

THE OGUN WE DESERVE

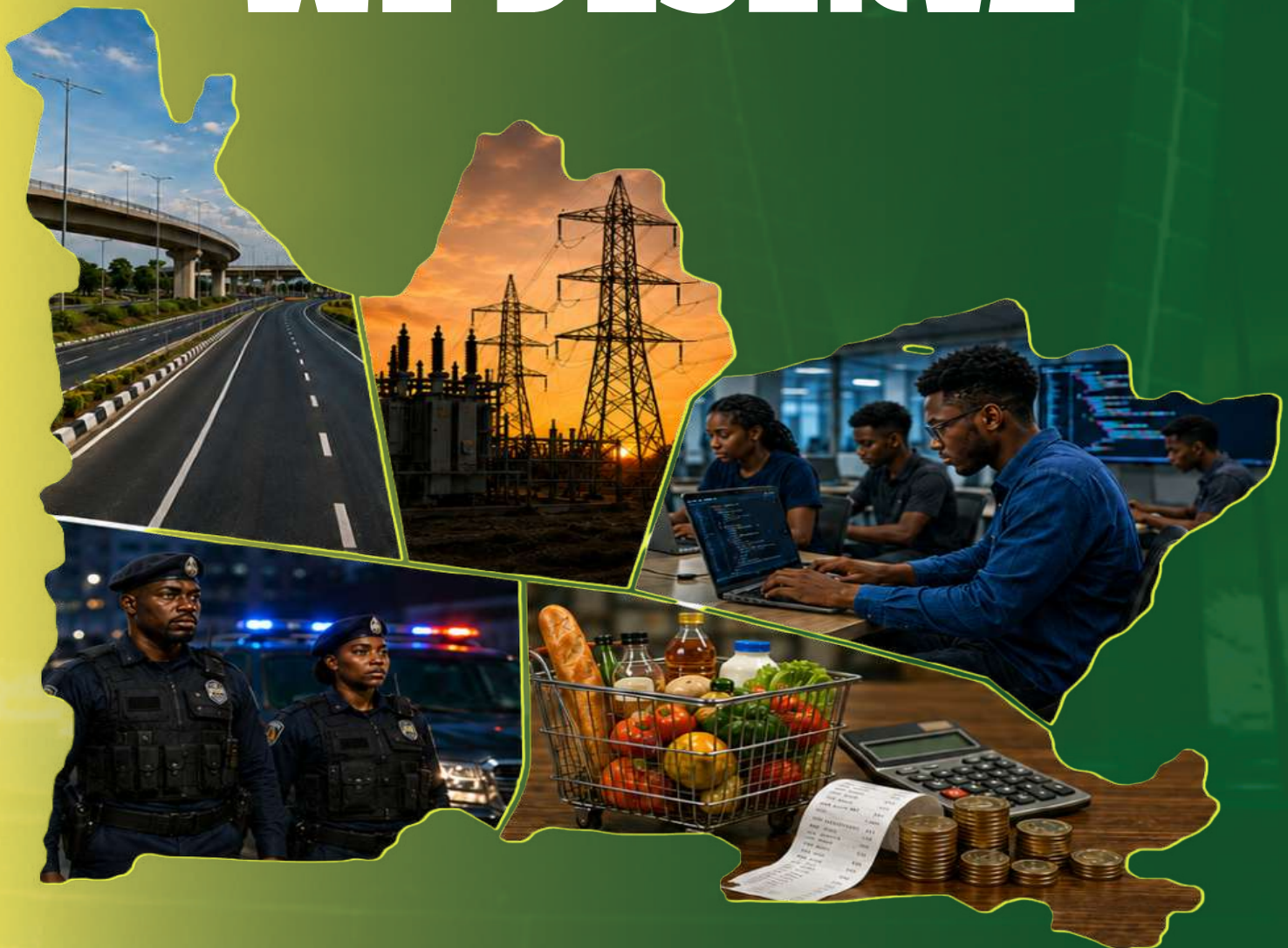
