborate with former and current national players and coaches to create a training program to encourage youth participation in hockey, leveraging the state-of-the-art Okpanam hockey pitch.
2. **Athletics Training Camp:** Set up a temporary athletics training camp for identified talents, with coaching from experienced Delta State athletes, focusing on sprinting, jumping, and throwing events.
3. **Sports Club Formation in Schools:** Establish formal sports clubs for various disciplines in secondary and primary schools, with regular inter-school competitions.
4. **Community Sports Volunteer Program:** Create a volunteer program to train local youth in sports officiating, coaching, and event management. This will build capacity for hosting larger events and managing facilities long-term.

### Medium-Term Program (6 Months - 1 Year)

1. **Annual Sports Festival for Oshimili North:** Launch a local sports festival featuring events in athletics, hockey, and indigenous games. This festival can serve as a feeder for state-level competitions and foster community engagement.
2. **Athlete Development Scholarship:** Initiate a scholarship fund for identified sports talents to support their training, nutrition, and participation in regional and national competitions.





3. **Coaching Clinics and Certification Programs:** Partner with sports bodies to organize certification programs for local coaches, referees, and sports administrators.
4. **Infrastructure Enhancement:** Continue to develop and upgrade sports facilities, including the construction of additional seating, restrooms, and shade areas at the Okpanam pitch and other community sports venues.

### **Long-Term Program (Beyond 1 Year)**

1. **Oshimili North Sports Academy:** Establish a permanent sports academy to train athletes in various sports, particularly hockey and athletics, which will serve as a hub for talent from across Delta State.
2. **State and National Competition Hosting:** Position Oshimili North as a primary host for national sports events, building on the success of Delta 2022 and increasing tourism and investment in the local economy.
3. **Integrated Community Sports Program:** Develop an ongoing community engagement program involving sports days, annual festivals, and charity events, integrating sports into the community's social fabric.
4. **Elite Athlete Support Program:** Establish a long-term athlete development and support program, focusing on elite athletes' physical, mental, and educational needs to keep them competitive in national and international competitions.





## Conclusion

This structured approach, closely aligned with the PUTAIFE-MORE agenda, offers a transformative pathway for sports participation and athletic excellence in Oshimili North. By fostering a vibrant sports culture, the plan not only contributes to the empowerment of youth but also enhances the reputation of Delta State as Nigeria's premier sports powerhouse. The plan recognizes that creating an environment where young athletes can thrive requires more than just facilities; it requires sustained engagement, investment, and collaboration across sectors.

A critical component of this success will be the involvement of the private sector. Sponsorship from private entities—ranging from local businesses to national and international corporations—can provide essential funding, equipment, training programs, and even scholarship opportunities for aspiring athletes. Through strategic partnerships, private sponsors can support the development of Oshimili North's sports infrastructure, ensuring that top-tier training facilities and resources are accessible to athletes at all levels. These partnerships also create a direct link between the community and economic growth, as sponsored events, tournaments, and festivals attract visitors and media coverage, stimulating local commerce and showcasing the area as a hub for talent.

Moreover, with private sector investment, there is an opportunity to establish annual sports events and branded tournaments that carry the sponsors' names, increasing the visibility of both the athletes and the sponsoring companies. This visibility not only raises the profile of Oshimili North on a national scale but also enhances the brands associated with supporting the youth, community development, and sports excellence. Sponsorships for high-performing athletes also increase the likelihood of representation on national and international stages, positioning Oshimili North as a breeding ground for champions.

This commitment to collaboration between the government, private sector, and community will ensure the sustainability of sports programs, driving long-term social and economic benefits. By attracting investment and producing athletic talent, Oshimili North can set an example for other regions, underscoring the value of sports as a pillar of community development. This structured plan not only champions youth empowerment and resilience against social vices but also creates a legacy of athletic achievement and economic progress. As Oshimili North rises to prominence in the world of sports, it strengthens Delta State's legacy and sets a standard for the rest of Nigeria, putting the local government on the global sports map and opening doors to endless opportunities.





# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## BLUEPRINT ON CULTURE & TOURISM

**PRESERVING OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**2024-2027**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE "MORE" AGENDA

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

### **The Importance of Recognizing Culture, Tradition, and Traditional Rulers**

Culture and tradition lie at the heart of every community, capturing the values, beliefs, and customs that make each group unique. For Oshimili North Local Government Area, with its vibrant population and diverse clans, celebrating and preserving these cultural traditions is essential for building unity, fostering pride, and creating a strong sense of belonging among its people. Recognizing cultural heritage - through traditional festivals, ceremonies, and customs reinforces the community's identity, allowing each generation to connect deeply with its roots.

