

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN IN 50 COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE FOUR (4) SAPZ LGAs IN OGUN STATE

Final Report

Submitted to:

Ogun State Program Implementation Unit

Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme

Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme (OGADEP)

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September, 2025

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank (AfDB)
BOA	Bank of Agriculture
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FO	Farmers' Organisation
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices
HQCF	High Quality Cassava Flour
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MoUs	Memoranda of Understanding
MT	Metric Tonne
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food, and Drug Administration and Control
NEPC	Nigerian Export Promotion Council
SAPZ	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones
SON	Standards Organisation of Nigeria

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information on the Project

The Federal Government of Nigeria has secured funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) for the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Program. This program aims to develop SAPZs in high food production areas, creating exportable surpluses and enhancing income, household food security, and resilience to climate change for smallholder farmers, agro-processors, and traders. The program will be implemented in seven states and the Federal Capital Territory, with phase I focusing on Ogun, Kaduna, Oyo, Kwara, Kano, Imo, and Cross River states.

The SAPZ program has two primary objectives: (1) Support the development of SAPZ in high food production areas to supply the domestic food market and create exportable surpluses; and (2) Capacitate smallholder farmers, small agro-processors and traders, and community-based service providers, including women and youth; to take advantage of the market demand created by the SAPZ to sustainably enhance their income, household food security and resilience to climate change. The program consists of four components: Infrastructure Development and Management for Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs), Agricultural Productivity, Production, Market Linkages and Value Addition in SAPZ Catchment Areas, Agricultural Productivity, Production, Market Linkages and Value Addition in SAPZ Catchment Areas, and Programme Coordination and Management. IFAD's investment will target 100,000 direct beneficiaries and 500,000 indirect beneficiaries, with a focus on rural women and youth.

In terms of scope and implementation, the program will follow a two-phased approach, with phase I spanning 2022-2028. IFAD's support will focus on Ogun and Kano states, leveraging ongoing programs and targeting specific commodities such as rice, cassava, tomatoes, groundnuts, and sesame. The SAPZ project aims to develop a specialised agro-industrial zone that will enhance agricultural productivity, processing, and marketing in Ogun state. The project will work closely with local communities to ensure that their needs and concerns are addressed.

To this end, a community action plan of 48 communities was conducted across the selected LGAs to discuss and agree on the community need assessment, community goal setting, and action

development plan to ensure that their needs and concerns are addressed for effective implementation and achievement of program objectives.

1.2 Community Action Plan

A community action plan (CAP) is a community-driven roadmap that details how a community will address its specific needs and problems, identifying goals, activities, timelines, responsibilities, and necessary resources. It is a participatory process that empowers local people to take ownership of their development. An action plan consists of a number of action steps or changes to be brought about in the community. Each action step/change to be sought should include the following information:

- i). What actions or changes will occur (What activities are required during a specified timeline?)?
- ii). Who will carry out these changes?
- iii). By when they will take place and for how long?
- iv). What resources (i.e., money, people, and materials, etc) are needed to be successful?
- v). Who should know what information?

Key principles of CAP include community ownership, participation, inclusivity, sustainability, and capacity building.

1.3 Objective

The objective of this assignment is to develop a community action plan that outlines the roles and responsibilities of community members in the SAPZ project, and ensures that community needs and concerns are addressed.

1.4 Expected Outputs

The expected outputs of this activity include:

- i. Community action plan
- ii. Increased community engagement
- iii. Addressing community concerns
- iv. Capacity building

2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

2.1 Study Locations and Target Respondents

The study was conducted in four (4) selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) - Ijebu East, Yewa North, Obafemi/Owode and Odogbolu – in Ogun state with a specific focus on women and youth that are involved in the Agricultural Value Chains of Rice and Cassava.

2.2 Study Approach

The main approach for this study is Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), which emphasises community participation, local knowledge, and collaborative problem-solving with the aims to empower local communities including women and youth by giving them a voice and a role in shaping their own development.

Key PRA methods used in CAP study are as follows:

- ✓ Pairwise Ranking or Pair-wise Comparison for community needs prioritisation, especially within the context of developing a Community Action Plan. It helps to ensure that the priorities set truly reflect the collective will and perceived importance of the issues by the community members themselves
- ✓ Focus Group Discussions with the community members inclusive of women and youth to:
 - identify their needs and concerns with respect to production, agro-processing and marketing of agricultural produce.
 - jointly set the community goal by describing the desired future state of the community, outlining its long-term aspirations and the activities or strategies that must be carried out to achieve the long-term goal.
 - jointly agree on the expected output for each activity, who does what, when, and with what resources.
- ✓ Mapping of the community to create visual representations of the community's resources, infrastructure, and social relationships.
- ✓ Matrix Ranking and Scoring will be used to compare and prioritise different needs and concerns as well as the resources based on community preferences.

3. COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN IN IJEBU EAST LGA

3.1 Ijebu Imushin Cluster

3.1.1 Community Profile

Ijebu-Imushin is bordered by Ijebu Ode to the north and shares boundaries with Ogbere and other rural communities to the South while flanked by Imobi and Itele to the East and Ijebu Ife and Odogbolu to the west. Some of the major landmarks in Ijebu-Imushin include prominent places of worship that serve as spiritual anchors for the Christian and Muslim communities, St. Mary's Anglican Church and Central Mosque, Imusin. Notable among the educational institutions are St. Anthony's Grammar School, Ijebu-Imusin Comprehensive High School, Hopewell Secondary School, and Federal College of Science and Technology. Education and literacy are championed through Ijebu-Imusin E-Library, located on Obelu Road and managed by the Ijebu-Imusin development forum. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Ijebu-Imushin are Ijebu-Imushin market, maternity centre, commercial banks, Ilare farm centre, boreholes, and cassava processing units. Ijebu-Imusin thrives on agriculture and its fertile soil and favourable climate support a variety of crops, including cassava, maize, rice, vegetables, and plantains. Smallholder farmers dominate the landscape, cultivating both subsistence and cash crops. The community's proximity to major markets within Ijebu East LGA ensures that agricultural produce finds its way to consumers efficiently, supporting both livelihoods and local commerce. Ijebu-Imusin is endowed with natural resources that support its agricultural activities, chief among them, arable land and seasonal streams like Ogbe, Fusagbe, and Yemoji that aid irrigation. Ijebu-Imushin is divided into two clusters because of the population, hence, the community action plan was developed for the two clusters.

3.1.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Ijebu-Imushin I Cluster

Ijebu-Imushin I cluster identified the following challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing for urgent intervention.

1. **Poor road infrastructure:** The road networks in Ijebu-Imushin are ungraded, without drainage, and impassable during rainy seasons, which makes it difficult for farmers to transport their produce to markets and for buyers to access the community. Without

good roads, moving goods becomes expensive and time-consuming, eroding profit margins. Hence, agricultural produce is trapped in the community, leading to waste, low income, and discouragement among farmers.

2. **Limited cassava processing capacity:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products.
3. **Limited mechanisation and labour scarcity:** The community lacks access to machinery like tractors and relies on traditional farming practices, which makes farming and land preparation activities labour-intensive and time-consuming. The high cost of labour and inaccessibility to tractor hiring services reduces the number cultivated farmland by the farmers.
4. **Opening up agricultural lands:** Ijebu-Imushin I has access to uncultivated land, but clearing virgin or secondary forest requires significant capital, hence they consider it as one of the challenges that needs urgent intervention from the SAPZ programme. Inability to expand agricultural production led to limited economic growth and development opportunities in the cluster.

Arising from the identified problems in Ijebu-Imushin I, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done among the youths, women, and men to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 1. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 1) shows that tractor is the most pressing need, followed by Gaari processing centre, land preparation of secondary forest, and access road network.

3.1.3 Ijebu-Imushin I Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

Over the next ten years, Ijebu-Imushin cluster I envisions becoming a leading hub for premium cassava-based products such as gaari, fufu powder, and High-Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF), serving not only neighbouring states like Edo, Ondo, and Lagos, but reaching international markets as well. Ijebu-Imushin cluster I aims to transform cassava from a subsistence crop into a

commercially viable enterprise that uplifts farmers, empowers processors, and strengthens local economy.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Ijebu-Imushin I

Description	A	B	C	D	E
Access Road (A)		B	C	D	A
Cassava Processing Centre (B)	X		C	B	B
Tractor (C)	X	X		C	C
Land preparation (D)	X	X	X		D
Borehole (E)	X	X	X	X	

Result

Access Road: 4th

Cassava processing centre: 3rd

Tractor: 4th

D. Land preparation: 2nd

E. Borehole: 5th

Plate 1. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ijebu-Imushin I

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Establish strong distribution networks to supply cassava products to Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and other regional markets.
2. Develop export pathways to introduce Ijebu-Imushin cassava products to international buyers, starting with West African neighbours and diaspora communities.
3. Register all cassava products under the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), and Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON).

4. Create a unified brand identity that reflects quality, hygiene, and cultural pride, with clear labelling and traceability.
5. Build and operationalise two (2) modern cassava processing centres, fully registered with CAC and NAFDAC, equipped to handle large-scale production of gaari, fufu powder, and HQCF.
6. Train farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), including improved cassava varieties, soil health management, pest control, and post-harvest handling.
7. Facilitate knowledge exchange through workshops, field demonstrations, and partnerships with agricultural extension services.
8. Promote irrigation and water management systems to enable continuous planting and harvesting cycles.
9. Introduce staggered planting schedules and climate-resilient farming techniques to ensure consistent cassava and derivatives supply throughout the year.
10. Encourage youth and women participation across the cassava value chain, from farming to processing to marketing.
11. Establish cooperatives and savings groups to support access to finance, equipment, and shared resources.

3.1.4 Ijebu-Imushin I Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Conduct market research in Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and diaspora communities to identify demand trends.</p> <p>Establish partnerships with regional distributors and agro-export firms.</p> <p>Organise trade fairs and product exhibitions to showcase cassava products.</p>	<p>Increased sales volume across target states and export-ready product lines.</p> <p>Formalised supply agreements with buyers and distributors</p>	<p>Marketing & Export Committee</p> <p>Cooperative leaders in Ijebu_Imushin</p> <p>Youth-led outreach teams</p> <p>SAPZ</p>	<p>Year 1 - 3: Market research and regional penetration</p> <p>Year 4 - 10: Expansion to international markets</p>	<p>Funding for logistics and promotional campaigns</p> <p>Technical support from export consultants</p> <p>Transportation and warehousing infrastructure</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited knowledge of export regulations. Poor road connectivity.</p> <p>Solutions: Partner with NEPC (Nigerian Export Promotion Council) for training and certification</p> <p>Engage local government for road rehabilitation and prioritise transport-friendly routes</p>	<p>Regular updates to community stakeholders, local government, and trade partners</p> <p>Use of radio, and town hall meetings for outreach</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
2.	<p>Register all cassava products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON</p> <p>Design and print branded packaging with nutritional labels and traceability codes</p> <p>Train processors on hygiene and quality control standards</p>	<p>Certified, branded cassava products with national and international market acceptance</p>	<p>Branding & Quality Assurance Committee</p> <p>Women's processing groups</p> <p>Public-private Partnership organised by SAPZ</p> <p>Graphic designers and packaging vendors</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Product registration and branding</p> <p>Year 3–10: Continuous quality monitoring and brand promotion</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees and packaging materials</p> <p>Technical support from NAFDAC and SON</p> <p>Branding consultants and graphic design tools</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in registration</p> <p>Low awareness of quality standards</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a dedicated liaison officer to follow up with agencies</p> <p>Host quarterly workshops with agency representatives</p>	<p>Inform processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via community meetings and WhatsApp platforms.</p>
3.	<p>Construct two modern cassava processing centres with drying, milling, and packaging units</p> <p>Equip centres with boreholes, solar</p>	<p>Operational, hygienic processing centres capable of handling large</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Artisans and contractors</p>	<p>Year 1–4: Construction and commissioning</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion and maintenance</p>	<p>Capital investment from government grants, donor agencies, and community contributions</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls</p> <p>Land disputes</p> <p>Solutions:</p>	<p>Inform local government authority, landowners, and community members</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	power, and waste management systems	volumes year-round	Supervisory team from SAPZ office		Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour Technical blueprints and environmental assessments	Apply for grants from BOA, IFAD, and World Bank rural development programmes Engage traditional rulers and land committees early in site selection	Use banners, flyers, and stakeholder meetings to share progress
4.	Organise training sessions on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Introduce improved cassava varieties and soil testing services Organise farmer field schools and demo plots	Skilled farmers producing higher yields with reduced losses	Agricultural Extension Officers Farmer Cooperatives GAPs Training Team	Year 1–10: Ongoing training and monitoring	Training materials, demo kits, and improved cassava varieties Funding for facilitators and logistics Partnerships with Ogun SAPZ	Obstacles: Low literacy levels among farmers Resistance to new practices Solutions: Use visual aids & local language facilitators Showcase success stories	Inform farmers, extension agents, and training partners Use community radio and mobile SMS alerts for session reminders

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
						and peer learning	
5.	<p>Install irrigation systems and promote water harvesting</p> <p>Develop staggered planting calendars and crop rotation plans</p> <p>Train farmers on climate-smart agriculture</p>	<p>Continuous cassava supply throughout the year, reducing seasonal gaps</p>	<p>Irrigation & Climate Resilience Committee</p> <p>Water engineers and agronomists</p> <p>Farmer clusters</p> <p>GAPs Training Team</p>	<p>Year 2–10: Infrastructure rollout and adoption</p>	<p>Irrigation kits, borehole pumps, and water tanks</p> <p>Technical support from agricultural engineers</p> <p>Funding from climate adaptation grants</p>	<p>Obstacle: High cost of irrigation systems</p> <p>Water scarcity during dry seasons</p> <p>Solutions: Use phased implementation and seek donor support</p> <p>Promote rainwater harvesting and efficient water use</p>	<p>Engage farmers, water authorities, and environmental agencies</p> <p>Use visual demonstrations and community sensitisation campaigns</p>

3.1.5 Problem/Needs Assessment for Ijebu-Imushin II

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing identified in Ijebu-Imushin cluster II are as follows:

1. **Limited access to modern processing facilities:** The community lacks modern processing facilities for rice and standard gaari processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses and low value addition, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities. The community members lamented on the stress they usually went through to process rice paddy at Lafenwa market, Abeokuta which is about 100km to Ijebu-Imushin, incurring high costs and delays. There is also a knowledge gap in terms of many farmers lacking training in post-harvest handling and processing standards.
2. For Gaari processing centre, there is overreliance on traditional methods, which are labour-intensive and time-consuming, given that processing in unhygienic environments exposes workers to smoke inhalation and contamination. Women, who dominate cassava processing, bear the brunt of physical labour without adequate support. In addition, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products.
3. **Inefficient farming practices** lead to reduced crop yields, lower quality products, and increased drudgery for farmers. The community members reiterated that agricultural production is labour intensive, particularly rice production and given the challenges of no mechanisation, labour scarcity, limited knowledge of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) in the area, farmers rely on traditional farming practices, which are often inefficient and labour-intensive.
4. **Lack of storage facilities:** The community lacks adequate storage facilities, such as warehouses, which makes it difficult to store produce and products safely. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities.

Arising from the identified problems in Ijebu-Imushin II, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 2. The

pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 2) shows that Gaari processing centre is the most pressing need, followed by warehouse, tractor, and borehole for processing of cassava.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Ijebu-Imushin

Description	A	B	C	D	E
Rice processing Centre (A)	=====	B	C	D	E
Gaari processing Centre (B)	X	=====	B	B	E
Tractor (C)	X	X	=====	C	E
Borehole (D)	X	X	X	=====	D
Warehouse (E)	X	X	X	X	=====

Result

A: Rice processing centre — 0 5th
 B: Gaari processing Centre — 3 1st
 C: Tractor — 2 4th
 D: Borehole — 2 4th
 E: Warehouse — 3 2nd

Plate 2. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ijebu-Imushin cluster II

3.1.6 Ijebu-Imushin II Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To emerge as a thriving agro-industrial community, renowned for the production and export of premium cassava products – *gaari*, *fufu powder*, *pupuru*, and *starch* - as well as high-quality rice from FARO 44 variety by harnessing local resources, building modern processing infrastructure, and cultivating strong market linkages in the next 10 years. This cluster aims to empower members, reduce post-harvest losses, and position the community as a key supplier to neighbouring states like Edo, Ondo, and Lagos, and to international markets.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision include:

1. Mobilise all FO members to engage in cassava processing and packaging for regional and international markets.
2. Identify and formalise partnerships with offtakers, distributors, and export agents in Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and beyond.
3. Develop a unified brand identity for Ijebu-Imushin cassava products, ensuring quality, traceability, and cultural pride.
4. Construct and operationalise a rice processing centre within Ijebu-Imushin to eliminate the need for transporting paddy to Lafenwa, Abeokuta.
5. Equip the centre with modern milling, drying, and packaging facilities to meet commercial standards.
6. Train youth and women in rice processing techniques and business management.
7. Promote extensive cultivation of FARO 44 rice variety across available farmlands through farmer cooperatives.
8. Provide access to certified seeds, irrigation support, and mechanised land preparation.
9. Link farmers directly to identified offtakers through contract farming arrangements and digital platforms.
10. Organise regular training sessions on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for cassava and rice farmers.
11. Facilitate workshops on food safety, product certification, and business development.
12. Encourage youth and women participation across the value chain, from production to processing to marketing.
13. Improve rural access roads to facilitate movement of raw materials and finished products.
14. Install boreholes and water systems to support cassava and rice processing activities.
15. Develop community-owned storage and warehousing facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and stabilise prices.

3.1.7 Ijebu-Imushin II Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise cooperative members to engage in cassava processing and packaging.</p> <p>Identify & formalise partnerships with offtakers in Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and export markets.</p> <p>Develop a unified brand identity and register products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON.</p>	<p>Branded, certified cassava products (gaari, fufu powder, pupuru, starch) sold across regional and international markets.</p> <p>Increased income for producers and processors.</p>	<p>Cassava Value Chain Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Groups</p> <p>Cooperative Marketing Unit</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Product registration and regional market entry</p> <p>Year 4–10: Expansion to export markets</p>	<p>Funding for registration, packaging, and logistics</p> <p>Technical support from NAFDAC, SON, and export consultants</p> <p>Branding materials and marketing platforms</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited knowledge of regulatory processes</p> <p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Host workshops with CAC, NAFDAC, & SON officials</p> <p>Establish quality control protocols and regular training</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, regulatory bodies, and trade partners</p> <p>Use WhatsApp groups and town hall meetings for updates</p>
2.	Construct a rice processing centre within Ijebu-Imushin to eliminate reliance on processing mills	Operational rice processing facility serving local farmers	Rice Processing Infrastructure Committee	Year 1–4: Construction and commissioning	Capital investment from government grants, donor	Obstacles: Funding delays	Notify local government, landowners, and community members

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>at Lafenwa, Abeokuta.</p> <p>Equip the centre with milling, drying, and packaging units.</p> <p>Train youth and women in rice processing and business management.</p>	Reduced transportation costs and improved rice quality	<p>Youth Empowerment Group</p> <p>Ogun SAPZ (technical oversight)</p>	Year 5–10: Expansion and optimisation	<p>agencies, and community contributions</p> <p>Machinery, building materials, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical blueprints and environmental assessments</p>	<p>Land acquisition disputes</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for grants from BOA</p> <p>Engage traditional rulers & land committees at the early stage</p>	<p>Use banners, flyers, and stakeholder meetings to share progress</p>
3.	<p>Distribute certified FARO 44 seeds to farmers</p> <p>Provide mechanised land preparation and irrigation support</p> <p>Facilitate contract farming with identified offtakers</p>	<p>Large-scale cultivation of FARO 44 rice</p> <p>Guaranteed market access and improved farmer income</p>	<p>Rice Farmers Cooperative</p> <p>Seed Distribution Taskforce</p> <p>Offtaker Liaison Committee</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Seed distribution and pilot farms</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full-scale cultivation and market integration</p>	<p>Certified seeds, tractors, and irrigation kits</p> <p>Training materials and extension services</p> <p>Financial support from agricultural</p>	<p>Obstacles: Resistance to new rice varieties</p> <p>Poor irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>Solutions: Demonstrate FARO 44 yield performance through demo plots</p>	<p>Engage farmers, extension agents, and offtakers</p> <p>Use mobile SMS alerts for coordination</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
					development programs	Install boreholes & promote water harvesting	
4.	<p>Organise training sessions on GAP for cassava and rice</p> <p>Facilitate workshops on food safety, certification, and business development</p> <p>Encourage youth and women participation across the value chain</p>	<p>Skilled farmers and processors producing high-quality, market-ready products</p> <p>Increased participation and leadership from youth and women</p>	<p>GAP Training Taskforce</p> <p>Women & Youth Empowerment Committee</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p>	Year 1–10: Ongoing training and mentorship programmes	<p>Training kits, demo plots, and expert facilitators</p> <p>Funding for logistics and materials</p> <p>Partnerships with IITA, Ogun SAPZ, and NGOs</p>	<p>Obstacles: Low literacy levels</p> <p>Limited access to training venues</p> <p>Solutions: Use visual aids and local language facilitators</p> <p>Utilise schools, churches, & community halls</p>	<p>Inform farmers, youth groups, and training partners</p> <p>Share updates via WhatsApp groups</p>

3.2 Ilagunjo Cluster

3.2.1 Community Profile

Ilagunjo is bordered by Fetedo to the north and Ago Oloja to the south while flanked by Odomagbo to the East and Iwaya to the west. The most prominent landmark in Ilagunjo is its central village square, which serves as the heart of communal life. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Ilagunjo are Ajebo United Primary School, Comprehensive High School, St. Paul Anglican Church, and Farm settlement. Though Ilagunjo is still developing in terms of infrastructure, it is a community with untapped potential that benefits from the naturally rich soil and generous rainfall, making it ideal for cultivating staple crops such as cassava, maize, plantain, and vegetables. Farming here is largely subsistence-based, with families tending small plots passed down through generations. However, the potential for commercial agriculture is evident, especially with the proximity to larger markets in Ogbere and Ijebu Ode.

3.2.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Ilagunjo Cluster

The Ilagunjo community face persistent barriers that limit productivity, profitability, and long-term sustainability. The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. **Poor access roads:** Farmers struggle to transport cassava roots and processed gaari to markets due to impassable roads and high cost of transportation. This results in reduced market access, lower farm gate prices, and discouragement among producers.
2. There has been no structured effort to build a community-owned Gaari processing facility in Ilagunjo. Though, there are presence of small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups leading to inconsistent product quality, low output, and exclusion from formal markets such as supermarkets, institutions, and export channels.
3. **Absence of Warehousing Facilities:** Farmers and processors are forced to sell immediately after harvest, often at unfavourable prices due to lack of storage. Without storage, producers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.

4. **No Borehole for Cassava Processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Ilagunjo. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.
5. Lack of Irrigation is a constraint to year-round farming. Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change.

In a nutshell, the challenges facing Ilagunjo are deeply interconnected. Poor roads hinder market access. Lack of water affects both farming and processing. Absence of infrastructure reflects a broader neglect of rural development.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Ilagunjo

Description	A	B	C	D	E
Gaari processing centre (A)	|||||	A	A	A	A
Access Road (B)	X	|||||	B	B	B
Warehouse (C)	X	X	|||||	D	C
Borehole (D)	X	X	X	|||||	E
Irrigation (E)	X	X	X	X	|||||

Result

A: Gaari processing centre — 4 1st

B: Access Road — 3 2nd

C: Warehouse — 1 3rd

D: Borehole — 1 5th

E: Irrigation — 1 4th

Plate 3. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ilagunjo cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ilagunjo cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 3. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 3) shows that **Gaari processing centre** is the most pressing need, followed by **access road** while there is a tie in warehouse, borehole for processing of cassava, and irrigation. However, as shown in Plate 3, the **warehouse** was ranked third over borehole and irrigation because without warehouse a facility, community members will not be able to build resilience against market shocks. Similarly, **irrigation** was ranked fourth given that a borehole will ordinarily be in any processing centre.

3.2.3 Ilagunjo Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become a recognised regional supplier of premium cassava products, *gaari, fufu powder, pupuru, and starch*, serving neighbouring states such as Edo, Ondo, and Lagos, and laying the foundation for future export opportunities through coordinated cultivation of 10 hectares of cassava alongside individual member farms, and by ensuring product certification and quality branding, this cluster aims to transform cassava from a subsistence crop into a thriving commercial enterprise in the next 10 years.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Mobilise members to cultivate an additional 10 hectares of cassava on contiguous land, managed cooperatively.
2. Introduce improved cassava varieties and mechanised land preparation to boost yield and efficiency.
3. Promote GAPs to preserve soil health and ensure long-term productivity.
4. Facilitate the registration of all cassava products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet national and regional market standards.
5. Develop a unified brand identity for Ilagunjo cassava products, with clear labelling and traceability.
6. Train processors on hygiene, packaging, and food safety protocols to ensure consistent quality.

7. Identify and formalise partnerships with offtakers, distributors, and retailers in Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and other target markets.
8. Organise trade exhibitions and product showcases to build brand visibility and attract buyers.
9. Establish logistics and transport systems to ensure timely delivery of products to market.
10. Construct a modern cassava processing centre equipped for large-scale production of gaari, fufu powder, pupuru, and starch.
11. Develop a community warehouse to store raw materials and finished products, reducing post-harvest losses and stabilising prices.
12. Install boreholes and water systems to support hygienic processing and year-round operations.
13. Conduct regular training sessions on GAPs, product certification, and cooperative management.
14. Encourage youth and women participation across the cassava value chain—from cultivation to processing to marketing.
15. Strengthen cooperative governance structures to ensure transparency, accountability, and shared ownership.

3.2.4 Ilagunjo Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Identify and secure suitable land for cluster farming through community consensus and land committee engagement.</p> <p>Clear and prepare land using farm machines to ensure timely planting.</p> <p>Distribute improved cassava varieties to participating members.</p> <p>Implement a shared planting calendar and monitoring system.</p>	<p>A fully cultivated 10-hectare cassava farm managed cooperatively.</p> <p>Increased cassava yield from 20 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha.</p>	<p>Ilagunjo Cassava Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Allocation Committee</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p>	<p>Year 1: Land preparation and planting</p> <p>Year 2–10: Continuous cultivation and expansion</p>	<p>Funding for land clearing, seedlings, and mechanisation</p> <p>Tractors, sprayers, and farm inputs</p> <p>Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ</p>	<p>Obstacles: Land disputes or fragmentation</p> <p>Limited access to mechanised tools</p> <p>Solutions: Early engagement with traditional rulers and landowners to formalise agreements</p> <p>Pool cooperative funds or apply for government mechanisation support programmes</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, landowners, and local authorities</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and bulletin boards for updates</p>
2.	Register cassava products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory standards.	Certified, branded cassava products ready for regional and national markets.	Product Certification Taskforce	Year 1–2: Registration and branding	Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and printing	Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in certification	Notify processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Design branded packaging with nutritional labels and traceability codes.</p> <p>Train processors on hygiene, food safety, and documentation for certification.</p>	Enhanced consumer trust and market competitiveness.	<p>Women's Processing Groups</p> <p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p>	<p>Year 3–10: Ongoing quality assurance and brand promotion</p>	<p>Technical support from NAFDAC and SON</p> <p>Graphic designers and certification consultants</p>	<p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Establish standard operating procedures and regular training sessions</p>	Share updates via cooperative meetings and local media outlets
3.	<p>Conduct market research to identify demand and pricing trends in target states.</p> <p>Establish partnerships with distributors, retailers, and agro-export firms.</p> <p>Organise product exhibitions and</p>	<p>Formalised supply agreements with buyers in Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and potential export channels.</p> <p>Increased sales volume and brand visibility.</p>	<p>Marketing and Export Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p> <p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Regional market entry</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion to export markets</p>	<p>Funding for logistics, promotional campaigns, and transportation</p> <p>Market intelligence reports and trade directories</p> <p>Support from NEPC (Nigerian</p>	<p>Obstacles: Poor road infrastructure limiting access to markets</p> <p>Limited knowledge of export regulations</p> <p>Solutions: Advocate for road rehabilitation</p>	<p>Engage buyers, trade partners, and government agencies</p> <p>Use flyers, radio announcements, and cooperative newsletters</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	trade fairs to showcase Ilagunjo cassava products.				Export Promotion Council)	and prioritise transport-friendly routes Partner with NEPC for training and certification support	
4.	<p>Build a modern cassava processing centre with drying, milling, and packaging units.</p> <p>Install boreholes to ensure clean water supply for hygienic processing.</p> <p>Train local processors on equipment use and maintenance.</p>	<p>Operational processing centre and borehole serving the cluster year-round.</p> <p>Improved product quality and processing efficiency.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Local artisans and contractors</p> <p>Supervisory team from Ogun State SAPZ</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Construction and commissioning</p> <p>Year 4–10: Expansion and maintenance</p>	<p>Capital investment from grants, donor agencies, and community contributions</p> <p>Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical blueprints and environmental assessments</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls Delays in construction</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for grants from BOA, IFAD, and World Bank rural development programmes Set clear milestones and monitor progress through a project oversight team</p>	<p>Notify local government, landowners, and community members</p> <p>Use banners, flyers, and stakeholder meetings to share progress</p>

3.3 Ikala Cluster

3.3.1 Community Profile

Ikala is bordered by Imobi to the north and Ago Oloja to the south while Odomagbo to the East and Ilagunjo to the west. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Ikala are Ifelajulo farms, Agbeloba cassava farms, cassava processing centre, among others.

3.3.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Ikala Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari and Rice processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups, while rice is taken to Lafenwa, Abeokuta for milling. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Ikala cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **Absence of Irrigation for Rice:** Rice farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps resulting in reduced productivity, seasonal unemployment, and underutilisation of land.
5. **Lack of loan facility:** Farmers and processors lack access to credit for inputs, equipment, and infrastructure due to unregistered or weak cooperatives and risk aversion by banks. This results in stagnant growth, inability to scale operations, and dependence on informal lenders.

6. **Absence of reliable offtakers:** Farmers struggle to sell their rice and cassava at fair prices due to lack of committed buyers. There is no structured engagement with processors or institutional buyers.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Ikala

Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Gaari processing Centre (A)	X	A	C	A	A	F	A
Tractor (B)	X	X	C	D	E	F	G
Road Network (C)	X	X	X	C	E	F	C
Rice processing centre (D)	X	X	X	X	E	D	D
Irrigation for rice (E)	X	X	X	X	X	E	E
Loan facility (F)	X	X	X	X	X	X	F
Offtaker (G)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Result

A: Gaari processing centre — 4^{2nd}
 B: Tractor — 0^{6th}
 C: Road Network — 4^{4th}
 D: Rice processing centre — 3^{5th}
 E: Irrigation — 5^{1st}
 F: Loan facility — 4^{3rd}
 G: Offtakers — 1^{7th}

Plate 4. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ikala cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ikala cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 4. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 4) shows that **irrigation for rice fields** is the most pressing need while there is a tie between loan facility, Gaari processing centre, and road network. However, based on proper consideration by the community members, **Gaari processing centre** was ranked second most pressing needs followed by **loan facility, road network, Rice processing centre, and offtakers** while there was no vote for **tractor**.

3.3.3 Ikala Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform from a community of primary producers into a thriving agro-processing and marketing hub for rice and cassava products through establishing standard processing centres within the community, packaging and branding rice and cassava products, and leveraging digital platforms for publicity and sales. Ikala cluster aims to serve both regional and national markets with high-quality, certified goods through cooperative strength, strategic partnerships, and consistent member contributions.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Construct two (2) standard processing centres each for rice and cassava (gaari, fufu powder, laafun) within the Ikala community and equip centres with modern milling, drying, and packaging facilities to ensure efficiency and hygiene.
2. Train local youth and women in equipment handling, safety protocols, and quality control.
3. Register all rice and cassava products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory and commercial standards.
4. Design branded packaging with nutritional labelling and traceability features; ensure consistent product quality through standard operating procedures and regular inspections.
5. Create online platforms (website, social media pages) to promote and sell Ikala Cluster products and develop digital content including product videos, testimonials, and educational posts to build brand awareness.
6. Formalise the Ikala Cluster Cooperative with consistent membership contributions and transparent leadership.
7. Open and maintain a cooperative account with the Bank of Agriculture to build financial credibility. Thereafter, prepare and submit loan applications for capital investment in infrastructure and equipment.
8. Identify and engage public and private organisations that align with the cluster's goals, including agricultural agencies, NGOs, and agribusiness firms.

9. Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and stakeholder forums to showcase products and attract support.
10. Establish mentorship and technical assistance programmes through partnerships with agricultural research institutes and development organisations.

3.3.4 Ikala Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Acquire land and construct two standard processing centres, one for rice and one for cassava (gaari, fufu powder, laafun).</p> <p>Equip centres with modern milling, drying, packaging, and hygiene-compliant facilities.</p> <p>Train operators on equipment use, maintenance, and safety protocols.</p>	<p>Fully operational rice and cassava processing centres within the community.</p> <p>Increased processing capacity, reduced transport costs, and improved product quality.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executive Team</p> <p>Artisans and technical contractors</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Construction and commissioning</p> <p>Year 4–10: Expansion and maintenance</p>	<p>Capital funding from cooperative contributions, grants, and Bank of Agriculture loans</p> <p>Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical blueprints and environmental assessments</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding delays or shortfalls</p> <p>Land acquisition disputes</p> <p>Solutions: Diversify funding sources: apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and approach development partners</p> <p>Engage traditional rulers and landowners early to formalise agreements and ensure community buy-in</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, LGA, and land stakeholders</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, flyers, and WhatsApp groups for updates</p>
2.	<p>Register rice and cassava products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory standards.</p>	<p>Certified, branded products ready for commercial distribution.</p>	<p>Product Certification Taskforce</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Registration and branding</p> <p>Year 3–10: Continuous</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and printing</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in certification</p>	<p>Inform processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Design branded packaging with nutritional labels, traceability codes, and cultural identity.</p> <p>Conduct training on food safety, documentation, and quality assurance.</p>	Enhanced consumer trust and access to formal markets.	<p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Groups</p>	quality monitoring and brand promotion	<p>Technical support from NAFDAC, SON, and CAC</p> <p>Branding consultants and graphic designers</p>	<p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a liaison officer to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Implement standard operating procedures and conduct regular training</p>	meetings and printed bulletins
3.	<p>Launch a website and social media platforms to promote Ikala Cluster products.</p> <p>Create digital content: videos, testimonials, and educational posts to build brand visibility.</p> <p>Engage agro-influencers and marketing experts to expand reach and attract buyers.</p>	<p>Strong online presence and increased product awareness.</p> <p>Direct engagement with customers and off-takers across Nigeria and beyond.</p>	<p>Digital Marketing Team</p> <p>Youth Media Volunteers</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Platform development and content creation</p> <p>Year 5–10: Ongoing engagement and digital expansion</p>	<p>Funding for website development, content production, and digital advertising</p> <p>Smartphones, cameras, and internet access</p> <p>Technical support from digital consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited digital literacy among members</p> <p>Poor internet connectivity</p> <p>Solutions: Organise basic digital training sessions and assign tech-savvy youth as mentors</p> <p>Partner with telecom providers</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, digital partners, and target audiences</p> <p>Use SMS alerts, posters, and community sensitisation campaigns</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
						or install community Wi-Fi hubs	
4.	<p>Formalise the Ikala Cluster Cooperative with a constitution, elected leadership, and transparent governance.</p> <p>Encourage consistent membership contributions to build financial credibility.</p> <p>Open a cooperative account with the Bank of Agriculture and prepare for future loan applications.</p>	A legally recognised, financially stable cooperative capable of attracting investment and managing operations.	<p>Cooperative Formation Committee</p> <p>Financial Oversight Team</p> <p>Legal Advisor or Registrar Liaison</p> <p>SAPZ providing technical oversight</p>	<p>Year 1: Formation and registration</p> <p>Year 2–10: Financial growth and institutional strengthening</p>	<p>Legal fees, registration documents, and financial software</p> <p>Training materials on cooperative governance</p> <p>Support from Bank of Agriculture and local cooperative unions</p>	<p>Obstacles: Irregular member contributions Leadership disputes or mismanagement</p> <p>Solutions: Introduce flexible payment plans and incentives for consistent contributors</p> <p>Establish clear accountability structures and conduct regular audits</p>	<p>Engage all cooperative members, financial institutions, and local authorities</p> <p>Use monthly meetings, newsletters, and feedback sessions</p>
5.	Identify and approach relevant organisations: government agencies, NGOs, agribusiness firms for technical and financial support.	Strong institutional support and access to resources, training, and markets.	<p>Partnership Development Committee</p> <p>External Relations Officer</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Initial outreach and partnership formation</p> <p>Year 4–10: Ongoing collaboration</p>	Proposal writing materials, travel funds, and networking tools	<p>Obstacles: Limited visibility or recognition Misalignment of goals with partners</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, potential partners, and local government</p> <p>Use formal letters, email campaigns,</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and stakeholder forums to showcase products and build networks.</p> <p>Establish mentorship and technical assistance programmes through partnerships with agricultural research institutes.</p>		Cooperative Leadership	and resource mobilisation	<p>Contact directories and stakeholder maps</p> <p>Support from development consultants</p>	<p>Solutions:</p> <p>Use digital platforms and trade events to raise profile</p> <p>Clearly define partnership terms and maintain regular communication</p>	and stakeholder briefings

3.4 Ijebu Ife

3.4.1 Community Profile

Ijebu-Ife is bordered by Ijebu Ode to the north and Imobi to the south while Ijebu-Imushin to the East and Ogbere to the west. It's location within the humid tropical belt of southwestern Nigeria provides it with fertile soil, abundant rainfall, and seasonal streams, making it ideal for cultivating a variety of crops. Farmers in Ijebu-Ife grow cassava, rice, maize, yam, vegetables, and plantain. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Ijebu-Ife are the health centre, Obada market, Arowolo farms, and mosque, among others.

3.4.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Ijebu Ife Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari and Rice processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups, while rice is taken to Lafenwa, Abeokuta for milling. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Ijebu-Ife cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **Absence of warehousing facilities:** Farmers and processors are forced to sell their products immediately after harvest, often at unfavourable prices due to lack of storage. Without storage, producers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.

5. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Ijebu-Ife. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.
6. **Dilapidated Obada Market:** The local market is in poor condition, limiting its ability to serve as a hub for trade and commerce. The market has not been upgraded to meet the needs of modern agricultural trade, therefore reducing visibility for agricultural products, limited buyer engagement, and missed opportunities for income generation.

Paired Comparison of Identified Needs in Ife

Description	A	B	C	D	E
Graari Processing Centre (A)	██████████	A	A	A	E
Tractor (B)	X	██████████	B	D	E
Borehole (C)	X	X	██████████	D	E
Rice processing centre (D)	X	X	X	██████████	E
Reconstruction of Obada market plus warehouse (E)	X	X	X	X	██████████

Result

A: Graari processing centre - 3^{2nd}

B: Tractor - 1^{4th}

C: Borehole - 0^{5th}

D: Rice processing centre - 2^{3rd}

E: Reconstruction of Obada market plus warehouse - 4^{1st}

Plate 5. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ijebu-Ife cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ijebu-Ife cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 5. The

pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 8) shows that **reconstruction of Obada market and warehouse facility** is the most pressing need, followed by **Gaari processing centre, Rice processing centre, and tractor** while there was no vote for **borehole**.

3.4.3 Ijebu Ife Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

Ijebu-Ife Cluster envisions to become a dynamic and self-sustaining agricultural enterprise, known for the cultivation and processing of high-quality rice and cassava products by expanding cluster farming from 10 to 60 acres and establishing local processing capacity, through these, this cluster aims to eliminate the inefficiencies of manual methods and external milling. Our goal is to package, label, and distribute our rice and cassava products directly to target customers and offtakers, creating a recognisable brand rooted in quality, community, and innovation.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Mobilise cooperative members to scale up cassava and rice cultivation from 10 acres to 60 acres.
2. Introduce FARO 44 and TME 419 or any other improved cassava varieties and mechanised land preparation to boost productivity.
3. Implement coordinated planting schedules and shared input systems to maximise efficiency.
4. Transition from manual processing to mechanised milling and drying of rice and cassava within the community.
5. Construct and equip processing centres with modern tools for sorting, cleaning, and packaging.
6. Train local operators in equipment handling, hygiene standards, and maintenance.
7. Package and label rice and cassava products with clear branding, nutritional information, and traceability.
8. Register products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory and commercial standards.
9. Create a unified brand identity that reflects the quality and heritage of Ijebu-Ife agriculture.

10. Identify and engage target customers and offtakers in urban centres and regional markets.
11. Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and digital platforms to showcase products and build demand.
12. Establish reliable logistics and distribution systems to ensure timely delivery.
13. Formalise and strengthen the Ijebu-Ife Cluster Cooperative with transparent leadership and consistent member contributions.
14. Build financial credibility to access capital loans from institutions like the Bank of Agriculture.
15. Promote inclusive participation, especially among youth and women, across the value chain.

3.4.4 Ijebu Ife Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise cooperative members to commit land and labour toward expanding cassava and rice cultivation.</p> <p>Conduct land mapping and soil testing to identify suitable plots.</p> <p>Introduce FARO 44 & TME 419 or other improved varieties as well as mechanised land preparation.</p> <p>Implement a shared planting calendar and input distribution system.</p>	<p>60 acres of cassava and rice under coordinated cultivation.</p> <p>Increased yield: 23 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha for cassava, 2.3 tons/ha to 6 tons/ha for lowland rice, and 1.6 tons/ha to 4 tons/ha for upland rice; reduced production costs, and stronger</p>	<p>Ijebu-Ife Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Allocation Committee</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p>	<p>Year 1: Land identification and preparation</p> <p>Year 2–10: Continuous cultivation and scaling</p>	<p>Funding for land clearing, seedlings, fertilisers, and mechanisation</p> <p>Tractors, sprayers, and irrigation kits</p> <p>Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ</p>	<p>Obstacles: Land ownership disputes</p> <p>Limited access to mechanised tools</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional rulers and landowners early to formalise agreements</p> <p>Pool cooperative funds or apply for government mechanisation support programmes</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, landowners, and local authorities</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and bulletin boards for updates</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
		bargaining power.					
2.	<p>Construct two standard processing centres: one for rice and one for cassava within the community.</p> <p>Equip centres with milling, drying, sorting, and packaging units.</p> <p>Train local operators on equipment use, hygiene standards, and maintenance.</p>	<p>Operational rice and cassava processing centres serving the cluster.</p> <p>Reduced transport costs, improved product quality, and year-round processing</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executive Team</p> <p>Local artisans and technical contractors</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Construction and commissioning</p> <p>Year 4–10: Expansion and optimisation</p>	<p>Capital funding from cooperative contributions, grants, and Bank of Agriculture loans</p> <p>Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical blueprints and environmental assessments</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding delays Delays in construction</p> <p>Solutions: Diversify funding sources: apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and approach development partners</p> <p>Set clear milestones and monitor progress through a project oversight team</p>	<p>Notify cooperative members, local government, and land stakeholders</p> <p>Use banners, flyers, and stakeholder meetings to share progress</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
3.	<p>Design branded packaging for rice and cassava products with nutritional labels and traceability codes.</p> <p>Register products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory standards.</p> <p>Conduct training on food safety, documentation, and quality assurance.</p>	<p>Certified, branded products ready for commercial distribution.</p> <p>Enhanced consumer trust and access to formal markets.</p>	<p>Product Certification Taskforce</p> <p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Groups</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Registration and branding</p> <p>Year 3–10: Continuous quality monitoring and brand promotion</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and printing</p> <p>Technical support from NAFDAC, SON, and CAC</p> <p>Branding consultants and graphic designers</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in certification</p> <p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a liaison officer to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Implement standard operating procedures and conduct regular training</p>	<p>Inform processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative meetings and printed bulletins</p>
4.	<p>Conduct market research to identify demand and pricing trends in target regions.</p>	<p>Formalised supply agreements with buyers in urban centres and</p>	<p>Marketing and Export Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Regional market entry</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion to export markets</p>	<p>Funding for logistics, promotional campaigns, and transportation</p>	<p>Obstacles: Poor road infrastructure limiting access to markets</p>	<p>Engage buyers, trade partners, and government agencies</p> <p>Use flyers, radio announcements,</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Establish partnerships with distributors, retailers, and agro-export firms.</p> <p>Organise product exhibitions and trade fairs to showcase Ijebu-Ife products.</p>	<p>regional markets.</p> <p>Increased sales volume and brand visibility.</p>	Trade Liaison Officers		<p>Market intelligence reports and trade directories</p> <p>Support from NEPC (Nigerian Export Promotion Council)</p>	<p>Limited knowledge of export regulations</p> <p>Solutions: Advocate for road rehabilitation and prioritise transport-friendly routes</p> <p>Partner with NEPC for training and certification support</p>	and cooperative newsletters

3.5 Ikija Cluster

3.5.1 Community Profile

Ikija is bordered by Imobi to the north and Ogbere to the south while Itele to the East and Ijebu Ode to the west. Its proximity to larger towns such as Ogbere and Ijebu Ode offers potential for trade and access to urban markets, though connectivity remains a challenge due to poor road conditions and a dilapidated bridge that restricts movement during the rainy season. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Ikija are microfinance bank, Ikija market, Alakija's palace, Alademerin's palace, Church like Catholic & C.A.C., among others. Key agricultural activities include cassava cultivation and processing, rice farming, vegetable and maize production, as well as small-scale poultry and goat rearing.

3.5.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Ikija Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari and Rice processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups, while rice is taken to Lafenwa, Abeokuta for milling. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Ikija cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Ikija. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.

- Absence of reliable offtakers:** Farmers struggle to sell their rice and cassava at fair prices due to lack of committed buyers. There is no structured engagement with processors or institutional buyers.
- Bird infestation in Rice fields:** Birds destroy rice fields, leading to significant crop losses and up till now farmers are yet to get a lasting solution to this problem. Farmers make use of other tools like scare devices or community patrols, which are usually not effective. Using a bird net is usually expensive and not feasible for large-scale rice production.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Ikija

Description	A	B	C	D	E	F
Access Road (A)	|||||	A	A	C	E	A
Gaari processing Centre (B)	X	|||||	C	D	E	F
Borehole (C)	X	X	|||||	C	E	C
Tractor (D)	X	X	X	|||||	D	D
Rice processing Centre (E)	X	X	X	X	|||||	E
Pesticide for Birds (F)	X	X	X	X	X	|||||

Result

A: Access Road — 3^{4th}

B: Gaari processing centre — 0^{6th}

C: Borehole — 4^{2nd}

D: Tractor — 3^{3rd}

E: Rice processing centre — 4^{1st}

F: Pesticides for birds — 1^{5th}

Plate 6. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ikija cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ikija cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 6. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 6) shows that **Rice processing centre** is the most pressing need,

followed by **borehole for processing**. There is a tie between access road and tractor but **tractor** was ranked third pressing need, followed by **access road**, and **pesticide for birds' infestation on the rice field** while there was no vote for **Gaari processing centre**.

3.5.3 Ikija Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

The Ikija Cluster envisions to be a complete transformation from labour-intensive, manual farming to a modern, mechanised agricultural system that boosts productivity, reduces drudgery, and enhances income for its members by acquiring two tractors for shared hiring services, the cluster aims to democratise access to mechanisation; not only for members but also for neighbouring farmers, creating a ripple effect of efficiency and growth across the LGA.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Procure two (2) durable, multi-purpose tractors through cooperative funding, grants, or agricultural financing schemes.
2. Establish a transparent tractor hiring system accessible to both members and non-members, with affordable rates and scheduled usage.
3. Form a dedicated team to oversee tractor maintenance, scheduling, operator training, and financial accountability.
4. Ensure fair access, timely servicing, and proper documentation of all hiring activities.
5. Use mechanised ploughing, harrowing, and ridging to expand cultivated land and reduce labour costs.
6. Generate income from tractor hiring to support cooperative activities and future equipment acquisition.
7. Maintain a reserve fund for repairs, fuel, and operator wages, ensuring long-term viability.
8. Engage with government agencies, NGOs, and private sector actors for technical support, training, and possible subsidies.
9. Position the Ikija Cluster as a model for rural mechanisation, attracting further investment and collaboration.

3.5.4 Ikija Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Identify suitable tractor models based on terrain, crop types, and maintenance feasibility.</p> <p>Source funding through cooperative contributions, agricultural grants, or a capital loan from the Bank of Agriculture.</p> <p>Purchase two tractors and establish a hiring system with clear terms, schedules, and pricing for members and non-members.</p> <p>Recruit and train local operators to manage tractor</p>	<p>Two fully operational tractors available for hire within the cluster.</p> <p>Increased access to mechanised farming, reduced labour burden, and expanded cultivation capacity.</p>	<p>Mechanisation Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Leadership Team</p> <p>Tractor Operators and Maintenance Unit</p>	<p>Year 1: Funding, procurement, and training</p> <p>Year 2–10: Full deployment and service expansion</p>	<p>Capital (from cooperative savings, grants, or loans)</p> <p>Technical expertise for procurement and training</p> <p>Fuel, spare parts, and maintenance tools</p>	<p>Obstacles: High upfront cost of tractors</p> <p>Misuse or poor maintenance of equipment</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for phased financing through the Bank of Agriculture and seek matching grants from agricultural development programmes.</p> <p>Implement a strict usage policy, regular maintenance schedule, and operator accountability system.</p>	<p>Inform all cooperative members about tractor availability, hiring procedures, and pricing.</p> <p>Notify agricultural extension officers and the Bank of Agriculture for technical and financial support.</p> <p>Use community meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed flyers to ensure widespread awareness.</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	operations professionally.						
2.	<p>Form a Mechanisation Committee to oversee scheduling, maintenance, and financial tracking.</p> <p>Develop a booking system (manual or digital) to manage tractor hire requests.</p> <p>Create a maintenance log and fuel usage tracker to ensure operational efficiency.</p>	<p>Transparent and efficient management of tractor services.</p> <p>Reduced downtime and extended lifespan of equipment.</p>	<p>Mechanisation Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Treasurer and Record Keeper</p> <p>Trained Tractor Operators</p>	<p>Year 1: Committee formation and system setup</p> <p>Year 2–10: Ongoing management and refinement</p>	<p>Logbooks, scheduling tools, and basic accounting software</p> <p>Training materials for committee members</p> <p>Operational funds for fuel and repairs</p>	<p>Obstacles: Scheduling conflicts or favouritism</p> <p>Lack of technical knowledge in committee</p> <p>Solutions: Use a first-come, first-served policy with priority for cooperative members and transparent record-keeping.</p> <p>Partner with agricultural extension services for periodic training and mentorship.</p>	<p>Share committee roles and contact details with all members.</p> <p>Provide regular updates on tractor availability and service records during cooperative meetings.</p>
3.	Organise training sessions for farmers on how to integrate mechanisation	Increased adoption of mechanised farming among members and	Agricultural Extension Officers	<p>Year 1–3: Initial training and demonstrations</p> <p>Year 4–10: Continuous</p>	Training materials, demonstration plots, and facilitator fees	<p>Obstacles: Resistance to change or scepticism</p>	Inform all cooperative members and neighbouring farmers about

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>into their cropping systems.</p> <p>Demonstrate the benefits of mechanised land preparation, planting, and harvesting through field days.</p> <p>Encourage farmers to expand their cultivated areas using tractor services.</p>	<p>neighbouring farmers.</p> <p>Higher yields, reduced labour costs, and improved farm efficiency.</p>	<p>Training and Outreach Subcommittee</p> <p>Lead Farmers and Demonstrators</p>	<p>capacity building and adoption</p>	<p>Fuel and operator time for field demonstrations</p> <p>Support from agricultural development agencies</p>	<p>Limited literacy among some members</p> <p>Solutions:</p> <p>Use peer testimonials and showcase successful mechanised farms within the cluster.</p> <p>Use visual aids, local language facilitators, and hands-on demonstrations</p>	<p>training opportunities.</p> <p>Engage local media and community influencers to promote mechanisation success stories.</p>

3.6 Owu Cluster

3.6.1 Community Profile

Owu is bordered by Imobi to the north and Ogbere to the south while Ijebu-Ife to the East and Ijebu Ode to the west. Its proximity to larger towns such as Ijebu Ode and Ogbere offers potential for trade and access to urban markets, though connectivity remains a challenge due to poor road conditions. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Owu are Owu local market, Owu community hall, Health centre, Primary schools, Central mosque, Muslim praying ground, Churches, among others. Key agricultural activities include Cassava farming (for gaari and fufu production), Maize and vegetable cultivation, as well as small-scale poultry and livestock rearing.

3.6.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Owu Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farmgate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari and Rice processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups, while rice is taken to Lafenwa, Abeokuta for milling. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Owu cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **Absence of warehousing facilities:** Farmers and processors are forced to sell their products immediately after harvest, often at unfavourable prices due to lack of storage. Without storage, producers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them

vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.

5. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Owu. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.

Paired Comparison of Identified Needs in Owu

Description	A	B	C	D	E	F
Access Road (A)	|||||	A	A	A	A	A
Gaari processing Centre (B)	X	|||||	A	A	A	A
Rice processing Centre (C)	X	X	|||||	D	E	F
Warehouse (D)	X	X	X	|||||	E	F
Tractor (E)	X	X	X	X	|||||	E
Borehole (F)	X	X	X	X		|||||

Result

A: Access Road - 7 1st
 B: Gaari processing centre - 0 5th
 C: Rice processing centre - 0 6th
 D: Warehouse - 4 4th
 E: Tractor - 3 2nd
 F: Borehole - 2 3rd

Plate 7. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Owu cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Owu cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 7. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 7) shows that **access road** is the most pressing need, followed by **tractor**, **borehole for processing**, and **warehouse** while there was no vote for Gaari and Rice processing centre.

3.6.3 Owu Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

Over the next decade, the Owu Cluster envisions becoming a powerhouse of cassava cultivation in Nigeria, expanding from 100 hectares to 500 hectares of farmland through coordinated member mobilisation through empowering each member to cultivate at least 10 hectares, this cluster aims to build a robust, scalable cassava economy rooted in community effort and agricultural excellence. Central to this vision is the establishment of strong market linkages and reliable offtaker partnerships that will absorb large volumes of fresh cassava roots, ensuring that increased production translates into sustainable income and regional impact.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Encourage and support each member to scale up their individual cassava farms to a minimum of 10 hectares.
2. Provide access to improved cassava varieties, land preparation support, and extension services.
3. Promote contiguous farming blocks where feasible to enhance logistics and mechanisation.
4. Introduce mechanised farming tools and techniques to reduce labour intensity and improve yield.
5. Facilitate training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), soil management, and pest control.
6. Establish a cluster-wide planting calendar to coordinate production cycles a cluster-wide planting calendar to coordinate production cycles and optimise supply.
7. Identify and engage cassava processors, starch factories, ethanol producers, and food companies as potential offtakers.
8. Formalise supply agreements and contract farming models to guarantee demand and fair pricing.
9. Create a market intelligence unit to track demand trends, pricing, and buyer preferences.
10. Promote consistent member contributions to build internal market intelligence units to track demand trends, pricing, and buyer preferences.

11. Improve access roads and transport systems to facilitate movement of fresh cassava from farms to buyers.
12. Establish centralised collection points and temporary storage hubs to manage harvest logistics.
13. Explore opportunities for small-scale processing units to add value and reduce post-harvest losses.
14. Formalise cooperative structures with clear leadership, financial accountability, and member engagement.
15. Facilitate access to credit and agricultural financing through partnerships with the Bank of Agriculture and other institutions.
16. Promote consistent member contributions capital and resilience to build internal capital and resilience.

3.6.4 Owu Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Sensitise members on the 10-hectare cultivation goal through regular meetings and field demonstrations.</p> <p>Identify and allocate suitable farmland for expansion, including communal and leased plots.</p> <p>Provide access to improved cassava varieties and inputs such as fertilisers and herbicides.</p> <p>Facilitate mechanised land preparation</p>	<p>Each member cultivates at least 10 hectares, resulting in a total of 500 hectares under cassava production.</p> <p>Increased yield and production volume across the cluster.</p>	<p>Owu Cluster Cooperative Executive</p> <p>Land Allocation and Mobilisation Committee</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Land identification and member on boarding</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full-scale cultivation and monitoring</p>	<p>Funding for land clearing, inputs, and mechanisation</p> <p>Improved cassava stems and agronomic tools</p> <p>Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to land or fragmented holdings</p> <p>Resistance from members due to labour or financial constraints</p> <p>Solutions: Facilitate land leasing agreements and promote contiguous farming blocks where possible</p> <p>Offer phased targets and cooperative support for input access and land preparation</p>	<p>All cooperative members, traditional leaders, and landowners</p> <p>Use community meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed bulletins for updates</p>

S/N	Activities Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	through partnerships or cooperative-owned equipment.						
2.	<p>Organise training sessions on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), pest control, and soil management.</p> <p>Introduce staggered planting schedules to ensure continuous supply and reduce market saturation.</p> <p>Monitor crop performance through cluster-wide field visits</p>	<p>Skilled farmers applying GAPs, resulting in higher yields and reduced losses.</p> <p>Coordinated production cycles that align with market demand.</p>	<p>GAP Training Taskforce</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p> <p>Lead Farmers and Demonstrators</p>	Year 1–10: Ongoing training and monitoring	<p>Training materials, demo plots, and facilitator fees</p> <p>Support from agricultural institutes and NGOs</p> <p>Funding for logistics and field coordination</p>	<p>Obstacles: Low literacy levels among some members</p> <p>Inconsistent adoption of practices</p> <p>Solutions: Use visual aids, local language facilitators, and hands-on demonstrations</p> <p>Showcase success stories and incentivise compliance through cooperative rewards</p>	<p>Farmers, extension agents, and training partners</p> <p>Share updates via community radio, posters, and cooperative newsletters</p>

S/N	Activities Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	and data collection.						
3.	<p>Conduct market research to identify processors, starch factories, and food companies needing fresh cassava roots.</p> <p>Establish formal supply agreements and contract farming models with reliable offtakers.</p> <p>Create a market intelligence unit to track pricing, demand trends, and buyer preferences.</p>	<p>Secured offtakers absorbing large volumes of cassava, ensuring steady income for farmers.</p> <p>Reduced post-harvest losses and improved price stability.</p>	<p>Market Linkage and Offtaker Engagement Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p> <p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Initial engagement and contract formation</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion and diversification of buyers</p>	<p>Funding for outreach, transport, and negotiation logistics</p> <p>Market data tools and buyer directories</p> <p>Support from NEPC and agribusiness consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles: Difficulty securing long-term buyers</p> <p>Poor road infrastructure affecting delivery</p> <p>Solutions: Offer volume guarantees and quality assurance to build trust with offtakers</p> <p>Advocate for road rehabilitation and prioritise transport-friendly routes</p>	<p>Engage buyers, trade partners, and government agencies</p> <p>Use formal letters, email campaigns, and stakeholder briefings</p>

S/N	Activities Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
4.	<p>Formalise cooperative structures with elected leadership, financial transparency, and regular reporting.</p> <p>Encourage consistent member contributions to build internal capital.</p> <p>Open a cooperative account with the Bank of Agriculture and prepare for future loan applications.</p>	<p>A financially stable and well-governed cooperative capable of managing large-scale operations.</p> <p>Improved access to credit and investment opportunities.</p>	<p>Cooperative Executive Committee</p> <p>Financial Oversight Team</p> <p>Legal Advisor or Registrar Liaison</p>	<p>Year 1: Cooperative formalisation and account setup</p> <p>Year 2–10: Financial growth and institutional strengthening</p>	<p>Legal fees, registration documents, and financial software</p> <p>Training materials on cooperative governance</p> <p>Support from Bank of Agriculture and local cooperative unions</p>	<p>Obstacles: Irregular member contributions Leadership disputes or mismanagement</p> <p>Solutions: Introduce flexible payment plans and incentives for consistent contributors Establish clear accountability structures and conduct regular audits</p>	<p>All cooperative members, financial institutions, and local authorities</p> <p>Use monthly meetings, newsletters, and feedback sessions</p>

3.7 Odomefi Cluster

3.7.1 Community Profile

Odomefi is bordered by Ikija to the north and Ogbere to the south while Imobi to the East and Ijebu Ife to the west. The majority of households engage in smallholder farming, with cassava as the dominant crop. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Odomefi are market and community hall, among others. Key agricultural activities include cassava cultivation and processing, rice farming, vegetable and maize production, as well as small-scale poultry and goat rearing.