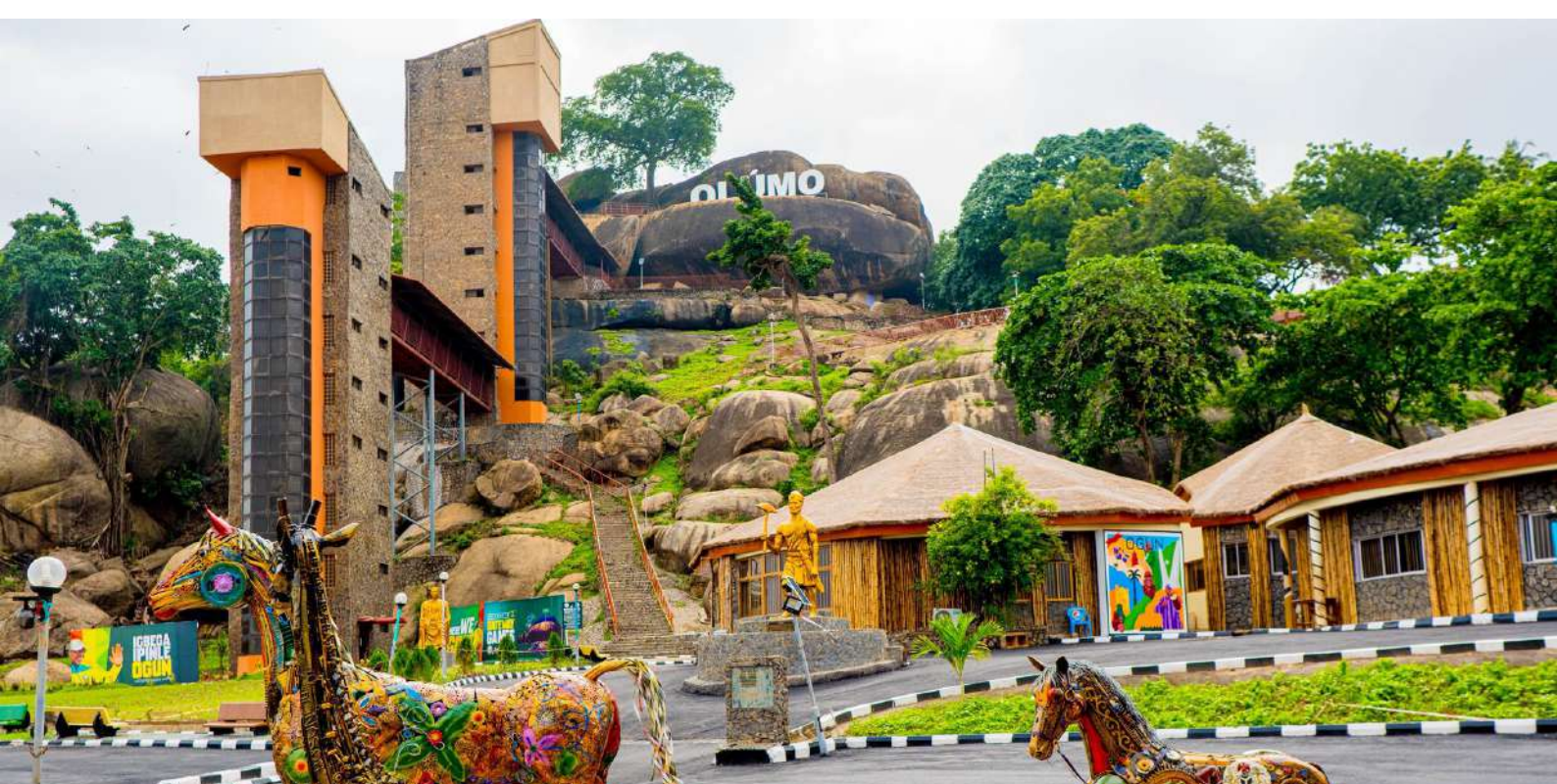