Alongside the recognition of cultural festivals, honouring the traditional rulers of Oshimili North's communities is equally important. Each traditional ruler serves not only as a leader but as a custodian of the people's heritage. These rulers embody the wisdom and continuity of cultural knowledge, acting as reference points for cultural renewal and as guides for younger generations in the preservation and revitalization of their heritage. Through their roles, they uphold and transmit customs, values, and knowledge critical to the community's identity.

This dual recognition of cultural practices and traditional rulers, enriches Oshimili North thereby strengthening social cohesion and promoting respect for age-old traditions. Additionally, cultural recognition invites appreciation from outsiders, encouraging visitors to learn from and engage with Oshimili North's unique cultural landscape. Economically, it creates opportunities for local businesses, generates employment, and draws potential sponsors, leading to the transformation of traditional celebrations into vital sources of community support.

By formally acknowledging both cultural heritage and traditional rulers, Oshimili North will not only honor the past but lay a foundation for a future that respects and preserves its legacy. This document outlines a comprehensive plan to celebrate and entrench Oshimili North's cultural identity and its custodians, ensuring the endurance of these traditions for generations to come.





**Objective:**

To officially recognize, promote, and entrench the cultural festivals of Oshimili North Local Government (ONLG) as key elements of the community's cultural heritage, ensuring their sustainability and appeal to non-indigenes and potential sponsors.

**1. Official Recognition of Traditional Festivals in Oshimili North Local Government****A. Formation of a Cultural Heritage Committee (CHC):**

- A committee under the Local Government Council, named the "Oshimili North Cultural Heritage Committee" (CHC) shall be established, this committee will be dedicated to managing, promoting, and supporting traditional festivals.
- Include representatives from each clan (Akwukwu/Atuma, Illah/Ebu/Ukala, Okpanam/Ugbolu, and Ibusa) and key cultural leaders and stakeholders to ensure that each festival is properly recognized and represented.

**B. Obtain Official Government Approval and Recognition:**

- Propose a Bye-Law or Resolution within the Local Government Council that formally recognizes the key festivals (Ifejiokwu, Iwaji, Ine, Nwabele, and Ebu Masquerades) as official cultural heritage events.
- Seek endorsement from Delta State's Ministry of Arts and Culture to strengthen official recognition and support.

**C. Establish a Heritage Preservation Fund:**

- Allocate a portion of the Local Government's cultural budget to create a fund for preserving and promoting the festivals annually.
- Use this fund to support the logistics of each event and ensure the safe continuation of traditions.

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**2. Create Trustees for the Festivals****A. Structure the Trusteeship:**

- Establish a Festival Trusteeship Body for Oshimili North (FTBON), with each festival having a dedicated member on the board of trustees.
- The board shall establish a management committee to be comprised of community leaders, representatives from each clan, cultural experts, youth leaders, and government representatives.



## **B. Define Roles and Responsibilities of Trustees and Management Committee:**

- Trustees will be responsible for
  1. safeguarding festival traditions
  2. Setting the General principles of safeguarding the cultural heritage in Oshimili North.
  3. Creating a compendium of History to be published and archived for coming generations
  
- Management Committee will be responsible for
  1. Manage the finances of the Body
  2. Facilitate Inter-generational knowledge transfer
  3. Ensure that the festivals are adapted to modern times without losing their original essence
  4. Handle matters such as health, safety, and the sustainable use of local resources in the administration of the organization.

A trustee can also serve as a member of the Management committee

## **C. Annual Cultural Heritage Report:**

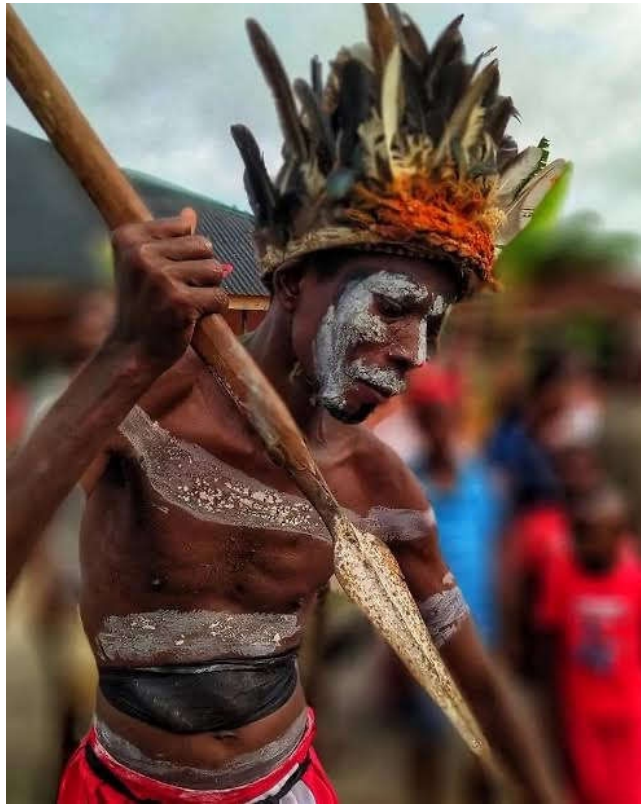
- The trustees should publish an annual report on the state of each festival, outlining activities, finances, and plans for the following year.
  - This report should be made accessible to the public and potential sponsors to promote transparency and attract interest.
- 

