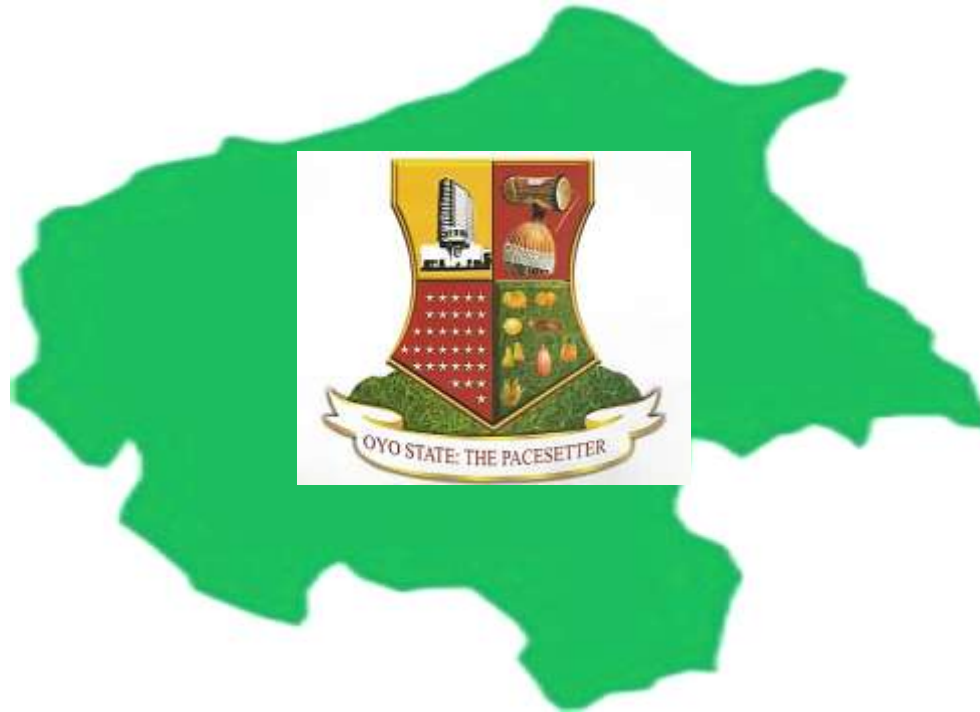


Urban Renewal Oyo State Experience



Presented by
Mr. Fatai Atanda Abiodun
Honourable Commissioner, Economic Planning & Budget



Outline:

- Overview
- Background Information
- Oyo State profile
- Economic Indicators
- How did we get here
- Development challenges
- State strategy for Urban Renewal
- Objectives of the Urban Renewal
- Infrastructural Upgrading
- Economic Infrastructure
- Environmental Upgrading
- Health Services Delivery
- Critical success factors for urban renewal



Overview:

- ❑ Oyo State Urban Renewal is a component of the present administration's RTR (Restoration, Transformation, and Repositioning) process for the awakening our economic potentials and actualizing value for growth



Background Information of Oyo State



Oyo State profile

- One of the highly urbanized and cosmopolitan States, located in the South West of Nigeria on Latitude 8° North and Longitude 4° East which bisect the State into four equal parts;
- It occupies a land area of 28,454 square kilometers with 21,987.907km² of wet land, 5,026.928km² of plain land and 1,164.852 km² of high land; Ranked 1st in the South West and 14th Nationally;
- Bordered by the Republic of Benin to the West, Kwara State to the North, Osun and Kwara to the East and Ogun State to the South;



Oyo State Profile Cont'd

- It provides a number of natural attributes that allow for large-scale primary and secondary activity.
- Split into two distinctive ecological zones, the western rainforest to the south and the intermediate guinea savannah to the north.
- There are also thick forest reserves and swathes of uncultivated agricultural land;
- The equatorial climate is highly conducive to arable cultivation and livestock agriculture with average daily temperatures ranging from 25°C to 35°C
- Abundance of natural resources, including solid mineral deposits of gold, marble, clay, kaolin and granite, among others.
- The mean annual rainfall of 1194 mm in the north of the state and 1278 mm in the south, which feeds an extensive fluvial network that includes the Ogun, Oba, Oyan, Otin, Ofiki, Sasa, Oni, Erinle and Osun perennial rivers



Oyo State Profile Cont'd

- Demographic indicators

- ☐ The last census in 2006 recorded a total state population of 5.6m people from the 33 local government authorities in the state;
- ☐ By 2011 the total had risen to an estimated 6.59m, making it the fifth-most-populous state in Nigeria;
- ☐ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) projected the state population at 7.1m people in 2013;
- ☐ The State's population has grown by approximately 3.35% per year since 2006
- ☐ There is an equitable gender split with over 49% of the population being female;
- ☐ Population density was estimated to be 242 people per sq km in 2011.