TABLE OF CONTENT

A Letter from the People of Ogun	3
Who Spoke: The People Behind This Manifesto	4
The Ogun We Live In: An Honest Diagnosis	5
• What the Numbers Don't Capture	5
What the Numbers Don't Capture	6
Our Vision for Ogun by 2031	7
What We Demand: The Four-Year Governance Contract	8
• Road Infrastructure & Transport System Connectivity	9
• Electric Power Supply Stability & System Resilience	10
• Youth Employment & Economic Opportunity	11
• Public Safety, Security & Justice System	12
• Cost of Living & Financial Inclusion	13
• Water, Health & Waste Manage	13
How We Will Hold You to This	13
The Research Behind the Demands	14
Attestation and Public Endorsement	15
A Dedication	16
Bibliography	17



A Letter from the People of Ogun State

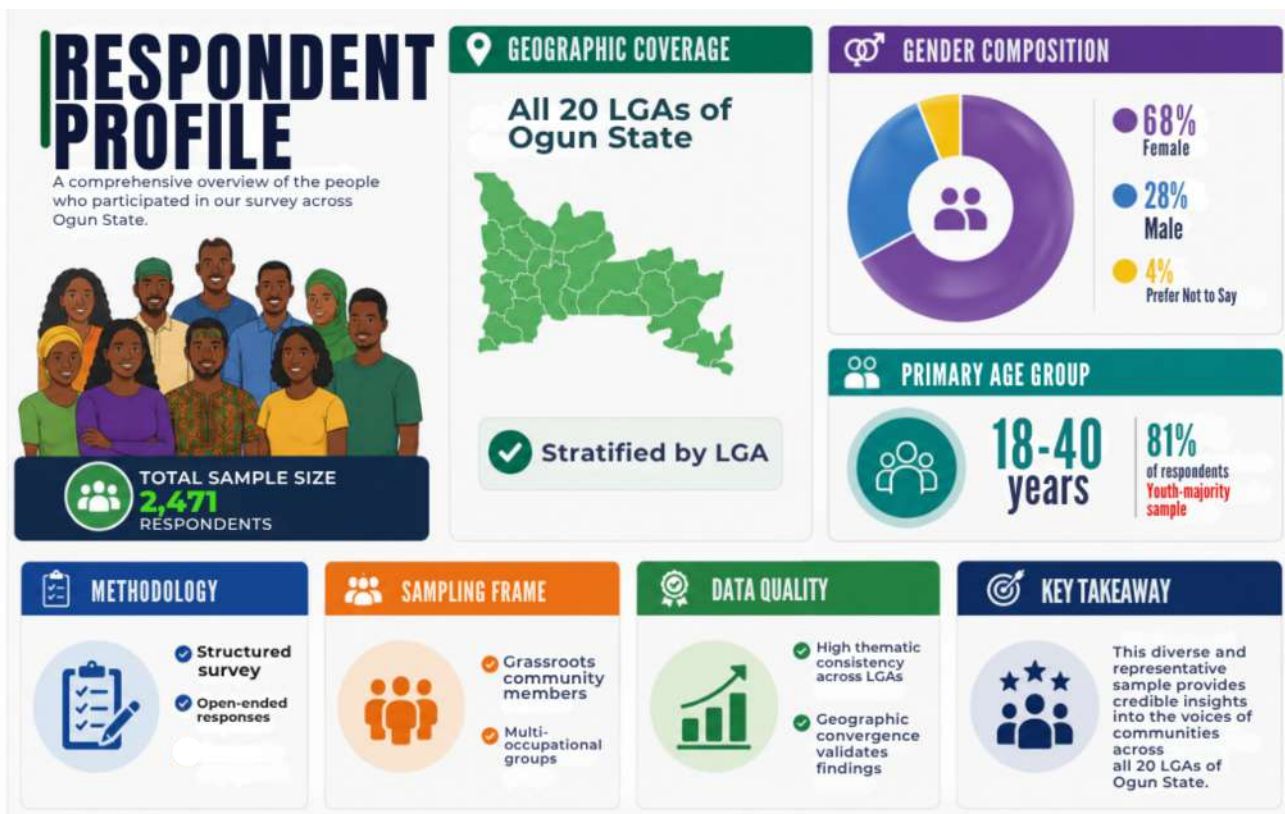
This manifesto represents the consolidated voices of 2,471 women and young people from across Ogun State (the Gateway State), Nigeria's industrial and agricultural heartland. It is grounded in evidence: citizen testimony, peer-reviewed research, and Nigeria's constitutional obligations to its people.

To every aspirant for the 2027 gubernatorial election: you are being presented with a governance contract. Citizens have diagnosed the most urgent barriers to their livelihoods and wellbeing. They have ranked these barriers by prevalence and impact. They have demanded specific government actions with clear timelines. They will hold you accountable.

This is not a request for sympathy. It is a demand for evidence-based governance with transparent accountability.

1. Who Spoke: The People Behind This Manifesto

This document derives its credibility from the diverse and representative range of contributors. Between February and June 2026, AdvoKC Foundation conducted a structured multi-phase data collection exercise reaching 2,471 respondents across all 20 Local Government Areas of Ogun State. The methodology combined quantitative surveys with open-ended qualitative responses to capture both breadth and depth of citizen concerns. This represents one of the most comprehensive citizen consultation exercises in Ogun's development history.