## **3. Create a Calendar for Celebrating Festivals**

### **A. Develop an Annual Festival Calendar:**

- Create a centralized calendar that lists all major festivals with specific dates, cultural significance, and event details.
- Feature key festival months and approximate dates:
  - **August:** Ifejiokwu Festival
  - **August - September:** Iwaji Festival





- **September - October:** Nwabele Festival
- **October - November:** Ine Festival
- **October:** Ebu Masquerade

#### **B. Incorporate the Calendar into Digital and Physical Platforms:**

- Publish the festival calendar on ONLGA's official website and social media pages to increase visibility.
- Distribute printed versions to local establishments, hotels, schools, and other public areas to inform residents and visitors.

#### **C. Collaborate with Delta State Tourism Board:**

- Liaise with the state's tourism board to include Oshimili North's festival calendar in state-wide cultural tourism promotions.
- Seek assistance in creating a unique identity for each festival to attract tourists, non-indigenes, and cultural enthusiasts.

### **4. Secure Corporate Sponsorship**

#### **A. Identify Potential Sponsors and Partners:**

- Approach companies in relevant industries such as food, beverages, telecommunications, hospitality, and transportation to sponsor specific festivals.
- Develop a prospect list including local businesses, state government agencies, and national corporations interested in cultural promotion.

#### **B. Design Sponsorship Packages:**

- Offer tailored sponsorship packages, including branding opportunities, cultural ambassador status, and exclusive advertising rights during festival activities.
- Showcase potential returns on investment by highlighting large attendance, media coverage, and strong community engagement.

#### **C. Present Festivals as Unique Marketing Opportunities:**

- Create promotional materials that emphasize the uniqueness of each festival, historical significance, and their role in building community relationships.







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- Arrange festival tours for potential sponsors, allowing them to experience the events firsthand and understand the value they would gain from sponsoring.

#### **D. Host a Festival Gala and Fundraising Event:**

- Organize an annual cultural gala that showcases the festivals and allows prospective sponsors to interact with the trustees and community leaders.
  - Use the event as a fundraiser to support festival activities and cultural preservation efforts.
- 

### **5. Harness the Potential for Non-Indigenes' Participation**

#### **A. Develop a Tourism and Festival Promotion Strategy:**

- Partner with travel agencies, Delta State's Tourism Board, and hospitality businesses to create packages for non-indigenes interested in attending the festivals.
- Encourage the establishment of a Festival Experience Program that includes guided tours, interactive cultural displays, and immersion into local crafts and foods.

#### **B. Leverage Digital Media to Attract Visitors:**

- Invest in creating professional video content and photography showcasing each festival's unique aspects to share on social media and travel platforms.
- Collaborate with influencers, bloggers, and travel journalists to cover the festivals and share them widely.

#### **C. Provide Accommodation and Visitor Information:**

- Work with local hotels, guest houses, and host families to provide affordable accommodation options for visitors.
- Set up an information desk or digital platform for festival-goers with details on accommodation, festival schedules, transportation, and amenities.





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## D. Encourage Cultural Exchanges:

- Introduce cultural exchange programs with other local governments and states to promote cross-cultural participation.
  - Create educational workshops on local traditions for non-indigenes during festivals, offering hands-on experiences in arts, crafts, and culinary heritage.
- 

## Implementation Timeline

- **Short-Term (0-3 months):** Establish CHC, initiate official recognition steps, create trusteeship body, and draft festival calendar.
  - **Medium-Term (3-6 months):** Launch digital festival calendar, form initial sponsor partnerships, and start promotional campaigns.
  - **Long-Term (6-12 months):** Solidify sponsorship deals, launch the Festival Experience Program, host inaugural gala, and establish recurring tourism collaborations.
- 

## EXPECTED ROLES OF TRADITIONAL RULERS AND THEIR POSITIONING AS KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN CULTURAL RENAISSANCE

### 1. Custodians of Cultural Heritage:

- Preserve and promote the customs, values, and practices unique to each clan.
- Act as primary sources of historical knowledge and cultural authenticity during festivals and cultural events.