Economic Indicators

	Statistics	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Approx. 14.2b	• 3 rd Nationally
Gross State Product (GSP)	Approx. N277b	• 3 rd South West • 21 st Nationally
Per Capita	GSP N 49,903	• 4 th South West • 23 rd Nationally



DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES

Human Development

- The State's population is growing faster than basic health and education facilities. Meeting the needs of a growing population has remained a major development challenge.
- Infrastructures and facilities for basic education and health have generally increased, but are still inadequate due to our fast growing population. Over 81.22% of the State population are within the age bracket 0 – 39 years, and over 38.22% are within the age bracket 0 – 14 year.



Water Supply and Sanitation:

- Several boreholes and other water projects have remained non-functional, particularly in Ibadan where over 75% of the population in the State live

Roads and Transportation:

- Majority of the roads that were met on assumption of office were in the State of disrepair. Most roads are without good drainage system and most communities are not linked to the cities

Rural Electrification:

- Several rural electrification projects were either not functioning, or functioning sub-optimally

Market Sector:

- Due to non location of markets to residential areas. People had to travel to long distance markets through bad roads at high transport costs and with associated risks of accidents, robbery, and kidnapping.
- This also gave rise to street hawking and trading transacting business besides roads. At rural areas, many produce sellers are forced to sell at below the market price due to poor access to markets.



Low Household Income:

- About 70% of the population in the State are dependants feeding on less than N100 per day
- More than 2/3 of the population are still poor, and the gap between the rich and the poor is getting wider.



How did we get here?

- Evolvment of underlisted 6 Cardinal Developmental Programmes/Areasto drive process:
 - Human Capital Development, Health care and skill acquisition,
 - Wealth Creation and Poverty alleviation,
 - Infrastructure and Urban Renewal
 - Development of Agriculture and Agri-business
 - Rural Development and Integration
 - Security of lives and properties