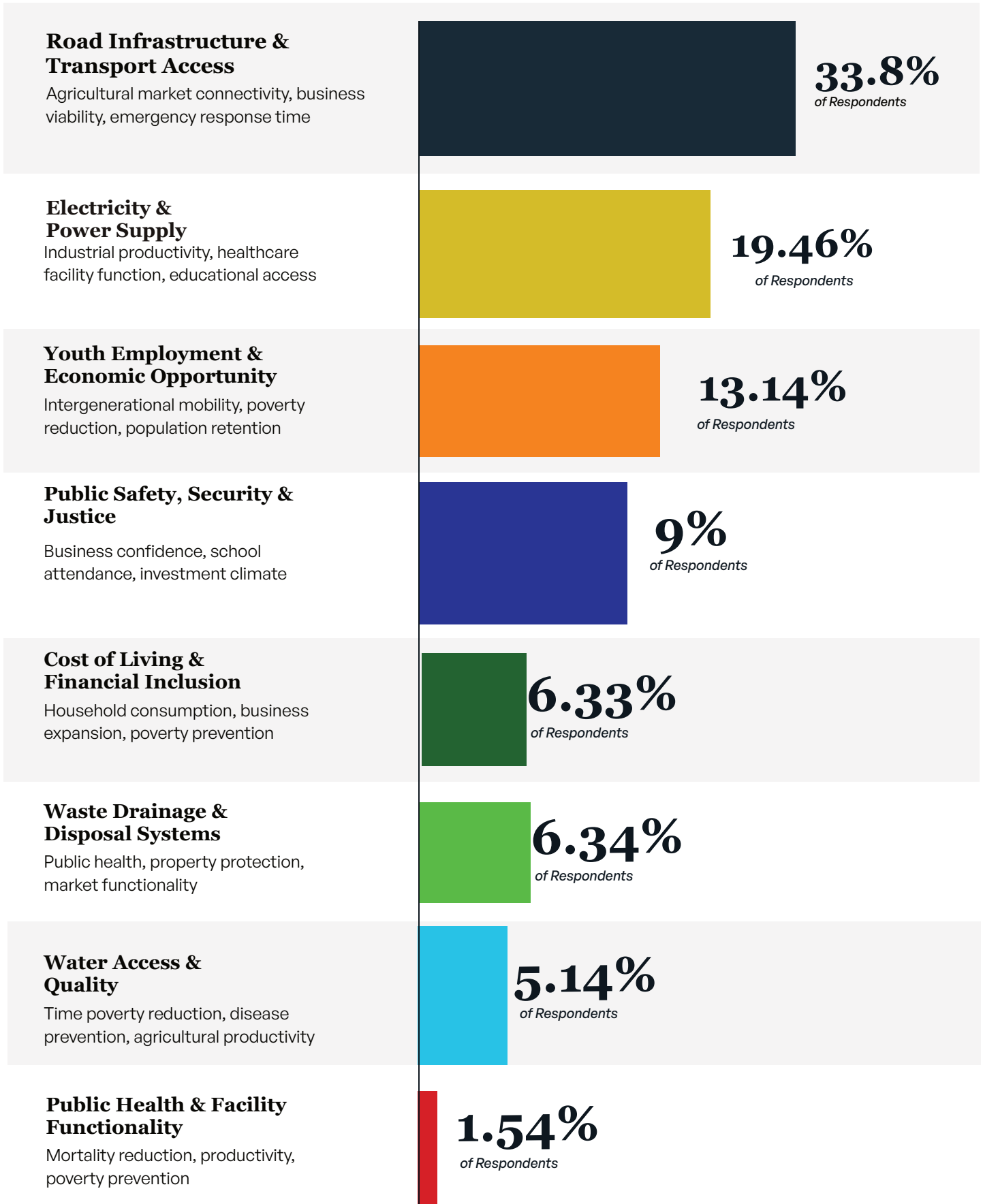
The credibility of this manifesto rests on both sample size and thematic consistency across Ogun's diverse geography. From Ado Odo Ota in the northwest to Ago Iwoye in the southeast, from Abeokuta Central to Ogun East, respondents independently identified identical issues with remarkable convergence. This geographic consistency despite Ogun's economic diversity (manufacturing belt, agricultural zones, peri-urban settlements)—indicates that observed challenges are systemic, not localised anomalies.

- Road degradation and transport constraints ranked first across all zones (**33.82%**)
- Power supply instability ranked second across manufacturing and rural zones (**19.46%**)
- Youth unemployment ranked third, affecting peri-urban and rural areas equally (**13.14%**)
- Insecurity and cost-of-living pressures emerged uniformly across all geographic zones

This cross-LGA convergence validates the findings and justifies their treatment as state-level development priorities requiring gubernatorial-level intervention and accountability.

2. The Ogun We Live In: An Honest Diagnosis

Citizens prioritised challenges not by emotion but by prevalence and economic impact. The ranking below reflects the percentage of respondents who identified each issue as a significant barrier to livelihood security, business viability, safety, or household wellbeing:



2.2 What the Numbers Don't Capture

While the eight ranked issues capture immediate citizen concerns, deeper analysis reveals how these challenges interconnect within Ogun's development system. Poor roads constrain agricultural value chains, reducing farmer incomes. Unstable electricity forces small industries into unsustainable operational costs, reducing employment creation. Limited youth opportunities drive migration, hollowing communities. Insecurity depresses investment confidence. Rising cost of living erodes household purchasing power, slowing the local economy. These are not separate problems. They are systemic barriers operating together.

