



OGUN STATE WATER CORPORATION INVESTMENT PLAN



PRESIDENTIAL BOULEVARD, OKE-MOSAN, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA

Website: www.ogunwater.org.ng

MAY 2010



OGUN STATE WATER PROJECTS STATE, FEDERAL AND MULTILATERAL



**SUBMISSION TO THE HONOURABLE MINISTER,
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
REF. NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING OF 17TH TO 18TH
MAY 2010**

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BILL OF QUANTITIES OF PROPOSED URBAN PROJECTS

1. Rehabilitation Works for Ikangba Housing Estate
2. Rehabilitation Works for Ogere, Isara, Ipara, Ikenne and Ode Remo
3. Laying of 4km 300mmD.I pipe secondary mains from Asero to Osiele to Odeda,
4. Relocation of Abeokuta Old Scheme Rising Main to Iberekodo Reservoir with 300mm Ductile Iron PIPE Distance 2KM
5. 150mmØ Distribution Pipeline to Mawuko-Fehure
6. Relocation and Replacement of 300mm Ø Asbestos Cement Pipe with 200mm HDPE Pipe from Fehure to University of Agriculture Alabata Dist 18km
7. Pipeline Extension to Bode Olude - 5 kilometres in 200mmØ HDPE
8. Panseke Booster Station completion
9. Idi-Aba Booster Station Completion
10. Lipede Estate Reticulations
11. Adigbe to Owiwi – 15 kilometers 200mmØ HDPE
12. Owiwi to Aro Lagos Road – 13 kilometers 200mmØHDPE
13. Panseke to Adigbe – 2.5 kilometers – 250mm ØHDPE
14. Pansheke - Onikolobo route – 4 kilometers – 250mmØHDPE
15. Allow for Distribution pipeline within Onikolobo – 8 kilometers – 150mmØ UPVC
16. Allow for Distribution Pipeline within Adigbe – 5 kilometers – 150mmØ
17. Overhead Tank Onikolobo complete with pipeworks – 500m³
18. Overhead Tank Navy School complete with pipeworks – 500m³
19. 2 Nos Surface Tanks at Pansheke – 160m³
20. Obantoko Rising Mains from Iberekodo to Asero – 400mmØ- 10 kilometers (Ductile Iron Pipe)
21. Provision of 200 m³ Ground Tank/500m³ Elevated Pressed Steel Tank at Asero complete with pipeworks and accessories
22. Various Distribution Network within the city, various sizes – 10 kilometers UPVC
23. Oke-Mosan Booster Station
24. Repairs of Arankanga Old and New Scheme Intake Barrage and Collapsed pavement at Old Scheme
25. Pipeline Extension from Yemoji/I-Ode 400mmØ pumping line Tai-Solarin University of Education 8.4Km
26. Mokoloki Water Scheme (700mld) - Phase Project (Regional Water Scheme)
27. Mokoloki Phase 1, 50mld Proposed (Regional Water Scheme)
28. Provision Of 9mw Electric Power Plant At Oyan Dam
29. Apoje Water Scheme: 400mld Proposed (Regional Water Scheme)
30. 200mld Yewa Scheme (Regional Water Scheme)

31. Provision Of 20 Mini Water Schemes Complete With Treatment Plants In Urban Rural Communities In The State
32. Ogere Water Scheme
33. Doubling Of Ijebu-Ode
34. Igbesa Water Scheme

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: THE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY	7
1.1 A Definite Commitment to Reform in the Water Sector	7
1.2 A Significant Market Potential	9
1.3 Willingness and Ability to Pay	9
1.4 Emergency Program.....	9
1.5 Long-Term Investment Needs	10
1.6 A New Legal and Regulatory Framework.....	11
1.7 Development Plan For Major Urban Waterworks (Medium and Long Term).....	11
2.0 ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT.....	14
2.1 Overview of Nigeria	14
2.2 Government and Political Structure.....	16
3.0 OGUN STATE AN EMERGING GLOBAL ECONOMIC PLAYER.....	30
4.0 OGUN STATE-THE INVESTMENT DESTINATION OF CHOICE	35
4.1 POLITICAL WILL:.....	36
4.2 ING EDGE IN GOOD GOVERNANCE:	36
5.0 STATE REGIONAL PLAN AT A GLANCE.....	38
5.1 ISSUE INDICATIVE OF OGUN STATE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS:.....	38
5.2 AGENDA FOR SECURED FUTURE	38
6.0 OGUN STATE WATER CORPORATION PLAN	44
6.1 WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.....	44
6.2 PRESENT SITUATION.....	45
6.3 WILLINGNESS TO PAY	45
6.4 CORPORATE STRATEGY	46
6.4.1 Sustenance of Water Supply Approach:.....	46
6.4.2 Improvement and Expansion of Water Supply Approach:.....	46
6.4.3 Institutional Development Approach:.....	48
7.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MIDIUM AND LONG TERM)	50
7.1 Major Waterworks (Major Urban Centers).....	50
7.2 Regional Scheme Proposal	50
7.3 PPP Imperative.....	50
8.0 REGIONAL WATER SCHEMES FOR MEDIUM AND LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT.....	60
9.0 PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IMPERATIVE	62
10.0 CORPORATE PLAN 2009 -2012	64
<i>ANNEXURE: Table Showing Population, Population Growth Rate, Total Water Demand for 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OGSEPA	Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency
OGSG	Ogun State Government
OGSWC	Ogun State Water Corporation
MI/d	Million liter per day
N	Naira
k	Kobo (100 k = 1 N)
OORBA	Ogun-Oshun River Basin Authority
PPP	Public-Private Participation
LAN	Local Area Network
WAN	Wide Area Network

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: THE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

A Favorable Political Context:

Nigeria returned to democratic rule 1999, at both Federal level and in the 36 States that constitute the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the country embarked on a new political course, after over fifteen years of military rule.

The present administration has also made the rule of law its philosophy hence, freedom of the Judiciary to adjudicate without undue influence by the executive.

1.1 A Definite Commitment to Reform in the Water Sector

The present administration since assuming office has left no one in doubt of his commitment to infrastructural development. In Water supply the State Government support has been remarkable. On Sector reform, the Government has the overall strategy to restructure the Corporation, infuse professionals, modernize operations, establish performance based management techniques and create the enabling legal and regulatory framework for PPP.

This administration has put in place a regional master plan to holistically address problems and long term solution of the State's infrastructure, in such basic services as electricity, roads, housing and water. In view of this the administration has put in place incentives for investors thereby turning a hitherto sleepy, civil service state to a rapidly industrializing state.

- A liberalized regime of policies to guide business
- Establishment of a one-stop shop for new investors
- Commitment to ease access to land for agriculture, housing and industry
- A competitive banking environment that delivers investor-friendly products and services
- Well-maintained and increasing network of urban and rural roads
- Continuous expansion of power and energy facilities
- Provision of top-rate health, education and other social services
- Provision of water in towns and villages across the state
- Policy consistency and removal of constraints to business activities and
- Project financing plans that promote viable public/private partnerships

At the Corporation's Strategic Level, the Administration adopted four approaches to address urban water supply in the past one year:

- Sustenance of Water Supply Approach
- Improvement and Expansion of Water Supply Approach

- Institutional Development Approach
- Long Term Development Plan

The first approach is to sustain the existing water supply situation by meeting the recurrent needs of the Corporation whilst providing essential equipments and emergency rehabilitation of some vital schemes. Secondly, in collaboration with multilateral agencies, rehabilitation of some water works has commenced to improve and expand water supply to communities without water supply.

The third approach is to put in place institutional reforms, by rapid human, system and infrastructure capacity development, for efficiency in service delivery whereby we do not only “work hard, but work smart and right”. The Long Term Investment requirement have been put into proper perspectives by the development of the Regional Water Scheme, in line with the dictates of the Regional Master Plan

Leading Edge in Good Governance:

Above all, Ogun State now has a Government, which is focused and committed to the promotion of Private Sector-led development, as demonstrated in its efforts towards ensuring policy stability and creating an investor-friendly climate that gives assurance to businesses.

The State does not only have a welcoming and cosmopolitan people but also provides peace and quiet environment for the investor. It is relatively free from communal strife and youth restiveness that often threatens security of investment

Water Resources Advantage:

Whist availability of raw water resources ranks among the highest challenges to regular water supply in many parts of the world, Ogun state is endowed with a high yielding water aquifer complimented with fast flowing coastal rivers that empties into the lagoons of Lagos State. The most important of these rivers include Ogun, Yewa, Osun, Saasa and Yemoji.

1.2 A Significant Market Potential

The Ogun State water sector presents considerable growth prospects and, as such, offers significant upside potential to private operators especially in the Development Pressure Zones, contiguous to Lagos, Green fields ready for Investment.

The Capital City Abeokuta and other major cities like Ijebu-Ode, Shagamu, Ilaro etc are fast becoming commercial centers, bustling with commerce with attendant population growth. Ota, the most Industrialized town after Lagos and Kano in Nigeria is grossly underserved. Existing coverage is about 15% of the populace.

Current Situation

The mandate for urban water supply rest squarely on the shoulder of the state-owned OGSWC, with the Ministry of Special Duties being the policy formulation clearing house and oversight provider for the sector.

There are 15 major water works with surface water supply and boreholes, 30 mini water works and 25 micro water works with raw water from bore holes.

1.3 Willingness and Ability to Pay

In 2000 the notion that water should be free was rampant. But consumers said that reliability and water quality is more important than cost of water. The water supply situation varies dramatically from town to town in Ogun State and so does the cost of water. In the State Capital, most people get water free from public supply while in most other places people have to pay for water from private vendors. Recently it has been observed that consumers have only taken advantage of the Corporation's weak collection efficiency.

On ability to pay, most people can afford to pay what it will cost to produce good quality water. This is good news because the basis for financial sustainability should be achievable. (The basis for this statement is that cost of water production should be less than 100 naira per cubic meter of water. This equates to N2.5 per 25 litre jerry can. This is what many people pay today in some part of the State where there is no public water supply).

1.4 Emergency Program

After decades of neglect, OGSWC was in a difficult situation in all respects, technical, commercial and financial. As a matter of emergency, to avoid collapse and a total interruption of service, effort has been launched to repair critical components of the system, such as filter beds at the main treatment plant and most electro-mechanical equipment. This effort is spearheaded by the new

management, with the assistance of World Bank under the First National Urban Water Sector Reform program. The project also encapsulates a program of total re-engineering of the commercial and financial working process.

Demand Projections:

Over the next 25 years, demand for drinking water is expected to grow by at least six times, i.e., from 200 to 1,200 MI/day. Such projections are based on conservative assumptions: (a) at a “normal” growth rate of 3% per year, the population of Ogun State is expected to roughly have doubled by 2025; (b) the current average unit consumption of around 30 liters per person per day could rise to at least 60 liters over 25 years – a deliberately cautious assumption; and (c) today’s coverage of 25%-31% should be set to possibly reach 70%-80% by 2025 - another prudent objective. However, depending on expansion assumptions for the network, the total demand could range between 650 and 2,300 MI/day by 2025.

1.5 Long-Term Investment Needs

The demand projection implies significant capital requirements for infrastructure expansion, estimated to be in the range of US\$1.5 - 2.0 billion, i.e., averaging around US\$100 million per year over the next 25 years.

Sustained Support from Institutions:

The social nature of water services and their direct impact on both poverty alleviation and health conditions make such services a priority area for most development institutions, including the World Bank. It is thus acknowledged that a large part of the capital investment needed for the proper development of the Ogun State water sector should be financed on a public-private partnership basis. Specific plans from IDA and, possibly, other institutions such as the African Development Bank, should be expected.

The Federal Government is also involved in implementing reforms and promoting massive investment programs in the water sector throughout the country, implementing the Federal policy on Water Supply & Sanitation (June 2000). As Ogun obviously one with one of the brightest prospects a pilot for the other States, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources is closely monitoring and supporting the efforts of Ogun State, notably by participating in discussions on regulatory matters, working on the harmonization of State/Federal regulations and legislation, and eventually channeling funds for OGSWC’s emergency program.

1.6 A New Legal and Regulatory Framework

Existing Legislation and Regulation:

Water is a national resource falling under the Authority of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources. However, the Constitution delegates the responsibility of water services to each State, without any interference from Federal authorities, except in matters of national water policy, such as the management of inter-state water sources (surface and ground water) and environmental protection. In addition, a Decree exists in the Statute Books relative to tariff control, but it has not been enforced.

In Ogun State, the water sector is currently governed by the Ogun State Water Edict, which vests all responsibilities for water services in the Urban and Semi Urban areas of Ogun State on the Ogun State Water Corporation

Draft Law:

A new urban water Law has been presented to the Executive council and will soon be passed to Ogun State legislature, to clarify the legal and regulatory framework and permit an orderly introduction of private operators in the water sector. The law has the main objectives of providing for Private Sector Participation and creating an independent Water Regulatory Commission.

The Water Regulatory Commission should be an autonomous state agency funded through a surcharge on water and sanitation services.

1.7 Development Plan for Major Urban Waterworks (Medium and Long Term)

OGSWC is also approaching its development plan from a resource analysis position, with baseline situation critical to future development. The situational analysis and requirement to meet future needs in on the radar. With the on-going rehabilitation works, the waterworks will be restored to design capacity but there are serious gaps and shortfalls all the major centers. This is however a subset of the Regional scheme proposal, it however afford the Corporation to phase development in line with available resources

SUMMARY SHORT TERM INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT PRODUCTION

S/N	SCHEME	CAPACITY	STATUS	Required Assistance	COST IMPLICATION N	COST IMPLICATION \$
1	Abeokuta Main Scheme	82MLD (Installed)	Rehab Procured	Expansion of waterworks and pipeline extension, including booster stations and Metering	8,938,000,000.00	61,641,379.31
2	Ifo-Akinside (Development Pressure Area)	12MLD	On-going Rehab	Pipeline Extension and Metering	6,826,000,000.00	47,075,862.07
3	Ijebu-Igbo	18MLD	Rehab Procured	Execution of Phase 1 Regional Water Scheme and pipeline extension and Metering	4,738,000,000.00	32,675,862.07
4	Sagamu	7.8MLD	On-going Rehab	Pipeline extension and Metering, construction of Mini Water Scheme Ode-Lemo (1MLD)	1,978,000,000.00	13,641,379.31
5	Ijebu-Ode	12MLD	On-going Rehab	Doubling of Production Capacity and Pipeline Extension and Metering	6,066,000,000.00	41,834,482.76
6	Ota (Development Pressure Area)	12.8MLD	On-going (70 %) High prospect for PPP	Expansion of Waterworks, Completion of Doubling of Main Scheme	4,736,000,000.00	32,662,068.97
7	Mowe –Ibafo (Development Pressure Area)	18MLd	Green Area (Urgent). High population surge . Presently no public water supply (High prospect for PPP)	New works, Pipeline and Metering pending the commencement of the Mokoloki Water Scheme.	8,976,000,000.00	61,903,448.28
8	Ogere	2MLD	Rehab Procured	Pipeline Extension and Construction of Mini Scheme (4MLD)	1,431,200,000.00	9,870,344.83
9	Independent Power Plant (IPP) for six major plants				5,000,000,000.00	34,482,758.62
				Subtotal	48,689,200,000.00	335,787,586.21
10	Services (10%)				4,868,920,000.00	33,578,758.62
11	Institutional Development & Training				2,000,000,000.00	13,793,103.45
				TOTAL	55,558,120,000.00	383,159,448.28

Note: US\$ = N145

REGIONAL WATER SCHEME INVESTMENT PROFILE

WATERWORKS

S/N	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS	INVESTMENT COST							
		PHASE I		PHASE II		PHASE III		TOTAL COST N	TOTAL COST \$
	TREATMENT PLANTS	MLD	COST(N)	MLD	COST(N)	MLD	COST(N)		
1	MOKOLOKI (700MLD)	250	34,000,000,000	250	34,000,000,000	200	28,000,000,000	96,000,000,000	662,068,965.52
2	YEWA (200MLD)	100	14,000,000,000	100	14,000,000,000			28,000,000,000	193,103,448.28
3	APOJE (400MLD)	200	28,000,000,000	200	28,000,000,000			56,000,000,000	386,206,896.55
	Sub-Total		76,000,000,000		76,000,000,000		28,000,000,000	180,000,000,000	1,241,379,310.34
	PIPELINE NETWORK WITHIN THE COVERAGE AREA	KM		KM		KM		-	-
4	MOKOLOKI (162KM)	81	4,860,000,000	54	3,240,000,000	27	1,620,000,000	9,720,000,000	67,034,482.76
5	YEWA (130KM)	87	5,200,000,000	43	2,600,000,000		-	7,800,000,000	53,793,103.45
6	APOJE (239KM)	159	9,560,000,000	80	4,780,000,000			14,340,000,000	98,896,551.72
	Sub-Total		19,620,000,000		10,620,000,000		1,620,000,000	31,860,000,000	219,724,137.93
	TOTAL		95,620,000,000		86,620,000,000		29,620,000,000	211,860,000,000	1,461,103,448.28

2.0 ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Overview of Nigeria

Geography

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is situated on the southern coast of West Africa and covers an area of 923,768 square km, extending about 1,050 km from north to south and 1,130 km from east to west.