### 2. Cultural Ambassadors:

- Represent Oshimili North's cultural identity in interactions with government, visitors, and media, enhancing the profile of local festivals and traditions.
- Engage with the Delta State government and other cultural bodies to gain formal recognition and support for local heritage.



### 3. **Advisors and Coordinators for Festivals:**

- Guide the planning and execution of cultural festivals, ensuring traditions are honoured while adapting to modern audience expectations.
- Serve as advisors to festival trustees, sharing insights and historical context to maintain the festivals' integrity and cultural significance.

### 4. **Mentors to Younger Generations:**

- Educate and involve youths in cultural activities, encouraging the transfer of heritage knowledge and traditions.
- Promote initiatives to document oral histories, rituals, and stories to sustain cultural continuity.

### 5. **Stakeholders in Cultural Tourism Initiatives:**

- Partner with tourism agencies to design experiences that attract visitors while respecting local traditions.
- Facilitate tourism programs that start at community landmarks, showcasing the richness of Oshimili North's history and values.

## **POSITIONING TRADITIONAL RULERS FOR EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE**

- **Formal Recognition and Empowerment:** Ensure each ruler is officially recognized as a custodian of culture with a formal role in festival planning and cultural policymaking.
- **Capacity Building and Training:** Provide training on cultural tourism management, public relations, and digital storytelling to enhance rulers' roles as cultural ambassadors.
- **Incentivize Involvement in Tourism:** Establish a revenue-sharing model from tourism proceeds to benefit the traditional councils, strengthening their commitment to cultural preservation.
- **Create Collaborative Platforms:** Form a cultural council comprising traditional rulers, festival trustees, and tourism officials to streamline decisions and actions, ensuring alignment with the community's cultural goals.



## EXTENDING THE CULTURAL PLAN:

### FOSTERING TOURISM AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Building on the celebration of cultural heritage, this plan aims to establish Oshimili North's cultural festivals as cornerstone tourism attractions. Evolving these cultural programs into tourism-driven events has numerous benefits, including economic growth, local employment, and the empowerment of the community through the sharing of cultural pride with visitors. By positioning Oshimili North's cultural traditions as a 'must-visit' experience for tourists, the Local Government can enhance its regional and national profile, drawing visitors from diverse backgrounds to witness the richness of its heritage.

Incorporating ONLGA's unique tourist sites as starting locations for festival experiences offers a structured entry point for visitors, immersing them in the community's scenic beauty and historical significance before they partake in the celebrations. Sites like the Ebu Masquerade Grounds, historical landmarks in Ibusa, and scenic areas in Akwukwu/Atuma, Okpanam, and Illah offer tourists engaging entryways that set the stage for understanding the deep-rooted values expressed in Oshimili North's festivals.

#### Tourism Strategy Goals

1. **Enhance Visitor Experience:** By creating structured cultural tours beginning with tourist sites, Oshimili North will offer visitors a deeper, contextualized experience of the festivals and their significance.
2. **Generate Economic Benefits:** Tourism activities associated with the festivals will open avenues for local businesses to thrive, such as accommodation, food services, crafts, and transport.
3. **Build a Cultural Tourism Brand:** ONLGA will build a recognizable cultural tourism brand centered on its heritage, attracting visitors eager for authentic, immersive cultural experiences.
4. **Empower Cultural Custodians:** The involvement of traditional rulers and community leaders as ambassadors of these programs will underscore their roles as custodians of heritage, enhancing the authenticity and appeal of cultural tourism in ONLGA.





## **Conclusion:**

### **Building a Sustainable Cultural and Tourism Legacy in Oshimili North**

This strategic plan sets the foundation for Oshimili North Local Government Area (ONLGA) to harness its rich cultural heritage and natural beauty as drivers of sustainable economic growth and community pride. By transforming traditional festivals into major tourism attractions and integrating local landmarks into these experiences, Oshimili North can establish itself as a vibrant cultural destination. This initiative not only celebrates the unique identity of ONLG but also strengthens the local economy, creates job opportunities, and invites broader recognition of the community's cultural and historical significance.

Through structured support for cultural preservation, active involvement of traditional rulers, and engagement with corporate sponsors, this plan ensures that Oshimili North's heritage remains dynamic, resilient, and inclusive. By fostering a deep sense of pride among residents and providing meaningful experiences for visitors, ONLG can build a self-sustaining cultural economy that honours tradition while embracing modern opportunities. Ultimately, this approach promises enduring socio-economic benefits, securing Oshimili North's legacy for future generations.



