

# FOR THE GREATER GOOD OF OWO/OSE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, ONDO STATE



**BARR. GHANI**  
ROTIMI AROBO (GRA)



## 1. INTRODUCTION.

- 1.1 The Owo-Ose Federal Constituency stands at a historic crossroads. As Nigeria navigates a period of profound structural adjustment and economic recalibration under the "Renewed Hope" agenda of the All Progressives Congress (APC), the role of the legislative representative must evolve beyond mere attendance at plenary sessions.
- 1.2 This requires a candidate who possesses a sophisticated understanding of legal frameworks and the intricate mechanics of federal policy implementation for the purpose of spurring infrastructural development and as a precursor for delivering prosperity for the majority of the people.
- 1.3 I, Abdulghani Rotimi Arobo, enter this arena with a professional pedigree that combines legal mastery with high level corporate and political experience. In three tiers, this policy document, when implemented, will **bridge the gap between federal aspirations and local realities**, transform the constituency from a primary producer enclave into a self-sustaining industrial hub.
- 1.4 By supporting avenues for human capital development, leveraging the natural resource endowments of the Owo and Ose federal constituency specifically in agriculture and natural minerals, I seek to institutionalize wealth creation through a unique **cooperative-led equity model, robust citizen engagement, and principled advocacy at the national level.** We will attract foreign capital to precise local opportunities that have been well horned, structured and derisked for maximum profitability of all players.
- 1.5 It imperative that we set in motion the machinery for leapfrogging the median household income in Owo/Ose Federal Constituency by implanting ideas that entrench prosperity, reduce poverty and provide avenue for good quality life. As we continue to refine our thoughts on these critical matters, this document ( **FOR THE GREATER GOOD**), represents the crux of our Program of Action upon which my stewardship in the House of Representatives for Owo/Ose Federal Constituency may be assessed overtime.

# PILLAR 1

## ROBUST AND PRINCIPLED REPRESENTATION.

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2. **EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION:** At the National Assembly, this translates to ensuring that the benefits of federal government policies and budgetary spending cascade to the ordinary people Owo-Ose Federal Constituency. This is without forgetting the need to align with the developmental strides of the State Government.

**The people of Owo/Ose Federal Constituency deserve to know, in advance, how we intend to project and defend their interest at the National Assembly. Below we discuss some priority policies and how we will ensure our position on key policy issues as well as justification for such and this is discussed below.**

- 2.1 **SECURITY:** The security of lives and property of citizens is the foremost duty of government. In recent times, sadly, Owo/Ose Federal Constituency has become a flashpoint for security concerns as insecurity has manifested in several modes. This is not peculiar to Owo/Ose Federal Constituency, but we are at a critical inflection point in this challenge.
- 2.2 Nigeria does not meet the globally accepted Citizen to Police ratio of 1:400 but instead figures like 1:800 have been suggested as our current reality. Owo/Ose Federal Constituency have large ungoverned spaces with scant presence of any form of security, Whilst the government of President Asiwaju Bola Ahmed Tinubu continues to take strident steps towards addressing this nationally, urgent support from the legislature is necessary to follow through.
- 2.3 **SUPPORT FOR STATE POLICE:** Nigerian security architecture requires reform as we have reached a critical inflection point, necessitating a transition from a centralized command-and-control model to a more responsive, multi-level policing framework. The federal government, through the 10th Senate and the House of Representatives, has officially committed to a constitutional amendment process intended to establish state police forces by the end of 2026.