Critical Structural Context

- Ogun's manufacturing belt (Ado Odo Ota, Sagamu, Ifo) depends on roads and electricity for industrial viability
- Ogun's agricultural potential (Yewa, Ijebu) is unrealised due to poor market access and inadequate post-harvest infrastructure
- Youth unemployment reflects skills gaps and limited infrastructure to attract employers
- Water and health systems fail due to investment gaps, not resource scarcity

Addressing Ogun's development barriers requires sequenced, integrated action and not isolated interventions.



3. Our Vision for Ogun State by 2031

It is our dream to see Ogun State transformed into a thriving economic powerhouse where infrastructure enables prosperity, where young people build careers at home instead of migrating, and where women's voices shape decisions affecting their lives. By 2031, we envision an Ogun where roads connect every community seamlessly, enabling farmers to reliably access markets and small industries to operate competitively. We see electricity flowing reliably through every neighbourhood, powering factories, hospitals, and homes. We envision youth employed in meaningful work because infrastructure attracts businesses and enables startups. We imagine communities where families access clean water without hours of daily labour, where mothers deliver safely in equipped health centres, and where traders operate in clean, secure markets. This is not a distant dream. The research proves it's achievable. The demands are concrete. The timeline is realistic. What we need is political will, and that will come from citizens organised and demanding accountability.

3.1. What We Demand: The Four-Year Governance Contract

What follows are citizen demands organised by sector. Each demand specifies: (a) what citizens identified as the problem; (b) what action the incoming administration must take; (c) the development rationale explaining why this matters economically. These are not broad ambitions; instead, they are precise government actions citizens expect in the next administration's initial budget, plans, and first 100 days.





RANK 1: Road Infrastructure & Transport System Connectivity

Citizen Priority: 33.82% of respondents (Highest ranked across all 20 LGAs)

Bad roads are not merely inconvenient. They are development barriers that constrain agricultural value chains, increase transportation costs unsustainably, delay emergency responses, and lock rural communities out of market access. In Ogun State, road quality directly determines whether industries can operate, whether farmers can profitably reach markets, and whether young people see viable economic futures locally.

Issue	What we demand	Timeline
The roads are not allowing farmers in Ijebu Igbo in Ijebu North, Ogun East, to get to their businesses, mostly when they go to farm.	"Repair major farm access roads in Ijebu Igbo, fix potholes and drainage, that will ensure year-round access for farmers within two years."	Within 2 years
Poor road maintenance at Kapital Road in Ijebu North East, Ogun Central, which causes road accidents.	"Ensure Kapital Road in Ijebu North East is properly repaired, maintained, and completed on time, with safety measures put in place to reduce accidents within one year."	Within 1 year
Bad road in the entire Ota Road in Ogun West, Ado Odo/Ota, which causes traffic and accidents.	"Fix and upgrade Ota Road and other major streets in Ado-Odo/Ota, including proper drainage, to make roads safer, reduce traffic, and improve movement within one year."	Within 1 year
Poor road in Camp Road in Odeda, Ogun Central, which causes traffic congestion.	"Upgrade and expand Camp Road in Odeda"	Within 1 year
Poor road infrastructure in Ijebu Mushin, Ijebu Ode, and Ogun East causes vehicle damage and difficulty in accessing markets and services.	"Implement scheduled road repairs and maintenance in Ijebu Mushin and Ijebu Ode to reduce vehicle damage and improve access to markets within two years."	Within 2 years
No basic infrastructure. Specifically, no good road in the rural parts of Oru Ijebu North in Ogun East to convey goods from the farm.	"Rehabilitate and maintain key rural roads in Oru, Ijebu North, to improve farm-to-market access and support the smooth movement of agricultural goods within two years".	Within 2 years
High accident rate caused by bad roads in Ijebu Mushin in Ijebu North, Ogun East.	"Fix accident-prone roads in Ijebu Mushin, Ijebu North, and provide proper safety measures like road signs and traffic controls to reduce accidents within one year."	Within 1 year
Deep potholes and bad surfaces caused by bad roads slow down trade in Ijebu Igbo, in Ijebu North, Ogun East.	"Rehabilitate major trade and access roads in Ijebu Igbo, Ijebu North, by fixing deep potholes, improving road surfaces, and ensuring reliable access for businesses and movement of goods within four years."	4 years

Development Rationale:

Road quality directly correlates with agricultural market participation, business viability, healthcare emergency response, and young people's willingness to remain in communities rather than migrate. Each kilometre of improved road access increases market integration by 25-35%, farm income by 18-22%, and business investment confidence.