The country is bordered by Niger to the north, Lake Chad to the north-east, Cameroon to the east, Benin (formerly Dahomey) to the west, and, to the south, by the Atlantic Ocean, which comprises the Bight of Benin (south-west) and the Bight of Biafra (south-east), both of the Gulf of Guinea.

Population:

With a population estimated at 124 million people in 1999 (World Bank data), Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa. Its rich natural resources and considerable human talent make it one of the powerhouse nations in sub-Saharan Africa, akin only to the Republic of South Africa. Although

less than 25% of Nigerians are urban dwellers, at least 24 cities have populations of more than 250,000 people.

The variety of customs, languages and traditions among Nigeria's 250 distinct ethnic groups gives the country an exceptional ethnographic and cultural diversity. Ten groups - the Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (or Ibo), Fulani, Ibibio, Kanuri, Edo, Tiv, Ijaw and Nupe - account for approximately 90% of the country's population. The Hausa of the far north have become integrated with the Fulani, and together form the bulk of the population in the north. The Kanuri are present in the far northeast of the country. In central Nigeria, where a great concentration of different ethnic groups occurs, the Tiv and the Nupe are the largest groups. The southwest is populated mainly by the Yoruba peoples. The Edo people are concentrated in Benin, in the former mid-western region of Nigeria. The Igbo are the largest ethnic group in the southeast. In the Niger Delta areas, where there is also a huge concentration of different ethnic groups, the Efik, Ibibio, and Ijaw are the largest groups.

Overall, the Hausa-Fulani and the Yoruba represent each around 30% of the total population, and the Igbo around 20%. Nigerians are of different language backgrounds most commonly communicate in English, although knowledge of two or more local languages is widespread, the most widely used being Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo.

Religion:

The main denominations are Muslims and Christians, approximately 50% and 40% of the national population, respectively. An overwhelming majority of people in the north are Muslims. Approximately half of the Yoruba are Christian and half Muslim, while the Igbo are predominantly Catholic.

Climate:

Nigeria has a diverse geography, with climates ranging from arid to humid equatorial. The predominantly tropical climate presents a long wet season in the south, from May to October, and a shorter wet season in the north, from June to September. Temperatures are highest between February and June, ranging from 26°C to 32°C in March, and even higher between March and June, when they can exceed 35°C. The coolest months throughout the country are July and August, when temperatures can drop to 20°C. Rainfall is heaviest in the south, up to more than 400 cm per year in the eastern coastal area, and lowest in the north, with as little as 50 cm per year.

2.2 Government and Political Structure

Government Structure:

The Federal Republic of Nigeria currently practices a democratic system, comprising the Federal (or Central) Government, the State Governments (36 States and a Federal Capital Territory), and 774 Local Governments (LGAs).

The Federal Government is made up of the three branches – Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. The President is the Head of State, the Chief Executive of the Federation and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federation. As Chairman of the Federal Executive Council (the Cabinet of Ministers), he heads the Executive Branch and is assisted by the Vice-President, who is also the Chairman of the National Council on Privatization.

Each of the 36 states has an elected governor, a state legislature and a judiciary branch.

The legislative powers of the Federal Government are vested in the bi-cameral National Assembly of the Federation, and those of each State in a uni-cameral State House of Assembly. The National Assembly consists of the Upper House (or Senate, with 109 seats, three from each state and one from the Federal Capital Territory) and the Lower House (or House of Representatives, with 360 seats). The Supreme Court oversees the Judiciary Branch of the Federal Government. The Federal Executive Council, on the advice of the Advisory Judicial Committee, appoints judges for the Supreme Court and Federal Court of Appeal.

The current constitution, which was fashioned by the last military administration and introduced in May 1999, on the return to civilian rule, includes provisions that enshrine power sharing between the Executive and Legislative arms of Government, and provides for a strong executive presidency accountable to an elected legislature and an independent judiciary. It stipulates that at least one cabinet minister must be appointed from each of Nigeria's 36 states. It also institutes a system of elected Local Government Councils with no legislative power, but with a role in providing, regulating and controlling community services.

Political Forces:

In 1998, three political parties were formed and registered: the All People's Party ("APP"), the Alliance for Democracy ("AD") and the People's Democratic Party ("PDP"). But at the polls in 2007, over 40 political parties registered for the election. Even though, the ruling party swept the polls, new parties emerged on the score sheet winning a pocket of positions including gubernatorial slots.

Repartition of Political Parties:

Party	State Governorships	Senate	House of Representatives
People's Democratic Party ("PDP")	21	65*	212
Action Congress (AC)	2	20	68
APGA	2		
Labour Party	1		
Total	36	109	360

The Economy:

The Nigerian economy is dominated by oil. At independence, in 1960, agriculture accounted for over 50% of GDP and was the main source of export earnings and public revenue. The oil boom of the 1970s resulted in a steady decline of the agricultural and light manufacturing bases. Presently, oil accounts for over 78% of the Federal revenue and over 95% of the country's export earnings. Nigeria, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), is the world's sixth largest oil exporter and the sixth largest supplier of crude oil to the United States, where it exported over 40% of its 2008 production.

Oil reserves are in the region of 27 billion barrels and gas reserves over 100 trillion cubic feet. Due to OPEC quota cutbacks and mounting community problems in the oil producing areas, daily production (excluding condensates) has fallen by about 14% from 2.3 million barrels per day in the fourth quarter of 1997 to about two million barrels today. Shipments of liquefied natural gas (LNG) began in October 1999 and have made gas the second largest export commodity, making the country even more reliant on hydrocarbons as its main source of export earnings in the near future. Incidentally Ogun State is spearheading the drive for another LNG plant through its Olokola LNG plant.

Manufacturing activity is concentrated around major urban centers, with Lagos and its immediate surroundings i.e. Ota, Ifo, Agbara, Shagamu and Mowe Ibafo (all in Ogun State) accounting for more than 70% of the total. Kano, Kaduna and Ibadan all have sizeable industrial zones, while the

oil industry has attracted investment at Port Harcourt and Warri. In the North, economic activity is concentrated in the agricultural sector and agro-allied industry.

Economic Reforms:

The previous civilian administration launched market reforms, favouring a liberal market-oriented economy, driven mainly by the private sector. A major privatization program was put in place. The present administration still toes the same line albeit systematically, putting in place structures that will ensure sustainability.

To this effect a National Concessions Commission has been established.

Anti Corruption:

The erstwhile President in addressing corruption and governance issues signed into law the Anti-Corruption Bill that was passed by the National Assembly. Two institutions EFCC and ICPC were strengthened to fight corruption.

The present administration whilst retaining the existing structures have also gone ahead to establish the bureau for procurement and council for procurement through the enactment of the procurement act.

Debt Payment and Cancellation:

In 2000 the Government and Paris Club agreed that on payment of 12billion of the debt the balance of 6billion will be written off. The Government paid and the balance was written off thereby freeing the Nation from the shackles of an age long debt and this shored up the credibility of the Nation.

Bank Consolidation:

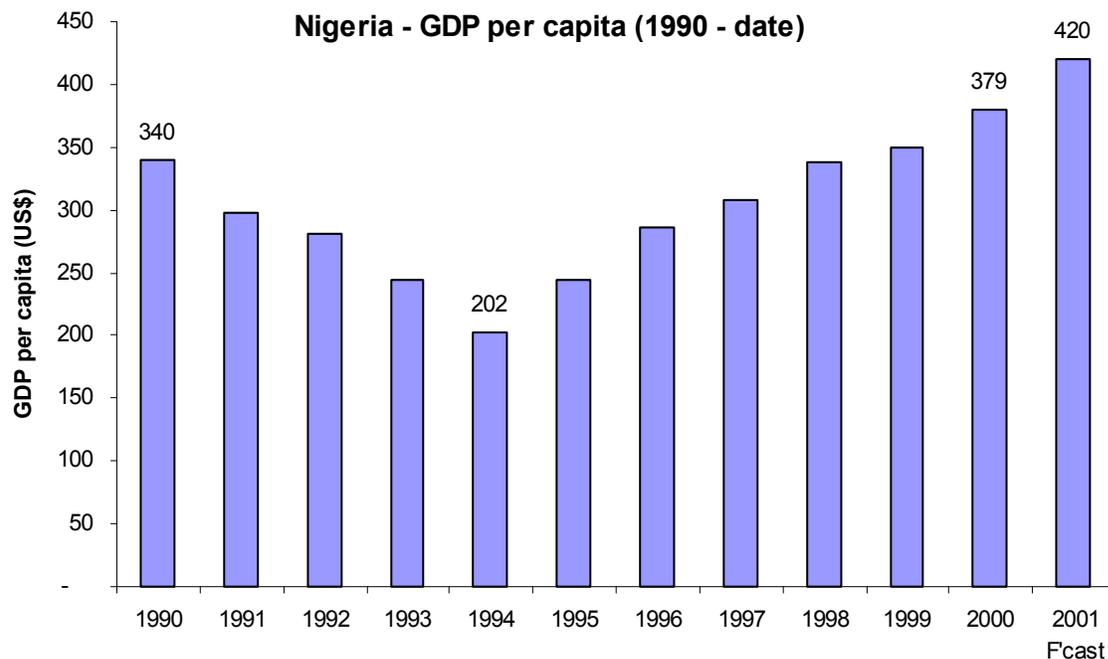
Another success story was the bank consolidations exercise that set a minimum of ₦25 billion minimum capitalizations which ushered in a new glorious era in the industry. At present, most Nigerian banks capitalization is in the 1billion dollar bracket. Nigerian banks is enjoying in this new lease of financial strength and are making furrows into other African nations.

Macroeconomic Performance:

Economic Activity

GDP per Capita

GDP per capita, estimated by the World Bank at US\$349 in 1999 and forecast at US\$420 in 2001, is well below the peak of US\$1,020 reached in 1985. About 70% of the population now lives below the poverty line of roughly one US dollar a day, compared to 43% in 1985.



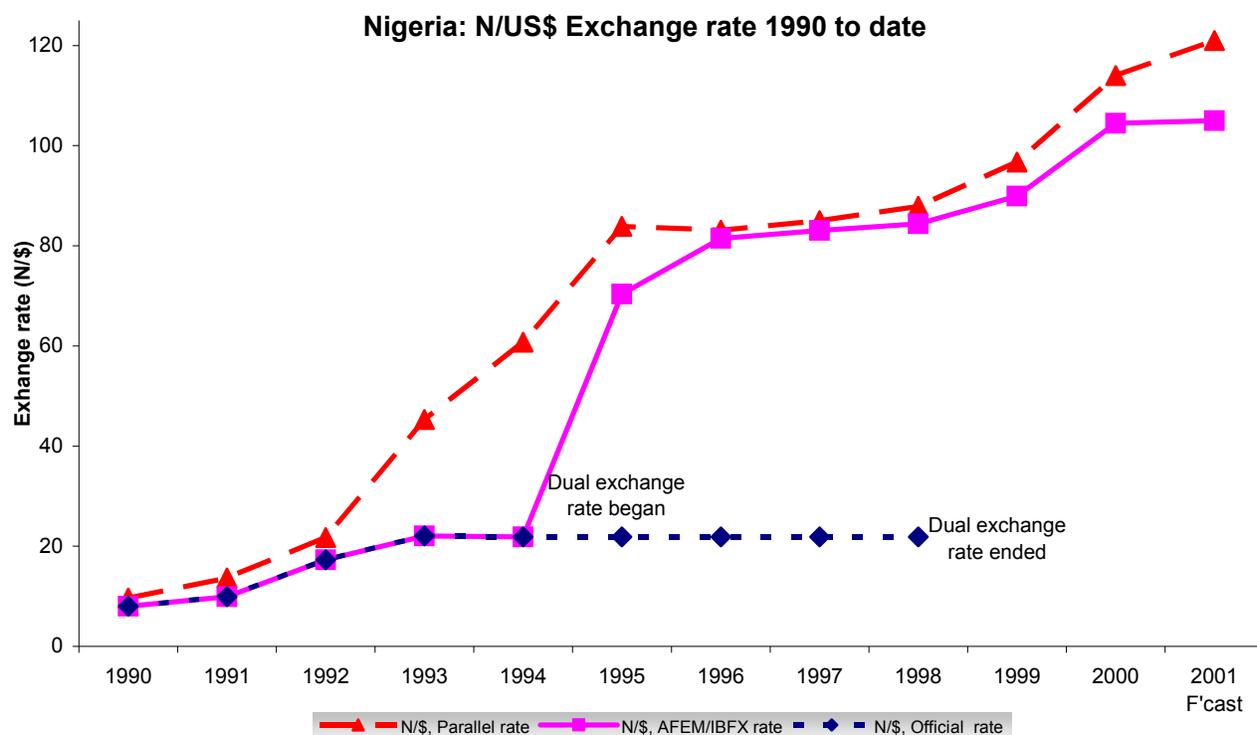
Inflation:

Inflation averaged 23% per year in the 1980s and, after a slowdown in 1990 and 1991, exceeded 50% in 1992-95. It peaked at 72.8% in 1995 and has fallen steadily since, to 8% in 1999 and 6.5% in 2000, with even a temporary deflation of -1.8% in April 2000. CBN projects a further reduction to 4% in 2001. It has since in the past three years risen to about 12% going by latest Central Bank reports



Exchange Rate:

FGN's fiscal calculations are currently made using an exchange rate of around Naira 150 to the US dollar, rising from the December 2000 rate of 117.5 ₦/US\$.



Foreign Trade and Investment:

Until the recent slide in crude oil price, trade balance that assumed a surplus dimension in 1999 (US\$12.7) and continued until 2008, led to growing of Nigerians foreign reserve to about US\$60bn by 2007. Oil prices are rallying again despite the economic melt down, it was as low as US\$ 40 per barrel at the beginning of the year but now hovers around US\$60.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) grew modestly in the 1990s, most of it going to the oil sector. According to the World Investment Report from the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FDI in Nigeria rose from an average of US\$723.3m in 1986-90 to US\$1.25bn in 1991-95, and has been marginally higher since then. The 2000 edition of the report put FDI flows to Nigeria at US\$1.4bn in 1999, the third highest in Africa, from US\$1.05bn in 1998. A very high proportion of FDI inflows represent re-investment by oil companies in the country. If investment in the oil industry is stripped out, current levels of FDI in Nigeria are low for a country of such perceived potential.

The Capital and Money Market:

The Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) has seven branches and 195 listed companies as of September 2000. Market activity has been generally sluggish over the years, reflecting the public sector's dominance of the economy. The exchange is still generally over-regulated, although in

April 1995 the ceiling on daily share-price movements was doubled to 20 kobos and, in 1996 the settlement period was reduced to one week. A computerized central securities clearing system was installed at the Lagos floor of the NSE in April 1997, resulting in marked improvements in the efficiency of deals on the exchange.

Federal Privatization Program:

Soon after entering office in May 1999, the President and Vice President embarked on a major privatization program, as an integral part of the Government's institutional and economic reforms. The Vice President is Chairman of the National Council on Privatization, as provided under Nigerian privatization law - Public Enterprises (Privatization and Commercialization) Act No. 28, 1999.

The Federal privatization program is divided into three phases: first, the sale of Federal Government equity interests in companies currently listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange; second, the privatization of public enterprises where prices of their output are largely market-determined; and, third, the privatization of major infrastructure sectors.

The first phase of the privatization program is largely completed, with only three of the sixteen listed enterprises unsold yet. The second phase, involving 39 enterprises, including paper and sugar mills, vehicle assembly plants, insurance companies, hotels and newspapers.