- 2.4** This legislative priority is driven by the realization that the Nigeria Police Force (NPF), as currently structured, is significantly overstretched and struggles to manage the evolving threats of banditry, kidnapping, and insurgency that exploit the vast, ungoverned spaces between federal command centres and local vulnerabilities.
- 2.5** The rationale for supporting this decentralization is rooted in the principle of local proximity. Governors and community leaders possess a superior understanding of their terrain compared to distant federal authorities. In the Owo-Ose Federal Constituency, where the geography includes extensive forest reserves like the Osse River Park and borders with Kogi and Edo States, the current centralized model has left rural agrarian communities exposed to marauders.
- 2.6** The establishment of state police would provide the constitutional backing for organizations like the Amotekun Corps to transition from auxiliary security outfits into fully recognised force with investigative and prosecutorial powers.
- 2.7** **Planned Action:** I will promote every effort to decentralize the Federal Police Force into State Police with its manpower drawn from communities in that State. Additionally, we will;
- a.** Support the creation of "Forest Guard" division within the state police, specifically tasked with securing the Ose forest reserves and the Osse River axis. This will protect the livelihoods of the 80% of the local population engaged in farming, who currently face the dual threat of crop damage by pests and physical insecurity from armed bandits.
  - b.** Before actualization of State Police, I will facilitate the provision of training support for Amotekun personnel through the Nigerian Civil Defence Corps as well as other reputable security outfits to improve performance.

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- c. Upon the establishment of Owo/Ose Development Corporation LTD/GTEE (“OODC”), I will ensure that a security funding support model is adopted to assist Amotekun operations through equipment purchase and facility upgrade.
  - d. For the Owo-Ose constituency, the transition to state policing must translate into the following tangible outcomes:
  - e. If elected, our legislative intervention will involve advocating for federal equalization grants to support the training and equipment of state police forces within the state benefitting Owo-Ose Federal Constituency, which serves as a critical transit and agricultural corridors. For a constituency like Owo-Ose, which shares borders with multiple states (Kogi and Edo) and contains vast forest reserves, security challenges often cross jurisdictional lines. Equalization grants ensure that even if a state is fiscally strained, it has enough funding to maintain the “regional operational platforms” necessary for intelligence sharing and cross-border pursuit of criminal elements.

**3. SUBSIDY REMOVAL:** For the reasons of putting an end to rentier economy, eliminating grand corruption and providing more financial resources for development across all tiers of government, I support the removal of petrol subsidy. Further, Section 205 (1) of the Petroleum Industry Act 2021 (“PIA”) mandates free-market pricing of refined products implicitly prohibiting subsidy.

**3.1** In connection with the above, the savings from subsidy must translate to:

- a. Creation of a robust market for refined products to enable free-market driven prices contemplated by the PIA. This means support for more refining capacities (fixed and modular refineries).
- b. Improvement of transportation infrastructure like roads and bridges.
- c. Expansion of inter-state rail transportation.

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- d. Invest in desilting and dredging our rivers to boost water transportation.
  - e. Build human capacity in maritime transportation in Ose Local Government Area.
  - f. Investment in expanding and sustaining local capacity to assemble automobiles.
  - g. Investment in alternative energy sources and efficient waste management systems for energy generation.


**3.2 Planned Action:** If elected, we will support all policies that deepen subsidy removal and initiate legislative interventions that actualize the above listed outcomes.

**4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTONOMY:** For the stated reason of availability of more funding to State Government as a result of subsidy removal, it is necessary to create more lawful arteries through which such funds may be funneled back into the real economy in the state.

**4.1** The Local Government, which is the closest tier of government to the critical mass is vital for this. Accordingly, its financial autonomy which translates to increased allocation of funding to Local Government is the best policy proposition to pursue with the following safeguards:

- a. The process for attaining financial autonomy of Local Government Area must include the active participation of State Executives and Legislative Assemblies.
- b. Local Government Area leadership must align their developmental goals with those of the State government through annual budget reviews/harmonization with the State Executives.

**Planned Action:** I will further explore these issues raised and move to build support in the House of Representatives for a motion for the adoption of this approach in addressing this vital matter.



**5. ELECTRICITY:** It is disastrous that nearly all parts of Ose Local Government Area is not connected to the national grid. I will address this situation immediately without delay.

**5.1** The enactment of the Electricity Act 2023 and its subsequent 2026 amendments represent the most significant reform of the Nigerian power sector since the 2005 privatization.