3.7.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Odomefi Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farmgate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Odomefi cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Odomefi. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.

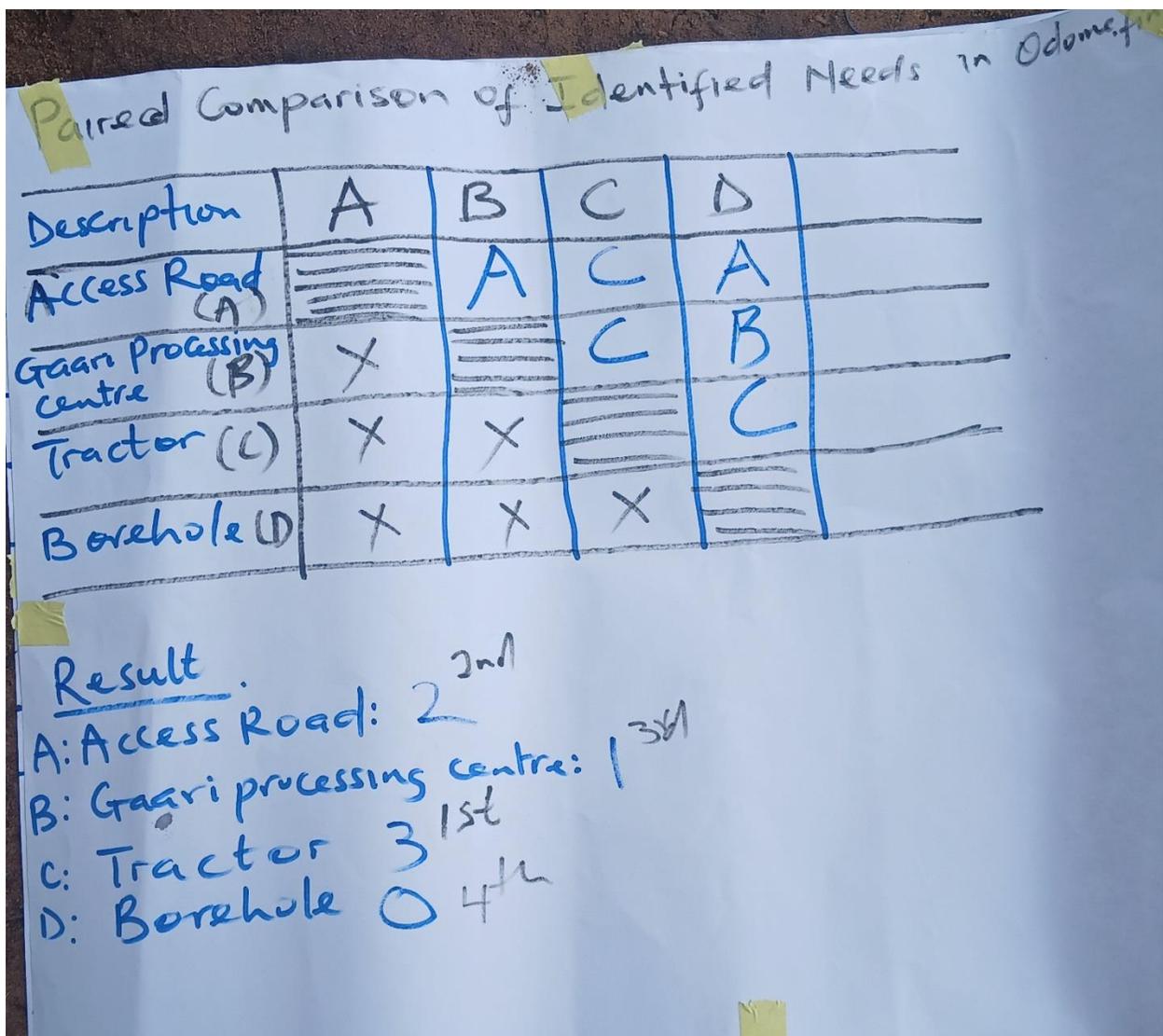


Plate 8. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Odomefi cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Odomefi cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 8. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 8) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need, followed by **access road**, **Gaari processing centre** while there was no vote for **borehole for processing**.

3.7.3 Odomefi Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

The Odomefi Cluster envisions becoming a leading producer and distributor of high-quality, packaged gaari in Nigeria; transforming cassava from a subsistence crop into a commercially

viable product by establishing a standard cassava processing plant and acquiring five tractors for shared mechanised services, this cluster aims to modernise agricultural practices, improve product quality, and expand market reach.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Construct and equip a modern cassava processing plant within the Odomefi community to ensure hygiene, consistency, and scalability.
2. Train processors, particularly women on equipment handling, food safety, and quality control and package and label gaari with nutritional information, traceability codes, and a recognisable brand identity.
3. Register products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory standards and gain access to formal distribution channels.
4. Create marketing materials and promotional campaigns to attract target customers and distributors across Nigeria.
5. Procure five (5) tractors through cooperative funding, agricultural grants, or capital loans and establish a tractor hiring service accessible to both members and non-members, with transparent scheduling and affordable rates.
6. Form a Mechanisation Committee to oversee maintenance, operator training, and financial accountability.
7. Formalise the Odomefi Cluster Cooperative with consistent member contributions and clear leadership structures.
8. Open a cooperative account with the Bank of Agriculture and prepare for future loan applications to support infrastructure and equipment.
9. Promote inclusive participation, especially among youth and women, across the cassava value chain.
10. Engage public and private organisations for technical support, training, and funding opportunities.
11. Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and stakeholder forums to showcase Odomefi's products and attract buyers.

3.7.4 Odomefi Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Secure land and construct a hygienic, fully equipped cassava processing facility.</p> <p>Install mechanised grating, pressing, drying, and packaging units.</p> <p>Train processors, particularly women on equipment use, food safety, and maintenance protocols.</p>	<p>A fully operational cassava processing plant capable of producing high-quality gaari at scale.</p> <p>Improved product consistency, hygiene, and processing efficiency.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Cooperative</p> <p>Technical contractors and trainers</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Construction, equipment installation, and staff training</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full operation and expansion</p>	<p>Capital from cooperative savings, grants, and Bank of Agriculture loans</p> <p>Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical blueprints and food safety manuals</p>	<p>Obstacles: High construction and equipment costs Limited technical expertise</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for phased funding, seek donor support, and explore public-private partnerships</p> <p>Partner with agricultural institutes and NGOs for training and mentorship</p>	<p>Notify cooperative members, local government, and landowners</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed bulletins to share updates</p>
2.	Design branded packaging with nutritional labels and traceability codes.	Certified, branded gaari products ready for commercial	Product Branding and Certification Taskforce	Year 1–2: Product registration and branding	Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and printing	Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in certification	Inform processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Register gaari products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory standards.</p> <p>Conduct workshops on food safety, documentation, and quality assurance.</p>	<p>distribution across Nigeria.</p> <p>Enhanced consumer trust and access to formal markets.</p>	<p>Cooperative Marketing Team</p> <p>Regulatory Liaison Officer</p>	<p>Year 3–10: Ongoing quality control and brand promotion</p>	<p>Technical support from CAC, NAFDAC, and SON</p> <p>Graphic designers and branding consultants</p>	<p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Implement standard operating procedures and conduct regular training</p>	<p>Share updates via cooperative meetings and flyers</p>
4.	<p>Procure five tractors through cooperative funding, agricultural grants, or capital loans.</p> <p>Establish a tractor hiring service with transparent scheduling and affordable rates for members and non-members.</p>	<p>Five operational tractors available for hire, supporting expanded cassava cultivation and reducing manual labour.</p>	<p>Mechanisation Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executive Team</p> <p>Tractor Operators and Maintenance Unit</p>	<p>Year 1: Procurement and training</p> <p>Year 2–10: Full deployment and service expansion</p>	<p>Capital (from cooperative savings, grants, or loans)</p> <p>Fuel, spare parts, and maintenance tools</p> <p>Technical expertise for</p>	<p>Obstacles: High upfront cost of tractors; Misuse or poor maintenance</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for phased financing and seek matching grants from agricultural development programmes</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, agricultural extension officers, and the Bank of Agriculture</p> <p>Use community meetings, WhatsApp groups, and</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Form a Mechanisation Committee to oversee maintenance, operator training, and financial tracking.	Increased productivity and land coverage across the cluster.			procurement and training	Implement a strict usage policy, regular servicing schedule, & operator accountability system	printed flyers to ensure widespread awareness
4.	<p>Identify and engage target customers and distributors across Nigeria.</p> <p>Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and digital platforms to showcase Odomefi's gaari products.</p> <p>Develop logistics and transport systems to ensure timely delivery.</p>	<p>Formalised supply agreements with distributors and retailers.</p> <p>Increased sales volume and brand visibility nationwide.</p>	<p>Marketing and Sales Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p> <p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Market entry and brand launch</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion and export readiness</p>	<p>Funding for logistics, promotional campaigns, and transportation</p> <p>Market intelligence reports and trade directories</p> <p>Support from NEPC and agro-marketing consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles: Poor road infrastructure; Limited brand recognition</p> <p>Solutions: Advocate for road rehabilitation and prioritise transport-friendly routes</p> <p>Launch targeted marketing campaigns and leverage community success stories</p>	<p>Engage buyers, trade partners, and government agencies</p> <p>Use flyers, radio announcements, and cooperative newsletters</p>

3.8 Isomu Cluster

3.8.1 Community Profile

Isomu is bordered by Ikija Ijebu to the north and Ogbere to the south while Itele to the East and Ijebu Ife to the west. The majority of households engage in smallholder farming, with cassava as the dominant crop. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Isomu are market, primary schools, and community hall, among others. Key agricultural activities include cassava cultivation and processing, rice farming, vegetable and maize production, as well as small-scale poultry and goat rearing.

3.8.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Isomu Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari & Fufu processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Isomu cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **Absence of Farm Trailer Tricycles:** Farmers and processors lack affordable, flexible transport options for moving produce within the community, which reduce efficiency in farm-to-processing logistics.
5. **Absence of warehousing facilities:** Farmers and processors are forced to sell their products immediately after harvest, often at unfavourable prices due to lack of storage. Without storage, producers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them

vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.

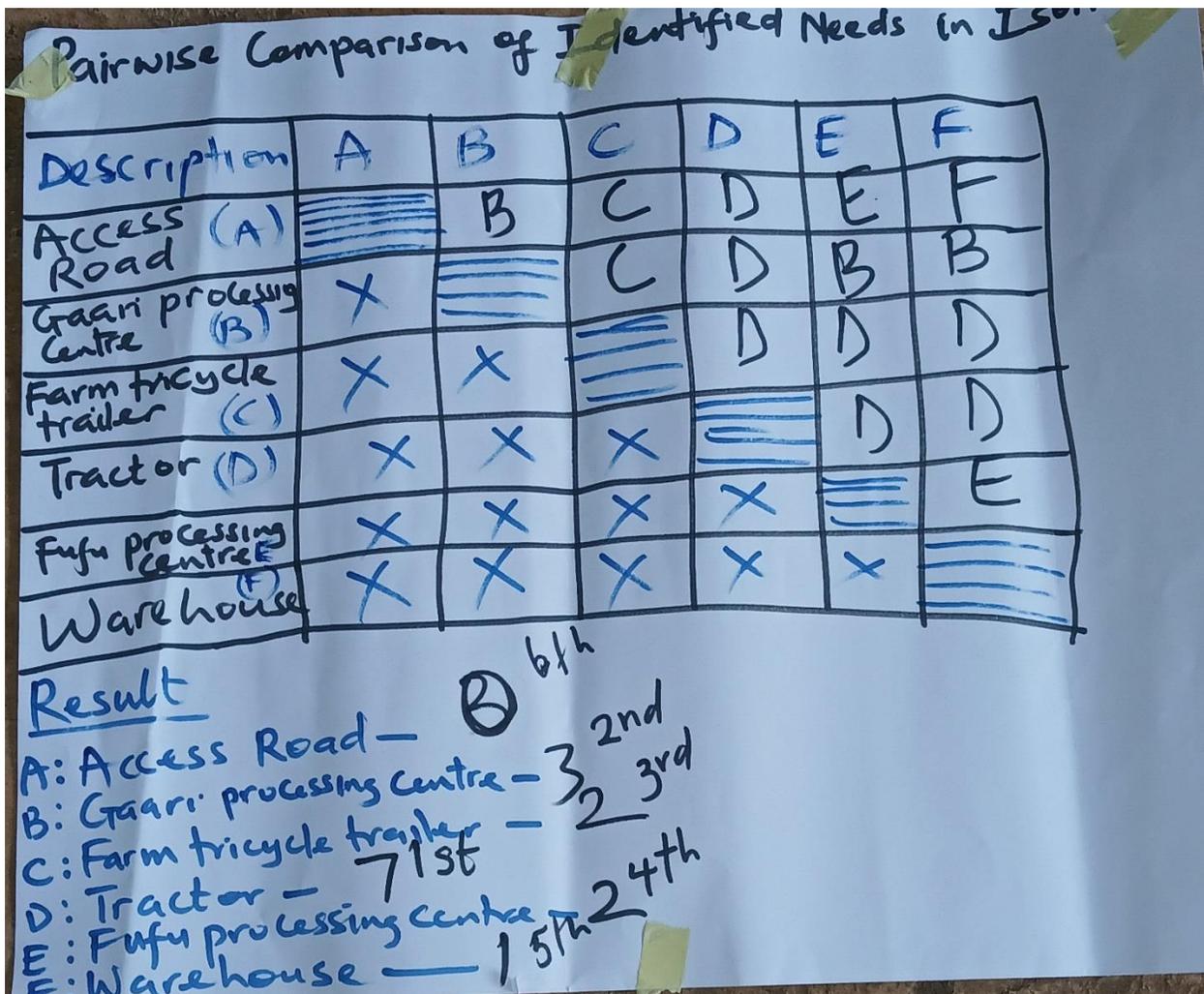


Plate 9. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Isomu cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Isomu cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 8. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 8) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need, followed by **Gaari processing centre, farm tricycle trailer, fufu processing centre, and warehouse** while there was no vote for **access road**.

3.8.3 Isomu Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

Isomu Cluster envisions to become a recognised producer of certified, high-quality cassava products, especially gaari and fufu powder through the establishment of modern processing centres, strategic logistics, and innovative marketing. By building three cassava processing centres and deploying tricycles to move farm produce efficiently from field to town, we aim to streamline operations and reduce post-harvest losses. Our goal is to package and label our gaari and fufu powder to meet national food safety standards, registered with NAFDAC and SON, and to penetrate new markets.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Establish three standard cassava processing centres
2. Improve farm-to-town logistics
3. Register and certify gaari products
4. Strengthen cooperative governance and financial sustainability
5. Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and stakeholder forums to showcase Isomu's products and attract buyers.

3.8.4 Isomu Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Identify strategic locations within the cluster for the three processing centres.</p> <p>Construct hygienic, well-ventilated facilities equipped with modern cassava processing tools.</p> <p>Train local processors on equipment handling, food safety, and quality control.</p>	<p>Three operational processing centres producing consistent, high-quality gaari & fufu powder.</p> <p>Improved processing efficiency and reduced post-harvest losses.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Groups</p> <p>Local artisans and technical contractors</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Site selection, construction, and commissioning</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full operation and maintenance</p>	<p>Capital from cooperative savings, grants, and agricultural development programmes</p> <p>Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical support from food safety consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls</p> <p>Delays in construction or equipment delivery</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for phased grants, initiate community fundraising, and seek partnerships with NGOs</p> <p>Set clear milestones and monitor progress through a project oversight team</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, LGA, and landowners</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed bulletins for updates</p>
2.	<p>Purchase tricycles to transport fresh cassava roots and</p>	<p>Reliable transport system</p>	<p>Logistics and Transport Committee</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Procurement</p>	<p>Funding for tricycles, fuel, and</p>	<p>Obstacles: Misuse or</p>	<p>Notify farmers, processors, and</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>packaged gaari from farms to processing centres and town markets.</p> <p>Develop a scheduling and maintenance system to ensure efficient use and longevity.</p> <p>Train youth operators on safe handling and basic vehicle maintenance.</p>	<p>reducing spoilage and improving delivery speed.</p> <p>Increased access to markets and smoother supply chain operations.</p>	<p>Youth Employment Subgroup</p> <p>Cooperative Treasurer</p>	<p>and deployment</p> <p>Year 3–10: Ongoing operations and fleet expansion</p>	<p>maintenance kits</p> <p>Training materials and safety gear</p> <p>Technical support from transport vendors</p>	<p>breakdown of vehicles</p> <p>Poor road conditions</p> <p>Solutions: Implement a usage log, regular servicing schedule, and accountability system</p> <p>Engage local authorities for road maintenance and prioritise accessible routes</p>	<p>transport operators</p> <p>Use cooperative meetings and visual signage at collection points</p>
3.	<p>Prepare and submit documentation for product registration with NAFDAC and SON.</p> <p>Conduct laboratory testing and product analysis to meet regulatory standards.</p>	<p>Certified gaari products eligible for formal retail and institutional markets.</p>	<p>Product Certification Taskforce</p> <p>Cooperative Legal Advisor</p> <p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Registration and branding</p> <p>Year 3–10: Continuous compliance and brand promotion</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees, lab testing, and packaging design</p> <p>Support from CAC, NAFDAC,</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays</p> <p>Cost of certification</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a liaison officer to follow up with agencies</p>	<p>Inform processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative newsletters and stakeholder briefings</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Design branded packaging with nutritional labelling and certification marks.	Enhanced consumer trust and brand credibility.			and SON officials Graphic designers and legal consultants	and streamline documentation Pool cooperative resources and seek subsidies or donor support	
4.	<p>Identify and engage target customers and distributors across Nigeria.</p> <p>Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and digital platforms to showcase Isomu's gaari and fufu powder products.</p> <p>Develop logistics and transport systems to ensure timely delivery.</p>	<p>Formalised supply agreements with distributors and retailers.</p> <p>Increased sales volume and brand visibility nationwide.</p>	<p>Marketing and Sales Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p> <p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Market entry and brand launch</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion and export readiness</p>	<p>Funding for logistics, promotional campaigns, and transportation</p> <p>Market intelligence reports and trade directories</p> <p>Support from NEPC and agro-marketing consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles: Poor road infrastructure Limited brand recognition</p> <p>Solutions: Advocate for road rehabilitation and prioritise transport-friendly routes</p> <p>Launch targeted marketing campaigns and leverage community success stories</p>	<p>Engage buyers, trade partners, and government agencies</p> <p>Use flyers, radio announcements, and cooperative newsletters</p>

3.9 Atoyo Cluster

3.9.1 Community Profile

Atoyo is bordered by Imobi to the north and Ogbere to the south while Igbaguru to the East and Ijebu Ife to the west. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centre, and community hall, among others. Key agricultural activities include cassava cultivation and processing, vegetable and maize production, as well as small-scale poultry and goat rearing.

3.9.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Atoyo Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Isomu cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **Absence of a Farmers' Market:** Farmers lack a dedicated space to sell their produce directly to consumers or bulk buyers resulting into reduced income, limited market reach, and missed opportunities for value-added sales
5. **Lack of loan facility:** Farmers and processors lack access to credit for inputs, equipment, and infrastructure due to unregistered or weak cooperatives and risk aversion by banks. This results in stagnant growth, inability to scale operations, and dependence on informal lenders.

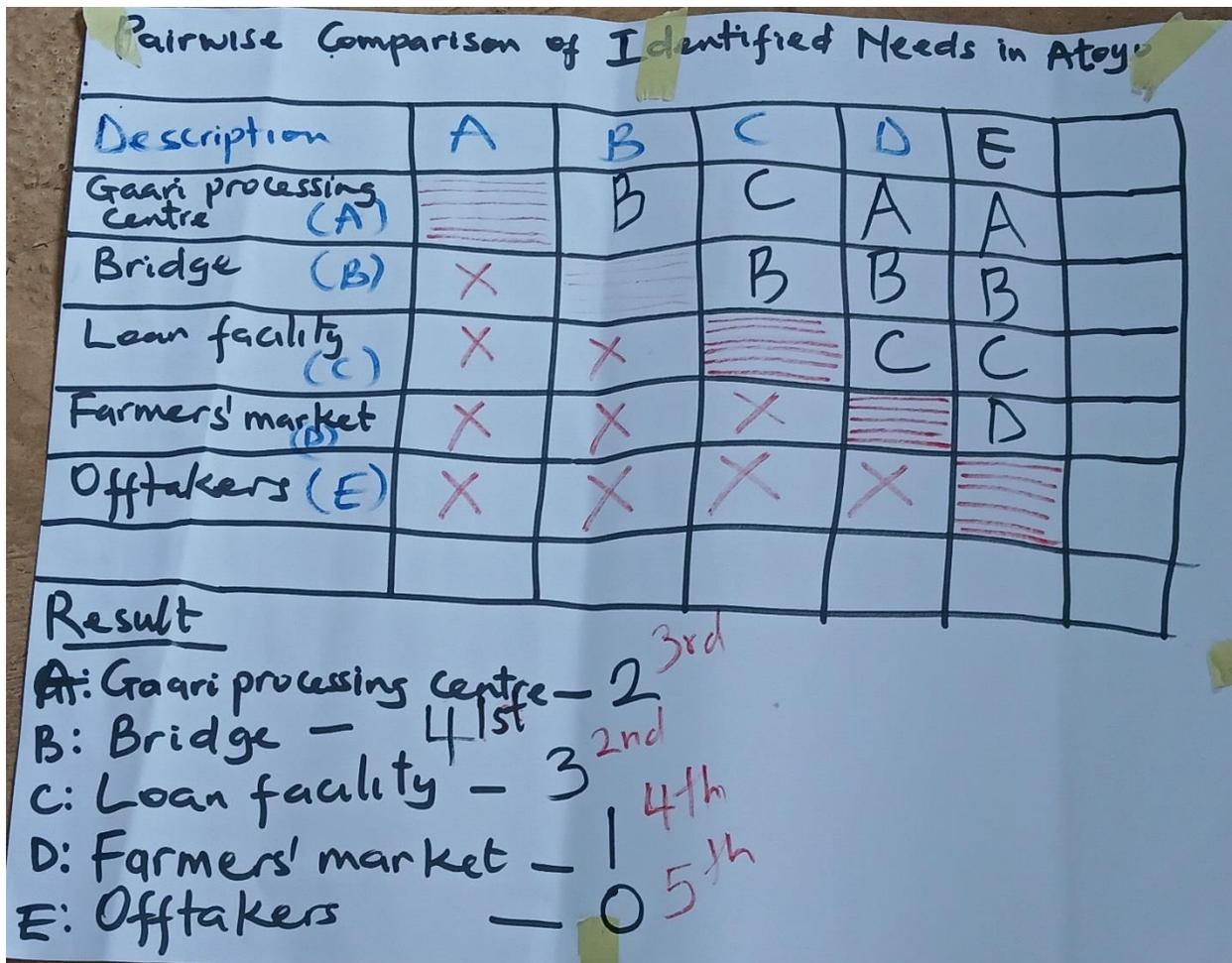


Plate 10. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Atoyo cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Atoyo cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 10. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 10) shows that **construction of bridge** is the most pressing need, followed by **loan facility, Gaari processing centre, and farmers' market** while there was no vote for cassava oftakers.

3.9.3 Atoyo Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

The Atoyo Cluster envisions to become a leading producer of high-quality cassava products; particularly gaari through opening up more land for cultivation and transitioning to mechanised farming, the cluster aim to significantly increase cassava yields and scale up farm operations.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Expand cassava cultivation through mechanisation
2. Increase cassava yield and production efficiency
3. Establish standardised processing and packaging of gaari
4. Register gaari products with NAFDAC and SON
5. Strengthen market access and distribution channels

3.9.4 Atoyo Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Acquire farm machinery (tractors, ploughs, harrows) through cooperative funding, agricultural grants, or capital loans.</p> <p>Identify and prepare new farmland for cassava cultivation, focusing on contiguous plots for efficiency.</p> <p>Train operators and farmers on machinery use, maintenance, and safety protocols.</p> <p>Schedule rotational access to machinery for equitable use among members.</p>	<p>Significant increase in cultivated land and cassava yield.</p> <p>Reduced labour burden and faster land preparation cycles.</p>	<p>Mechanisation Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executive Team</p> <p>Trained Tractor Operators</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Machinery acquisition and land expansion</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full-scale mechanised farming operations</p>	<p>Capital from cooperative savings, Bank of Agriculture loans, and donor support</p> <p>Machinery, fuel, spare parts, and technical manuals</p> <p>Training facilitators and extension officers</p>	<p>Obstacles: High cost of machinery and maintenance</p> <p>Uneven access or misuse of equipment</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for phased financing, establish a maintenance fund, and seek public-private partnerships</p> <p>Implement a transparent booking system and enforce usage policies</p>	<p>Inform all cooperative members, agricultural agencies, and financial institutions</p> <p>Use WhatsApp groups, town hall meetings, and printed bulletins for updates</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
2.	<p>Upgrade existing processing centres or construct new ones with hygienic equipment for grating, pressing, drying, and packaging.</p> <p>Train processors on food safety, quality control, and documentation.</p> <p>Standardise packaging materials with clear labelling and traceability features.</p>	<p>Consistent, high-quality gaari products ready for certification and distribution.</p> <p>Enhanced processing efficiency and reduced post-harvest losses.</p>	<p>Processing Infrastructure Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Groups</p> <p>Food Safety Trainers</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Infrastructure setup and training</p> <p>Year 3–10: Continuous production and quality monitoring</p>	<p>Funding for construction, equipment, and packaging materials</p> <p>Technical support from food safety consultants and NGOs</p> <p>Hygiene kits and training manuals</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited technical knowledge among processors</p> <p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Conduct regular workshops and peer-to-peer learning sessions</p> <p>Develop standard operating procedures and assign quality control officers</p>	<p>Notify processors, cooperative members, and food safety agencies</p> <p>Use cooperative meetings and posters for outreach</p>
3.	Prepare and submit documentation for product registration	Officially registered and certified	Product Certification Taskforce	Year 1–2: Registration and branding	Funds for registration fees, lab	Obstacles: Bureaucratic	Inform processors,

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON.</p> <p>Conduct laboratory testing and product analysis to meet regulatory standards.</p> <p>Design branded packaging with nutritional information and certification marks.</p>	<p>gaari products eligible for formal markets.</p> <p>Increased consumer trust and access to retail and institutional buyers.</p>	<p>Cooperative Legal Advisor</p> <p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p>	<p>Year 3–10: Ongoing compliance and brand promotion</p>	<p>testing, and packaging design</p> <p>Support from CAC, NAFDAC, and SON officials</p> <p>Graphic designers and legal consultants</p>	<p>delays in registration</p> <p>Cost of certification and packaging</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with agencies and streamline the process</p> <p>Pool cooperative resources and seek subsidies or grants</p>	<p>marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative newsletters, WhatsApp groups, and stakeholder briefings</p>
4.	<p>Identify target customers, retailers, and distributors across Nigeria.</p> <p>Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and</p>	<p>Formalised supply agreements and increased sales volume.</p>	<p>Marketing and Sales Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Market entry and brand launch</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion</p>	<p>Funding for logistics, promotional campaigns, and transportation</p>	<p>Obstacles: Poor road infrastructure</p> <p>Limited brand recognition</p>	<p>Engage buyers, trade partners, and government agencies</p> <p>Use flyers, radio announcements,</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>digital platforms to showcase Atoyo gaari.</p> <p>Develop logistics systems for timely delivery and inventory management.</p>	<p>Expanded brand visibility and market reach.</p>	<p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>and export readiness</p>	<p>Market intelligence reports and trade directories</p> <p>Support from NEPC and agro-marketing consultants</p>	<p>Solutions:</p> <p>Advocate for road rehabilitation and prioritise transport-friendly routes</p> <p>Launch targeted marketing campaigns and leverage community success stories</p>	<p>and cooperative newsletters</p>

3.10 Igbaguru Cluster

3.10.1 Community Profile

Igbaguru is bordered by Atoyo to the north and Ogbere to the south while Imobi to the East and Ijebu Ife to the west. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centre, and community hall, among others. Key agricultural activities include cassava cultivation and processing, vegetable and maize production, as well as small-scale poultry and goat rearing.

3.10.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Igbaguru Cluster

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Bad road network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Absence of reliable offtakers:** Farmers struggle to sell their rice and cassava at fair prices due to lack of committed buyers. There is no structured engagement with processors or institutional buyers.
3. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
4. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Igbaguru. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.

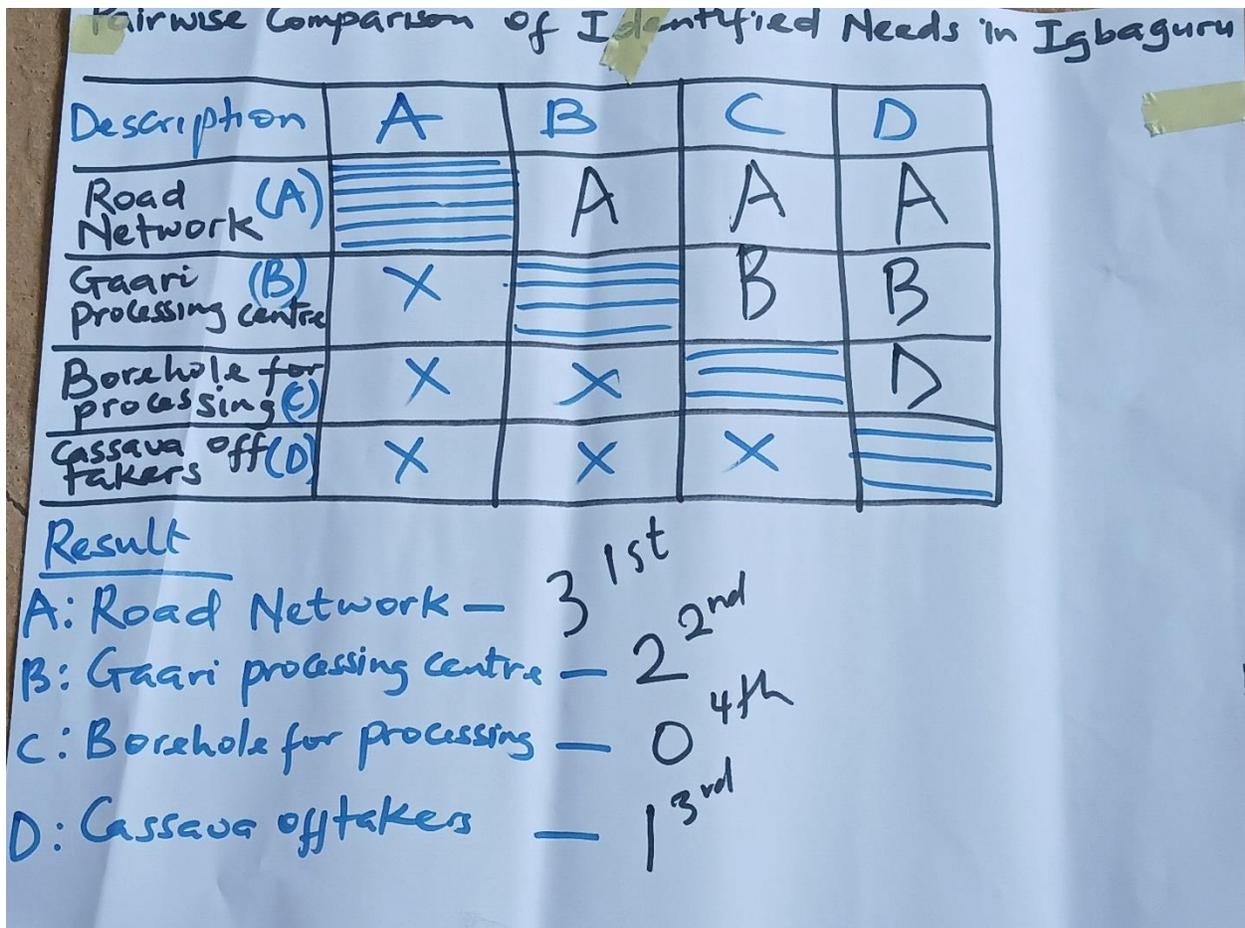


Plate 11. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Igbaguru cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Igbaguru cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 11. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 11) shows that **road network** is the most pressing need, followed by **Gaari processing centre** and **cassava off-takers** while there was no vote **borehole for processing**.

3.10.3 Igbaguru Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

Over the next decade, the Igbaguru Cluster envisions to become a recognised producer of certified, high-quality cassava products, especially gaari through the establishment of modern processing centres, strategic logistics, and innovative marketing. By building three cassava processing centres and deploying tricycles to move farm produce efficiently from field to town,

we aim to streamline operations and reduce post-harvest losses. Our goal is to package and label our gaari to meet national food safety standards, registered with NAFDAC and SON, and to penetrate new markets; particularly higher institutions of learning by leveraging our children studying in those schools as brand ambassadors and sales agents.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

6. Establish three standard cassava processing centres
7. Improve farm-to-town logistics
8. Register and certify gaari products
9. Launch a campus-based marketing strategy
10. Strengthen cooperative governance and financial sustainability

3.10.4 Igbaguru Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Identify strategic locations within the cluster for the three processing centres.</p> <p>Construct hygienic, well-ventilated facilities equipped with modern cassava processing tools (graters, presses, fryers, dryers).</p> <p>Train local processors on equipment handling, food safety, and quality control.</p>	<p>Three operational processing centres producing consistent, high-quality gaari.</p> <p>Improved processing efficiency and reduced post-harvest losses.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Groups</p> <p>Local artisans and technical contractors</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Site selection, construction, and commissioning</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full operation and maintenance</p>	<p>Capital from cooperative savings, grants, and agricultural development programs</p> <p>Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical support from food safety consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles:</p> <p>Funding shortfalls</p> <p>Delays in construction or equipment delivery</p> <p>Solutions:</p> <p>Apply for phased grants, initiate community fundraising, and seek partnerships with NGOs</p> <p>Set clear milestones and monitor progress through a project oversight team</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, LGA, and landowners</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed bulletins for updates</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
2.	<p>Purchase tricycles to transport fresh cassava roots and packaged gaari from farms to processing centres and town markets.</p> <p>Develop a scheduling and maintenance system to ensure efficient use and longevity.</p> <p>Train youth operators on safe handling and basic vehicle maintenance.</p>	<p>Reliable transport system reducing spoilage and improving delivery speed.</p> <p>Increased access to markets and smoother supply chain operations.</p>	<p>Logistics and Transport Committee</p> <p>Youth Employment Subgroup</p> <p>Cooperative Treasurer</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Procurement and deployment</p> <p>Year 3–10: Ongoing operations and fleet expansion</p>	<p>Funding for tricycles, fuel, and maintenance kits</p> <p>Training materials and safety gear</p> <p>Technical support from transport vendors</p>	<p>Obstacles: Misuse or breakdown of vehicles</p> <p>Poor road conditions</p> <p>Solutions: Implement a usage log, regular servicing schedule, and accountability system</p> <p>Engage local authorities for road maintenance and prioritise accessible routes</p>	<p>Notify farmers, processors, and transport operators</p> <p>Use cooperative meetings and visual signage at collection points</p>
3.	<p>Prepare and submit documentation for product registration with NAFDAC and SON.</p>	<p>Certified gaari products eligible for formal</p>	<p>Product Certification Taskforce</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Registration and branding</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees, lab testing, and</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays</p>	<p>Inform processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Conduct laboratory testing and product analysis to meet regulatory standards.</p> <p>Design branded packaging with nutritional labeling and certification marks.</p>	<p>retail and institutional markets.</p> <p>Enhanced consumer trust and brand credibility.</p>	<p>Cooperative Legal Advisor</p> <p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p>	<p>Year 3–10: Continuous compliance and brand promotion</p>	<p>packaging design</p> <p>Support from CAC, NAFDAC, and SON officials</p> <p>Graphic designers and legal consultants</p>	<p>Cost of certification</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a liaison officer to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Pool cooperative resources and seek subsidies or donor support</p>	<p>Share updates via cooperative newsletters and stakeholder briefings</p>
4.	<p>Identify students from Igbaguru Cluster studying in higher institutions and train them as campus distributors.</p> <p>Provide them with packaged gaari, promotional materials, and basic sales training.</p>	<p>Active sales channels in multiple higher institutions across Nigeria.</p> <p>Increased brand visibility and steady</p>	<p>Youth Engagement and Marketing Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p> <p>Campus Brand Ambassadors</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Pilot program in select institutions</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion to additional campuses</p>	<p>Packaged gaari inventory, promotional materials, and transport support</p> <p>Training kits and communication tools</p>	<p>Obstacles: Low initial uptake or sales resistance</p> <p>Inconsistent supply or delayed delivery</p> <p>Solutions: Offer free samples, student</p>	<p>Engage students, school administrators, and cooperative members</p> <p>Use social media, flyers, and WhatsApp groups for coordination</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Monitor sales performance and gather feedback to refine product positioning.	revenue from student markets.			Funding for logistics and incentives	discounts, and referral bonuses Use tricycles and centralised dispatch points for timely restocking	

3.11 Tigbori Cluster

3.11.1 Community Profile

Tigbori is bordered by Igbaguru to the north and Ogbere to the south while Imobi to the East and Ijebu Ife to the west. The community is known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, a staple food in southwest Nigeria. Farming is largely small-scale and manual, though there is increasing demand for mechanisation and improved processing facilities. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centre, and community hall, among others.

3.11.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Tigbori Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Tigbori cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Tigbori. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.

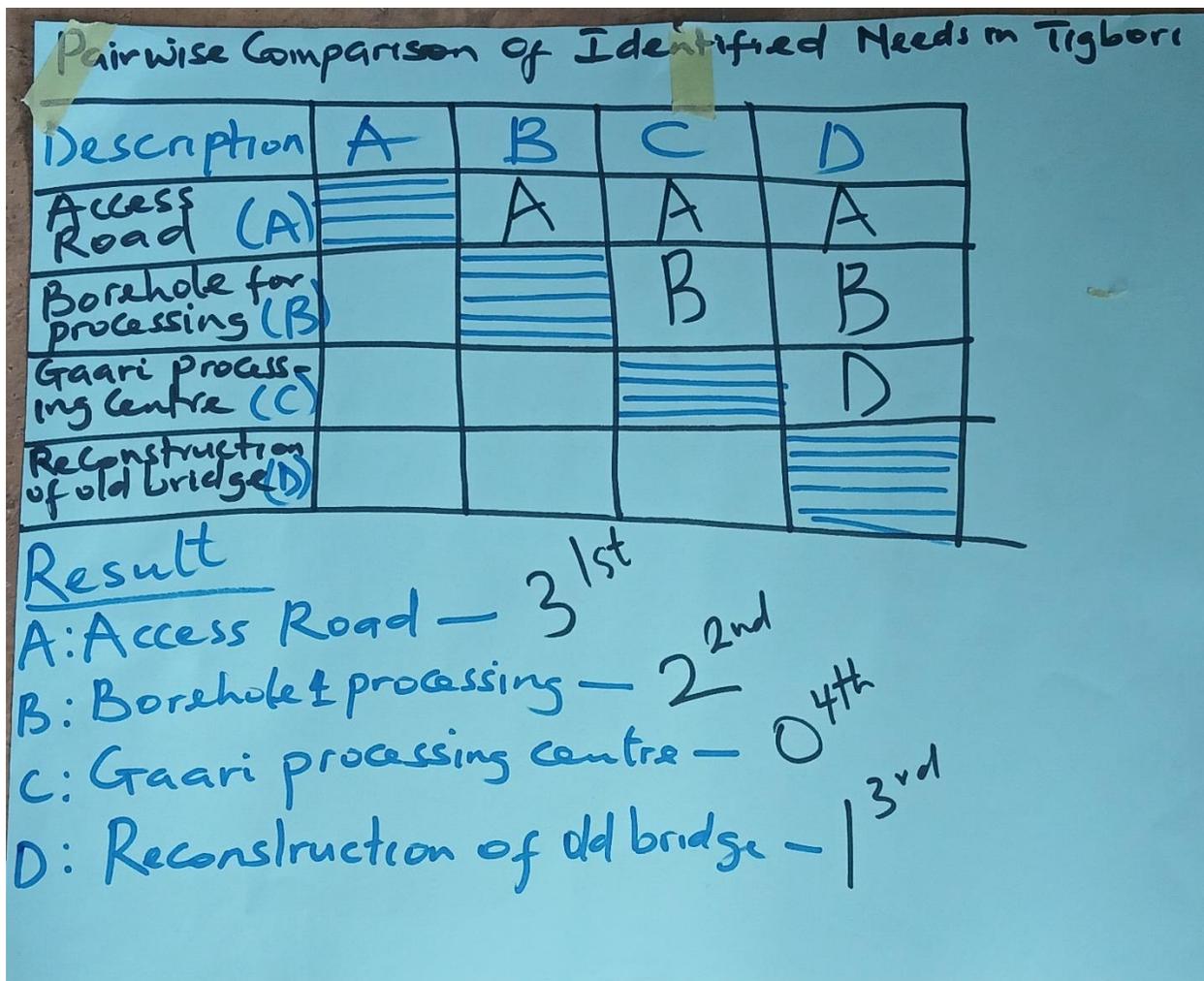


Plate 12. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Tigbori cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Tigbori cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 12. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 12) shows that **access road** is the most pressing need, followed by **borehole for processing and reconstruction of old bridges** while there was no vote for **Gaari processing centre**.

3.11.3 Tigbori Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become a recognised regional supplier of premium cassava products, *gaari and fufu powder* serving neighbouring states such as Edo, Ondo, and Lagos, and laying the foundation for future export opportunities through coordinated cultivation of 10 hectares of cassava alongside

individual member farms, and by ensuring product certification and quality branding, this cluster aims to transform cassava from a subsistence crop into a thriving commercial enterprise in the next 10 years.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Mobilise members to cultivate an additional 10 hectares of cassava on contiguous land, managed cooperatively; Introduce improved cassava varieties and mechanised land preparation to boost yield and efficiency.
2. Facilitate the registration of all cassava products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet national and regional market standards.
3. Develop a unified brand identity for Tigbori cassava products, with clear labelling and traceability.
4. Train processors on hygiene, packaging, and food safety protocols to ensure consistent quality.
5. Identify and formalise partnerships with offtakers, distributors, and retailers in Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and other target markets.
6. Organise trade exhibitions and product showcases to build brand visibility and attract buyers.
7. Establish logistics and transport systems to ensure timely delivery of products to market.
8. Construct a modern cassava processing centre equipped for large-scale production of gaari and fufu powder.
9. Develop a community warehouse to store raw materials and finished products, reducing post-harvest losses and stabilising prices.
10. Conduct regular training sessions on GAPs, product certification, and cooperative management.
11. Encourage youth and women participation across the cassava value chain—from cultivation to processing to marketing.
12. Strengthen cooperative governance structures to ensure transparency, accountability, and shared ownership.

3.11.4 Tigbori Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Identify and secure suitable land for cluster farming through community consensus and land committee engagement.</p> <p>Clear and prepare land using farm machines to ensure timely planting.</p> <p>Distribute improved cassava varieties to participating members.</p> <p>Implement a shared planting calendar and monitoring system.</p>	<p>A fully cultivated 10-hectare cassava farm managed cooperatively.</p> <p>Increased cassava yield from 20 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha.</p>	<p>Tigbori Cassava Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Allocation Committee</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p>	<p>Year 1: Land preparation and planting</p> <p>Year 2–10: Continuous cultivation and expansion</p>	<p>Funding for land clearing, seedlings, and mechanisation</p> <p>Tractors, sprayers, and farm inputs</p> <p>Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ</p>	<p>Obstacles: Land disputes or fragmentation</p> <p>Limited access to mechanised tools</p> <p>Solutions: Early engagement with traditional rulers and landowners to formalise agreements</p> <p>Pool cooperative funds or apply for government mechanisation support programmes</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, landowners, and local authorities</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and bulletin boards for updates</p>
2.	Register cassava products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory standards.	Certified, branded cassava products ready for regional and national markets.	Product Certification Taskforce	Year 1–2: Registration and branding	Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and printing	Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in certification	Notify processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Design branded packaging with nutritional labels and traceability codes.</p> <p>Train processors on hygiene, food safety, and documentation for certification.</p>	Enhanced consumer trust and market competitiveness.	<p>Women's Processing Groups</p> <p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p>	<p>Year 3–10: Ongoing quality assurance and brand promotion</p>	<p>Technical support from NAFDAC and SON</p> <p>Graphic designers and certification consultants</p>	<p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Establish standard operating procedures and regular training sessions</p>	Share updates via cooperative meetings and local media outlets
3.	<p>Conduct market research to identify demand and pricing trends in target states.</p> <p>Establish partnerships with distributors, retailers, and agro-export firms.</p> <p>Organise product exhibitions and</p>	<p>Formalised supply agreements with buyers in Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and potential export channels.</p> <p>Increased sales volume and brand visibility.</p>	<p>Marketing and Export Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p> <p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Regional market entry</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion to export markets</p>	<p>Funding for logistics, promotional campaigns, and transportation</p> <p>Market intelligence reports and trade directories</p> <p>Support from NEPC (Nigerian</p>	<p>Obstacles: Poor road infrastructure limiting access to markets</p> <p>Limited knowledge of export regulations</p> <p>Solutions: Advocate for road rehabilitation</p>	<p>Engage buyers, trade partners, and government agencies</p> <p>Use flyers, radio announcements, and cooperative newsletters</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	trade fairs to showcase Tigbori cassava products.				Export Promotion Council)	and prioritise transport-friendly routes Partner with NEPC for training and certification support	
4.	Build a modern cassava processing centre with drying, milling, and packaging units. Install boreholes to ensure clean water supply for hygienic processing. Train local processors on equipment use and maintenance.	Operational processing centre and borehole serving the cluster year-round. Improved product quality and processing efficiency.	Infrastructure Development Committee Local artisans and contractors Supervisory team from Ogun State SAPZ	Year 1–3: Construction and commissioning Year 4–10: Expansion and maintenance	Capital investment from grants, donor agencies, and community contributions Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour Technical blueprints and environmental assessments	Obstacles: Funding shortfalls Delays in construction Solutions: Apply for grants from BOA, IFAD, and World Bank rural development programmes Set clear milestones and monitor progress through a project oversight team	Notify local government, landowners, and community members Use banners, flyers, and stakeholder meetings to share progress

3.12 Itele Cluster

3.12.1 Community Profile

Itele is bordered by Imobi to the north and Ogbere to the south while Ikija Ijebu to the East and Ijebu Ife to the west. The community is particularly known for its large-scale cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, a staple food across southwestern Nigeria. Farming is largely smallholder-based, but there is a strong push toward mechanisation and cooperative farming models. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Itele market, Itele River, Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, hotels, and community hall, among others.

3.12.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Itele Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Itele cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **Absence of Farm Trailer Tricycles:** Farmers and processors lack affordable, flexible transport options for moving produce within the community, which reduce efficiency in farm-to-processing logistics.

5. **Absence of a Farmers' Market:** Farmers lack a dedicated space to sell their produce directly to consumers or bulk buyers resulting into reduced income, limited market reach, and missed opportunities for value-added sales



Plate 13. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Itele cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Itele cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 13. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 13) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need, followed by **Gaari processing centre**, **construction of bridge**, **access road**, and **farmers' market** while there was no vote for **farm trailer tricycle**.

3.12.3 Itele Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become Nigeria’s most respected and recognisable hub for premium cassava products; especially gaari under the proudly owned brand name *Gaari Itele*. Through the establishment of a Cassava Marketing Board to eliminate the influence of middlemen, formation of a financially viable cooperative, and building four standard gaari processing centres alongside two modern warehouses, Itele cluster aims to create a fully integrated cassava value chain.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Establish the Itele Cassava Marketing Board
2. Form and Strengthen a viable cooperative
3. Build four (4) standard Gaari processing centres
4. Construct two (2) warehouses for storage and inventory management
5. Develop and promote the “Gaari Itele” brand

3.12.4 Itele Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Form a board composed of elected representatives from farming, processing, and marketing groups.</p> <p>Develop pricing guidelines, buyer engagement protocols, and distribution strategies.</p> <p>Create a centralised system for negotiating with bulk buyers and institutional clients.</p>	<p>Transparent and fair cassava pricing system.</p> <p>Elimination of middlemen and improved earnings for producers.</p>	<p>Cassava Marketing Board Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executive Team</p> <p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 1: Formation and policy drafting</p> <p>Year 2–10: Full operation and market expansion</p>	<p>Meeting space, administrative tools, and legal advisory</p> <p>Funding for board operations and outreach</p> <p>Technical support from trade consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles: Resistance from existing middlemen; Lack of negotiation experience</p> <p>Solutions: Educate stakeholders on the benefits of direct marketing and offer transitional roles</p> <p>Provide training in contract negotiation and buyer engagement</p>	<p>Inform all cooperative members, buyers, and local authorities</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, newsletters, and radio announcements</p>
2.	<p>Register the cooperative with CAC and establish a constitution, leadership</p>	<p>A legally recognised, financially stable cooperative capable of</p>	<p>Cooperative Formation Committee</p> <p>Financial Oversight Team</p>	<p>Year 1: Registration and account setup</p>	<p>Legal fees, registration documents, and financial software</p>	<p>Obstacles: Irregular member contributions</p>	<p>All cooperative members, financial institutions, and local authorities</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>structure, and financial policies.</p> <p>Encourage consistent member contributions and savings.</p> <p>Open a cooperative account and prepare documentation for loan applications to banks and development agencies.</p>	<p>supporting members and attracting investment.</p>	<p>Legal Advisor or Registrar Liaison</p>	<p>Year 2–10: Financial growth and institutional strengthening</p>	<p>Training materials on cooperative governance</p> <p>Support from Bank of Agriculture and local cooperative unions</p>	<p>Leadership disputes or mismanagement</p> <p>Solutions: Introduce flexible payment plans and incentives for consistent contributors</p> <p>Establish clear accountability structures and conduct regular audits</p>	<p>Use monthly meetings, newsletters, and feedback sessions</p>
3.	<p>Identify strategic locations for the four (4) centres based on accessibility and cassava supply.</p> <p>Construct hygienic, well-equipped facilities with modern tools for</p>	<p>Four (4) operational processing centres producing consistent, high-quality gaari.</p> <p>Increased production</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Women’s Processing Groups</p> <p>Local artisans and technical contractors</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Site selection, construction, and commissioning</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full operation and maintenance</p>	<p>Capital from cooperative savings, grants, and agricultural development programmes</p> <p>Building materials, machinery,</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls</p> <p>Delays in construction or equipment delivery</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for phased</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, local government, and landowners</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	grating, pressing, and packaging. Train processors on equipment handling, food safety, and quality control.	capacity and reduced post-harvest losses.			and skilled labour Technical support from food safety consultants	grants, initiate community fundraising, and seek partnerships with NGOs Set clear milestones and monitor progress through a project oversight team	printed bulletins for updates
4.	Design and build two (2) secure, climate-sensitive warehouses for storing raw cassava and finished gaari. Implement inventory tracking systems and train staff on warehouse operations. Use warehouses as distribution hubs for bulk buyers and	Reduced spoilage and post-harvest losses. Improved supply chain coordination and product availability.	Warehouse Construction Committee Cooperative Logistics Team Inventory Management Officers	Year 2–4: Construction and setup Year 5–10: Full operation and expansion	Capital for construction, shelving, and security systems Technical support from logistics consultants Training materials for warehouse staff	Obstacles: Land acquisition delays; Poor inventory management Solutions: Engage traditional rulers and landowners early in planning Use digital tracking tools and assign	Notify farmers, processors, and buyers Use cooperative meetings and visual signage at collection points

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	institutional clients.					trained personnel	
5.	<p>Design branded packaging with nutritional labelling and traceability codes.</p> <p>Register gaari products with NAFDAC & SON to meet regulatory standards.</p> <p>Launch marketing campaigns targeting retail outlets, institutions, and export channels.</p>	<p>Certified, branded gaari products with strong market recognition.</p> <p>Increased consumer trust and expanded sales volume.</p>	<p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p> <p>Product Certification Taskforce</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Registration and brand launch</p> <p>Year 3–10: Ongoing promotion and market expansion</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and advertising</p> <p>Support from CAC, NAFDAC, and SON officials</p> <p>Graphic designers and marketing consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays; Limited brand awareness</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a liaison officer to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Use community ambassadors, social media, and trade fairs to build visibility</p>	<p>Engage processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative newsletters, WhatsApp groups, and stakeholder briefings</p>

3.13 Ogbere Cluster

3.13.1 Community Profile

Ogbere is bordered by Imobi to the north and Itele and Ikija to the south while Atoyo and Igbaguru to the East and Ijebu Ode to the west. It is surrounded by fertile land and forest reserves, supporting a wide range of farming activities. Cassava cultivation is especially dominant, with gaari production forming a key part of the local economy. The community also engages in rice farming, maize cultivation, and vegetable gardening, with growing interest in mechanised agriculture. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Ogbere central market, forest reserve, Ogbere River, General hospital, Maternity/Health centres, Primary & Secondary schools, Water Corporation, a divisional police station and local government secretariat, hotels, and town hall, among others.

3.13.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Ogbere Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Ogbere cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **Absence of Farm Trailer Tricycles:** Farmers and processors lack affordable, flexible transport options for moving produce within the community, which reduce efficiency in farm-to-processing logistics.

5. **Absence of a Farmers' Market:** Farmers lack a dedicated space to sell their produce directly to consumers or bulk buyers resulting to reduced income, limited market reach, and missed opportunities for value-added sales
6. **Lack of Farm Settlement:** Farming activities are scattered, making coordination and service delivery difficult. Farmers operate on fragmented plots without access to shared infrastructure or services. There is no framework for clustering farms to optimise logistics, irrigation, and mechanisation. Inefficiency in production, weak cooperative structures, and limited access to innovation.
7. **Lack of Combined Harvester for Rice:** Rice harvesting is labour-intensive and slow, leading to post-harvest losses, reduced rice quality, and limited scalability of rice farming. This is due to high cost of machinery which made it unaffordable for individual farmers.
8. **Lack of loan facility:** Farmers and processors lack access to credit for inputs, equipment, and infrastructure due to unregistered or weak cooperatives and risk aversion by banks. This results in stagnant growth, inability to scale operations, and dependence on informal lenders.

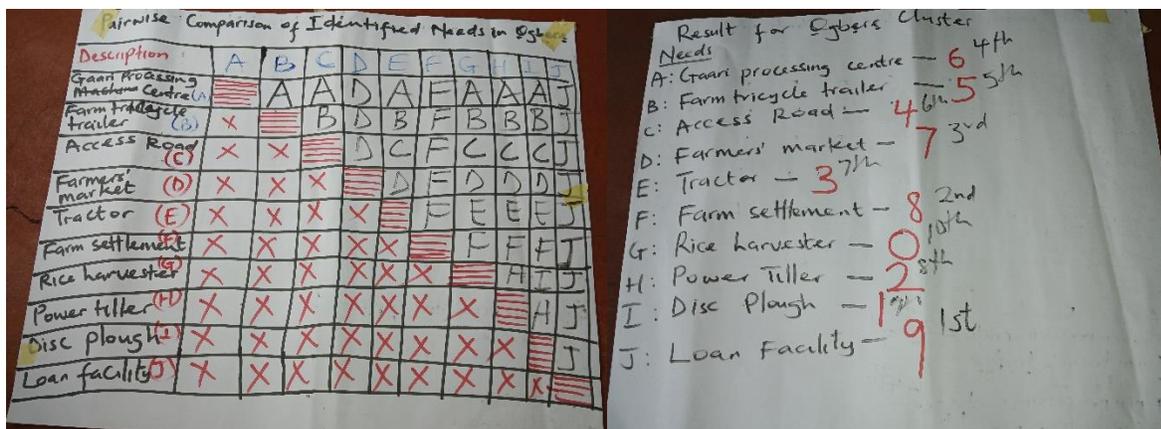


Plate 14. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ogbere cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ogbere cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 14. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 14) shows that **loan facility** is the most pressing need, followed by **farm settlement, farmers' market, Gaari processing centre, farm trailer tricycle, access road, tractor, power tiller, and disc plough** while there was no vote for **rice harvester**.