## Contributions / Credits

The management of Crescent Konsult is grateful to the Executive Chairman of Oshimili North Local Government – Hon. Chief Innocent Eseweize for the opportunity of developing this **PUTA – IFE M.O.R.E** blueprint (2024 - 2027), thereby adding value to his bold Vision for the good people of Oshimili North Local Government, whom we are happy to serve.

We wish to place on record the invaluable contributions of the following:

1. Hon. Chief Innocent Eseweize – Executive Chairman
2. Comm. Austin Ajufu – Secretary to Local Government
3. Dr. Ruth Nkeaka
4. **Sub Committee on Vocational Centre Structure and Administration**  
Onowu Austin Abua,(Chairman);  
Mr. Chisom Asiekwu – Secretary;  
**Members:**  
Comr. Albert Moha;  
Mr. Christopher EJOR;  
Amb. Onyedikachi Odogwu;  
Mr. Chiedu Bandoh;  
Mrs. Patricia Oyana  
Mr. Ikechukwu Odeh;  
Olinmah Favour;  
Nwamaka Chukwurah;
5. **Sub Committee on Human Capital Development**  
Comrade Ifeanyi Nwaezigwe, (Esq.) (Chairman);  
Mr. Justin Okonta – Secretary  
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Pastor Gabriel Okonji;  
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Ofili Anoited  
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Barr. Stella Mejulu;



**6. Sub Committee on Educational Infrastructure and Administration**

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Mr. Emmanuel Onwuli (HOD Education) Secretary

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Nnanyem Ogwuda;

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Annabel Isoh;

Mr. Kenneth Nwabuwa;

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Mr. Pascal Chukwurah;

Mr. Charles Odii;

Mr. Daniel Halim;

Mr. Anthony Ugochime

**7. Sub Committee on Health Infrastructure and Administration**

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Dr. Victor Ajudua – Secretary

**Members:**

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Yemi kingsley Okoka (Matron Okpanam);

Caroline obi (Matron Ibusa);

Tina Bieluchi (Matron Akwukwu);

Senior Matron;

Ngozi Okafor;

Barkporhe Oghenevo;

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Nzediegwu Faith.

Nwabueze Joseph;

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Hon. Adim Ofuase;  
Hon. Ekene Okonkwo  
Mr. Afagwu Franklin;  
Mr. Justin Okocha (Arc);  
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#### **10. Sub Committee on Community and Political Ward Structure**

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Mr. Sunny Ubaka – Secretary

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Mr. Dikpo Asiodu;  
Miss Abigail Nwanze;  
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#### **11. Sub Committee on Security**

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Mr. Anwasia C.C. (S.O Security)– Secretary

**Members:**

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All DPOs in the Local Government;  
All Heads of Vigilantes in the LGA;

#### **12. Sub Committee on Agriculture**

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### **13. Sub Committee on Housing**

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All Heads of Departments in the Council;

### **15. Implementation Committee of the PUTAIFE-MORE agenda**

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Austin Eloka Ajufo (SLG)– Secretary

#### **Members:**

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Comrade Ifeanyi Nwaezeigwe.





**16. Implementation Committee on Private Properties Protection Bye-Law on PUTAIFE -MORE Project**

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Comrade Ifeanyi Nwaezeigwe

**17. Development Consultants**

**Crescent Konsult** (*Architects and Development Consultants*)

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**Mr. Oguntoye Oyebanji, FCA – Principal Consultant**

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**18. Sub – Consultants**

**B.K.O Citadel**

**19. Executive Publisher / PUTA - IFE M.O.R.E Project Chief Coordinator**

**Hon. Chief Innocent Eseweize**

**Executive Chairman, Oshimili North Local Government,  
Delta State.**



# OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA DELTA AREA



## OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTIES PROTECTION 2023, AND FOR RELATED MATTERS



**A BILL  
FOR**

A BYE – LAW FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTIES PROTECTION, TO PROHIBIT FORCEFUL ENTRY AND ILLEGAL ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LANDED PROPERTIES, VIOLENT AND FRAUDULENT CONDUCTS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LANDED PROPERTIES AND TO REGULATE REAL ESTATE BUSINESSES IN RURAL AREAS IN OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF DELTA STATE, 2023 AND FOR RELATED MATTERS.