**5.2** This landmark legislation has successfully dismantled the federal monopoly over electricity generation, transmission, and distribution, transferring regulatory authority to the states. Ondo State has been at the forefront of this transition, with the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (**NERC**) officially handing over regulatory oversight to the Ondo State Electricity Regulatory Bureau (**OSERB**).

**5.3** The federal government's intent behind this reform is to attract private sector capital through a "privatized, contract and rule-based competitive electricity market". By recognizing the rights of states to establish their own electricity markets, the law allows for the development of "embedded generation" and "mini-grids" tailored to local energy needs. In Ondo State, this has led to the emergence of the Ondo State Power Company (**OSPC**) as the commercial arm responsible for implementing power projects.

**5.4** In the context of the Owo-Ose Federal Constituency, the benefits of this decentralization are already manifesting through the "Owo IPP" (Independent Power Plant) project, which is designed to provide dedicated, gas-fired electricity to the region.

**5.5** Nevertheless, the strategy for transition to energy sufficiency for Owo-Ose must prioritize alternative power generation, particularly solar energy. Our strategic objective for Owo-Ose federal constituency is to leverage the extant law to create a "Constituency Energy Hub".

**5.6** Working with the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) and deploying the OODC we will facilitate the setting up small scale manufacturers in the solar energy value chain. We will facilitate



collaborate for the establishment of mini grids to meet energy needs.

## 6. PROVISION OF CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Water is not just a social utility; it is a critical industrial feedstock and a prerequisite for the "Good Quality Life" we seek to entrench.
- 6.2 If elected, I will initiate a tripartite partnership between the **Federal Ministry of Water Resources**, the Ondo State Government, and the **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**.
- 6.3 Our focus will be channelled towards the construction of **Solar-Powered Borehole Clusters** across the wards of the constituency. This removes the dependency on the struggling national grid by utilizing solar technology.
- 6.4 As for our emerging industrial clusters specifically the **Ceramic Industry** and **Cocoa Processing Hubs**, we will lobby for the inclusion of industrial grade water treatment plants in federal budgetary spending to ensure that our manufacturing processes meet international quality assurance standards.

7. **NELFUND:** The Nigerian Education Loan Fund (NELFUND), established under the Student Loans (Access to Higher Education) Act 2024, represents a paradigm shift in the funding of tertiary education in Nigeria. By providing interest-free loans to students in public tertiary institutions, the federal government aims to eliminate the financial barriers that have historically prevented many talented Nigerian youths from pursuing higher education.

- 7.1 As of early 2025, the fund had already disbursed over N22.7 billion to more than 215,000 students across the federation. For the Owo-Ose Federal Constituency, which is home to the Rufus Giwa Polytechnic (RUGIPO) for instance currently transitioning to a University of Science and Technology status (UNASTO) and the Achievers University, the NELFUND policy is a vital tool for

human capital development. The constituency's youth population, now have a reliable path to finance their education.

**7.2 Planned Action** Our legislative advocacy for Owo-Ose in relation to NELFUND will focus on:

- a. Ensuring that the 1.3 million students registered nationwide include a significant and proportional representation of Owo-Ose indigents. This requires localized sensitization campaigns to help eligible students navigate the portal at <https://portal.nelf.gov.ng>.
- b. Hire and pay for personnel to man NELFUND Help Desk within the 2 (Two) Constituency offices in Owo and Ose respectively.
- c. Prepare the conditions that allow students access NELFUND's expanding access to vocational training centres and private institutions. For Owo-Ose, this expansion will be critical for training a technical workforce capable of supporting the constituency's emerging industrial hubs.

**8. SPORTS:** The 2022-2026 National Sports Industry Policy (NSIP) marks a departure from the traditional view of sports as a mere social service, redefining it as a "business" that can drive national solidarity, professionalism, and economic growth.