The Transformation Agenda



Repositioning

**The Pace-setter
State**

**Where we
should be**

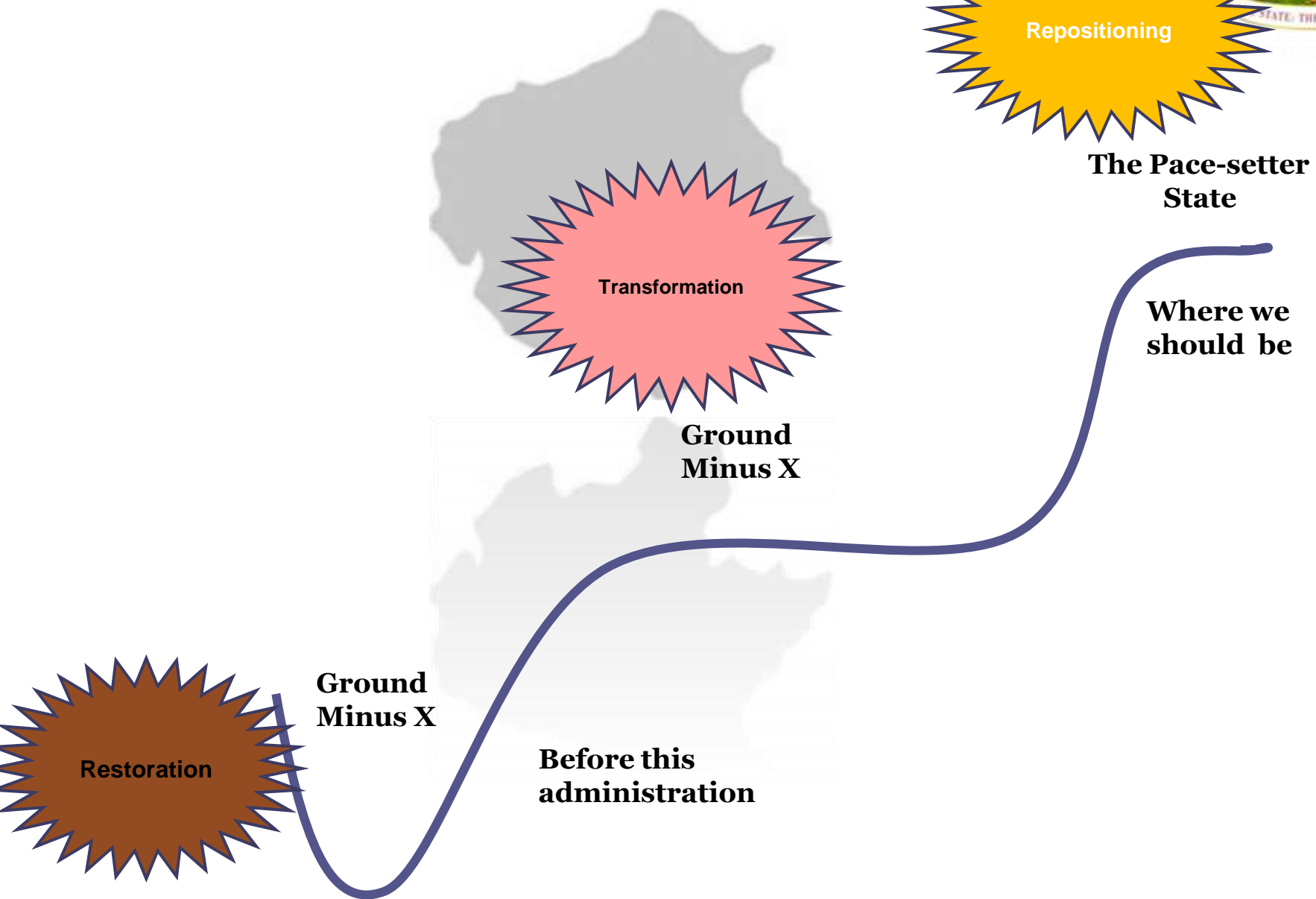
Transformation

**Ground
Minus X**

**Ground
Minus X**

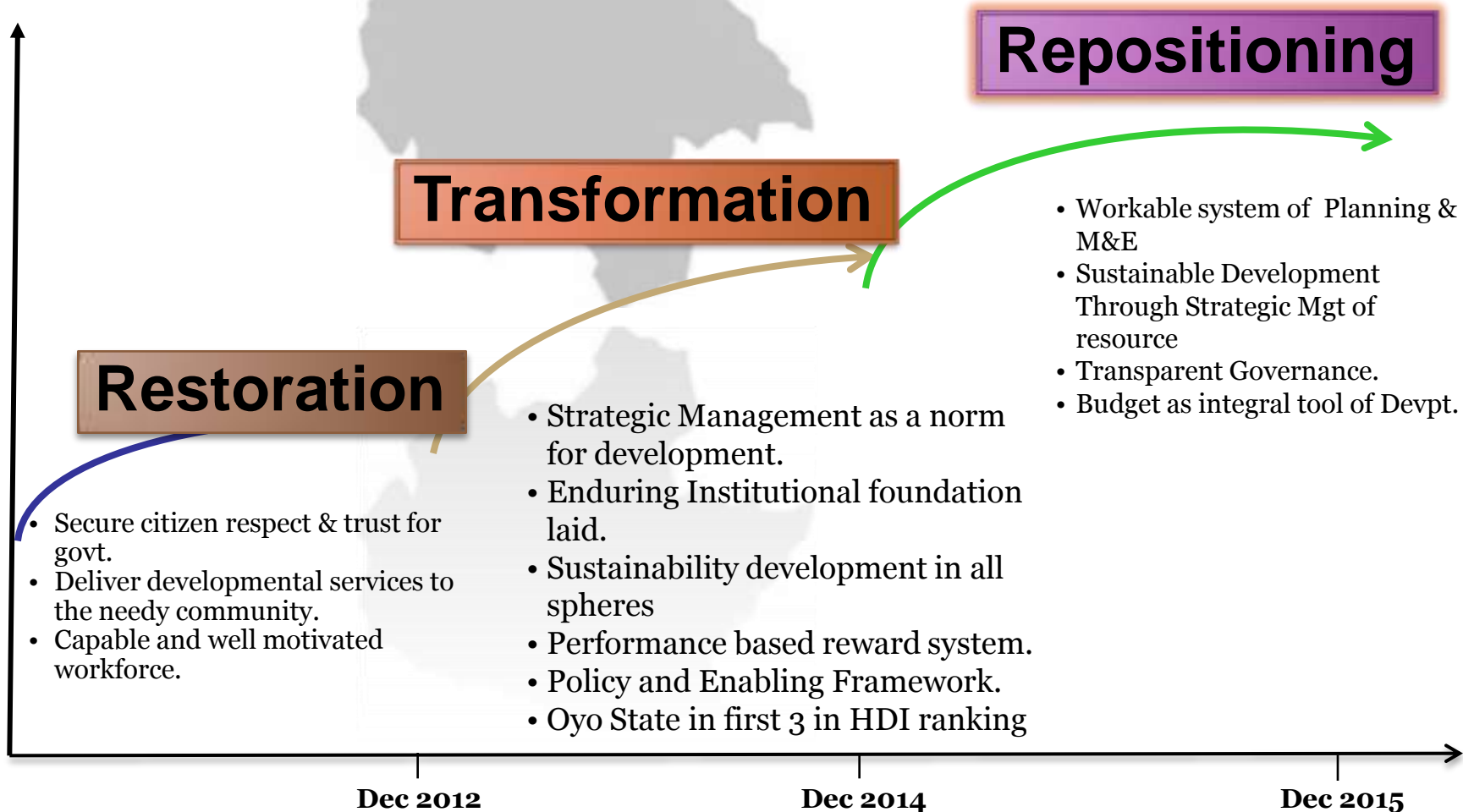
Restoration

**Before this
administration**





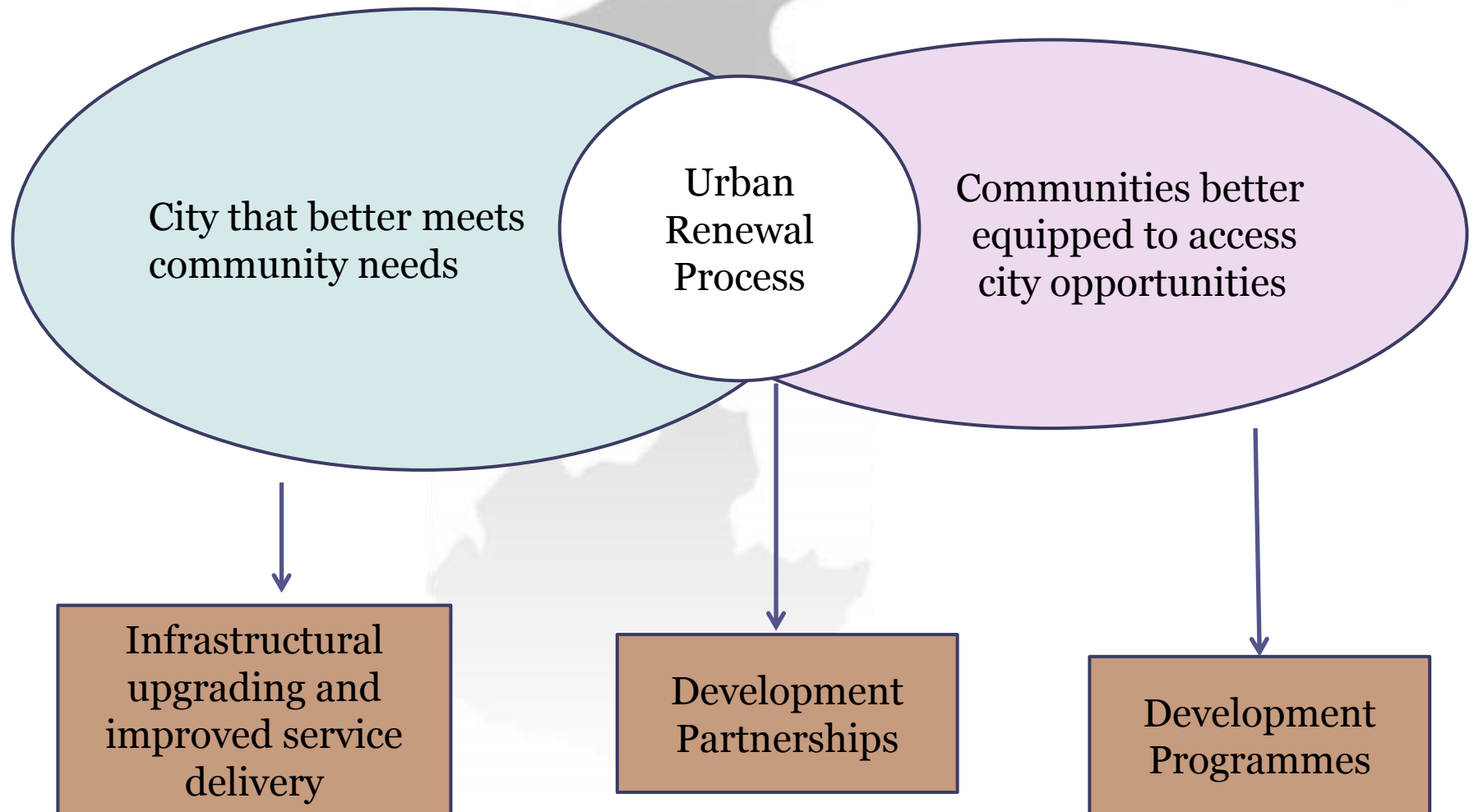
The Chain Process





State strategy for Urban Renewal

- Design a 4- 8 years process of developing inter-governmental, business community and donor partnerships in order for the State to better meet community needs through:
 - Infrastructure upgrading
 - Improved service delivery
- Simultaneously with:
 - The communities being better empowered to access city opportunities through development programmes