3.13.3 Ogbere Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

Over the next decade, the Ogbere Cluster envisions becoming the most distinguished and trusted gaari-producing community; both within Nigeria and internationally by building a transparent, cooperative-driven cassava economy through the establishment of a Cassava Marketing Board, we aim to eliminate the exploitative role of middlemen and ensure fair pricing for our farmers and processors. By forming a financially viable cooperative with strong member contributions and access to loan facilities, we will empower our community to scale production, improve product quality, and build a brand that reflects excellence, integrity, and local pride.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Establish the Ogbere cassava marketing board
2. Form a viable and financially empowered cooperative
3. Strengthen cooperative membership and financial sustainability
4. Build a recognised Gaari brand for domestic and international markets
5. Scale production and improve infrastructure.

3.13.4 Ogbere Cluster Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Form a representative board with elected members from farming, processing, and marketing groups.</p> <p>Develop pricing guidelines, buyer engagement protocols, and centralised distribution strategies.</p> <p>Create a transparent system for negotiating directly with bulk buyers, institutions, and retailers.</p>	<p>A functional marketing board that ensures fair pricing and eliminates middlemen.</p> <p>Increased income and bargaining power for farmers and processors.</p>	<p>Cassava Marketing Board Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executive Team</p> <p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 1: Board formation and policy drafting</p> <p>Year 2–10: Full operation and market expansion</p>	<p>Meeting space, administrative tools, and legal advisory</p> <p>Funding for board operations and outreach</p> <p>Technical support from trade consultants and agricultural marketing experts</p>	<p>Obstacles: Resistance from entrenched middlemen; Lack of negotiation experience</p> <p>Solutions: Conduct sensitisation campaigns and offer transitional roles within the board’s logistics system</p> <p>Provide training in contract negotiation and buyer engagement</p>	<p>All cooperative members, LGA and potential buyers</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, newsletters, and radio announcements</p>
2.	Register the cooperative with CAC and establish a constitution, leadership structure,	A legally recognised, financially stable cooperative	Cooperative Formation Committee	Year 1: Registration and account setup	Legal fees, registration documents, and financial software	Obstacles: Irregular member contributions; Leadership	All cooperative members, financial institutions, and local authorities

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>and financial policies.</p> <p>Encourage consistent member contributions and savings to build internal loan capacity.</p> <p>Open a cooperative account and prepare documentation for loan applications to banks and development agencies.</p>	<p>capable of supporting members and attracting investment.</p> <p>Improved access to credit and financial services for farmers and processors.</p>	<p>Financial Oversight Team</p> <p>Legal Advisor or Registrar Liaison</p>	<p>Year 2–10: Financial growth and institutional strengthening</p>	<p>Training materials on cooperative governance and financial literacy</p> <p>Support from Bank of Agriculture and local cooperative unions</p>	<p>disputes or mismanagement</p> <p>Solutions: Introduce flexible payment plans and incentives for consistent contributors</p> <p>Establish clear accountability structures and conduct regular audits</p>	<p>Use monthly meetings, newsletters, and feedback sessions</p>
3.	<p>Design branded packaging with nutritional labelling and traceability codes.</p> <p>Register Gaari products with NAFDAC and SON to meet national and export standards.</p>	<p>Certified, branded Gaari products with strong market recognition.</p> <p>Increased consumer trust and</p>	<p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p> <p>Product Certification Taskforce</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Registration and brand launch</p> <p>Year 3–10: Ongoing promotion and market expansion</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and advertising</p> <p>Support from CAC, NAFDAC, and SON officials</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in certification; Limited brand awareness</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a liaison officer to follow up with agencies and</p>	<p>Engage processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative newsletters, WhatsApp groups, and</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Launch promotional campaigns targeting retail outlets, institutions, and diaspora communities.	expanded sales volume			Graphic designers and marketing consultants	streamline documentation Use community ambassadors, social media, and trade fairs to build visibility	stakeholder briefings
4.	<p>Support farmers with improved cassava varieties, mechanised tools, and extension services.</p> <p>Construct processing centres and storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and ensure consistent supply.</p> <p>Coordinate planting schedules and input distribution to optimise yield.</p>	<p>Increased cassava yield and production capacity.</p> <p>Reliable supply chain for processing and marketing.</p>	<p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p> <p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Logistics Team</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Infrastructure setup and training</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full-scale production and expansion</p>	<p>Capital for equipment, construction, and inputs</p> <p>Technical support from agricultural institutes and NGOs</p> <p>Training materials and field demonstration kits</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to land or inputs; Poor road infrastructure</p> <p>Solutions: Facilitate land leasing agreements and bulk input procurement through the cooperative</p> <p>Advocate for road rehabilitation and prioritise transport-friendly routes</p>	<p>Notify farmers, processors, and buyers</p> <p>Use cooperative meetings and printed bulletins</p>

3.14 Imobi Cluster

3.14.1 Community Profile

Imobi is bordered by Owu to the north and Ogbere to the south while Atoyo and Igbaguru to the East and Ijebu Ife to the west. The community is particularly renowned for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari and fufu, staple foods across southwestern Nigeria. In recent years, rice farming has gained traction, with farmers expanding acreage and seeking improved varieties and mechanised harvesting solutions. Notable among other resources/social amenities present in Imobi are market, commercial banks, primary & secondary schools, Elephant forest, and boreholes, among others. Key agricultural activities include cassava cultivation and processing, rice farming, vegetable and maize production, as well as small-scale poultry and goat rearing.

3.14.2 Problem/Needs Assessment for Imobi Cluster

The major challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing, and marketing are identified are as follows:

1. Poor road network is the first barrier to market access. Poor roads increase transport costs, discourage buyers, and limit access to input suppliers as well as lower farm gate prices and increased post-harvest losses.
2. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
3. **Lack of mechanisation:** Farmers in Imobi cluster rely on traditional tools for land preparation, limiting the scale and speed of cultivation. This is because there is no community-owned machinery, and private hire is expensive and unreliable, thus resulting in reduced land coverage, delayed planting, and low yields.
4. **Absence of Farm Trailer Tricycles:** Farmers and processors lack affordable, flexible transport options for moving produce within the community, which reduce efficiency in farm-to-processing logistics.

5. **Absence of a Farmers' Market:** Farmers lack a dedicated space to sell their produce directly to consumers or bulk buyers resulting into reduced income, limited market reach, and missed opportunities for value-added sales
6. **No Farm Settlement:** Farming activities are scattered, making coordination and service delivery difficult. Farmers operate on fragmented plots without access to shared infrastructure or services. There is no framework for clustering farms to optimise logistics, irrigation, and mechanisation. Inefficiency in production, weak cooperative structures, and limited access to innovation.
7. **Lack of Combined Harvester for Rice:** Rice harvesting is labour-intensive and slow, leading to post-harvest losses, reduced rice quality, and limited scalability of rice farming. This is due to the high cost of machinery which made it unaffordable for individual farmers.
8. **Lack of loan facility:** Farmers and processors lack access to credit for inputs, equipment, and infrastructure due to unregistered or weak cooperatives and risk aversion by banks. This results in stagnant growth, inability to scale operations, and dependence on informal lenders.



Plate 15. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Imobi cluster

Arising from the identified problems in the Imobi cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 15. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 15) shows that **loan facility** is the most pressing need, followed by **Gaari processing centre, access road**. There is a tie between farmers' market, farm

trailer tricycle, and tractor but **farmers' market** was ranked the fourth pressing need, followed by **tricycle, tractor, farm settlement, power tiller, and disc plough** while there was no vote for **rice harvester**.

3.14.3 Imobi Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

Over the next decade, the Imobi Cluster envisions to become a premier producer of high-quality gaari; recognised both nationally and internationally through the establishment of a cassava marketing board, a viable cooperative financing system, and a state-of-the-art processing factory. Through eliminating the influence of middlemen, strengthening cooperative governance, and ensuring consistent member contributions, we aim to create a transparent, profitable, and community-owned cassava value chain.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Establish the Imobi cassava marketing board
2. Form and strengthen a viable cooperative with financial access
3. Construct a modern gaari processing factory
4. Develop and promote the Imobi Gaari brand
5. Strengthen cooperative membership and sustainability

3.14.4 Imobi Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Form a representative board with elected members from farming, processing, and marketing groups.</p> <p>Develop pricing guidelines, buyer engagement protocols, and centralised distribution strategies.</p> <p>Create a transparent system for negotiating directly with bulk buyers, institutions, and retailers.</p>	<p>A functional marketing board that ensures fair pricing and eliminates middlemen.</p> <p>Increased income and bargaining power for farmers and processors.</p>	<p>Cassava Marketing Board Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executive Team</p> <p>Trade Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 1: Board formation and policy drafting</p> <p>Year 2–10: Full operation and market expansion</p>	<p>Meeting space, administrative tools, and legal advisory</p> <p>Funding for board operations and outreach</p> <p>Technical support from trade consultants and agricultural marketing experts</p>	<p>Obstacles: Resistance from entrenched middlemen; Lack of negotiation experience</p> <p>Solutions: Conduct sensitisation campaigns and offer transitional roles within the board’s logistics system</p> <p>Provide training in contract negotiation and buyer engagement</p>	<p>All cooperative members, local government, and potential buyers</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, newsletters, and radio announcements</p>
2.	<p>Register the cooperative with CAC and establish a constitution, leadership</p>	<p>A legally recognised, financially stable cooperative</p>	<p>Cooperative Formation Committee</p>	<p>Year 1: Registration and account setup</p>	<p>Legal fees, registration documents, and financial software</p>	<p>Obstacles: Irregular member contributions; Leadership</p>	<p>All cooperative members, financial institutions, and local authorities</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>structure, and financial policies.</p> <p>Encourage consistent member contributions and savings to build internal loan capacity.</p> <p>Open a cooperative account and prepare documentation for loan applications to banks and development agencies.</p>	<p>capable of supporting members and attracting investment.</p> <p>Improved access to credit and financial services for farmers and processors.</p>	<p>Financial Oversight Team</p> <p>Legal Advisor or Registrar Liaison</p>	<p>Year 2–10: Financial growth and institutional strengthening</p>	<p>Training materials on cooperative governance and financial literacy</p> <p>Support from Bank of Agriculture and local cooperative unions</p>	<p>disputes or mismanagement.</p> <p>Solutions: Introduce flexible payment plans & incentives for consistent contributors</p> <p>Establish clear accountability structures and conduct regular audits</p>	<p>Use monthly meetings, newsletters, and feedback sessions</p>
3.	<p>Identify a strategic location for the factory based on accessibility and cassava supply.</p> <p>Construct a hygienic, well-equipped facility with modern tools for grating,</p>	<p>A fully operational processing factory producing consistent, export-grade gaari.</p> <p>Increased production</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Women’s Processing Groups</p> <p>Local artisans and technical contractors</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Site selection, construction, and commissioning</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full operation and maintenance</p>	<p>Capital from cooperative savings, grants, and agricultural development programmes</p> <p>Building materials, machinery,</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls; Delays in construction or equipment delivery</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for phased grants, initiate community fundraising, and</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, local government, and landowners</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>pressing, drying, and packaging.</p> <p>Train processors on equipment handling, food safety, and quality control.</p>	<p>capacity and reduced post-harvest losses.</p>			<p>and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical support from food safety consultants</p>	<p>seek partnerships with NGOs</p> <p>Set clear milestones and monitor progress through a project oversight team</p>	<p>bulletins for updates</p>
4.	<p>Design branded packaging with nutritional labelling & traceability codes.</p> <p>Register Gaari products with NAFDAC & SON to meet national and export standards.</p> <p>Launch promotional campaigns targeting retail outlets, institutions, & diaspora communities.</p>	<p>Certified, branded Gaari products with strong market recognition.</p> <p>Increased consumer trust and expanded sales volume.</p>	<p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p> <p>Product Certification Taskforce</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Registration and brand launch</p> <p>Year 3–10: Ongoing promotion and market expansion</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and advertising</p> <p>Support from CAC, NAFDAC, and SON officials</p> <p>Graphic designers and marketing consultants</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in certification; Limited brand awareness</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a liaison officer to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Use community ambassadors, social media, and trade fairs to build visibility</p>	<p>Engage processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative newsletters, WhatsApp groups, and stakeholder briefings</p>

4. COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN IN OBAFEMI OWODE LGA

4.1 Owode Cluster

4.1.1 *Community Profile*

Owode is bordered by Ajebo and Ofada to the north and Mowe and Ibafo to the south while Kobape and Abeokuta to the East and Sagamu and Makun to the west. Owode is predominantly a farming community, with cassava, maize, rice, and vegetables forming the core of its crop production. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, General hospital, Maternity/Health centres, Owode market, Obafemi Owode Local Government Secretariat, a divisional police station, commercial and microfinance banks, as well as town hall, among others.

4.1.2 *Problem/Needs Assessment*

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Insufficient Farmland due to Government Acquisition:** Community members lack access to adequate farmland, limiting their ability to expand cassava and rice cultivation. This is as a result of land acquisition by government authorities for industrial or infrastructural purposes, much of which remains undeveloped or inaccessible to local farmers. There is a lack of clear land-use policy that prioritises agricultural needs of host communities. Additionally, absence of formal land tenure systems and weak negotiation frameworks between communities and government exacerbate the problem, leaving farmers landless or dependent on fragmented plots.
2. **Lack of Farm Machinery (e.g., Tractors):** Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.
3. **Irrigation Challenges for Rice Farming:** Rice farming is heavily reliant on unpredictable rainfall, resulting in poor yields and seasonal vulnerability. There are no constructed canals, boreholes, or reservoirs to support dry-season farming.

4. **Bad Road Network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
5. **Insecurity on Farmland Due to Herdsmen Attacks:** Farmers are afraid to access their fields, and crops are often destroyed by roaming cattle. This issue is deeply tied to national-level conflicts over land use and the absence of regulated grazing policies. The lack of designated grazing routes and enforcement mechanisms allows herders to encroach on farmlands. Weak local security structures and poor coordination between community vigilantes and law enforcement agencies leave farmers vulnerable. The problem is further aggravated by ethnic tensions and lack of dialogue platforms between farmers and herders.
6. **Absence of Farmers' Market and Price Control Mechanisms:** Farmers have no centralised platform to sell their produce, and prices are dictated by external buyers. The absence of a farmers' market reflects a gap in local economic planning. Additionally, local government authorities have not prioritised the creation of agro-markets as part of rural development strategy.
7. **Exploitative Middlemen Practices:** Middlemen thrive due to the lack of direct market access and weak cooperative structures. Farmers are often isolated and sell individually, making them vulnerable to price manipulation. There is no digital or physical platform for bulk sales, and farmers lack financial literacy and negotiation skills. The absence of storage facilities also forces farmers to sell immediately after harvest, often at unfavourable prices.
8. **Scarcity of Agricultural Labour:** Farm operations are delayed or abandoned due to lack of available hands. Labour scarcity is driven by rural-urban migration, especially among youth who perceive farming as unattractive or unprofitable. There is no incentive system to retain or attract farm workers, and mechanisation has not been adopted to fill the gap.

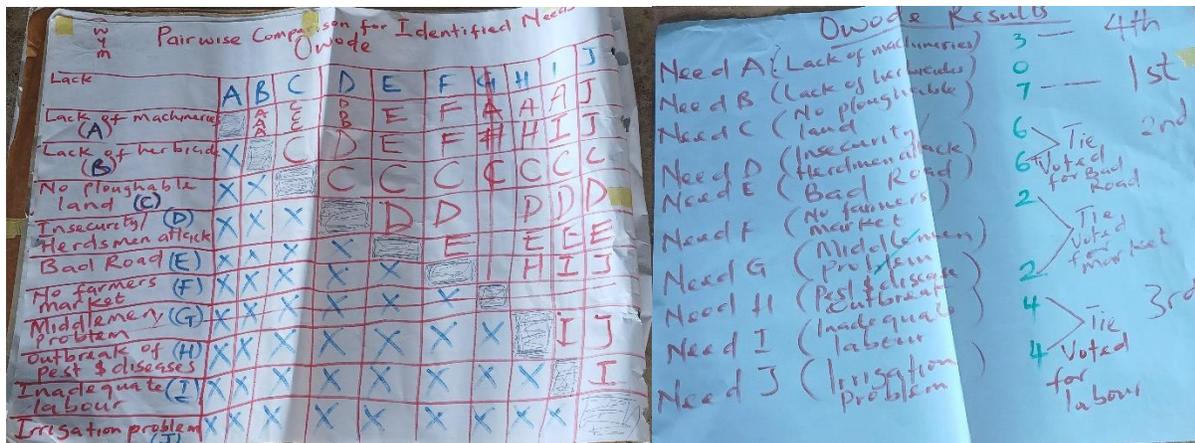


Plate 16. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Owode cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Owode cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 16. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 15) shows that **no ploughable land due to government acquisition** is the most pressing need. There is however, a tie between insecurity on farm and bad road network, labour scarcity and irrigation problem for rice, absence of farmers' market and pests and diseases outbreak. The ties were broken when the community members ranked **good road networks** over **insecurity on the farm**, followed by **labour scarcity, irrigation for rice farming, lack of farm machineries, and absence of farmers' market, pest & diseases outbreak**.

4.1.3 Owode Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform Owode into a model cassava-producing and processing community; where farmers have secure access to land, operate within a strong cooperative structure, and produce certified, high-quality cassava products through strategic engagement, infrastructure development, and capacity building that unlocks economic opportunity and agricultural excellence.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Secure Contiguous Farmland for Cassava Expansion:** Recognising the limitations posed by government acquisition of land in Owode, the cluster will initiate formal discussions with the local government chairman and community leaders to explore modalities for accessing contiguous farmland. This may include negotiating lease agreements,

identifying underutilised government land for agricultural use, and advocating for community farming zones. The goal is to ensure that every active farmer has access to sufficient land to scale cassava production sustainably.

2. **Standardise and Strengthen the Cooperative Society:** The existing cooperative will be formalised through the development of a clear bye-law, opening of a bank account, and registration with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). Member contributions will be structured, and new members will be actively recruited to expand the cooperative's reach and financial base. This will position the cooperative to access capital loans from financial institutions and manage collective agribusiness operations effectively.
3. **Construct Two Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** To enhance value addition and reduce post-harvest losses, Owode will build two modern cassava processing centres equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. These centres will serve as hubs for producing cassava flour and gaari that meet NAFDAC and SON certification standards, enabling access to formal markets and export opportunities.
4. **Build Capacity for Certified Cassava Product Development:** The cluster will invest in training programmes focused on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. These programmes will empower farmers and processors to meet national certification standards and guide them through CAC registration for formal business operations.
5. **Increase Cassava Yield through Good Agricultural Practices:** To raise productivity from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, Owode will implement GAPs such as improved cassava varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, demonstration plots, and peer-to-peer learning will be central to this effort, ensuring that farmers adopt practices that lead to higher yields and better quality.

4.1.4 Owode Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>The cluster will initiate formal dialogue with the local government chairman and community leaders to negotiate access to government-acquired land.</p> <p>A Land Access Committee will be established to lead discussions, propose community farming zones, and draft agreements for shared use.</p> <p>Mapping and documentation of available parcels will be conducted to ensure transparency and equitable allocation.</p>	Community members gain access to contiguous farmland, enabling large-scale cassava cultivation and reducing land-related bottlenecks.	Land Access Committee, Cluster Leadership, Local Government Liaison Officers, Traditional Council Representatives.	2025–2027 for negotiation and land allocation; ongoing monitoring thereafter.	Legal advisory support, land survey tools, meeting logistics, and facilitation funds.	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays or resistance from government agencies; Internal disputes over land allocation.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage stakeholders early, present a unified community proposal, and seek support from agricultural advocacy groups</p> <p>Use transparent mapping and community dialogue to ensure fairness.</p>	Inform local government, traditional rulers, and cooperative members through formal letters, stakeholder meetings, and community forums.
2.	The cooperative will be restructured with	A legally registered,	Cooperative Executives,	2025–2026 for	Legal fees, banking	Obstacles: Low member	Notify cooperative

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>a formal bye-law, a bank account, and CAC registration.</p> <p>Member contributions will be standardised, and outreach campaigns will be launched to recruit new members.</p> <p>Financial literacy sessions will be held to prepare members for accessing capital loans.</p>	<p>financially structured cooperative with increased membership and access to institutional funding.</p>	<p>Legal Advisors, Financial Inclusion Officers, CAC Liaison Team.</p>	<p>registration and on boarding; continuous growth and compliance monitoring.</p>	<p>support, training materials, cooperative management software.</p>	<p>compliance or financial literacy; Delays in CAC registration.</p> <p>Solutions: Conduct cooperative education sessions and assign peer mentors.</p> <p>Use experienced legal advisors and maintain regular follow-up</p>	<p>members, bank representatives, and regulatory bodies.</p> <p>Use printed guides, cluster meetings, and local media to promote awareness and compliance.</p>
3.	<p>Land will be secured for construction, and architectural plans developed in collaboration with engineers.</p> <p>The centres will be equipped with cassava graters, dryers, milling</p>	<p>Two fully operational cassava processing centres producing high-quality cassava flour and gaari, aligned with NAFDAC and SON standards.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee, Local Government Works Department, Engineers, SAPZ.</p>	<p>2026–2029, including design, construction, equipment installation, and commissioning.</p>	<p>Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls or construction delays; Poor maintenance culture.</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-</p>	<p>Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>machines, and packaging units.</p> <p>Operators will be trained, and a management committee will oversee operations and maintenance</p>				development partners.	<p>private partnerships.</p> <p>Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund supported by processing fees.</p>	
4.	<p>Organise training sessions on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques.</p> <p>Partner with food safety experts to guide the certification process for cassava flour and gaari.</p> <p>Facilitate CAC registration for cooperatives and individual agribusinesses.</p>	Certified cassava products and a formalised business structure that enhances credibility and market access.	Capacity Building Committee, Food Safety Consultants, Cooperative Executives, CAC Liaison Team.	2025–2028 for training and certification, with ongoing product development and cooperative strengthening	Training materials, expert facilitators, certification fees, packaging upgrades, and legal support for CAC registration.	<p>Obstacles: High cost of certification and registration; Limited awareness of regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Solutions: Pool resources through the cooperative and seek donor or government support.</p> <p>Conduct sensitisation workshops and provide step-by-step guidance</p>	<p>Notify cooperative members, processors, and regulatory bodies. Use printed guides, cluster meetings, and local media to promote awareness and compliance.</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	<p>Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques.</p> <p>Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools to reinforce learning.</p>	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementati on Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement and seasonal refreshers.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	<p>Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply</p> <p>Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories.</p> <p>Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.</p>	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness and success stories.

4.2 Eredo Cluster

4.2.1 Community Profile

Eredo is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other staple derivatives. Farming is largely smallholder-based, with families cultivating plots passed down through generations. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in expanding into maize, vegetables, and plantain, as well as poultry and fish farming. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community hall for meetings, among others.

4.2.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Insufficient Farmland due to Government Acquisition:** Community members lack access to adequate farmland, limiting their ability to expand cassava and rice cultivation. This is as a result of land acquisition by government authorities for industrial or infrastructural purposes, much of which remains undeveloped or inaccessible to local farmers. There is a lack of clear land-use policy that prioritises agricultural needs of host communities. Additionally, absence of formal land tenure systems and weak negotiation frameworks between communities and government exacerbate the problem, leaving farmers landless or dependent on fragmented plots.
2. **Lack of Farm Machinery (e.g., Tractors):** Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.
3. **Lack of Gaari and Rice processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups, while rice is taken to Lafenwa, Abeokuta for milling. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to

standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.

4. **Irrigation Challenges for Rice Farming:** Rice farming is heavily reliant on unpredictable rainfall, resulting in poor yields and seasonal vulnerability. There are no constructed canals, boreholes, or reservoirs to support dry-season farming. This is compounded by poor technical knowledge on water-efficient farming and lack of investment in climate-resilient infrastructure.
5. **Bad Road Network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
6. **Exploitative Middlemen Practices:** Middlemen thrive due to the lack of direct market access and weak cooperative structures. Farmers are often isolated and sell individually, making them vulnerable to price manipulation. There is no physical platform for bulk sales, and farmers lack financial literacy and negotiation skills. The absence of storage facilities also forces farmers to sell immediately after harvest, often at unfavourable prices.



Plate 17. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Eredo cluster

7. **Absence of Farmers' Market and Price Control Mechanisms:** Farmers have no centralised platform to sell their produce, and prices are dictated by external buyers. The absence of a farmers' market reflects a gap in local economic planning.

Arising from the identified problems in Eredo cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 17. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 17) shows that **absence of farmers' market** is the most pressing need, followed by **lack of Gaari and rice processing centre, no ploughable land due to government acquisition, no irrigation for rice farming, lack of farm machineries such as tractor, and poor road network** while there was no vote for **middlemen issue**.

4.2.3 Eredo Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform Eredo into a thriving agricultural powerhouse, recognised for its high-quality, certified cassava and rice products, expanded cultivation, and modern processing infrastructure by empowering local farmers, embracing innovation, and building a resilient agribusiness ecosystem.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cultivated Land Systematically:** Eredo will increase its cultivated land from 120 hectares to 200 hectares through a structured and inclusive approach. This will involve land mapping, farmer mobilisation, and access to mechanised tools. The goal is to ensure that every farmer has the opportunity and support to scale their operations sustainably, contributing to food security and economic growth in the region.
2. **Add Value to Cassava and Rice Products:** The cluster will prioritise value addition by processing raw cassava and rice into market-ready products such as garri, cassava flour, rice grains, and rice flour. This will not only increase profitability but also reduce post-harvest losses. Branding and packaging will be developed to meet consumer expectations and enhance market appeal.
3. **Secure Product and Business Certifications:** To ensure credibility and market access, Eredo will pursue certifications from key regulatory bodies. Products will be registered

with NAFDAC and SON to guarantee quality and safety standards. In parallel, the cluster will facilitate CAC registration for farmer cooperatives and agribusinesses to formalise operations and attract investment.

4. **Establish Processing Infrastructure:** Construction of one cassava and one rice processing centre will be prioritised. These centres will be equipped with modern machinery and operated by trained personnel. They will serve as hubs for aggregation, processing, and distribution; creating jobs and stimulating local enterprise.
5. **Empower Farmers through Training and Support:** Farmers will receive ongoing training in good agricultural practices, post-harvest handling, and business management. Extension services and mentorship programmes will be deployed to build capacity and confidence, especially among youth and women.
6. **Strengthen Market Linkages and Visibility:** Eredo will actively engage buyers, distributors, and retailers to create strong market linkages. Participation in trade fairs, digital marketing campaigns, and strategic partnerships will help position Eredo's products competitively in both local and regional markets.

4.2.4 Eredo Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>The cluster will adopt a systematic approach to land expansion by identifying suitable plots, negotiating access with landowners, and supporting farmers with land preparation services.</p> <p>Mechanisation will be introduced to reduce labour intensity, and land mapping will be conducted to monitor progress.</p>	Cultivated land increases to 200 hectares, with more farmers participating in large-scale production.	Eredo Cluster Leadership, Land Access Committee, Local Government Agriculture Desk, Farmer Cooperatives.	2025–2028, with phased expansion and annual reviews	Funding for land clearing, tractors, fuel, and mapping tools. Technical support from extension officers and land surveyors.	<p>Obstacles: Land disputes or lack of access; Limited labour or mechanisation.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional rulers and landowners early; use mediation and formal agreements.</p> <p>Partner with mechanisation service providers and offer group leasing models.</p>	<p>Inform community leaders, farmers, and local government.</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp broadcasts, and posters at strategic locations.</p>
2.	Land will be secured for construction, and architectural plans developed in consultation with engineers. The centres will be equipped with	Two (2) fully functional processing centres: one for cassava and one for rice, serving the cluster	Infrastructure Development Committee, Engineers, Local Government Works Department,	2026–2029, including design, construction, and commissioning.	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational	<p>Obstacles: Funding delays or cost overruns; Poor maintenance culture</p>	Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	cassava graters, dryers, rice mills, and packaging units. Training will be provided for operators and maintenance teams.	and attracting external buyers.	Donor Agencies.		budget. Technical support from SAPZ and NGOs.	<p>Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships.</p> <p>Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund with contributions from users.</p>	traders informed for market readiness.
3.	The cluster will work with regulatory consultants to prepare documentation and meet standards for product safety and quality. Farmer cooperatives and agribusinesses will be supported to register with CAC and	Certified cassava and rice products with CAC-registered businesses, enabling access to formal markets and retail chains.	Certification Taskforce, Cooperative Executives, Regulatory Consultants, Business Development Officers.	2025–2027 for initial certifications, with renewals and expansions ongoing.	Funds for registration fees, packaging upgrades, lab testing, and consultancy services. Technical guidance from NAFDAC	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays or lack of awareness; Cost of certification.</p> <p>Solutions: Assign dedicated liaison officers and conduct training on compliance.</p>	Notify farmers, processors, and buyers. Use cooperative meetings, printed guides, and radio announcements to raise awareness.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	obtain NAFDAC and SON certifications for processed products.				and SON officials.	Pool resources through cooperatives and seek donor support.	
4.	<p>Introduce processing techniques that convert raw produce into high-demand products like garri, cassava flour, rice grains, and rice flour.</p> <p>Develop branding and packaging that meets consumer expectations. Train farmers and processors in hygiene, quality control, and marketing.</p>	Value-added products with improved shelf life and market appeal, leading to increased income for producers.	Processing Unit Managers, Branding & Marketing Team, Extension Officers, Women & Youth Groups.	2025–2030, with continuous product development and market testing.	Processing equipment, packaging materials, branding consultants, and training kits.	<p>Obstacles: Low product quality or inconsistent supply; Weak market demand.</p> <p>Solutions: Implement quality control protocols and staggered production schedules.</p> <p>Conduct market research and adjust product offerings based on feedback.</p>	Engage retailers, wholesalers, and consumers. Use flyers, social media, and product launch events to build visibility.

4.3 Ayiwere Cluster

4.3.1 Community Profile

Ayiwere shares borders with Ajebo, Mokoloki, and Eredo, forming part of the agricultural belt of Obafemi Owode LGA. Agriculture is the primary occupation of Ayiwere residents, with cassava, maize, vegetables, and rice forming the backbone of local cultivation. The community benefits from relatively fertile soil and a climate conducive to year-round farming. Cassava farming is particularly prominent, with increasing interest in processing it into lafun (cassava flour), fufu, and gaari. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community halls for meetings, among others.

4.3.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Insufficient Farmland due to Government Acquisition:** Community members lack access to adequate farmland, limiting their ability to expand cassava and rice cultivation. This is as a result of land acquisition by government authorities for industrial or infrastructural purposes, much of which remains undeveloped or inaccessible to local farmers. There is a lack of clear land-use policy that prioritises agricultural needs of host communities. Additionally, absence of formal land tenure systems and weak negotiation frameworks between communities and government exacerbate the problem, leaving farmers landless or dependent on fragmented plots.
2. **Lack of Farm Machinery (e.g., Tractor):** Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.
3. **Bad Road Network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved,

eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.

4. **Insecurity on Farmland Due to Herdsmen Attacks:** Farmers are afraid to access their fields, and crops are often destroyed by roaming cattle. This issue is deeply tied to national-level conflicts over land use and the absence of regulated grazing policies. The lack of designated grazing routes and enforcement mechanisms allows herders to encroach on farmlands. Weak local security structures and poor coordination between community vigilantes and law enforcement agencies leave farmers vulnerable. The problem is further aggravated by ethnic tensions and lack of dialogue platforms between farmers and herders.

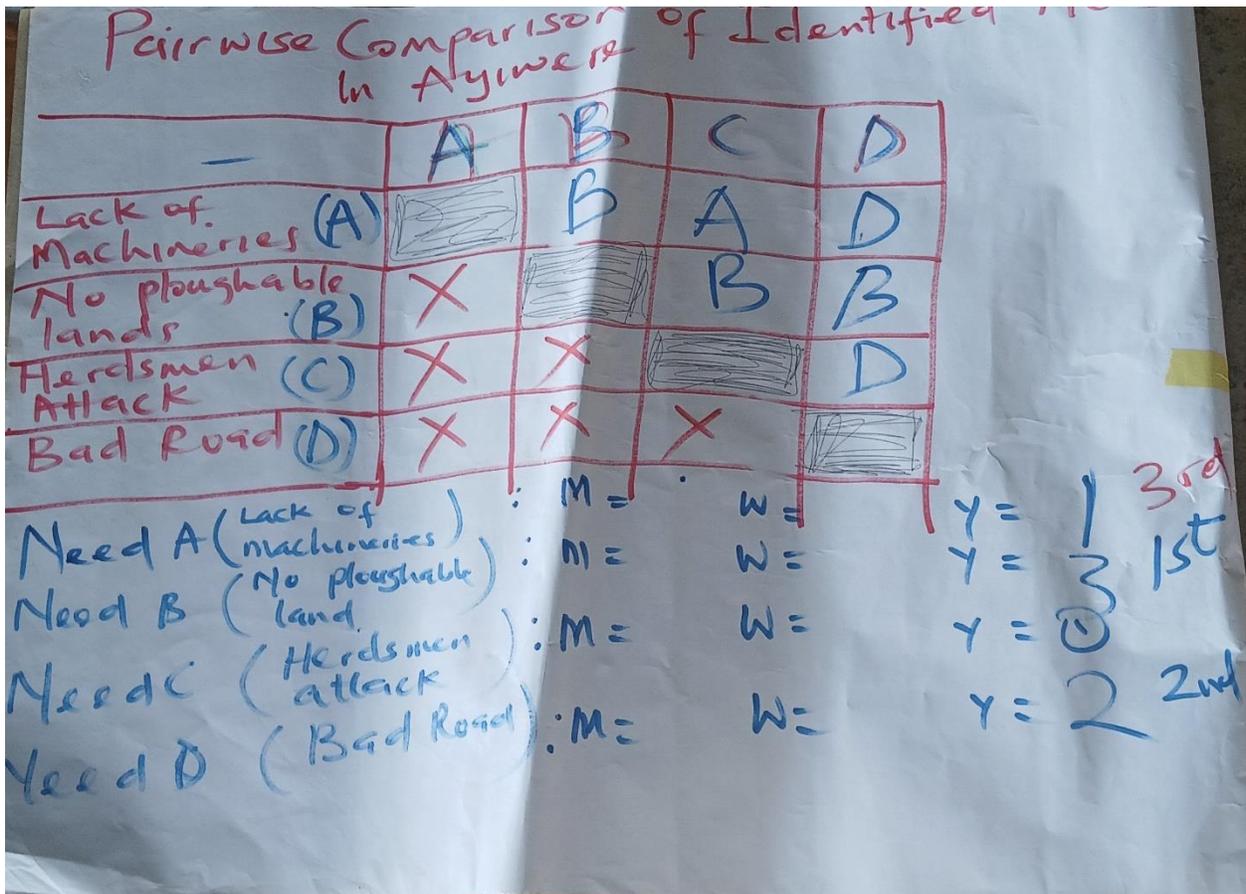


Plate 18. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ayiwere cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ayiwere cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 18.

The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 18) shows that **no ploughable land due to government acquisition** is the most pressing need followed by **poor road network**, and **lack of farm machinery such as tractors** while there was no vote for **insecurity on farmland/herdsmen attack**.

4.3.3 Ayiwere Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become the leading hub of rice and cassava production and processing in the region; renowned for innovation, sustainability, and community-driven agricultural excellence by harnessing improved practices, expanding cultivation, and building modern infrastructure that attracts buyers and empowers every farmer.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Expand cultivation capacity
 - Double the current cultivated land from 150 hectares to 300 hectares within the next decade.
 - Ensure every member of the cluster cultivates a minimum of 10 hectares to promote inclusive growth.
2. Adopt and promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
 - Transition from traditional broadcasting to transplanting rice seedlings for higher yields.
 - Introduce and scale the use of improved rice and cassava varieties tailored to local conditions.
 - Provide regular training and field demonstrations to reinforce GAPs among farmers.
3. Establish modern processing infrastructure
 - Construct at least one standard processing centre for rice and cassava to improve product quality and reduce post-harvest losses.
 - Equip the centre with efficient rice milling machines and cassava processing units to meet growing demand.
4. Strengthen market linkages

- Position Ayiwere as a regional supplier by attracting buyers from neighbouring communities and beyond.
 - Develop branding and packaging strategies that highlight the quality and origin of Ayiwere produce.
5. Empower the farming community
- Facilitate access to credit, inputs, and extension services to support smallholder farmers.
 - Encourage youth and women participation in agriculture through targeted programmes and incentives.
6. Monitor progress and foster innovation
- Set up a community-led monitoring system to track land expansion, yield improvements, and adoption of GAPs.
 - Promote innovation through partnerships with agricultural research institutions and NGOs.

4.3.4 Ayiwere Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise farmers through sensitisation campaigns and land access initiatives.</p> <p>Provide incentives for land expansion, such as subsidised inputs and access to mechanisation.</p> <p>Facilitate land mapping and registration to secure tenure.</p>	<p>Cultivated land increases from 150 ha to 300 ha.</p> <p>Each member cultivates at least 10 ha within the decade.</p>	Cluster Leadership Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Local Land Management Authorities.	2025 - 2035, with annual reviews and midterm evaluation in 2030.	<p>Funding for land preparation, tractors, seedlings, and extension services.</p> <p>Technical support from SAPZ and NGOs.</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to land or disputes; Low motivation among smallholders.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional leaders and landowners early; use community dialogue and legal support.</p> <p>Introduce performance-based incentives and peer mentorship.</p>	<p>Inform local government, traditional councils, and farmer groups.</p> <p>Use community radio, WhatsApp groups, and town hall meetings for updates.</p>
2.	Conduct training workshops on transplanting rice	At least 80% of farmers adopt GAPs.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs	2025–2028 for full rollout, with	Training materials, demo plot	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack	Notify farmers via FO & cluster meetings,

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	seedlings, use of improved varieties, and soil fertility management. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools.	Yields increase by 30–50% over baseline.	Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	ongoing reinforcement	inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply. Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness.
3.	Secure land and funding for construction. Design and build a standard processing centre with rice mills and cassava graters. Train operators and set up management systems.	One fully functional processing centre serving the cluster and attracting	Infrastructure Development Committee, Engineers, Local Government, Donor Agencies.	2026–2029 for construction and commissioning.	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational budget	Obstacles: Funding gaps or delays; Poor maintenance culture. Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising,	Engage stakeholders through project launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
		external buyers.				and explore PPP models. Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund.	
4.	<p>Develop branding for Ayiwere rice and cassava.</p> <p>Organise trade fairs and buyer-seller forums.</p> <p>Create digital platforms for marketing and logistics coordination.</p>	Increased buyer traffic to Ayiwere. Premium pricing for branded products.	Marketing Committee, Youth ICT Group, Local Traders' Union.	2025–2030, with continuous market engagement.	Graphic designers, marketing budget, digital tools, transport logistics.	<p>Obstacles: Low visibility or poor product quality; Market saturation.</p> <p>Solutions: Invest in packaging and quality control; use testimonials and endorsements.</p> <p>Diversify product offerings and explore niche markets.</p>	Inform regional buyers, agro-processors, and retailers. Use social media, flyers, and radio jingles.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	Facilitate access to credit through cooperatives. Launch youth and women-focused programmes. Provide mentorship and leadership training.	Increased participation of youth and women. Improved financial inclusion and leadership capacity.	Women & Youth Empowerment Committee, Microfinance Institutions, NGOs.	2025–2032, with annual impact assessments.	Seed funding, training kits, mentorship networks, and financial literacy materials.	<p>Obstacles: Cultural barriers or lack of trust in financial systems; Low literacy levels.</p> <p>Solutions: Use role models and success stories; build trust through transparency.</p> <p>Use visual aids and local language training.</p>	

4.4 Ejiala Cluster

4.4.1 Community Profile

Ejiala is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other staple derivatives. Farming is largely smallholder-based, with families cultivating inherited plots using traditional methods. In recent years, there has been growing interest in expanding into maize, vegetables, and plantain, as well as poultry and fish farming. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community hall for meetings, among others.

4.4.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Bad road network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Lack of Irrigation is a constraint to year-round farming.** Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change
3. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.
4. **Little or no capital for farming:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or non-existent.

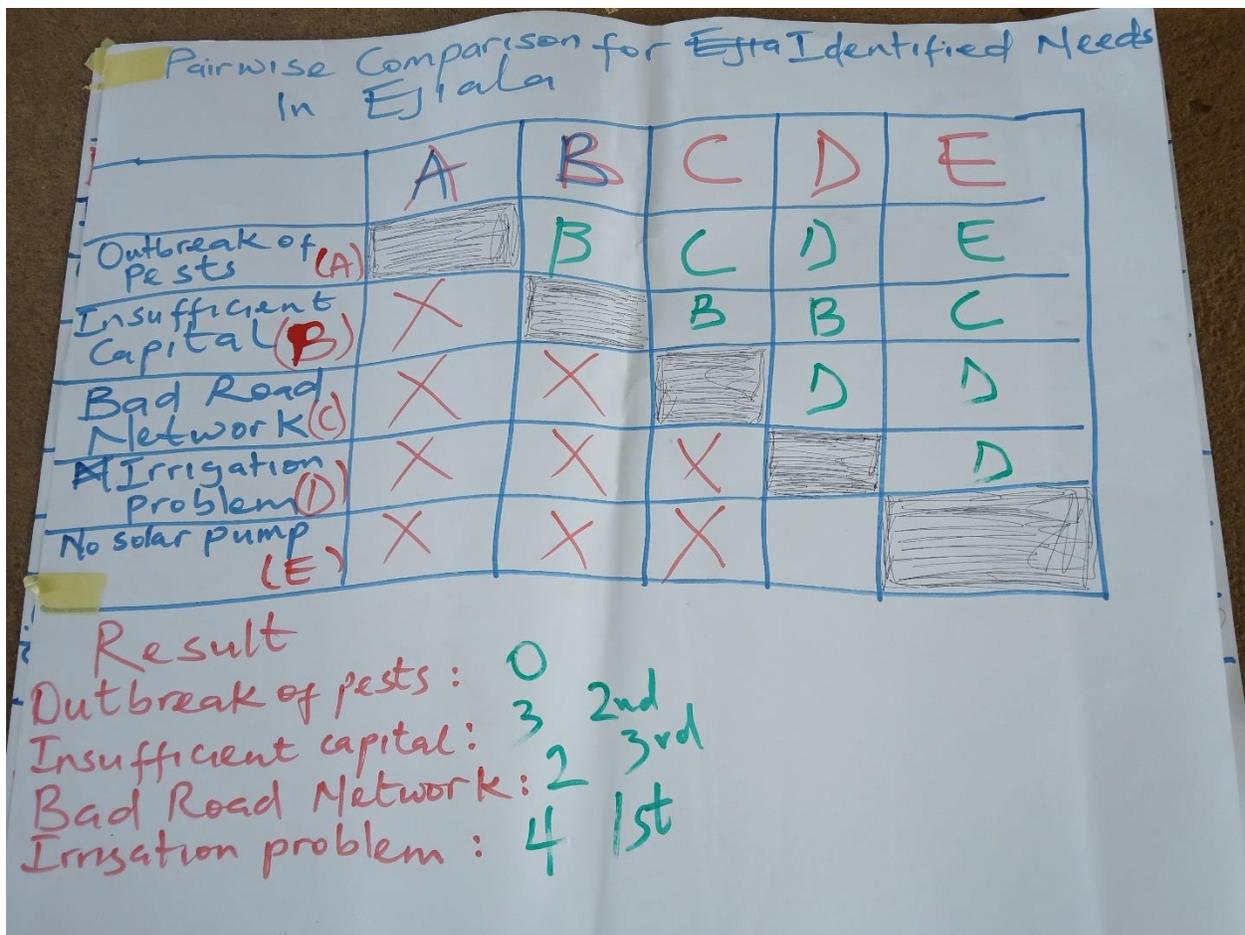


Plate 19. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ejiala cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ejiala cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 19. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 19) shows that the **irrigation problem** is the most pressing need followed by **no capital for farming**, and **poor road network** while there was no vote for **pest outbreak**.

4.4.3 Ejiala Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become a model cassava-producing community in Nigeria; driven by expanded cultivation, modern processing infrastructure, and globally recognised product quality through farmer empowerment, innovation, and sustainable agricultural practices.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava Cultivation:** Ejiala aims to scale up cassava farming by ensuring that each member cultivates a minimum of five (5) hectares over the next decade. This will be achieved through coordinated land access, mechanisation support, and farmer mobilisation. The cluster farm, currently at five (5) acres, will be expanded to 10 acres to serve as a demonstration and aggregation site for best practices and collective growth.
2. **Construct Two (2) Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** To reduce post-harvest losses and add value to raw cassava, Ejiala will build two (2) modern processing centres equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. These centres will serve as hubs for producing high-quality cassava products such as fufu powder, laafun, pupuru, and HQCF, meeting both local and international standards.
3. **Build Capacity for International-Grade Cassava Products:** The cluster will invest in training programmes focused on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. These programmes will empower farmers and processors to produce cassava products that are competitive in export markets and meet global food safety benchmarks.
4. **Increase Yield through GAPs:** To boost productivity from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, Ejiala will implement GAPs such as improved cassava varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, field demonstrations, and peer-to-peer learning will be central to this effort.
5. **Establish Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed to track progress in land expansion, yield improvement, processing quality, and farmer participation. This system will ensure transparency, guide decision-making, and celebrate milestones.

4.4.4 Ejiala Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise farmers through sensitisation campaigns and land access facilitation.</p> <p>Provide support for land clearing, improved cassava varieties, and mechanised planting.</p> <p>Encourage each member to cultivate at least five (5) hectares through cooperative incentives and shared services.</p>	<p>A significant increase in cassava acreage, with each member cultivating a minimum of five (5) hectares, and the cluster farm expanding from 5 to 10 acres.</p>	<p>Ejiala Cluster Leadership, Land Expansion Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Agricultural Extension Officers.</p>	<p>2025–2035, with annual benchmarks and midterm evaluation in 2030.</p>	<p>Funding for land preparation, tractors, cassava cuttings, fuel, and extension services.</p> <p>Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ and development partners.</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to land or disputes; Labour shortages or low adoption</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional leaders and landowners early; use formal agreements and community mediation.</p> <p>Introduce shared mechanisation services and cooperative labour pooling.</p>	<p>Inform community leaders, farmers, and local government officials. Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed bulletins for updates.</p>
2.	<p>Secure land for construction, develop architectural plans, and procure modern cassava processing</p>	<p>Two (2) fully functional cassava processing centres equipped</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee, Engineers, Local Government Works</p>	<p>2026–2029, including design, construction , &</p>	<p>Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour,</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding delays or cost overruns; Poor maintenance culture.</p>	<p>Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	equipment. Train operators and establish management systems for sustainability and accountability.	for grating, drying, milling, and packaging, serving the cluster and attracting external buyers.	Department, Donor Agencies.	commissioning.	and operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and development partners.	<p>Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships.</p> <p>Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund with contributions from users.</p>	forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.
3.	Organise training programmes on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. Partner with food safety experts and export consultants to align with international standards.	Farmers and processors equipped with the skills to produce cassava products that meet global food	Capacity Building Committee, NGOs, Food Safety Experts, Cooperative Executives.	2025–2028, with refresher courses and continuous learning	Training materials, expert facilitators, demonstration kits, and certification guides.	<p>Obstacles: Low literacy or technical knowledge; Limited access to training facilities.</p> <p>Solutions: Use visual aids, local language instruction, and</p>	Notify farmers and processors through cluster meetings, posters, and radio announcements . Engage local influencers to promote participation.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
		safety and quality benchmarks.				peer-to-peer mentorship. Use mobile training units and community centres.	
4.	Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools.	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness.

4.5 Mile 8 Cluster

4.5.1 Community Profile

Mile 8 is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community cultivates a variety of crops including cassava, maize, vegetables, and rice, with cassava being the most dominant due to its adaptability and market demand. Farming is largely manual, though there is growing interest in mechanisation and agro-processing. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community halls for meetings, among others.

4.5.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
2. **Absence of warehousing facilities:** Farmers and processors are forced to sell their products immediately after harvest, often at unfavourable prices due to lack of storage. Without storage, producers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.
3. **Little or no capital for farming:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or non-existent.
4. **Lack of farm machinery (e.g., Tractors):** Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.

5. **Need to open secondary forest for farming (about 200 ha):** Available farmland is limited, and expansion is necessary to meet growing agricultural demand. The pressure to open secondary forest reflects land scarcity and population growth. However, this also points to the absence of a sustainable land-use plan.

Pairwise Comparison for Identified Needs in Mile 8

Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Insufficient Capital (A)		B	A	D	A	A	G	H
No offtakers for Gaari (B)	X		B	D	B	B	G	H
No herbicide (C)	X	X		D	C	F	G	H
No Tractor (D)	X	X	X		D	D	G	D
No Warehouse (E)	X	X	X	X		F	G	H
No fertilizer (F)	X	X	X	X	X		G	H
Opening of more land (200ha) (G)	X	X	X	X	X	X		G
Gaari Processing Centre (H)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Results

Insufficient capital: 3rd
 No offtakers for Gaari: 4th
 No herbicide: 1st
 Tractor: 6th
 No warehouse: 8th
 No fertilizer: 2nd
 Opening of more land: 7th
 Gaari processing centre: 5th

Plate 20. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Mile 8 cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Mile 8 cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 20. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 20) shows that **opening up of 200 ha of land** is the most pressing need followed **lack of farm machineries such as tractor, gaari processing centre, offtakers for gaari, loan facility, limited or no access to fertiliser and herbicides** while there was no vote for a **warehouse**.

4.5.3 Mile 8 Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become the leading cassava-producing community in Ogun State, renowned for cultivating excellence, producing internationally certified cassava products, and empowering farmers through innovation, infrastructure, and inclusive growth.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava Cultivation across the Cluster:** Over the next decade, Mile 8 will mobilise its farmers to cultivate a minimum of 10 hectares each, scaling total production to meet regional and national demand. This expansion will be supported by access to land, mechanisation, and farmer incentives, ensuring that cassava farming becomes both profitable and sustainable.
2. **Achieve Product Certification and Business Formalisation:** To meet national and international standards, the cluster will pursue NAFDAC and SON certifications for its cassava products—including pupuru, fufu powder, laafun, gaari, and high-quality cassava flour (HQCF). Simultaneously, farmer cooperatives and processing units will be registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), enabling formal business operations and access to structured markets.
3. **Build Capacity for High-Quality Cassava Processing:** Mile 8 will invest in capacity building programmes to train farmers and processors in hygiene, quality control, and modern techniques. These trainings will be tailored to meet global standards, ensuring that Mile 8's cassava products are competitive in both domestic and export markets.
4. **Increase Yield through GAPs:** To boost productivity from the current 25 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, the cluster will implement GAPs such as improved cassava varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and timely harvesting. Extension officers and lead farmers will facilitate hands-on training and field demonstrations.
5. **Establish Two Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** Construction of two modern cassava processing centres will be prioritised to handle large volumes of produce and reduce post-harvest losses. These centres will be equipped with drying, grating, milling, and packaging units, and will serve as hubs for aggregation, processing, and distribution.
6. **Secure Capital through Strategic Partnerships:** To finance equipment and infrastructure, Mile 8 will partner with financial institutions such as Bank of Agriculture (BOA), FCMB,

and Keystone Bank. These partnerships will provide access to capital loans, financial literacy training, and business advisory services.

7. **Implement Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be established to track progress across land expansion, yield improvement, certification, and infrastructure development. Regular data collection and reporting will guide decision-making and ensure accountability.

4.5.4 Mile 8 Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise farmers through sensitisation campaigns, land access facilitation, and group leasing arrangements.</p> <p>Provide mechanised support for land clearing and planting.</p> <p>Introduce incentives for farmers who meet or exceed the 10-hectare target.</p>	Each farmer cultivates a minimum of 10 hectares over the next decade, resulting in a significant increase in total cassava acreage and production volume.	Mile 8 Cluster Leadership, Land Expansion Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Local Agricultural Extension Officers.	2025–2035, with phased expansion and annual progress reviews.	Funding for land preparation, tractors, fuel, improved cassava cuttings, and extension services. Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ and NGOs.	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to land or disputes over boundaries; Low adoption due to labour constraints.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional rulers and landowners early; use formal agreements and community mediation.</p> <p>Introduce shared mechanisation services and labour pooling systems.</p>	<p>Inform community leaders, farmers, and local government officials.</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed bulletins for updates.</p>
2.	Engage regulatory consultants to guide the certification	Certified cassava products and formally registered	Certification Taskforce, Cooperative Executives, Regulatory	2025–2027 for initial certifications and registrations,	Funds for registration fees, packaging materials, lab	Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays or lack of awareness; High	Notify farmers, processors, and buyers. Use cooperative meetings,

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>process for cassava products (pupuru, fufu powder, laafun, gaari, HQCF).</p> <p>Facilitate CAC registration for cooperatives and processing units. Conduct product testing and packaging upgrades to meet NAFDAC and SON standards.</p>	agribusinesses, enabling access to formal markets and export opportunities.	Consultants, Business Development Officers.	with renewals and expansions ongoing.	testing, and consultancy services. Technical guidance from NAFDAC, SON, and CAC officials.	<p>cost of certification.</p> <p>Solutions: Assign dedicated liaison officers and conduct training on compliance.</p> <p>Pool resources through cooperatives and seek donor or government support.</p>	printed guides, and radio announcements to raise awareness.
3.	Secure land for construction, develop architectural plans, and procure modern processing equipment. Train operators	Two (2) fully functional cassava processing centres equipped for drying, milling, grating, and packaging, serving the	Infrastructure Development Committee, Engineers, Local Government Works Department, Donor Agencies.	2026–2029, including design, construction, and commissioning.	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational budget. Technical	<p>Obstacles: Funding delays or cost overruns; Poor maintenance culture.</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate</p>	Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	and establish management systems for sustainability and accountability.	cluster and attracting external buyers.			support from SAPZ and development partners.	community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships. Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund with contributions from users.	market readiness.
4.	Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and timely harvesting. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools.	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with at least 80% of farmers adopting GAPs.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply. Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories.	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
						Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	
5.	Engage BOA, FCMB, and Keystone Bank to design loan packages tailored for cassava equipment and infrastructure. Conduct financial literacy workshops and support farmers in loan application processes.	Farmers and cooperatives access capital for equipment, processing, and expansion, leading to increased productivity and income.	Finance Mobilisation Committee, Cooperative Executives, Bank Relationship Officers.	2025–2030, with periodic loan disbursements and repayment monitoring.	Loan capital, financial literacy materials, bank advisory services.	Obstacles: Low creditworthiness or fear of debt; Complex application processes. Solutions: Use group guarantees and phased disbursement models; build trust through transparency. Provide hands-on support and simplify documentation requirements	Inform farmers, cooperative leaders, and bank representatives. Use financial literacy sessions, flyers, and one-on-one advisory meetings.
6.	Develop a community-led	Reliable data on progress	Monitoring & Evaluation	2025–2035, with quarterly	Monitoring tools, mobile	Obstacle: Inaccurate or	Share findings with farmers,

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>M&E framework with clear indicators for land expansion, yield, certification, and infrastructure.</p> <p>Train enumerators and use digital tools for data collection and reporting.</p>	<p>and impact, enabling informed decision-making and accountability.</p>	<p>Committee, Data Officers, Cluster Leadership.</p>	<p>reporting and annual reviews.</p>	<p>devices, training materials, and technical support.</p>	<p>incomplete data; Low participation in reporting.</p> <p>Solutions: Train enumerators thoroughly and use digital platforms for consistency.</p> <p>Incentivise compliance and integrate M&E into regular cluster activities.</p>	<p>stakeholders, and funders. Use dashboards, community meetings, and newsletters to disseminate results.</p>

4.6 Odo-Ijesa Cluster

4.6.1 Community Profile

Odo-Ijesa is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community's fertile soil and favourable climate support the cultivation of staple crops such as cassava, maize, rice, and vegetables. Cassava farming is especially prominent, with increasing interest in processing it into lafun (cassava flour), fufu, and gaari to meet both local consumption and commercial demand. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community hall for meetings, among others.

4.6.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Odo-Ijesa. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.
2. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.
3. **Bad road network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
4. **Little or no capital for farming:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or non-existent.

5. **Need to open secondary forest for farming:** Available farmland is limited, and expansion is necessary to meet growing agricultural demand. The pressure to open secondary forest reflects land scarcity and population growth. However, this also points to the absence of a sustainable land-use plan.