**8.1** In 2026, the National Sports Commission (NSC) has intensified its focus on grassroots investment as a strategy to empower Nigerian youth and enhance national security. The rationale is that by constructing community-level facilities like basketball courts, football pitches, and tennis courts, young people will "divert their energy" away from negative influences and into positive star-building activities.

**8.2** This is complemented by the establishment of the "National Intermediate Games" in Lagos, designed to bridge the gap between grassroots athletes and elite performers.

**8.3** Under our stewardship, sports development will be utilized as a tool for community engagement and economic diversification. The constituency has a rich history of sporting talent, but lacks the structured pathways to professionalize this potential.

**8.4 Planned Action:** Our legislative and developmental agenda for Owo-Ose in sports will include:

- a. The promotion of community-based sports facilities through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).
- b. Hosting regional qualifiers for the National Intermediate Games, positioning Owo-Ose as a hub for talent discovery in the Southwest.

**SPORTS POLICY OBJECTIVES AND MECHANISMS (2026).**

<b>Policy Objective</b>	<b>Implementation Mechanism</b>	<b>Local Application (Owo-Ose)</b>
Sports as a Business	NSIP Incentives for Infrastructure	Attract private academies to Owo/ Ose Federal Constituency.
Youth Empowerment	Grassroots Facilities Construction	Build community courts in Owo/ Ose Federal Constituency.
Talent Progression	National Intermediate Games	Support local scouting committees
Owo/Ose Federal Constituency games	Set up Local Organizing Committees	Activate through OODC and LGAs.

**8.5** By aligning with the NSC's strategy of domestic competition, global engagement, and international representation, the Owo-Ose constituency can transform its raw athletic talent into a source of sustainable livelihoods and regional pride.

**9. SKILLS ACQUISITION AND INDUSTRIES:** My vision for the Owo-Ose Federal Constituency is to transition from a primary resource dependent economy to a value-added manufacturing hub. This aligns with the federal government's Industrial Revolution Work

Group (IRWG) agenda, which is activating agro-processing hubs and manufacturing clusters nationwide to unlock Nigeria's vast industrial potential.

- 9.1 Ondo State, nicknamed the "Sunshine State," is one of the most resource-endowed states in Nigeria, and Owo-Ose sits at the heart of this endowment.
- 9.2 For Owo-Ose, the creation of industrial hubs must be supported by a robust skills acquisition program that aligns with the specific technical needs of these resource clusters.
- 9.3 **Planned Action:** Our strategic industrial plan for Owo-Ose will prioritize:
  - a. The revitalization of the Ifon Ceramic Industry and the establishment of a limestone processing plant in Okeluse. This requires the training of local youth in mineral processing and industrial engineering through RUGIPO's new university curriculum.
  - b. Development of the Owo/Ose Cocoa and Cashew Processing Hubs, to move the constituency up the value chain, transitioning from exporting raw nuts to producing refined cocoa butter and cashew kernels for the global market.

## OWO/OSE RESOURCE CLUSTERS AND INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL.

Resource Cluster	Primary Locations	Industrial Application	Infrastructure Need
<b>Solid Minerals</b>	Okeluse, Ifon	Cement, Tiles, Sanitary Wares	Dedicated Power, adequate transportation infrastructure.
<b>Forestry</b>	Owo, Ose	High-value Furniture, Pulp/Paper	Specialized Wood Processing Hubs

Resource Cluster	Primary Locations	Industrial Application	Infrastructure Need
Agro-Commodities	Owo, Ose	Cocoa/Cashew Processing, Ethanol	Quality Control Labs, Cold Storage
Solid Minerals (Other)	Owo LGA	Quartz-schist, Granite	Modern Quarrying Equipment


**9.4** To support these hubs, a critical focus will be placed on the Digital Literacy and ICT Lab Initiative within secondary schools across the constituency. This aligns with the new 2025/2026 federal curriculum which establishes “Digital Technologies” as a core compulsory subject and includes high tech modules like programming (Python Scratch), AI and robotics.