The third phase concerns strategically important industries, directly under the IMF's scrutiny: telecommunications, electricity and oil refining.

- Telecommunications: A first step in telecom liberalization was taken in January 2001 with the auctioning of three GSM mobile licenses. The five bidders were mainly consortia with Nigerian and South African interests. Bids opened at 100 million dollars, with three licenses being sold at US\$285 million each. A fourth license had been awarded to M-Tel, the mobile subsidiary of state-owned Nigerian Telecommunications (NITEL), in order to increase the latter's appeal in the intended eventual privatization. Several licenses including recent award of 3G frequency to two companies. The Government has just invited international operators to express interest in a controlling stake of NITEL.
- Electricity: The failings of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) are well known. But there is a collective effort by the Federal Government and State Governments to achieve 6000MW by December 2009.

- Ogun State Government has set up an Energy Council and it is seriously pursuing the delivery of perpetual motion generating plants of a total capacity of 43MW, using the low pour fuel to power its water plant and other Government establishment.

Legal and Investment Framework:

Federal laws are enacted as Acts and State laws as Laws (or "Decrees" and "Edicts" respectively, under the previous military regimes).

Prior to 1995, there were stringent foreign exchange controls in force in Nigeria, which meant that Government approvals had to be sought for the import or repatriation of foreign funds. The same was true of foreign investments. In 1995, these policies were liberalized and deregulated, allowing for the free import and repatriation of funds by virtue of both the Nigerian Investment Promotion Decree, No. 16, 1995 ("NIPC Act", amended in 1998 and 1999) and the Foreign Exchange (Monitoring and Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree, No. 17 1995 ("Forex Act"). The liberalizing effect of these two decrees is encapsulated and demonstrated in the Central Bank of Nigeria's Monetary Credit Foreign Trade & Exchange Policy Guidelines for Fiscal Year 2001 (Monetary Circular No. 35).

Foreign Investment:

NIPC Act

The NIPC Act established the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission ("NIPC"), which is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and monitoring investment activities in Nigeria.

The key features of the NIPC Act (and its amendments) are: (a) the freedom of foreign participation in any Nigerian enterprise (except for the negative list, for which investment is prohibited, for both foreigners and Nigerians); (b) the obligation for foreign companies wishing to do business in Nigeria to incorporate in Nigeria and register (for statistical purposes) with the Commission prior to commencing business; and (c) the unimpeded repatriation of capital (equity or debt and debt service), profits and dividends.

Investment Protection:

The NIPC Act also provides guarantees against nationalization and expropriation, as it expressly stipulates that no enterprise shall be nationalized or expropriated by any Government (i.e. Federal or State) of the Federation; and that no person, who owns, whether wholly or in part, the capital of any enterprise, shall be compelled by law to surrender his interest in the capital to any other person. The Federal Government is not permitted to acquire an enterprise to which the Act applies,

unless the acquisition is in the national interest or for a public purpose under a law that makes provision for the payment of fair and adequate compensation.

Dispute Settlement Procedures:

The NIPC Act stipulates that, if a dispute arises between an investor and any Government of the Federation in respect of an enterprise, all efforts shall be made through mutual discussion to reach an amicable settlement. If a settlement cannot be reached, the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the option of the aggrieved party.

The Act also provides that, if there is disagreement between the investor and the Federal Government as to the method of dispute settlement to be adopted, the rules of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes shall apply.

Foreign Exchange

Regulations:

The Forex Act liberalizes the import and export of foreign currency. In particular, the Act states: "...any foreign currency purchased from the market may be repatriated from Nigeria and shall not be subject to any further approval". All foreign capital must be brought into Nigeria through an Authorized Dealer (defined to mean a commercial or merchant bank) either by telegraphic transfer, checks or other negotiable instruments, and converted into Naira at the daily Inter-bank Foreign Exchange Market ("IFEM") in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Authorized Dealer must, within 24 hours of the receipt of funds, issue a Certificate of Capital Importation to the investor. The Certificate of Capital Importation is one of the documents required by Authorized Dealers to process the remittance of dividends by a foreign investor.

The Forex Act also states that any person transacting business in the market shall not be required to disclose the source of foreign currency, and no foreign currency imported into Nigeria shall be liable to seizure or forfeiture or suffer from any form of expropriation by Government.

The Forex Act, and in particular the guarantees of sections 3 and 13, provide some measure of comfort to foreign investors in Nigeria and give a clear indication of the progressing liberalization of the economy.

In-Kind Contributions:

The importation of assets, as opposed to currency, is regulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria's guidelines on direct foreign capital investment. These guidelines require that an Authorized dealer issue a certificate in respect of such imported capital, within 24 hours of receipt of the capital.

The Certificate of Capital Importation is issued subject to the production of specified shipping documentation. The assets imported must be valued, in accordance with the Industrial Inspectorate Act, Cap. 180 of 1990, which establishes the Industrial Inspectorate Division.

Management and technical services fees are only remittable upon the production of a Certificate of Registration issued by the National Office of Technology Acquisition and Promotion (“NOTAP”). Every contract for the transfer of foreign technology must be with NOTAP.

Taxation:

Taxes and employee deductions that affect the operations of a company operating in Nigeria include:

Companies Income Tax: The Companies Income Tax Act (CITA, 1990, amended) forms the legal basis for the imposition of tax on profits of companies operating in Nigeria, irrespective of where the company is incorporated. The current tax rate is 30% of accounting profits after adjusting for non-taxable income and non-allowable expenses. Corporate Income Tax is computed on a preceding-year basis, except for the commencement and cessation of business, where special rules apply. In the event of a loss or insufficient total profits, CITA requires that such companies pay a minimum tax based on stipulated rules.

Education Tax: Companies incorporated in Nigeria are also required to pay 2% of their assessable profits (if any), as Education Tax. Payment is usually made on the receipt of notice of assessment from the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). The Education Tax was introduced by law in 1993 and became effective from the 1994 year of assessment.

Value Added Tax: The Value Added Tax (VAT) Decree No. 102 of 1993 (amended) stipulates that a value added tax (“VAT”) of 5% is charged on, and payable in respect of specified “taxable goods and services”. All taxable persons are statutorily required to register for VAT within six months of commencement of business.

Withholding Tax: Dividends, interest, rent and directors fees are liable to a withholding tax of 10%, deducted at source. Deductions from payments made to limited liability companies are payable to the Federal Board of Inland Revenue (FIRS), while deductions from individuals, partnerships and other non-corporate bodies, are payable to the Internal Revenue Service of the state where the individual, partnership or body is resident.

Personal Income Tax: The Personal Income Tax Decree No. 104 of 1993 (amended) stipulates that salaries, allowances and other gains or profits from employment, subject to certain exemptions, are liable to tax. Personal income tax is calculated on a graduated basis, with a maximum marginal income tax rate of 25%. Employers, under the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE)

scheme, are the agents of Government for ensuring proper deduction of payroll taxes from the salaries of employees and must remit the deductions to the Government within the stipulated timeframe. In the event of any shortfall in deductions, the employer is held liable.

Stamp Duties: The Stamp Duties Act, Cap 411 LFN, 1990, prescribes that stamp duties are charged upon specified legal instruments. The proposed law for the water sector (see later) will maintain the exemption of stamp duty for water services, as is currently the case.

National Housing Fund (NHF): The National Housing Fund was established by Act No. 3 of 1992 to provide mortgage loans for employees. All employers are statutorily required to register their employees with the Fund. Employees are required to contribute 2.5% of their basic salaries, with no matching contributions from the employer. The employer is merely the agent of government in ensuring proper deductions.

Industrial Training Fund (ITF): The ITF Act No. 47 of 1971 (amended) requires all employers with a minimum of 25 employees to contribute 1% of total payroll costs to the Industrial Training Fund.

Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund: The Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) was established by Act No. 73 of 1993 (amended), but took effect from July 1994. It requires contributions of 6.5% and 3.5% of gross from the employer and the employee respectively, subject to a stipulated maximum. The new percentages took effect from January 2001.

Capital Gains Tax: The Capital Gains Tax Act, Cap. 42 LFN, 1990 (amended) stipulates that capital gains on applicable transactions (e.g., disposal of chargeable assets) are liable to the Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at the rate of 10%. Capital gains on shares and stocks are exempt from the CGT.

Double Taxation Agreements: Nigeria has double taxation agreements with a number of countries, to provide relief from double taxation in relation to taxes imposed on profit taxable in Nigeria and any taxes of a similar nature imposed by the laws of the reciprocal country. Relief is granted as a tax credit, such that tax payable in Nigeria on profits of a Nigerian company being remitted into Nigeria is reduced by the amount of foreign tax already paid offshore.

Tax and Investment Incentives:

General incentives

The following tax and investment incentives are currently available to all Nigerian Companies:

4-year carry forward of trade losses for each year: Companies with a minimum of 25% foreign equity participation are not liable to minimum tax. Minimum tax is normally payable by companies without taxable profit, as per Companies Income Tax Act (see above).

1% self-assessment bonus: A company filing income tax within six months after its accounting year-end is entitled to a 1% bonus (credit) on the tax due for that year.

Investment tax allowance: An allowance of 15% is granted on assets acquired in replacement of industrial plant and machinery, while the allowance is 10% on additions to other plant and machinery.

Capital allowances: Allowances are granted at varying rates on qualifying capital expenditure, depending on asset category.

Unutilized capital allowances: Such allowances can be carried forward indefinitely, as long as the company exists.

“Once for all” capital allowance: An allowance of 95% of the capital expenditure is granted in the first year for replacement of plant and machinery.

Pioneer Companies:

Under the Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Act, Cap. 179 LFN, 1990, a company may be classified as a Pioneer Company. Pioneer status is granted by the Ministry of Industry to a company that engages in an industry or product considered to be a priority area for the economic development of the country. The status is granted on specific application and approval is discretionary.

The provision of water services is at present not included in the list of pioneer industries and products, but an application may be made for any industry to be added to the list. The company must be incorporated in Nigeria as a public limited-liability company, with a minimum expenditure on fixed assets (as stipulated in the Act) to qualify as a Pioneer Company. Eligible companies obtain pioneer certificates from the NIPC.

Tax benefits attributable to pioneer companies include:

- A tax holiday for an initial period of three years and a subsequent period of two years;
- Loss carry-forward for a maximum of nine years;
- Exemption from withholding tax for dividends paid out during the tax holiday period;
- Capital allowances on asset purchase during the tax holiday period available as a credit against profits after the end of the tax holiday.

Arbitration:

The Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (“New York Convention”) was given effect in the Federal Republic of Nigeria by virtue of the provisions of the

Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Cap 19 LFN, 1990. The Act applies to commercial transactions involving both the Federal and State Governments, but is limited to differences arising out of contractual legal relationships. An arbitral award made in Nigeria or in any country that is a party to the Convention can be enforced in Nigerian Courts on the basis of reciprocity.

It must, however, be noted that Nigerian law imposes certain limitations on the enforcement and execution of an arbitral award or judgment against the public funds of the Federal Government or the Government of a State in Nigeria. By virtue of the combined effect of provisions in both the 1999 Constitution and the Sheriffs and Civil Process Act, no process for execution by garnishee proceedings shall be taken against public funds, except with the prior consent in writing of the Attorney General of the Federation. Similar provisions with regard to State Governments are contained in the 1999 Constitution.

Waiver of Sovereign Immunity:

Under Nigerian Law, the waiver of the right to sovereign immunity must be express and clear and cannot be implied or inferred by conduct. The usual practice with regard to contracts executed by the Federal and State Governments is to expressly waive immunity in the contractual documents relating to such contracts. A standard waiver clause would stipulate that the obligations of the parties to the contract constitute private and commercial acts, rather than public or governmental acts, and that the parties irrevocably waive immunity from suit, execution, attachment or other legal process to the full extent permitted by law. This would indicate a clear intention, by the parties, to be bound by normal rules of commercial and business practice.

Federal/State Legislative Overlaps:

The Constitution expressly stipulates that, where State Law conflicts with Federal Law, Federal Law shall prevail and that State Law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void. As such, the laws governing water sources, abstraction and distribution are divided between these two jurisdictions. The majority of the supply and distribution rights and obligations are vested in the State Governments, but certain areas of overlap exist, as described below.

Note: Clarification and resolution of State/Federal overlaps in water sources and abstraction is being sought at Federal level.

Water Sources and Abstraction:

Water sources that involve more than one State fall within the Federal Jurisdiction. The main jurisdiction of the Federal Government is concerned with the maintenance and monitoring of such water sources and their abstraction, whether surface or ground water.

Both the River Basin Development Authorities Act, Cap 396 LFN, 1990 and the Water Resources Decree No. 101, 1993 grant powers to Federal officers to regulate any surface or groundwater, or any water source, which affects more than one State.

Ogun State shares aquifers and surface water with neighboring states, namely the Ogun River, the Oshun River and the Ogun-Oshun Sedimentary Area. Practically, most, if not all, water resources in Ogun State fall under the regulatory ambit of the Federal Government.

The issue of ground water abstraction is still being clarified, namely regarding borehole drilling, borehole licensing, abstraction fees, sale of water, and environmental control.

Water Supply Rights and Obligations:

Water supply rights and obligations are covered almost exclusively by State legislation. Federal legislation applies only indirectly through these law, namely the Minerals and Mining Decree No. 34, 1999 (the "Mining Decree"), which make provisions relating to the use of water. At State level, the Ogun State Water Corporation edict with a "monopoly" power over the supply, control and management of water in Urban and Semi Urban areas of Ogun State.

Environmental Issues:

Both Federal and State Governments have legal jurisdiction in environmental matters, but the laws are complex and have hardly been enforced to date. There is no unified monitoring system over the environment, and monitoring currently is carried out by disparate institutions, with tasks overlapping those of other agencies at both the Federal and State levels: the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) is empowered to recommend and monitor water quality standards for inter-state waters and groundwater protection; the proposed Ogun State Water Regulatory Commission should administer and monitor drinking water standards in the State; the Ogun State Ministry of Environment is responsible for waste management, including drainage

3.0 OGUN STATE AN EMERGING GLOBAL ECONOMIC PLAYER

History:

In February 1976, the territory now called Ogun State was carved out of the old Western State by the military administration of General Murtala Muhammed and General Olusegun Obasanjo. The new State was made up of the former Abeokuta and Ijebu provinces of the former Western State, which itself came into being when it was carved out of former Western Region in 1967.

Ogun State is otherwise known as the Gateway State. This is in recognition of its pioneering role in education, medicine, law and divinity, on the one hand, and its strategic position as the link by road, rail, air and sea to the rest of the country. It will soon become the internet gateway to the rest of the world.

Apart from Abeokuta, the capital, which is an important market centre and a terminus of the roads and railways coming from Lagos and other parts of the country, there are also major towns and communities like Sagamu, Ijebu-Ode, Ilaro and others that can serve as good markets for products of the mining industry in Ogun State.

Location and Size:

Ogun State is entirely in the tropics. Located in the Southwest Zone of Nigeria with a total land area of 16,409.26 square kilometres, it is bounded on the West by the Benin Republic, on the South by Lagos State and the Atlantic Ocean, on the East by Ondo State, and on the North by Oyo and Osun States. It is situated between Latitude 6.2°N and 7.8°N and Longitude 3.0° E and 5.0°E.

Climate:

The climate of Ogun State follows a tropical pattern with the raining season starting about March and ending in November, followed by dry season. The mean annual rainfall varies from 128cm in the southern parts of the State to 105cm in the northern areas. The average monthly temperature ranges from 23°C in July to 32°C in February. The northern part of the State is mainly of derived Savannah vegetation, while the Central part falls in the rain forest belt. The southern part of the State has mangrove swamp.

Topography/Ecology:

The geographical landscape of the State comprises extensive fertile soil suitable for agriculture, and Savannah land in the north western part of the State, suitable for cattle rearing. There are also vast forest reserves, rivers, lagoons, rocks, mineral deposits and an oceanfront.

Accessibility:

The State is accessible to other States in Nigeria and the outside world because of its closeness to Lagos State, which has an International Airport, a few sea ports and access to the West African sub-region. As earlier stated the State is the passage from Lagos, the former federal capital and still the commercial nerve centre of Nigeria, to any other part of the country.

Natural Resources:

Ogun State is blessed with many mineral deposits in commercial quantity. The list includes bitumen, kaolin, phosphate, bauxite, granite, limestone, crude oil and such others.