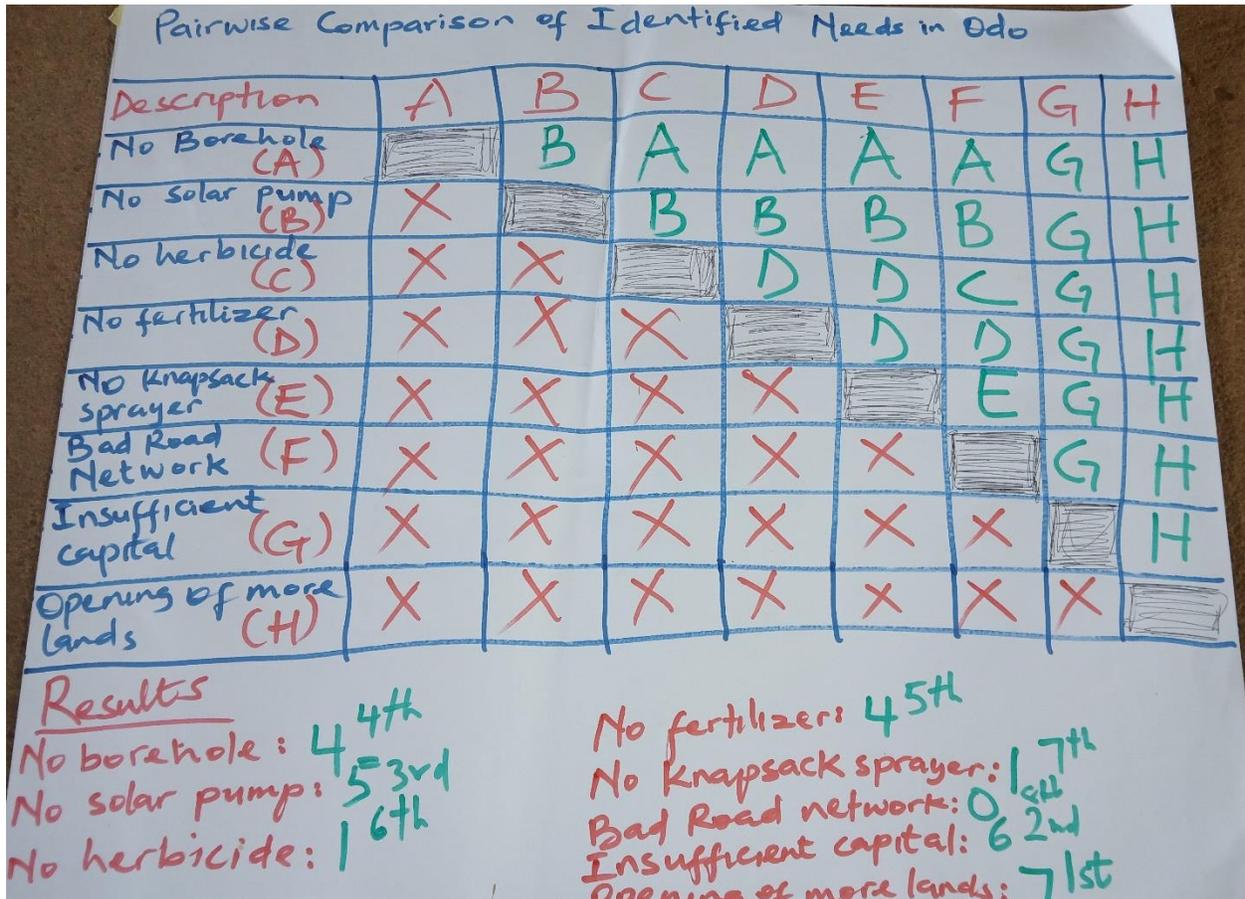


Plate 21. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Odo-Ijesa cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Odo-Ijesa cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 21. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 21) shows that **opening up more land** is the most pressing need followed by **loan facility, solar pumps, borehole for cassava processing, limited or no fertiliser & herbicides, knapsack sprayer** while there was no vote for **bad road network**.

4.6.3 Odo-Ijesa Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become a leading cassava-producing and processing community in Nigeria; recognised for expanded cultivation, high-yield farming practices, and internationally certified cassava products by empowering farmers, building modern infrastructure, and forging strong market linkages.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava Cultivation:** Odo-Ijesa will mobilise its members to cultivate a minimum of 5 hectares each over the next decade. This expansion will be supported by access to land, mechanisation, and cooperative farming models. The existing cluster farm, currently at five (5) acres, will be doubled to 10 acres to serve as a demonstration site and aggregation hub for collective production.
2. **Construct a Standard Cassava Processing Centre:** To add value to raw cassava and reduce post-harvest losses, the cluster will build a modern processing centre equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. This facility will enable the production of high-quality cassava products such as fufu powder, laafun, pupuru, and HQCF, aligned with both domestic and international standards.
3. **Build Capacity for International-Grade Cassava Products:** The cluster will invest in training programmes focused on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. These programmes will empower farmers and processors to produce cassava products that meet global food safety benchmarks and are competitive in export markets.
4. **Increase Yield through GAPs:** To boost productivity from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, Odo-Ijesa will implement GAPs such as improved cassava varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, field demonstrations, and peer-to-peer learning will be central to this effort.
5. **Strengthen Cassava Market Linkages:** The cluster will actively engage buyers, distributors, and retailers to create strong market connections for its cassava products. Branding, packaging, and participation in trade fairs will help position Odo-Ijesa as a reliable supplier of premium cassava goods.

4.6.4 Odo-Ijesa Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>The cluster will mobilise members to cultivate a minimum of 5 hectares each through coordinated land access, cooperative leasing, and mechanised support.</p> <p>The existing cluster farm, currently five (5) acres, will be expanded to 10 acres and used as a demonstration site for best practices. Regular sensitisation and peer mentoring will encourage participation.</p>	Increased cassava acreage across the community, with each member cultivating at least 5 hectares and the cluster farm doubling in size.	Odo-Ijesa Cluster Leadership, Land Expansion Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Agricultural Extension Officers.	2025–2035, with annual benchmarks and midterm evaluation in 2030.	Funding for land clearing, tractors, cassava cuttings, fuel, and extension services. Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ and development partners.	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to land or disputes; Labour shortages or low adoption.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional leaders and landowners early; use formal agreements and community mediation.</p> <p>Introduce shared mechanisation services and cooperative labour pooling.</p>	Inform community leaders, farmers, and local government officials. Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and printed bulletins for updates.
2.	Land will be secured for construction, and architectural plans developed in consultation with engineers. The centre	One fully functional cassava processing centre serving the	Infrastructure Development Committee, Local Government Works	2026–2029, including design, construction, and commissioning.	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled	<p>Obstacles: Funding delays or cost overruns; Poor maintenance culture.</p>	Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	will be equipped with cassava graters, dryers, milling machines, and packaging units. Training will be provided for operators and maintenance teams, and a management structure will be established for sustainability.	cluster, reducing post-harvest losses and enabling production of high-quality cassava products.	Department, Engineers, Donor Agencies.		labour, and operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and development partners.	<p>Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships.</p> <p>Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund with contributions from users.</p>	forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.
3.	Organise training programmes on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. Partner with food safety experts and export consultants to align with international standards. Encourage participation from	Farmers and processors equipped with the skills to produce cassava products that meet global food safety and	Capacity Building Committee, NGOs, Food Safety Experts, Cooperative Executives.	2025–2028, with refresher courses and continuous learning.	Training materials, expert facilitators, demonstration kits, and certification guides.	<p>Obstacles: Low literacy or technical knowledge; Limited access to training facilities</p> <p>Solutions: Use visual aids, local language instruction, and</p>	Notify farmers and processors through cluster meetings, posters, and radio announcements. Engage local influencers to promote participation.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	youth and women to build inclusive capacity.	quality benchmarks.				peer-to-peer mentorship. Use mobile training units and community centres.	
4.	Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools to reinforce learning.	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply. Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness.

4.7 Fodoko Cluster

4.7.1 Community Profile

Fodoko is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other staple foods. Most households engage in smallholder farming, relying on traditional methods passed down through generations. In addition to cassava, farmers grow maize, vegetables, and plantain, and there is increasing interest in poultry and fish farming. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community hall for meetings, among others.

4.7.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
2. **Lack of Farm Machinery (e.g., Tractors):** Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.
3. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Fodoko. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.
4. **Bad Road Network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved,

eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.

- No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
- Absence of reliable offtakers:** Farmers struggle to sell their rice and cassava at fair prices due to lack of committed buyers. There is no structured engagement with processors or institutional buyers.



Plate 22. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Fodoko cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Fodoko cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 22. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 22) shows that **poor road network** is the most pressing need followed by **market linkage/offtaker for cassava, gaari processing centre, farm tricycle trailer, tractor, borehole for irrigation, limited or no access to fertiliser** while **motorised spraying pump** was ranked eighth.

4.7.3 Fodoko Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To position Fodoko as a thriving agricultural hub; renowned for large-scale cassava and rice cultivation, certified high-quality cassava products, and farmer-led market control by expanding farmland, building modern processing infrastructure, and empowering producers through training, cooperative strength, and direct market access.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava and Rice Cultivation:** Fodoko will systematically increase cassava farmland through coordinated land access and farmer mobilisation, with each member cultivating at least 5 hectares. In parallel, the joint rice farm will be scaled from 3 acres to 30 acres, supported by improved varieties and mechanised farming. This expansion will boost food production, income, and community resilience.
2. **Construct Two Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** To reduce post-harvest losses and add value to raw cassava, the cluster will build two modern processing centres equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. These centres will produce cassava flour and gaari that meet NAFDAC and SON certification standards, enabling access to formal and export markets.
3. **Establish a Farmers' Market for Agricultural Produce:** Fodoko will develop a dedicated farmers' market where only agricultural produce is sold. This market will empower farmers to set fair prices, bypass exploitative middlemen, and connect directly with cassava offtakers and bulk buyers. It will also serve as a platform for showcasing certified products and building brand identity.
4. **Build Capacity for Certified Cassava Product Development:** The cluster will invest in training programmes focused on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. These programmes will prepare farmers and processors to meet NAFDAC and SON standards and guide them through CAC registration for formal business operations.
5. **Increase Cassava Yield through GAPs:** To raise productivity from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, Fodoko will implement GAPs such as improved cassava varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, demonstration plots, and peer-to-peer learning will ensure widespread adoption and measurable impact.

4.7.4 Fodoko Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	Fodoko will mobilise farmers to scale up cassava cultivation, targeting at least 5 hectares per member. Simultaneously, the joint rice farm will be expanded from 3 acres to 30 acres through coordinated land access, mechanised farming, and improved seed varieties. A land development committee will be formed to liaise with local authorities and manage land acquisition and allocation.	Significant increase in cassava and rice acreage, with higher productivity and broader farmer participation.	Cluster Leadership Team, Land Development Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Agricultural Extension Officers.	2025–2035, with phased expansion and annual progress reviews.	Funding for land clearing, tractors, improved cassava and rice varieties, fuel, and extension services. Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ and agricultural NGOs.	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to contiguous land or disputes; Low adoption due to labour or cost constraints.</p> <p>Solutions: Early engagement with community leaders and local government; use formal agreements and mediation.</p> <p>Introduce shared mechanisation services and cooperative input schemes.</p>	Inform farmers, traditional rulers, and local government officials. Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp broadcasts, and printed bulletins for updates.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
2.	The cluster will identify and secure a central location for the farmers' market, develop basic infrastructure (stalls, signage, weighing stations), and create a governance structure to manage operations. The market will be exclusive to agricultural produce, allowing farmers to sell directly and set prices collectively.	A functional farmers' market that empowers producers to control pricing and connect directly with consumers and bulk buyers.	Market Development Committee, Cooperative Executives, Local Government Trade Office.	2026–2028 for setup and launch, with ongoing management and expansion.	Capital for construction, signage, logistics, and market promotion. Technical support from trade consultants and local government.	<p>Obstacles: Low initial turnout or buyer engagement; Poor coordination among sellers.</p> <p>Solutions: Launch with promotional events and buyer incentives; use cooperative branding to attract attention.</p> <p>Develop clear market rules and assign a market manager to enforce standards.</p>	Engage farmers, buyers, and community members through flyers and cooperative meetings. Use social media to promote market days and product availability.
3.	Land will be allocated for construction, and architectural plans developed in collaboration with engineers. The	Two fully operational cassava processing centres producing high-quality	Infrastructure Development Committee, Local Government Works Department,	2026–2030, including design, construction, equipment installation,	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls or construction delays; Poor maintenance culture.</p>	Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	centres will be equipped with cassava graters, dryers, milling machines, and packaging units. Operators will be trained, and a management committee will oversee operations and maintenance.	cassava flour and gaari, aligned with NAFDAC and SON standards.	Engineers, Donor Agencies.	and commissioning.	operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and development partners.	Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships. Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund supported by processing fees.	Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.
4.	Organise training sessions on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. Partner with food safety experts to guide the certification process for cassava flour and	Certified cassava products and a formalised business structure that enhances credibility and market access.	Capacity Building Committee, Food Safety Consultants, Cooperative Executives, CAC Liaison Team.	2025–2028 for training and certification, with ongoing product development and cooperative strengthening.	Training materials, expert facilitators, certification fees, packaging upgrades, and legal support for CAC registration.	Obstacles: High cost of certification and registration; Limited awareness of regulatory requirements. Solutions: Pool resources through the cooperative and seek donor or	Notify cooperative members, processors, and regulatory bodies. Use printed guides, cluster meetings, and local media to promote awareness and compliance.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	gaari. Facilitate CAC registration for cooperatives and individual agribusinesses.					government support. Conduct sensitisation workshops and provide step-by-step guidance.	
5.	Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools to reinforce learning.	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement and seasonal refreshers.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness and success stories.

4.8 Obafe/Sagalu Cluster

4.8.1 Community Profile

Obafe is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other staple foods. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community hall for meetings, among others.

4.8.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
2. **Lack of Farm Machinery** (e.g., Tractors): Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.
3. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Obafe/Sagalu. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.
4. **Bad Road Network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.

5. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
6. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.



Plate 23. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Obafe/Sagalu cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Obafe/Sagalu cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 23. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 23) shows that **gaari processing centre** is the most pressing need followed **solar pumping machine, farm tricycle trailer, borehole for processing, limited or no access to fertiliser, poor road network, lack of farm machineries such as tractor** while there was no vote for **net for scaring birds on rice farm**.

4.8.3 Obafe/Sagalu Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Obafe/Sagalu as a leading cassava-producing and processing community in Nigeria—empowered by farmer-led market systems, certified high-quality products, and sustainable

agricultural practices—where producers control pricing, drive innovation, and build resilient agribusinesses through cooperative strength and modern infrastructure.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Create a Dedicated Farmers’ Market for Agricultural Produce:** The cluster will develop a farmers’ market exclusively for agricultural goods, where producers can sell directly to consumers and buyers. This market will be governed by a pricing and regulation committee to ensure fair value for cassava products and eliminate exploitative middlemen. It will also serve as a platform for showcasing certified goods and building brand identity.
2. **Construct Three Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** To enhance value addition and reduce post-harvest losses, Obafe/Sagalu will build three modern cassava processing centres equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. These centres will produce cassava flour and gaari that meet NAFDAC and SON certification standards, enabling access to formal and export markets.
3. **Build Capacity for Certified Cassava Product Development:** The cluster will invest in training programmes focused on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. These programmes will prepare farmers and processors to meet national certification standards and guide them through CAC registration for formal business operations.
4. **Increase Cassava Yield through GAPs:** To raise productivity from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, Obafe/Sagalu will implement GAPs such as improved cassava varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, demonstration plots, and peer-to-peer learning will ensure widespread adoption and measurable impact.

4.8.4 Obafe/Sagalu Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	The cluster will identify and secure a central location for the farmers' market, construct basic infrastructure (stalls, weighing stations, signage), and form a pricing and regulation committee to oversee fair pricing and market operations. The market will be exclusive to agricultural produce, allowing farmers to sell directly to consumers and bulk buyers.	A fully functional farmers' market where producers control pricing, eliminate middlemen, and build direct relationships with cassava offtakers.	Market Development Committee, Cooperative Executives, Local Government Trade Office, Pricing Regulation Taskforce.	2026–2028 for setup and launch, with ongoing management and seasonal reviews.	Capital for construction, signage, logistics, and promotional campaigns. Technical support from trade consultants and local government.	Obstacle: Low initial buyer turnout or poor coordination among sellers. Solution: Launch with promotional events and buyer incentives; establish clear market rules and assign a market manager.	Engage farmers, buyers, and community members through flyers, WhatsApp groups, and cooperative meetings. Use social media to promote market days and product availability.
2.	Land will be allocated for construction, and	Three fully operational cassava	Infrastructure Development Committee,	2026–2030, including design,	Capital investment, building	Obstacles: Funding shortfalls or construction	Inform stakeholders through launch

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	architectural plans developed in collaboration with engineers. The centres will be equipped with cassava graters, dryers, milling machines, and packaging units. Operators will be trained, and a management committee will oversee operations and maintenance.	processing centres producing high-quality cassava flour and gaari, aligned with NAFDAC and SON standards.	Local Government Works Department, Engineers, Donor Agencies.	construction, equipment installation, and commissioning	materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and development partners.	delays; Poor maintenance culture Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships. Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund supported by processing fees.	events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.
3.	Organise training sessions on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. Partner with food safety experts to guide the certification	Certified cassava products and a formalised business structure that enhances credibility and market access.	Capacity Building Committee, Food Safety Consultants, Cooperative Executives, CAC Liaison Team.	2025–2028 for training and certification, with ongoing product development and cooperative strengthening.	Training materials, expert facilitators, certification fees, packaging upgrades, and legal support for	Obstacles: High cost of certification and registration; Limited awareness of regulatory requirements. Solutions: Pool resources through	Notify cooperative members, processors, and regulatory bodies. Use printed guides, cluster meetings, and local media to promote

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	process for cassava flour and gaari. Facilitate CAC registration for cooperatives and individual agribusinesses.				CAC registration.	the cooperative and seek donor or government support. Conduct sensitisation workshops and provide step-by-step guidance.	awareness and compliance.
4.	Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools to reinforce learning.	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement and seasonal refreshers.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness and success stories.

4.9 Molare/Olobi Cluster

4.9.1 Community Profile

Molare is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other staple foods. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community hall for meetings, among others.

4.9.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Little or No Capital for Farming:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or non-existent.
2. **Lack of Farm Machinery (e.g., Tractors):** Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.
3. **Bad road network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
4. **Limited cassava processing capacity:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products.

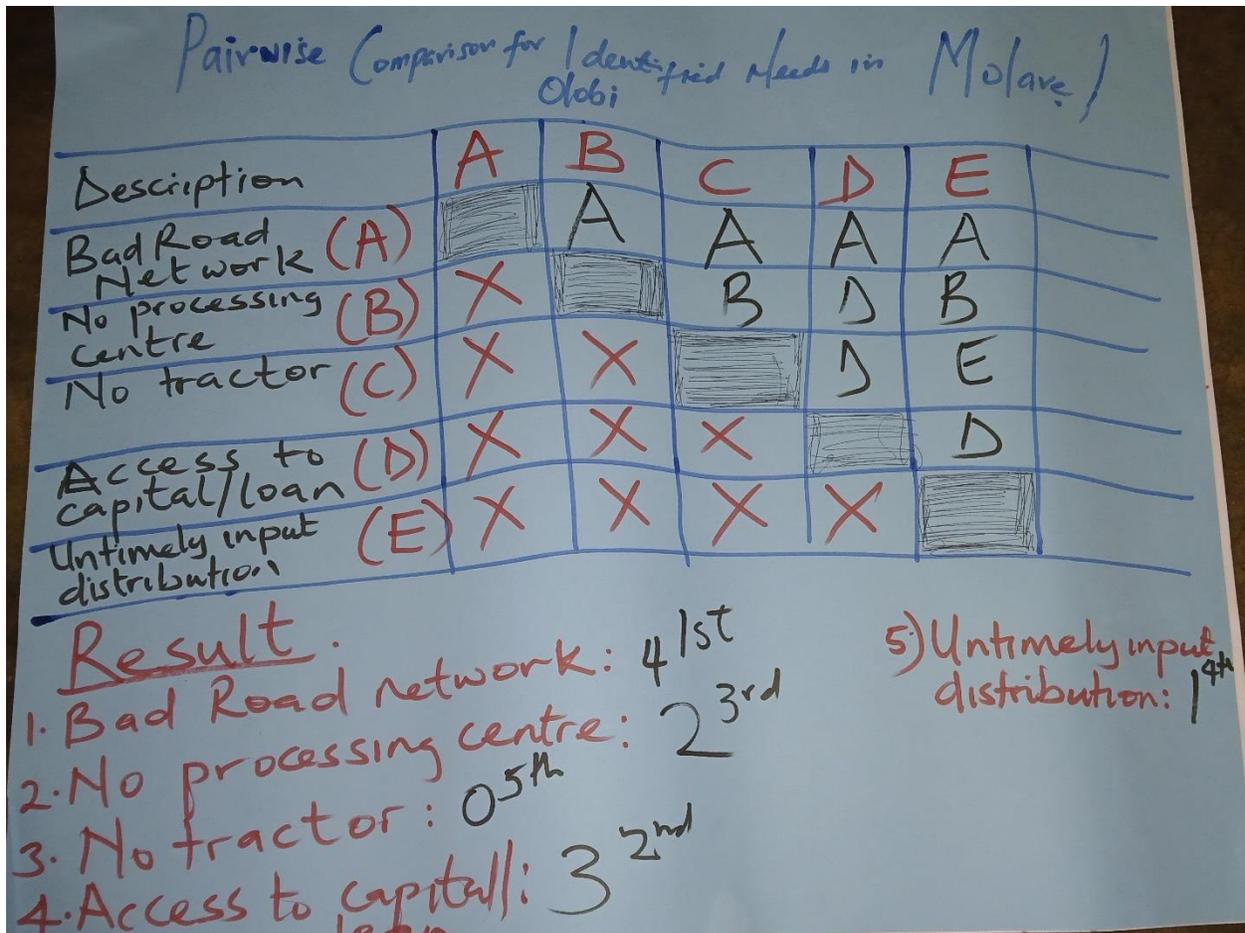


Plate 24. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Molare/Olobi cluster

Arising from the identified problems in the Molare/Olobi cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 24. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 24) shows that **poor road network** is the most pressing need followed by **limited access to capital, no cassava processing centre, untimely input distribution** while there was no vote for **tractor**.

4.9.3 Molare/Olobi Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Molare as a leading cassava-producing and processing community in Nigeria; driven by expansive farmland, farmer-led market control, certified high-quality products, and a strong cooperative structure, empowering local producers to thrive through innovation, infrastructure, and direct access to cassava offtakers.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

- 1. Expand Cassava Cultivation through Strategic Land Development:** Over the next decade, Molare will pursue systematic land expansion to scale cassava production. Farmers will be supported to increase their cultivated area, with a target of at least 5 hectares per member. This will be achieved through coordinated land access, mechanisation, and improved cassava varieties, ensuring sustainable growth and higher output.
- 2. Establish Direct Market Linkages and a Farmers' Market:** To reduce dependence on middlemen and reclaim control over pricing, Molare will create a dedicated farmers' market focused solely on agricultural produce. In parallel, the cluster will build relationships with cassava offtakers ensuring fair pricing, consistent demand, and transparent transactions.
- 3. Construct Two Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** To add value to raw cassava and reduce post-harvest losses, Molare will build two modern processing centres equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. These facilities will enable the production of high-quality cassava products such as fufu powder, laafun, and gaari, aligned with national and international standards.
- 4. Standardise and Strengthen the Cooperative Society:** The existing cooperative will be formalised through CAC registration, development of a functional bye-law, and opening of a bank account. Clear contribution guidelines will be established for members, enabling access to capital loans and positioning the cooperative as a credible entity for partnerships and funding.
- 5. Increase Cassava Yield through Good Agricultural Practices:** To boost productivity from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, Molare will implement GAPs such as improved varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, field demonstrations, and peer-to-peer learning will be central to this effort, ensuring that farmers adopt practices that lead to higher yields and better quality.

4.9.4 Molare/Olobi Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>The cluster will mobilise members to cultivate a minimum of 5 hectares each, while negotiating with local authorities and landowners to secure additional farmland.</p> <p>A land development committee will oversee mapping, allocation, and mechanised land preparation.</p> <p>Simultaneously, partnerships will be built with cassava off-takers—processors, exporters, and</p>	<p>Expanded cassava acreage across Molare, with each member cultivating at least 5 hectares and direct market linkages established with reliable off-takers.</p>	<p>Molare Cluster Leadership, Land Development Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Market Linkage Taskforce.</p>	<p>2025–2035, with phased expansion and market linkage rollout by 2027.</p>	<p>Funding for land clearing, tractors, cassava cuttings, fuel, and market engagement. Technical support from agricultural extension officers and agribusiness consultants.</p>	<p>Obstacles: Land access delays or disputes; Unstable market prices or unreliable off-takers.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage community leaders and local government early; use formal agreements and mediation.</p> <p>Sign supply contracts with vetted buyers and establish a price</p>	<p>Inform farmers, traditional rulers, local government officials, and buyers. Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and community radio to share updates and pricing information.</p>

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	retailers to ensure consistent demand and fair pricing.					monitoring committee	
2.	The cluster will identify and secure a central location for the farmers' market, develop infrastructure (stalls, signage, weighing stations), and create a governance structure to manage operations. The market will be exclusive to agricultural produce, allowing farmers to sell directly and set prices collectively.	A functional farmers' market that empowers producers to control pricing and connect directly with consumers and bulk buyers.	Market Development Committee, Cooperative Executives, Local Government Trade Office.	2026–2028 for setup and launch, with ongoing management and expansion.	Capital for construction, signage, logistics, and market promotion. Technical support from trade consultants and local government.	<p>Obstacles: Low initial turnout or buyer engagement; Poor coordination among sellers.</p> <p>Solutions: Launch with promotional events and buyer incentives; use cooperative branding to attract attention.</p> <p>Develop clear market rules</p>	Engage farmers, buyers, and community members through flyers and cooperative meetings. Use social media to promote market days and product availability.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
						and assign a market manager to enforce standards.	
3.	<p>Land will be allocated for construction, and architectural plans developed in collaboration with engineers. The centres will be equipped with cassava graters, dryers, milling machines, and packaging units.</p> <p>Operators will be trained, and a management committee will oversee operations and maintenance.</p>	Two fully operational cassava processing centres producing high-quality products and reducing post-harvest losses.	Infrastructure Development Committee, Engineers, Local Government Works Department, Donor Agencies	2026–2030, including design, construction, equipment installation, and commissioning	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and development partners.	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls or construction delays; Poor maintenance culture.</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships.</p> <p>Train local technicians and establish a maintenance</p>	Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
						fund supported by processing fees.	
4.	<p>The cooperative will be formalised through CAC registration, development of a functional bye-law, and opening of a bank account.</p> <p>Clear contribution guidelines will be established for members, enabling access to capital loans and improving financial transparency.</p>	A legally registered, financially structured cooperative capable of accessing funding and managing collective agribusiness operations.	Cooperative Executives, Legal Advisors, Financial Inclusion Officers, CAC Liaison Team.	2025–2027 for full registration and operational setup	Legal fees, banking support, training materials, and cooperative management tools	<p>Obstacles: Low member compliance or financial literacy; Bureaucratic delays in registration</p> <p>Solutions: Conduct cooperative education sessions and assign peer mentors.</p> <p>Engage CAC early and use experienced legal advisors</p>	Inform cooperative members, bank representatives, and regulatory bodies. Use printed guides, cluster meetings, and local media to promote awareness and compliance.
5.	Conduct GAPS training on improved	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha,	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPS	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing	Training materials, demo plot	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques.</p> <p>Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools to reinforce learning.</p>	<p>with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.</p>	<p>Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.</p>	<p>reinforcement and seasonal refreshers.</p>	<p>inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.</p>	<p>of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply</p> <p>Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories.</p> <p>Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.</p>	<p>shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness and success stories.</p>

4.10 Owojo Cluster

4.10.1 Community Profile

Owojo is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community's fertile soil and favorable climate support the cultivation of staple crops such as cassava, maize, rice, and vegetables. Cassava farming is especially prominent, with growing interest in processing it into lafun (cassava flour), fufu, and gaari for both household use and commercial sale. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community hall for meetings, among others

4.10.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
2. **Absence of reliable oftakers:** Farmers struggle to sell their rice and cassava at fair prices due to lack of committed buyers. There is no structured engagement with processors or institutional buyers.
3. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.
4. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Owojo. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.

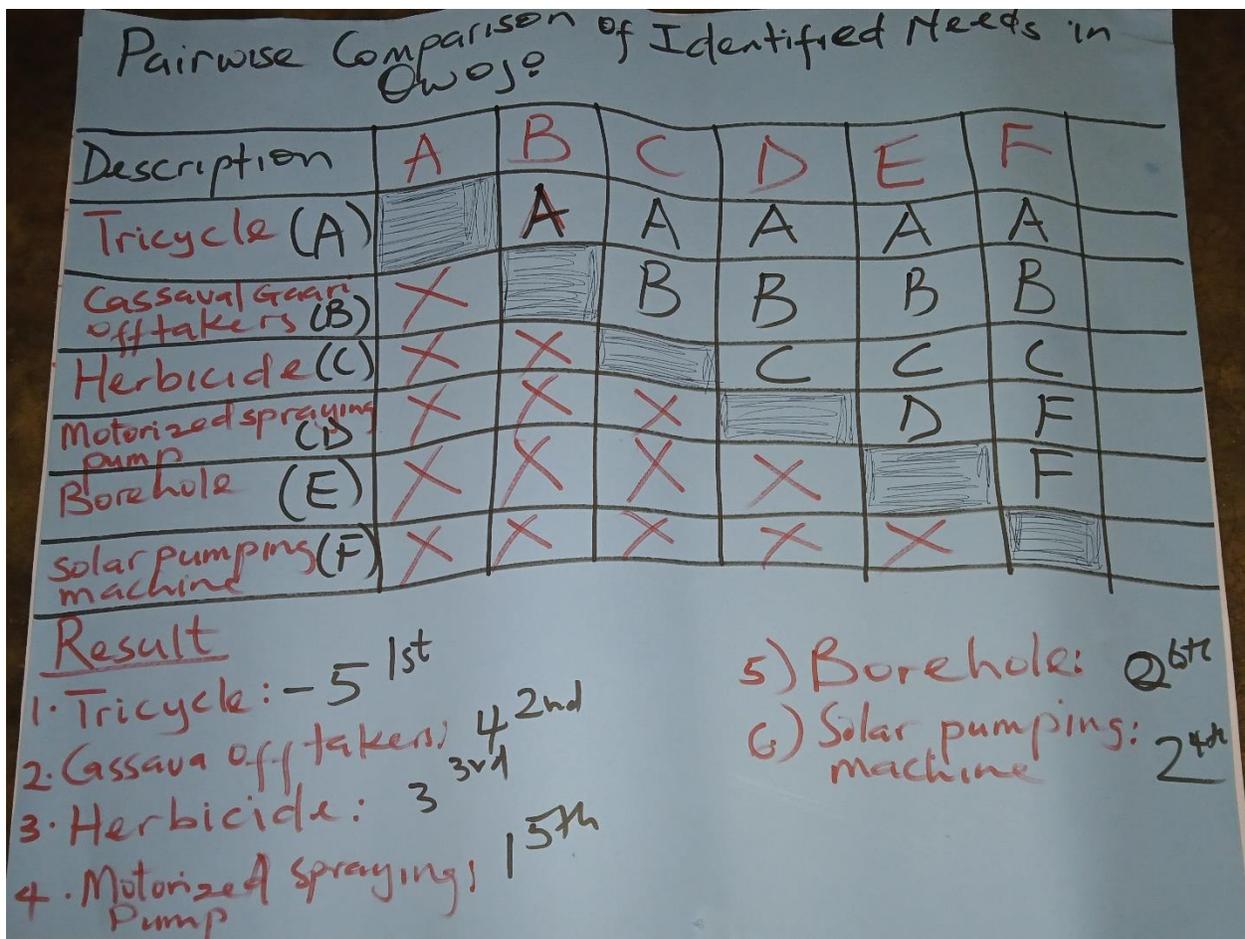


Plate 25. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Owojo cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Owojo cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 25. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 25) shows that **farm trailer tricycle** is the most pressing need followed by **cassava off-takers**, **solar pumping machine**, **motorised spraying pump** while there was no vote for **borehole for cassava processing**.

4.10.3 Owojo Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Owojo as a leading cassava-producing and processing community in Nigeria; renowned for expansive cultivation, high-yield farming practices, and premium cassava products that elevate the village's reputation locally and internationally through strategic land development, modern infrastructure, and empowered farmer participation.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

- 1. Expand Cassava Cultivation to 500 Hectares over the Next Decade:** Owojo will pursue a structured land expansion strategy by engaging the local government chairman and community leaders to secure contiguous farmland. Each member of the cluster will be supported to cultivate a minimum of 5 hectares, contributing to the overall goal of 500 hectares. This expansion will be driven by cooperative planning, mechanisation, and access to improved cassava varieties.
- 2. Construct Two Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** To add value to raw cassava and reduce post-harvest losses, the cluster will build two modern processing centres equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. These facilities will serve as hubs for producing high-quality cassava products such as fufu powder, laafun, pupuru, and HQCF—positioning Owojo as a reliable supplier in both local and export markets.
- 3. Build Capacity for Premium Cassava Product Development:** The cluster will invest in training programmes focused on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. These programmes will empower farmers and processors to produce cassava products that meet international standards and promote the name of Owojo as a centre of excellence in agribusiness.
- 4. Increase Cassava Yield from 28 Tons/ha to 40 Tons/ha through GAPS:** To boost productivity, Owojo will implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) such as improved cassava varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, field demonstrations, and peer-to-peer learning will be central to this effort, ensuring that farmers adopt practices that lead to higher yields and better quality.
- 5. Strengthen Cassava Market Linkages:** The cluster will actively engage buyers, distributors, and retailers to create strong market connections for its cassava products. Branding, packaging, and participation in trade fairs will help position Owojo's products competitively, while partnerships with agro-processors and exporters will open new market channels.

4.10.4 Owojo Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>The cluster will initiate dialogue with the local government chairman and community leaders to secure contiguous land parcels. A land acquisition committee will be formed to manage negotiations and documentation.</p> <p>Farmers will be mobilised to cultivate a minimum of 5 hectares each, supported by mechanised land preparation and access to improved cassava varieties.</p>	500 hectares of cassava farmland secured and cultivated, with each member actively farming at least 5 hectares.	Owojo Cluster Leadership, Land Acquisition Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Local Government Liaison Officers.	2025–2035, with phased expansion and annual progress reviews.	Funding for land leasing, tractors, fuel, cassava cuttings, and extension services. Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ and agricultural NGOs	<p>Obstacles: Land disputes or delays in government approval; Limited farmer capacity or reluctance to scale.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage stakeholders early, use formal agreements, and maintain transparent communication.</p> <p>Offer incentives, peer mentorship, and access to shared equipment.</p>	Inform traditional rulers, local government officials, and farmers. Use community meetings, WhatsApp broadcasts, and printed bulletins for updates.
2.	Land will be allocated for construction, and architectural plans developed in collaboration with	Two (2) fully operational cassava processing	Infrastructure Development Committee, Engineers, Local	2026–2030, including design, construction, equipment	Capital investment, building materials, machinery,	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls or construction delays; Poor</p>	Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	engineers. The centres will be equipped with cassava graters, dryers, milling machines, and packaging units. Operators will be trained, and a management committee will oversee operations and maintenance.	centres producing high-quality products and reducing post-harvest losses.	Government Works Department, Donor Agencies.	installation, and commissioning	skilled labour, and operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and development partners.	<p>maintenance culture.</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships.</p> <p>Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund supported by processing fees.</p>	stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.
3.	Organise training sessions on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. Partner with food safety experts and export consultants to align with international standards. Promote youth and women	Farmers and processors equipped to produce cassava products that meet global quality benchmark	Capacity Building Committee, NGOs, Food Safety Experts, Cooperative Executives.	2025–2028, with refresher courses and continuous learning.	Training materials, expert facilitators, demonstration kits, and certification guides.	<p>Obstacles: Low literacy or technical knowledge; Limited access to training facilities.</p> <p>Solutions: Use visual aids, local language instruction, and</p>	Notify farmers and processors through cluster meetings, posters, and radio announcements. Engage local influencers to promote participation.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	participation to foster inclusive growth.	s and enhance the reputation of Owojo.				peer-to-peer mentorship. Use mobile training units and community centres.	
4.	Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools to reinforce learning.	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply. Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness.

4.11 Olibori Cluster

4.11.1 Community Profile

Olibori is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other staple foods. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, community hall for meetings, among others.

4.11.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **No Farm Tricycle for produce transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
2. **Need to open secondary forest for farming:** Available farmland is limited, and expansion is necessary to meet growing agricultural demand. The pressure to open secondary forest reflects land scarcity and population growth. However, this also points to the absence of a sustainable land-use plan.
3. **Bad road network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
4. **No borehole for Cassava processing:** Processing cassava requires large volumes of clean water, which is unavailable or unreliable in Olibori. There is overdependence on seasonal streams or shallow wells that are often contaminated or dry up during dry seasons.

5. **Absence of reliable offtakers:** Farmers struggle to sell their rice and cassava at fair prices due to lack of committed buyers. There is no structured engagement with processors or institutional buyers.
6. **Lack of Gaari processing centres:** Cassava is processed in small processing units in scattered and unhygienic setups. There has been no structured effort to build community-owned processing centres. Women, who dominate cassava processing, face physical strain and lack access to standard processing facilities. This results in low productivity and inconsistent product quality.
7. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Olibori

Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Gaari processing Centre (A)		A	A	A	E	F	G
Solar pumping machine (B)	X		B	B	E	F	G
Opening up of land (C)	X	X		C	E	F	G
Bad Road Network (D)	X	X	X		E	F	G
Borehole (E)	X	X	X	X		F	G
Farm tricycle (F)	X	X	X	X	X		G
Cassava offtakers (G)	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Results

1. Gaari processing centre: 3rd
 2. Solar pumping machine: 2nd
 3. Opening up of land: 1st
 4. Bad road: 0th
 5. Borehole: 4th
 6. Farm tricycle: 5th
 7. Cassava offtakers: 6th

Plate 26. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Olibori cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Olibori cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 26. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 26) shows that **cassava oftakers** is the most pressing need followed by **farm trailer tricycle, borehole for cassava processing, gaari processing centre, solar pumping machine, opening up more land** while there is no vote for **poor road network**.

4.11.3 Olibori Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform Olibori into a thriving cassava-producing and processing community—empowered by expanded farmland, certified high-quality products, and direct market access—where farmers reclaim control over pricing, profits, and the future of their agribusiness through cooperative strength, innovation, and sustainable practices.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava Cultivation:** Olibori will pursue a structured land expansion strategy over the next decade, enabling farmers to scale up production. Each member will be supported to cultivate a minimum of 5 hectares, contributing to a significant increase in total cassava output. This will be achieved through coordinated land access, mechanisation, and improved cassava varieties.
2. **Construct Two Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** To reduce post-harvest losses and add value to raw cassava, the cluster will build two modern processing centres equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. These facilities will enable the production of high-quality fufu powder and gaari, aligned with NAFDAC and SON standards, and will serve as hubs for aggregation and distribution.
3. **Build Capacity for Certified Cassava Product Development:** The cluster will invest in training programmes focused on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. These programmes will empower farmers and processors to produce cassava products that meet national and international certification standards, enhancing the reputation of Olibori and opening doors to premium markets.
4. **Standardise and Strengthen the Cooperative Society:** Olibori will formalise its cooperative structure by registering with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC),

opening a bank account, and establishing clear contribution guidelines for members. This will enable access to capital loans, improve financial transparency, and position the cooperative as a credible entity for partnerships and funding.

5. **Increase Cassava Yield through GAPs:** To boost productivity from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, the cluster will implement GAPs such as improved varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, field demonstrations, and peer-to-peer learning will be central to this effort.
6. **Establish Direct Market Linkages and Price Control Mechanisms:** Olibori will develop strategies to bypass exploitative middlemen by connecting directly with buyers, retailers, and processors. This includes organising market days, building digital platforms for sales, and forming price-setting committees to ensure fair and transparent pricing for gaari, fufu powder, and fresh cassava roots.

4.11.4 Olibori Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	The cluster will mobilise members to cultivate a minimum of 5 hectares each, while negotiating with local authorities and landowners to secure additional farmland. Simultaneously, a price-setting committee will be formed to monitor market trends and establish fair pricing for gaari, fufu powder, and fresh cassava roots. Direct market linkages will be developed through buyer forums, digital platforms, and	Expanded cassava cultivation across the cluster and a functional pricing mechanism that reduces middlemen exploitation and increases farmer profits.	Olibori Cluster Leadership, Land Expansion Committee, Price Monitoring Taskforce, Farmer Cooperatives.	2025–2035, with phased land expansion and pricing system rollout by 2027.	Funding for land preparation, tractors, cassava cuttings, fuel, and digital tools for market access. Technical support from agricultural extension officers and market analysts.	<p>Obstacles: Land access delays or disputes; Resistance from entrenched middlemen</p> <p>Solutions: Engage community leaders and local government early; use formal agreements and mediation.</p> <p>Build buyer confidence through quality assurance and cooperative</p>	Inform farmers, traditional rulers, local government officials, and buyers. Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp broadcasts, and community radio to share updates and pricing information.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	cooperative-led sales events.					branding; offer competitive pricing	
2.	Land will be allocated for construction, and architectural plans developed in collaboration with engineers. The centres will be equipped with cassava graters, dryers, milling machines, and packaging units. Operators will be trained, and a management committee will oversee operations and maintenance.	Two fully operational cassava processing centres producing certified, high-quality products and reducing post-harvest losses.	Infrastructure Development Committee, Local Government Works Department, Engineers, Donor Agencies.	2026–2030, including design, construction, equipment installation, and commissioning	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and development partners.	Obstacles: Funding shortfalls or construction delays; Poor maintenance culture. Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships. Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund supported by	Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
						processing fees	
3.	Organise training sessions on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. Partner with food safety experts to guide the certification process for fufu powder and gaari. Facilitate NAFDAC and SON registration for products and CAC registration for the cooperative.	Certified cassava products and a formalised cooperative structure that enhances credibility and market access.	Capacity Building Committee, Food Safety Consultants, Cooperative Executives, Regulatory Liaison Officers.	2025–2028 for training and certification, with ongoing product development and cooperative strengthening.	Training materials, expert facilitators, certification fees, packaging upgrades, and legal support for CAC registration.	<p>Obstacles: High cost of certification and registration; Limited awareness of regulatory requirements</p> <p>Solutions: Pool resources through the cooperative and seek donor or government support.</p> <p>Conduct sensitisation workshops and provide step-by-step guidance</p>	Notify cooperative members, processors, and regulatory bodies. Use printed guides, cluster meetings, and local media to promote awareness and compliance.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
4.	Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools to reinforce learning.	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement and seasonal refreshers.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	<p>Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply</p> <p>Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories.</p> <p>Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.</p>	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness and success stories.

4.12 Ajana/Sowunmi/Agbawonobi Cluster

4.12.1 Community Profile

Ajana is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. The community is known for cultivating staple crops such as cassava, maize, rice, and vegetables, with cassava being the most dominant due to its adaptability and market demand. Farmers in Ajana are increasingly exploring value-added processing, especially for cassava-based products like lafun (cassava flour), fufu, and gaari. Notable landmarks include the Ajana community hall and Ajana stream. Available social amenities present are public Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, among others.

4.12.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Little or no capital for farming:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or non-existent.
2. **Bad road network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
3. **Lack of farm machinery (e.g., Tractors):** Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.

PAIRWISE COMPARISON FOR IDENTIFIED NEEDS FOR AJANA/SOWUNMI/AGBAPONOBI

	A	B	C	
Bad ROAD (A)	0	B	C	
NO TRACTOR (B)	X	0	B	
INADEQUATE CAPITAL (C)	X	X	0	

RESULT

Bad Road - 0 - 1st
 No Tractor - 2 - 2nd
 Inadequate Capital - 1 - 3rd

Plate 27. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ajana/Sowunmi/Agbawonobi cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ajana cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 27. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 27) shows that **lack of farm machinery (e.g., Tractors)** is the most pressing need followed by **no capital for farming** while there is no vote for the **poor road network**.

4.12.3 Ajana/Sowunmi/Agbawonobi Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become the leading hub of rice and cassava production and processing in the region; renowned for innovation, sustainability, and community-driven agricultural excellence by harnessing improved practices, expanding cultivation, and building modern infrastructure that attracts buyers and empowers every farmer.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Expand cultivation capacity: Double the current cultivated land from 150 hectares to 300 hectares within the next decade. Ensure every member of the cluster cultivates a minimum of 10 hectares to promote inclusive growth.
2. Adopt and promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs): Transition from traditional broadcasting to transplanting rice seedlings for higher yields.
Introduce and scale the use of improved rice and cassava varieties tailored to local conditions. Provide regular training and field demonstrations to reinforce GAPs among farmers.
3. Establish modern processing infrastructure: Construct at least one standard processing centre for rice and cassava to improve product quality and reduce post-harvest losses. Equip the centre with efficient rice milling machines and cassava processing units to meet growing demand.
4. Strengthen market linkages: Position Ajana as a regional supplier by attracting buyers from neighbouring communities and beyond. Develop branding and packaging strategies that highlight the quality and origin of Ajana produce.
5. Empower the farming community: Facilitate access to credit, inputs, and extension services to support smallholder farmers. Encourage youth and women participation in agriculture through targeted programmes and incentives.
6. Monitor progress and foster innovation: Set up a community-led monitoring system to track land expansion, yield improvements, and adoption of GAPs. Promote innovation through partnerships with agricultural research institutions and NGOs.

4.12.4 Ajana/Sowunmi/Agbawonobi Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise farmers through sensitisation campaigns and land access initiatives.</p> <p>Provide incentives for land expansion, such as subsidised inputs and access to mechanisation.</p> <p>Facilitate land mapping and registration to secure tenure.</p>	<p>Cultivated land increases from 150 ha to 300 ha.</p> <p>Each member cultivates at least 10 ha within the decade.</p>	Cluster Leadership Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Local Land Management Authorities.	2025 - 2035, with annual reviews and midterm evaluation in 2030.	<p>Funding for land preparation, tractors, seedlings, and extension services.</p> <p>Technical support from SAPZ and NGOs.</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to land or disputes; Low motivation among smallholders.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional leaders and landowners early; use community dialogue and legal support.</p> <p>Introduce performance-based incentives and peer mentorship.</p>	<p>Inform local government, traditional councils, and farmer groups.</p> <p>Use community radio, WhatsApp groups, and town hall meetings for updates.</p>
2.	Conduct training workshops on transplanting rice	At least 80% of farmers adopt GAPs.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs	2025–2028 for full rollout, with	Training materials, demo plot	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack	Notify farmers via FO & cluster meetings,

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	seedlings, use of improved varieties, and soil fertility management. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools.	Yields increase by 30–50% over baseline.	Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	ongoing reinforcement	inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply. Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness.
3.	Secure land and funding for construction. Design and build a standard processing centre with rice mills and cassava graters. Train operators and set up management systems.	One fully functional processing centre serving the cluster and attracting	Infrastructure Development Committee, Engineers, Local Government, Donor Agencies.	2026–2029 for construction and commissioning.	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational budget	Obstacles: Funding gaps or delays; Poor maintenance culture. Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising,	Engage stakeholders through project launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
		external buyers.				and explore PPP models. Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund.	
4.	<p>Develop branding for Ajana rice and cassava.</p> <p>Organise trade fairs and buyer-seller forums.</p> <p>Create digital platforms for marketing and logistics coordination.</p>	Increased buyer traffic to Ajana. Premium pricing for branded products.	Marketing Committee, Youth ICT Group, Local Traders' Union.	2025–2030, with continuous market engagement.	Graphic designers, marketing budget, digital tools, transport logistics.	<p>Obstacles: Low visibility or poor product quality; Market saturation.</p> <p>Solutions: Invest in packaging and quality control; use testimonials and endorsements.</p> <p>Diversify product offerings and explore niche markets.</p>	Inform regional buyers, agro-processors, and retailers. Use social media, flyers, and radio jingles.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	Facilitate access to credit through cooperatives. Launch youth and women-focused programmes. Provide mentorship and leadership training.	Increased participation of youth and women. Improved financial inclusion and leadership capacity.	Women & Youth Empowerment Committee, Microfinance Institutions, NGOs.	2025–2032, with annual impact assessments.	Seed funding, training kits, mentorship networks, and financial literacy materials.	<p>Obstacles: Cultural barriers or lack of trust in financial systems; Low literacy levels.</p> <p>Solutions: Use role models and success stories; build trust through transparency.</p> <p>Use visual aids and local language training.</p>	

4.13 Mowe Cluster

4.13.1 Community Profile

Mowe is bordered by Ajebo and Obafe to the north and Lagos to the south while Ofada to the East and Ibafo and Makun to the west. The community hosts a mix of smallholder farmers and peri-urban growers who cultivate staple crops such as **cassava, maize, vegetables, and rice**. Notable landmarks include the Lagos–Ibadan Expressway corridor, Mowe Central Market, Redeemed Christian Church of God Redemption Camp nearby, which influences local commerce and development. Available social amenities present are public & private Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, religious institutions, among others.

4.13.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Limited cassava processing capacity:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products.
2. **Absence of farmers' market and price control mechanisms:** Farmers have no centralised platform to sell their produce, and prices are dictated by external buyers. The absence of a farmers' market reflects a gap in local economic planning.
3. **Bad road network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.

PAIRWISE COMPARISON FOR IDENTIFIED NEEDS FOR MOWE

	A	B	C	
NO FARMERS' MARKETS (A)	scribble	B	A	
NO CASSAVA PROCESSING CENTRE (B)	X	scribble	C	
BAD ROAD (C)	X	X	scribble	

RESULT

No farmers markets	—	— 2nd
No cassava processing centre	—	— 1st
Bad Road	—	— 3rd

Plate 28. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Mowe cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Mowe cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 28. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 28) shows that **cassava processing centre** is the most pressing need followed by **farmers' market**, and **access road**.

4.13.3 Mowe Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To position Mowe as a thriving agricultural hub; renowned for large-scale cassava and rice cultivation, certified high-quality cassava products, and farmer-led market control by expanding farmland, building modern processing infrastructure, and empowering producers through training, cooperative strength, and direct market access.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava and Rice Cultivation:** Mowe will systematically increase cassava farmland through coordinated land access and farmer mobilisation, with each member cultivating at least 5 hectares. In parallel, the joint rice farm will be scaled from 3 acres to

30 acres, supported by improved varieties and mechanised farming. This expansion will boost food production, income, and community resilience.

2. **Construct Two Standard Cassava Processing Centres:** To reduce post-harvest losses and add value to raw cassava, the cluster will build two modern processing centres equipped with grating, drying, milling, and packaging units. These centres will produce cassava flour and gaari that meet NAFDAC and SON certification standards, enabling access to formal and export markets.
3. **Establish a Farmers' Market for Agricultural Produce:** Mowe will develop a dedicated farmers' market where only agricultural produce is sold. This market will empower farmers to set fair prices, bypass exploitative middlemen, and connect directly with cassava offtakers and bulk buyers. It will also serve as a platform for showcasing certified products and building brand identity.
4. **Build Capacity for Certified Cassava Product Development:** The cluster will invest in training programmes focused on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. These programmes will prepare farmers and processors to meet NAFDAC and SON standards and guide them through CAC registration for formal business operations.
5. **Increase Cassava Yield through GAPs:** To raise productivity from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha, Mowe will implement GAPs such as improved cassava varieties, proper spacing, soil fertility management, and pest control. Training sessions, demonstration plots, and peer-to-peer learning will ensure widespread adoption and measurable impact.

4.13.4 Mowe Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	Mowe will mobilise farmers to scale up cassava cultivation, targeting at least 5 hectares per member. Simultaneously, the joint rice farm will be expanded from 3 acres to 30 acres through coordinated land access, mechanised farming, and improved seed varieties. A land development committee will be formed to liaise with local authorities and manage land acquisition and allocation.	Significant increase in cassava and rice acreage, with higher productivity and broader farmer participation.	Cluster Leadership Team, Land Development Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Agricultural Extension Officers.	2025–2035, with phased expansion and annual progress reviews.	Funding for land clearing, tractors, improved cassava and rice varieties, fuel, and extension services. Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ and agricultural NGOs.	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to contiguous land or disputes; Low adoption due to labour or cost constraints.</p> <p>Solutions: Early engagement with community leaders and local government; use formal agreements and mediation.</p> <p>Introduce shared mechanisation services and cooperative input schemes.</p>	Inform farmers, traditional rulers, and local government officials. Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp broadcasts, and printed bulletins for updates.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
2.	The cluster will identify and secure a central location for the farmers' market, develop basic infrastructure (stalls, signage, weighing stations), and create a governance structure to manage operations. The market will be exclusive to agricultural produce, allowing farmers to sell directly and set prices collectively.	A functional farmers' market that empowers producers to control pricing and connect directly with consumers and bulk buyers.	Market Development Committee, Cooperative Executives, Local Government Trade Office.	2026–2028 for setup and launch, with ongoing management and expansion.	Capital for construction, signage, logistics, and market promotion. Technical support from trade consultants and local government.	<p>Obstacles: Low initial turnout or buyer engagement; Poor coordination among sellers.</p> <p>Solutions: Launch with promotional events and buyer incentives; use cooperative branding to attract attention.</p> <p>Develop clear market rules and assign a market manager to enforce standards.</p>	Engage farmers, buyers, and community members through flyers and cooperative meetings. Use social media to promote market days and product availability.
3.	Land will be allocated for construction, and architectural plans developed in collaboration with engineers. The	Two fully operational cassava processing centres producing high-quality	Infrastructure Development Committee, Local Government Works Department,	2026–2030, including design, construction, equipment installation,	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and	<p>Obstacles: Funding shortfalls or construction delays; Poor maintenance culture.</p>	Engage stakeholders through launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	centres will be equipped with cassava graters, dryers, milling machines, and packaging units. Operators will be trained, and a management committee will oversee operations and maintenance.	cassava flour and gaari, aligned with NAFDAC and SON standards.	Engineers, Donor Agencies.	and commissioning.	operational budget. Technical support from SAPZ and development partners.	Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and explore public-private partnerships. Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund supported by processing fees.	Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.
4.	Organise training sessions on hygiene, quality control, and advanced processing techniques. Partner with food safety experts to guide the certification process for cassava flour and	Certified cassava products and a formalised business structure that enhances credibility and market access.	Capacity Building Committee, Food Safety Consultants, Cooperative Executives, CAC Liaison Team.	2025–2028 for training and certification, with ongoing product development and cooperative strengthening.	Training materials, expert facilitators, certification fees, packaging upgrades, and legal support for CAC registration.	Obstacles: High cost of certification and registration; Limited awareness of regulatory requirements. Solutions: Pool resources through the cooperative and seek donor or	Notify cooperative members, processors, and regulatory bodies. Use printed guides, cluster meetings, and local media to promote awareness and compliance.

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	gaari. Facilitate CAC registration for cooperatives and individual agribusinesses.					government support. Conduct sensitisation workshops and provide step-by-step guidance.	
5.	Conduct GAPs training on improved varieties, soil fertility management, proper spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools to reinforce learning.	Yield increases to 40 tons/ha, with widespread adoption of GAPs across the cluster.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	2025–2028 for full rollout, with ongoing reinforcement and seasonal refreshers.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	Notify farmers via cluster meetings, posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness and success stories.

4.14 Magboro Cluster

4.14.1 Community Profile

Magboro is bordered by Obafe and Ajebo to the north and Lagos to the south while Ibafo and Makun to the East and Ofada to the west. The community hosts a mix of smallholder farmers and peri-urban growers who cultivate staple crops such as cassava, maize, vegetables, and rice. Cassava farming is particularly dominant, with increasing interest in processing it into lafun (cassava flour), fufu, and gaari for both household consumption and commercial sale. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, Magboro market, commercial and microfinance banks, Mountain of Fire and Miracles Ministries Prayer City, and community hall, among others.

4.14.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Limited access to rice processing facilities:** The community lacks modern processing facilities for rice, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses and low value addition, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities.
2. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.
3. **No farm tricycle for produce transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
4. **Lack of Farm Machinery (e.g., Tractors and threshers):** Farmers rely on manual labour for land preparation and post-harvest activities, resulting in low productivity and delayed operations. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support

for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.

5. **Need to open secondary forest for farming:** Available farmland is limited, and expansion is necessary to meet growing agricultural demand. The pressure to open secondary forest reflects land scarcity and population growth. However, this also points to the absence of a sustainable land-use plan.
6. **Bad road network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.

PAIRWISE COMPARISON FOR IDENTIFIED NEEDS FOR MAGBORO

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
No Solar Pumping Machine (A)	≧	A	A	A	A	F	G	A
No off Tractors (Rice) (B)	X	B	C	B	B	F	G	H
No Rice processing Centre (C)	X	X	C	D	C	F	G	C
Bad Road (D)	X	X	X	≧	D	D	D	D
No Tractor (E)	X	X	X	X	≧	F	G	H
No Thresher (F)	X	X		X	X	≧	F	F
No farm Tricycle (G)	X	X	X	X	X	X	≧	G
Opening of more land (H)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	≧

RESULT

No Solar Pumping Machine — 5 — 2nd	No Tractor — 0 — 1st
No off Tractors (Rice) — 3 — 7th	No Thresher — 6 — 4th
No Rice processing Centre — 3 — 8th	No farm Tricycle — 5 — 5th
Bad Road — 5 — 3rd	Opening of more land — 2 — 6th

Plate 29. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Magboro cluster

Arising from the identified problems in the Magboro cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 29. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 29) shows that **thresher** is the most pressing need followed by **solar pumping machines & hoses, access road, farm tricycle, rice processing centre, need to open secondary forest for farming** while off-takers for farm produce had no vote.

4.14.3 Magboro Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become the leading hub of rice and cassava production and processing in the region; renowned for innovation, sustainability, and community-driven agricultural excellence by harnessing improved practices, expanding cultivation, and building modern infrastructure that attracts buyers and empowers every farmer.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand cultivation capacity:** Double the current cultivated land from 150 hectares to 300 hectares within the next decade. Ensure every member of the cluster cultivates a minimum of 10 hectares to promote inclusive growth.
2. **Adopt and promote GAPs:** Transition from traditional broadcasting to transplanting rice seedlings for higher yields.

Introduce and scale the use of improved rice and cassava varieties tailored to local conditions. Provide regular training and field demonstrations to reinforce GAPs among farmers.
3. **Establish modern processing infrastructure:** Construct at least one standard processing centre for rice and cassava to improve product quality and reduce post-harvest losses. Equip the centre with efficient rice milling machines and cassava processing units to meet growing demand.
4. **Strengthen market linkages:** Position Magboro as a regional supplier by attracting buyers from neighbouring communities and beyond. Develop branding and packaging strategies that highlight the quality and origin of Magboro produce.