**9.5 Planned Action:** Our legislative and developmental strategy will include:

- a. Upgrading laboratories in secondary schools to serve as centres for imparting 21<sup>st</sup>–century tech skills.
- b. Utilizing federal appropriation to provide certified technical education to youths
- c. Ensuring our local schools are early adopters of the revised curriculum’s “Trade Subjects” such as Computer Hardware and GSM repairs, to create a pool of technicians capable of supporting industrial hubs.

**10. AGRICULTURE:** This represents the mainstay of Owo/Ose economy engaging over 60% of its population. However, this is being done in the most subsistent manner deploying crude methods which does not yield significant and measurable economic outcomes for farmers. Further, apparent lack of support infrastructure and cottage industries that utilized farm produce as feedstock, increases the percentage of produce lost to waste.

**10.1 Planned Action:**

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- a. Organize farmers in Owo/Ose Federal Constituency through the LGA and OODC into structured units capable of receiving support from Bank of Agriculture, Bank of Industry, African Development Bank and other international institutions that support Agro-allied business.
  - b. Mobilize massive training of farmers in Owo/Ose Federal Constituency in better farming practices through the Federal Ministry of Agric and its agencies
  - c. Work with the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC) to train farmers on modalities for export of farm produce.
  - d. Through OODC, facilitate the establishment of a robust agro-allied sector with cottage industries and value chain service providers.
  - e. Work with OODC to cultivate new markets for farm produce.

## 11. THE NEPC CONSTITUENCY EXPORT OFFICE.

11.1 In partnership with the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC), a physical "Export Assistance Office" will be built and half-staffed by NEPC professionals. This office will serve as a specialized corridor for Owo products to reach the international market.

11.2 The office will facilitate:


- a. **The Exporter Certificate:** Direct e-registration for local businesses to license their exports.
- b. **NXP Processing:** Assisting cottage industries in completing the Nigeria Export Proceed (NXP) forms required for formal trade.
- c. **Quality Assurance:** On-site pre-shipment inspections by SON and Customs representatives, ensuring that a "Made in Nigeria" label signifies adherence to international safety and packaging standards.

## THE DOMESTIC EXPORT WAREHOUSE (DEW) INFRASTRUCTURE.

- 11.3 I will lobby for the establishment of a "Domestic Export Warehouse" in the constituency. A DEW acts as a one-stop transit terminal where products like cocoa butter, plantain flour, and processed timber are aggregated, fumigated, and packaged for final shipment.
- 11.4 Setting up this infrastructure locally will:
- a. **Reduce Logistics Costs:** Direct trucking from Owo-Ose to the Lekki Deep Sea Port or other terminals, bypassing the traditional delays and multiple checks that increase the cost of doing business.
  - b. **Attract Export Agents:** By creating a high-volume aggregation point, the constituency will naturally attract export agents and international buyers who seek consistent, high quality supply chains.
  - c. **Enhance Data Collection:** The DEW will provide real-time statistics on the volume and value of Owo-Ose exports, allowing for precise economic planning and policy adjustments.

## 12. SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY.

- 12.1 In our implementation of any program, we will ensure maximum inclusion of women, children, and persons with disabilities. Recognizing that true prosperity is only achievable when the most vulnerable segments of our population are integrated into the economic value chain, our approach will be anchored on three principles:
- a) **Gender-Responsive Industrialization:** We will mandate that at least **35% of the intake for the Entrepreneurship Institute (EI)** and the **90-10 Equity Model** is reserved for women-led cottage industries. Given that women play a critical role in the value-addition chain of our local



produce, such as processing plantain and marketing staples, the **OODC** will provide specialized "Micro-Equity" packages to scale women-owned businesses from subsistence to industrial levels.