Demographics:

The population of Ogun State during the 1991 Census was 2,333,726. With its growth rate of 2.83 per cent per annum, the population estimate for 2003 was projected at 3,297,408 and 3,486,683 for 2005. The projections indicated that in 2003, about 1,483,834 of the population (45 per cent) would live in urban areas 1,813,574 (55 per cent) in rural. The male population was estimated at 1,615,730 (49 per cent), and female 1,681,678 (51 per cent). Children under one year old numbered about 5.40 per cent and those under five years accounted for 19.10 per cent. Women of childbearing age (15-49 years) made up 25.0 per cent of the population and about 49 per cent of the total female population. Children under age five accounted for 629,805 (19.1 per cent) of the total population.

Ethnic Group and Tradition:

Ogun State indigenes belong to the Yoruba ethnic group, comprising mainly the Egba, the Yewa, the Awori, the Egun, the Ijebu and the Remo. The people are hospitable and accommodating, hence Nigerians from other parts of the country live peacefully with them. The main languages of communication in the State are Yoruba and English. Although the indigenes speak various dialects of the Yoruba language, they are all mutually intelligible to them. They all share a common lifestyle, including culture, tradition and custom. Some of the leading traditional festivals in the State are Olumo, Ogun, Igunnuko, Osun and Orisa-Oko. Others include Egungun, Obirin-Ojowu, Gelede, Oro and Sango.

Religion:

The two dominant religions in the State are Christianity and Islam. A small proportion of the people still practice traditional religion. Traditional, cultural religious beliefs have a strong influence on the position of women in the society.

Political/Administrative Structure and Organizations:

The State has 20 Local Government Areas (LGAs) each headed by a Chairman, as enshrined in the Constitution. It is divided into four Geo-political Zones, three Senatorial Districts, nine Federal and 26 State Constituencies. The state is administered by the Governor who works with a cabinet of Civil servants, Commissioners, Special Advisers and Consultants in the daily running of the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). They work in collaboration with the Secretary to the State Government to supervise and co-ordinate the implementation of Government policies and programmes through various Ministries, Bureau, and Commissions. Boards, Parastatals and other agencies.

The State has one Federal University and one College of Education, while the State Government has one University, one Polytechnic and one College of Education. Also, the State hosts two Private Universities. There is a high potential for more in the nearest future. In the area of tertiary health care, the Federal Government maintains a visible presence by providing the State with one Psychiatric Hospital and one Federal Medical Centre. The State also has a University Teaching Hospital.

Infrastructure:

Two major expressways pass through the State from Lagos to the Northern and Eastern parts of the Country, namely, the Lagos -Ibadan and Sagamu-Benin Expressways, while the third one from Sango-Ota to Abeokuta is under construction. Another Trunk "A" road links Abeokuta to Ibadan. There is also the Ota-Idi-Iroko Road and the Sagamu Interchange, Ilaro-Ohunbe Road which leads to the rest of West African countries.

Most urban centres have water works but only Abeokuta has adequate water from the source. Other major settlements have between 25per cent and 70 per cent of their present demand. Rural areas are generally poorly supplied. with only about 50 per cent having access to potable water .

The only source of power in the State is the National Grid owned and operated by the Power Holdings Company of Nigeria Ltd, successors to the National Electricity Power Authority (NEPA). The installed capacity is 460KVA, and a large percentage of this serves Agbara and Ota industrial estates. Artificial demand is estimated at 350KVA.

The major transmission lines in the State are 132KV lines, but the State is not yet fully covered by them. For example, the State Capital, Abeokuta, is supplied by only one leg, rendering it vulnerable whenever there are faults along this line. The distribution which is by 33KV lines has also not effectively covered the State, although all major towns have been connected. In general, while the urban areas can be said to have reasonable power supply, the rural areas are still in dire need.

Telecommunication and Postal Services are available in all the local government areas of the State. This is in addition to the Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) being provided by MTN, Celtel (formerly VMobile), Globacom and Visaphone and Etisalat. All other Mobile Telephony companies with CADM Technology are also present in the State. . Other means of communication are Radio and Television Stations owned by the State and Federal Governments. These are the Gateway Broadcasting Corporation made up of GTV and Gateway Radio (AM & FM), the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) Abeokuta and Ijebu-Ode, as well as the Paramount FM of the FRCN and privately owned stations like Ray Power FM and AIT (The first privately owned station in Nigeria and the one with the widest coverage) and a new entrant Rockcity FM.

Economic Activities:

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, providing income and employment for a large percentage of the population. The State is blessed with a conducive climate that Supports cultivation of a variety of crops such as yam, cassava, maize, rice, plantain, beans, vegetables and citrus fruits such as orange, paw-paw, pineapple and so on. The main cash crops produced in the State are cocoa, cashew, kola nut, oil palm and palm kernels, rubber and coffee.

The Agricultural Policy of the State is to increase agricultural output substantially as a weapon against malnutrition and a means of improving the standard of living of the people, as well as producing for export.

The State is a major producer of kolanut in the country. The State also produces rubber on a large scale, as well as timber of various species. Out of the total land area of about 16,409 square kilometres, about 20 per cent is preserved as forest reserves. The Forest Reserves have over 26,352ha of Melina, teak and pine. All these species are available as raw material for pulp and other wood based industries.

Because of their abundant natural resources, ample level of infrastructure and availability of recreational facilities, these forest reserves have become a viable Tourist Centre.

There are large-scale industries in the State, both privately and publicly owned. The private industries include cement, pharmaceuticals, paint, ceramics, roofing sheets, plastic, agro allied, foods and beverages, foam, breweries, distilleries, soaps and detergents, to mention a few. Government-owned industries are the Gateway Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Ikangba, Gateway Industrial and Technical Company Limited, Gateway Hotels at Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode and Ota, amongst others. Moreover, Iwopin (Ogun Waterside) is witnessing a rebirth in the development of the multimillion naira Paper Mill in the State. There is also a salt Industry at Ijoko Ota. As a complement to the economic activities of the State, there is a good network of roads for the transportation of goods. However, transportation within the coastal areas of the State is by speedboats and canoes.

The basic objectives of setting up most of the industries are to meet the local demands for manufactured goods, provide industrial outlets for locally produced raw materials and provide employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled manpower.

While some people find employment in the public service, others are engaged in private concerns, and specialise in professions such as tailoring, wood works and carpentry, cloth weaving, tie 'and dye and the like. The small scale industries are mainly private initiatives. These include farming, bakery, sawmilling, metal fabrication, woodworks and carpentry.

Within the rural society, the major traditional economic activity of women is subsistence farming. Some of the literate women in the urban areas are employed in the mainstream of the public service, while a number of others are engaged in petty trading. The riverine areas of the State specialise in fishing, lumbering and boat building.

Both the Federal and the Ogun State Governments provide a wide range of gainful employment in the State through the long established Public Service, which include the Judiciary, the Military, the Police Force, Customs, Immigration and Prison Services, Local Government service, Residential and Industrial Estates and Sports Stadia.

4.0 OGUN STATE-THE INVESTMENT DESTINATION OF CHOICE

"It's a bright new day in Ogun State: The Gateway State is poised to become the Investment destination of choice not only in Nigeria but also on the West Coast of Africa. The Investment possibilities are limitless. Clearly, Ogun State is now the place to be"

Location Advantage:

Seated on the Western approaches to the ECOWAS sub region, Ogun State occupies a critical intersection in Nigeria's Eastward and Northward commercial routes from the busy port of Lagos.

Gateway State is accessible through the three major means of transportation i.e. land, sea and air. The State is easily accessible from other States in Nigeria and other Airport and Seaports. Lagos is about 100 kilometers from Abeokuta, the Ogun State Capital.

Contiguous to Lagos:

Ogun State accommodates a reasonable percentage of people who work and do business in Lagos. It is also presently benefiting from the property congestion being experienced in Lagos which stifles quest for new estates making prospecting expensive.

The neighboring Ogun state communities like Sango Ota, Ibafo/Mowe and emerging communities, both side of the Lagos-Ibadan expressway, arguably the fastest developing axis in the country, are booming with development of domestic and industrial estates.

Incentive Package:

Ogun state Government has already put in place the following incentives to help existing and new businesses grow.

- A liberalized regime of policies to guide business
- Establishment of a one-stop shop for new investors
- Commitment to ease access to land for agriculture, housing and industry
- A competitive banking environment that delivers investor-friendly products and services
- Well-maintained and increasing network of urban and rural roads
- Continuous expansion of power and energy facilities
- Provision of top-rate health, education and other social services
- Provision of water in towns and villages across the state
- Policy consistency and removal of constraints to business activities and
- Project financing plans that promote viable public/private partnerships

Water Resources Advantage:

Whist availability of raw water resources ranks among the highest challenges to regular water supply in many parts of the world, Ogun state is endowed with a high yielding water aquifer complimented with fast flowing coastal rivers that empties into the lagoons of Lagos State. The most important of these rivers include Ogun, Yewa, Osun, Saasa and Yemoji.

Table

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ZONE	COST CENTER	RIVER	M ³ /SecYIELD		AVERAGE YIELD
				APRIL	JUNE 19	
Ijebu Ode	Ijebu Remo	Ijebu Ode Cost Center	Yemoji	72.16	26.97	49.56
Ijebu North					-	-
Ijebu North/East		Ijebu – Igbo Cost Center	At Apoje, Osun Omi	212.88	614.31	219.023
Ijebu East		Ogbere Cost Centre	Itele, Sasa, Oin Ajibande	162.0	1.536 46.08	104.4
Ogun Waterside			Meki Soeore Agura			
Sagamu		Sagamu Cost Centre	Ibu in Sagamu Ibu in Odlemo	66.56 1.077	137.78 2.00	102.17 1.538
Ikenne		Iperu Cost Center	Inuren Odogbolu And Aiyepe Ibu	90.79 66.22	1.406 99.81	1.156 83.015
Remo North			Omi Isara/Iyakan			
Abeokuta South	Egba Yewa	Abeokuta Cost Center				
Abeokuta North		Odeda Cost Center	Ogun /Oyan	2603.07	591.69	1597.38
Owode/Obafemi			Ibu At Aberuagba	1.10		
Ifo		Ilaro	Iro At Mokoloki Iju, Abijere At Ifo, Akinside	64.74	147.20	55.97
Yewa South			Igbin, Iwo, Yewa At Ijoko Oke	0.900	5.46	3.180
Yewa North		Aiyetoro Cost Center	Ela, Yewa At Ajilete Idagba In Aiyetoro/Imeko Road, Irori/Erupa	- 66.00	- 46.67	- 56.33
Yewa North			Idagba, Saala, Irori			
Ado-Odo/Ota		Ota Centre	Ilo (Old Scheme) Iju (New Scheme)	3.01	4.05	3.58

4.1 POLITICAL WILL:

The GovernmentS is Committed to changing the face and fortunes of Ogun state, transforming it into an Industrial and Commercial hub, a land of happy people and thriving businesses that truly lives up to its name as the "Gateway State".

We welcome you to partner with us as we continue in the building of a highly viable and economically vibrant State.

4.2 ING EDGE IN GOOD GOVERNANCE:

Above all, Ogun State now has a Government, which is focused and committed to the promotion of Private Sector-led development, as demonstrated in its efforts towards ensuring policy stability and

creating an investor-friendly climate that gives assurance to businesses. The State does not only have a welcoming and cosmopolitan people but also provides peace and quiet environment for the investor. It is relatively free from communal strife and youth restiveness that often threatens security of investment.

5.0 STATE REGIONAL PLAN AT A GLANCE

Ogun State Regional Plan is a comprehensive report that sets the development agenda and provides baseline information for every sector of the state. The infrastructural proposals must therefore be located within its framework, taking cognizance of the all its findings, concepts and recommendation.

5.1 ISSUE INDICATIVE OF OGUN STATE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS:

Ogun State Regional Plan derives from global, regional and national plans. The major platforms are as follows:

- The United Nation Development Program UNDP Millennium Development Goals MDG for Human Development 1990-2015 which provides the global framework
- The New Partnership for African Development, NEPAD Vision, Goals and Objectives which provides the regional framework
- The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy NEEDS Vision, Goals and Objectives which provides the national framework

The State Regional Plan constitutes a significant component of the State Economic SEEDS

7 key Goals

- Wealth Creation
- Food Security
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Investment in the youths
- Improved
- Empowerment and Development Strategy SEEDS and foundation for the Local
- Government Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, LEEDS

5.2 AGENDA FOR SECURED FUTURE

State Regional Plan (2005-2025)

- Development Platforms:
- Population
- Land Use
- Infrastructures:
- Economic infrastructures
- Physical Infrastructures
- Measures:
- Capacity Development Indices

Project Objective & Vision:

The vision proposed by the Regional Plan team for the State is as follows: “Our people should be healthy, well educated, gainfully employed and live happy and fulfilling lives. Our cities, towns and villages should be well planned with adequate infrastructures. Our economy should be buoyant and Sustainable Ogun State must be prosperous”

The plan recognizes areas requiring urgent attention such as the Development Pressure Area just North of Lagos metropolis and the Olokola Area of Ogun Waterside have been addressed at a greater level of detail at this stage.

The Regional Plan has six main areas of focus as follows:

- Population Studies
- Land Use Plan
- Physical Infrastructures
- Economic Infrastructures
- Social Infrastructures
- Human Development

Population:

The Regional Plan attempted to make provision for the impact of metropolitan Lagos by allotting at least one-third of the population increase in Lagos to Ogun State for the plan period and projects a population of 9.3 million for the plan period. This is critical to any housing agenda in the state

Population Distribution by LGA:

The most dramatic increase in population is in Obafemi/Owode LGA, which is expected to increase from about 200,000 in 2005 to a projected 2,000,000 by 2025, a ten-fold increase. This is also almost a six-fold increase over NPC projection of 350,000 for the LGA. The next is that of Ogun Waterside which is expected to increase from 90,000 in 2005 to 475,000 in the plan period, an over five-fold increase over the 2005 estimate, and over twice the NPC projections. In all, ten LGA are projected to increase beyond the NPC projections in the plan period. Three of the four most dramatic ones are in the Development Pressure Area just north of Lagos metropolis while the fourth is Ogun Waterside with the aggressive development plan of the State Government for the area. In Ogun State Water Corporation Investment Plan (Work-in-progress) a growth rate coefficient of 6-9% is used for the DPAs.

Land Use:

Land Use Development Concepts

The land use plan for the State has been driven by the following rigorously established concepts:

- Growth Pole Concept

- Dispersed Concentrated Development
- Hierarchical System of Settlements
- Comprehensive Regional Development
- Integrated Regional Planning
- The Green Belt Concept

Growth Pole Concept:

The growth pole concept aims at ensuring that development impulses are transmitted throughout a whole economy through poles or centers of attraction from where economic activities are generated throughout a specifically defined regional space. A growth pole may be considered to be an urban centre, an industry, an infrastructure (e.g. an Airport), a tourist centre or a tertiary education institution, any of which contains a set of expanding activities which induce further economic development throughout its surroundings. This is expected to induce a trickle down of development.

Comprehensive Regional Development:

The concept of comprehensive regional development requires that the whole region – both rural and urban - be developed optimally in an integrated manner.

Integrated Regional Planning:

The regional development concepts and strategies proposed must be integrated with the other sections of this Regional Plan, including the physical, economic and social infrastructures and human resources development.

The Green Belt Concept:

Greenbelt strategy implies specific designation of certain areas around the existing major cities and urban centers as areas where no physical development of urban nature should take place.

Broad Land Use Types:

The land use structure of Ogun State may be categorized into six:

- Administrative Division
- Human Settlements
- Economic Land Use
- Infrastructures and
- Institutional Land Use
- Protected Ecological Zones and Green Belts

Human Settlements:

In the plan period, pressure from Lagos will continue to be the dominant factor in the emergence of urban settlements, and the development pressure area will take the brunt of this pressure. Mowe, Ibafo, Ojodu, Akute, Ota, Itele and Ifo will grow significantly and are expected to absorb the population.

In addition to the Lagos factor, however, the development plans by the present State Government, and the potentials identified by this Regional Plan will make significant contributions to the emergence of new urban centers in other areas outside the DPA.