5. **Empower the farming community:** Facilitate access to credit, inputs, and extension services to support smallholder farmers. Encourage youth and women participation in agriculture through targeted programmes and incentives.
6. **Monitor progress and foster innovation:** Set up a community-led monitoring system to track land expansion, yield improvements, and adoption of GAPs. Promote innovation through partnerships with agricultural research institutions and NGOs

4.14.4 Magboro Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise farmers through sensitisation campaigns and land access initiatives.</p> <p>Provide incentives for land expansion, such as subsidised inputs and access to mechanisation.</p> <p>Facilitate land mapping and registration to secure tenure.</p>	<p>Cultivated land increases from 150 ha to 300 ha.</p> <p>Each member cultivates at least 10 ha within the decade.</p>	Cluster Leadership Committee, Farmer Cooperatives, Local Land Management Authorities.	2025 - 2035, with annual reviews and midterm evaluation in 2030.	<p>Funding for land preparation, tractors, seedlings, and extension services.</p> <p>Technical support from SAPZ and NGOs.</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited access to land or disputes; Low motivation among smallholders.</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional leaders and landowners early; use community dialogue and legal support.</p> <p>Introduce performance-based incentives and peer mentorship.</p>	<p>Inform local government, traditional councils, and farmer groups.</p> <p>Use community radio, WhatsApp groups, and town hall meetings for updates.</p>
2.	Conduct training workshops on transplanting rice	At least 80% of farmers adopt GAPs.	Agricultural Extension Officers, GAPs	2025–2028 for full rollout, with	Training materials, demo plot	Obstacles: Resistance to change or lack	Notify farmers via FO & cluster meetings,

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	seedlings, use of improved varieties, and soil fertility management. Establish demonstration plots and farmer field schools.	Yields increase by 30–50% over baseline.	Implementation Taskforce, Lead Farmers.	ongoing reinforcement	inputs, technical experts, and monitoring tools.	of knowledge; Inconsistent input supply. Solutions: Use lead farmers as champions; offer hands-on training and success stories. Partner with input suppliers and create bulk purchase systems.	posters at input shops, and SMS alerts. Engage local media for awareness.
3.	Secure land and funding for construction. Design and build a standard processing centre with rice mills and cassava graters. Train operators and set up management systems.	One fully functional processing centre serving the cluster and attracting	Infrastructure Development Committee, Engineers, Local Government, Donor Agencies.	2026–2029 for construction and commissioning.	Capital investment, building materials, machinery, skilled labour, and operational budget	Obstacles: Funding gaps or delays; Poor maintenance culture. Solutions: Apply for grants, initiate community fundraising,	Engage stakeholders through project launch events, progress bulletins, and stakeholder forums. Keep buyers and traders informed for market readiness.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
		external buyers.				and explore PPP models. Train local technicians and establish a maintenance fund.	
4.	<p>Develop branding for Magboro rice and cassava.</p> <p>Organise trade fairs and buyer-seller forums.</p> <p>Create digital platforms for marketing and logistics coordination.</p>	Increased buyer traffic to Magboro. Premium pricing for branded products.	Marketing Committee, Youth ICT Group, Local Traders' Union.	2025–2030, with continuous market engagement.	Graphic designers, marketing budget, digital tools, transport logistics.	<p>Obstacles: Low visibility or poor product quality; Market saturation.</p> <p>Solutions: Invest in packaging and quality control; use testimonials and endorsements.</p> <p>Diversify product offerings and explore niche markets.</p>	Inform regional buyers, agro-processors, and retailers. Use social media, flyers, and radio jingles.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	Facilitate access to credit through cooperatives. Launch youth and women-focused programmes. Provide mentorship and leadership training.	Increased participation of youth and women. Improved financial inclusion and leadership capacity.	Women & Youth Empowerment Committee, Microfinance Institutions, NGOs.	2025–2032, with annual impact assessments.	Seed funding, training kits, mentorship networks, and financial literacy materials.	<p>Obstacles: Cultural barriers or lack of trust in financial systems; Low literacy levels.</p> <p>Solutions: Use role models and success stories; build trust through transparency.</p> <p>Use visual aids and local language training.</p>	

4.15 Mokoloki Cluster

4.15.1 Community Profile

Mokoloki is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. Farmers cultivate a variety of crops including cassava, rice, maize, and vegetables. Cassava farming is especially prominent, with growing interest in processing it into lafun (cassava flour), fufu, and gaari for both household consumption and commercial sale. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, Mokoloki market, swamp, and community hall, among others.

4.15.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.
2. **No Dryer for Cassava Flour (Lafun):** Cassava processing is inefficient, and product quality is inconsistent due to reliance on sun drying.
3. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
4. **Lack of Farm Machinery (e.g., Tractors):** Traditional farming persists, leading to low productivity and delayed planting cycles. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems.
5. **Need to open secondary forest for farming:** Available farmland is limited, and expansion is necessary to meet growing agricultural demand. The pressure to open secondary forest reflects land scarcity and population growth. However, this also points to the absence of a sustainable land-use plan.

6. **Little or no capital for farming:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or nonexistent.
7. **Bad Road Network:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.

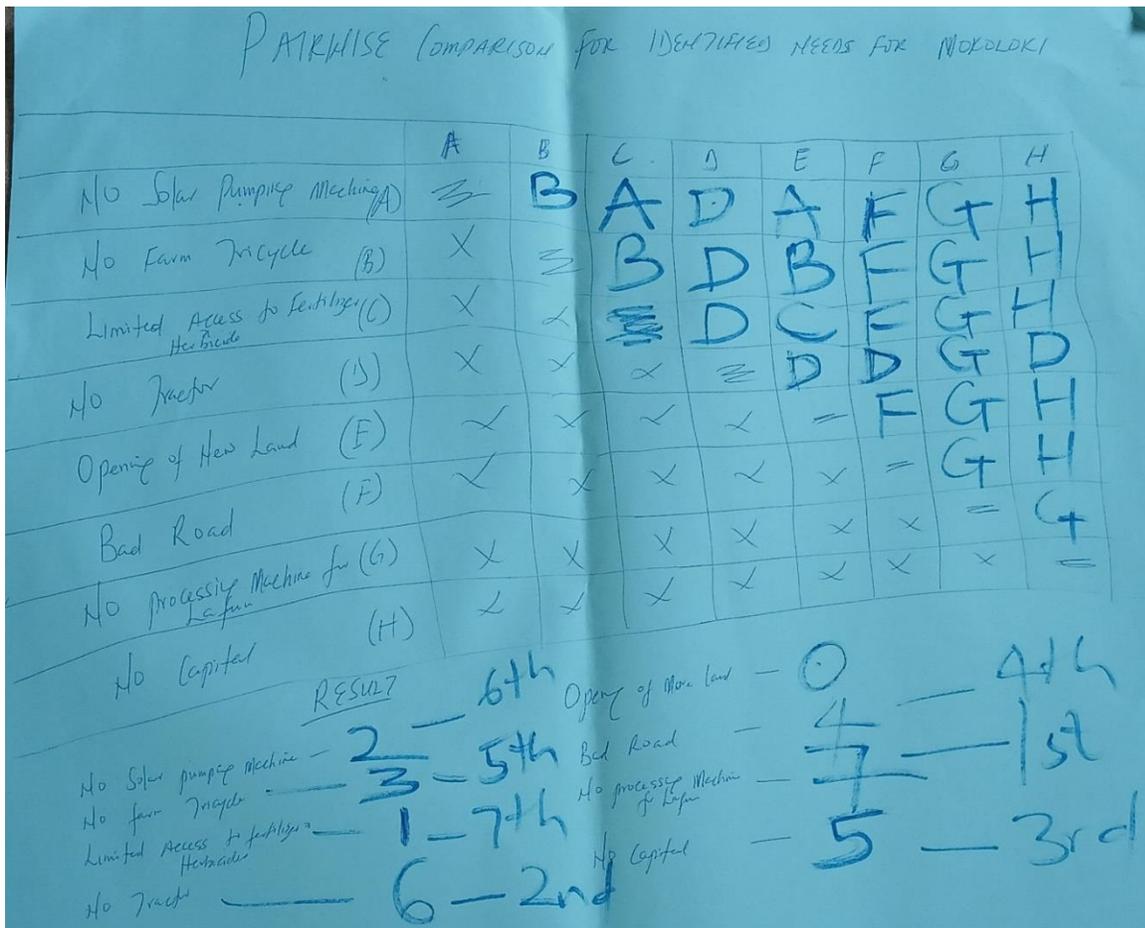


Plate 30. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Mokoloki cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Mokoloki cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 30.

The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 30) shows that **lafun processing centre (dryer)** is the most pressing need followed by **farm machineries such as tractor, financial capital for farming, access road, solar pumping machines & hoses**, and while there is no vote for the **need to open secondary forest for farming**.

4.15.3 Mokoloki Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To emerge as a thriving agro-industrial community, renowned for the production and export of premium cassava products – *gaari, fufu powder, pupuru, and starch* - as well as high-quality rice from FARO 44 variety by harnessing local resources, building modern processing infrastructure, and cultivating strong market linkages in the next 10 years. This cluster aims to empower members, reduce post-harvest losses, and position the community as a key supplier to neighbouring states like Edo, Ondo, and Lagos, and to international markets.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Cassava product commercialisation and market expansion
2. Establishment of local rice processing capacity
3. Expansion of FARO 44 rice cultivation
4. Capacity building and technical empowerment
5. Infrastructure and logistics enhancement

4.15.4 Mokoloki Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise cooperative members to engage in cassava processing and packaging.</p> <p>Identify & formalise partnerships with offtakers in Edo, Ondo, Lagos, and export markets.</p> <p>Develop a unified brand identity and register products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON.</p>	<p>Branded, certified cassava products (gaari, fufu powder, pupuru, starch) sold across regional and international markets.</p> <p>Increased income for producers and processors.</p>	<p>Cassava Value Chain Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Groups</p> <p>Cooperative Marketing Unit</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Product registration and regional market entry</p> <p>Year 4–10: Expansion to export markets</p>	<p>Funding for registration, packaging, and logistics</p> <p>Technical support from NAFDAC, SON, and export consultants</p> <p>Branding materials and marketing platforms</p>	<p>Obstacles: Limited knowledge of regulatory processes</p> <p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Host workshops with CAC, NAFDAC, & SON officials</p> <p>Establish quality control protocols and regular training</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, regulatory bodies, and trade partners</p> <p>Use WhatsApp groups and town hall meetings for updates</p>
2.	Construct a rice processing centre within Mokoloki to eliminate reliance on	Operational rice processing facility serving local farmers	Rice Processing Infrastructure Committee	Year 1–4: Construction and commissioning	Capital investment from government grants, donor	Obstacles: Funding delays	Notify local government, landowners, and community members

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>neighbouring processing mills.</p> <p>Equip the centre with milling, drying, and packaging units.</p> <p>Train youth and women in rice processing and business management.</p>	Reduced transportation costs and improved rice quality	<p>Youth Empowerment Group</p> <p>Ogun SAPZ (technical oversight)</p>	Year 5–10: Expansion and optimisation	<p>agencies, and community contributions</p> <p>Machinery, building materials, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical blueprints and environmental assessments</p>	<p>Land acquisition disputes</p> <p>Solutions: Apply for grants from BOA</p> <p>Engage traditional rulers & land committees at the early stage</p>	<p>Use banners, flyers, and stakeholder meetings to share progress</p>
3.	<p>Distribute certified FARO 44 seeds to farmers</p> <p>Provide mechanised land preparation and irrigation support</p> <p>Facilitate contract farming with identified offtakers</p>	<p>Large-scale cultivation of FARO 44 rice</p> <p>Guaranteed market access and improved farmer income</p>	<p>Rice Farmers Cooperative</p> <p>Seed Distribution Taskforce</p> <p>Offtaker Liaison Committee</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Seed distribution and pilot farms</p> <p>Year 4–10: Full-scale cultivation and market integration</p>	<p>Certified seeds, tractors, and irrigation kits</p> <p>Training materials and extension services</p> <p>Financial support from agricultural</p>	<p>Obstacles: Resistance to new rice varieties</p> <p>Poor irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>Solutions: Demonstrate FARO 44 yield performance through demo plots</p>	<p>Engage farmers, extension agents, and offtakers</p> <p>Use mobile SMS alerts for coordination</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
					development programs	Install boreholes & promote water harvesting	
4.	<p>Organise training sessions on GAP for cassava and rice</p> <p>Facilitate workshops on food safety, certification, and business development</p> <p>Encourage youth and women participation across the value chain</p>	<p>Skilled farmers and processors producing high-quality, market-ready products</p> <p>Increased participation and leadership from youth and women</p>	<p>GAP Training Taskforce</p> <p>Women & Youth Empowerment Committee</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p>	Year 1–10: Ongoing training and mentorship programmes	<p>Training kits, demo plots, and expert facilitators</p> <p>Funding for logistics and materials</p> <p>Partnerships with IITA, Ogun SAPZ, and NGOs</p>	<p>Obstacles: Low literacy levels</p> <p>Limited access to training venues</p> <p>Solutions: Use visual aids and local language facilitators</p> <p>Utilise schools, churches, & community halls</p>	<p>Inform farmers, youth groups, and training partners</p> <p>Share updates via WhatsApp groups</p>

4.16 Iro Cluster

4.16.1 Community Profile

Iro is bordered by Ajebo to the north and Owode to the south while Ofada to the East and Mowe and Ibafo to the west. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, and community hall, among others. Key agricultural activities include cassava cultivation and processing, vegetable and maize production, as well as small-scale poultry and goat rearing.

4.16.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified are as follows:

1. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.
2. Little or No Capital for Farming: Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or non-existent.

PAIRWISE COMPARISON FOR IDENTIFIED NEEDS FOR IRO

	A	B	C	
No Solar Pumping Machine (A)	X	A	C	
Limited Access to fertilizer & Herbicide (B)	X	B	C	
Inadequate Capital (C)	X	X	B	B

RESULT

No Solar Pumping Machine — 1 — 2nd

Limited Access to fertilizer & Herbicide — 0

Inadequate Capital — 2 — 1st

Gaari processing centre.

Plate 31. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Iro cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Iro cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 31. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 31) shows that **no capital for farming** is the most pressing need followed by **no solar pumping machines & hoses**, and while there is no vote for the **limited access to fertiliser**.

4.16.3 Iro Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform Iro into a leading agricultural hub in Ogun State; driven by mechanised cassava and rice cultivation, youth engagement, and cooperative-led agribusiness through expanded land use, modern processing infrastructure, and a fully standardised cooperative society that empowers farmers and ensures sustainable growth.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Transition from Manual to Mechanised Farming:** Facilitate the purchase and deployment of a multi-purpose tractor to support land preparation, planting, and harvesting. Mechanisation will reduce labour intensity, improve efficiency, and attract youth participation in agriculture.
2. **Expand Cultivated Land from 120 to 500 Acres:** Mobilise cluster members to scale up their individual farm holdings, aiming for a collective expansion to 500 acres over ten years. This will be achieved through land leasing, cooperative pooling, and strategic land acquisition.
3. **Increase Joint Rice Farm from three (3) to 30 Hectares:** Strengthen rice cultivation by expanding the existing joint farm, introducing improved rice varieties, and adopting best practices for both upland and lowland rice farming.
4. **Construct a Standard Cassava Processing Centre:** Build a hygienic, well-equipped facilities for processing cassava into *fufu powder*, *pupuru*, *cassava flour (laafun)*, and *gaari*. This will enhance value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve product quality.
5. **Standardise and Strengthen the Cooperative Society:** Formalise the cooperative's structure by: Developing and adopting a cooperative bye-law; Opening a dedicated bank

account for financial transparency; Registering the cooperative with the Corporate Affairs Commission; Structuring member contributions and benefits; Expanding membership to include more farmers and processors; Facilitating access to capital loans from financial institutions.

6. **Promote Youth Engagement in Agriculture:** Create targeted programs to train and empower young people in mechanised farming, agribusiness management, and cooperative leadership. This will ensure generational continuity and innovation in the sector.
7. **Build Capacity through Training and Technical Support:** Organise regular workshops on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), cooperative governance, and product certification. Partner with extension officers, NGOs, and agricultural institutes to deliver practical, field-based learning

4.16.4 Iro Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Procure a multi-purpose tractor for land clearing, ploughing, and harvesting</p> <p>Train selected operators and establish a cooperative booking system</p> <p>Promote mechanisation benefits to youth through demonstration plots</p>	<p>Increased efficiency and reduced labour costs</p> <p>Youth engagement in large-scale cassava cultivation</p>	<p>Mechanisation Subcommittee</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Ogun State ADP</p>	Q1 2026 – Q4 2026	<p>₦12M for tractor purchase, training, and maintenance</p> <p>Technical support from agricultural engineers</p>	<p>Obstacle: High cost or misuse of equipment</p> <p>Solution: Implement cooperative cost-sharing, assign trained operators, and enforce usage protocols</p>	<p>Inform Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture, Bank of Agriculture, and cooperative members</p> <p>Share updates via WhatsApp groups and monthly meetings</p>
2.	<p>Mobilise farmers to commit to phased land expansion</p> <p>Facilitate access to land through leasing and cooperative pooling</p>	<p>Collective cultivation of 500 acres over 10 years</p> <p>Increased cassava supply for processing and sales</p>	<p>Iro Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Access Committee</p> <p>Community Baales and Local</p>	2025–2035	<p>₦25M over 10 years for land acquisition, documentation, and inputs</p> <p>Extension support from Ogun State ADP</p>	<p>Obstacle: Land disputes or limited availability</p> <p>Solution: Engage traditional leaders early, use formal agreements, and</p>	<p>Notify Ogun State Land Bureau, Local Government Council, and landowners</p> <p>Share progress through town hall meetings and</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Monitor progress and yield performance annually		Government Council			mediate through cooperative forums	cooperative newsletters
3.	Identify suitable lowland and upland rice plots Provide improved rice varieties and inputs Organise joint planting and harvesting schedules	30 hectares of rice cultivated under cluster management Increased rice yield and supply for future processing	Iro Rice Committee Ogun State ADP Youth Farming Groups	2025–2035	₦15M for land preparation, seedlings, fertilisers, and irrigation Technical support from rice agronomists	Obstacle: Water access or low participation Solution: Use water-efficient techniques and incentivise youth involvement	Inform cooperative members, extension officers, and local authorities Share updates via cluster bulletin and SMS alerts
4.	Conduct feasibility study and site selection Procure processing equipment for fufu powder, pupuru, laafun, HQCF, starch, and gaari Train processors on hygiene, packaging, and equipment handling	Operational cassava processing centre Certified, market-ready cassava products	Iro Processing Committee Food Safety Consultants Ogun State Ministry of Commerce	Q2 2026 – Q4 2027	₦20M for construction, equipment, and training Technical support from agro-processing experts	Obstacle: Funding delays or equipment breakdown Solution: Apply for grants, use phased procurement, and establish maintenance protocols	Notify NAFDAC, SON, and local distributors Promote via cooperative platforms and community radio

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	<p>Draft and adopt cooperative bye-laws</p> <p>Open a cooperative bank account and define contribution structure</p> <p>Register cooperative with CAC and expand membership</p> <p>Facilitate access to capital loans from financial institutions</p>	<p>Legally recognised and financially structured cooperative</p> <p>Increased access to funding and member participation</p>	<p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Legal and Financial Advisors</p> <p>Ogun State Cooperative Department</p>	Q4 2025 – Q3 2026	<p>₦3M for legal registration, training, and account setup</p> <p>Advisory support from cooperative consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Low member engagement or administrative delays</p> <p>Solution: Conduct sensitisation campaigns and assign cooperative champions</p>	<p>Notify CAC, Bank of Agriculture, and Ogun State Cooperative Department</p> <p>Share updates via WhatsApp groups and monthly meetings</p>

5. COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN IN ODOGBOLU LGA

5.1 Odogbolu Cluster

5.1.1 *Community Profile*

Odogbolu is bordered by Ijebu Ode to the north and Epe in Lagos State to the south while Ikenne and Sagamu to the East and Remo North to the west. Odogbolu town and its surrounding communities are blessed with fertile loamy soil, suitable for a wide range of crops. Cassava, maize, vegetables, and cocoa are among the most cultivated, while poultry, goat rearing, and fish farming are increasingly practiced by local entrepreneurs and cooperatives. Notable landmarks include the Odogbolu Palace, Odogbolu Central Market, Odogbolu Grammar School, and other educational institutions, Historic shrines and groves that attract cultural tourism, Civic centres and town halls used for public gatherings and cooperative meetings. Available social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, General hospital, Maternity/Health centres, Odogbolu market, Local Government Secretariat, a divisional police station, commercial banks, and microfinance institutions, among others.

5.1.2 *Problem/Needs Assessment*

The challenges span across production, processing, and marketing, and are deeply rooted in infrastructural, institutional, and systemic gaps.

1. **Poor Access Road to Farmlands:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses, inflated logistics costs, and ultimately reducing farmers' profit margins. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no

cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.

3. **Insufficient Farmland due to Industrialisation:** Community members lack access to adequate farmland, limiting their ability to expand cassava and rice cultivation. This is as a result of land acquisition by government authorities for industrial purposes, much of which remains undeveloped or inaccessible to local farmers. There is a lack of clear land-use policy that prioritises agricultural needs of host communities. Additionally, absence of formal land tenure systems and weak negotiation frameworks between communities and government exacerbate the problem, leaving farmers landless or dependent on fragmented plots.
4. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.
5. **Lack of Basic Farm Tools (Knapsack Sprayers):** Farmers lack knapsack sprayers for applying herbicides and pesticides, leading to poor weed control and pest infestation. This reduces crop yield, increases labour costs, and exposes farmers to health risks from improper handling of chemicals.

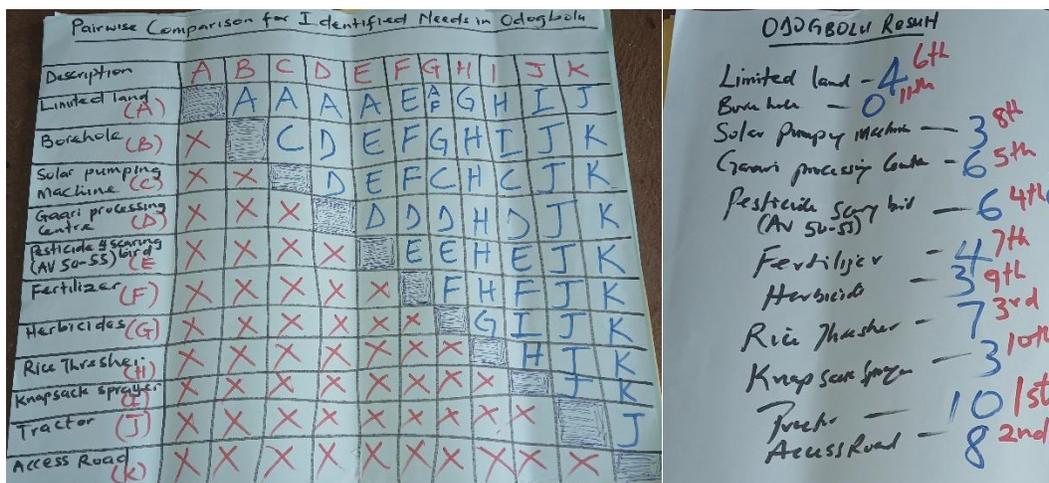


Plate 32. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Odogbolu cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Odogbolu cluster, the pairwise comparison for community prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 32.

The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 32) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need followed by **access road, rice thresher, AV 50-55 (bird repellent), gaari processing centre, limited access to land, fertiliser, solar pumping machine, herbicides, and knapsack sprayer.**

5.1.3 Odogbolu Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform the Odogbolu agricultural cluster into the leading cassava and rice-producing community in Ogun State; driven by innovation, scale, and quality through sustainable cultivation, value-added processing, and certified agribusiness practices that empower farmers and strengthen food systems.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Expand Cultivated Land to 500 Hectares
 - Mobilise and support farmers to scale individual land holdings to a minimum of 10 hectares.
 - Facilitate land acquisition, leasing, and cooperative land pooling to achieve collective expansion from 120 hectares to 500 hectares.
2. Establish a Local Rice Processing Facility in Odogbolu
 - Set up a community-owned rice mill to process both lowland and upland rice varieties.
 - Ensure the facility meets hygiene, safety, and quality standards for commercial distribution.
3. Build Capacity on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
 - Organise regular training sessions for farmers on GAPs tailored to rice and cassava cultivation.
 - Partner with agricultural extension officers, research institutions, and NGOs to deliver hands-on technical support.
4. Achieve Optimum Yields
 - Target average yields of 6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava through improved seed varieties, soil management, and irrigation techniques.

- Monitor and evaluate farm performance annually to track progress and adjust strategies.
- 5. Produce High-Quality Cassava Flour and Gaari
 - Introduce modern processing equipment and hygienic handling practices.
 - Train processors on quality control, packaging, and shelf-life extension.
- 6. Obtain NAFDAC and SON Certification
 - Guide processors through the regulatory requirements for product certification.
 - Ensure all cassava-based products meet national standards for safety, labelling, and traceability.
- 7. Formalise Agribusiness Operations
 - Support farmers and processors in registering their businesses with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).
 - Promote cooperative formation and access to finance, insurance, and government incentives.
- 8. Strengthen Market Linkages
 - Connect producers to regional and national buyers through trade fairs, digital platforms, and strategic partnerships.
 - Develop branding and marketing strategies for Odogbolu rice and cassava products.

5.1.4 Odogbolu Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise farmers to commit to cultivating a minimum of 10 hectares each</p> <p>Facilitate land leasing, cooperative pooling, and land mapping</p> <p>Engage local authorities to support land access and documentation</p>	<p>Total cultivated land increased from 120 ha to 500 ha</p> <p>Each farmer managing at least 10 ha within 10 years</p>	<p>Odogbolu Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Allocation Committee</p> <p>Community Leaders and Baales</p>	2025–2035 (phased annual expansion)	<p>Land survey tools, legal documentation, sensitisation funds</p> <p>Costs over 10 years for land acquisition and mapping</p>	<p>Obstacle: Land disputes or resistance from landowners</p> <p>Solution: Engage traditional rulers early, use legal agreements, and mediate through community forums</p>	<p>Inform Ogun State SAPZ, Local Government Council, and landowners</p> <p>Regular updates via town hall meetings and cooperative newsletters</p>
2.	<p>Conduct feasibility study and site selection</p> <p>Procure and install rice milling equipment</p> <p>Train local operators and processors</p>	<p>Functional rice mill in Odogbolu</p> <p>Increased value addition and reduced post-harvest losses</p>	<p>Odogbolu Agribusiness Committee</p> <p>Technical Partners (e.g., SAPZ, NGOs)</p> <p>Local Engineers and Builders</p>	2026–2028	<p>Milling equipment, building materials, training modules</p> <p>Costs for setup and operationalisation</p>	<p>Obstacle: Funding delays or equipment import challenges</p> <p>Solution: Explore grants, public-private partnerships, and phased procurement</p>	<p>Notify Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme (OGADEP), SAPZ, NIRSAL, and local processors</p> <p>Public awareness through radio,</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
							flyers, and cooperative WhatsApp groups
3.	<p>Organise seasonal training workshops and field demonstrations</p> <p>Partner with extension officers and agricultural institutes</p> <p>Develop farmer-friendly manuals and digital content</p>	<p>Farmers trained on GAPs for rice and cassava</p> <p>Improved yields: 6 tons/ha (lowland rice), 4 tons/ha (upland rice), 40 tons/ha (cassava)</p>	<p>GAP Training Committee</p> <p>Ogun State ADP Extension Officers</p> <p>NGOs and Agricultural Consultants</p>	2025–2030 (ongoing seasonal sessions)	<p>Training materials, demo plots, facilitation fees</p> <p>Costs over 5 years</p>	<p>Obstacle: Low attendance or resistance to new practices</p> <p>Solution: Use lead farmers as champions, offer incentives, and ensure practical demonstrations</p>	<p>Inform farmers via cooperative meetings and SMS alerts</p> <p>Engage youth and women groups for inclusive participation</p>
4.	<p>Train processors on hygiene, packaging, and quality control</p> <p>Facilitate NAFDAC and SON certification for cassava flour and gaari</p>	<p>Certified cassava products with market-ready packaging</p> <p>Registered agribusiness</p>	<p>Odogbolu Processing Committee</p> <p>NAFDAC/SON Liaison Officers</p>	2025–2027	<p>Certification fees, packaging materials, legal advisory</p>	<p>Obstacle: Bureaucratic delays or high certification costs</p> <p>Solution: Group applications, negotiate bulk</p>	<p>Notify NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and local distributors</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative platforms and stakeholder briefings</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Support farmers and processors in CAC registration	entities under CAC	Legal and Business Consultants			discounts, and use cooperative legal support	
5.	Develop a brand identity for Odogbolu rice and cassava products Participate in trade fairs and exhibitions Build digital platforms for marketing and bulk sales	Increased visibility and demand for Odogbolu products Stable market access and improved farmer income	Marketing & Branding Subcommittee Local Designers and Media Partners Ogun State Trade Promotion Office	2026–2030	Branding kits, marketing materials, digital tools Costs for branding and outreach	Obstacle: Low digital literacy or poor market access Solution: Train youth in digital marketing, partner with aggregators and e-commerce platforms	Inform buyers, retailers, and trade associations Promote via social media, radio, and branded packaging

5.2 Aiyepe Cluster

5.2.1 Community Profile

Aiyepe is bordered by Odogbolu town to the north and Epe in Lagos State to the south while Ijebu-Ode to the East and Ikenne and Sagamu to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other staple foods. The surrounding land is also suitable for maize, vegetables, plantain, and cocoa, while poultry and fish farming are gaining popularity among younger residents and cooperative groups. Notable landmarks include Aiyepe Central Market, Aiyepe Town Hall, historic shrines and groves that attract cultural tourism, the cocoa belt stretching toward the outskirts of the town, and the junction connecting Aiyepe to Ijebu-Ode and Sagamu. Available social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, Idobibi market, a divisional police station, cooperative house, and microfinance institutions, among others.

5.2.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The challenges span across production, processing, and marketing, and are deeply rooted in infrastructural, institutional, and systemic gaps.

1. **Poor Access Road to Farmlands:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses, inflated logistics costs, and ultimately reducing farmers' profit margins. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Absence of a Standard Gaari Processing Centre:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduced income for processors, especially women.
3. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.

4. **Little or No Capital for Farming:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or non-existent.
5. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.
6. **Need to open secondary forest for farming:** Available farmland is limited, and expansion is necessary to meet growing agricultural demand. The pressure to open secondary forest reflects land scarcity and population growth. However, this also points to the absence of a sustainable land-use plan.



Plate 33. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Aiyeye cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Aiyeye cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 33. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 33) shows that **fertiliser** is the most pressing need followed by **gaari processing centre**, **tractor**, **financial constraint**, **herbicide & pesticides**, **solar pumping machine**, and the **need to open secondary forest for farming**.

5.2.3 Aiyepe Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To position Aiyepe as the leading cassava and rice-producing community in Ogun State; powered by mechanised farming, cooperative-driven agribusiness, and value-added processing while creating a regulated farmers' market that ensures fair pricing, food quality, and economic empowerment for local producers.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Establish a Rice Processing Facility in Aiyepe:** Launch a community-based rice mill to process locally grown rice, reduce post-harvest losses, and create market-ready products. This will enhance value addition and stimulate local employment.
2. **Create a dedicated Farmers' Market for Agricultural Produce:** Develop a structured marketplace in Aiyepe exclusively for agricultural goods, where farmers can sell directly to consumers and bulk buyers. The market will operate under a pricing and quality regulation framework to protect producers and ensure transparency.
- **Standardise and Strengthen the Existing Cooperative Society** Formalise the cooperative's operations by -Developing and adopting a cooperative bye-law; Opening a dedicated bank account for financial transparency; Registering the cooperative with the Corporate Affairs Commission; Structuring member contributions and benefits; Expanding membership to include more farmers and processors; Facilitating access to capital loans from financial institutions.
3. **Purchase a Tractor for Mechanised Farming** Acquire a multi-purpose tractor to support land preparation, planting, and harvesting across member farms. Mechanisation will improve efficiency, reduce labour costs, and increase yield per hectare.
4. **Scale-up Cassava and Rice Production:** Mobilise farmers to expand their cultivated land, with each member targeting a minimum of 10 hectares over the next 10 years. This will significantly boost total output and support processing capacity.
5. **Build Capacity through Training and Technical Support:** Organise regular workshops on GAPs, cooperative governance, and agribusiness management. Partner with extension officers, NGOs, and agricultural institutes to deliver practical, field-based learning.

5.2.4 Aiyepe Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Conduct feasibility study and site selection</p> <p>Procure and install rice milling equipment</p> <p>Train local operators and processors on hygiene and maintenance</p>	<p>Operational rice mill in Aiyepe</p> <p>Increased value addition and reduced post-harvest losses</p>	<p>Aiyepe Agribusiness Committee</p> <p>Local Engineers and Builders</p> <p>Ogun State SAPZ</p>	2026–2028	<p>Costs for equipment, construction, and training</p> <p>Technical support from agricultural engineers and food safety consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Funding delays or equipment sourcing issues</p> <p>Solution: Explore phased procurement, apply for grants, and engage local fabricators</p>	<p>Notify Ogun State SAPZ, and local processors</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative meetings</p>
2.	<p>Secure land and construct market stalls</p> <p>Develop pricing and quality regulation framework</p> <p>Establish market management committee</p>	<p>Functional farmers' market for agricultural produce only</p> <p>Price control and improved farmer income</p>	<p>Aiyepe Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Market Development Committee</p> <p>Local Government Council</p>	2026–2027	<p>Costs for construction, signage, and regulatory setup</p> <p>Materials: building supplies, weighing scales, storage units</p>	<p>Obstacle: Resistance from informal traders or lack of patronage</p> <p>Solution: Sensitise community, offer incentives, and enforce quality standards</p>	<p>Inform local traders, buyers, and transport unions</p> <p>Promote via flyers, town hall meetings, and social media</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
3.	<p>Develop cooperative bye-laws and governance structure</p> <p>Open cooperative bank account and formalise member contributions</p> <p>Register cooperative with CAC and expand membership</p> <p>Facilitate access to capital loans from financial institutions</p>	<p>Legally recognised and financially structured cooperative</p> <p>Increased access to funding and member participation</p>	<p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Legal and Financial Advisors</p> <p>CAC Liaison Officers</p>	2025–2026	<p>Costs for legal registration, training, and account setup</p> <p>Technical support from cooperative consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Low member engagement or administrative delays</p> <p>Solution: Conduct sensitisation campaigns and assign cooperative champions</p>	<p>Notify CAC, Bank of Agriculture, and Ogun State Cooperative Department</p> <p>Share updates via WhatsApp groups and monthly meetings</p>
4.	<p>Identify suitable tractor model and supplier</p> <p>Secure funding through cooperative loan or grant</p> <p>Train operators and establish maintenance schedule</p>	<p>One multi-purpose tractor available for cluster members</p> <p>Improved land preparation and reduced</p>	<p>Mechanisation Subcommittee</p> <p>Equipment Suppliers</p> <p>Bank of Agriculture</p>	2026	<p>Costs for tractor purchase, training, and maintenance</p> <p>Technical support from agricultural engineers</p>	<p>Obstacle: High cost or misuse of equipment</p> <p>Solution: Implement booking system and operator accountability measures</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, equipment suppliers, and extension officers</p> <p>Promote usage guidelines via posters and training sessions</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
		manual labour					
5.	<p>Mobilise farmers to expand land holdings to 10 hectares each</p> <p>Provide improved seed varieties and inputs</p> <p>Monitor yield performance and offer technical support</p>	<p>Each farmer cultivating a minimum of 10 hectares</p> <p>Increased total output and supply for processing</p>	<p>Aiyeye Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Ogun State ADP Extension Officers</p> <p>Lead Farmers</p>	2025–2035 (phased expansion)	<p>Costs over 10 years for inputs, land documentation, and training</p> <p>Materials: seeds, fertilisers, irrigation kits</p>	<p>Obstacle: Land access issues or low adoption</p> <p>Solution: Use cooperative land pooling and offer performance-based incentives</p>	<p>Inform landowners, community leaders, and agricultural agencies</p> <p>Share progress through quarterly reports and farmer forums</p>

5.3 Agoro Cluster

5.3.1 Community Profile

Agoro is bordered by Odogbolu town to the north and Aiyepe to the south while Ijebu-Ode to the East and Epe in Lagos State to the west. The community is home to smallholder farmers who cultivate a variety of crops, including Cassava – the dominant crop, processed into gaari, lafun, and fufu, Maize, Vegetables, Oil palm and cocoa, which are cultivated in surrounding forested plots. Notable landmarks include Agoro/Ilase farm settlement, Agoro Community hall and seasonal stream. Available social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, Agoro market, among others.

5.3.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The challenges span across production, processing, and marketing, and are deeply rooted in infrastructural, institutional, and systemic gaps.

1. **Poor Access Road to Farmlands:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses, inflated logistics costs, and ultimately reducing farmers' profit margins. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Absence of Farmers' Market and Price Control Mechanisms:** Farmers have no centralised platform to sell their produce, and prices are dictated by external buyers. The absence of a farmers' market reflects a gap in local economic planning.
3. **Absence of a Standard Gaari Processing Centre:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products

4. There is a presence of rivers in the community but the cost of channelling the water to individual rice farms is huge, hence the need for solar pumping machines and hoses to access water for irrigation of rice farms.
5. **Little or No Capital for Farming:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak or nonexistent.
6. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
7. **Lack of Basic Farm Tools (Knapsack Sprayers):** Farmers lack knapsack sprayers for applying herbicides and pesticides, leading to poor weed control and pest infestation. This reduces crop yield, increases labour costs, and exposes farmers to health risks from improper handling of chemicals.



Plate 34. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Agoro cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Agoro cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 34. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 34) shows that **knapsack sprayer** is the most pressing need

followed by **fertiliser, solar pumping machine, financial capital, selective herbicide for cassava, insecticide, access road, farmers' market, and farm settlement.**

5.3.3 Agoro Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Agoro as a model agricultural cluster in Ogun State; renowned for large-scale cassava cultivation, certified processing of indigenous cassava products, and farmer-led agribusiness growth through sustainable land development, strategic partnerships, and quality-driven production.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Develop and Optimise the Jointly Allocated 30 Hectares of Farmland:** Begin immediate cultivation on the 30 hectares of land allocated to the cluster, using it as a demonstration and productivity base for cassava farming. This land will serve as the foundation for scaling up operations and showcasing best practices.
2. **Scale Individual Farmer Holdings to a Minimum of 10 Hectares Each:** Support cluster members to expand their individual farm sizes progressively, aiming for each farmer to cultivate at least 10 hectares over the next 10 years. This will be achieved through land leasing, cooperative pooling, and strategic land acquisition.
3. **Secure Capital Equipment through Partnership with Bank of Agriculture:** Engage the Bank of Agriculture to access capital loans for mechanised equipment, irrigation tools, and post-harvest processing infrastructure. This partnership will be critical for scaling operations and improving efficiency.
4. **Achieve Certification for Cassava-Based Products:** Pursue NAFDAC and SON certification for locally processed cassava products including pupuru, fufu powder, cassava flour (laafun), and gaari. This will ensure product quality, safety, and market competitiveness at regional and national levels.
5. **Strengthen Processing Capacity and Value Addition:** Establish or upgrade local processing units with modern equipment and hygienic standards to produce high-quality cassava derivatives. Training will be provided to processors on packaging, branding, and quality control.

6. **Promote Business Formalisation and Market Linkages:** Leverage the existing CAC registration to build a formal agribusiness identity for the cluster. Develop market linkages with wholesalers, retailers, and institutional buyers, while exploring digital platforms for product visibility.
7. **Build Farmer Capacity through Training and Technical Support:** Organise regular workshops on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), post-harvest handling, and agribusiness management. Partner with extension officers, NGOs, and agricultural institutes to deliver practical, field-based learning.

5.3.4 Agoro Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Clear and prepare the land for cassava cultivation using manual and mechanised methods</p> <p>Assign plots to cluster members and implement rotational farming schedules</p> <p>Introduce improved cassava varieties and monitor soil health</p>	<p>Fully cultivated 30 hectares of cassava farmland within the first 2 years</p> <p>Increased productivity and demonstration of best practices</p>	<p>Agoro Cluster Land Development Committee</p> <p>Lead Farmers and Extension Officers</p> <p>Ogun State ADP & SAPZ</p>	2025–2027 (initial development and first harvest cycle)	<p>Costs for land clearing, seedlings, tools, and labour</p> <p>Technical support from ADP and NGOs</p>	<p>Obstacle: Delays in land preparation due to weather or labour shortages</p> <p>Solution: Use staggered clearing schedules and engage youth groups for labour support</p>	<p>Inform Ogun State SAPZ, Local Government Council, and community leaders</p> <p>Provide updates via cooperative meetings and WhatsApp groups</p>
2.	Facilitate access to additional land through leasing and cooperative pooling	Each farmer cultivating a minimum of 10 hectares by 2035	<p>Agoro Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Access Subcommittee</p>	2025–2035 (phased annual expansion)	Costs over 10 years for land acquisition, documentation, and sensitisation	<p>Obstacle: Land disputes or resistance from landowners</p> <p>Solution: Engage</p>	Notify landowners, local chiefs, and Ogun State Land Bureau

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Provide land documentation support and legal advisory Encourage phased expansion based on capacity and performance	Total cluster cultivation reaching 500 hectares	Community Baales and Landowners		Legal and land survey services	traditional rulers early, use formal agreements, and mediate through community forums	Share progress through town hall meetings and cooperative newsletters
3.	Prepare and submit a business plan and loan application Organise financial literacy workshops for members Negotiate favourable loan terms and repayment schedules	Access to capital for equipment, inputs, and infrastructure Strengthened financial capacity of cluster members	Agoro Agribusiness Committee Cooperative Executives Bank of Agriculture Liaison Officers	2025–2026 (loan acquisition and disbursement)	Business advisory and financial planning support	Obstacle: Loan rejection or delays in approval Solution: Strengthen documentation, engage consultants, and maintain CAC compliance	Inform Bank of Agriculture (BOA), CAC, and Ogun State Ministry of Commerce Maintain transparent communication with cooperative members
4.	Train processors on hygiene,	Certified cassava products ready	Agoro Processing Committee	2026–2028	Costs for certification, facility	Obstacle: Bureaucratic delays or high	Notify NAFDAC, SON, and local distributors

S/N	Activities/ Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	packaging, and quality control Facilitate NAFDAC & SON certification processes Upgrade processing facilities to meet regulatory standards	for commercial distribution Enhanced product credibility and market access	NAFDAC/SON Liaison Officers Local Food Safety Consultants		upgrades, and training Technical support from food safety experts	certification costs Solution: Apply as a cooperative group, negotiate bulk discounts, and use phased certification	Share updates via cooperative platforms and stakeholder briefings
5.	Procure modern cassava processing equipment Train local operators and processors Develop branded packaging & labelling systems	Increased production of high-quality cassava derivatives Improved shelf-life and market competitiveness	Agoro Processing Subcommittee Equipment Suppliers and Trainers Ogun State Trade Promotion Office	2026–2030	Costs for equipment, training, and branding materials Technical support from agribusiness consultants	Obstacle: Equipment breakdown or lack of skilled operators Solution: Establish maintenance schedules and train youth in equipment handling	Inform local retailers, trade associations, and market stakeholders Promote products via social media, radio, and branded packaging

5.4 Imodi Cluster

5.4.1 Community Profile

Imodi is bordered by Odogbolu town to the north and Aiyeye to the south while Ijebu-Ode to the East and Epe in Lagos State to the west. Notable landmarks include Imodi Community hall, historic shrines and groves that reflect the community's spiritual heritage, and Cocoa plantations stretching toward the outskirts of the town. Available social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, Imodi market, among others. Key agricultural activities include Cassava farming and traditional processing, Maize and pepper cultivation, Plantain and yam farming, Cocoa farming in peripheral zones, Poultry and catfish aquaculture, as well as Seasonal vegetable gardening. Imodi is divided into two clusters because of the population, hence, the community action plan was developed for the two clusters.

5.4.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The challenges span across production, processing, and marketing, and are deeply rooted in infrastructural, institutional, and systemic gaps.

1. **Poor Access Road to Farmlands:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses, inflated logistics costs, and ultimately reducing farmers' profit margins. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Limited Market Linkage for Agricultural Products:** Despite producing staple crops like cassava and rice, farmers in Imodi I lack structured access to buyers beyond their immediate locality. This is due to absence of aggregation centers and poor branding and packaging of products like fufu and gaari, which are sold in bulk without standardised packaging, making them less competitive in urban and regional markets. This leads to market saturation within the community, price volatility, and missed opportunities for scaling agribusiness operations.
3. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting

seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, discourages youth involvement, and limits the cluster's ability to meet its goal of cultivating 500 acres of cassava.

4. **Absence of a Standard Fufu and Gaari Processing Centre:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products.

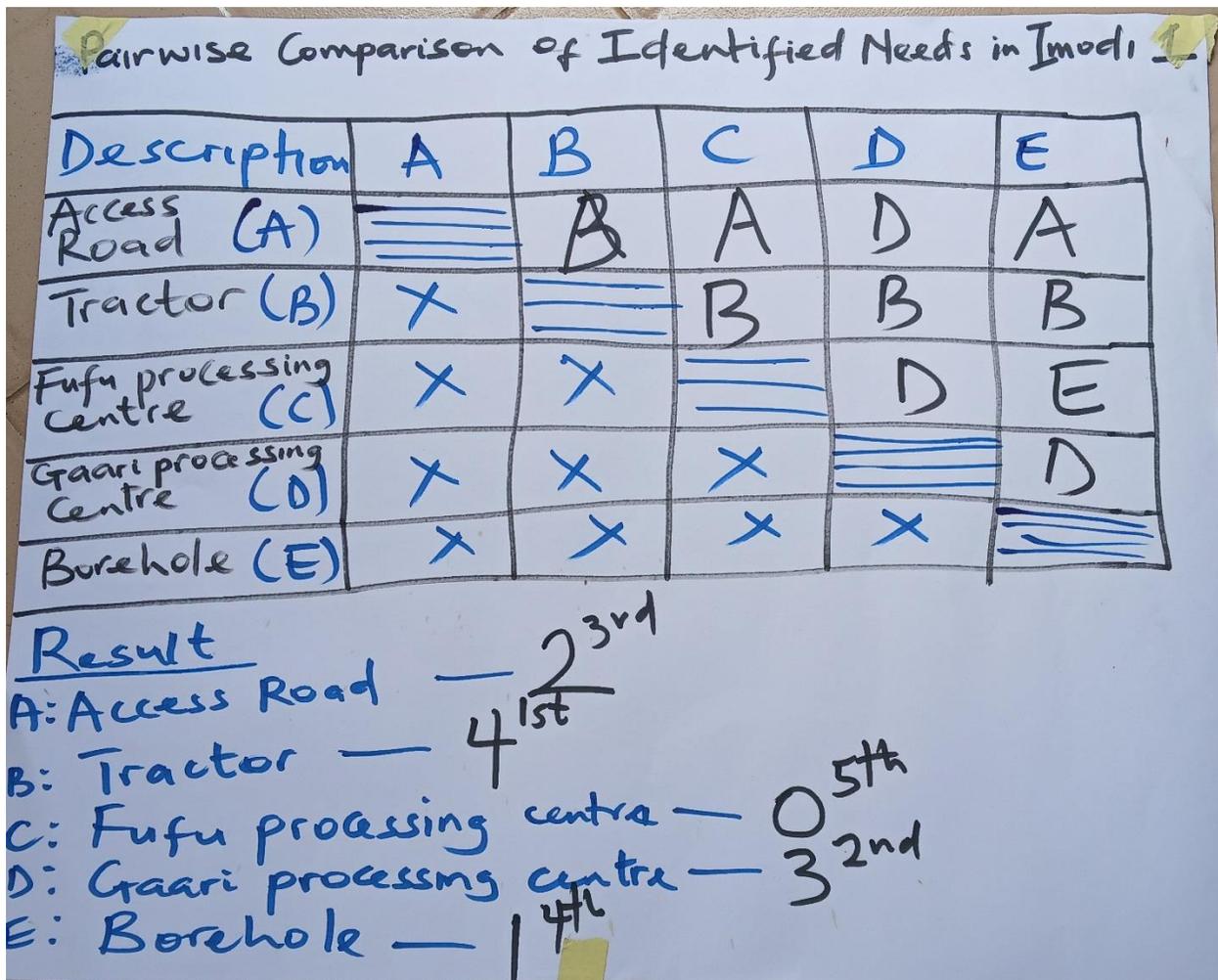


Plate 35. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Imodi I cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Imodi I cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 35. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 35) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need followed by **gaari processing centre, access road, and borehole for processing** while fufu processing centre has no vote.

5.4.3 Imodi I Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform Imodi I into a leading agricultural hub in Ogun State; driven by mechanised cassava and rice cultivation, youth engagement, and cooperative-led agribusiness through expanded land use, modern processing infrastructure, and a fully standardised cooperative society that empowers farmers and ensures sustainable growth.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

8. **Transition from Manual to Mechanised Farming:** Facilitate the purchase and deployment of a multi-purpose tractor to support land preparation, planting, and harvesting. Mechanisation will reduce labour intensity, improve efficiency, and attract youth participation in agriculture.
9. **Expand Cultivated Land from 120 to 500 Acres:** Mobilise cluster members to scale up their individual farm holdings, aiming for a collective expansion to 500 acres over ten years. This will be achieved through land leasing, cooperative pooling, and strategic land acquisition.
10. **Increase Joint Rice Farm from three (3) to 30 Hectares:** Strengthen rice cultivation by expanding the existing joint farm, introducing improved rice varieties, and adopting best practices for both upland and lowland rice farming.
11. **Construct a Standard Cassava Processing Centre:** Build a hygienic, well-equipped facility for processing cassava into *fufu powder, pupuru, cassava flour (laafun), and gaari*. This will enhance value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve product quality.
12. **Standardise and Strengthen the Cooperative Society:** Formalise the cooperative's structure by: Developing and adopting a cooperative bye-law; Opening a dedicated bank account for financial transparency; Registering the cooperative with the Corporate Affairs

Commission; Structuring member contributions and benefits; Expanding membership to include more farmers and processors; Facilitating access to capital loans from financial institutions.

13. Promote Youth Engagement in Agriculture: Create targeted programs to train and empower young people in mechanised farming, agribusiness management, and cooperative leadership. This will ensure generational continuity and innovation in the sector.

14. Build Capacity through Training and Technical Support: Organise regular workshops on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), cooperative governance, and product certification. Partner with extension officers, NGOs, and agricultural institutes to deliver practical, field-based learning.

5.4.4 Imodi I Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Procure a multi-purpose tractor for land clearing, ploughing, and harvesting</p> <p>Train selected operators and establish a cooperative booking system</p> <p>Promote mechanisation benefits to youth through demonstration plots</p>	<p>Increased efficiency and reduced labour costs</p> <p>Youth engagement in large-scale cassava cultivation</p>	<p>Mechanisation Subcommittee</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Ogun State ADP</p>	Q1 2026 – Q4 2026	<p>Costs for tractor purchase, training, and maintenance</p> <p>Technical support from agricultural engineers</p>	<p>Obstacle: High cost or misuse of equipment</p> <p>Solution: Implement cooperative cost-sharing, assign trained operators, and enforce usage protocols</p>	<p>Inform Ogun State SAPZ, BOA, and cooperative members</p> <p>Share updates via WhatsApp groups and monthly meetings</p>
2.	<p>Mobilise farmers to commit to phased land expansion</p> <p>Facilitate access to land through leasing and cooperative pooling</p>	<p>Collective cultivation of 500 acres over 10 years</p> <p>Increased cassava supply for processing and sales</p>	<p>Imodi Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Access Committee</p> <p>Community Baales and Local</p>	2025–2035	<p>Costs over 10 years for land acquisition, documentation, and inputs</p> <p>Extension support from Ogun State ADP</p>	<p>Obstacle: Land disputes or limited availability</p> <p>Solution: Engage traditional leaders early, use formal agreements, and</p>	<p>Notify Ogun State Land Bureau, Local Government Council, and landowners</p> <p>Share progress through town hall meetings and</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Monitor progress and yield performance annually		Government Council			mediate through cooperative forums	cooperative newsletters
3.	Identify suitable lowland and upland rice plots Provide improved rice varieties and inputs Organise joint planting and harvesting schedules	30 hectares of rice cultivated under cluster management Increased rice yield and supply for future processing	Imodi I Rice Committee Ogun State ADP Youth Farming Groups	2025–2035	Costs for land preparation, seedlings, fertilisers, and irrigation Technical support from rice agronomists	Obstacle: Water access or low participation Solution: Use water-efficient techniques and incentivise youth involvement	Inform cooperative members, extension officers, and local authorities Share updates via cluster bulletin and SMS alerts
4.	Conduct feasibility study and site selection Procure processing equipment for fufu powder, pupuru, laafun, HQCF, starch, and gaari Train processors on hygiene, packaging, and equipment handling	Operational cassava processing centre Certified, market-ready cassava products	Imodi I Processing Committee Food Safety Consultants Ogun State Ministry of Commerce	Q2 2026 – Q4 2027	Costs for construction, equipment, and training Technical support from agro-processing experts	Obstacle: Funding delays or equipment breakdown Solution: Apply for grants, use phased procurement, and establish maintenance protocols	Notify NAFDAC, SON, and local distributors Promote via cooperative platforms and community radio

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	<p>Draft and adopt cooperative bye-laws</p> <p>Open a cooperative bank account and define contribution structure</p> <p>Register cooperative with CAC and expand membership</p> <p>Facilitate access to capital loans from financial institutions</p>	<p>Legally recognised and financially structured cooperative</p> <p>Increased access to funding and member participation</p>	<p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Legal and Financial Advisors</p> <p>Ogun State Cooperative Department</p>	Q4 2025 – Q3 2026	<p>Costs for legal registration, training, and account setup</p> <p>Advisory support from cooperative consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Low member engagement or administrative delays</p> <p>Solution: Conduct sensitisation campaigns and assign cooperative champions</p>	<p>Notify CAC, BOA, and Ogun State Cooperative Department</p> <p>Share updates via WhatsApp groups and monthly meetings</p>

5.4.5 Problem/Needs Assessment for Imodi II

The challenges span across production, processing, and marketing, and are deeply rooted in infrastructural, institutional, and systemic gaps.

1. **Poor access road to farmlands:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses, inflated logistics costs, and ultimately reducing farmers' profit margins. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Collapsed Bridge Infrastructure:** A damaged bridge has cut off key access routes, isolating farmers from their fields and buyers from the community. This not only disrupts agricultural logistics but also affects school attendance, healthcare access, and overall mobility in the community.
3. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, discourages youth involvement, and limits the cluster's ability to meet its goal of cultivating 500 acres of cassava.
4. **Absence of a standard Fufu and Gaari processing centre:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products.
5. **Lack of Basic Farm Tools (Knapsack Sprayers):** Farmers lack knapsack sprayers for applying herbicides and pesticides, leading to poor weed control and pest infestation. This

reduces crop yield, increases labour costs, and exposes farmers to health risks from improper handling of chemicals.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Imodi 2

Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Tractor (A)	=====	A	C	D	A	A	G
Gaari processing centre (B)	X	=====	C	D	B	B	B
Access Road to farm (C)	X	X	=====	D	C	C	C
Reconstruction of bridge (D)	X	X	X	=====	D	D	D
Knapsack sprayer (E)	X	X	X	X	=====	F	G
Borehole (F)	X	X	X	X	X	=====	G
Fufu processing Centre (G)	X	X	X	X	X	X	=====

Result

A: Tractor — 3^{3rd}
 B: Gaari processing centre — 3^{4th}
 C: Access Road to farm — 5^{2nd}
 D: Reconstruction of bridge — 6^{1st}
 E: Knapsack sprayer — 0^{7th}
 F: Borehole — 1^{6th}
 G: Fufu processing Centre — 3^{5th}

Plate 36. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Imodi II cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Imodi II cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 36. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 36) shows that **reconstruction of bridge** is the most pressing need followed by **access road to farm, tractor, gaari & fufu processing centre, borehole for processing** while knapsack sprayer for farm produce has no vote.

5.4.6 Imodi II Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Imodi II as a thriving agricultural cluster in Ogun State; recognised for its production of high-quality, certified cassava products and empowered by secure access to contiguous farmland, cooperative enterprise, and capacity building that drives inclusive growth and rural prosperity.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

- 1. Engage Local Authorities to Secure Contiguous Farmland** Initiate dialogue with the Local Government Chairman and community leaders to explore modalities for accessing contiguous farmland currently under government acquisition. This will involve land mapping, negotiation, and formal documentation to ensure long-term access for cluster members.
- 2. Build Capacity for High-Quality Cassava Processing:** Organise targeted training programs for farmers and processors on hygienic handling, modern processing techniques, and quality control for cassava derivatives including *pupuru*, *fufu powder*, *cassava flour (laafun)*, *high-quality cassava flour (HQCF)*, *starch*, and *gaari*.
- 3. Facilitate Product Certification and Business Formalisation:** Support processors in obtaining **NAFDAC** and **SON** certification for cassava products to meet national standards. Additionally, guide members through **CAC registration** to formalise their agribusiness operations and unlock access to finance and structured markets.
- 4. Strengthen Cooperative Governance and Membership Expansion:** Standardise the existing cooperative society by - Developing and adopting a cooperative bye-law; Opening a dedicated bank account for financial transparency; Structuring member contributions and benefits; Expanding membership to include more farmers and processors; Facilitating access to capital loans from financial institutions.
- 5. Promote Value Addition and Market Access:** Develop branded packaging and marketing strategies for certified cassava products. Establish linkages with institutional buyers, retailers, and digital platforms to expand market reach and improve income for members.