- b) **Protection and Human Capital for the Next Generation:** Beyond social welfare, we view the protection of children as a precursor to sustainable development. We will advocate for the full implementation of the **Child's Rights Act** within the constituency and leverage the **Digital Literacy and ICT Lab Initiative** to ensure that children from indigent backgrounds in Owo and Ose have early access to AI and robotics training. This ensures they are not just "feedstock" for labor, but future leaders of our emerging "Constituency Energy Hub".
- c) **Legislative Advocacy for Disability Rights and Accessibility:** We will initiate a "Constituency Accessibility Audit" to ensure that federal infrastructure projects attracted to Owo-Ose—including the **Domestic Export Warehouse (DEW)** and community sports facilities—are compliant with the **Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act**. Furthermore, we will push for federal grants to provide assistive technologies for PWDs, enabling their active participation in the digital economy and the OODC's vocational programs.
- d) **Safe Spaces and Social Cohesion:** Utilizing our **Constituency Office and Help Desk**, we will establish a dedicated "Social Protection Unit" to mediate cases of domestic vulnerability and provide a rallying point for the rights of the marginalized. This ensures that the transition from a "handout economy" to "sustainable production" does not leave behind those who require specialized support to participate in our collective growth.

## PILLAR 2



### MASS MOBILIZATION AND CLEAR COMMUNICATION.


13. A representative is first and foremost a bridge. This "Open Door Mandate" is designed to end the era of "absentee representation" by creating a permanent, institutionalized presence in the constituency.

#### THE CONSTITUENCY OFFICE AND HELP DESK MODEL.

- 13.1 To achieve a deeper connection with the emotions and needs of the constituents, a fully staffed, physical office will be established. This office will function as the "Command Center" for citizen engagement.
- 13.2 **Structure and Help Desk:** The office will feature a dedicated help desk for walk-ins, inquiries, and complaints. Staff will be trained in "Citizen Service Management," ensuring every request whether it concerns a scholarship, a health crisis, or a community project is documented, tracked, and addressed.
- 13.3 **Information Hub** The office will serve as a resource center where farmers can access information on government subsidies, input availability, and market prices, filling the gap currently left by inadequate extension services (54.2% of farmers receive none).
- 13.4 **Digital Integration:** Recognizing the rise of "e-parliament" and ICT, the office will utilize digital platforms to provide real-time updates on legislative activities, ensuring that even those in remote villages are part of the conversation.

#### SERVING AS A RALLYING POINT FOR PROGRESS.

- 13.5 The representative's office will not just wait for problems; it will actively mobilize the constituency toward collective goals.
  - a. **STAKEHOLDER FORUMS:** Monthly meetings with traditional rulers, market women, youth leaders, and artisans to synchronize developmental priorities. This ensures that



constituency projects are not "haphazard" but align with the people's immediate desires.

- b. **CONFLICT RESOLUTION** Utilizing the office to mediate resource-based conflicts, such as those between farmers and herders, using participatory approaches that promote social cohesion.
- c. **ANNUAL END OF YEAR WEEK** part of fostering community, Owo/Ose Federal will organize week-long activities to mark the end of year.

#### 14. **FULL ENGAGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

**IN DEVELOPMENTAL EFFORTS:** Beyond rhetoric, I will coordinate our programs and enlist the direct involvement of traditional leaders within the constituency in implementation, They are the bastions of our cultural heritage and an epitome of our collective conscience.

### PILLAR 3

## CATALYST FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

15. The Owo-Ose Federal Constituency is a vital economic corridor in Ondo State, characterized by a landmass of approximately 993 square kilometers and a population that is both demographically young and agriculturally productive.
16. The regional economy is anchored in the "Sunshine State's" reputation as a microcosm of Nigeria, blessed with extensive fertile soils and vast mineral deposits. However, the current reality of the constituents is marked by a paradox of resource abundance and moderate poverty.