Economic Land Use:

Agriculture (Industrial Estates)

The Regional Plan proposes five additional industrial areas, one in each sub-region to Ota and Agbara Industrial Estates in Ogun State SBR Existing Industrial Area Proposed Addition Manufacturing Focus

- Aiyetoro/Ilaro
- Ota Ado Odo/Igbesa
- Agbara
- DPA/Papalanto
- Ijebu Ode/Sagamu
- Olokola/Abigi

Tourism Land Use:

In addition to the forest reserves and other infrastructures that may be of tourism interest, it is proposed in this plan that each sub-region creates an area for concentrated tourism. The table below shows the existing and proposed tourism sites in the State. Major Tourism Sites in Ogun State

- Recreational Tourism in Ipokia
- DPA Eco-tourism in Ogun Forest Reserve
- Sports Tourism in DPA
- Business Tourism, Hospitality
- Facilities in DPA
- Abeokuta City Tour
- Olokola/Abigi Eco-tourism in J4 Area
- Water Sports in Iwopin
- International Shopping in EPZ

Infrastructures Land Use:

Infrastructures Land Use includes land acquired by government for major infrastructures such as dams, highways, and air and sea ports. There are very few infrastructures with significant land use impact in the State. In the plan period, however, such infrastructures are expected to emerge.

Infrastructures Land Use

- Ipokia-Oja Odan-Imeko Road
- Ipokia-Ilaro-Aiyetoro Road
- Agbara – Sokoto Road
- East-West Roads;Lagos Outer Ring Road Roads
- Agro-Cargo Airport
- Olokola Air Terminal
- Airport
- Olokola Deep Seaport Seaport

Institutional Land Use:

Institutional land use includes land allotted for government and social uses such as schools, hospitals, military and similar uses. It may also include land acquired by government for development control purposes.

OPIC Global acquisition:

This is a 4 kilometers wide stretch of corridor land along the Lagos-Ibadan Expressway between Isheri at the boundary of Lagos state and Sagamu interchange. It was meant to control haphazard development associated with emerging new Settlement along the express road. This land is however being rapidly developed presently mostly by religious establishments, residential accommodation and government allocations for housing and industrial activities.

Educational Land Use:

Existing tertiary education institutions with land area in the range of 30 to 9,000 Hectares are considered significant in the regional land use perspective. Such campuses are being developed as specialized urban activity centers with concentrated Human habitation/activity pattern. As at November 2003 there were ten operational tertiary institution campuses in Ogun State.

The Regional Plan proposes that tertiary institutions be dispersed across the State

Existing Tertiary Institutions in Ogun State

Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro

- Olabisi Onabanjo University, Faculty of Agriculture Aiyetoro Campus
- Covenant University, Ota

- Bell University, Ota
- Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Ojere, Abeokuta, Obafemi Owode LGA
- University of Agriculture, Odeda,
- Federal College of Education Osiele, Odeda LGA
- Olabisi Onabanjo University, Faculty of Engineering and Environmental Studies Ibogun Campus, Ifo LGA
- Redeemer's University, Mowe
- Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye (Main campus) Permanent site located at outskirts of Ago-Iwoye
- Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu Campus Site at Sagamu Town
- Babcock University, Ilisan Remo Private University at Ilisan Remo Ikenne LGA
- Tai Solarin College of Education, Ijebu-Ode Permanent Site at Ijagun 34

Response Strategy – Multi-Modal Transportation System:

- Roads and Highways are still expected to be the dominant means of transport and are expected to undergo major improvements in the plan period.
- The introduction of light rails for mass movement of people in urban centers is already being considered by the State Governments and progress should be made on this.
- The adequacy and convenience of Lagos Airport to cope with future air travel demand may necessitate the development of more airports in the sub-region, and the agro-cargo airport already being planned by the State Government might fit into this plan.
- International cargo movement using the deep sea port being planned for Olokola is already at a well advanced stage.
- Ogun State is also rich in navigable rivers, the potentials of which will be examined in details for development. These multi-modal transportation systems will require complementary infrastructures such as trailer terminals, container terminals, central stations, etc.

6.0 OGUN STATE WATER CORPORATION PLAN

6.1 WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Management:

Water Resources Management in Nigeria is under the Ministry of Special Duties. The Ministry itself initiates and implements water resources development projects directly.

The country is, however, divided into several River Basin Development Authorities, each with responsibilities for some river basins. The relevant Authority to Ogun State is the Ogun-Osun River Basin Development Authority, OORBDA. This Authority has responsibilities for the development of all river basins in south-west Nigeria. In addition to the River Basin Development Authorities, each state also has Water Corporation with responsibilities for the provision of potable water for the people. The Corporation carries out source development, design and constructs water works and distributes water for domestic and commercial consumption. Several of them have carried out water resources studies with the primary aim of developing water works

Water Potentials in Ogun State:

Surface Water:

Ogun State has an extensive network of rivers and streams all across the State. Five major river basins can be identified as follows:

- ✚ The Yewa River, 120 km long to the west of the State drains over 3500 km² out of the 16,762 km² of Ogun State
- ✚ The Ogun River rises in Kwara State but has most of its 305kilometres in Ogun State. With its main tributary, the Oyan River, the Ogun drains over 3,500 km² in Ogun State.
- ✚ The Ona River with several tributaries drains central Remo and Ijebu North area of about 2,200 m²
- ✚ The Osun River, 273 km long drains about 1,300 km² in Ijebu land
- ✚ River Shasa and its tributary, River Oni drain about 1,200 km² in Ijebu East

Ground Water Potentials:

The two major potential sources of groundwater are the Coastal Plain sands that incorporate the upper part of the Ilaro formation, and the Abeokuta Formation. The Other geological formations in the State are not water bearing. The Coastal Plain Sand aquifer is essentially pre-tertiary and depth to water table varies from a few meters to about 150m.

Water Demand:

2025 Domestic Water Demand

Domestic consumption is estimated on the basis of water demand per capita per day, the water demand being dependent on the degree of urbanization and the availability of the water. For rural Ogun State, a provision of 50 litres per capita per day is assumed and 150 liters per capita per day in urban centers.

2025 Industrial Water Demand

The total area provided for industries and hospitality infrastructures is about 4,000 hectares. Allowing a gross provision of 50 m³ per hectare of land per day for industrial use, a provision of 200,000 m³ per day is projected for this purpose.

The total water demand for Ogun State by the year 2025 is thus summarized as follows:

- Domestic Demand 910,000 cubic meters per day
- Industrial Demand 200,000 cubic meters per day

6.2 PRESENT SITUATION

There are 6 major water works with surface water supply and boreholes, 30 mini water works and 25 micro water works with raw water from bore holes.

The details in each of the Waterworks are as contained in the Technical and Operating Statistics. Also details of the current Commercial Performance are as contained in the Sales Analysis report both of which are available in OGSWC data room.

Most of the existing Schemes are currently being rehabilitated to bring them back to the Designed Capacity. Ogun State Water Corporation is benefiting from the ongoing National Urban Water Sector Reforms Projects, under which 6 major Water Works are presently being rehabilitated to original capacity.

6.3 WILLINGNESS TO PAY

Past surveys the water consumers have placed much premium on reliability and water quality than on the cost of water. Even though water supply situation varies dramatically from town to town in Ogun State cost of water also does. In the State Capital, most people get water free from public supply but the Local Government pays for the stand points supply while other users pay through individual billing.

Past perception study (Taijo Wonukabe 2002) also confirms that the notion of free water is beginning to wane and that people are willing to pay economic rate if regular supply is guaranteed.

A comparative analysis on a cross sectoral basis show that people are ready to pay for phone services than to pay for water and the reason is that the pre-paid payment method adopted by telephone service providers forestalls default.

6.4 CORPORATE STRATEGY

The Administration adopted four strategic approaches to address urban water supply in the past one year.

6.4.1 Sustenance of Water Supply Approach:

The first approach is to sustain the existing water supply situation by meeting the recurrent needs of the Corporation whilst providing essential equipments and emergency rehabilitation of some Emergency rehabilitation works of Abeokuta water supply scheme, a two years project was completed prior to award of the full rehabilitation. The project was put in place to sustain production whilst preparing for a major rehabilitation which has since been completed. Treatment plant components like filter beds, sedimentation tanks, pumps etc were refurbished.

6.4.2 Improvement and Expansion of Water Supply Approach:

Secondly, in collaboration with multilateral agencies, rehabilitation of some water works has commenced to improve and expand water supply to communities without water supply.

🚧 1st Urban Water Sector Reform Project (NUWSRP) Rehabilitation Project:

The National Urban Water Sector Reform Project is a comprehensive six years program that became effective on 14th December 2004; it was proposed to close on 30th September, 2010. The objectives of the project include (i) increase access to potable water supply through house connections in selected urban towns; and (ii) improve reliability and financial viability through optimal involvement of private partners in the management of the State Water Utilities.

Project components:

The Project Components

The project has four components namely:

- Rehabilitation and Network Expansion
- Public-Private Partnership Development
- Policy Reform and
- Institutional Development

Funding :

The total IDA is in the sum of US\$42,680,561 (Client Connection figure as at March 2009). While disbursement stands at US\$25,846,802.81. A re-allocation of the sum of US\$30,000,000 is been processed.

Table I

S/No	Description	Allocated US\$	Disbursed	Re-Allocation	Remarks
1	Works	31,348,951.22	16,689,236.78	13,673,036	
2	Goods	3,854,208.15	2,886,122.50	17,500,000.00	
3	Services	6,132,038.31	4,553,441.60	1,000,000.00	
4	Training	1,009,022.57	1,373,012.89	1,000,000.00	
5	Operation Cost	336,340.86	344,989.04	400,000	
6	Total	42,690,561.11	25,846,802.81	33,573,036.00	

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS:

- Rehabilitation and Network Expansion
- Engineering Design
- Procurement of Engineering design contracts of Abeokuta, Sagamu, Ijebu-Ode (Yemoji), Ijebu-Igbo (Apoje), Sagamu and Papanlanto water supply schemes has been concluded.
- *Also concluded is the feasibility study of Ota Township with tender document ready for works procurement awaiting funding.*

Works Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation works of Abeokuta, Sagamu, Ijebu-Ode (Yemoji), Ijebu-Igbo (Apoje), Papanlanto and Ogere water supply schemes has been awarded and works are in progress at different stages in all the sites , under engineering supervision consultants supervising all works.

Public-Private Partnership Development:

The State delegates from the Executive, the Judiciary, Finance, House of assembly, other Government Officials and Management of the State Water Corporation have embarked on tours of African countries including South Africa, Uganda, Kenya and Ghana, engaging in one form of PPP programme, in readiness for Public-Private Partnership development. A memorandum of

Understanding (MOU) has already been entered into with the Uganda Water Company but no fund to back up the implementation.

Capacity Building and Project Management

Under the reform programme, series of training has been conducted for the staff at home and abroad. Particular attention was paid to the project.

6.4.3 Institutional Development Approach:

The third approach is to put in place institutional reforms, by rapid human, system and infrastructure capacity development, for efficiency in service delivery whereby we do not only “work hard, but work smart and right”.

Our Institutional development emphasizes capacity building, strategic policy development, re-engineering of the internal working process and corporate planning

The Capacity Building:

Human Resource development is central to our capacity building effort hence:

Training of over 100 members of staff on computer appreciation, Excel, Word, PowerPoint etc

Management and professional courses within and beyond the frontiers on Nigeria

In-house Training and hands on mentorship

Infrastructure Development:

- The automation of the OGSWC internal working process is key to achieving its goals.
- Almost of all offices have been supplied with Laptops, desktops whilst the system is being gradually prepared for full automation, with LAN and WAN already in place.
- Improvement of the office outlook making the office environment conducive for work
- Purchase of utility vehicles for project supervision and management.

Institutional and Operational Restructuring:

- A new organizational Structure has been put in place and it's still undergoing changes as the restructuring demands.
- Automation of the entire working process that is Finance/Account (A new Financial Management System is being put in place), Commercial Process, Control Systems and Personnel Matters
- The direct payment system which is a precursor to full fledged Electronic payment system has been introduced
- Aggressive metering of all bulk and individual customers is in top gear
- Creation of a Unit for monitoring and evaluation.

- Establishment of Emergency leakage control gang with positive impact already reducing unaccounted for water.
- Establishment of GIS unit for digital data based and drawing (Geographical Information System).
- The customer enumeration project is on-going. About 70% complete.

Corporate plan:

A comprehensive corporate plan is being developed and it encapsulates all intended policies of the Corporation, mission and vision, performance indicators targets, and overall strategy of the Corporation for short, medium and long term. The full version is attached to this report.

7.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MIDIUM AND LONG TERM)

7.1 Major Waterworks (Major Urban Centers)

OGSWC is also approaching its development plan from a resource analysis position, with baseline situation critical to future development. The situational analysis and requirement to meet future needs in on the radar. With the on-going rehabilitation works, the waterworks will be restored to design capacity but there are serious gaps and shortfalls all the major centers. This is however a subset of the Regional scheme proposal, it however afford the Corporation to phase development in line with available resources

7.2 Regional Scheme Proposal

The OGSWC development plan takes a queue from the Regional Master Plan of Ogun State. This entails a fully integrated system covering all the geopolitical areas of the State. It also emphasizes the dire need for fresh investment in the Development Pressure Zones which incidentally are green fields or under serve.

The Water supply plan is structures to address first of all water supply through the following regional schemes namely **Abeokuta, Apoje, Yewa, Iyemoji and Mokoloki**

7.3 PPP Imperative

It has been concluded that a new financing structure that will make essential fund available beyond the government budgetary provision is required. The need to run water utilities on commercial basis is also prevalent and this has necessitated reforms which has introduced several options of Private-Public Partnership. OGSWC is also looking at a Public-Public model with the deployment of Internally Delegated Management Contract and Area Performance Contracts basically driven by the staff of the Corporation.

MAJOR WATERWORKS (MAJOR URBAN CENTERS)

ABEOKUTA WATER SUPPLY:

EXISTING WORKS:

Restoration of the Abeokuta New Scheme to designed capacity (82 Mld)

Restoration of Abeokuta Old Scheme to design capacity

oWith rehabilitation an excess production capacity of 32,460 m³/d will be available by 2010

Gaps and Immediate Investment Requirement:

- Restructuring the network is recommended to achieve higher efficiency
- Zoning into south-west (low altitude) and north-east (high altitude)

- ⇒ better pumping economy (less head for about 40% of the volume)
- ⇒ reduced water loss due to more appropriate pressures
- Roughly 60% pumping to Asaran Reservoir (high zone) and 40% to Oke Egunya Reservoir (low zone)
- 3 nos. new low voltage pumps to pump from WTP to Oke Egunya.
- New pipework about 105 km (200-1000mm)
- Two new booster stations and tanks at Laderin and Kenta
- Metering of 52,000 potential customers (As Identified by Satellite Imagery)

COST ESTIMATE FOR ABEOKUTA WATER SUPPLY: IMMEDIATE INVESMENT REQUIREMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	COST N
A	TRUNK MAINS				
1	UNAAB LINE	KM	23	60,000,000.00	1,380,000,000.00
2	ADIGBE LINE	KM	5	60,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
3	OBANTOKO	KM	16	60,000,000.00	960,000,000.00
4	OKE-MOSAN B&T	KM	16	60,000,000.00	960,000,000.00
5	OKE-EGUNYA	KM	3.2	60,000,000.00	192,000,000.00
6	HOUSE CONNECTIONS - 4,000	NO	4000	100,000.00	400,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				4,192,000,000.00
B	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK				
1	ADIGBE	KM	5	30,000,000.00	150,000,000.00
2	OBANTOKO	KM	5	30,000,000.00	150,000,000.00
3	OKE-MOSAN	KM	11	30,000,000.00	330,000,000.00
4	OTHERS	KM	20	30,000,000.00	600,000,000.00
	Sub-Total	KM			1,230,000,000.00
C	BOOSTER STATION OKE-MOSAN				
1	OKE-MOSAN (LADERIN)				540,000,000.00
D	OTHERS				
1	ABANDONED PTF PROJECT				1,200,000,000.00
2	3 NO LOW LIFT VOLTAGE PUMP	NO	3	290,000,000.00	870,000,000.00
3	METERING OF CUSTOMERS	NO	10000	90,000.00	900,000,000.00
4	BULK METERS	NO	10	600,000.00	6,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				2,976,000,000.00
	TOTAL				8,938,000,000.00

IJEBU-IGBO Water Supply (Apoje)