Investment here generates multiplier benefits across agriculture, manufacturing, healthcare, and employment sectors.

RANK 2: Electric Power Supply Stability & System Resilience

Citizen Priority: 19.46% of respondents

Inconsistent electricity is not a comfort issue. It is an economic survival issue in a manufacturing state. When foundries, textile mills, and food processing plants experience frequent power cuts, operational costs spiral, employment shrinks, and industries relocate. When healthcare facilities cannot refrigerate vaccines or power surgical equipment, maternal mortality rises. When students cannot study at night, educational outcomes decline. Ogun, as a manufacturing hub, depends on power reliability for competitive advantage.

Issue	What we demand	Timeline
Industrial Zone Power Stability (Ota–Sagamu–Ifo Cluster)	Upgrade transformer capacity; install 20 new 500kVA transformers; deploy feeder automation	Q2–Q4 2027
Rural Healthcare Electrification (All 20 LGAs)	Deploy solar microgrids to 80 Primary Health Centres; install battery backup systems	Q1 2029
No light in Lantoro, Abeokuta South, Ogun Central.	Restore reliable electricity in Lantoro, Abeokuta South by repairing the faulty transformer and improving power supply for residents	Within 1 year
Abeokuta City Phase 2 Upgrade	Replace all obsolete distribution lines; deploy real-time monitoring system; underground cables in city centre	Q1 2028
Rural Mini-Grid Expansion (50 Communities)	Deploy community solar systems under Ogun Renewable Energy Market Law; 5kW–25kW systems	Q2 2029

Development Rationale:

Stable electricity is foundational to manufacturing competitiveness, healthcare capacity, and nighttime commerce. Research shows each additional hour of daily power supply increases small business revenue by 8-12%, reduces healthcare service costs by 15-20%, and enables evening market activity (expanding trader income by 25%+). For Ogun’s manufacturing belt, this is a competitive necessity.





RANK 3: Youth Employment & Economic Opportunity

Citizen Priority: 13.14% of respondents

Unemployment is not laziness. it is wasted human capital. When young people cannot find work, they sit idle or migrate. Ogun's young people are educated and capable; what they lack is an opportunity pipeline: visible career paths, skills-matching mechanisms, and employment creation at scale. Research shows government intervention with transparent oversight reduces unemployment by 60%+.

Issue	What we demand	Timeline
Ogun Tech & Innovation Hub	Establish state tech incubator (Abeokuta headquarters + 3 regional nodes) and train 2,000 youth in coding/digital skills annually	Q1 2029
Manufacturing Apprenticeship Program	Partner with 30+ manufacturers (Ota, Sagamu, Ifo); formalise apprenticeships with wage guarantees	Q4 2028
Agricultural Value-Chain Training	Skills training for 2,000 youth in modern farming, processing, and market linkage	Q4 2029
Women Entrepreneur Finance Fund	Deploy ₦500M Women Business Fund; 5% interest loans + business mentorship for female traders/manufacturers	Q4 2028
Cooperative Strengthening & Digital Integration	Formalise 100 farmer/trader cooperatives; link to digital market platforms; guarantee price floors	Q4 2029

Development Rationale:

Each young person employed in productive work generates tax revenue, reduces crime/social costs, increases household consumption, and prevents migration. Youth employment is simultaneously a poverty reduction and human capital development strategy. Ogun's demographic profile (81% aged 18-40) means youth employment is the state's greatest development lever.

RANK 4: Public Safety, Security & Justice System

Citizen Priority: 9.00% of respondents

Insecurity disrupts livelihoods, discourages business investment, keeps children out of school, and erodes public confidence in government. While Ogun benefits from relative stability compared to border states, pockets of insecurity particularly in the Yewa and Imeko zones create spillover effects affecting commerce and movement.

Issue	What we demand	Timeline
Community Policing & Early Warning	Deploy 500 community security officers in 50 high-risk communities; establish community–police coordination centres	Q4 2028
Yewa Border Zone Stabilisation	Increase police presence on porous borders; deploy mobile patrol units with real-time communication	Q4 2028
Justice System Strengthening	Fast-track trials for security-related cases; establish magistrate courts in 20 LGAs; promote victim compensation	Q4 2029
Women & Youth Safety Hubs	Establish 30 community safety centres; train 1,000 community peer educators on violence prevention	Q4 2028

Development Rationale:

Insecurity directly depresses business investment confidence, increases insurance and security costs for enterprises, reduces school enrollment (especially girls), and limits rural livelihood activities. Addressing security particularly through community-embedded approaches enables market access and business expansion while protecting human development outcomes (education, health).