### 17. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS.

- 17.1 Analysis of the rural farming households in the constituency reveals a mean age of 37.8 years, indicating that the majority of the workforce is within the agricultural productive age range defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization. This youthful demographic represents a significant opportunity for the adoption of modern agro-technologies and industrial practices.
- 17.2 The average household size of seven members provides a substantial internal labor pool, yet it also places high pressure on existing subsistence systems. Data shows that while 70% of households are male-headed, women play a critical role in the value-addition chain, particularly in processing and marketing activities.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC METRIC	VALUE/OBSERVATION	STRATEGIC IMPLICATION
Mean Age of Workforce	37.8 Years	High capacity for industrial training

<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC METRIC</b>	<b>VALUE/OBSERVATION</b>	<b>STRATEGIC IMPLICATION</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>	95% Married	Stability and availability of family labor
<b>Average Farm Size</b>	1.28 Hectares	Need for aggregation and mechanization
<b>Food Security Index</b>	1.5 (Secure)	Baseline for moving toward wealth creation
<b>Primary Education</b>	21.6%	Literacy supports cooperative formalization
<i>Secondary Education</i>	41.7%	Base for Entrepreneurship Institute intake

### **17.3 RESOURCE MAPPING AND AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL.**

**17.4** Ondo State is the largest producer of cocoa in Nigeria, and Owo - Ose serves as a primary production zone for this critical foreign exchange earner. Beyond cocoa, the constituency is a powerhouse for staple crops. Plantain and yam are ubiquitous, with studies showing that plantain marketing alone is highly profitable. Despite this, up to 50% of perishable crops are lost post-harvest due to inadequate preservation and handling.

**17.5** The underlying trend suggests that the constituency is currently trapped in a "subsistence loop," where high productivity is negated by a lack of storage, processing, and market integration.

<b>Crop Category</b>	<b>Primary Varieties / Products</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
<b>Cash Crops</b>	Cocoa, Oil Palm, Cashew	Aging trees; low technical efficiency
<b>Staple Tubers</b>	Yam, Cassava	Profitable but limited by storage

Crop Category	Primary Varieties / Products	Current Status
<b>Fruits</b>	Plantain (False Horn type), Citrus	High post-harvest losses; seasonal glut
<b>Mineral Assets</b>	Bitumen, Limestone, Granite	Largely unexploited at the local level

The most ambitious component of my Mandate is the move away from the "handout economy" or ("empowerment economy") towards "sustainable production." This focuses on building an agricultural economy through cottage industries and a sophisticated cooperative ecosystem. This will be achieved through the creation of the Owo-Ose Development Corporation LTD/GTEE (OODC) and the Entrepreneurship Institute.

## 17.6 THE OWO-OSE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD/GTEE (OODC)

17.7 The OODC is the financial and organizational heart of this strategy. It is designed to mobilize resources and provide the capital necessary for industrialization.

- i. **Funding and Mobilization** The cooperative will pool the resources of members and seek institutional backing from bodies like the Bank of Industry (BOI), the Bank of Agriculture (BOA), and international impact investors.
- ii. **Risk Mitigation**: By acting as an aggregator, the OODC will provide the "triple credit enhancement" needed to turn SME trade credit into an investment-grade asset class.
- iii. **Resource Centralization** The OODC will manage "Cooperative Shops" across the constituency, ensuring farmers can sell their produce at fair prices and purchase subsidized inputs without middlemen.

## THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP INSTITUTE INITIATIVE

**17.8** To power these new industries, the OODC will establish an Entrepreneurship Institute as its first line of action.

**17.9 Capacity Building:** The institute will admit 50 constituents annually for intensive training in technical and managerial skills. This addresses the "technical capacity" barrier that currently prevents 85% of SMEs from contributing significantly to the GDP.

**17.10 The Internship Model:** To solve the perennial electricity problem, the institute will train youth in solar power generation and assemblage. Selected top performers will be sent to industrial nations like China for instance to understudy at leading solar manufacturing companies. This ensures that the technology brought back to Owo-Ose is cutting-edge and locally maintainable.