5.4.7 Imodi II Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Organise stakeholder meetings with the Local Government Chairman and community leaders</p> <p>Conduct land mapping and identify parcels suitable for cooperative farming</p> <p>Negotiate formal access agreements and documentation</p>	<p>Access to contiguous farmland for cluster members</p> <p>Legal and secure land tenure for long-term agricultural use</p>	<p>Imodi II Land Access Committee</p> <p>Local Government Council</p> <p>Community Baales and Elders</p>	Q4 2025 – Q2 2026	<p>Costs for land survey, legal documentation, and stakeholder engagement</p> <p>Technical support from land consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Bureaucratic delays or resistance from landowners</p> <p>Solution: Use community dialogue, involve traditional leaders, and present cooperative development benefits</p>	<p>Inform Ogun State SAPZ, Local Government Council, and landowners</p> <p>Share updates via town hall meetings and cooperative bulletins</p>
2.	<p>Organise training workshops on hygienic processing, packaging, and quality control; Partner with agricultural institutes and food safety experts; Develop manuals and visual guides for processors</p>	<p>Skilled processors capable of producing pupuru, fufu powder, laafun, HQCF, starch, & gaari to commercial standards</p> <p>Improved product</p>	<p>Imodi II Processing Committee</p> <p>Ogun State ADP Extension Officers</p> <p>NGOs and Technical Trainers</p>	Q1 2026 – Q4 2027 (ongoing seasonal sessions)	<p>Costs for training materials, facilitation, and demonstration kits</p> <p>Technical support from food technologists</p>	<p>Obstacle: Low attendance or resistance to new methods</p> <p>Solution: Use lead processors as champions, offer incentives, and ensure hands-on demonstrations</p>	<p>Notify processors, youth groups, and women's associations</p> <p>Promote sessions via flyers and WhatsApp groups</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
		quality and shelf-life					
3.	Facilitate NAFDAC and SON certification for cassava products; Guide processors through CAC registration for formal business setup; Provide advisory on packaging, labelling, and documentation	Certified cassava products ready for commercial distribution Registered agribusiness entities with access to finance and markets	Imodi II Certification Taskforce NAFDAC/SON Liaison Officers Legal and Business Consultants	Q2 2026 – Q1 2028	Costs for certification, packaging upgrades, and legal advisory Technical support from regulatory consultants	Obstacle: High certification costs or documentation errors Solution: Apply as a cooperative group, negotiate bulk discounts, and use legal support	Inform NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and local distributors Share updates via cooperative platforms and stakeholder briefings
4.	Draft and adopt cooperative bye-laws; Open a cooperative bank account and define contribution structure; Register cooperative with CAC and expand membership; Facilitate access to capital loans from financial institutions	Legally recognised and financially structured cooperative Increased access to funding and member participation	Cooperative Executives Legal Advisors CAC Liaison Officers	Q4 2025 – Q3 2026	Costs for legal registration, training, and account setup Advisory support from cooperative consultants	Obstacle: Low member engagement or administrative delays Solution: Conduct sensitisation campaigns and assign cooperative champions	Notify CAC, Bank of Agriculture, and Ogun State Cooperative Department Share updates via WhatsApp groups and monthly meetings

5.5 Ikoto/Liberator Cluster

5.5.1 Community Profile

Ikoto is bordered by Odogbolu town to the north and Aiyepe to the south while Ijebu-Ode to the East and Epe in Lagos State to the west. Notable landmarks include Ikoto Town hall, historic shrines and groves that reflect the community's spiritual heritage, and Cocoa plantations stretching toward the outskirts of the town. Available social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, market, among others. Key agricultural activities include Cassava; the dominant crop, processed into gaari, lafun, and fufu, Maize, Vegetables such as okra, pepper, tomatoes, and leafy greens, as well as Oil palm and cocoa, which are grown in surrounding forested plots, contributing to cash crop production.

5.5.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The challenges span across production, processing, and marketing, and are deeply rooted in infrastructural, institutional, and systemic gaps.

1. **Poor Access Road to Farmlands:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses, inflated logistics costs, and ultimately reducing farmers' profit margins. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Absence of a Standard Fufu and Gaari Processing Centres:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products
3. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure

is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.

4. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Ikoto

Description	A	B	C	D	E
Gaari processing Centre (A)		A	B	A	E
Fufu processing Centre (B)	X		C	D	E
Access Road (C)	X	X		C	E
Tricycle (D)	X	X	X		E
Tractor (E)	X	X	X	X	

Result

A: Gaari processing centre - 2^{3rd}

B: Fufu processing centre - 2nd ○

C: Access road - 3rd

D: Tricycle - 4th

E: Tractor - 4^{1st}

Plate 37. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ikoto cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ikoto cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 37.

The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 37) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need followed by **access road, gaari processing centre, farm tricycle** while fufu processing centre has no vote.

5.5.3 Ikoto Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform the Ikoto Agricultural Cluster into a leading cassava-producing and processing hub in Ogun State; driven by mechanised expansion, certified value-added products, and inclusive capacity building that empowers farmers and women to thrive in a modern agribusiness ecosystem.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Build Capacity on Good Agricultural Practices for Cassava Cultivation:** Organise targeted training programs to equip farmers with the knowledge and tools needed to achieve optimum yields of 40 tons per hectare. This will include soil management, improved varieties, pest control, and efficient harvesting techniques.
2. **Scale-up Individual Farm Holdings to a Minimum of 10 Hectares:** Support farmers in expanding their cultivated land from the current minimum of 2 hectares to at least 10 hectares each over the next 10 years. This will be achieved through cooperative land pooling, access to mechanisation, and land acquisition support.
3. **Develop Value-Added Cassava Products for Certification & Commercialisation:** Train processors to produce high-quality cassava flour, *pupuru*, and *gaari* that meet national standards. Facilitate **NAFDAC** and **SON** certification to ensure product safety, quality, and market competitiveness.
4. **Register Agribusiness Entities with CAC:** Guide farmers and processors through the process of registering their businesses with the **Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)** to formalise operations, improve access to finance, and enhance credibility in the marketplace.
5. **Empower Women through Specialised Processing Training:** Deliver capacity-building programs for women focused on processing cassava into industrial starch, animal feed, and other derivatives. This will promote gender inclusion, economic empowerment, and diversification of cassava-based products.

6. **Strengthen Cooperative Governance and Access to Capital:** Standardise the existing cooperative society by developing bye-laws, opening a cooperative bank account, structuring member contributions, and expanding membership. Facilitate access to capital loans from financial institutions to support farm expansion and processing infrastructure.

5.5.4 Liberator/Ikoto Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Organise seasonal training workshops on soil preparation, spacing, pest control, and harvesting techniques</p> <p>Partner with Ogun State ADP and agricultural institutes for technical delivery</p> <p>Establish demonstration plots for hands-on learning</p>	<p>Farmers equipped to achieve optimum yield of 40 tons/ha</p> <p>Improved farm productivity and reduced post-harvest losses</p>	<p>Ikoto GAP Training Committee</p> <p>Ogun State ADP Extension Officers</p> <p>Lead Farmers and NGOs</p>	Q1 2026 – Q4 2028 (ongoing seasonal sessions)	<p>Costs for training materials, facilitation, demo plots</p> <p>Technical support from agronomists and extension agents</p>	<p>Obstacle: Low attendance or resistance to new practices</p> <p>Solution: Use lead farmers as champions, offer incentives, and ensure practical demonstrations</p>	<p>Inform farmers via cooperative meetings and WhatsApp groups</p> <p>Engage youth and women groups for inclusive participation</p>
2.	<p>Facilitate access to additional land through leasing and cooperative pooling</p> <p>Provide land documentation support and mechanisation services</p>	<p>Each farmer cultivating a minimum of 10 hectares by 2035</p> <p>Total cluster cultivation reaching 500 acres</p>	<p>Ikoto Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Access Subcommittee</p> <p>Community Baales and Landowners</p>	2025–2035 (phased expansion)	<p>Costs over 10 years for land acquisition, documentation, and sensitisation</p> <p>Legal and land survey services</p>	<p>Obstacle: Land disputes or limited availability</p> <p>Solution: Engage traditional rulers early, use formal agreements, and mediate through community forums</p>	<p>Notify Ogun State Land Bureau, Local Government Council, and landowners</p> <p>Share progress through town hall meetings and cooperative newsletters</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Monitor expansion progress annually						
3.	<p>Train processors on hygienic handling and quality control for cassava flour, pupuru, and gaari</p> <p>Facilitate NAFDAC and SON certification processes</p> <p>Upgrade processing facilities to meet regulatory standards</p>	<p>Certified cassava products ready for commercial distribution</p> <p>Enhanced product credibility and market access</p>	<p>Ikoto Processing Committee</p> <p>NAFDAC/SON Liaison Officers</p> <p>Local Food Safety Consultants</p>	Q2 2026 – Q1 2028	<p>Costs for certification, facility upgrades, and training</p> <p>Technical support from food safety experts</p>	<p>Obstacle: Bureaucratic delays or high certification costs</p> <p>Solution: Apply as a cooperative group, negotiate bulk discounts, and use phased certification</p>	<p>Notify NAFDAC, SON, and local distributors</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative platforms and stakeholder briefings</p>
4.	<p>Conduct sensitisation on business formalisation</p> <p>Guide farmers and processors through CAC registration</p> <p>Provide legal and financial advisory</p>	<p>Registered agribusiness entities with access to finance and structured markets</p> <p>Improved cooperative credibility and governance</p>	<p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Legal Advisors</p> <p>CAC Liaison Officers</p>	Q4 2025 – Q3 2026	<p>Costs for registration and advisory services</p> <p>Support from business consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Documentation errors or low awareness</p> <p>Solution: Offer group registration support and pre-screening of documents</p>	<p>Notify CAC, Bank of Agriculture, and Ogun State Cooperative Department</p> <p>Share updates via WhatsApp groups and monthly meetings</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	<p>Organise specialised training for women on processing cassava into industrial starch, animal feed, and other derivatives</p> <p>Partner with agro-processing experts and women-focused NGOs</p> <p>Provide starter kits and access to small-scale equipment</p>	<p>Women-led enterprises producing industrial cassava derivatives</p> <p>Increased income and gender inclusion in agribusiness</p>	<p>Ikoto Women's Empowerment Committee</p> <p>NGOs and Technical Trainers</p> <p>Ogun State Ministry of Women Affairs</p>	Q1 2026 – Q4 2028	<p>Costs for training, equipment, and starter kits</p> <p>Technical support from agro-processing consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Limited participation or lack of equipment</p> <p>Solution: Offer flexible training schedules and group equipment access</p>	<p>Inform women's groups, local leaders, and Ministry of Women Affairs</p> <p>Promote via flyers, community meetings, and radio announcements</p>

5.6 Imosan Cluster

5.6.1 *Community Profile*

Imosan is bordered by Odogbolu town to the north and Aiyepe to the south while Ijebu-Ode to the East and Epe in Lagos State to the west. Notable landmarks include Imodi Town hall, Imosan stream, historic shrines and groves that reflect the community's spiritual heritage, and Cocoa plantations stretching toward the outskirts of the town. Available social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, Water Corporation, market, among others. Key agricultural activities include Cassava; the dominant crop, processed into gaari, lafun, and fufu, Maize, Vegetables such as okra, pepper, tomatoes, and leafy greens, as well as Oil palm and cocoa, which are grown in surrounding forested plots. Imosan is divided into two clusters because of the population, hence, the community action plan was developed for the two clusters.

5.6.2 *Problem/Needs Assessment*

The challenges span across production, processing, and marketing, and are deeply rooted in infrastructural, institutional, and systemic gaps.

1. **Poor Access Road to Farmlands:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses, inflated logistics costs, and ultimately reducing farmers' profit margins. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Absence of a Standard Gaari Processing Centre:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products
3. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure

is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.

4. **Absence of Farmers' Market and Price Control Mechanisms:** Farmers have no centralised platform to sell their produce, and prices are dictated by external buyers. The absence of a farmers' market reflects a gap in local economic planning.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Imosan I

Description	A	B	C	D
Access Road (A)	|||||	B	C	D
Farmers market (B)	X	|||||	B	B
Tricycle (C)	X	X	|||||	C
Gaari processing centre (D)	X	X	X	|||||

Result

A: Access road - 0^{4th}
 B: Farmers market - 3^{1st}
 C: Tricycle - 2^{2nd}
 D: Gaari processing centre - 1^{3rd}

Plate 38. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Imosan I cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Imosan I cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 38. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 38) shows that **farmers' market** is the most pressing need followed by **farm tricycle**, and **gaari processing centre** while access road has no vote.

5.6.3 Imosan I Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To position Imosan I as a leading cassava processing and agribusiness cluster in Ogun State; driven by innovation, cooperative strength, and certified value-added products through sustainable practices, inclusive capacity building, and strategic market expansion across regional and national borders.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Build Capacity for Converting Cassava Peel into Biofuel & High-Quality Cassava Flour:** Train youth and women in sustainable cassava waste utilisation, focusing on converting peels into biofuel and HQCF. This will promote circular agriculture, reduce waste, and create new income streams.
2. **Introduce Solar Drying Technology for Fufu Powder Production:** Deploy solar dryers to improve the hygiene, shelf-life, and quality of fufu powder. This will reduce dependence on firewood, lower production costs, and support eco-friendly processing.
3. **Expand Marketing of Cassava Derivatives Beyond Imosan:** Develop branding, packaging, and distribution strategies to sell cassava products such as *pupuru*, *fufu powder*, *lafun*, *HQCF*, *starch*, and *gaari* to nearby states and urban markets. This will increase visibility and revenue for cluster members.
4. **Register Brand Name and Cluster with CAC:** Formalise the cluster's identity by registering a brand name and business entity with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). This will enhance credibility, enable access to finance, and support structured growth.
5. **Standardise and Strengthen the Existing Cooperative Society:** Formalise the cooperative's governance by - Developing and adopting a cooperative bye-law; Opening a dedicated bank account for financial transparency; Structuring member contributions and benefits; Registering the cooperative with CAC; and Expanding membership and facilitating access to capital loans from financial institutions.
6. **Build Capacity for High-Quality Cassava Product Development and Certification:** Organise training on hygienic processing, packaging, and quality control for all cassava derivatives. Facilitate **NAFDAC** and **SON** certification to ensure product safety and market competitiveness.

5.6.4 Imosan I Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Partner with agro-processing experts to deliver hands-on training</p> <p>Set up pilot units for cassava peel conversion</p> <p>Train youth and women in processing, packaging, and safety standards</p>	<p>Operational knowledge of cassava peel conversion</p> <p>New product lines: biofuel and high-quality cassava flour</p>	<p>Imosan I Innovation Committee</p> <p>NGOs and Technical Trainers</p> <p>Ogun State SAPZ</p>	Q1 2026 – Q4 2027	<p>Costs for training, pilot equipment, and technical support</p> <p>Materials: peel grinders, fermentation tanks, solar dryers</p>	<p>Obstacle: Low technical literacy or equipment breakdown</p> <p>Solution: Use visual training aids, offer refresher sessions, and establish maintenance protocols</p>	<p>Inform youth groups, women’s associations, and local government</p> <p>Promote via flyers, WhatsApp groups, and community radio</p>
2.	<p>Procure and install solar dryers in strategic processing locations</p> <p>Train processors on usage, maintenance, and hygiene standards</p> <p>Monitor drying efficiency and product quality</p>	<p>Eco-friendly drying of fufu powder</p> <p>Improved shelf-life and hygiene of products</p>	<p>Imosan I Processing Committee</p> <p>Renewable Energy Partners</p> <p>Ogun State ADP</p>	Q2 2026 – Q1 2027	<p>Costs for solar dryer units, training, and installation</p> <p>Technical support from solar energy consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: High upfront cost or poor maintenance</p> <p>Solution: Use cooperative cost-sharing and assign trained operators</p>	<p>Notify processors, cooperative members, and energy partners</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative meetings and local media</p>
3.	Develop branded packaging and marketing materials	Increased visibility and demand for	Marketing & Branding Subcommittee	Q3 2026 –	Costs for branding kits, marketing	Obstacle: Low brand recognition	Inform buyers, retailers, and trade associations

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Identify and engage buyers in nearby states Participate in trade fairs and exhibitions	Imosan cassava products Expanded revenue streams for processors	Local Designers and Media Partners Ogun State Trade Promotion Office	Q4 2028	campaigns, and logistics Technical support from marketing consultants	or poor distribution Solution: Use digital platforms, partner with aggregators, and offer samples	Promote via social media, radio, and branded packaging
4.	Develop brand identity and cooperative name Complete CAC registration for both brand and business entity Promote brand through local and digital channels	Legally registered brand and cooperative Improved credibility and access to finance	Cooperative Executives Legal Advisors CAC Liaison Officers	Q4 2025 – Q2 2026	Costs for registration, branding materials, and advisory services Support from business consultants	Obstacle: Delays in registration or name approval Solution: Pre-screen names, use experienced legal advisors, and follow up proactively	Notify CAC, Bank of Agriculture, and trade associations Share updates via cooperative meetings and branding workshops
5.	Draft and adopt cooperative bye-laws Open a cooperative bank account and define contribution structure	Legally recognised and financially structured cooperative Increased access to	Cooperative Executives Legal and Financial Advisors	Q4 2025 – Q3 2026	Costs for legal registration, training, and account setup Advisory support from	Obstacle: Low member engagement or administrative delays Solution: Conduct sensitisation	Notify CAC, Bank of Agriculture, and Ogun State Cooperative Department Share updates via WhatsApp groups

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Expand membership and facilitate access to capital loans	funding and member participation	Ogun State Cooperative Department		cooperative consultants	campaigns and assign cooperative champions	and monthly meetings
6.	<p>Train processors on hygiene, packaging, and quality control</p> <p>Facilitate NAFDAC and SON certification for pupuru, fufu powder, laafun, HQCF, starch, and gaari</p> <p>Upgrade processing facilities to meet regulatory standards</p>	<p>Certified cassava products ready for commercial distribution</p> <p>Enhanced product credibility and market access</p>	<p>Imosan | Processing Committee</p> <p>NAFDAC/SON Liaison Officers</p> <p>Food Safety Consultants</p>	Q2 2026 – Q1 2028	<p>Costs for certification, facility upgrades, and training</p> <p>Technical support from food technologists</p>	<p>Obstacle: High certification costs or documentation errors</p> <p>Solution: Apply as a cooperative group, negotiate bulk discounts, and use legal support</p>	<p>Notify NAFDAC, SON, and local distributors</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative platforms and stakeholder briefings</p>

5.6.5 Problem/Needs Assessment for Imosan II

The challenges span across production, processing, and marketing, and are deeply rooted in infrastructural, institutional, and systemic gaps.

1. **Absence of warehousing facilities:** Farmers and processors are forced to sell their products immediately after harvest, often at unfavourable prices due to lack of storage. Without storage, producers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.
2. **Absence of a Standard Fufu and Gaari Processing Centres:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women. Again, the community lacks access to a reliable source of water for processing cassava, which makes it difficult to produce high-quality cassava products
3. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
4. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Imosan II

Description	A	B	C	D
Gaari Processing Centre (A)	|||||	A	A	D
Warehouse (B)	X	|||||	B	D
Fufu processing centre (C)	X	X	|||||	D
Tractor (D)	X	X	X	|||||

Result

A: Gaari processing centre — 2nd

B: Warehouse — 1st

C: Fufu processing centre — 0th

D: Tractor — 3rd

Plate 39. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Imosan II cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Imosan II cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 39. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 39) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need followed by **gaari processing centre**, and **warehouse** while fufu processing centre has no vote.

5.6.7 Imosan II Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Imosan II as a leading cassava cultivation and processing cluster in Ogun State; driven by large-scale farming, innovative value addition, certified product development, and sustainable agribusiness practices that empower farmers and position the community at the forefront of agricultural transformation.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Scale-up Individual Cassava Cultivation to a Minimum of 8 Hectares per Farmer:** Support farmers in expanding their land holdings from the current minimum of one (1) hectare to

at least 8 hectares each. This will be achieved through cooperative land pooling, access to mechanisation, and land acquisition support.

2. **Cultivate 100 Hectares of Cassava at the Cluster Level:** Mobilise collective efforts to develop and manage a 100-hectare cassava farm under the cluster's name. This shared farm will serve as a demonstration site, training ground, and supply base for processing operations.
3. **Build Capacity for Converting Cassava Peel into Biofuel and Fish Meals:** Train youth and women in innovative cassava waste utilisation, focusing on converting peels into biofuel and protein-rich fish feed. This will promote circular agriculture and environmental sustainability.
4. **Develop and Certify High-Quality Cassava Products:** Provide technical training on hygienic processing and quality control for *pupuru*, *fufu powder*, *cassava flour (laafun)*, *high-quality cassava flour (HQCF)*, *starch*, and *gaari*. Facilitate **NAFDAC** and **SON** certification to ensure product safety and market readiness.
5. **Register Brand Name and Formalise Business Operations:** Support the cluster in registering a unique brand name with the **Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)** and formalising agribusiness operations. This will enhance visibility, credibility, and access to finance.
6. **Strengthen Cooperative Governance and Access to Capital:** Standardise the cooperative structure by developing bye-laws, opening a bank account, structuring member contributions, and expanding membership. Facilitate access to capital loans from financial institutions to support farm expansion and processing infrastructure.

5.6.7 Imosan II Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise farmers to commit to gradual land expansion</p> <p>Facilitate access to land through leasing, cooperative pooling, and documentation</p> <p>Introduce mechanisation to support large-scale cultivation</p>	<p>Each farmer cultivating a minimum of 8 hectares by 2035</p> <p>Significant increase in total cassava output</p>	<p>Imosan II Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Access Committee</p> <p>Local Government Council and Baales</p>	2025–2035 (phased annual expansion)	<p>Costs over 10 years for land acquisition, documentation, and mechanisation</p> <p>Technical support from extension officers</p>	<p>Obstacle: Limited land availability or disputes</p> <p>Solution: Engage community leaders early, use formal agreements, and mediate through cooperative forums</p>	<p>Notify Ogun State SAPZ, Local Government Council, and landowners</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative meetings and WhatsApp groups</p>
2.	<p>Identify and secure contiguous land for cluster-level farming</p> <p>Organise joint cultivation schedules and input distribution</p> <p>Monitor performance and yield collectively</p>	<p>100 hectares of cassava cultivated under cluster management</p> <p>Centralised supply for processing and training</p>	<p>Imosan II Cluster Farm Committee</p> <p>Ogun State ADP</p> <p>Youth Farming Groups</p>	2026–2030	<p>Costs for land preparation, inputs, and monitoring tools</p> <p>Technical support from agronomists</p>	<p>Obstacle: Coordination challenges among members</p> <p>Solution: Use clear scheduling, assign team leads, and incentivise participation</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, extension officers, and local authorities</p> <p>Share updates via cluster bulletin and SMS alerts</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
3.	<p>Partner with agro-tech experts to deliver training on peel conversion</p> <p>Set up pilot units for demonstration and testing</p> <p>Train youth and women in processing and packaging</p>	<p>Operational knowledge of cassava peel conversion</p> <p>New product lines for biofuel and fish feed</p>	<p>Imosan II Innovation Committee</p> <p>NGOs and Technical Trainers</p> <p>Ogun State Ministry of Environment</p>	2026–2028	<p>Costs for training, pilot units, and equipment</p> <p>Technical support from agro-processing consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Low technical literacy or equipment breakdown</p> <p>Solution: Use visual training aids, offer refresher sessions, and establish maintenance protocols</p>	<p>Inform youth groups, women’s associations, and environmental agencies</p> <p>Promote via flyers, community radio, and WhatsApp groups</p>
4.	<p>Train processors on hygiene, packaging, and quality control</p> <p>Facilitate NAFDAC and SON certification for pupuru, fufu powder, laafun, HQCF, starch, and gaari</p> <p>Upgrade processing facilities to meet regulatory standards</p>	<p>Certified cassava products ready for commercial distribution</p> <p>Enhanced product credibility and market access</p>	<p>Imosan II Processing Committee</p> <p>NAFDAC/SON Liaison Officers</p> <p>Food Safety Consultants</p>	2026–2029	<p>Costs for certification, facility upgrades, and training</p> <p>Technical support from food technologists</p>	<p>Obstacle: High certification costs or documentation errors</p> <p>Solution: Apply as a cooperative group, negotiate bulk discounts, and use legal support</p>	<p>Notify NAFDAC, SON, and local distributors</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative platforms and stakeholder briefings</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	<p>Develop brand identity and packaging concept</p> <p>Register brand name and cooperative business with CAC</p> <p>Promote brand through local and digital channels</p>	<p>Legally registered brand and business entity</p> <p>Improved visibility and access to finance</p>	<p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Legal Advisors</p> <p>CAC Liaison Officers</p>	Q4 2025 – Q2 2026	<p>Costs for registration, branding materials, and advisory services</p> <p>Support from business consultants</p>	<p>Obstacle: Delays in registration or name approval</p> <p>Solution: Pre-screen names, use experienced legal advisors, and follow up proactively</p>	<p>Notify CAC, Bank of Agriculture, and trade associations</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative meetings and branding workshops</p>

6. COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN IN YEWA NORTH LGA

6.1 Ayetoro Cluster

6.1.1 *Community Profile*

Ayetoro is bordered by Imeko-Afon to the north and Ilaro to the south while Oja-Odan and Igbogila to the East and Benin Republic Border to the west offering trade access and cultural exchange. Farmers in Ayetoro cultivate a wide range of produce, including cassava, maize, vegetables, yam, and rice, while livestock rearing; especially goats, poultry, and cattle is also widespread. The area is known for its gaari processing, which supports both local consumption and inter-state trade. Notable landmarks include the Alaye Palace, Ayetoro Market, Comprehensive High School, College of Agricultural Sciences of Olabisi Onabanjo University, and other educational institutions, Town hall used for public gatherings and cooperative meetings. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are public and private Primary & Secondary schools, General hospital, Maternity/Health centres, Local Government Secretariat, a divisional police station, commercial banks, and microfinance institutions, among others.

6.1.2 *Problem/Needs Assessment*

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor, Bulldozer, & planter):** Land preparation is slow and labour-intensive, limiting the scale of cultivation. Again, farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.
2. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative

structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.

3. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
4. **Absence of a Standard Cassava Processing Centre:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. Without farmer groups pooling resources, acquiring and maintaining processing equipment is unfeasible. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women.
5. **Inadequate Fertiliser Access:** Marginal land results in declines in declining productivity, food insecurity, and economic stagnation. This could be due to poor distribution logistics such as late distribution of fertiliser, missing critical planting windows. Alternative approaches are use of soil amendments and integrated soil fertility management.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Ayetoro

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Tractor with Planter (A)		A	A	A	A	A	A
Bulldozer (B)	X		B	B	B	B	B
Tricycle (C)	X	X		D	E	F	G
Access road (feeder) (D)	X	X	X		D	F	G
Fertilizer (E)	X	X	X	X		E	E
Lafun processing Centre (F)	X	X	X	X	X		G
Cassava processing Centre (G)	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Tractor - 6th Access Road - 2^{5th} Cassava processing Centre - 3rd
 Bulldozer - 5th Fertilizer - 3^{4th}
 Tricycle - 0^{7th} Lafun processing Centre - 2^{6th}

Plate 40. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ayetoro cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ayetoro cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 40. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 40) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need followed by **bulldozer, gaari processing centre, fertiliser, access road,** and lafun processing centre while farm trailer tricycle has no vote.

6.1.3 Ayetoro Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform Ayetoro into a thriving agro-industrial hub for cassava production and processing over the next decade by empowering farmers through cooperative strength, financial inclusion, modern inputs, and strategic partnerships, while achieving global standards in product quality, market access, and sustainable yield.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava Production and Productivity:** Over the next 10 years, Ayetoro will scale up cassava cultivation through improved agronomic practices, demo plots, and capacity building on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), with the goal of increasing yield from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha.
2. **Establish Cassava Processing Infrastructure:** The cluster will invest in modern processing facilities to convert cassava tubers into lafun, gaari, and fufu powder, thus, positioning Ayetoro as a regional industrial centre for value-added cassava products.
3. **Strengthen the Cooperative Society:** Ayetoro will standardise its existing cooperative by formalising member contributions, developing a functional bye-law, registering with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), and opening a cooperative bank account to facilitate access to capital loans.
4. **Launch a Cooperative Loan Scheme:** The cooperative will begin issuing loans to its members, enabling them to invest in inputs, equipment, and farm expansion, thereby fostering financial independence and productivity.
5. **Build a Permanent Cooperative Facility:** A standard cooperative building will be constructed in Ayetoro to serve as a hub for meetings, training, input distribution, and administrative operations.

6. **Invest in Agricultural Inputs and Equipment:** The cooperative will procure and resell quality inputs such as fertilisers, herbicides, and improved cassava stems to members and neighbouring farmers, while partnering with banks to acquire tractors and other mechanised tools.
7. **Forge Strategic Partnerships:** Ayetoro will establish Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with input suppliers, banks, and equipment vendors to ensure steady supply, financing options, and technical support.
8. **Facilitate Market Linkages and Off-Taker Agreements:** The cluster will actively engage off-takers and buyers to secure consistent demand for cassava products, reducing post-harvest losses and improving income stability.
9. **Achieve Regulatory Compliance and Product Certification:** All processed cassava products will be registered with NAFDAC, SON, and other relevant bodies to meet national and international standards; opening doors to broader markets.
10. **Grow Cooperative Membership and Influence:** Through outreach and community engagement, the cooperative will attract new members, strengthening its voice, bargaining power, and capacity to drive inclusive agricultural development.

6.1.4 Ayetoro Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Establish demonstration plots to showcase best agronomic practices.</p> <p>Organise regular training sessions on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs).</p> <p>Introduce improved cassava varieties and promote mechanised land preparation.</p>	<p>Increased cassava yield from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha.</p> <p>Enhanced farmer knowledge and adoption of GAPs.</p> <p>Improved soil health and productivity.</p>	<p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p> <p>GAP Training Committee</p> <p>Demo Plot Coordinators</p> <p>Lead Farmers</p>	<p>Year 1–3 for training and demo plots; yield improvement tracked annually over 10 years.</p>	<p>Funding for training, demo plots, and improved stems</p> <p>Technical support from research institutes (e.g., IITA)</p> <p>Farm inputs and mechanisation tools</p>	<p>Low adoption of new practices: Use peer-to-peer learning and incentives.</p> <p>Limited access to improved stems: Partner with certified seed producers.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, extension agents, and local government agriculture desk.</p>
2.	<p>Construct and equip processing centres for lafun, gaari, and fufu powder.</p> <p>Train operators on hygiene, equipment handling, and product standardisation.</p>	<p>Operational processing hubs producing certified cassava products.</p> <p>Employment generation</p>	<p>Infrastructure Committee</p> <p>Processing Unit Managers</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Regulatory Liaison Officers</p>	<p>Year 2–5 for construction, training, and certification.</p>	<p>Capital investment for buildings and equipment</p> <p>Technical support from food technologists</p>	<p>High setup cost: Seek grants and bank loans.</p> <p>Regulatory delays: Engage consultants familiar with NAFDAC/SON processes.</p>	<p>Notify cooperative members, local council, regulatory bodies, and potential off-takers.</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Register products with NAFDAC and SON.	and value addition. Entry into formal and export markets.			Regulatory fees and documentation		
3.	Develop and ratify cooperative bye-laws. Register with CAC and open a cooperative bank account. Launch membership drive and regular contribution scheme.	Legally recognised and financially active cooperative. Increased membership and capital base. Improved governance and transparency.	Cooperative Governance Committee Legal Advisor Membership Mobilisation Team	Year 1–2 for registration and standardisation; ongoing for contributions.	Legal fees, registration costs Administrative materials Training on cooperative management	Member apathy: Use sensitisation campaigns and success stories. Documentation delays: Assign dedicated personnel to follow up with CAC.	Inform all existing and prospective members, CAC, and partnering banks.
4.	Design loan products tailored to farming cycles.	Access to affordable credit for members.	Loan Committee Cooperative Treasurer	Year 2 onward, with quarterly loan cycles.	Seed capital from cooperative contributions	Loan default risk: Use guarantor system and	Notify cooperative members, financial institutions, and

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Set up loan approval and monitoring committee.</p> <p>Train members on financial literacy and repayment discipline.</p>	<p>Increased investment in farm inputs and expansion.</p> <p>Strengthened cooperative trust and engagement.</p>	Financial Literacy Trainers		<p>and bank partnerships</p> <p>Loan tracking software</p> <p>Training materials</p>	<p>phased disbursement.</p> <p>Limited capital: Partner with microfinance institutions and development banks.</p>	local government.
5.	<p>Bulk purchase of fertilisers, herbicides, and improved stems.</p> <p>Establish input sales point within cooperative building.</p> <p>Partner with input suppliers under MoU for financing and supply.</p>	<p>Reliable access to quality inputs for members & nearby farmers;</p> <p>Reduced input costs & improved farm performance;</p> <p>Strengthened cooperative revenue stream.</p>	<p>Input Procurement Committee</p> <p>Store Manager</p> <p>Supplier Liaison Officers</p>	Year 1–3 for setup; ongoing for operations.	<p>Capital for bulk purchases</p> <p>Storage facilities</p> <p>Supplier agreements</p>	<p>Delayed delivery: Use multiple suppliers and staggered orders.</p> <p>Quality concerns: Source only from certified suppliers.</p>	Inform members, suppliers, and extension agents.
6.	Negotiate MoUs with banks for	Access to tractors, boom	Partnership Development Team	Year 1–4 for partnership	Proposal documents	Bank reluctance: Present	Inform cooperative members, bank

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>equipment financing.</p> <p>Engage input suppliers for credit-based supply models.</p> <p>Host stakeholder forums to build trust and alignment.</p>	<p>sprayers, and other mechanised tools.</p> <p>Sustainable input supply chain.</p> <p>Strengthened institutional relationships.</p>	<p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Bank and Supplier Representatives</p>	<p>formation and rollout.</p>	<p>Meeting logistics</p> <p>Legal and financial advisory</p>	<p>cooperative's financial records and growth plan.</p> <p>Supplier mistrust: Offer phased payment and performance guarantees.</p>	<p>officials, suppliers, and local government.</p>
7.	<p>Identify and engage off-takers through trade fairs and direct outreach.</p> <p>Sign supply contracts for processed cassava products.</p> <p>Develop branding and packaging for market appeal.</p>	<p>Stable demand for cassava products;</p> <p>Increased income & reduced post-harvest losses; Entry into regional & national markets.</p>	<p>Marketing Committee</p> <p>Product Development Team</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p>	<p>Year 3–6 for full market integration</p>	<p>Branding and packaging materials</p> <p>Transportation logistics</p> <p>Legal support for contracts</p>	<p>Price volatility: Use forward contracts and diversify buyers.</p> <p>Quality concerns: Maintain strict processing standards.</p>	<p>Inform off-takers, cooperative members, and regulatory bodies.</p>

6.2 Igan Okoto Cluster

6.2.1 Community Profile

Igan-Okoto is bordered by Ayetoro to the north and Igbogila to the south while Oja-Odan and Igbogila to the East and Imeko-Afon to the west. Farmers in Igan-Okoto cultivate a wide range of produce, including cassava, maize, vegetables, yam, and rice, while livestock rearing; especially goats, poultry, and cattle is also widespread. The area is known for its gaari processing, which supports both local consumption and inter-state trade. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are public and private Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, market, and town hall, among others.

6.2.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor & slasher):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.
2. **Limited access to rice processing facilities:** The community lacks modern processing facilities for rice, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses and low value addition, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities.
3. **Limited Access to Loan Facilities:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak, mismanaged, or non-existent.
4. **Lack of Solar-Powered Borehole** for irrigation is a constraint to year-round farming. Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income

gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change.

- Lack of Basic Farm Tools (Knapsack Sprayers):** Farmers lack knapsack sprayers for applying herbicides and pesticides, leading to poor weed control and pest infestation. This reduces crop yield, increases labour costs, and exposes farmers to health risks from improper handling of chemicals.
- Inadequate Fertiliser Access:** Marginal land results in declines in declining productivity, food insecurity, and economic stagnation. This could be due to poor distribution logistics such as late distribution of fertiliser, missing critical planting windows. Alternative approaches are use of soil amendments and integrated soil fertility management.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Igan-Okoto cluster

Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Tractor (A)	A	A	D	A	A	A	A
Rice processing centre (B)	B	B	B	D	B	B	B
Borehole (C)	X	X	-	D	C	C	C
Access to Loan (D)	X	X	X	-	D	D	D
Knapsack sprayers (E)	X	X	X	X	-	E	G
Slasher (F)	X	X	X	X	X	-	G
Fertilizer (G)	X	X	X	X	X	X	-

Result

A. Tractor: 5 ^{2nd}

B. Rice processing centre: 4 ^{3rd}

C. Boreholes: 3 ^{4th}

D. Access to Loan: 6 ^{1st}

E. Knapsack sprayer: 1 ^{6th}

F. Slasher: 0 ^{7th}

G. Fertilizer: 2 ^{5th}

Plate 41. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Igan-Okoto cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Igan-Okoto cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in

Plate 41. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 41) shows that **loan facility** is the most pressing need followed by **tractor, rice processing centre, borehole for irrigation, fertiliser, and knapsack sprayer** while slasher has no vote.

6.2.3 Igan Okoto Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become a world-class producer and supplier of rice and cassava by building a resilient, well-structured cooperative system that empowers farmers, enhances processing capacity, expands cultivation, and connects seamlessly with off-takers; delivering certified, high-quality products to local and international markets.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Strengthen and Standardise the Cooperative Society:** The Igan-Okoto cluster will formalise its cooperative structure by developing a functional bye-law, registering with the CAC, opening a cooperative bank account, and instituting a transparent contribution system. This will enable access to capital loans and attract new members, creating a unified platform for growth and advocacy.
2. **Expand Cassava Cultivation across the Cluster:** Over the next 10 years, every farmer in the cooperative will be supported to scale up cassava cultivation from a minimum of 2.5 acres to at least 10 acres. This will be achieved through access to inputs, mechanisation, and financial support, ensuring consistent supply for processing and market demand.
3. **Construct Modern Processing Centres for Rice and Cassava:** The cluster will establish one standard cassava processing centre and one rice processing centre equipped to produce high-quality cassava flour, pupuru, and gaari. These centres will meet hygiene and efficiency standards, and will be registered with NAFDAC and SON to ensure product certification and market readiness.
4. **Build Capacity for Improved Agricultural Practices:** Through targeted training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), farmers will be equipped with the knowledge and tools to increase cassava yield from the current average of 28 tons/ha to an optimum 40 tons/ha. Demonstration plots will be established to reinforce learning and showcase results.

5. **Facilitate Market Linkages and Off-Taker Agreements:** The cooperative will actively engage off-takers and buyers through strategic outreach, trade fairs, and formal agreements. This will ensure consistent demand for rice and cassava products, reduce post-harvest losses, and stabilise farmer incomes.
6. **Pursue Regulatory Compliance and Business Registration:** All processed products will be certified by NAFDAC and SON, and the cooperative's business arm will be registered with CAC to enable formal operations, branding, and access to broader markets.

6.2.4 Igan-Okoto Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Draft and ratify cooperative bye-laws.</p> <p>Register the cooperative with the Corporate Affairs Commission.</p> <p>Open a cooperative bank account.</p> <p>Launch membership drive and enforce regular contributions.</p>	<p>A legally recognised, financially active cooperative with increased membership and access to formal credit.</p>	<p>Cooperative Executive Committee</p> <p>Legal Advisor</p> <p>Membership Mobilisation Team</p>	<p>Months 1–6 for registration and account setup; ongoing for contributions and membership growth.</p>	<p>Legal fees, registration costs, administrative materials, training on cooperative governance.</p>	<p>Low member engagement: Conduct sensitisation meetings and showcase benefits.</p> <p>Documentation delays: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with CAC and the bank.</p>	<p>Inform all cooperative members, CAC, partnering banks, and local government authorities.</p>
2.	<p>Provide access to improved cassava varieties and inputs.</p> <p>Facilitate land acquisition or leasing for expansion.</p> <p>Offer mechanisation support through</p>	<p>Each farmer cultivating a minimum of 10 acres within 10 years, leading to increased production volume.</p>	<p>Farm Expansion Committee</p> <p>Input Distribution Team</p> <p>Mechanisation Support Unit</p>	<p>Year 1–10, with annual tracking and support.</p>	<p>Improved stems, fertilisers, herbicides, tractors, land access facilitation, financial support.</p>	<p>Land scarcity: Partner with local landowners and government for leasing arrangements.</p> <p>Input affordability: Use cooperative</p>	<p>Notify farmers, cooperative leadership, input suppliers, and extension agents.</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	tractors and boom sprayers. Monitor and support farmers to scale from 2.5 to 10 acres.					bulk purchasing and subsidised schemes.	
3.	Secure land and permits for construction. Design and build two standard processing centres. Procure and install processing equipment. Train operators and ensure hygiene standards.	Fully operational cassava and rice processing centres producing certified, high-quality products.	Infrastructure Development Committee Processing Operations Team Regulatory Compliance Officers	Year 2–4 for construction and setup; ongoing for operations.	Capital investment, construction materials, processing machines, training modules, NAFDAC/SON registration fees.	Funding gaps: Apply for grants, cooperative loans, and partner with development agencies. Regulatory delays: Engage consultants familiar with NAFDAC and SON procedures.	Inform cooperative members, local council, regulatory bodies, and community stakeholders.
4.	Organise training workshops and field demonstrations.	Improved farmer knowledge and adoption of GAPs,	GAP Training Committee Demo Plot Coordinators	Year 1–3 for training rollout; ongoing for reinforcement	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical	Low attendance: Schedule trainings around farming	Inform farmers, cooperative leaders, extension agents, and

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Establish demo plots to showcase best practices. Partner with agricultural research institutes for technical support.	leading to yield increase from 28 to 40 tons/ha.	Extension Officers	and monitoring.	facilitators, logistics.	calendars and offer incentives. Resistance to change: Use peer-led demonstrations and success stories.	training partners.
5.	Identify and engage off-takers through trade fairs and direct outreach. Sign supply contracts for cassava and rice products. Develop branding and packaging for market appeal.	Stable demand for products, reduced post-harvest losses, and improved farmer income.	Marketing and Sales Committee Product Development Team Cooperative Executives	Year 3–6 for full market integration; ongoing for relationship management.	Branding materials, packaging supplies, transportation logistics, legal support for contracts.	Price volatility: Use forward contracts and diversify buyer base. Quality concerns: Maintain strict processing and packaging standards.	Inform off-takers, cooperative members, regulatory bodies, and local media.
6.	Register processed products with NAFDAC and SON. Register cooperative's	Certified products and a legally recognised business entity, enabling	Regulatory Affairs Team Cooperative Legal Advisor	Year 2–3 for registration and certification; ongoing for compliance.	Registration fees, documentation support, quality control tools.	Complex procedures: Hire consultants and attend regulatory workshops.	Inform cooperative members, regulatory agencies, and commercial partners.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	business arm with CAC. Maintain documentation and quality control systems.	access to formal markets.	Quality Assurance Officers			Renewal lapses: Set up automated reminders and compliance calendar.	

6.3 Sawonjo Cluster

6.3.1 Community Profile

Sawonjo is bordered by Ayetoro to the north and Ilaro to the south while Igbojila and Oja-Odan to the East and the Republic of Benin to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other derivatives. The surrounding land is also suitable for maize, vegetables, yam, and rice, while poultry and goat rearing are common among households. Notable landmarks include the Agro-service centre, Sawonjo Farm Settlement, Gaari processing centre, Palace of the Olu of Sawonjo, Cassava processing company, nearby streams and lowlands used for rice farming and irrigation, and Forest belts that support cocoa and oil palm cultivation, among others. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, market, and town hall, among others. Sawonjo is divided into two clusters because of the population, hence, the community action plan was developed for the two clusters.

6.3.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Limited Market Linkage for Cassava and Rice:** Despite producing staple crops like cassava and rice, farmers in Sawonjo lack structured access to buyers beyond their immediate locality. This is due to absence of aggregation centres and poor branding and packaging of products like fufu and gaari, which are sold in bulk without standardised packaging, making them less competitive in urban and regional markets. This leads to market saturation within the community, price volatility, and missed opportunities for scaling agribusiness operations.

3. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.
4. **Absence of Farmers' Market and Price Control Mechanisms:** Farmers have no centralised platform to sell their produce, and prices are dictated by external buyers. The absence of a farmers' market reflects a gap in local economic planning.
5. **Absence of a Standard Fufu and Gaari Processing Centres:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. Without farmer groups pooling resources, acquiring and maintaining processing equipment is unfeasible. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women.

Pairwise Comparison of Identified Needs in Sawonjo.

Description	A	B	C	D	E
Tractor (A)	|||||	A	A	D	E
Gaari processing centre (B)	X	|||||	B	D	E
Fufu processing centre (C)	X	X	|||||	D	E
Access Road (D)	X	X	X	|||||	B
Farmers market (E)	X	X	X	X	|||||

Result

A: Tractor — 2nd
 B: Gaari processing Centre — 1st
 C: Fufu processing Centre — 0th

D: Access road — 4th
 E: Farmers' market — 3rd

Plate 42. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Sawonjo cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Sawonjo cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 42. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 42) shows that **good road network** is the most pressing need followed by **farmers' market, tractor,** and **gaari processing centre** while fufu processing centre has no vote.

6.3.3 Sawonjo Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform Sawonjo into a vibrant, mechanised agricultural hub where youth-led cassava cultivation thrives, value-added processing flourishes, and a dedicated farmers' market ensures fair pricing, food security, and economic empowerment for all members of the community.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Transition from Manual to Mechanised Farming:** Facilitate the shift to mechanised agriculture by acquiring a tractor and related equipment, enabling large-scale cassava cultivation and reducing the physical burden on farmers. This transition will attract youth participation and improve efficiency across the cluster.
2. **Construct a Standard Cassava Processing Centre:** Build and equip a modern cassava processing facility capable of producing high-quality derivatives such as garri, fufu powder, and cassava flour. This centre will enhance value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, and create employment opportunities.
3. **Establish a Dedicated Farmers' Market:** Develop a structured marketplace exclusively for agricultural produce, where farmers can sell directly to consumers and buyers. The market will operate under cooperative-led price regulation, ensuring fair returns and protecting farmers from exploitation.
4. **Empower Youths through Agricultural Engagement:** Launch targeted programs to train and support young people in cassava farming, mechanisation, and agribusiness, positioning agriculture as a viable and attractive career path.
5. **Strengthen Cooperative Governance and Market Coordination:** Reinforce the cooperative's role in managing equipment, processing operations, and market activities, ensuring transparency, accountability, and collective bargaining power.

6.3.4 Sawonjo Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise cooperative funds and apply for agricultural equipment financing.</p> <p>Partner with banks and equipment suppliers to purchase a tractor.</p> <p>Train selected operators on safe and efficient tractor use.</p> <p>Develop a tractor usage schedule for cooperative members.</p>	<p>One fully operational tractor serving cooperative members.</p> <p>Increased cassava acreage and reduced manual labour.</p> <p>Greater youth participation in farming.</p>	<p>Cooperative Executive Committee</p> <p>Mechanisation Subcommittee</p> <p>Tractor Operator Team</p>	Months 1–6 for acquisition and training; ongoing for operations.	<p>Capital funding (loans, grants, member contributions)</p> <p>Technical support from equipment suppliers</p> <p>Fuel and maintenance budget</p>	<p>High cost: Leverage bank partnerships and phased repayment plans.</p> <p>Maintenance issues: Establish a maintenance fund and train local technicians.</p>	Inform cooperative members, bank partners, equipment vendors, and local agricultural officers.
2.	<p>Secure land and building permits.</p> <p>Design and construct a hygienic, multi-purpose processing facility.</p>	<p>One fully functional cassava processing centre.</p> <p>Production of high-quality, market-ready</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Processing Operations Team</p>	Year 1–2 for construction and setup; ongoing for operations.	<p>Building materials, processing equipment, technical training, NAFDAC/SON registration fees</p>	<p>Funding gaps: Apply for grants and cooperative loans.</p> <p>Regulatory delays: Engage</p>	Notify cooperative members, local council, NAFDAC, SON, and community stakeholders.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Procure equipment for garri, fufu powder, cassava flour, and starch production. Train operators and ensure compliance with food safety standards.	cassava products. Job creation and reduced post-harvest losses.	Regulatory Compliance Officers			consultants familiar with certification processes.	
3.	Identify and secure a central location for the market. Construct stalls and basic infrastructure (drainage, signage, storage). Develop cooperative-led pricing and produce regulation guidelines. Launch awareness campaigns to attract buyers and sellers.	A structured farmers' market exclusively for agricultural produce. Fair pricing and reduced exploitation by middlemen. Increased visibility and income for local farmers.	Market Development Committee Cooperative Pricing Taskforce Local Government Liaison Officers	Year 1–2 for construction and launch; ongoing for management.	Land, construction materials, signage, market management tools	Resistance from existing traders: Engage stakeholders early and offer incentives. Poor turnout: Use community outreach and promotional events.	Inform cooperative members, local government, buyers, and media outlets

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
4.	<p>Organise youth-focused training on cassava farming and mechanisation.</p> <p>Provide starter kits (inputs, access to tractor services) for youth farmers.</p> <p>Create mentorship programs pairing experienced farmers with youth.</p>	<p>Increased youth participation in agriculture.</p> <p>Sustainable succession planning for farming in Sawonjo.</p> <p>Enhanced productivity and innovation.</p>	<p>Youth Empowerment Committee</p> <p>Training Facilitators</p> <p>Cooperative Mentorship Team</p>	Year 1–3 for training rollout; ongoing for mentorship and support.	Training materials, input kits, logistics, technical facilitators	<p>Youth disinterest: Highlight success stories and offer incentives.</p> <p>Limited resources: Partner with youth-focused NGOs and government schemes.</p>	Inform youth groups, cooperative leaders, training partners, and local media.

6.3.5 Problem/Needs Assessment for Sawonjo Farm Settlement Cluster

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Limited Access to Selective Herbicides for Cassava:** Farmers struggle with weed control, often damaging crops or relying on ineffective manual methods. This is because herbicides are sold at higher prices due to middlemen. Untimely weeding thus leads to reduced yields, increased labour costs, and long-term soil degradation.
3. **Inadequate Bird Control Measures:** Birds destroy significant portions of rice fields, especially during ripening, leading to yield losses because farmers lack access to affordable and effective bird-scaring technologies or techniques.
4. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.
5. **Lack of a Rice Harvester:** Farmers harvest rice manually, a labour-intensive process that leads to delays, grain losses, and reduced quality. This is as a result of high cost of machinery that makes it financially out of reach for individual farmers, especially without access to credit or cooperative ownership models. The impact on farmers include reduced efficiency, post-harvest losses, and inability to meet market demand in a timely manner.
6. **Absence of a Standard Cassava Processing Centre:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava

produce efficiently. Without farmer groups pooling resources, acquiring and maintaining processing equipment is unfeasible. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women.

7. **Limited access to rice processing facilities:** The community lacks modern processing facilities for rice, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses and low value addition, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities.

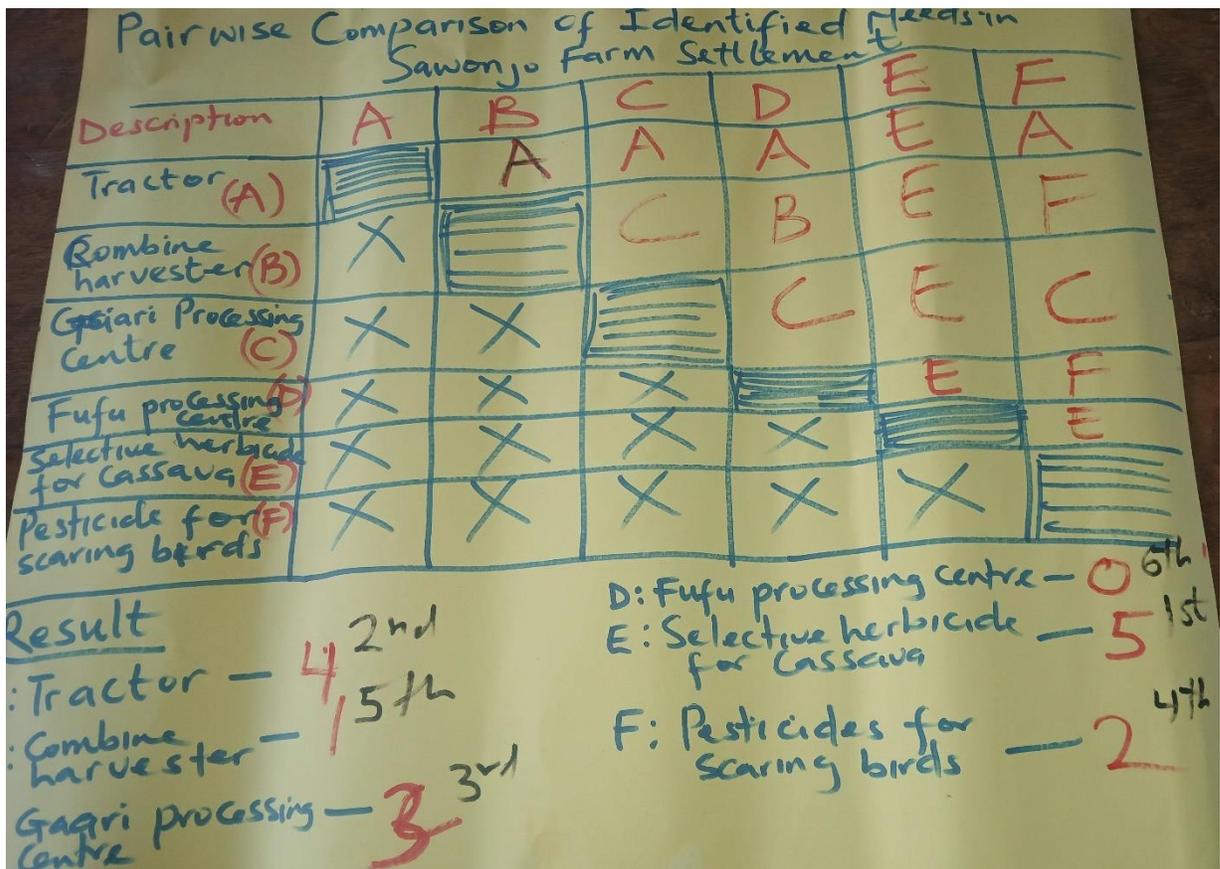


Plate 43. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Sawonjo Farm Settlement cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Sawonjo farm settlement cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 43. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 43) shows that **selective herbicide for cassava** is the most pressing need followed by **tractor**, **gaari processing centre**, **pesticides for scaring birds**, and **combine harvester** while fufu processing centre has no vote.

6.3.6 Sawonjo Farm Settlement Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Sawonjo as a leading cassava cultivation and processing hub in Nigeria—where every farmer cultivates at least 10 acres, the cluster collectively manages 50 hectares, and high-quality cassava products such as fufu powder, laafun, HQCF, starch, and gaari are produced, certified, and marketed under a registered business entity with national recognition.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava Cultivation across the Cluster:** Support every farmer in the Sawonjo cluster to scale up cassava cultivation from a minimum of 3 acres to at least 10 acres over the next 10 years. This will be achieved through access to inputs, mechanisation, land support, and financial inclusion.
2. **Achieve Collective Cultivation of 50 Hectares of Cassava:** Coordinate land use and farmer participation to ensure that the cluster cultivates a minimum of 50 hectares of cassava annually, creating economies of scale and consistent supply for processing and market demand.
3. **Build Capacity for Value-Added Cassava Processing:** Organise training programs and technical workshops to equip farmers and processors with the skills to produce high-quality cassava derivatives—fufu powder, cassava flour (laafun), high-quality cassava flour (HQCF), starch, and gaari—using hygienic and efficient methods.
4. **Establish Product Certification and Business Registration:** Facilitate the registration of the cluster’s processing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), and pursue product certification through NAFDAC and SON to ensure quality assurance, regulatory compliance, and market access.
5. **Promote Cooperative Development and Market Linkages:** Strengthen the cooperative structure within the cluster to manage contributions, coordinate production, and engage off-takers and buyers for consistent demand and fair pricing of cassava products.

6.3.7 Sawonjo Farm Settlement Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Conduct land mapping and suitability assessments.</p> <p>Facilitate access to land through leasing or community allocation.</p> <p>Provide subsidised inputs (improved cassava stems, fertilisers, and herbicides).</p> <p>Offer mechanisation support (tractors, ploughs) through cooperative pooling.</p> <p>Monitor progress through annual acreage tracking.</p>	<p>Every farmer cultivating at least 10 acres of cassava within 10 years.</p> <p>Increased production volume and income per farmer.</p>	<p>Farm Expansion Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Lead Farmers</p> <p>Extension Agents</p>	Year 1–10, with annual milestones and reviews.	<p>Land access agreements, input subsidies, tractor services, monitoring tools.</p> <p>Financial support from cooperative funds and external grants.</p>	<p>Land scarcity: Partner with local landowners and government for communal leasing.</p> <p>Input affordability: Use bulk purchasing and phased payment plans.</p>	Inform cooperative members, land authorities, input suppliers, and extension officers.
2.	Coordinate collective planting	A minimum of 50 hectares of	Cluster Coordination Team	Year 1–10, with annual	Shared land, inputs, tractors, labor	Fragmented coordination: Use centralised	Notify all participating farmers,

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>schedules across the cluster.</p> <p>Designate shared plots for demonstration and bulk production.</p> <p>Mobilise labour and mechanisation for synchronised cultivation.</p> <p>Track cluster-wide output and yield data.</p>	<p>cassava cultivated annually.</p> <p>Economies of scale and consistent supply for processing.</p>	<p>Demo Plot Managers</p> <p>Mechanisation Unit</p>	cultivation targets.	<p>mobilisation funds, data tracking systems.</p>	<p>scheduling and cooperative oversight.</p> <p>Labour shortages: Engage youth groups and offer incentives during peak seasons.</p>	<p>cooperative leadership, and local agricultural offices.</p>
3.	<p>Organise training workshops on hygienic processing techniques.</p> <p>Partner with food technologists and agro-processing experts.</p> <p>Establish demo units for fufu powder,</p>	<p>Skilled processors capable of producing certified, market-ready cassava products.</p> <p>Improved product</p>	<p>Training and Capacity Building Committee</p> <p>Processing Unit Coordinators</p> <p>Technical Partners (e.g., IITA, food labs)</p>	<p>Year 1–3 for training rollout; ongoing for reinforcement and refresher sessions.</p>	<p>Training materials, demo equipment, technical facilitators, logistics support.</p>	<p>Low attendance: Schedule sessions around farming calendars and offer stipends.</p> <p>Skill gaps: Use peer-led training and hands-on demonstrations.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, trainers, local government, and technical partners.</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	laafun, HQCF, starch, and gaari. Train cooperative members on equipment handling and quality control.	quality and shelf life.					
4.	Register the processing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). Apply for NAFDAC and SON certification for all processed cassava products. Maintain documentation and quality assurance protocols. Brand and package products for formal markets.	Legally registered business entity with certified cassava products. Access to formal retail and export market	Regulatory Affairs Team Cooperative Legal Advisor Quality Assurance Officers	Year 2–4 for registration and certification; ongoing for compliance.	Registration fees, documentation support, branding materials, packaging supplies.	Complex procedures: Hire consultants and attend regulatory workshops. Renewal lapses: Set up automated reminders and compliance calendar.	Inform cooperative members, CAC, NAFDAC, SON, and commercial partners.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	<p>Formalise cooperative governance with bye-laws and regular contributions.</p> <p>Engage off-takers through trade fairs, outreach, and supply contracts.</p> <p>Create a cooperative database for member tracking and product aggregation.</p> <p>Host stakeholder forums to build trust and visibility.</p>	<p>A well-governed cooperative with strong market connections and financial stability.</p> <p>Increased member participation and product demand.</p>	<p>Cooperative Governance Committee</p> <p>Marketing and Sales Team</p> <p>Membership Mobilisation Unit</p>	<p>Year 1–3 for structural reforms; ongoing for market engagement.</p>	<p>Legal advisory, marketing materials, outreach logistics, cooperative software.</p>	<p>Member apathy: Use success stories and transparent reporting to build trust.</p> <p>Buyer scepticism: Offer product samples and maintain quality consistency.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, off-takers, local government, and media outlets.</p>

6.4 Oja-Odan Cluster

6.4.1 Community Profile

Oja-Odan is bordered by Igan-Alade to the north and Igbogila and Ayetoro to the south while Imasayi to the East and Republic of Benin to the west. Notable landmarks include the Palace of the Olu of Oja-Odan, Igan-Alade Market, nearby streams and lowlands used for rice farming and irrigation, and Forest belts that support cocoa and oil palm cultivation, among others. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are public and private Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and town hall, among others. Key agricultural activities include Cassava farming and gaari production, Maize, yam, and vegetable cultivation, Rice farming in lowland areas, Oil palm and cocoa cultivation in forested zones, Goat and poultry rearing, and Catfish aquaculture in earthen ponds.