***Commencement***

**BE IT ENACTED** by Oshimili North Local Government Legislature as follows:

**PART 1  
PRELIMINARY**

**Short Title**

1. This Bye – Law may be cited as the Oshimili North Local Government Public and Private Properties Protection Bye – Law 2023, and shall come into force on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023
2. **In this Bye Law –**  
“Access” means right to enter or make use of any part of any site, land, building or property.



“**Agent**” means a person who acts or purports to act on behalf of any part to a real estate property transaction, whether in respect of a sale, lease, lease license, mortgage or other dealings or disposal of or relating to the property, including any person engaged for the purpose of forceful take over or sale of a landed property within Oshimili North Local Government Area;

“**Axis**” means either Ibusa axis, Okpanam axis, Atuma/ Akwukwu Igbo, Ukala, Ebu Axis, and Illah and Ugbolu axis.

“**Construction Activities**” include roofing, repairs, decking, fencing, sinking of borehole and other building works; rehabilitation or improvement on any property;

“**Court**” means High court and Magistrate court established in the State;

“**Government**” means Oshimili North Local Government Area;

“**Chairman**” means the Executive Chairman of Oshimili North Local Government Area;

“**Landed Property**” includes a parcel of land, an improvement on a land, a building, any land ancillary to a building, a site comprising any building (s) with any land ancillary to it in Oshimili North Local Government Area;



**“ONLG”** or **“Local Government”** means Oshimili North Local Government Area and includes the Local Government Council and its administrative units.

**“Private Property”** means any property other than the public property which is owned by or in possession of or under the control of any person, organisation, institution, or entity;

**“Public Property”** means any landed property upon which a Local, State or Federal Government property is situated, dedicated to the public use and includes Schools, Government buildings, Roads and any railings built on them (include the pavement), Street Lights, markets, arcade, public parks, hospital or any other place where Government or public activity is carried out or where Government has a Public Private Partnership arrangement whether or not compensation has been paid for the land;

**“State”** means Delta State of Nigeria.

**“Trespass”** means unauthorized entry into another property;

**“Trespasser”** means a person who encroaches, invades, intrudes, violates, usurps, or enters another’s property without right or permission.





## PART II

### REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTIES IN OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

3. (i) A person or group of persons shall not use force or self-help to take over any landed property or engage in any act inconsistent with proprietary right of the owner in the Local Government of the State.  
(ii) A person or group of persons who having used force to take over a landed property in the local government before the commencement of the law and remains in possession of the said property three (3) months after the commencement of the Law commits an offence.  
(iii) A person who commits an offense under the provision of subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for 7 years or a fine of N500, 000 or both
4. (1) A person who, without lawful authority, uses or threatens violence for the purpose of securing entry into any Private or Public landed property for himself or for any other person commits an offense  
(2) A person's right to possession or acquisition of any property shall not for the purpose of subsection (1) of this section constitute lawful authority for the use or threat of violence by him or anyone acting on his behalf for the purpose of securing entry into that property. For the purpose of this section, an offense is committed whether:
  - (a) The violence is intended against the person or against the property, and/ or



- (b) The violence is intended to secure entry for the purpose of acquiring possession of the property or for any other purposes
- (3) (a) A person who commits the offence of forceful entry under the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for 7 years or a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both
- (b) Any person who:
- (i) makes forceful entry with firearms, offensive weapons or any obnoxious or chemical materials;
  - (ii) is in company of any person so armed; or
  - (iii) inflicts injury or uses violence on any person contrary to this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 10 years or a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both.
5. (i) Any person occupying a property as trespasser, who fails to leave the property or is required to do so by or on behalf of the owner of the property, through legal procedures commits an offense
- (ii) A reference in this Law to property includes a reference to access to the property, whether or not any such access itself constitutes property, within the meaning of this Law
- (iii) Anyone who enters or is in occupation of any property by virtue of any –
- (a) Title derived from a trespasser; or
  - (b) License or right given by a trespasser shall himself be treated as a trespasser for the purpose of this Law and reference in this Law to a



person entering, being on or occupying any property as trespasser shall be construed as such.

(iv) Anyone who is on any property as a trespasser shall not cease to be a trespasser by virtue of being allowed time to leave the property.

(v) A person who commits an offence under the provision of the Section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for 5 years or a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both.

6. From the commencement of this Bye – Law a person shall not cause to be on any landed property, any land agent(s) for the purpose (s) of forceful takeover of the said land

7. (1) Any person or group of person who steals, destroys, or vandalise public property commits an offense under this Law, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for seven (7) years or a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both and the cost of restituting the stolen, destroyed, or vandalised public property

(2) The Executive members of any Community, Landlords ASSOCIATION, Civil Defense or any group of persons other than Traditional Rulers, charged with the management of the affairs of a Community, quarter or clan where Public Property is situated shall be additionally responsible for their safety and prevention from being stolen, destroyed, and vandalized

(3) The Executive members of any Community, Landlords ASSOCIATION, Civil Defense or any group of persons other than traditional Rulers, charged with the management of the affairs of a Community, quarter or clan where Public Property is stolen, destroyed or



vandalised shall within one week of such occurrence, inform the relevant security agency and the office of the Secretary of the Local Government of such occurrence.