Objectives of the Urban Renewal Programmes:

- To mobilize people so that they can become active participants in upliftment
- To secure private sector cooperation and participation
- To reprioritise and re-align the budget and expenditure of government
- To pilot approaches to ensure cluster and inter-cluster approaches to planning, budgeting and implementation



Infrastructural Upgrading

- This was considered necessary to ensure that the State Capital meets the needs of the people.
- Approaches include:-
 - Urban Integration – through:
 - Relocating the informal market and developing neighbourhood market for use of street traders;
 - Development of policies to fight non-empowerment of women, and provision of soft loan for women;
 - Set up integrated social waste system and management to clear major cities of waste generated.



- Construction of 1km Mokola Fly Over Bridge.
- Dualization of 6 major Roads totalling 35.6 km in the State. This cut across major cities in the State to ensure the desired development at the cities
- Ibadan Interchange-Challenge –New Garage – Interchange Road
- Onireke –Jericho-Eleyele-Dugbe Road to Aleshinloye.
- Ibadan/Ibarapa, Ogbomoso, Oyo and Iseyin.
- Road rehabilitation was carried out in 156.17km while overlay/spot patching were done in 152 km across the State.
- Reconstruction of bridges that collapsed during the August 26th, 2011 flood disaster.

Circular Road



- There is a proposed **Ibadan circular road**, meant to relieve the city of the grid lock by bypassing the heart of the city.
- The estimated cost for the construction of the 110 km circular road is between \$1.2 - \$2.0 Billion.
- The anticipated mode of project execution is through public private participation arrangement and investment could be recouped from toll gates, billboards and external advertising as well as total ownership of right of way to develop various utility services.



Economic Infrastructure

- Tourism Facilities Upgraded: Work is on-going at Agodi Garden
- Urban farms
- Crime Protection
- Street Lighting



Environmental Upgrading

- Recreational facilities provided
- Dump site management put in place.





HEALTH SERVICES DELIVERY

- ❑ Renovation and equipping of general hospitals, health facilities at Ring Road State Hospital, Jericho General (specialists), Jericho Nursing Home, and Oni Memorial Children's Hospital with medical equipment and drugs worth over N200 million
- ❑ Ambulances are provided and located at strategic centers in the State to rescue victims of accidents and patients in need of urgent medical attention.

Critical success factors for urban renewal



- Effective political leadership – Bring together the political representatives from all parties – to avoid red tape, delay and misalignment;
- Active involvement and buy in of relevant MDAs;
- Donor support;
- Passage of PPP Bill into a law;
- Business involvement: Credibility with business sectors attract significant private investment;
- Rural Empowerment:- Empower and involve local communities in decision making;
- One Stop Shop for business concern in the State.



Capacity to effectively budget for and
integrate projects plan account for result
and performance





Risk Managed

- Perception of some MDAs Staff that urban renewal lies outside their sphere of responsibilities with resultant low co-operation;
- Line Department shift budget and resources priorities to other areas.



Accrued benefits

- Utilization of local labour and skill training schemes to relieve unemployment among the youth in the State;
- Improved conducive environment for private investors;
- Promote the culture of payment for services;
- Enhanced the image of the State and its attractiveness to tourists and investors.



Urban Renewal continuity Strategy

- Development of the State own grown plan
- Involvement of every stakeholders to key in to
- developmental plan
- Legislation of the Plan developed for continuity



Thanks for listening





Eleyele road before dualisation



On going construction at Eleyele road



Iseyin road before dualisation



On going construction at Iseyin road



Pictorial view of facilities at Podo Modern



Parking Lots



Garage



Terminal Building

Restaurants



Management Office



SCOUT CAMP NEIGHBOURHOOD MARKET

Lockup shops



Cubicle shops



SCOUT CAMP NEIGHBOURHOOD MARKET

Shop allocation in progress



Market Car Park

GATE

Before



After



METHODIST INTERCHANGE

Before



After



Governor's Park Agodi - Gate



METHODIST INTERCHNAGE

Before



After



MOLETE Overhead bridge

Before



After





Ambulances stationed at strategic position



Free Health Mission at the communities



His Excellency is vaccinating a child during Immunization prog.

Asejire Water
Scheme
Before



Asejire Water
Scheme
Now