6.4.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
3. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no

cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.

4. **Absence of Warehouse Facilities:** Farmers store produce in homes or open spaces, leading to spoilage and pest infestation. This is due to the absence of public-private partnerships for storage infrastructure since warehouses are rarely built in rural zones without external investment. Without storage, farmers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.
5. **Absence of a Standard Gaari Processing Centre:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. Without farmer groups pooling resources, acquiring and maintaining processing equipment is unfeasible. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women.
6. **Limited access to rice processing facilities:** The community lacks modern processing facilities for rice, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their produce efficiently. This leads to post-harvest losses and low value addition, reduced quality of products, and limited market opportunities.
7. **Limited Access to Loan Facilities:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak, mismanaged, or non-existent.

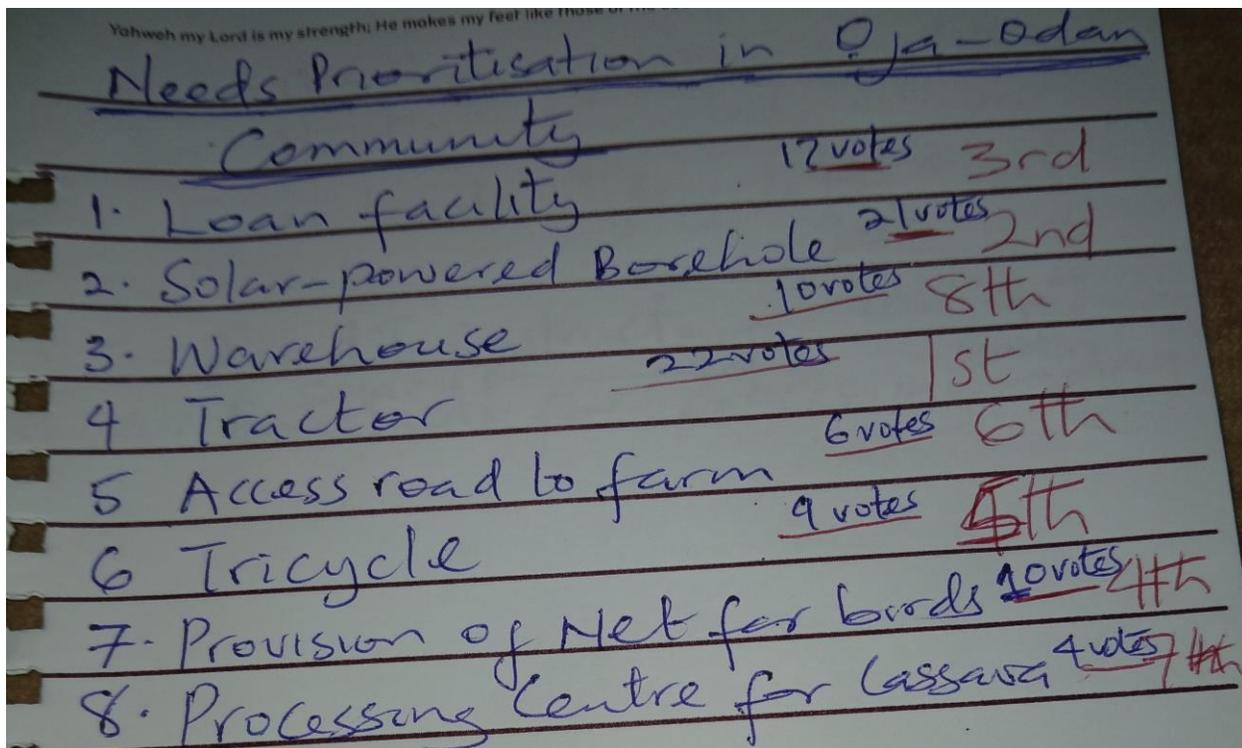


Plate 44. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Oja-Odan cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Oja-Odan cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 44. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 44) shows that **tractor** is the most pressing need followed by **solar-powered borehole**, **loan facility**, **provision of nets for birds infestation on rice farms**, **farm trailer tricycle**, **access road**, **cassava processing centre**, and **warehouse**.

6.4.3 Oja-Odan Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become a world-class producer and supplier of rice and cassava, along with their high-quality derivatives, serving Ogun State and neighbouring countries such as the Republic of Benin through strategic land expansion, mechanised cultivation, value-added processing, regulatory compliance, and strong market linkages with domestic and international off-takers.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Secure Contiguous Farmland for Large-Scale Cultivation:** Engage the local government chairman and community leaders to discuss modalities for accessing contiguous

farmland, particularly within the forest reserve. Seek permission from relevant authorities to cultivate rice in swampy areas without disturbing the core and buffer zones of the reserve, ensuring environmental sustainability and legal compliance.

2. **Expand Cassava Cultivation over the next 10 years:** Support farmers in scaling up cassava farming through coordinated land access, input provision, and mechanisation. The goal is to increase the total cultivated area and meet the rising demand from off-takers and export markets.
3. **Build Capacity for Improved Yields and Quality Production:** Organise targeted training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) to help farmers achieve optimum yields—6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava. This will be reinforced through demonstration plots, peer learning, and technical support.
4. **Establish Value-Added Processing for Cassava Derivatives:** Facilitate capacity building for the production of high-quality cassava flour and gaari. Ensure that all products meet hygiene and quality standards, and pursue certification from NAFDAC and SON to enable formal market entry and export readiness.
5. **Formalise Business Operations and Regulatory Compliance:** Register the cluster's processing and marketing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) to enable structured operations, access to finance, and legal recognition in both domestic and international trade.
6. **Develop Market Linkages and Off-Taker Relationships:** Identify and engage reliable off-takers for rice and cassava products through trade fairs, cooperative outreach, and formal supply agreements. This will ensure consistent demand, fair pricing, and reduced post-harvest losses.

6.4.4 Oja-Odan Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Initiate dialogue with the local government chairman and community leaders to identify suitable land within the forest reserve.</p> <p>Submit formal requests to relevant government authorities for permission to cultivate rice in swampy areas without disturbing core and buffer zones.</p> <p>Conduct environmental assessments to ensure compliance with conservation guidelines.</p>	<p>Legal access to contiguous farmland for rice and cassava cultivation.</p> <p>Clear land-use agreements that protect forest integrity while enabling agricultural expansion.</p>	<p>Land Access Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Environmental Liaison Officers</p> <p>Local Government Representatives</p>	Months 1–6 for negotiations and approvals; ongoing for land development.	Legal advisory, documentation costs, environmental consultants, community engagement logistics.	<p>Bureaucratic delays: Maintain consistent follow-up and engage local influencers.</p> <p>Community resistance: Use sensitisation campaigns to explain benefits and environmental safeguards.</p>	Inform cooperative members, local government, forestry commission, and community stakeholders.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
2.	<p>Facilitate land allocation and input access for farmers to scale up cassava cultivation.</p> <p>Organise training on land preparation, spacing, and pest control.</p> <p>Engage cassava off-takers through trade fairs and cooperative outreach.</p> <p>Monitor annual expansion targets and yield performance.</p>	<p>Increased cassava acreage and production volume.</p> <p>Formal supply agreements with off-takers and processors.</p>	<p>Farm Expansion Committee</p> <p>Input Distribution Team</p> <p>Marketing and Sales Unit</p>	Year 1–10, with annual milestones and reviews.	Improved cassava stems, fertilisers, herbicides, tractors, marketing materials.	<p>Input shortages: Use bulk purchasing and supplier partnerships.</p> <p>Off-taker disengagement: Maintain product quality and consistent supply.</p>	Notify farmers, cooperative leadership, input suppliers, and off-takers.
3.	<p>Organise training workshops on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for rice and cassava.</p> <p>Establish demonstration plots</p>	Improved farmer knowledge and adoption of GAPs.	<p>GAP Training Committee</p> <p>Demo Plot Coordinators</p> <p>Extension Officers</p>	Year 1–3 for training rollout; ongoing for reinforcement and monitoring.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical facilitators, & logistics.	<p>Low attendance: Schedule sessions around farming calendars and offer stipends.</p>	Inform farmers, cooperative leaders, extension agents, and training partners.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	for lowland rice, upland rice, and cassava. Partner with agricultural research institutes for technical support.	Increased yields: 6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava.				Resistance to change: Use peer-led training and success stories.	
4.	Train processors on hygienic production of cassava flour and gaari. Procure equipment and set up processing units. Apply for NAFDAC and SON certification. Register the business arm of the cooperative with CAC.	Certified, high-quality cassava products ready for domestic and export markets. Legally registered processing enterprise.	Processing Operations Team Regulatory Affairs Officers Cooperative Legal Advisor	Year 2–4 for setup and certification; ongoing for compliance.	Processing equipment, training modules, certification fees, legal documentation.	Regulatory delays: Hire consultants and attend regulatory workshops. Quality inconsistencies: Implement strict quality control protocols.	Inform cooperative members, NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and commercial partners.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
5.	<p>Conduct market research on demand in Republic of Benin and neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Engage export agencies and logistics providers.</p> <p>Package products to meet international standards.</p> <p>Facilitate cross-border trade agreements and documentation.</p>	<p>Export-ready cassava and rice products.</p> <p>Entry into regional markets with formal trade channels.</p>	<p>Export Development Committee</p> <p>Logistics and Packaging Team</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p>	Year 3–6 for export setup; ongoing for market expansion.	Market research tools, export documentation, packaging materials, trade advisory.	<p>Border restrictions: Work with trade agencies and comply with export regulations.</p> <p>Logistics challenges: Partner with experienced transport and customs firms.</p>	Inform cooperative members, export agencies, customs authorities, and regional buyers.

6.5 Igan-Alade Cluster

6.5.1 Community Profile

Igan-Alade is bordered by Republic of Benin to the north and Ayetoro to the south while Oja-Odan to the East and Imeko-Afon to the west. Notable landmarks include the Palace of the Olu of Igan Alade, Igan-Alade Market, nearby streams and lowlands used for rice farming and irrigation, and Forest belts that support cocoa and oil palm cultivation, among others. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are public and private Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, and town hall, among others. Key agricultural activities include Cassava farming and gaari production, Maize, yam, and vegetable cultivation, Rice farming in lowland areas, Oil palm and cocoa cultivation in forested zones, Goat and poultry rearing, and Catfish aquaculture in earthen ponds.

6.5.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **Absence of Warehouse Facilities:** Farmers store produce in homes or open spaces, leading to spoilage and pest infestation. This is due to the absence of public-private partnerships for storage infrastructure since warehouses are rarely built in rural zones without external investment. Without storage, farmers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.
3. **Limited Market Linkage for Cassava and Rice:** Despite producing staple crops like cassava and rice, farmers in Igan-Alade lack structured access to buyers beyond their immediate

locality. This is due to absence of aggregation centres and poor branding and packaging of products like fufu and gaari, which are sold in bulk without standardised packaging, making them less competitive in urban and regional markets. This leads to market saturation within the community, price volatility, and missed opportunities for scaling agribusiness operations.

4. **Absence of a Standard Fufu and Gaari Processing Centres:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. Without farmer groups pooling resources, acquiring and maintaining processing equipment is unfeasible. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women.
5. Lack of Solar-Powered Borehole for irrigation is a constraint to year-round farming. Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change.
6. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.
7. **Limited Access to Loan Facilities:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak, mismanaged, or non-existent.

**Prioritisation of Identified Needs
in Igan-Alade**

1. Warehouse	15 votes	2nd
2. Access Road	13 votes	3rd
3. Credit/Loan facility	15 votes	1st
4. Processing Facilities for Cassava	11 votes	5th
5. Tractor	6 votes	6th
6. Solar-powered pump	5 votes	8th
7. Market linkage	13 votes	4th
8. Processing equipment for rice	5 votes	7th

Plate 45. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Igan-Alade cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Igan-Alade cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 45. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 45) shows that **access to credit** is the most pressing need followed by **warehouse, access road, market linkage for cassava and rice, cassava processing centre, tractor, processing equipment for rice, and solar-powered pump.**

6.5.3 Igan-Alade Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Igan-Alade as a leading agricultural hub in Ogun State, known for its high-yield cassava and rice production, certified value-added cassava products, and strong market linkages driven by empowered farmers, sustainable land expansion, and a modern processing infrastructure that meets national and regional standards.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Enhance Agricultural Productivity through GAPS Training:** Provide targeted capacity building on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) to help farmers achieve optimum yields of

6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava. This will be supported by demonstration plots, technical workshops, and peer-led learning.

2. **Improve Quality and Certification of Cassava Derivatives:** Train processors in hygienic and efficient production of cassava flour and gaari, ensuring products meet the standards required for NAFDAC and SON certification. This will enable access to formal markets and build consumer trust.
3. **Register and Formalise Business Operations:** Facilitate the registration of the cluster's processing and marketing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), enabling structured operations, access to finance, and legal recognition in both domestic and export trade.
4. **Expand Cassava Cultivation through Land Development and Market Linkages:** Support farmers in scaling up cassava farming over the next decade through coordinated land access, input provision, and mechanisation. Establish formal relationships with cassava off-takers to ensure consistent demand and fair pricing.
5. **Construct a Standard Cassava Processing Centre:** Build and equip a modern cassava processing facility in the community to enhance value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, and create employment. The centre will serve as a hub for producing certified cassava flour and gaari

6.5.4 Igan-Alade Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Organise structured training sessions on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for cassava and rice farmers.</p> <p>Establish demonstration plots for lowland rice, upland rice, and cassava to showcase best practices.</p> <p>Partner with agricultural research institutes and extension services for technical support.</p>	<p>Farmers equipped with knowledge to achieve 6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava.</p> <p>Improved farm productivity and reduced input waste.</p>	<p>GAP Training Committee</p> <p>Extension Officers</p> <p>Demo Plot Coordinators</p> <p>Agricultural Research Partners (e.g., IITA, NCRI)</p>	<p>Year 1–3 for training rollout; ongoing for reinforcement and monitoring.</p>	<p>Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical facilitators, logistics support.</p>	<p>Low attendance: Schedule sessions around farming calendars and offer incentives.</p> <p>Resistance to change: Use peer-led demonstrations and success stories to build trust.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, extension agents, local government agriculture desk, and training partners.</p>
2.	<p>Train processors on hygienic and efficient production techniques.</p> <p>Procure and install equipment for</p>	<p>High-quality cassava flour and gaari certified by NAFDAC and SON.</p>	<p>Processing Operations Team</p> <p>Regulatory Compliance Officers</p>	<p>Year 2–4 for setup and certification; ongoing for production and compliance.</p>	<p>Processing equipment, training modules, certification fees, packaging materials.</p>	<p>Regulatory delays: Hire consultants and attend certification workshops.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and commercial partners.</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>cassava flour and gaari processing.</p> <p>Apply for NAFDAC and SON certification for processed products.</p> <p>Maintain quality control systems and documentation.</p>	<p>Increased market access and consumer trust.</p>	<p>Cooperative Legal Advisor</p>			<p>Quality inconsistencies: Implement strict hygiene and quality protocols.</p>	
3.	<p>Register the cooperative's processing and marketing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).</p> <p>Set up financial systems and open a cooperative bank account.</p> <p>Develop internal governance structures and</p>	<p>Legally recognised business entity with access to finance and formal markets.</p> <p>Transparent and accountable cooperative operations.</p>	<p>Cooperative Governance Committee</p> <p>Legal Advisor</p> <p>Financial Management Team</p>	<p>Year 1–2 for registration and setup; ongoing for operations.</p>	<p>Legal fees, registration costs, financial software, training on governance.</p>	<p>Documentation delays: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with CAC.</p> <p>Low member engagement: Use sensitisation campaigns and showcase benefits.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, CAC, partnering banks, and local government authorities.</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	reporting mechanisms.						
4.	<p>Identify and allocate suitable farmland for expansion.</p> <p>Facilitate access to improved cassava varieties and essential inputs.</p> <p>Engage cassava off-takers through trade fairs and cooperative outreach.</p> <p>Monitor farm sizes and yield progress annually.</p>	<p>Increased cassava acreage and production volume.</p> <p>Formal supply agreements with off-takers and processors.</p>	<p>Land Allocation Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Input Distribution Team</p> <p>Marketing and Sales Unit</p>	Year 1–10, with annual expansion targets and reviews.	Improved cassava stems, fertilisers, herbicides, tractors, marketing materials.	<p>Limited land access: Partner with local authorities and landowners for leasing arrangements.</p> <p>Input shortages: Establish bulk purchasing agreements with suppliers.</p>	Notify farmers, cooperative leadership, input suppliers, and off-takers.
5.	<p>Secure land and building permits for the processing centre.</p> <p>Design and construct a hygienic, multi-purpose facility.</p>	<p>One fully functional cassava processing centre.</p> <p>Production of certified, market-ready</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Processing Operations Team</p>	Year 2–4 for construction and setup; ongoing for operations.	Capital investment, construction materials, processing machines, training modules.	<p>Funding gaps: Apply for grants and cooperative loans.</p> <p>Regulatory delays: Engage consultants familiar with</p>	Notify cooperative members, local council, NAFDAC, SON, and community stakeholders.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Procure equipment for cassava flour and gaari production.</p> <p>Train operators and ensure compliance with food safety standards.</p>	<p>cassava products.</p> <p>Job creation and reduced post-harvest losses.</p>	<p>Regulatory Compliance Officers</p>			<p>certification processes.</p>	

6.6 Ikotun Cluster

6.6.1 Community Profile

Ikotun is bordered by Ayetoro to the north and Igbogila to the south while Oja-Odan to the East and Imeko-Afon to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other staple foods. The surrounding terrain is also suitable for maize, vegetables, yam, and rice, while poultry and goat rearing are common among households. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, market, and town hall, among others.

6.6.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
3. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.

- Lack of Irrigation is a constraint to year-round farming. Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change.

Prioritisation of Identified Needs in Ikotun Community		
1. Farm trailer tricycle	13 votes	1st
2. Tractor	9 votes	3rd
3. Road Infrastructure	9 votes	4th
4. Solar-powered borehole for processing	13 votes	2nd

Plate 46. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ikotun cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ikotun cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 46. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 46) shows that **farm trailer tricycle** is the most pressing need followed by **solar-powered borehole**, **tractor**, and a **good road network**.

6.6.3 Ikotun Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Ikotun as a leading agricultural community in Ogun State, renowned for its high-yield cassava and rice production, certified value-added cassava products, and a structured farmers' market that ensures fair pricing, food security, and economic empowerment; driven by capacity building, land expansion, and strong market linkages with off-takers.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

- Enhance Agricultural Productivity through GAPS Training:** Provide targeted capacity building on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) to help farmers achieve optimum yields of 6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava. This will be supported by demonstration plots, technical workshops, and peer-led learning.

2. **Improve Quality and Certification of Cassava Derivatives:** Train processors in hygienic and efficient production of cassava flour and gaari, ensuring products meet the standards required for NAFDAC and SON certification. This will enable access to formal markets and build consumer trust.
3. **Register and Formalise Business Operations:** Facilitate the registration of the cluster's processing and marketing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), enabling structured operations, access to finance, and legal recognition in both domestic and regional trade.
4. **Expand Cassava Cultivation through Land Development and Market Linkages:** Support farmers in scaling up cassava farming over the next decade through coordinated land access, input provision, and mechanisation. Establish formal relationships with cassava off-takers to ensure consistent demand and fair pricing.
5. **Establish a Dedicated Farmers' Market with Price Regulation:** Construct and manage a structured marketplace exclusively for agricultural produce, where farmers can sell directly to consumers and buyers. The market will operate under cooperative-led price regulation, ensuring fair returns and protecting farmers from exploitation.

6.6.4 Ikotun Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	Organise targeted training sessions on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for cassava and rice farmers, focusing on land preparation, spacing, pest control, and post-harvest handling. Establish demonstration plots for lowland rice, upland rice, and cassava to reinforce learning through practical exposure.	Farmers equipped with knowledge and skills to achieve optimum yields—6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava—resulting in improved productivity and reduced input waste.	GAP Training Committee, Extension Officers, Demo Plot Coordinators, Agricultural Research Partners (e.g., IITA, NCRI)	Year 1–3 for training rollout; ongoing for reinforcement and monitoring.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical facilitators, logistics support.	Low attendance may be addressed by scheduling sessions around farming calendars and offering incentives. Resistance to change can be overcome through peer-led demonstrations and showcasing successful outcomes.	Inform cooperative members, extension agents, local government agriculture desk, and training partners.
2.	Train processors on hygienic and efficient production techniques. Procure and install equipment for cassava flour and gaari processing.	High-quality cassava flour and gaari certified by NAFDAC and SON, enabling	Processing Operations Team, Regulatory Compliance Officers,	Year 2–4 for setup and certification; ongoing for production and compliance.	Processing equipment, training modules, certification fees,	Regulatory delays can be mitigated by hiring consultants and attending certification	Inform cooperative members, NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and commercial partners.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Apply for NAFDAC and SON certification for processed products. Maintain quality control systems and documentation.	access to formal markets and building consumer trust.	Cooperative Legal Advisor		packaging materials.	workshops. Quality inconsistencies will be addressed through strict hygiene and quality protocols.	
3.	Register the cooperative's processing and marketing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). Set up financial systems and open a cooperative bank account. Develop internal governance structures and reporting mechanisms.	A legally recognised business entity with access to finance and formal markets, ensuring transparent and accountable cooperative operations.	Cooperative Governance Committee, Legal Advisor, Financial Management Team	Year 1–2 for registration and setup; ongoing for operations.	Legal fees, registration costs, financial software, training on governance.	Documentation delays will be addressed by assigning a dedicated liaison to follow up with CAC. Low member engagement will be tackled through sensitisation campaigns and showcasing cooperative benefits.	Inform cooperative members, CAC, partnering banks, and local government authorities.
4.	Identify and allocate suitable farmland for expansion. Facilitate	Increased cassava acreage and	Land Allocation Committee,	Year 1–10, with annual expansion	Improved cassava stems,	Limited land access will be addressed	Notify farmers, cooperative leadership,

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	access to improved cassava varieties and essential inputs. Engage cassava off-takers through trade fairs and cooperative outreach. Monitor farm sizes and yield progress annually.	production volume, with formal supply agreements secured with off-takers and processors.	Cooperative Executives, Input Distribution Team, Marketing and Sales Unit	targets and reviews.	fertilisers, herbicides, tractors, marketing materials.	through partnerships with local authorities and landowners. Input shortages will be resolved by establishing bulk purchasing agreements with suppliers.	input suppliers, and off-takers.
5.	Secure land and construct market stalls and basic infrastructure. Establish cooperative-led pricing and produce regulation guidelines. Launch awareness campaigns to attract buyers and sellers.	A structured farmers' market exclusively for agricultural produce, ensuring fair pricing and reduced exploitation by middlemen.	Market Development Committee, Pricing Regulation Taskforce, Local Government Liaison Officers	Year 1–2 for construction and launch; ongoing for management.	Land, construction materials, signage, market management tools.	Resistance from existing traders will be addressed by engaging stakeholders early and offering incentives. Poor turnout will be mitigated through community outreach and promotional events.	Inform cooperative members, local government, buyers, and media outlets.

6.7 Ologiri Cluster

6.7.1 Community Profile

Ologiri is bordered by Ayetoro to the north and Igbofila to the south while Oja-Odan to the East and Imeko-Afon to the west. Farming is primarily smallholder-based, with families cultivating inherited plots using a mix of traditional and evolving techniques. Ibeku is particularly known for its cassava, maize, and vegetable production, while poultry, goat rearing, and fish farming are gaining popularity among younger residents. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, market, and town hall, among others.

6.7.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
3. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.

4. Lack of Solar-Powered Borehole for irrigation is a constraint to year-round farming. Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change.
5. **Absence of Warehouse Facilities:** Farmers store produce in homes or open spaces, leading to spoilage and pest infestation. This is due to the absence of public-private partnerships for storage infrastructure since warehouses are rarely built in rural zones without external investment. Without storage, farmers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.
6. **Absence of a Standard Fufu and Gaari Processing Centres:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. Without farmer groups pooling resources, acquiring and maintaining processing equipment is unfeasible. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women.
7. **Limited Access to Loan Facilities:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak, mismanaged, or non-existent.

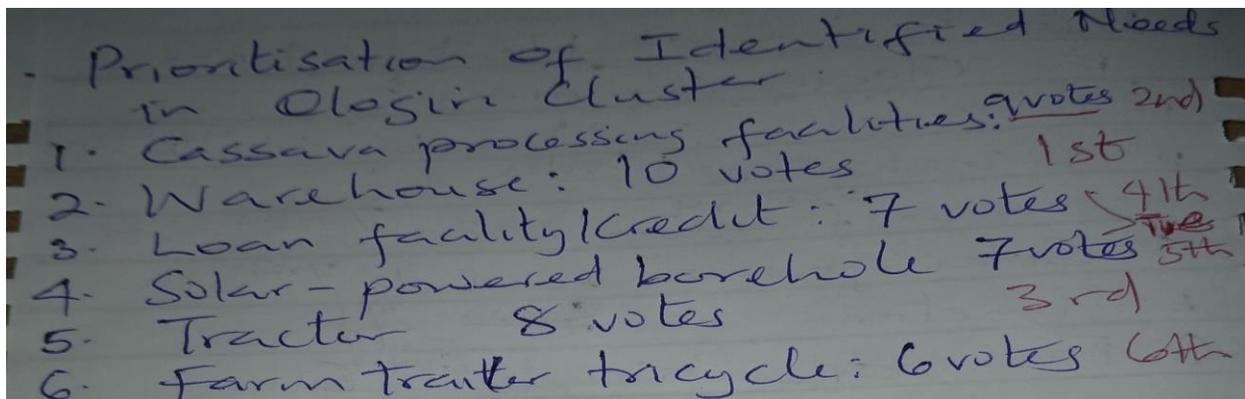


Plate 47. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ologiri cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ologiri cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 47. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 47) shows that **warehouse** is the most pressing need followed by **cassava processing centre, tractor, access to credit, solar-powered borehole, and farm trailer tricycle.**

6.7.3 Ologiri Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To establish Ologiri as a leading agricultural hub in Ogun State, known for its high-yield cassava and rice production, certified value-added cassava products, and strong market linkages driven by empowered farmers, sustainable land expansion, and a modern processing infrastructure that meets national and regional standards.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Enhance Agricultural Productivity through GAPs Training:** Provide targeted capacity building on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) to help farmers achieve optimum yields of 6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava. This will be supported by demonstration plots, technical workshops, and peer-led learning.
2. **Improve Quality and Certification of Cassava Derivatives:** Train processors in hygienic and efficient production of cassava flour and gaari, ensuring products meet the standards required for NAFDAC and SON certification. This will enable access to formal markets and build consumer trust.
3. **Register and Formalise Business Operations:** Facilitate the registration of the cluster's processing and marketing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), enabling structured operations, access to finance, and legal recognition in both domestic and export trade.
4. **Expand Cassava Cultivation through Land Development and Market Linkages:** Support farmers in scaling up cassava farming over the next decade through coordinated land access, input provision, and mechanisation. Establish formal relationships with cassava off-takers to ensure consistent demand and fair pricing.

5. **Construct a Standard Cassava Processing Centre:** Build and equip a modern cassava processing facility in the community to enhance value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, and create employment. The centre will serve as a hub for producing certified cassava flour and gaari.

6.7.4 Ologiri Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Organise structured training sessions on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for cassava and rice farmers.</p> <p>Establish demonstration plots for lowland rice, upland rice, and cassava to showcase best practices.</p> <p>Partner with agricultural research institutes and extension services for technical support.</p>	<p>Farmers equipped with knowledge to achieve 6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava.</p> <p>Improved farm productivity and reduced input waste.</p>	<p>GAP Training Committee</p> <p>Extension Officers</p> <p>Demo Plot Coordinators</p> <p>Agricultural Research Partners (e.g., IITA, NCRI)</p>	<p>Year 1–3 for training rollout; ongoing for reinforcement and monitoring.</p>	<p>Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical facilitators, logistics support.</p>	<p>Low attendance: Schedule sessions around farming calendars and offer incentives.</p> <p>Resistance to change: Use peer-led demonstrations and success stories to build trust.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, extension agents, local government agriculture desk, and training partners.</p>
2.	<p>Train processors on hygienic and efficient production techniques.</p> <p>Procure and install equipment for</p>	<p>High-quality cassava flour and gaari certified by NAFDAC and SON.</p>	<p>Processing Operations Team</p> <p>Regulatory Compliance Officers</p>	<p>Year 2–4 for setup and certification; ongoing for production and compliance.</p>	<p>Processing equipment, training modules, certification fees, packaging materials.</p>	<p>Regulatory delays: Hire consultants and attend certification workshops.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and commercial partners.</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>cassava flour and gaari processing.</p> <p>Apply for NAFDAC and SON certification for processed products.</p> <p>Maintain quality control systems and documentation.</p>	<p>Increased market access and consumer trust.</p>	<p>Cooperative Legal Advisor</p>			<p>Quality inconsistencies: Implement strict hygiene and quality protocols.</p>	
3.	<p>Register the cooperative's processing and marketing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).</p> <p>Set up financial systems and open a cooperative bank account.</p> <p>Develop internal governance structures and</p>	<p>Legally recognised business entity with access to finance and formal markets.</p> <p>Transparent and accountable cooperative operations.</p>	<p>Cooperative Governance Committee</p> <p>Legal Advisor</p> <p>Financial Management Team</p>	<p>Year 1–2 for registration and setup; ongoing for operations.</p>	<p>Legal fees, registration costs, financial software, training on governance.</p>	<p>Documentation delays: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with CAC.</p> <p>Low member engagement: Use sensitisation campaigns and showcase benefits.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, CAC, partnering banks, and local government authorities.</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	reporting mechanisms.						
4.	<p>Identify and allocate suitable farmland for expansion.</p> <p>Facilitate access to improved cassava varieties and essential inputs.</p> <p>Engage cassava off-takers through trade fairs and cooperative outreach.</p> <p>Monitor farm sizes and yield progress annually.</p>	<p>Increased cassava acreage and production volume.</p> <p>Formal supply agreements with off-takers and processors.</p>	<p>Land Allocation Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Input Distribution Team</p> <p>Marketing and Sales Unit</p>	Year 1–10, with annual expansion targets and reviews.	Improved cassava stems, fertilisers, herbicides, tractors, marketing materials.	<p>Limited land access: Partner with local authorities and landowners for leasing arrangements.</p> <p>Input shortages: Establish bulk purchasing agreements with suppliers.</p>	Notify farmers, cooperative leadership, input suppliers, and off-takers.
5.	<p>Secure land and building permits for the processing centre.</p> <p>Design and construct a hygienic, multi-purpose facility.</p>	<p>One fully functional cassava processing centre.</p> <p>Production of certified, market-ready</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Processing Operations Team</p>	Year 2–4 for construction and setup; ongoing for operations.	Capital investment, construction materials, processing machines, training modules.	<p>Funding gaps: Apply for grants and cooperative loans.</p> <p>Regulatory delays: Engage consultants familiar with</p>	Notify cooperative members, local council, NAFDAC, SON, and community stakeholders.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Procure equipment for cassava flour and gaari production.</p> <p>Train operators and ensure compliance with food safety standards.</p>	<p>cassava products.</p> <p>Job creation and reduced post-harvest losses.</p>	<p>Regulatory Compliance Officers</p>			<p>certification processes.</p>	

6.8 Ibeku Cluster

6.8.1 Community Profile

Ibeku is bordered by Ayetoro to the north and Igbogila to the south while Oja-Odan to the East and Imeko-Afon to the west. Farming is primarily smallholder-based, with families cultivating inherited plots using a mix of traditional and evolving techniques. Ibeku is particularly known for its cassava, maize, and vegetable production, while poultry, goat rearing, and fish farming are gaining popularity among younger residents. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, market, and town hall, among others.

6.8.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
2. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.
3. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.

4. **Absence of Warehouse Facilities:** Farmers store produce in homes or open spaces, leading to spoilage and pest infestation. This is due to the absence of public-private partnerships for storage infrastructure since warehouses are rarely built in rural zones without external investment. Without storage, farmers cannot wait for better market conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.
5. **Absence of a Standard Fufu and Gaari Processing Centres:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. Without farmer groups pooling resources, acquiring and maintaining processing equipment is unfeasible. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women.
6. **Lack of Solar-Powered Borehole** for irrigation is a constraint to year-round farming. Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change.

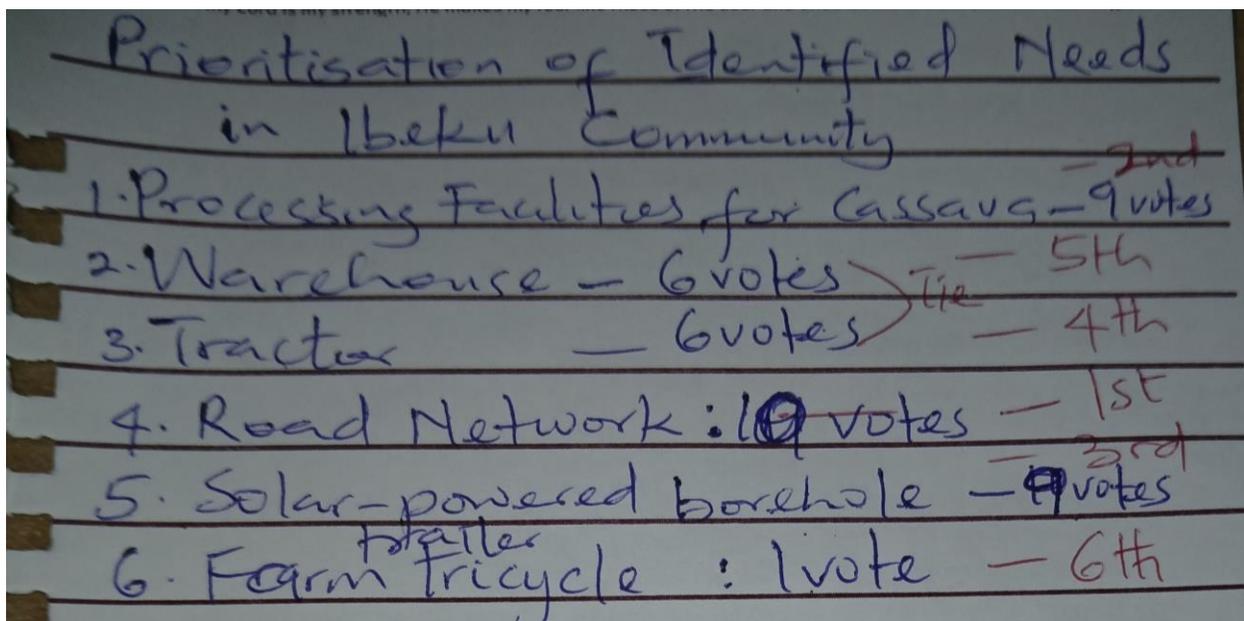


Plate 48. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Ibeku cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Ibeku cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 48. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 48) shows that **a good road network** is the most pressing need followed by **cassava processing centre, solar-powered borehole, tractor, warehouse, and farm trailer tricycle**.

6.8.3 Ibeku Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To become the highest cassava-producing community in Ogun State, renowned for its large-scale cultivation, certified value-added products, and structured agricultural marketplace—driven by empowered farmers, strategic land expansion, and strong market linkages with domestic and regional off-takers.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava Cultivation across the Cluster:** Over the next decade, support farmers in scaling up cassava farming through coordinated land access, input provision, and mechanisation. The goal is to increase total cultivated area and meet rising demand from processors and off-takers.
2. **Build Capacity for Improved Yields through GAPs Training:** Organise targeted training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) to help farmers increase cassava yield from the current average of 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha. This will be reinforced through demonstration plots, peer learning, and technical support.
3. **Establish Value-Added Processing for Cassava Derivatives:** Facilitate capacity building for the production of high-quality cassava flour and gaari. Ensure that all products meet hygiene and quality standards, and pursue certification from NAFDAC and SON to enable formal market entry and consumer trust.
4. **Formalise Business Operations and Regulatory Compliance:** Register the cluster's processing and marketing enterprise with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) to enable structured operations, access to finance, and legal recognition in both domestic and regional trade.

5. **Develop a Dedicated Farmers' Market with Price Regulation:** Construct and manage a structured marketplace exclusively for agricultural produce, where farmers can sell directly to consumers and buyers. The market will operate under cooperative-led price regulation, ensuring fair returns and protecting farmers from exploitation.
6. **Strengthen Market Linkages and Off-Taker Relationships:** Identify and engage reliable off-takers for cassava products through trade fairs, cooperative outreach, and formal supply agreements. This will ensure consistent demand, fair pricing, and reduced post-harvest losses.

6.8.4 Ibeku Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Identify and allocate suitable farmland for expansion.</p> <p>Facilitate access to improved cassava varieties and essential inputs.</p> <p>Provide mechanisation support through cooperative-owned equipment.</p> <p>Monitor farm sizes and yield progress annually.</p>	<p>Increased cassava acreage per farmer and overall cluster cultivation.</p> <p>Higher production volumes to meet market demand.</p>	<p>Land Allocation Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Input Distribution Team</p> <p>Extension Officers</p>	<p>Year 1–10, with annual expansion targets and reviews.</p>	<p>Funding for inputs and equipment</p> <p>Improved cassava stems, fertilisers, herbicides</p> <p>Technical support from agricultural institutes</p>	<p>Limited land access: Partner with local authorities and landowners for leasing arrangements.</p> <p>Input shortages: Establish bulk purchasing agreements with suppliers.</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, local government, input suppliers, and extension agents.</p>
2.	<p>Organise training workshops on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs).</p> <p>Establish demonstration plots to showcase best practices.</p>	<p>Increased cassava yield from 28 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha.</p> <p>Enhanced farmer knowledge</p>	<p>GAP Training Committee</p> <p>Demo Plot Coordinators</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p>	<p>Year 1–3 for training rollout; ongoing for reinforcement and monitoring.</p>	<p>Training materials, demo plot inputs, technical facilitators, logistics</p>	<p>Low participation: Schedule sessions around farming calendars and offer incentives.</p>	<p>Inform farmers, cooperative leaders, extension agents, and training partners.</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	Facilitate peer-to-peer learning and mentorship among farmers.	and adoption of modern techniques.				Resistance to change: Use success stories and practical demonstrations.	
3.	<p>Train processors on hygienic production techniques.</p> <p>Procure and install equipment for cassava flour and gaari production.</p> <p>Apply for NAFDAC and SON certification.</p> <p>Maintain quality control systems and documentation.</p>	<p>Certified, high-quality cassava flour and gaari ready for formal markets.</p> <p>Increased income through value addition.</p>	<p>Processing Operations Team</p> <p>Regulatory Compliance Officers</p> <p>Cooperative Legal Advisor</p>	Year 2–4 for setup and certification; ongoing for production and compliance.	Processing equipment, training modules, certification fees, packaging materials	<p>Regulatory delays: Hire consultants and attend certification workshops.</p> <p>Quality inconsistencies: Implement strict hygiene and quality protocols.</p>	Inform cooperative members, NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and commercial partners.
4.	Register the cooperative's business arm with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).	Legally recognised business entity with access to finance and	Cooperative Governance Committee Legal Advisor	Year 1–2 for registration and setup; ongoing for operations.	Legal fees, registration costs, financial software, training on governance	Documentation delays: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with CAC.	Inform cooperative members, CAC, partnering banks, and local government authorities.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Set up financial systems and open a cooperative bank account.</p> <p>Develop internal governance structures and reporting mechanisms.</p>	<p>formal markets.</p> <p>Transparent and accountable cooperative operations.</p>	Financial Management Team			<p>Low member engagement: Use sensitisation campaigns and showcase benefits.</p>	
5.	<p>Secure land and construct market stalls and basic infrastructure.</p> <p>Establish cooperative-led pricing and produce regulation guidelines.</p> <p>Launch awareness campaigns to attract buyers and sellers.</p>	<p>A structured farmers' market exclusively for agricultural produce.</p> <p>Fair pricing and reduced exploitation by middlemen.</p>	<p>Market Development Committee</p> <p>Pricing Regulation Taskforce</p> <p>Local Government Liaison Officers</p>	Year 1–2 for construction and launch; ongoing for management.	Land, construction materials, signage, market management tools	<p>Resistance from existing traders: Engage stakeholders early and offer incentives.</p> <p>Poor turnout: Use community outreach and promotional events.</p>	Inform cooperative members, local government, buyers, and media outlets.

6.9 Eggua Cluster

6.9.1 Community Profile

Eggua is bordered by Igan-Alade to the north and Igbogila and Ayetoro to the south while Oja-Odan to the East and Republic of Benin to the west. The community is blessed with savannah and forest-mixed soil, ideal for both staple and cash crops. Farmers in Eggua cultivate a wide range of produce, including cassava, maize, rice, vegetables, and yam, while livestock rearing - *goats, poultry, and cattle* - is widespread. The community is also known for its gaari processing, which supports both local consumption and inter-state trade. Notable landmarks include the Palace of the Olu of Eggua, nearby streams and lowlands used for rice farming and irrigation, and Forest belts that support cocoa and oil palm cultivation, among others. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, market, and town hall, among others.

6.9.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. Lack of Solar-Powered Borehole for Irrigation is a constraint to year-round farming. Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change.
2. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
3. **Absence of Warehouse Facilities:** Farmers store produce in homes or open spaces, leading to spoilage and pest infestation. This is due to the absence of public-private partnerships for storage infrastructure since warehouses are rarely built in rural zones without external investment. Without storage, farmers cannot wait for better market

conditions, making them vulnerable to price crashes. The absence of warehousing facilities has led to post-harvest losses, reduced income, and weakened community resilience against market shocks.

4. **Absence of a Standard Fufu and Gaari Processing Centres:** The community lacks a standard cassava processing centre, which makes it difficult for farmers to process their cassava produce efficiently. Without farmer groups pooling resources, acquiring and maintaining processing equipment is unfeasible. This leads to post-harvest losses, reduced quality of products, limited market opportunities, and reduces income for processors, especially women.
5. **Absence of Reaper for Harvesting:** Harvesting is done manually, which is slow, labour-intensive, and leads to crop losses. This might be because reapers are expensive and there is no access to agro-services in the community.
6. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.
7. **Limited Access to Loan Facilities:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak, mismanaged, or non-existent.

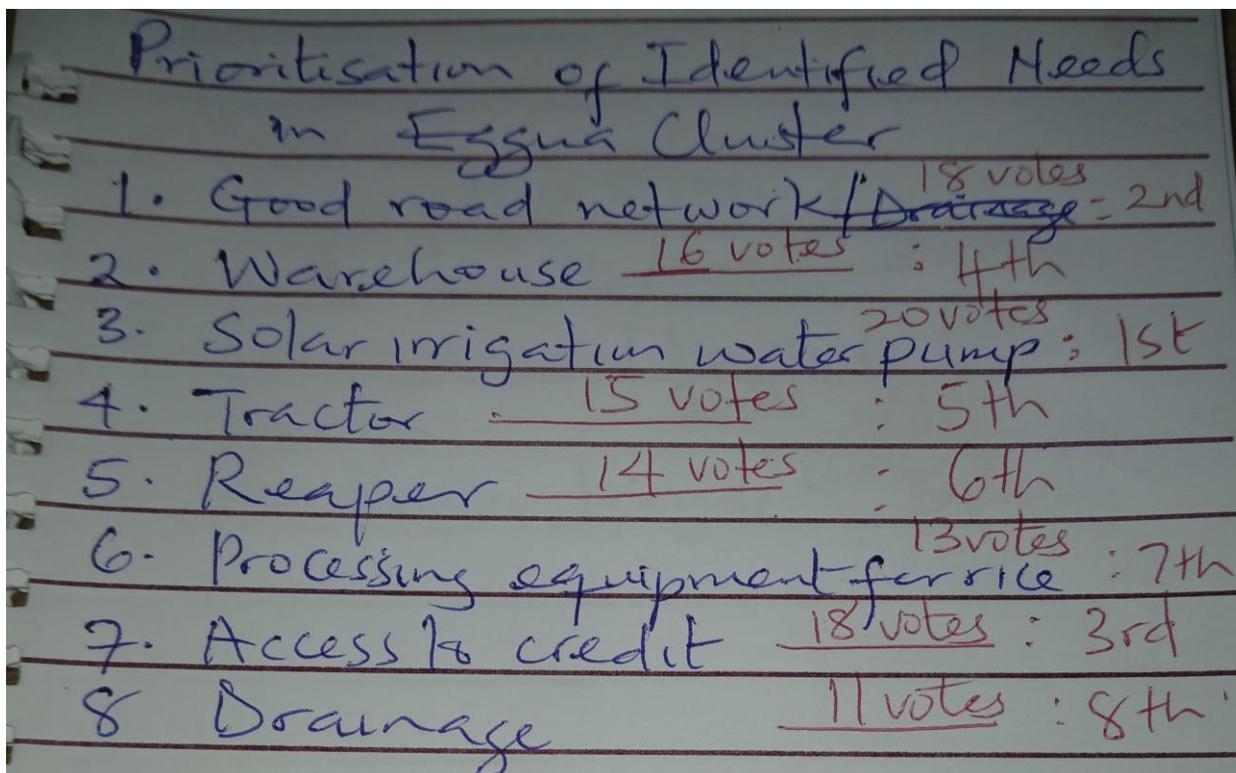


Plate 49. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Eggua cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Eggua cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 49. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 49) shows that **solar-irrigation water pump** is the most pressing need followed by **a good road network, access to credit, warehouse, tractor, reaper, processing equipment for rice, and drainage**.

6.9.3 Eggua Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

Eggua Cluster envisions to become a dynamic and self-sustaining agricultural enterprise, known for the cultivation and processing of high-quality rice and cassava products by expanding cluster farming from 10 to 60 acres and establishing local processing capacity, through these, this cluster aims to eliminate the inefficiencies of manual methods and external milling. Our goal is to package, label, and distribute our rice and cassava products directly to target customers and offtakers, creating a recognisable brand rooted in quality, community, and innovation.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. Mobilise cooperative members to scale up cassava and rice cultivation from 10 acres to 60 acres.
2. Introduce FARO 44 and TME 419 or any other improved cassava varieties and mechanised land preparation to boost productivity.
3. Implement coordinated planting schedules and shared input systems to maximise efficiency.
4. Transition from manual processing to mechanised milling and drying of rice and cassava within the community.
5. Construct and equip processing centres with modern tools for sorting, cleaning, and packaging.
6. Train local operators in equipment handling, hygiene standards, and maintenance.
7. Package and label rice and cassava products with clear branding, nutritional information, and traceability.
8. Register products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory and commercial standards.
9. Create a unified brand identity that reflects the quality and heritage of Eggua agriculture.
10. Identify and engage target customers and offtakers in urban centres and regional markets.
11. Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, and digital platforms to showcase products and build demand.
12. Establish reliable logistics and distribution systems to ensure timely delivery.
13. Formalise and strengthen the Eggua Cluster Cooperative with transparent leadership and consistent member contributions.
14. Build financial credibility to access capital loans from institutions like the BOA.
15. Promote inclusive participation, especially among youth and women, across the value chain.

6.9.4 Eggua Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Mobilise cooperative members to commit land and labour toward expanding cassava and rice cultivation.</p> <p>Conduct land mapping and soil testing to identify suitable plots.</p> <p>Introduce FARO 44 & TME 419 or other improved varieties as well as mechanised land preparation.</p> <p>Implement a shared planting calendar and input distribution system.</p>	<p>60 acres of cassava and rice under coordinated cultivation.</p> <p>Increased yield: 23 tons/ha to 40 tons/ha for cassava, 2.3 tons/ha to 6 tons/ha for lowland rice, and 1.6 tons/ha to 4 tons/ha for upland rice; reduced production costs, and stronger</p>	<p>Eggua Farmers' Cooperative</p> <p>Land Allocation Committee</p> <p>Agricultural Extension Officers</p>	<p>Year 1: Land identification and preparation</p> <p>Year 2–10: Continuous cultivation and scaling</p>	<p>Funding for land clearing, seedlings, fertilisers, and mechanisation</p> <p>Tractors, sprayers, and irrigation kits</p> <p>Technical support from Ogun State SAPZ</p>	<p>Obstacles: Land ownership disputes</p> <p>Limited access to mechanised tools</p> <p>Solutions: Engage traditional rulers and landowners early to formalise agreements</p> <p>Pool cooperative funds or apply for government mechanisation support programmes</p>	<p>Inform cooperative members, landowners, and local authorities</p> <p>Use town hall meetings, WhatsApp groups, and bulletin boards for updates</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
		bargaining power.					
2.	<p>Construct two standard processing centres: one for rice and one for cassava within the community.</p> <p>Equip centres with milling, drying, sorting, and packaging units.</p> <p>Train local operators on equipment use, hygiene standards, and maintenance.</p>	<p>Operational rice and cassava processing centres serving the cluster.</p> <p>Reduced transport costs, improved product quality, and year-round processing</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executive Team</p> <p>Local artisans and technical contractors</p>	<p>Year 1–3: Construction and commissioning</p> <p>Year 4–10: Expansion and optimisation</p>	<p>Capital funding from cooperative contributions, grants, and BOA loans</p> <p>Building materials, machinery, and skilled labour</p> <p>Technical blueprints and environmental assessments</p>	<p>Obstacles: Funding delays</p> <p>Delays in construction</p> <p>Solutions: Diversify funding sources: apply for grants, initiate community fundraising, and approach development partners</p> <p>Set clear milestones and monitor progress through a project oversight team</p>	<p>Notify cooperative members, local government, and land stakeholders</p> <p>Use banners, flyers, and stakeholder meetings to share progress</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
3.	<p>Design branded packaging for rice and cassava products with nutritional labels and traceability codes.</p> <p>Register products with CAC, NAFDAC, and SON to meet regulatory standards.</p> <p>Conduct training on food safety, documentation, and quality assurance.</p>	<p>Certified, branded products ready for commercial distribution.</p> <p>Enhanced consumer trust and access to formal markets.</p>	<p>Product Certification Taskforce</p> <p>Branding and Marketing Committee</p> <p>Women's Processing Groups</p>	<p>Year 1–2: Registration and branding</p> <p>Year 3–10: Continuous quality monitoring and brand promotion</p>	<p>Funds for registration fees, packaging design, and printing</p> <p>Technical support from NAFDAC, SON, and CAC</p> <p>Branding consultants and graphic designers</p>	<p>Obstacles: Bureaucratic delays in certification</p> <p>Inconsistent product quality</p> <p>Solutions: Assign a liaison officer to follow up with agencies and streamline documentation</p> <p>Implement standard operating procedures and conduct regular training</p>	<p>Inform processors, marketers, and regulatory bodies</p> <p>Share updates via cooperative meetings and printed bulletins</p>
4.	<p>Conduct market research to identify demand and pricing trends in target regions.</p>	<p>Formalised supply agreements with buyers in urban centres and</p>	<p>Marketing and Export Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Sales Representatives</p>	<p>Year 2–4: Regional market entry</p> <p>Year 5–10: Expansion to export markets</p>	<p>Funding for logistics, promotional campaigns, and transportation</p>	<p>Obstacles: Poor road infrastructure limiting access to markets</p>	<p>Engage buyers, trade partners, and government agencies</p> <p>Use flyers, radio announcements,</p>

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Establish partnerships with distributors, retailers, and agro-export firms.</p> <p>Organise product exhibitions and trade fairs to showcase Eggua products.</p>	<p>regional markets.</p> <p>Increased sales volume and brand visibility.</p>	Trade Liaison Officers		<p>Market intelligence reports and trade directories</p> <p>Support from NEPC (Nigerian Export Promotion Council)</p>	<p>Limited knowledge of export regulations</p> <p>Solutions:</p> <p>Advocate for road rehabilitation and prioritise transport-friendly routes</p> <p>Partner with NEPC for training and certification support</p>	and cooperative newsletters

6.10 Agbon-Ojodu Cluster

6.10.1 Community Profile

Agbon-Ojodu is bordered by Ayetoro to the north and Igbogila to the south while Oja-Odan to the East and Igan-Alade and the Republic of Benin to the west. The community is particularly known for its cassava cultivation, which supports the production of gaari, fufu, and other derivatives. The surrounding land is also suitable for maize, vegetables, yam, and rice, while poultry and goat rearing are common among households. Notable among other resources/social amenities present are Primary & Secondary schools, Maternity/Health centres, market, and town hall, among others

6.10.2 Problem/Needs Assessment

The major challenges span across production, processing, and market access, and are deeply rooted in structural, institutional, and socio-economic factors, which are identified as follows:

1. **Lack of Solar-Powered Borehole for Irrigation** is a constraint to year-round farming. Farming is restricted to the rainy season, leaving long dry spells of inactivity and income gaps. Community members rely solely on rainfall, which is increasingly erratic due to climate change.
2. **Poor Road Infrastructure:** Farm produce cannot be transported efficiently, leading to post-harvest losses and inflated logistics costs. The poor road condition is a result of long-standing neglect in rural infrastructure development. The lack of political prioritisation for agricultural corridors means that roads connecting farms to markets remain unpaved, eroded, and impassable during rainy seasons. This results in seasonal flooding and erosion that isolates farmers from buyers and processing centres.
3. **Absence of Boom Sprayer:** Pest and weed control is inefficient, leading to crop losses and reduced yields. This might be because Boom sprayers are expensive and rarely available in rural markets while there is no access to agro-services in the community.
4. **No Farm Tricycle for Produce Transportation:** Farmers struggle to move harvested produce from farms to markets, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. Transport challenges are rooted in both infrastructure and affordability. The cooperative structure

is either weak or underfunded, preventing shared investment in logistics. Poor road conditions make transport more costly and risky.

5. **Lack of mechanisation (Tractor):** Farming activities are largely manual, resulting in low productivity and high labour fatigue, especially during land preparation and harvesting seasons. The absence of mechanisation reflects a broader lack of institutional support for smallholder farmers. There is limited access to agro-services in the community and no cooperative-based equipment sharing systems. This slows down farm expansion, and discourages youth involvement.
6. **Limited Market Linkage for Cassava and Rice:** Despite producing staple crops like cassava and rice, farmers in Agbon-Ojodu lack structured access to buyers beyond their immediate locality. This is due to absence of aggregation centres and poor branding and packaging of products like fufu and gaari, which are sold in bulk without standardised packaging, making them less competitive in urban and regional markets. This leads to market saturation within the community, price volatility, and missed opportunities for scaling agribusiness operations.
7. **Limited Access to Loan Facilities:** Most farmers lack collateral, financial literacy, and business registration, which prevents them from accessing loans. There is no active microfinance presence in the community, and cooperative savings schemes are either weak, mismanaged, or non-existent.

Prioritisation of Identified Needs in Agbon-Ojodu Cluster	
1. Good road network	— 3rd
2. Solar-powered borehole	— 1st
3. Tractor	— 2nd
4. Tricycle	— 4th
5. Access to credit	— 5th
6. Boom sprayer	— 6th

Plate 50. Pairwise comparison of identified needs in Agbon-Ojodu cluster

Arising from the identified problems in Agbon-Ojodu cluster, the pairwise comparison for community needs prioritisation was done to identify the most pressing needs, which is shown in Plate 50. The pairwise ranking of needs (Plate 50) shows that **solar-powered borehole** is the most pressing need followed by **tractor, a good road network, farm trailer tricycle, access to credit,** and **boom sprayer**.

6.10.3 Agbon-Ojodu Goals and Objectives

Vision statement

To transform Agbon-Ojodu into a thriving agro-industrial hub in Ogun State; renowned for large-scale cassava and rice production, certified value-added cassava products, a vibrant farmers' market with fair pricing, and a strong cooperative system that empowers farmers through access to finance, equipment, and off-taker partnerships.