(4) Any Executive Committee of a Community, Landlord Association, Civil Defense, or any group of persons other than Traditional Rulers, charged with the management of the affairs of a Community, quarter or clan who fails to comply with subsections (3) of this section commits an offence under the Law and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for 7 years or to a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both and will be responsible for the cost of restitution the stolen, destroyed, or vandalized Public Property.

8. (1) No Host Community shall forcefully take back any land earlier sold to anybody or company without recourse to the relevant lawful processes.
- (2) Every Company operating in the local government shall restrict its activities within the Host Community and not trespass into another Community
- (3) Where there is a dispute between a host and or impacted community and any Company operating in the State, the aggrieved party shall inform the office of the Secretary to the Local Government Area via a letter stating the grounds of the grievance and the Local Government shall arbitrate the dispute or write to the Delta State Multi – door Court to appoint an Arbitrator, within fourteen days of the receipt of the notice of dispute.



- (4) Any party who fails to comply with the provisions of subsections (1) or (2) of this section commits an offence and shall liable on conviction to a fine of N500,000:00 or 6 months imprisonment or both.
9. (i) No Law enforcement agent, vigilante group, ethnic, cultural/ traditional militia shall execute the judgement of a court in respect of any landed property except as may be provided for under the sheriff and civil process ACT or any other Law.
- (ii) Any security agent, vigilante group member, ethnic, cultural/ traditional militia who contravenes subsections (1) of this section commits an offense and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both.
10. Any person who is on any property as trespasser and having with him on the property firearms, dangerous/ offensive weapon(s) commits an offense and liable on conviction to imprisonment for 10 years or a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both.
11. (1) Any person who –
- (a) offers for sale, lease, mortgage, or deals with any property knowing that he has no lawful title to the property or authority of the owner to do so, commits an offense and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of N500,000:00 or both.
- (b) sells, leases, or mortgages a property knowing that he has no lawful title to the property or that the property has been previously sold by him or hid privies; and
- (c) without lawful authority of the owner sells, lease, mortgages the property entrusted to him; commits an offense and is liable on conviction to





imprisonment for 5 years or a fine 100% of the value of the property or both and the property shall revert to the lawful owner.

(2) A person shall not sell, lease or mortgage –

(i) Family land, property, or any part of it without the consent or authority of the family head and other accredited Principal members of the family.

(ii) Government land, property, or any part of it in the rural area of the local government without the consent or authority of the state.

(iii) A person or group of persons shall not sell or offer for sale any land that has been previously sold without a valid court judgement repudiating the earlier sale.

(iv) A person or group of persons that contravenes the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for 7 years or a fine of 100% of the value of the property or both and the property shall revert to the family or the Government as the case may be.

12. (1) A petition to the local government in respect of any issues emanating from landed property shall be accompanied by a sworn declaration made at the High Court by a petitioner.

### **Perjury**

(2) Any person who writes frivolous and unwarranted petitions to nay Law Enforcement Agency in relation to alleged offences committed under this Law, knowing such claims contained in the petition to be false, shall be prosecuted for the offence of Perjury under the extant Criminal Law of Delta State.



13. (1) A person shall not, whether for himself, or acting as an agent, or under false pretense, demand for any fee or levy in respect of construction activities on any property, disrupt, or obstruct construction works.
- (2) Any person who contravenes the provision of subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for 2 years or a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both.
14. The power to arrest under this Law shall be vested in the Police and any other Law Enforcement unit/ agency in the Local Government or the State.
15. The Court shall have jurisdiction to try any person for any offence specified in this Law

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUREAU OF LAND RECORDS**

16. There is established for the local government, a Bureau of Land Records at the Local Government in the office of the Secretary of the Local Government (or such department in the Local Government that the Executive Government that the Executive Chairman shall so direct) which shall carry out the the following functions:

### **FUNCTIONS OF THE BUREAU**

- (i) The Bureau shall create and maintain a Register of all members of the Traditional Heads, Onu Otus, and/ or the Executive Committees of every Community within the Local Government so designated to act by the appropriate authority in the said community.
- (ii) It shall create and maintain a Register of all heads, and principal members of every major Family or Community within the local Government,