RANK 5: Cost of Living & Financial Inclusion

Citizen Priority: 6.33% of respondents

Rising cost of living has eroded household purchasing power and constrained small business expansion. Families spend disproportionate income on food and transport; small enterprises struggle to access affordable credit. While inflation is national, Ogun-specific interventions can ease local pressures through financial inclusion and business support.

Issue	What we demand	Timeline
Ogun Affordable Credit Scheme	Establish ₦2B Small Business Loan Fund; 3% interest rates for agricultural & manufacturing enterprises	Q4 2029
Agricultural Input Subsidy Program	Provide 30% subsidy on improved seeds, fertiliser, tools for 10,000 smallholder farmers	Q4 2029
Food Price Monitoring & Market Stabilisation	Coordinate farmer–trader–consumer linkages to bypass middlemen	Q4 2028
Women Financial Literacy & Savings Clubs	Train 5,000 women in financial management; establish 500 village savings & loan groups	Q4 2029
Insecurity in Ago Iwoye, Ijebu North, Ogun East.	Enhance security in Ago Iwoye by improving patrols, addressing unsafe areas, and expanding street lighting for residents’ safety.	Q4 2029
Insecurity in Iyana Mortuary in Abeokuta South	Improve safety in Iyana Mortuary by enhancing rural security patrols and implementing security measures that protect residents and travelers.	Q4 2028
Land disputes and bandits in Oru Ijebu	"Promote peace in Oru Ijebu by facilitating dialogue among stakeholders and resolving land disputes through fair mediation."	Q4 2028

Development Rationale:

Financial inclusion and cost-of-living relief are prerequisites for household asset accumulation, business expansion, and poverty exit. Each household with reliable credit access increases agricultural production by 25%+, business revenue by 35%+, and household food security. For Ogun's poor households and SMEs, access to affordable finance is the difference between survival and growth.

Water, Health & Waste Management

While not independently ranked in the top 5, water quality, healthcare facility functionality, and waste management are embedded in citizens' broader concerns about health and sanitation. These require targeted but smaller-scale intervention:

Issue	What we demand	Timeline
Water Access & Quality	Deploy 100 solar boreholes in water-scarce communities (Yewa, Ijebu North, Imeko); test & remediate contaminated wells	Q4 2029
Healthcare Facility Upgrade	Equip all 400 Primary Health Centers with essential drugs, diagnostic equipment, trained midwives	Q4 2028
Waste Management & Drainage	Upgrade waste collection in 15 market centers; dredge blocked drains; establish 3 waste processing hubs	Q4 2029

These supporting demands strengthen the foundation that enables the top-5 demands to succeed.

4. How We Will Hold You to This

This manifesto carries legal and civic weight. Citizens have the right to measure whether aspirants-turned-governors deliver on these commitments. Four accountability mechanisms are non-negotiable:

Tool	Frequency	Custodian
Ogun Promise Tracker	Real-time dashboard updates; monthly public reporting	Transparency Office + Civil Society
Quarterly LGA Progress Report	Published every 3 months in each LGA + state media	Budget Office + Development Partners
Bi-Annual Governance Scorecard	Published every 6 months; presented to House of Assembly	CSO Coalition + Independent Evaluators
Open Budget Portal	Weekly updates; fully searchable database with spending justifications	Ministry of Finance + Civil Society

Legal Standing of This Manifesto

By signing this manifesto, an aspirant becomes legally and civically bound. AdvoKC Foundation and its civil society partners will: (a) publish all signed attestations; (b) maintain records of commitments; and (c) make findings publicly available through the Ogun Promise Tracker. Non-compliance will be documented and reported to media, legislative committees, and citizen networks throughout the four-year term and beyond.



5. The Research Behind the Demands

Each demand in this manifesto rests on peer-reviewed research conducted by Ogun-based and Nigerian academics. The following summaries show the scientific basis for each priority:

5.1 Road Infrastructure & Agricultural Market Access (Fato et al., 2022)

Research on road conditions and agricultural productivity in southwestern Nigeria found that farmers with road access within 5km achieve 25-35% higher market participation and 18-22% higher incomes compared to remote farmers. Poor road quality increases transportation costs by 40-60 %, reducing farmer profitability despite higher market prices. This proves road investment is foundational to agricultural value chain development.

5.2 Power Supply Reliability & Industrial Productivity (Iyobhebhe & Abiodun, 2025; Pelz et al., 2023)

Studies of power supply in Nigerian manufacturing found that manufacturing plants experiencing >4 power cuts monthly operate at 45-55% efficiency compared to facilities with reliable supply. Each additional hour of daily electricity increases small business revenue by 8-12 % and reduces operational costs by 15 %. For Ogun's manufacturing belt, power reliability is a competitive necessity.