Specific objectives to achieve the vision

1. **Expand Cassava and Rice Production:** Over the Next Decade Support farmers in scaling up cassava and rice cultivation through coordinated land access, mechanisation, and input provision. The goal is to increase total cultivated area and productivity, meeting both domestic and export demand.
2. **Establish Value-Added Cassava Processing for Industrial Growth:** Facilitate the construction and operation of a cassava processing centre capable of producing lafun, gaari, fufu powder, and other derivatives. This will position Agbon-Ojodu as a regional industrial hub for cassava-based products.
3. **Strengthen and Standardise the Farmers' Cooperative:** Formalise the cooperative by developing bye-laws, registering with the Corporate Affairs Commission, opening a bank account, and instituting regular member contributions. This will enable access to capital loans and attract new members.
4. **Launch a Cooperative Loan Scheme for Members:** Design and implement a loan program tailored to farming cycles, enabling members to invest in inputs, equipment, and expansion. The cooperative will manage disbursement, monitoring, and repayment systems.

5. **Partner with Banks to acquire Agricultural Equipment:** Engage financial institutions to finance the purchase of tractors, sprayers, and other mechanised tools. This will reduce manual labour, improve efficiency, and encourage youth participation in agriculture.
6. **Build Capacity for GAPs and Product Certification:** Organise training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) to help farmers achieve optimum yields—6 tons/ha for lowland rice, 4 tons/ha for upland rice, and 40 tons/ha for cassava. Train processors to meet NAFDAC and SON standards, and register the business arm of the cooperative with CAC.
7. **Establish a Farmers’ Market with Price Regulation:** Develop a structured marketplace exclusively for agricultural produce, managed by the cooperative. This will ensure fair pricing, reduce middlemen exploitation, and improve farmer incomes.
8. **Create Linkages with Cassava and Rice Off-Takers:** Identify and engage reliable off-takers through trade fairs, outreach, and formal supply agreements. This will guarantee consistent demand and reduce post-harvest losses.

6.10.4 Agbon-Ojodu Community Action Plan

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
1.	<p>Conduct land mapping and secure additional farmland through community and government engagement.</p> <p>Provide access to improved seeds, inputs, and mechanization services.</p> <p>Organise seasonal training on crop management and pest control.</p> <p>Monitor acreage and yield annually.</p>	<p>Significant increase in cultivated land and crop yield.</p> <p>Enhanced food security and supply for processing and market demand.</p>	<p>Land Expansion Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Extension Officers</p> <p>Input Distribution Team</p>	Year 1–10, with annual milestones.	<p>Funding for inputs and equipment</p> <p>Improved seeds, fertilisers, herbicides</p> <p>Technical support from agricultural institutes</p>	<p>Land access challenges:</p> <p>Engage local leaders and government for land allocation.</p> <p>Input shortages:</p> <p>Establish bulk procurement partnerships with suppliers.</p>	Inform cooperative members, local government, extension agents, and community leaders.
2.	<p>Construct and equip a standard cassava processing centre.</p> <p>Train operators on hygienic production of lafun, gaari, fufu</p>	Operational processing centre producing certified cassava products.	<p>Infrastructure Development Committee</p> <p>Processing Operations Team</p>	Year 2–4 for construction and setup; ongoing for operations.	Capital investment, construction materials, processing machines,	Funding gaps: Apply for grants and cooperative loans.	Inform cooperative members, NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and local council.

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>powder, and other derivatives.</p> <p>Apply for NAFDAC and SON certification.</p> <p>Develop branding and packaging for market appeal.</p>	Increased income and reduced post-harvest losses.	Regulatory Compliance Officers		training modules	Regulatory delays: Hire consultants and attend certification workshops.	
3.	<p>Develop cooperative bye-laws and register with CAC.</p> <p>Open a cooperative bank account and establish contribution guidelines.</p> <p>Launch membership drive and on boarding sessions.</p>	<p>Legally recognised and financially active cooperative.</p> <p>Increased membership and access to formal credit.</p>	<p>Cooperative Governance Committee</p> <p>Legal Advisor</p> <p>Membership Mobilization Team</p>	Year 1–2 for registration and setup; ongoing for contributions and growth.	Legal fees, registration costs, administrative materials, training on cooperative management	<p>Member apathy: Use sensitisation campaigns and showcase cooperative benefits.</p> <p>Documentation delays: Assign a dedicated liaison to follow up with CAC.</p>	Inform existing and prospective members, CAC, and partnering banks.
4.	Design loan products tailored to farming cycles.	Access to affordable credit for members.	<p>Loan Committee</p> <p>Cooperative Treasurer</p>	Year 2 onward, with quarterly loan cycles.	Seed capital from cooperative contributions	Loan default risk: Use guarantor system and	Notify cooperative members, financial institutions, and

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Set up loan approval and monitoring committee.</p> <p>Train members on financial literacy and repayment discipline.</p>	Increased investment in farm inputs and expansion.	Financial Literacy Trainers		<p>and bank partnerships</p> <p>Loan tracking software</p> <p>Training materials</p>	<p>phased disbursement.</p> <p>Limited capital: Partner with microfinance institutions and development banks.</p>	local government.
5.	<p>Negotiate MoUs with banks for equipment financing.</p> <p>Identify priority equipment (tractors, sprayers, etc.) and suppliers.</p> <p>Host stakeholder forums to build trust and alignment.</p>	<p>Access to mechanised tools for farming.</p> <p>Improved efficiency and youth engagement.</p>	<p>Partnership Development Team</p> <p>Cooperative Executives</p> <p>Bank and Supplier Representatives</p>	Year 1–4 for partnership formation and rollout.	<p>Proposal documents</p> <p>Meeting logistics</p> <p>Legal and financial advisory</p>	<p>Bank reluctance: Present cooperative's financial records and growth plan.</p> <p>Supplier mistrust: Offer phased payment and performance guarantees.</p>	Inform cooperative members, bank officials, suppliers, and local government.
6.	Organise training workshops on GAPs for rice and cassava.	Increased yields and certified cassava products.	<p>GAP Training Committee</p> <p>Regulatory Affairs Team</p>	Year 1–3 for training and certification; ongoing for compliance.	Training materials, demo plot inputs, certification	<p>Low participation: Schedule sessions around farming</p>	Inform farmers, cooperative leaders, NAFDAC, SON, CAC, and

S/N	Activities/Strategies	Expected Output	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Resources	Potential Obstacles & Solutions	Communication
	<p>Establish demo plots and peer-led learning sessions.</p> <p>Train processors on hygiene and quality control.</p> <p>Apply for NAFDAC and SON certification and register business with CAC.</p>	Formalised business operations and market access.	Cooperative Legal Advisor		fees, legal documentation	<p>calendars and offer stipends.</p> <p>Regulatory complexity: Hire consultants and attend workshops.</p>	training partners.
7.	<p>Secure land and construct market stalls and infrastructure.</p> <p>Develop cooperative-led pricing and produce regulation guidelines.</p> <p>Launch awareness campaigns to attract buyers and sellers.</p>	<p>A structured farmers' market exclusively for agricultural produce.</p> <p>Fair pricing and reduced exploitation by middlemen.</p>	<p>Market Development Committee</p> <p>Pricing Regulation Taskforce</p> <p>Local Government Liaison Officers</p>	Year 1–2 for construction and launch; ongoing for management.	Land, construction materials, signage, market management tools	<p>Resistance from existing traders: Engage stakeholders early and offer incentives.</p> <p>Poor turnout: Use community outreach and promotional events.</p>	Inform cooperative members, local government, buyers, and media outlets.

APPENDIX I – ATTENDANCE SHEET



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: CASSAVA LGA: IJEDUSAOT CLUSTER: 1-MUSC 1 DATE: 19-08-2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	OGUNMUI W. TEMILO	Chairman	Agbeloba		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0706576765	[Signature]
2	BANJA MARTIN O	Secretary	Agbeloba		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0803462344	[Signature]
3	Adebowale Olumisekun	Member	Agbeloba		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07088976156	[Signature]
4	Akinsanya Proke	member	AGBELOBA		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07054127299	[Signature]
5	Gbadamosi Mary	member	Agbeloba		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08023756671	[Signature]
6	Ojelasa James	Member	Gadot work		M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09166810251	[Signature]
7	Osunkiran Babubete	"	Hope A.F.O		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08032768866	[Signature]
8	Ojuawo Damilare	"	Hope A.F.O		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09032549416	[Signature]
9	Onasanya Bola	Chairman	Agbeloba		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07069555908	[Signature]
10	Victor O. Adebayo	Member	Hope A.F.O		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08108843951	[Signature]
11	Onasanya Olumisekun	"	Hope A.F.O		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08138632067	[Signature]
12	Adekota Adebale	"	Hope A.F.O		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08156050601	[Signature]
13	Adams Grace	"	god at work		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08023257013	[Signature]
14	S. Lekan Bakare	Member	Agbeloba		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		[Signature]
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: YAMING IJEBU LGA: IJEDUSAOT CLUSTER: 1-MUSC 1 DATE: 19-08-2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Odeyemi SIKIN	Producer	Itesiwaju	Proc/Producer	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07081333407	[Signature]
2	Olunwayomi Olunwayomi	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Proc/Producer	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09022575777	[Signature]
3	Taiwo Taiwo	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Proc/Producer	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09114607781	[Signature]
4	Jaywole Ojebola	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Proc/Producer	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08030123461	[Signature]
5	Salisu Abiola	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Producer	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08151950862	[Signature]
6	Jenyeola Felicia	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Producer	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07019714654	[Signature]
7	Basimigbale Kudret	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Producer	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07041777798	[Signature]
8	Onasanya Niyi	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Producer	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09034814345	[Signature]
9	David E. Isfael	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Producer	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08132677770	[Signature]
10	Evine Igweda	Young Star	Itesiwaju	Producer	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07031524538	[Signature]
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

ILAGUNJO CLUSTER



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA ILAGUNJO - EAST CLUSTER..... ILAGUNJO DATE: 19/08/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	OYEKITA ANWUSA	MEMBER	Root & tuber	Processing	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08137630568	[Signature]
2	Abiodun Oluwalana	MEMBER	Root & tuber	"	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08161652856	[Signature]
3	OSIFOWOKE SANJEE	MEMBER	Root & tuber	PKDJECTRY	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08102008959	[Signature]
4	Osifowotan Mercy	MEMBER	Root & tuber	"	FEMALE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08145626415	[Signature]
5	Zoson Oluwakemi	MEMBER	Root & tuber	"	FEMALE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07048101022	[Signature]
6	Olaniyi Elizabeth	Member	Root & tuber	"	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08063054094	[Signature]
7	Samuel Apayon	member	Root & tuber	"	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07035053407	[Signature]
8	Agunwami Oluwalana	member	Root & tuber	"	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	091031632246	[Signature]
9	Lotof Isaac Oh	Member	Root & tuber	Processing	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07055884850	[Signature]
10	Anson Akiod	Member	Root & tuber	"	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09053096303	[Signature]
11	Adekun Ayaniga	Member	Root & tuber	Production	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08134249110	[Signature]
12	Osifowotan Marcus	Member	Root & tuber	Processing	Male	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08148304730	[Signature]
13	Hori Abiodun	Member	Root & tuber	Production	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09157985786	[Signature]
14	Olaniyi Oluwasoji	Chairman	Root & tuber	"	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08034921245	[Signature]
15	Ikotun Joke	member	"	"	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07049135113	[Signature]
16	Samuel Emmanuel	Member	"	Processing	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08108553449	[Signature]
17	Topre Soye	member	"	"	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09060614072	[Signature]
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

AYETORO CLUSTER



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA..... CLUSTER..... DATE:.....

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Adelkun Gbolahun	Chairman	AYETORO	Cassava	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	88034602405	[Signature]
2	Idunlu ADESI	SEC.	ISOFAN AFAY	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07032982817	[Signature]
3	ASAMU MUTIRE	CHAIRMAN	"	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07065455578	[Signature]
4	ADAYI SAMUEL	FIN SEC	"	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08078785639	[Signature]
5	Ekeola THIMOTY	V. CHAIR	"	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08060712921	[Signature]
6	OSHOJI John-b	"	"	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08037964691	[Signature]
7	HTORBA ATASAI	MEMBER	AGBELERE	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08104854920	[Signature]
8	OPUNTA OLAGI	MEMBER	AGBELERE	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07032267958	[Signature]
9	FATA ADEDE	MEMBER	ISOFAN AFAY	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08061518354	[Signature]
10	ADEUNSI FATHI	TREASURER	OTITOYEM	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08026621539	[Signature]
11	AKAN ABIOLA	SECRET.	IFELODUN	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07030371370	[Signature]
12	OKEDI KAYODE	MEMBER	ISOFAN AFAY	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07083197176	[Signature]
13	TAIWO ALICE	SEC.	OTITOYEM	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08105646659	[Signature]
14	ADAYI BUKOLA	MEMBER	ISOFAN AFAY	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0809150252	[Signature]
15	AKINLOJU GRACE	MEMBER	FAGBESON	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08126867469	[Signature]
16	Coker Muro	SEC.	FAGBESON	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08137483344	[Signature]
17	BAMIGBARE OLANRE	MEMBER	ISOFAN AFAY	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08062602538	[Signature]
18	ABIODUN BANJO	MEMBER	"	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09133878373	[Signature]
19	Margaret Daogun	MEMBER	FAGBESON	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07061844995	[Signature]
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

IGAN-OKOTO CLUSTER



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY.....		LGA.....		CLUSTER.....			DATE:.....			
S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	FATMAN JELLI	CHAIRMAN	AGBELERE	RICE	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08067074228	[Signature]
2	OLAORE RASAKI	MEMBER			MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08144087874	[Signature]
3	FAGBOHUN ADEGBA	MEMBER			MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07031922679	[Signature]
4	MASA OBIYOMI	MEMBER			MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07052507314	[Signature]
5	AWE- JOSEPH	MEMBER			MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08160581050	[Signature]
6	OBIYOMI KAYODE	MEMBER			MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09036088995	[Signature]
7	ABOGUNJIN SUNDAY	MEMBER			MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08039448793	[Signature]
8	BYAMGBOTA LUKE				MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	670338741066	[Signature]
9	FLADE MUIDERE			CASSAVA	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	67076463576	[Signature]
10						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

SAWONJO FARM SETTLEMENT



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY.....		LGA.....		CLUSTER.....			DATE:.....			
S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Abegunrin Ismail	Member	Akwodola	RICE	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09168123567	[Signature]
2	Michael Deborah				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08067953727	[Signature]
3	Olufemi Michael	Secretary			M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09031590919	[Signature]
4	Funmi Basit	Member			M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08101798559	[Signature]
5	Adekunle Kule		Esoterasta		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09135894065	[Signature]
6	Funmi Alice		Esoterasta		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09166020014	[Signature]
7	Funmi Abigail		Esoterasta		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08160459022	[Signature]
8	Kodjoje Konari				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09169698560	[Signature]
9	ARICE Sani				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02070277826	[Signature]
10	Ayo Ade Henry				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09035807630	[Signature]
11	ARICE Mvuba	Chairman			M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08034098064	[Signature]
12	Syekunle Basit	Member			M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09117498867	[Signature]
13	Adekunle Mijele				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09064641652	[Signature]
14	Olufemi Basit		Agbelere		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0816959755	[Signature]
15	Olufemi Bukola				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08164465290	[Signature]
16	ADANIKUN Oluwalan	CLUSTER Chairman	ASEJERE	CASSAVA	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0813217897	[Signature]
17	Akubale Azeez	Member	Agadara		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08132161746	[Signature]
18	Akinola Abunni	Member	Agadara		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0810752117	[Signature]
19	Did Lakunju	Member	Agadara		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0906150883	[Signature]
20	Funmi Mijele	Member	Esoterasta		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08163085984	[Signature]
21	Abayomi Ajinla	Member	Agadara	CASSAVA	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0806123438	[Signature]

SAWONJO CLUSTER



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA..... CLUSTER..... DATE:.....

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Adedeke Rafat	member	Akurodola	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07030344668	[Signature]
2	Sarat Feyomi	member	Agbelagbe	''	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08107976987	[Signature]
3	Abiola Buse	member	Akurodola	''	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09036120063	[Signature]
4	Opisa Abasele	member	Akurodola	''	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08069462939	[Signature]
5	Salami yeye	chairman	Akurodola	''	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08062081915	[Signature]
6	Aina Waiu	member	''	''	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07076864390	[Signature]
7	Olakuleyn nurat	member	produce/proc	''	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07049208972	[Signature]
8	Bamobare fatai	member	Agbelere	Cassava	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08034088323	[Signature]
9	Aina Yusufu	member	''	Cassava	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08062802579	[Signature]
10	Sulail Adesina	member	Agbelagbe	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08001660336	[Signature]
11	Adeseye Deborah	member	Oyelenigbe	Rice	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08106460358	[Signature]
12	Fayomi Adijat	member	Agbelagbe	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08101264426	[Signature]
13	Fayomi Jimola	member	Akurodola	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09139988597	[Signature]
14	KUSE kalayat	member	Oyelenigbe	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08134870230	[Signature]
15	Sayomi soso	member	Agbelagbe	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08160591398	[Signature]
16	Gionde Akemi	member	Oyelenigbe	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08060007221	[Signature]
17	Abiodun Yusua	member	''	''	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08148281857	[Signature]
18	Emmanuel Dale	member	''	''	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08133587585	[Signature]
19	Ojo Kayem	member	''	''	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08164540215	[Signature]
20	Ogunfode Isaac	member	''	''	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08016152426	[Signature]
21	Adeseye Oluwaseun	member	Oyelenigbe	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07025260722	[Signature]

SAWONJO Farm SETTLEMENT CLUSTER



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA..... CLUSTER..... DATE:.....

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Fayomi Musibau	Member	Esalunagbe	CASSAVA	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	081664418392	[Signature]
2	Olante abiola	''	Agbelere	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08163101688	[Signature]
3	Adelaji Tawo	''	''	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0814957033	[Signature]
4	Adeseye Misibot	''	''	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08105064108	[Signature]
5	Ayodele Mujib	''	Akurodola	''	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08064586864	[Signature]
6	Akinde sabeeid	''	''	''	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07064306226	[Signature]
7	Fayomi Adijat	''	Agbelagbe	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07047496759	[Signature]
8	Aduji Basirat	''	Agbelagbe	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08133258207	[Signature]
9	Fayomi T. T. Ojo	''	Obalagbe	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09131386445	[Signature]
10	Nurudeen Rasheed	''	IGI AIF	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08035277456	[Signature]
11	Indiosie Michael	''	IGI AIF	Cassava	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08060399412	[Signature]
12	Oyinubade Kehinde	''	IGI AIF	''	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0707645840	[Signature]
13	Oduwale Muleta	''	IGI AIF	''	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08035277456	[Signature]
14	Meku Ismail	''	IGI AIF	''	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0803761081909	[Signature]
15	Afonja Ayoide	''	''	''	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08182442769	[Signature]
16	Oladeye Rasaki	Chairman	OBALAGBE	CASSAVA	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09068934069	[Signature]
17	Akinbode Gbenga	''	OBALAGBE	''	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09060890271	[Signature]
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: Development of business plan LGA: Osogun CLUSTER: Osogun DATE: 14/8/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP/SUPP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Orun Comfort	farmer	God's favour	Cassava	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0713893883	[Signature]
2	Orun Sycester	farmer	God's favour	Cassava	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08148332831	[Signature]
3	ANATO Dieudanne	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08132511832	[Signature]
4	Delo Ifanlaja	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08066255130	[Signature]
5	Asbo Hamic	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08027541083	[Signature]
6	Itodo Cecilia	farmer	God's favour	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08071014382	[Signature]
7	Anlago Elizabeth	farmer	God's favour	Cassava	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08142761673	[Signature]
8	Anath Justin	farmer	Foodbrothers	Cassava	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08041140940	[Signature]
9	LOKOSUN John F	farmer	Foodbrothers	Cassava	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09068576943	[Signature]
10	ANATO Teemuah	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08108702040	[Signature]
11	Akinunmi Adesunmi	farmer	Foodbrothers	Cassava	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08033875055	[Signature]
12	Majeed Ganiyu	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08038518153	[Signature]
13	Akunle Seun	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08081953166	[Signature]
14	Sunday Glory	farmer	Foodbrothers	Cassava	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09132605292	[Signature]
15	Shubunite Atlasa	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09015149297	[Signature]
16	Adesunmi Elizabeth	farmer	Foodbrothers	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08100956952	[Signature]
17	Amosin Bose	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07042610658	[Signature]
18	Adeyemi Alcan	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08050523185	[Signature]
19	Lekan Hannah	farmer	Foodbrothers	Cassava	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08087541281	[Signature]
20	Kaka Arife	farmer	Foodbrothers	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08086472024	[Signature]
21	Zugi John	farmer	Foodbrothers	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09168580219	[Signature]



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: Development of Community Action Plan LGA: Obafemi Odeku CLUSTER: ALPGE DATE: 14-08-2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Samuel Gbemisola	Myepe	Agbelona	Production to Sales	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07050658738	[Signature]
2	Victoria Adogodo	"	Agbelona	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07046507341	[Signature]
3	Bello Hussein Koozara	"	Agbelona	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0706979729	[Signature]
4	Mojed Nimota	"	"	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08066891051	[Signature]
5	Hussain Akibu	"	"	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07060407593	[Signature]
6	Sobowale Folake	"	"	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08145421997	[Signature]
7	Taiwo Moriam	"	"	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07081583498	[Signature]
8	Oyelami Anunsi	"	"	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08150516971	[Signature]
9	Hussain Hakeeb	"	"	"	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07060407593	[Signature]
10	Partick Benjamin	"	"	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08059032435	[Signature]
11	Amokunle Alimokun	"	"	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07061936530	[Signature]
12	Adenuga Sherif	"	"	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08036757525	[Signature]
13	Karadem Idris	"	"	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08039111874	[Signature]
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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IMOBI CLUSTER



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: LGA: CLUSTER: DATE:

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Adeayo Itayo	Chairman	Malara Community	Production	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0806927282	[Signature]
2	Moses Ogunjimi	Member	Farmer Ass.	Production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08034709852	[Signature]
3	Kwade A David	Member	Malara Comm	Production	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08034993662	[Signature]
4	Pst Adalabi Kolawole	Sec	Agbelona	"	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08168266107	[Signature]
5	Isake Baitany	Chair	Akuro	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08057682301	[Signature]
6	Ogunlana Itayo	Sec	Akuro	"	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07057649112	[Signature]
7						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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IFAD
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

ISDB



Islamic Development Bank



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: Development of Community Action Plan LGA: Agbebelesha CLUSTER: DATE: 22/8/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Hassan Suresat	farmer	Agbeniyi	products	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08128077186	.....
2	Orunyeji Adunai	"	Agbeniyi	products	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09128005063	Adunai
3	Funke Abesan	"	"	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08109765476	Abesan
4	Anna Ikielomo	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08130037626	Anna
5	Adeyeye Kusunrot	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08062285735	Kusunrot
6	Basim Temitope	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08066995796	Basim
7	Oranbanjo Olusola	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09035274103	Oranbanjo
8	Oba Oluwatirin	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08132175295	Oba
9	Alata Muti	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08056520859	Alata
10	Edudaini Aisha	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08062054093	Edudaini
11	Ademaja Adesimpa	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07028012295	Ademaja
12	Sanni Modinat	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08146267839	Sanni
13	Balogun Adesiji	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09046208660	Balogun
14	Olubanjo Bola	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08109275361	Olubanjo
15	Adebanjo Funmilola	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08128281674	Adebanjo
16	Adeniyi Sunday	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07064509667	Adeniyi
17	Tijani fasant	✓	Agbebelesha	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07062475841	Tijani
18	Labre Okunko. O	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07064622925	Labre
19	Omisanjo Makaila	✓	Agbeniyi	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08057337361	Omisanjo
20	Tijani Taiwo	✓	Agbebelesha	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07061252976	Tijani
21	Adebanjo Hamzat	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0813075872	Adebanjo

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Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: Development of Community Action Plan LGA: Agbebelesha CLUSTER: DATE: 22/8/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Sabau Emidele	Farmer	Agbeyewa	Production	MA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08079525154	Sabau
2	Sadia Okiru	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07038923108	Sadia
3	Adekoya Idunni	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09071309641	Adekoya
4	Abubakar Sanifat	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08126977229	Abubakar
5	Hassan Bilikisu	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09047922959	Hassan
6	Kawal Bawkat	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08067376592	Kawal
7	Adiat Muhammad	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	04087419715	Adiat
8	Kazeem Ramata Taiwo	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08123320675	Kazeem
9	Sulaiman Olatunmbayo	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09061004706	Sulaiman
10	Tajiri Hamisu	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07057503258	Tajiri
11	Adekoya Ombenase	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08071176375	Adekoya
12	Bikobinu Moshinad	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09029380524	Bikobinu
13	Muntala Sikiro	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08161860574	Muntala
14	Sadiu Moshinad	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07028117092	Sadiu
15	Kelaud Mutia	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08102691332	Kelaud
16	Olusegun Mutia	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07062075316	Olusegun
17	Yusuf Yusuf	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08081699491	Yusuf
18	May Baleji	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0706948835	May
19	Kafilat Adekunle	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07089088499	Kafilat
20	Ramota Yususa	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09119417955	Ramota
21	Adiat Salisu	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08054596214	Adiat



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Owu - Jebu

ACTIVITY..... LGA..... CLUSTER..... DATE.....

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Tyana Kubant	SECRETARY	UFA-Isiwo	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08134820504	
2	Adesina-Adesun	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09164732626	
3	ODUNWA-ROCK	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08128087688	
4	Oseun - Iyin	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09112657076	
5	Belogun Felude	member	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08163013559	
6	Oseun - batan	member	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07063705932	
7	Fetuga- Adeyika	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09027028129	
8	Lawal-Orilele	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08097271747	
9	belogun - Beceil	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08163013559	
10	Oba - mgbet	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09096292456	
11	MR - Oba ubi	member	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08165289893	
12	ADAR - Doces	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09034109894	
13	ance James	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09079477747	
14	Akoyu - Adesit	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09126229769	
15	Quodan meta	member	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08118059721	
16	Onlogun - M. A	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08163811737	
17	Ogun - Adesin	member	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08169637917	
18	Emmanuel James	member	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09079477747	
19	Talabehinwade	Member	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07039755565	
20	QUADA - Adesola	member	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09032792664	
21	Odunwa - remigun	member	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08128457200	



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

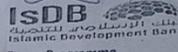
Owu - Jebu

ACTIVITY..... LGA..... CLUSTER..... DATE.....

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Orinmoye H. Oluke	Lead P.	ISB-Isiwo	PRODUCTION	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08038100366	
2	Orunade Namikun	Forner	-	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09122013469	
3	Abisola Agbale	-	-	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08058868829	
4	Kemi Danle	-	-	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09043034129	
5	Yawa Vemi	-	obalove copp	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08125924693	
6	James Kaderet	-	one love group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08126780730	
7	Adegunya Akarade	-	one love group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07034292623	
8	Amis, Salabale	-	one love group	PRODUCER	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02018847867	
9	Esther, Stephen	-	one love group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08073959274	
10	Odunwa, Olajuyi	-	one love group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08125337175	
11	Odunwa, Deleoluwa	-	one love group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	070180660308	
12	Olusegun, Rachel	-	one love group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08144506817	
13	Odunwa, Alade	-	one love group	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0807270117	
14	Adegunya, Mubarek	-	one love group	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08166343317	
15	Adesanya, Oluwalade	-	Jebu - Isiwo	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08131655612	
16	Adesanya, Mubarek	-	Jebu - Isiwo	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09066844481	
17	Quodan, Yusuf	-	Jebu - Isiwo	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07075736187	
18	Adesanya, Sunday	-	Jebu - Isiwo	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08160851078	
19	Adegunya, Mubarek	-	Jebu - Isiwo	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08146682679	
20	Adesanya, Mubarek	-	Jebu - Isiwo	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0816366681	
21	Adesanya, Mubarek	-	Jebu - Isiwo	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09061821043	



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

OWU - Ijesu

ACTIVITY: LGA: CLUSTER: DATE:

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Dimon - Monira	✓	Ijesu - Ijesu	Production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08079827990	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Dimon - Benise	✓	Ijesu - Ijesu	Production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09050093087	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Oniforo - Ebun	✓	✓	Production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08141631406	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Moses - Adunayo	✓	✓	Production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02081829420	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Oluwole - Ismail	✓	✓	Production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08165604633	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Odeh - 4350 Pius	✓	Agbebe - Agbebe	Production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07065894296	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Paulina Gabriel	✓	✓	✓	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07015014787	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Adunayo - Tosin	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08140948842	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Yatso - Ogunbanjo	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09049999206	<i>[Signature]</i>
10						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ODOMEFI

ACTIVITY: *Odomefi Cluster* LGA: *Ijesu - Ijesu* CLUSTER: *Odomefi* DATE:

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	OLATINKA Oluwole	Farmer	✓	Production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08051794449	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	S. O. Omitayo	Farmer	✓	Production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08160124728	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Bello Ayodeji	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08069113943	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Emaye Babatunde	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08035819070	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Azeez Opeyemi	✓	✓	Processing	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08110187797	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Emaye Oluwole	✓	✓	✓	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09161254099	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Adeboye Sunday	✓	✓	Production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08054314548	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Lajunata Adebayo	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08134576692	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Osaja Aderantia	✓	✓	Processing	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07047509469	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Lajunata Sunday	✓	✓	Production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08153046236	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Omitayo Skiru	✓	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08135345852	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Omitayo Taiwo	✓	✓	Processing	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07010184353	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Adeboye Iyabo	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07041729060	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Mustapha Bukola	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08083311240	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Datayi Temisi	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08079232020	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Sanni - Mubarek	✓	✓	Production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08063242994	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Datayi Temisi	✓	✓	Processing	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08147232136	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Osidiwo Temisi	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09123274554	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Osidiwo Shemi	✓	✓	Production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07030272774	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Osidiwo Oluwole	✓	✓	Processing	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07164708480	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Emaye Ramkun	✓	✓	✓	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07031351277	<i>[Signature]</i>

IKIJA - ISEBU



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA..... CLUSTER..... DATE:

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Hassan - Adekunle	IKIJA	ASEJERE	PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08024005660	[Signature]
2	Adelajo - Ayotola			PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07023311130	[Signature]
3	Mukaila - Akem			PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08142416009	[Signature]
4	Adelajo - Hassan			PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07060977607	[Signature]
5	Adelajo Julius	))	))	PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09012891101	[Signature]
6	Olaniwaju - Titilayo			PROCESSOR	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07030673064	[Signature]
7	Adelajo - Kafayat			PRODUCTION	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09033548179	[Signature]
8	Adelajo - Adenola	))	))	PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09069788687	[Signature]
9	Adelajo - Adekunle			PROCESSOR	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08073871855	[Signature]
10	Adelajo - Fummi			PROCESSOR	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08120018119	[Signature]
11	Adelajo - Afisade			PRODUCTION	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08059169139	[Signature]
12	Adelajo - Sidiqat			PRODUCTION	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08076272162	[Signature]
13	Abosede - Mukaila			PRODUCTION	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08142599172	[Signature]
14	Adelajo - Hamdallah	))	))	PRODUCTION	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08069389946	[Signature]
15	Hassan - Abosede	))	))	PRODUCTION	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07078505049	[Signature]
16	Adelajo - Akem			PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07068919251	[Signature]
17	Abosede - Mufutau			PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08038421496	[Signature]
18	Olumide - Bawa	))	))	PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08058883492	[Signature]
19	Iskander - Isulun	))	))	PROCESSOR	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09035088584	[Signature]
20	Adenabi - Christopher	))	))	PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07065518625	[Signature]
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

IJERU IFE



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA..... CLUSTER..... DATE:

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	AYANTOYE NAJMU ABEFE		ARHOTOLO 1		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08134621899	[Signature]
2	IADE ABENUNMI ALBERT				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09050362455	[Signature]
3	TIJANI OPOLOHA MUKAILA				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08057349523	[Signature]
4	OLUJIDE BUNMI JANET				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08169676564	[Signature]
5	MADE KORUNO ADEBAYO				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08073069524	[Signature]
6	FASORO OLIGBA OLAMIDE		SUCCESS RICE TRADER		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0812901181	[Signature]
7	TOLUOYE OPADEMI				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08110187011	[Signature]
8	ODUKOYA MOTUNDE				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08110187169	[Signature]
9	Aralode - Olamide		OWONOLFO		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07030565197	[Signature]
10	Adelajo - Adebisi		SUCCESS RICE		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08058103252	[Signature]
11	Adelajo - Adebisi		SUCCESS RICE		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	080338545961	[Signature]
12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

LGA: IKELAJULO CLUSTER: IKALA DATE: 19-08-25

ACTIVITY	S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
	1	Chafeso Duajob		Ikelajulo	PROD	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08160019536	
	2	Oduneye Olajinka		"	"	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09070538688	
	3	Folake Duafeso		Ikelajulo	PROD	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08074768348	
	4	Salisu Bukki		Ikelajulo	PROD	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	080209898732	
	5	Ojetayo Adesoro		Ikelajulo	PROD	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09020173644	
	6	Antimony Aluwatunmba		Sunna Rice	PROD	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09151596267	
	7	Ayimbola Vatsunla		Sunna Rice	PROD	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09169820301	
	8	Olorunfunmi Tolulope		Agbelaba	PROD	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09057938898	
	9	Oranosa-Amatorosi		Agbelaba	PROD	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09124703810	
	10	Fayomi Titilayo		Agbelaba	PROD	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09015778975	
	11	Dia Tolani		Agbelaba	PROD	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08079114875	
	12	Abiodun Abdulkareem		Agbelaba Ikala	PROD	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09065747364	
	13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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	19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
OGUN STATE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA... Ibeju-Ekiti CLUSTER... Itele DATE: 20/08/20

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Abayomi O.T	farmer	Amulewapp		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08075804701	[Signature]
2	Ajinda Saturday				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09023924997	[Signature]
3	Adetayo Fisayo			Producer	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08056318954	[Signature]
4	Adeloye Beemile				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08120220539	[Signature]
5	Amos Peter				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08159942944	[Signature]
6	Atubeko Jacob				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08075596756	[Signature]
7	Ibitayo Kayode				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08055840778	[Signature]
8	Samuel Adetayo				M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09044600263	[Signature]
9	Ajibade Olatunji				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08164108561	[Signature]
10	Sorunke Samusi				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08105694970	[Signature]
11	Ogbona Veronica				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09051194858	[Signature]
12	Abayomi Esther				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09151503236	[Signature]
13	Ogunlajo Lyabo				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07046548793	[Signature]
14	Emmanuel Funmilayo				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08141379406	[Signature]
15	Adeniji Roseline				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08089016792	[Signature]
16	Aja Michael				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		[Signature]
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
22						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
23						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
24						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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26						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
27						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
28						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

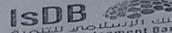
ACTIVITY..... LGA... Itele CLUSTER... Itele DATE:

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Janet Solomon	Itele	Irewolede		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08035223930	[Signature]
2	SONUCA GABRIEL				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0805998146	[Signature]
3	Quadri Tomoh				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08160947835	[Signature]
4	Okunuga Sidiat				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08157075828	[Signature]
5	Babalakoba Alimi				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09165169779	[Signature]
6	Abubakar Sherifa				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08114847844	[Signature]
7	Esther Ogunbanjo				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09116504987	[Signature]
8	Alina Beemile		Adelekele		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08076981377	[Signature]
9	Fauset Quadri		Irewolede		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08052665706	[Signature]
10	LASISI ABHEA		Irewolede		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09030067632	[Signature]
11	Bamoni Oluwatemi		Irewolede		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09058279535	[Signature]
12	Inge Okunuga		Irewolede		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08155010767	[Signature]
13	Taiwo Muradon		ogunlajo		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08152137792	[Signature]
14	Adetayo Duroso				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08151553284	[Signature]
15	Muradon Jamil				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07054903802	[Signature]
16	Nosiru Aasisi				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08052731199	[Signature]
17	Ami Sati				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09167879607	[Signature]
18	Ayinde Mubarek				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08075440099	[Signature]
19	Awolabi Osoni				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07059737718	[Signature]
20	Oseni Risikat				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08130254076	[Signature]
21	Muradon Adeb				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08075711684	[Signature]

Amisa Ganiyu ✓ ✓ M 08068047613 Ganiyu
 Adebayo Matthew - - M 08066645083 [Signature]



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

AIOYO

TELE

ACTIVITY		LGA		CLUSTER			DATE			
S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Ganiyu Tijirita		Asa agbe		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08069300297	[Signature]
2	Fajana Gbenga				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08057112376	[Signature]
3	Awitala lawal				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08143624614	[Signature]
4	Amuini Isola				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08149771290	[Signature]
5	Tunde Oluyig				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08055937974	[Signature]
6	Kannanlan lawal				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08054616779	[Signature]
7	Ayo Adukele				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07041748218	[Signature]
8	Afolajade Hecun				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07095026685	[Signature]
9	Adeleke Salomon				M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09161723686	[Signature]
10	Latifat Ganiyu				F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08115223384	[Signature]
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Dogodo

CLUSTER

DATE: 11-12-2025

ACTIVITY		LGA		CLUSTER			DATE			
S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Jedda Taiwo	Chairman	Agbedun Production		Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07038763660	[Signature]
2	Adeyemi Kayeola	member	Ifelodun		male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08068139089	[Signature]
3	Clement Akinbote	Member	Agbedun			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0816650336	[Signature]
4	MERANKE BICHUKU				Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07162572904	[Signature]
5	Folorunso Oluwale		Ifelodun		Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07069550397	[Signature]
6	Gezeta Oluwatayo	Chairman	Ifelodun		Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08066742657	[Signature]
7	Folorunso Folukun	Member	Ifelodun		Female	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08136685409	[Signature]
8	Tafik Alimu		Ifelodun		Female	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09034606724	[Signature]
9	ALESE ADEBAYO		Agbedun		male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09034234864	[Signature]
10	Abi Gbolahan				male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07035655010	[Signature]
11	Aderemi Sarah				Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08139613707	[Signature]
12	Isaiah Oluwalana		Agbedun		Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08130632936	[Signature]
13	Abdulkadir Adetunji Rogi				Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09120455931	[Signature]
14	Sahceb-Obayomi		Agbedun			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08148266745	[Signature]
15	Amos L. Dufemi	Chairman	Agbedun		male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08055065473	[Signature]
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Fodoko cluster



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: LGA: Nowbe CLUSTER: Fodoko DATE: 12-08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Okete James	Secretary	Ife Isodun	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08129109985	[Signature]
2	Emmanuel A	Secretary	Aadare	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09017023230	[Signature]
3	Jimmi O. Ogbewu	Chairman	Ifelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09016249118	[Signature]
4	Kunye Sulaiman	Treasurer	Ifelodun	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07089686289	[Signature]
5	Kate - rainab	member	Ifelodun	production	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09072613592	[Signature]
6	Dossa - Bogu	Chairman	Ifelodun	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09019783562	[Signature]
7	Bogbo - Emmanuel	member	Ifelodun	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09019332776	[Signature]
8	Kate - fatimah	member	Ifelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09014968925	[Signature]
9	Gurday - Ategun	member	Ifelodun	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08082636524	[Signature]
10	Folake - Koku	member	Ifelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08133654690	[Signature]
11	Masehomi - Kiki	Member	Ifelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0901149928	[Signature]
12	Gbolade - Isan	member	Aadare	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07062157789	[Signature]
13	Folake - Samuel	member	Ifelodun	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09138017185	[Signature]
14	Emmanuel - Monday	Secretary	Ifelodun	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		[Signature]
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: LGA: Nowbe CLUSTER: M/LARE DATE: 12-08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	ADEBAYO FATAI	CHAIRMAN	ABELE M/LARE	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09058847524	[Signature]
2	ADEBAYO TAMBA	MEMBER	✓	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09112575250	[Signature]
3	OLUNWEMI O. SADE	MEMBER	✓	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07055379606	[Signature]
4	OBAYE MARYOWA	MEMBER	✓	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08051040310	[Signature]
5	SHOBARIOMOLA	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09066609922	[Signature]
6	ISIMOS OGUNDE	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08083916349	[Signature]
7	MARY OGUNTOBI	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0905417564	[Signature]
8	PALI FIDOLAYEBE	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08115248652	[Signature]
9	OLUNWEMI O. HALIMSI	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08159692927	[Signature]
10	IBRAHIM ABENIYI SAKI	TREAS	✓	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	081306604526	[Signature]
11	ISMAIL ABOSSE	✓	✓	production	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09119235749	[Signature]
12	AKINTUNDE IEMICI	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08100245284	[Signature]
13	OLUNWEMI O. TAYI	✓	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09128123413	[Signature]
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



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Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET



ACTIVITY: LGA: ORAFEMI IKOADE CLUSTER: OLIBORT DATE: 12/08/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Adekun Joseph O		AGRELOBA	PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0806754936	
2	AINA ADEKUNLE					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08067861299	
3	Ogunfipe Gabriel					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08100722543	
4	Aina Adedun					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07086136523	
5	Oladehinde Yusuf					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08035240668	
6	Aina Ebenezer					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09061348087	
7	Ogunfipe Lamulaf				F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07070151976	
8						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



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Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET



ACTIVITY: LGA: ORAFEMI IKOADE CLUSTER: ODOTJESA DATE: 12-08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	AKINGBADE KAYOJ	SEC.	OWONIKOKO	PROD.	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0806888678	
2	ZAKHUSAN ABIODUN	MEMBER			F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08039224968	
3	UYAL PAUL	"			F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08143852195	
4	JIMMIE EBENEZER	"	ASIKO DZUNO		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0809445403	
5	BOLA FABIYEMI	"	OWONIKOKO		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08037694088	
6	OTAMH JUSTINIA	"	"		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08107618267	
7	JACOB NDINDIJEY	"	"		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08147102051	
8	FOLARIN MAYAWA	"	"		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07074737430	
9	KUSIMO OLUDUN ESATER	"	"		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07032983106	
10	KUSIMO TSAGB EBIKUN	"	"		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08166788988	
11	AADAKOYAN EMILI	"	"		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09062195479	
12	HUNFATIL DAVID	"	"		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08067635054	
13	OSUN SUSANAH	"	"		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09053132677	
14	AKINGBADE KAYOJ	"	"		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0706888678	
15	JIMMIE EBENEZER	"	"		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08094475403	
16	AZEEL FOLORUNJO	"	"		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08142574449	
17	SHAWAKE MODU	MEMBER	ASIKODUNO	PROCE	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08039121623	
18	OLADATO GIDAN	MEMBER		PROD	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08033944987	
19	SHAWAKE CHRISTIANA	MEMBER		PROCE	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09070984110	
20	JAYONS UMEH	MEMBER		PROD	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08114483072	
21	ODUNLAMI SAMUEL		OWONIKOKO	PROD	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09131295705	



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

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ACTIVITY..... LGA: Okefemi Owoke CLUSTER: DDO IJESA DATE: 12/8/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	SHODEYINDE AISHA	member	Owuniloba	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08035169163	AISHA
2	ODETOLY LUKAN	✓	Olagadans	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07030313149	
3	YOSHIA OSA	✓	Olagadans	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08068973136	
4	Omudata Oluwole	✓	Imo Duro	production	✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09152605705	
5	Sorore Kehinde	✓	Tommy Okunla	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08133774544	
6	Babitu Bidwan	✓	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09065760225	
7	Therese Sem	✓	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08168676770	
8	SHODEYINDE BASILA	✓	Owuniloba	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	081309388415	
9	SHODEYINDE BASILA	✓	Owuniloba	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08103251685	
10	Odunloyi Sunday	✓	Owuniloba	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09065696803	
11	SALAZA NURAH	✓	✓	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08137010819	
12	ODETOLY ELISABETH	✓	Olagadans	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08732109950	
13	SHODEYINDE JUMDE	✓	Owuniloba	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08100520089	
14	SHODEYINDE SEKE	✓	✓	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09061453932	
15	OJEDOLE MORUFU	✓	Olagadans	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07065649768	
16	SABITU AFISI	✓	Olagadans	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA: Dokoko CLUSTER: OASO DATE: 12-08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Muhammad Abubakar	member	Abokoro	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09017083200	
2	Isaac Abubakar	member	Abokoro	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09011749928	
3	Abubakar Abubakar	member	Abokoro	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08029015159	
4	Michael Ade	member	✓	production	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09110995476	
5	Odunloyi Sunday	member	pkp	processing	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08092761415	
6	Daniel Odele	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0907199793	
7	Mesumbe Ade	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09044221232	
8	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08039768944	
9	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07085249184	
10	Michael Lawal	member	✓	production	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07014961470	
11	Otoya Sunday	member	✓	production	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07017719457	
12	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08127172794	
13	Facola Matthew	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09027903056	
14	Idaya Ayodele	member	✓	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07093390356	
15	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09032919312	
16	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07011510872	
17	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09031563850	
18	Ejira UDEH	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07016118207	
19	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08160141266	
20	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
21	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09168763210	
22	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08029349658	
23	Abubakar Ade	member	✓	production	m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08015538537	



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA..... CLUSTER JBATE DATE: 12-08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	AJIR OLAKI DEWALE	CHAIRMAN	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0807286874	[Signature]
2	LUKMAN ADENEKA	MEMBER	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07080105105	[Signature]
3	CHASTIMA OLAHOLI	MEMBER	IFEDUWA 1	PROCESSOR	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09112389965	[Signature]
4	OYEHEM SOYEM	TREASURER	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08152043799	[Signature]
5	BUKUNMI SOBOWALE	SECRETARY	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08154823557	[Signature]
6	ELIZABETH EGBODOR	MEMBER	OPRE Okunwa	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0918367472	[Signature]
7	BASIRA SODIYA	MEMBER	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08078158957	[Signature]
8	ABIODE ISMAIL	MEMBER	AGBELERE	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08059532156	[Signature]
9	OLANUNNI SOBANKI	MEMBER	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08166310252	[Signature]
10	SOYEMIMO ABIKI	SECRETARY	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08050581505	[Signature]
11	PANKAJE ABIODUN	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08057528818	[Signature]
12	ADENIKANMULI	MEMBER	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09158484813	[Signature]
13	Kuchi Pango	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08057506895	[Signature]
14	FOLAKE MERKINDI	MEMBER	IFEDUWA 1	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09034334554	[Signature]
15	Amide Pansoni	Chairman	OPRE Okunwa	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09058542321	[Signature]
16	Paul Lawal	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08083382416	[Signature]
17	Salau Adegbe	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0811971875	[Signature]
18	Sadiqun Oluwase	Chairman	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07050627896	[Signature]
19	Dangio Francis	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08070873227	[Signature]
20	Ayo Semi Ayodele	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		[Signature]
21	ONE EDWIN	MEMBER	OPRE Okunwa	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		[Signature]



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA Isiada CLUSTER Isiada DATE: 12-08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Joseph Abiose	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PROCESSOR	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08013091440	[Signature]
2	EGBODO JOHN	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08050423660	[Signature]
3	Obayo Mary	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09151405543	[Signature]
4	MUSTAFU IYAN	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09050718251	[Signature]
5	MARYKUN TAYE	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0811139251	[Signature]
6	VERONICA ALABA	MEMBER	OPRE Okunwa	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09112517845	[Signature]
7	JANUARY AYODELE	MEMBER	OPRE Okunwa	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08136309526	[Signature]
8	OLURANBO OLUWASE	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09050101348	[Signature]
9	Rebecca Fawole	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08029725609	[Signature]
10	ESODO BENJAMIN	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08070812277	[Signature]
11	OLUWANI FAWOLE	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0811539275	[Signature]
12	GBINIGBO ERINOSO	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08159554618	[Signature]
13	Fawole Abel	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0703948344	[Signature]
14	Kalinde Ayesan	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09061352836	[Signature]
15	Itilayo Ogunwale	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07060800600	[Signature]
16	Mufali Erinoso	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09158506335	[Signature]
17	Adagbenro Soyem	MEMBER	IFESAYIPPO	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0907824274	[Signature]
18	YANU PANGO	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0707694918	[Signature]
19	Alia Adetunji	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08154659529	[Signature]
20	MURIN JOLOSO	MEMBER	IFELAJULO	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09058378290	[Signature]
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: Community Action Plan LGA: OOLG CLUSTER: Mokolok DATE: 11/08/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Awaibhi Esther	Member	Agbedere	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09152661207	A.E
2	Fokin walint	Member	Alkhalaf	production	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09054981172	[Signature]
3	Toluwalase Lateef	Chairman	Igbayasson	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08156952726	[Signature]
4	Rehmate Ayodeun	member	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09158258735	[Signature]
5	Akinsola Adunbi	member	Alkhalaf	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09051055309	[Signature]
6	Olugbenga Fatai	PRO	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07054229326	[Signature]
7	Fatma OSU	Member	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08116922767	[Signature]
8	Toluwalase Seiji	Vicepresd	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07034981279	[Signature]
9	Toluwalase Fatai	member	Allankalaf	production	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08158952726	[Signature]
10	Folarin Aiyem	Chairman	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08058352599	[Signature]
11	Mimsunbi Adunbi	Member	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07067279712	[Signature]
12	Oyeku Isnet	Treasurer	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07057020059	[Signature]
13	Selina Ogundiran	Secretary	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09151622448	[Signature]
14	Margaret Ayodeun	Secretary	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07062966086	[Signature]
15	Anas popoola	Chairman	Toluwalase	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08099133024	[Signature]
16	Tinako popoola	Treasurer	Toluwalase	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08056816141	[Signature]
17	Miriam Taiwo	member	Toluwalase	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09058175052	[Signature]
18	Abiola Toy	member	Allankalaf	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08154973670	[Signature]
19	Toluwalase Baraka	member	Alkhalaf	production	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07019698167	[Signature]
20	Tinako popoola	member	Alkhalaf	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08156289141	[Signature]
21	ADURU Adijoye	member	Allankalaf	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09161645627	[Signature]



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: Community Action Plan LGA: OOLG CLUSTER: Mokolok DATE: 11/8/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Oluyomi Misin	Member	Ipelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07063428337	[Signature]
2	Bismil Lidi	Member	Ipelodun	production	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09054187524	[Signature]
3	Adubi Sodiq	Member	Allankalaf	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08192391438	[Signature]
4	Adubi Hammed	Member	Allankalaf	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09056359094	[Signature]
5	Olurin Margaret	Member	Allankalaf	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08139209813	[Signature]
6	Oluyemi Wasibat	Member	Allankalaf	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08071271342	[Signature]
7	Moses Moku	Chairman	United Farm	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08033629069	[Signature]
8						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

OBAFEMI
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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
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Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA. Olowode CLUSTER A4105EKE DATE: 11-08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	AKEDOLE TALI	MEMBER	ASEJERE	PRODUCTION	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08080642856	[Signature]
2	AKERELE WABSIW		ASIJERE		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07014993947	[Signature]
3	Salawu Anifect		La la la		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08024349964	[Signature]
4	Adesanya Fatimou		Falafa		F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08146427988	[Signature]
5	AYINWA MUSILIU		Falafa		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08124772656	[Signature]
6	Olunade F.G.	C/M	JEKOWADO	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08087194735	[Signature]
7						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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9						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA. Olowode CLUSTER S0100001 DATE: 11/08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Sanyaku Agonide	Member	Ag. Section	production	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08051716051	[Signature]
2	SAMUSI WAZHI	member	Temibe	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08084437878	[Signature]
3	Ajaniyi Babalola C/O		✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08084238807	[Signature]
4	Salu mawson	MEMBER	TEMIBE	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08052461464	[Signature]
5	OLADE BUSI	MEMBER	TEMIBE	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08059213242	[Signature]
6	AYO BESI TUMOKO	MEMBER	AG. UNIT	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08051555216	[Signature]
7	SAYNA OLU MANI	MEMBER	AG. UNIT	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08117767226	[Signature]
8	Salu Kuyase	MEMBER	TEMIBE	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	081510614425	[Signature]
9	AYOTIBI AFUSATA	MEMBER	TEMIBE	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09158585273	[Signature]
10	Cladele ASHER	MEMBER	AG. UNIT	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08158612865	[Signature]
11	SIKIRA AYAYI	MEMBER	TEMIBE	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08137579350	[Signature]
12	Akesele Damude	MEMBER	TEMIBE	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08158648038	[Signature]
13	Cladele pupu-michael	MEMBER	TEMIBE	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08079956747	[Signature]
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



IFAD
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: LGA: Bafora CLUSTER: SWUMI DATE: 11/8/2025

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	NIKEYEKINI	agbadoran	✓	✓	W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08104540907	[Signature]
2	AKINOLA-ALAO	agbadoran	✓		M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07031743656	[Signature]
3	Kemi Bamigboye	Agbadoran	✓		W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07052538889	[Signature]
4	Kehinde Salolu	Temidire	✓		W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08151064475	[Signature]
5	Myojobi A.P. Bata	Temidire	✓		W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09158527389	[Signature]
6	Samuel Adediran	Temidire	✓		W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07057350387	[Signature]
7	Bilici Alcin	Agbadoran	✓		W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08176415300	[Signature]
8	Wandeley Akogbabi	Agbadoran	✓		W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08014334129	[Signature]
9	Izalanle Bamigboye	Agbadoran	✓		W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08060672434	[Signature]
10	Adni Oluwale	Temidire	✓		W	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08074574869	[Signature]
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



IFAD
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY: Community Action plan LGA: ODLGA CLUSTER: 120 DATE: 11/8/25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Abside Doris	member	Ifelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09153825755	[Signature]
2	Idowu Adujet	Chairman	Ifelodun	production	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09153355216	[Signature]
3	Bason Akintan	member	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		[Signature]
4	Olufemi Akisins	member	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08110004891	[Signature]
5	Olubode Isaac	Secretary	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08158626648	[Signature]
6	Olufemi Ayegbale	Member	✓	✓	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08050470775	[Signature]
7	Benmi Isaac	Vice president	✓	✓	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		[Signature]
8						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA. Osun State CLUSTER Ereko DATE: 11-8-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	Adelewa Ayinla	Chairman	Ereko	Cassava	male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08034974426	[Signature]
2	Fadipe Moyosoreoluwa		Ereko	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08158877896	[Signature]
3	Obafemi Yusuf		Ereko	Rice	FM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08164144624	[Signature]
4	Mareikeji Temipore		Ereko	Rice	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08139391238	[Signature]
5	Agunmekaon Bonale		Ereko	Rice	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08163323335	[Signature]
6	Abassou Raymond		Ereko	Cassava	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7	Sunday Akbrede		Ereko	Cassava	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8	Osaisa Adesola		Ereko	Rice	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9	Ayuba Damilola		Ereko	Rice	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10	Adelewa Alamsola		Ereko	Cassava	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
14						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
17						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
18						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
19						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA. Olowode CLUSTER ETIALA DATE: 12-08-25

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	TAWA TOSIN	secretary	IFELODUN	Producers	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09168680246	[Signature]
2	LASISI KEEMI		IFELODUN	Proc	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09061242144	[Signature]
3	HAWUNMI AKINSI	secretary	IFELODUN	Prod	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09132546732	[Signature]
4	OSINJI SOB	Member	IFESAWAPO	Prod	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09137113029	[Signature]
5	OGBU IMMANUEL	CHAIRMAN	IFESAWAPO	Proc	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08062623588	[Signature]
6	OSAYI OGBU	Member	IFELODUN	Prod	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08025823684	[Signature]
7	ADIKPE-CHITRE	Member	IFELODUN	Proc	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09011671659	[Signature]
8	ADIKPE-SENI	MEMBER	IFESAWAPO	Prod	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09044430146	[Signature]
9	CONFORT-JOSEPH	member	IFESAWAPO	Proc	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07071640281	[Signature]
10	ALISA AMOR	member	IFESAWAPO	Prod	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07046716778	[Signature]
11	ADENIASUBIJA	member	IFELODUN	Proc	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08266570528	[Signature]
12	AMOS IBUKUN	member	IFELODUN	Proc	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08100554536	[Signature]
13	AYENLEHU-MAKOLI	member	IFELODUN	Prod	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09139034895	[Signature]
14	ADERAYO-ASISOLA	member	IFELODUN	Proc	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09075845312	[Signature]
15	AMOS-MUYINA	secretary	IFESAWAPO	Prod	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07032508983	[Signature]
16	JOSE ABIDEMI OLUNWAKEMI	MEMBER	IFESAWAPO	Proc	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08181480058	[Signature]
17	AREFANO LYDIA	MEMBER	IFELODUN	Prod	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08135102365	[Signature]
18	OLATIMI SUNAY	MEMBER	IFESAWAPO	Proc	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09070150144	[Signature]
19	UKOLI GLADYS	MEMBER	IFESAWAPO	Prod	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08132364899	[Signature]
20	BIORUN SARAH	MEMBER	IFESAWAPO	Proc	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09050954179	[Signature]
21						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Programme
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY..... LGA: Digboye CLUSTER: MLE DATE: 12-08-21

S/N	Name	Designation	Name of Group/ Organization	VALUE CHAIN (PROD/PROC/ MKT/INP SUP)	Gender	29 Years and Below	29 - 49 Years	Above 50 Years	Phone No/Email	Signature
1	RIGBAKU MOSES	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07050952859	[Signature]
2	AIDA TAUST	CHAIRMAN	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09150849769	[Signature]
3	AINA THEOPHILUS	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	070611099520	[Signature]
4	CKE ABAYOMI	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08096842400	[Signature]
5	AMUSA WILLIAMS	SECRETARY	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	070274111889	[Signature]
6	HUNPATIN HATODIWA	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08078395293	[Signature]
7	FATINRI NYENWIMI	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08078399412	[Signature]
8	ADIRAKU BLESSING	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07076994317	[Signature]
9	OLATOMI OLUSEYI	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08165615086	[Signature]
10	AINA TRYPHOSA	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	07037112684	[Signature]
11	ADIRAKU MATTHEW	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08062737697	[Signature]
12	ADIGGASAN DANIEL	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07120766046	[Signature]
13	OLE FOLAKE	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08165615086	[Signature]
14	AINA REGINA	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07064991040	[Signature]
15	HUNPATIN BUSAYO	SECRETARY	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08119792270	[Signature]
16	SOSA SERPATAH	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08060570528	[Signature]
17	BAEVI SURAT	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	M	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08050785858	[Signature]
18	ADEJUMO JERITA	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08036399030	[Signature]
19	MAMA H ONINAKA SALOME	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08034310235	[Signature]
20	RAFIU MOYISOLA	MEMBER	Agribusiness group	PRODUCER	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		[Signature]
21										