- provided that such families or communities are recognized by the Local Government and can be verifiable by the appropriate traditional authority.
- (iii) The Bureau shall carry out a periodic update of the two registers every two years to always conform with the present reality, by demanding for and receiving any changes in status quo from the secretaries of the Executive Committees of every Community or major Families and Communities within the Local Government within 14 days of the occurrence of said changes.
- (iv) It shall enforce the registration within two weeks of the first payment of purchase price or rent of all rural lands in the local government acquired or leased/ rented by purchasers and developers from the appropriate vendor families and/ or communities and facilitates the issuance of a Customary Certificate of Occupancy or Instrument of Consent by the Executive Chairman.
- (v) The Bureau shall enforce the registration of all urban lands not in rural areas in the local government acquired or leased/ rented by purchasers and developers from the appropriate vendor families and/ or communities by sending verification reports of each acquisition within urban areas in the Local Government to the office of the Director of Lands, Delta State Ministry of Lands and Surveys, Asaba for capture and tracking purposes.
- (vi) Any person, including a corporate entity, who contravenes the provisions of sub-sections (iv) and (v) of this section commits an offense and shall be liable for prosecution at the instance of the Bureau and upon conviction to imprisonment for two years, or a fine of N1,000,000:00 or both.



- (vii) Any person, including a corporate entity, who seeks to, or actively take possession of any property in the Local Government in order to carry out any activity on such property without a properly a executed Land Instrument registered in the consonance with the provision of thus Bye – Law commits an offense and shall be liable for prosecution at the instance of the Bureau and upon conviction to imprisonment for two years or a fine of N3,000,000:00 or both.

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF SURVEILLANCE COMMITTEE**

17.(1) There is established for the local government, the Oshimili North Local Government Surveillance committee on Land Security and Development:

(2) The mentorship of the Surveillance committee shall be as follows:

(a) The Chairman of the Surveillance Committee who shall be the Executive Chairman of the Local Government, or such a person that he so appoints.

(b) The Divisional Police Officer of the Akwukwu Igbo Divisional Police Station, or such a person that he so appoints.

(c) A representative of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps nominated by the State Commandant.

(d) The Town Planning Officer in the local government.

(e) Eight such persons appointed by the Chairman of the Local Government with not more than two persons from a particular axis in the local government.



## **OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEILLANCE COMMITTEE**

(3) The objectives of the Surveillance committee shall be as follows:

- (a) Help provide an enabling environment for land use, acquisition, and utilization
- (b) To monitor, evaluate, and report all criminal activities pertaining to land within the local government to the appropriate authorities.
- (c) To ensure that individuals, communities, groups, and investors live and enjoy a harmonious land acquisition and utilization process.

## **FUNCTIONS OF THE SURVEILLANCE COMMITTEE**

4. The functions of the Surveillance committee are as follows:

- (a) To intervene and settle land disputes in a timely manner, using Alternative Dispute Resolution methods available at the Delta State Multi Door Court where necessary.
- (b) To ensure that land acquisition within the local government complies with the developmental master plan or framework set out by the local government.
- (c) To ensure that all land acquisitions and transactions thereto conform with extant regulations and laws
- (d) To provide a data base of available land resources in the local government and provide the requisite enforcement regime for land registration in the local government.
- (e) To carry out a detailed census of all acquired land resources in the local government for the purposes of issuance of Customary Rights of Occupancy to purchasers of same.





(f) To provide useful information on all laws and regulations concerning land resources in the local government to the public.

(g) To identify deviants who break laws within the local government as it concerns its land resources and provide said information to the relevant authorities for prosecution.



**THIS PRINTED IMPRESSION HAS BEEN CAREFULLY COMPARED BY ME WITH THE BILL WHICH HAS PASSED THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ARM OF THE OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND FOUND BY ME TO BE TRUE CORRECTLY PRINTED COPY OF THE SAID BILL.**



.....  
**CLERK OF THE HOUSE  
AGBOJE I. BENEDICT (ESQ.)  
OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT,  
AKWUKWU – IGBO**

THE OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTIES PROTECTION BYE – LAW 2023 IS MADE AT OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL UNDER ITS COMMON SEAL AND SIGNED INTO BYE – LAW ASSENTED TO/ NOT ASSENTED TO THIS ..... DAY OF ..... 2023



.....  
**HON. (CHIEF) INNOCENT ESEWEZIE  
EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN  
OSHIMILI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA,  
AKWUKWU – IGBO, DELTA STATE.**



# PUTA-IFE

## M.O.R.E.



*Produced by*

**CRESCENT KONSULT**

*Architects & Development Consultants*