**17.11 Industry Selection** Training will focus on the constituency's natural resources:

- **Plantain/Yam Flour Plants:** Utilizing the massive local output of tubers.
- **Tomato Processing:** Creating paste factories to end post-harvest waste.
- **Cocoa Value Addition:** Moving from selling raw beans to producing cocoa butter and powder.

**17.12** A critical challenge in SME development is the "missing middle" businesses that are too large for microfinance but too small for traditional venture capital. As such my proposed 90-10 equity model is a revolutionary "scaffolding" approach to entrepreneurship. The model creates a three-tiered ownership structure designed to ensure professional management while guaranteeing eventual local sovereignty.

Year	Graduate Equity	OODC Equity	Consultant Equity
<b>Year 1 (Startup)</b>	30%	10%	60%
<b>Year 2 (Growth)</b>	50%	10%	40%

Year	Graduate Equity	OODC Equity	Consultant Equity
<b>Year 3 (Stability)</b>	70%	10%	20%
<b>Year 4 (Sovereignty)</b>	90%	10%	0%

**17.13** This model ensures that by the end of the four-year term, the constituents are the majority owners of thriving industries, while the OODC's 10% perpetual stake funds the next generation of 50 businesses. It turns "graduates" into "industrialists" and "poverty" into "sovereign wealth".

## **18. MODERNIZATION OF LOCAL MARKETS**

Here, our strategy is to shift from the traditional view of markets as mere "trading posts" to seeing them as **Agro-Logistics Hubs**.

- a. We will advocate for federal and state intervention to transform major markets in Owo and Ose from open-air stalls into **Climate-Resilient Trade Centers**. This includes the installation of solar-powered cold storage facilities to address the 50% post-harvest loss of perishable crops like tomatoes and plantain.
- b. **Digital Integration:** Leveraging the **Digital Literacy and ICT Lab Initiative**, we will facilitate the creation of a "Digital Market Registry". This will allow our market women and traders to interface with the **Domestic Export Warehouse (DEW)**, ensuring their goods are tracked, graded, and priced for both local consumption and international export.
- c. **The OODC Market Model:** Through OODC, we will establish "Cooperative Shops" within these modernized markets to eliminate exploitative middlemen, ensuring farmers receive fair value while stabilizing prices for consumers.

## 19. Conclusion:




**19.1** My Mandate is a time-bound commitment. By maximizing existing advantages and plugging in the value chain, the constituency can achieve a rapid socio-economic transformation.

### The 4-Year Strategic Roadmap

Year	Legislative / Federal Advocacy	Local Industrial Activity	Citizen Engagement
<b>Year 1</b>	Push for federal road rehabilitation in Owo-Ose	Setup OODC and admit first 50 EI trainees	Commission Constituency Office and Help Desk
<b>Year 2</b>	Secure EPZ status for the constituency	Send solar trainees abroad; launch 15 cottage industries	Monthly ward-level Town Hall meetings
<b>Year 3</b>	Advocate for specialized agro-industrial grants	Scale to 35 industries; launch Export Hub	Deploy mobile apps for citizen feedback
<b>Year 4</b>	Ensure long-term policy consistency for Owo-Ose	Complete 100 cottage industries; with the goal of scaling to 300 ancillary SMEs	Full audit and report back to the constituency

**19.2** My candidacy is founded on the belief that representation is an act of engineering, identifying structural gaps and applying the right policy and organizational tools to fix them. The plan does not seek to create something "new" in a vacuum; it seeks to unlock the latent power of the Owo-Ose people, their lands, and their traditions.

**19.3** By the end of four-year administration, the constituency will have moved from a place where youth seek "greener pastures" elsewhere to a region where 50 cottage industries provide the anchor for several thriving businesses. With the OODC as a



perpetual fund mobilization engine and the Entrepreneurship Institute as a forge for new leaders, Owo-Ose will set a new standard for Nigeria.

**19.4** The journey begins with a single vote for a balanced, professional, and transformational mandate which is a vote and support for Abdulghani Rotimi Arobo.



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