EXISTING WORKS:

Restoration of the Apoje Waterworks to designed capacity (18 Mld)

Gaps and Immediate Investment Requirement:

oWater production capacity does not meet demand even after rehabilitation

- ⇒ Expansion of Apoje to 200Mld
- ⇒ reducing unaccounted-for-water has highest priority
- ⇒

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	COST N
A	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK				
1	IJEBU-IGBO, AGO-IWOYE, ORU, OTHERS	KM	50	30,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
	Sub-Total		50		1,500,000,000.00
B	GENERAL WORKS				
1	BOOSTER STATION COMPLETE, RISING MAINS& ELEVATED TANK				3,000,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				3,000,000,000.00
C					
1	HOUSE CONNECTION	NO	1000	100,000.00	100,000,000.00
2	METERING OF CUSTOMERS	NO	1500	90,000.00	135,000,000.00
3	BULK METERS	NO	5	600,000.00	3,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				238,000,000.00
TOTAL					4,738,000,000.00

IFO-AKINSIDE (PAPALANTO)

EXISTING WORKS:

Restoration of Papalanto Waterworks to designed capacity (18 Mld)

Gaps and Immediate Investment Requirement:

- Water production capacity does not meet demand even after rehabilitation
 - => Reducing unaccounted-for-water has highest priority
- Some water delivery improvements suggested (to be included in Rehabilitation)
 - oNew storage tank for Itori of about 300m3 capacity
 - oRestructuring the supply to Ilaro

- o Pumping directly to Central Storage Reservoir at Ilaro by bypass the Ela booster station
- o New pumps (3 nos.) required (to be supplied and installed in Rehabilitation)

COST ESTIMATE FOR IFO-AKINSIDE WATER SUPPLY: IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	COST N
A	TRUNK MAINS				
1	PAPA TO ILARO	KM	30	60,000,000.00	1,800,000,000.00
2	PAPA TO IFO	KM	25	60,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				3,300,000,000.00
B	TERTIARY MAINS				
1	NETWORK LINES WITHIN	KM	30	30,000,000.00	900,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				900,000,000.00
C	REHABILITATION WORKS				
1	TOTAL REHABILITATION OF ELA SCHEME IN ILARO OTHERS				1,500,000,000.00
D	IFO AKINSIDE NEW PUMPS (3 NOS)	NO	3	300,000,000.00	900,000,000.00
E	IFO AKINSIDE NEW STORAGE TANK				30,000,000.00
1	METERING OF CUSTOMERS	NO	1000	90,000.00	90,000,000.00
2	BULK METERS	NO	10	600,000.00	6,000,000.00
3	HOUSE CONNECTIONS	NO	1000	100,000.00	100,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				226,000,000.00
TOTAL					6,826,000,000.00

OGERE WATER SUPPLY:

EXISTING WORKS:

Restoration of Ogere Waterworks to designed capacity (18 Mld)

Gaps and Immediate Investment Requirement:

- o Water production capacity does not meet demand even after rehabilitation
- => reducing unaccounted-for-water has highest priority
- o Additional emergency storage capacity proposed in Ogere (to be included in Rehabilitation)

COST ESTIMATE FOR OGERE WATER SUPPLY: IMMEDIATE INVESMENT REQUIREMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	COST N
A	TREATMENT PLANT				
1	PROPOSED MINI WATER SCHEME (4 MLD) TO SERVE ODE AND ENVIRON				640,000,000.00
	Sub Total				640,000,000.00
1	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK OGERE ENVIRONS	KM	20	30,000,000.00	600,000,000.00
2	HOUSE CONNECTIONS	NO	1000	100,000.00	100,000,000.00
	METERING OF CUSTOMERS	NO	1000	90,000.00	90,000,000.00
3	BULK METERS	NO	2	600,000.00	1,200,000.00
	Sub Total				791,200,000.00
	TOTAL				1,431,200,000.00

SAGAMU WATER SUPPLY:

EXISTING WORKS:

Restoration of Sagamu Waterworks to designed capacity (18 Mld)

Gaps and Immediate Investment Requirement:

Sagamu city suffers from limited water supply, presently supply coverage is about 40%. Available water from the existing water treatment plants is adequate to supply about 60% of the total estimated water demand of the inhabitants of the city (6240m³/d out of the needed 10,400m³/day).

The rehabilitation/upgrading of the existing network will improve the supply of water to currently serviced area, with the exception of two main regions within the city, these are:

- Urban areas within Ijoko Region to the South of the city
- Urban areas to the east of the city.

The operating design capacity of the scheme can only serve 60%of the populace

COST ESTIMATE FOR SHAGAMU WATER SUPPLY: IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT

SHAGAMU WATER SUPPLY: IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	COST N
A	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK				
1	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	KM	25	30,000,000.00	750,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				750,000,000.00
B	RESERVIORS				
1	EXPANSION OF RESERVIOR, PUMPING STATION AND ELEVATED WATER TANK				350,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				350,000,000.00
C	HOUSE CONNECTIONS				
1	HOUSE CONNECTIONS - 1,000 UNITS	NO	1000	100,000.00	100,000,000.00
2	METERING OF CUSTOMERS	NO	1500	90,000.00	135,000,000.00
3	BULK METERS	NO	5	600,000.00	3,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				238,000,000.00
D	TREATMENT PLANT				
1	MINI WATER SCHEME FOR ODE-LEMO (4MLD)				640,000,000.00
	TOTAL				1,978,000,000.00

IJEBU ODE WATER SUPPLY

EXISTING WORKS:

Restoration of Ijebu-Ode (Yemoji) Waterworks to designed capacity (18 Mld)

Rehabilitation of the Eruwon Rising Mains

Gaps and Immediate Investment Requirement:

Ijebu Ode city suffers from limited water supply; present supply coverage is about 40%. Available water from the existing water treatment plants is adequate to supply about 50% of the total estimated water demand of the inhabitants of the city.(14,100m³/day out of the needed 28,200m³/day) i.e. shortfall is 50% of demand at full capacity of the existing plant after rehabilitation

COST ESTIMATE FOR IJEBU-ODE WATER SUPPLY: IMMEDIATE INVESMENT REQUIREMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	COST N
A	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK				
1	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	KM	50	30,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				1,500,000,000.00
B	DOUBLING OF YEMOJI SCHEME				
1	DOUBLING OF YEMOJI SCHEME				3,900,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				3,900,000,000.00
C	HOUSE CONNECTIONS				
1	HOUSE CONNECTIONS	NO	3000	100,000.00	300,000,000.00
2	METERING OF CUSTOMERS	NO	4000	90,000.00	360,000,000.00
3	BULK METERS	NO	10	600,000.00	6,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				666,000,000.00
	TOTAL				6,066,000,000.00

OTA WATER SUPPLY

EXISTING WORKS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	COST N
A	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK				
1	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	KM	50	30,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
					1,500,000,000.00
B	COMPLETION OF DOUBLING OF MAIN SCHEME				
1	DOUBLING OF MAIN SCHEME				2,000,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				2,000,000,000.00
C	REHABILITATION				
	REHABILITATION OF OLD SCHEME				300,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				300,000,000.00
D	HOUSE CONNECTIONS				
1	HOUSE CONNECTIONS	NO	3000	100,000.00	300,000,000.00
2	METERING OF CUSTOMERS	NO	7000	90,000.00	630,000,000.00
3	BULK METERS	NO	10	600,000.00	6,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				936,000,000.00
	TOTAL				4,736,000,000.00

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE AREA: IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	COST N
A	REGIONAL SCHEME				
1	18 MLD PLANT				3,900,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				3,900,000,000.00
B	TRUNK MAINS				
1	TRUNK MAINS	KM	60	60,000,000.00	3,600,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				
C	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK				
	DISTRIBUTION NETWORK	KM	150	30,000,000.00	4,500,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				4,500,000,000.00
D	HOUSE CONNECTIONS				
1	HOUSE CONNECTIONS	NO	3000	100,000.00	300,000,000.00
2	METERING OF CUSTOMERS	NO	3000	90,000.00	270,000,000.00
3	BULK METERS	NO	10	600,000.00	6,000,000.00
	Sub-Total				576,000,000.00
	TOTAL				8,976,000,000.00

SUMMARY SHORT TERM INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT PRODUCTION

S/ N	SCHEME	CAPACI TY	STATUS	Required Assistance	COST IMPLICATION N	COST IMPLICATION \$
1	Abeokuta Main Scheme	82MLD (Installed)	Completed	Expansion of waterworks and pipeline extension, including booster stations and Metering	8,938,000,000.00	61,641,379.31
2	Ifo-Akinside (Development Pressure Area)	12MLD	Completed	Pipeline Extension and Metering	6,826,000,000.00	47,075,862.07
3	Ijebu-Igbo	18MLD	Completed	Execution of Phase 1 Regional Water Scheme and pipeline extension and Metering	4,738,000,000.00	32,675,862.07
4	Sagamu	7.8MLD	Completed	Pipeline extension and Metering, construction of Mini Water Scheme Ode-Lemo (1MLD)	1,978,000,000.00	13,641,379.31
5	Ijebu-Ode	12MLD	Completed	Doubling of Production Capacity and Pipeline Extension and Metering	6,066,000,000.00	41,834,482.76
6	Ota (Development Pressure Area)	12.8MLD	On-going (70 %) High prospect for PPP	Expansion of Waterworks, Completion of Doubling of Main Scheme	4,736,000,000.00	32,662,068.97
7	Mowe –Ibafo (Development Pressure Area)	18MLd	Green Area (Urgent). High population surge . Presently no public water supply (High prospect for PPP)	New works, Pipeline and Metering pending the commencement of the Mokoloki Water Scheme.	8,976,000,000.00	61,903,448.28
8	Ogere	2MLD	Completed	Pipeline Extension and Construction of Mini Scheme (4MLD)	1,431,200,000.00	9,870,344.83
9	Independent Power Plant (IPP) for six major plants				5,000,000,000.00	34,482,758.62
				Subtotal	48,689,200,000.00	335,787,586.21
10	Services (10%)				4,868,920,000.00	33,578,758.62
11	Institutional Development & Training				2,000,000,000.00	13,793,103.45
				TOTAL	55,558,120,000.00	383,159,448.28

Note: US\$ = N145

REGIONAL WATER SCHEME INVESTMENT PROFILE

WATERWORKS

S/N	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS	INVESTMENT COST							
		PHASE I		PHASE II		PHASE III		TOTAL COST N	TOTAL COST \$
	TREATMENT PLANTS	MLD	COST(N)	MLD	COST(N)	MLD	COST(N)		
1	MOKOLOKI (700MLD)	250	34,000,000,000	250	34,000,000,000	200	28,000,000,000	96,000,000,000	662,068,965.52
2	YEWA (200MLD)	100	14,000,000,000	100	14,000,000,000			28,000,000,000	193,103,448.28
3	APOJE (400MLD)	200	28,000,000,000	200	28,000,000,000			56,000,000,000	386,206,896.55
	Sub-Total		76,000,000,000		76,000,000,000		28,000,000,000	180,000,000,000	1,241,379,310.34
	PIPELINE NETWORK WITHIN THE COVERAGE AREA	KM		KM		KM		-	-
4	MOKOLOKI (162KM)	81	4,860,000,000	54	3,240,000,000	27	1,620,000,000	9,720,000,000	67,034,482.76
5	YEWA (130KM)	87	5,200,000,000	43	2,600,000,000		-	7,800,000,000	53,793,103.45
6	APOJE (239KM)	159	9,560,000,000	80	4,780,000,000			14,340,000,000	98,896,551.72
	Sub-Total		19,620,000,000		10,620,000,000		1,620,000,000	31,860,000,000	219,724,137.93
	TOTAL		95,620,000,000		86,620,000,000		29,620,000,000	211,860,000,000	1,461,103,448.28

8.0 REGIONAL WATER SCHEMES FOR MEDIUM AND LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT

Regional Scheme Proposal:

The OGSWC development plan takes a queue from the Regional Master Plan of Ogun State. This entails a fully integrated system covering all the geopolitical areas of the State. It also emphasizes the dire need for fresh investment in the Development Pressure Zones which incidentally are green fields or under serve.

The Water supply plan is structures to address first of all water supply through the following regional schemes namely

Abeokuta, Apoje, Yewa, Yemoji and Mokoloki:

Details of water demand analysis has been made to determine investment needs within the State. Short fall in each planning control unit (production centre) identified. These will ensure equitable planning and will ensure that investments are rightly directed.

The Regional Water Scheme Master Plan envisages water supply till the year for year 2030 in line with demand projections.

Mokoloki Water Scheme 700MLD:

Water Scheme will be constructed in Mokoloki which will supply the Development Pressure Zones (Mega City Region) comprising of Ota, Owode, Mowe, Ibafo etc

The objective of the Mokoloki water supply scheme in phase 1 is to supply water to Owode, Ofada, Mokoloki, Papalanto, Ewekoro, Itori, Ifo, Ilaro Ota and Agbado. It also intends to make provision for the construction of phase 2 which will supply water to sagamu, ikenne and Remo North

The Mokoloki service area is the area with the biggest prospects for PPP in the long run because it represents the development pressure zone with great potentials for rapid housing and industrial development.

Capacity of the Water Treatment Plant:

The New water supply system with a capacity of 250,000m³/d (stage I) will be constructed to serve the area of Yewa South, Ifo, Ewekoro and Obafemi/Owode. Another of 250,000m³/d will be constructed under the stage II to serve the area of Sagamu, Ikenne, and Remo North. With consideration of existing facilities, the capacity is enough to serve the water demand in 2030. The final phase is 200,000m³/d. Please note that there would be

need to liaise with Ogun Osun River Basin Authority on the need to expand the Oyan Dam for the phase 2 of this project.

Water Resource:

There are two main river Oyan and Ogun river joined at North of Abeokuta, which flows to the sea. Oyan river suffered drought several times during the 80s, last century. Most time water flows all year round. However, Oyan Reservoir, with a 270 million cubic meter water storage capacity on upstream of the River Ogun, the water resource for water treatment plant will be guaranteed

However, Oyan dam reservoir has been designed for 270 million cubic meters (impounding capacity) while Ikere gorge dam has a designed capacity of 570 million cubic meters.

It has been identified that Oyan dam with designed capacity of 270MCM reservoir is only retaining 1/6 of the run-off; this implies that there is available raw water if only the reservoir can be improved upon or a new one constructed to harvest the run-off.

Oyan dam is on Oyan River which empties into river Iwofin which again empties into river Ogun; this has enough capacity for the raw water demand for the first phase of 250MLD (N81.25Billion) Mokoloki Scheme .

A dam on river Iwofin will provide adequate reservoir to supply Mokoloki’s 700MLD requirement. To this end a regional meeting of all stake holders is required, Ogun, Osun, and Lagos State Water Corporation’s and Ogun Osun River Basin Authority to discuss the need to share scarce resources and also to ensure that all raw water requirements of all stake holders were taken cognizance of prior to designing impounding dam.

Distribution Pipeline

Raw water pipeline DN1200	0.5km	Pipeline from Papalanto to Ewekoro DN200	2.9Km
Raw water pipeline DN700	0.2km	Pipeline from Ewekoro to Itori DN200	3.3Km
Pipeline from W.T.P to Papalanto DN800	20.9Km	Pipeline from Papalanto to Ilaro DN700	20.6Km
Pipeline from Papalanto to Ifo DN600	9.0Km	Pipeline from Papalanto to Ewekoro DN200	2.9Km
Pipeline from W.T.P to Owode DN300	20.6Km	Pipeline from road to Mokoloki DN100	0.8Km
Pipeline from Papalanto to Ofada DN100	2.6Km		

Apoje Water Scheme 400MLD

400MLD is Planned for Apoje this will supply the entire Ijebu corridor up to Sagamu, Mowe and Ibafo areas. It takes its source from the Osun River.

Yewa Water Scheme 200 MLD

200MLD Scheme on Yewa river to supply Ipokia and owode up to Alimosho boundary of Lagos State.

Oke Odan Dam on Yewa River with a design capacity of 5.6 million cubic meters is built for both irrigation and water supply, this is said to have enough capacity for the proposed Yewa 200MLD regional scheme

9.0 PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IMPERATIVE

A new project finance structure would have to be adopted to ensure a departure from heavy dependence on public sector financing and towards greater reliance on private capital and control. Future financing of water sector would have to be through the new structure considering the level of investment development being attracted to the State and financial constraints of the Government at large. If aggressive Rehabilitation and upgrading of facilities are achieved, investors should be allowed to partner prior to deterioration.