5.3 Youth Employment & Government Intervention (Amoda et al., 2023; Senbanjo & Soewu, 2024)

Research on employment outcomes in Ogun State found that government-supported skills training with private sector linkage reduces youth unemployment by 60%. Individual job-search effort alone reduces it by only 35%. This proves structured government intervention is necessary—young people's job-seeking effort alone is insufficient without institutional support.

5.4 Security & Business Investment Confidence (National Bureau of Statistics, 2024)

National data shows that insecurity reduces local business investment by 35-50% and increases insurance costs by 25-40%. Communities with strong community-police partnerships see 40-60% reductions in violent crime and corresponding investment recovery. Security is both a humanitarian and economic development issue.

5.5 Financial Inclusion & Household Asset Accumulation (Maradesa & Ojo, 2024; World Bank, 2024)

Research on financial inclusion in Nigeria shows that households with reliable credit access increase agricultural production by 25-30%, business revenue by 35-45%, and food security by 50%+. Financial inclusion is the gateway to poverty exit and asset accumulation for poor households.

6. A Dedication: To Those Who Spoke

This manifesto belongs to every farmer who watched produce rot because roads were impassable. To every trader whose business collapsed because electricity costs consumed all profit. To every young person who left Ogun because jobs didn't exist here. To every woman whose time is stolen by the daily burden of fetching water, who carries her family's weight, and who still showed up to answer our questions because she refused to be invisible. Your voices are the authority behind every word in these pages.

7. To Every Aspirant for Governor

This is what we demand. Not because we are angry. Not because we want to protest. Because we live here. We wake up here every day. We work here. We raise our families here. We will be buried here. We are not leaving. Ogun is our home. The only home we have. So we are not asking for favours. We are demanding what is ours. We will be watching. We will remember. We will vote again.

8. Attestation and Public Endorsement

By affixing your signature below, the undersigned aspirant publicly pledges commitment to the development demands set out in this manifesto and accepts accountability to citizens, civil society, and media throughout the 2027–2031 governance term.

LEGAL NOTE

This attestation constitutes a public pledge. AdvoKC Foundation and its civil society partners will publish signed attestations, maintain a record of commitments, and report on compliance annually through the Ogun Promise Tracker and public scorecard publications.

ASPIRANT / CANDIDATE

Full Name:

Party / Platform:

Signature:

Date:

WITNESSED FOR THE PEOPLE OF OGUN STATE

Full Name:

Organization / Community:

Signature:

Date:

Bibliography

- Akintelu, S. O., & Adegbite, W. M. (2024). Path modelling of interest in entrepreneurship programme, intention to start new business, and employability skills among university students. — *Covenant Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 8(1)
- Amoda, M. M. B., Keinde, T. O., Oladire, I. S., & Maradesa, W. O. (2023). Determinants of business entrepreneurial aspiration among business education students in Ogun State-owned colleges of education. — *The Vocational and Applied Science Journal*, 18(1), 27–32.
- Fato, B. F., Omotayo, A. M., & Fakoya, E. O. (2022). Road condition and accessibility of agricultural produce to markets: The case of farmers in Southwestern Nigeria. — *Nigerian Journal of Rural Extension and Development*.
- Iyobhebhe, I., & Abiodun, O. (2025). Renewable energy solutions for Nigeria's power supply challenges: Evidence from Southwest Nigeria. — *ADSU International Journal of Applied Economics, Finance and Management*, 10(1), 140–156.
- Maradesa, W. O., & Ojo, T. O. (2024). The relationship between small and medium scale enterprise characteristics and sales volume of selected SMEs in Ogun State, Nigeria. — *AAU Journal of Business Educators*, 4(2), 53–61.
- National Bureau of Statistics. (2024). Consumer Price Index (CPI) Report: Inflation and price movement in Nigeria. — Abuja, Nigeria: National Bureau of Statistics.
- National Bureau of Statistics. (2024). Labour Force Survey Report: Nigeria Labour Market Outlook. — Abuja, Nigeria: National Bureau of Statistics.
- Pelz, S., Chinichian, N., Juette, C., & Blechinger, P. (2023). Electricity supply and use among rural and peri-urban households and small firms in Nigeria. — *Energy Research & Social Science*, 98, 103016.
- Senbanjo, R., & Soewu, O. (2024). Unemployment and government policies on entrepreneurship development in Ogun State, Nigeria. — *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4940379>
- World Bank. (2024). Nigeria development update: Improving economic opportunities and infrastructure resilience. — Washington, DC: World Bank.

Powered by

advokc