STRATEGY OPTIONS:

Choice of option is determined by many factors:

- **Operational structure of the existing utility:** The structure determines how the vertical or horizontal integration features dictates how system will be unbundled.
- **Value Proposition of Private Operator:** Our PPP options demands that the Private operator comes to address our challenges better, offering better solution and performance.
- **Prospects for competition in the sector:** Though competition in water supply on a vertically integrated system could be minimal, our options will seek to adopt option that will engender competition no matter how negligible.
- **Risk allocation:** Options that allocate Risk between the Corporation and the Private Operators appropriately shall be preferred.

Sector unbundling:

Vertical unbundling:

- ✓ Functional division through separation of production and transmission assets from distribution and retail assets. This is considered for the Abeokuta water supply.
- ✓ Abeokuta Water Production Company (Bulk Water Supplier).
- ✓ Abeokuta Distribution/Metering Companies (Water Purchase Agreement)

Horizontal unbundling:

Geographic division through separation of assets according to geographic location. The projects in the table below are presently on-going with potentials for restoration to design capacity. *However funds available are not sufficient to provide for extension of services*

when rehabilitation is completed. All this projects could attract PPP operators under a horizontal unbundling option.

PPP Options Table

Unbundled Water Companies	2010-2015		2015-2020		2020-2025		2025-2030	
	Options	Alternative	Options	Alternative	Options	Alternative	Options	Alternative
Mokoloki Water Company	BOOT (Subsidiary Loan from Multilateral) SPV	BOOT (Subsidiary Loan from Multilateral) SPV	BOOT (Subsidiary Loan from Multilateral) SPV	BOOT (Subsidiary Loan from Multilateral) SPV	BOOT (Subsidiary Loan from Multilateral) SPV	BOOT (Subsidiary Loan from Multilateral) SPV	BOOT (Subsidiary Loan from Multilateral) SPV	BOOT (Subsidiary Loan from Multilateral) SPV
Ota/Agbado/Ibafo Water Company	Enhanced Management Contract/Lease(SPV)	Pure Affermage	Full Concession	Full Concession (Expand Own Operate Transfer)	Full Concession (Expand Own Operate Transfer)	Full Concession	Full Concession (Renew Contract)	
Ijebu-Ode Water Company	Enhanced Management Contract	Public-Public(IDMAC)	Enhanced Management Contract	Enhanced Management Contract	Full Concession	Full Concession	Full Concession	Full Concession
Shagamu Water Company	Enhanced Management Contract	Public-Public(IDMAC)	Lease/Bulk Water Distributor	Lease/Bulk Water Distributor				
Apoje Water Company	Public	Public-Public (IDMAC)	Enhanced Management Contract	Enhanced Management Contract	Lease	Lease	Full Concession	Full Concession
Abeokuta Water Company	Public-Public (Production, Distribution and Administration) Private (Water Distribution/Sales Company Market Distinction)	Water Distribution/Sales Company	Affermage	Affermage	Affermage	Affermage	Full Concession	Full Concession
Yewa Water Company	Public-Public (Production, Distribution and Administration) Private (Water Distribution/Sales Company Market Distinction)	Public	Enhanced Management Contract	Enhanced Management Contract	Enhanced Management Contract	Enhanced Management Contract	Full Concession	Full Concession

10.0 CORPORATE PLAN 2009 -2012

1) Twinning of the System for Efficiency in Service Delivery by Uganda Water

2) Area Performance Contracts

The Corporation intends to embark on Area Performance contracts to promote Autonomy at the Service Delivery Areas and Zonal levels
Empowerment

3) Internally Delegated Area Management Contracts (IDAMCs)

This concept is based on the principle of separation of the function of asset management from that of operations. This concept is also consistent with the wider sector reform policy, which aims at increased private sector participation in the delivery of services in the water and sewerage industry.

The IDAMIC framework will be consolidated by the use of competitive bidding as a basis for awarding contracts to the operating units. This approach will ensure that the best teams were selected to operate specific OGSWC service areas.

We intend to introduce the IDAMC to Ijebu Ode, Shagamu immediately after rehabilitation through the implementation of the Zonal Performance contracts for Ijebu Zone (ZPCs). Zonal Performance Contract for Egba/Yewa Zone too

4) Institutional Reform

1) Re-engineering of Corporation's Internal Working Process

- Automation of the Finance, Account and Commercial process
- Automation of the Personnel Operations
- E payment
- Improvement of Customer Care delivery

2) Capacity Development

Training of Staff

Computerization

- Implementation of an effective computerization system
- A wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LANs) in all Area offices
- Establishment of a modern Computing server room at Head Office
- Efficient inter-office and external corporate e-mail communication system
- Computer workstations and accessories for Headquarters and Areas office staff

- Optimization of Billing System and Customer database powered by Oracle
- Computerization of the central procurement process
- Implementation of modern integrated telephone exchange facilities

3) Performance Based Management Contract for Ijebu Ode and Shagamu (IDAMCS to evolve into an option transferring more risk to the PPP like a Lease or Concession)

4) Metering

- Metering Study
- Options for PPP in Revenue Collection and Pipeline extension within the project area
- Contract with PPP operators

5) Ota Water Company (To serve Ota, Agbado, Ojodu, Ibafo etc)

- Due diligence and Packaging for PPP letting
- PPP Options (Special Purpose Vehicle with Multilateral funding arrangement envisaged)
- Procurement Process for the engagement of operator
- Contract

6) Regional Water Scheme

- Mokoloki (700mld) in Phases
- Mokoloki Water scheme is Key to water supply to the emerging development pressure Zone and already established but grossly underserved Ota. Immediate commencement of Phase I is therefore recommended.
- Apoje (400MID) in Phases
- Yewa (200 MLD) in Phases
- Doubling of Yemoji
- Doubling of Abeokuta

7) Legal and Regulatory Framework

OGSWC Bill :

Ogun State Urban Water Law (Proposed)

The proposed Ogun State Urban Water Law will restructure the Ogun State Urban water sector, with the following objectives:

- Repeal the Ogun State Edict
- Provide for the delegation of water services to PPP operators
- Establish the principle of cost recovery for the sector
- Ensure a competitive procurement

- Create an independent Water Regulatory Commission.

Water Regulatory Commission:

The Ogun State Water Regulatory Commission is established as an independent statutory body to carry out both the economic and technical regulation of the urban water sector:

The Ogun State Water Regulatory Commission will be charged with the following:

Set tariffs, rates, charges and returns of private participants operating under project agreements or licenses, in accordance with the specific regulatory conditions stated in the PSP contracts; Ensure the financial stability of the sector and regulate allowable returns of PSP participants; Provide regulatory rulings on regulatory submissions for tariff adjustments; Ensure that regulatory rulings are in compliance with the terms of PSP contracts; Contract a competent Regulatory Consultant through competitive bidding procedures, to provide one Commission Member and technical staff (the Regulatory Consultant shall be a qualified firm or institution, competent to provide advisory services on water utility regulation). Regulated entities will be required to provide such financial statements and business records as are requested by the Regulatory Commission on a “timely” and accurate basis. The Regulatory Commission will be funded through a Regulatory Charge that will be added to the water tariffs charged by regulated entities. The Commission will be composed, in principle, of five members, nominated and appointed according to a similar procedure as the one for judges: a Chairman nominated by Government, three members nominated by professional bodies and one nominee by the Regulatory Advisor. All members will be appointed by the Governor. The tenure of individual members will be staggered, to ensure continuity and independence.

Regulation of PPP Contracts:

The Regulatory Commission will exercise tariff and technical regulation vis-à-vis PPP participants and the Corporation.

Contracts will be regulated, in principle, on the basis of contractual performance targets and the bid tariffs.

Tariff adjustments will be typical of such contracts:

- ✓ Start-up tariff adjustment and successive ordinary adjustments, as agreed by contract, to compensate for changes in consumer price index and foreign exchange, etc;

- ✓ Extraordinary tariff adjustments to restore concession financial balance, in case of extraordinary events (e.g., change in service obligations, changes in law, government regulation, force majeure, etc.)
- ✓ Periodic tariff review and rebasing.

The winning bidder will submit a financial model and projections that will be used as a basis for determining tariff adjustments. This model will be updated periodically through a clearly defined set of procedures.

The contract will include clearly specified bonuses and penalties related to performance targets.

Corporate Policies:

To effectively drive the internal working process the following policies are being developed, communicated to the rank and file/relevant external stakeholders and shall be duly implemented:

- Customer Relations Policy
- Connection Policy
- Re-connection Policy
- Metering Policy
- Tariff Policy
- Maintenance Policy for Plant and Equipment
- Pipe laying and disconnection policy
- Procurement Policy

Organizational Strategic Goals for the 2009 -2012 Corporate Plan:

Water losses: Reduce the level of unaccounted for water from 39% to not more than 36% of water produced

Staff Productivity: Improve staff productivity through training and awareness and hence limit manpower levels to not more than 8 employees per 1000 water connections through increased water connections

Customer Care: Enhance Customer Care in all Areas, promote OGSWC image, and ensure effective response to customer complaints within 24 hours

Water Supply: Ensure 24 hour water supply per day in all OGSWC Areas

Staff Emoluments: Rationalize emoluments of staff to a level that is competitive in Public Utilities and creates a conducive working environment

Revenue: Increase Annual Revenue by 100% From average N20 million/month to N60million/month

Collection/Billing Ratio: Ensure a collection/billing ratio (including arrears) of not less than 100%

Profitability: Ensure an adequate net operating profit by implementing viable investment and cost effective operation management systems

Service to the poor: Establish within the framework of water supply to the urban poor through public stand post targeting blighted areas and slums

Water Quality: Strengthen process control and water quality monitoring systems to ensure that the customer receives water that complies with World Health Organization Standard.

Network Growth: Increase Water in the OGSWC Areas by at least 25% annually

Water Service Coverage: Increase Water Services coverage from 30% to 80% of the population

Debt Age: Reduce the average debt age from 6 months to 1 month

Total Quality Management: Develop and apply a Certified Quality Management System (QMS) in reference to ISO 9001:2000

MIS: Implement a Corporate Wide Management information system

Towns	1991		2005			2010			2015			2020			2025			2030		
	Base Year Pop	Per Capital Demand (L/d)	Population	Total Water Demand (L/d)	Growth Rate	Population	Total Water Demand (L/d)	Growth Rate	Population	Total Water Demand (L/d)	Growth Rate	Population	Total Water Demand (L/d)	Growth Rate	Population	Total Water Demand (L/d)	Growth Rate	Population	Total Water Demand (L/d)	
MOKOLOKI SCHEME			-																	
MOKOLOKI- OFADA			-																	
Mokoloki	736	80	1,105	89,077	3.5	1313	106058	3.5	1558.952	125963	3.5	1852	149605	3.5	2199	177684	3.5	2612	211033	
IRO		80	1,441	116,117	3.5	1711	138253	3.5	2032.198	164202	3.5	2414	195020	3.5	2867	231623	3.5	3405	275095	
Ofada	580	80	871	70,719	5.5	1138	92882	5.5	1487.662	121393	5.5	1944	158656	5.5	2541	207357	5.5	3321	271007	
Sub Total																				
OFADA-LADERIN																				
Owode (Egba)	12,519	100	18,798	1,955,035	3.5	22327	2344295	3.5	26517	2784287	3.5	31494	3306859	3.5	37405	3927512	3.5	44425	4664652	
Siun		80	2,068	167,902	3.5	2456	200398	3.5	2917	238009	3.5	3464	282681	3.5	4114	335736	3.5	4896	399526	
Kobape	1,039	80	1,504	121,258	3	1744	140920	3.6	2081	168179	3.6	2484	200710	3.6	2965	239535	3.6	3538	285869	
Laderin		80	159	12,780	5.5	208	17310	5.5	272	22624	5.5	355	29569	5.5	464	38645	5.5	607	50508	
Sub Total																				
Kara- Aragbadu			80	383	30,743	2.64	436	35056	2.64	497	39934	2.64	566	45491	2.64	645	51822	2.64	734	59033
Mowe	1,171	80	2,145	182,778	7.7	3109	285990	7.1	4380	402994	8.5	6587	605965	2	7272	669034	2	8029	738668	
Asese		80	421	33,972	2.64	480	38795	2.64	547	44194	2.64	623	50344	2.64	710	57349	2.65	809	65362	
Ibafo	1,939	80	3,552	302,654	7.7	5147	494147	7.7	7459	716035	9	11476	1101709	3	13304	1277183	3	15423	1480605	
Sub Total																				
OFADA- SAGAMU																				
Sagamu	127,513	120	210,701	29,582,417	5.5	275378	39654396	3.5	327062	47096983.41	3.5	388448	55936442	3.5	461354	66434946	3.5	547944	78903876	
MOKOLOKI -IFO																				
Lukosi		80	292	23,549	3.5	347	28038	3.5	412	33301	3.5	489	39551	3.5	581	46974	3.5	690	55790	
Isoku		80	216	17,422	3.5	257	20744	3.5	305	24637	3.5	362	29261	3.5	430	34753	3.5	0	0	
Papalanto		80	3,333	270,611	3.5	3958	322984	3.5	4701	383604	3.5	5583	455601	3.5	6631	541111	3.5	0	0	
Arigbajo		80	2,234	180,063	3.5	2653	214390	3.5	3151	254628	3.5	3743	302418	3.5	4445	359177	3.5	0	0	
Akinsinde		80	323	26,038	3.5	384	31002	3.5	456	36820	3.5	541	43731	3.5	643	51938	3.5	0	0	
Ifo	52,448	100	78,755	9,293,140	3.5	93537	11692092	5.5	122249	15281097	5.5	159774	19971783	5.5	208819	26102321	5.5	272918	34114690	

Wasinmi	2,772	80	4,014	323,510	2.75	4597	371426	3.5	5460	441138	3.5	6484	523934	3.5	7701	622269	3.5	9147	739060
Ewekoro	1,402	100	2,030	218,230	3	2353	258872	3.5	2795	307459	3.5	3320	365165	3.5	3943	433702	3.5	4683	515101
Iloro	38,924	100	56,361	6,058,776	3.5	66939	7363272	3.5	79502	8745257	3.5	94424	10386622	3.5	112146	12336049	3.5	133194	14651357
Ibese	2,922	80	4,231	341,016	2.75	4846	391525	3	5617	453885	3	6512	526177	3	7549	609983	3	8752	707138
IFO -IBOGUN SOWUNMI			-	41,280															
Ibogun Odeyemi	80	153	154	2.75	175	14158	3.5	208	16816	3.5	247	19972	3.5	294	23720	3.5	349	28172	
Ibogun Sunlola	80	473	477	2.75	542	43771	3.5	643	51986	3.5	764	61743	3.5	908	73331	3.5	1078	87094	
Ibogun Sowunmi	80	516	520	2.75	591	47750	3.5	702	56712	3.5	834	67356	3.5	990	79997	3.5	1176	95012	
IFO - SANGO /OTA			-	-															
Ilogbo	80	1,569	1,581	2.75	1797	145192	3.5	2134	172443	3.5	2535	204808	3.5	3010	243248	3.5	3576	288902	
Sango Ota	103,322	120	170,728	25,609,208	5.5	223135	34809019	3	258674	40353194	3	299874	46780411	3	347637	54231318	3	403006	62868961
Agbado	35,470	100	64,981	7,472,868	7.7	94160	10828439	7.2	133304	15329916	7.7	193161	22213567	3	223927	25751612	3	259593	29853176
Ojodu	14,742	100	26,758	2,876,451	7.5	38414	4225553	7.5	55148	6066327	7.5	79173	8708998	7.5	113663	12502892	7.5	163177	17949519
			-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SANGO/OTA -IJOKO			-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ijoko	8,227	100	11,912	1,209,112	3.5	14148	1443120	3.5	16804	1713974	3.5	19957	2035663	3.5	23703	2417729	3.5	28152	2871504
TOTAL	145,497		243,442	32,689,001	0	315793	43576539	0	377223	51958099	0	452196	62102602	0	536421	73695399	0	636433	87461023
YEWA SCHEME			-	-															
Ajilete	7,463	80	10,806	950,944	2.75	12376	1089091	3.5	14699	1293499	3.5	17458	1536271	3.5	20734	1824608	3.5	24626	2167061
Oke Odan	8,858	80	12,826	1,033,784	2.75	14689	1186903	3	17029	1375946	3	19741	1595098	3	22886	1849156	3	26531	2143678
Ajegunle	80	211	17,111	2.75	241	19694	3.5	287	23390	3.5	340	27780	3.5	404	32994	3.5	480	39186	
Ihunbo	80	5,272	424,898	2.75	6038	487832	3.5	7171	579392	3.5	8517	688136	3.5	10115	817289	3.5	12013	970683	
Ilase	80	3,899	314,220	2.75	4465	360761	3.5	5303	428471	3.5	6298	508889	3.5	7480	604400	3.5	8884	717838	
Ita - Egbe	80	2,185	176,126	2.75	2503	202213	3.5	2972	240165	3.5	3530	285241	3.5	4193	338777	3.5	4980	402360	
Agosasa	9,574	80	14,032	1,131,005	2.75	16071	1298524	3	18631	1505345	3	21598	1745107	3	25038	2023057	3	29026	2345278
Ipokia	5,909	80	8,556	718,708	2.75	9799	823117	2.75	11223	942694	2.75	12853	1079642	2.75	14720	1236485	2.75	16858	1416113
Kajola Iboro	728	80	1,054	84,962	2.75	1207	97546	3	1400	113083	3	1622	131094	3	1881	151974	3	2180	176179
Kajola	385	80	578	46,596	0	578	46711	0	578	46711	0	578	46711	0	578	46711	0	578	46711
Oja Odan	9,933	80	14,383	1,167,872	2.75	16472	1344122	3.5	19564	1596395	3.5	23236	1896017	3.5	27596	2251873	3.5	32776	2674519
Iidi-Iroko	10,392	80	15,047	1,221,839	3	17444	1423424	3.5	20718	1690582	3.5	24606	2007880	3.5	29225	2384732	3.5	34710	2832314

Igbesa	13,200	80	19,113	1,628,443	3.5	22700	1997640	3.5	26961	2372570	3.5	32021	2817869	3.5	38031	3346744	3.5	45169	3974882
Agbara	7,634	80	11,463	1,100,462	5.5	14982	1498187	5.5	19581	1958070	5.5	25591	2559120	5.5	33447	3344667	5.5	43713	4371346
Ifonyint edo	5,857	80	9,678	779,276	2.75	11084	895587	2.75	12694	1025692	2.75	14538	1174698	2.75	16650	1345350	2.75	19069	1540793
Ijofin	3,081	80	4,461	359,215	2.75	5109	412830	2.75	5852	472803	2.75	6702	541489	2.75	7675	620153	2.75	8790	710244
Tongoji	277	80	350	28,157	0	350	28157	2.75	401	32247	2.75	459	36932	2.75	526	42297	2.75	603	48442
Ayetoro	30,160	100	44,205	4,453,611	3	51245	5175767	4	62348	6297112	4	75855	7661400	2	83751	8458805	2	92467	9339204
Igan Alade	2,883	80	4,226	340,577	3	4899	395802	4	5960	481554	4	7251	585884	4	8822	712817	4	10733	867251
Owode Ketu	1,894	80	2,742	220,493	2.75	3141	252525	3	3641	292746	3	4221	339372	3	4893	393425	3	5673	456088
Saala	1,604	80	2,323	186,732	2.75	2660	213859	3	3084	247922	3	3575	287409	3	4144	333186	3	4804	386254
Tata	2,298	80	3,327	267,525	2.75	3811	306390	3	4418	355190	3	5121	411762	3	5937	477345	3	6883	553374
Imeko	14,222	100	20,593	2,074,745	2.75	23585	2382046	3	27341	2761444	3	31696	3201271	3	36744	3711150	3	42596	4302240
Iwoye	3,962	80	5,737	461,931	2.75	6570	528775	3	7617	612995	3	8830	710629	3	10236	823814	3	11867	955026
Igbogila	12,436	100	18,007	1,854,714	2.75	20623	2165400	3	23908	2510292	3	27715	2910116	3	32130	3373622	3	37247	3910953
Oja Odan	9,933	80	14,383	1,167,872	2.75	16472	1344122	3	19096	1558206	3	22137	1806388	3	25663	2094098	3	29750	2427634
Ilara	8,055	80	11,663	940,069	2.75	13358	1079307	3	15485	1251213	3	17952	1450498	3	20811	1681525	3	24126	1949349
AJILETE -ADO ODO			-	-															
Ajilete	7,463	80	10,806	929,332	2.75	12376	1089091	3.5	14699	1293499	3.5	17458	1536271	3.5	20734	1824608	3.5	24626	2167061
Owode(Yewa)	12,519	80	18,798	1,515,152	3.5	22327	1803991	3.5	26517	2142575	3.5	31494	2544707	3.5	37405	3022314	3.5	44425	3589561
Ogunleke		100	1,169	117,809	2.75	1339	135259	3.5	1591	160645	3.5	1889	190796	3.5	2248	227047	3.5	2670	269661
Olorunsola		100	1,484	149,541	2.75	1700	171690	3.5	2019	203914	3.5	2398	242186	3.5	2848	287640	3.5	3382	341627
Ado Odo	23,037	100	33,357	3,502,468	3	38670	4060320	3.5	45927	4822387	3.5	54547	5727483	3.5	64785	6802453	3.5	76945	8079180
TOTAL	213,757		326,735	29,366,189	0	378883	3431668 2	0	448710	40688745	0	531829	48284143	0	622331	56485117	0	729181	66172092
APOJE SCHEME			-	-															
APOJE -ATAN			-	-															
Ijebu Igbo	64,924	100	95,157	10,229,388	3	110313	1268601 3	3.5	131017	15067004	3.5	155608	17894874	3.5	184813	21253497	3.5	219500	25242487
Agunboye		100	2,386	240,368	3	2766	279344	3.5	3285	331773	3.5	3901	394042	3.5	4634	467998	3.5	5503	555835
Imewuro, Imogun		100	4,755	479,101	3	5513	556787	3.5	6547	661289	3.5	7776	785403	3.5	9236	932813	3.5	10969	1107889
Odosobora		100	897	90,401	3	1040	105059	3.5	1235	124778	3.5	1467	148197	3.5	1743	176011	3.5	2070	209046
Ago -Iwoye, Oru, Awa		100	54,273	6,241,346	3	62917	7235431	3.5	74725	8593422	3.5	88750	10206290	3.5	105408	12121870	3.5	125191	14396980
Atan	410	80	601	48,434	3	697	56288	3	808	65253	3	936	75647	3	1085	87695	3	1258	101663

ATAN -IJBUBU-ODE – EGBE																			
Imuku		80	384	30,851	3	445	35765	3	516	41461	3	598	48065	3	693	55720	3	803	64595
Odopotu		80	1,396	112,331	3	1618	130093	3	1876	150814	3	2175	174834	3	2521	202681	3	2922	234963
Odosiwonade		80	410	32,995	3	476	38250	3	552	44342	3	639	51405	3	741	59592	3	859	69084
Aparaki		80	1,276	102,722	3	1480	119082	3	1715	138049	3	1989	160037	3	2305	185526	3	2672	215076
Inuroko		80	1,092	87,800	3	1266	101784	3	1468	117995	3	1701	136789	3	1972	158576	3	2286	183833
Egunse n		80	1,067	85,835	3	1236	99506	3	1433	115354	3	1662	133727	3	1926	155027	3	2233	179718
Erunwon		80	1,484	119,600	3	1720	138993	3	1994	161131	3	2312	186795	3	2680	216547	3	3107	251037
Ijebu Ode	123,734	120	179,163	26,874,430	2.75	205190	30778568	3.5	243702	36555284	3.5	289441	43416210	3.5	343766	51564838	3.5	408286	61242851
Oke Eri	373	80	540	43,531	3	626	50590	3.5	744	60085	3.5	883	71362	3.5	1049	84756	3.5	1246	100664
Mamu	2,143	80	3,103	250,101	2.75	3554	287145	3.5	4221	341038	3.5	5013	405047	3.5	5954	481068	3.5	7071	571358
Ogbere	3,656	80	5,294	426,678	2.75	6063	489875	3.5	7201	581818	3.5	8552	691018	3.5	10157	820712	3.5	12064	974749
Abigi	3,322	80	4,810	387,698	2.75	5509	445122	3	6386	516018	3	7404	598207	3	8583	693486	3	9950	803940
Oni	2,664	80	3,857	310,905	2.75	4418	356955	2.75	5060	408811	2.75	5795	468201	2.75	6636	536218	2.75	7600	614116
Iwopin	7,122	80	10,312	831,182	2.75	11811	954292	2.75	13526	1092926	2.75	15491	1251698	2.75	17742	1433537	2.75	20319	1641792
Ibiade	7,041	80	10,195	821,728	2.75	11676	943439	2.75	13372	1080495	2.75	15315	1237463	2.75	17540	1417233	2.75	20088	1623119
Sub Total			-	-															
EGBE/OMU/IDOWA			-	-															
ERUWON – ISOYIN			-	-															
		80	-	-	2.75	0	0	2.75	0	0	2.75	0	0	2.75	0	0	2.75	0	0
Odosenlu		80	2,333	188,033	2.75	2672	215884	2.75	3060	247246	2.75	3505	283165	2.75	4014	324301	2.75	4597	371413
ATAN- ITELE			-	-															
Ipabi/Ita Marun		80	1,090	87,660	2.75	1249	100395	2.75	1430	114980	2.75	1638	131683	2.75	1876	150813	2.75	2148	172722
Iyawe		80	1,090	87,660	2.75	1249	100395	2.75	1430	114980	2.75	1638	131683	2.75	1876	150813	2.75	2148	172722
Igan		80	939	75,506	2.75	1076	86475	2.75	1232	99037	2.75	1411	113424	2.75	1616	129902	2.75	1850	148773
Owu/Ikija		80	898	72,191	2.75	1028	82678	2.75	1178	94689	2.75	1349	108445	2.75	1545	124199	2.75	1769	142242
Oke-Ife		80	1,231	98,986	2.75	1410	113366	2.75	1615	129835	2.75	1849	148697	2.75	2118	170298	2.75	2426	195038
Isire		80	1,883	151,379	2.75	2156	173371	2.75	2470	198557	2.75	2828	227402	2.75	3239	260438	2.75	3710	298272
Ijebu Ife	8,683	80	429	34,616	2.75	492	39743	2.75	563	45517	2.75	645	52129	2.75	739	59702	2.75	846	68375
Itele	2,603	80	3,769	303,786	2.75	4317	347055	3.5	5127	412192	3.5	6089	489555	3.5	7232	581438	3.5	8589	690566

ATAN- ITELE			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EGBE-ODOGBOLU JUNCTION			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ewu Osi		80	250	20,073	2.75	286	22990	3.5	340	27304	3.5	403	32429	3.5	479	38516	3.5	569	45744
Ogun - Ajebo		80	486	39,042	2.75	556	44714	3.5	661	53106	3.5	784	63073	3.5	932	74911	3.5	1107	88971
Okun - Owa		80	6,846	551,002	2.75	7841	631048	3.5	9313	749487	3.5	11061	890155	3.5	13136	1057225	3.5	15602	1255652
Odogbolu	88,384	100	127,977	13,181,651	2.75	146569	15243163	3	169913	17671003	3	196976	20485536	3	228350	23748351	3	264720	27530848
Sub Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ODOGBOLU -IKENNE			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ilishan/Babcock University		80	23,969	1,946,317	2.75	27452	2305930	3.5	32604	2738721	3.5	38723	3252742	3.5	45991	3863237	3.5	54623	4588313
Irolu		80	4,526	365,711	2.75	5184	418839	3.5	6157	497449	3.5	7312	590813	3.5	8684	701701	3.5	10314	833400
Ogere	8,948	80	12,956	1,103,887	2.75	14839	1305800	3.5	17624	1550881	3.5	20931	1841960	3.5	24860	2187671	3.5	29526	2598267
Ilara Remo	1,797	80	2,602	211,282	2.75	2980	243168	3.5	3539	288807	3.5	4204	343012	3.5	4993	407391	3.5	5930	483853
Ipara	6,303	80	9,127	741,075	2.75	10452	852915	3.5	12414	1012995	3.5	14744	1203120	3.5	17511	1428930	3.5	20798	1697120
Akaka	2,193	80	3,175	257,842	2.75	3637	296754	3.5	4319	352451	3.5	5130	418601	3.5	6093	497167	3.5	7236	590478
Iperu	23,133	100	33,496	3,600,803	2.75	38362	4219808	3.5	45562	5011809	3.5	54113	5952457	3.5	64270	7069651	3.5	76332	8396528
Ilishan	13,974	80	20,234	1,667,274	2.75	23173	1928023	3	26864	2235107	3	31143	2591101	3	36103	3003797	3	41854	3482224
Ishara	16,372	80	23,706	1,953,385	2.75	27150	2258880	3	31474	2618661	3	36487	3035746	3	42299	3519261	3	49036	4079789
Ode Remo	11,765	80	17,035	1,383,270	2.75	19510	1607634	3	22618	1863689	3	26220	2160526	3	30396	2504642	3	35237	2903566
Sub Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IKENNE -SAGAMU			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ikenne	14,693	100	21,275	2,212,599	2.75	24366	2558397	3	28247	2965883	3	32745	3438271	3	37961	3985899	3	44007	4620749
Araromi		100	167	16,805	2.75	192	19246	3	222	22311	3	257	25865	3	298	29984	3	346	34760
Igbode		100	457	45,925	2.75	523	52597	3	607	60974	3	703	70685	3	815	81944	3	945	94995
Abule Gbaga		100	517	51,910	2.75	592	59451	3	686	68920	3	795	79897	3	922	92623	3	1068	107376
Sagamu	127,513	120	210,701	29,582,417	5.5	275378	39654396	3.5	327062	47096983	3.5	388448	55936442	3.5	461354	66434946	3.5	547944	78903876
Sotubo	786	80	1,138	93,780	2.75	1303	109489	3.5	1548	130038	3.5	1839	154445	3.5	2184	183432	3.5	2594	217860
Ogijo	4,623	80	6,942	577,562	3.5	8245	725537	3.5	9792	861711	3.5	11630	1023442	3.5	13813	1215528	3.5	16405	1443666
TOTAL	547,159		923,698	108,550,855	0	1094569	131706521	0	1291052	155584465	0	1523010	183811813	0	1796881	217184111	0	2120276	256642953
ABEOKUTA SCHEME			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abeokuta (Main)	352,725	120	529,649	79,447,281	3.5	629056	98132786	3.5	747122	116550966	3.5	887346	138425986	3.5	1053889	164406648	3.5	1251689	195263525

Ibara Orile	1,711	80	2,477	201,171	0	2477	202162	3	2872	234361	3	3330	271689	3	3860	314962	3	4475	365127
Olodo	1,358	80	1,966	158,487	2.75	2252	181961	3	2611	210943	3	3026	244541	3	3509	283490	3	4067	328642
Ilugun	2,478	80	3,588	289,198	2.75	4109	332033	3	4764	384917	3	5523	446224	3	6402	517296	3	7422	599688
Opeji	224	80	324	26,142	2.75	371	30014	3	431	34795	3	499	40337	3	579	46761	3	671	54209
Osiele	2,457	80	3,601	299,616	2.75	4124	346441	3	4781	401620	3	5543	465588	3	6426	539744	3	7449	625711
Ajebo	1,942	80	2,812	226,643	3	3260	263394	3	3779	305346	3	4381	353979	3	5079	410359	3	5888	475719
TOTAL	362,895		544,418	80,648,538	0	645651	9948879	0	766359	118122948	0	909648	140248344	0	1079742	166519260	0	1281661	197712621
UREN WATER SCHEME			-	-															
IKENNE- ODOGBOLU-AIYEPE			-	-															
Odogbolu	88,384	100	127,977	13,181,651	2.75	146569	1524316	3	169913	17671003	3	196976	20485536	3	228350	23748351	3	264720	27530848
AIYEPE		100	11,713	1,180,095	2.75	13415	1354885	2.75	15364	1551714	2.75	17595	1777137	2.75	20152	2035307	2.75	23079	2330983
TOTAL	453,221		686,920	95,236,928	0	808894	1163502	0	955415	137651011	0	1128600	162864996	0	1333322	192713277	0	1575347	228050170