



# KOGI

...EVERY OPPORTUNITY,  
EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE!





# KOGI

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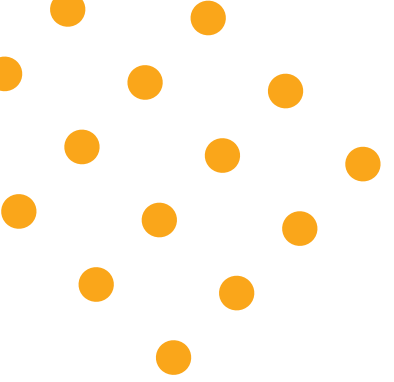
...EVERY OPPORTUNITY,  
EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE!

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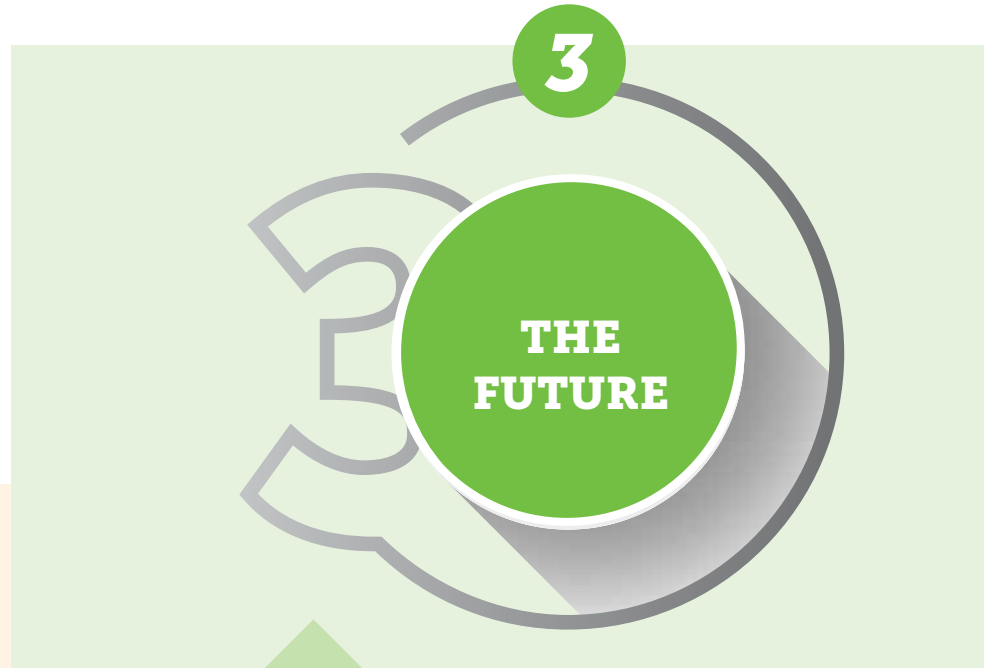
**i** FOREWORD



HISTORIC FACTS AND  
FIGURES – 30YEARS  
AND STILL COUNTING.



LEADERSHIP,  
ACHIEVEMENTS - POLICIES,  
PROGRAMMES, AND  
LEGACY PROJECTS



THE CONFLUENCE OF  
GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES  
(KOGI TO THE WORLD)





# FOREWORD

**T**he agitation for the creation of Kogi State started in 1981, when some prominent individuals of the defunct Kabba Province among whom were, Professor Albert Ozigi, Joseph Abu Ogbeha, Liman Umar, Walter Bako, and Timothy Elukpo, amongst others, mobilized themselves and set up a committee, headed by Senator Ahmadu Ali, to agitate for the creation of the State.

The group submitted a memorandum to the National Assembly in the 1980s for the creation of Kogi State. The composition of the proposed State then was to include the Okun Yoruba, The Ebira and other ethnic minorities from the southern part of old Kwara State and the Igala from Benue State. The fact that the effort did not yield results before the Shagari's government was eventually ousted from power a few years later did not frustrate the agitation for the creation of the State. The agitation was resurrected immediately the Buhari military administration came into office. However, it gained real and serious momentum when General Ibrahim Babangida assumed power.

On the 27th August 1991, former Military President, General Ibrahim Babangida (rtd) announced the creation of Kogi State alongside eight (8) others. The creation of Kogi State was a significant development for its indigenes. It was a reunion of many individuals on a new platform, people who had shared historical roots and co-existed peacefully within the defunct Kabba Province, in the defunct Northern Region that spanned almost eighty years.

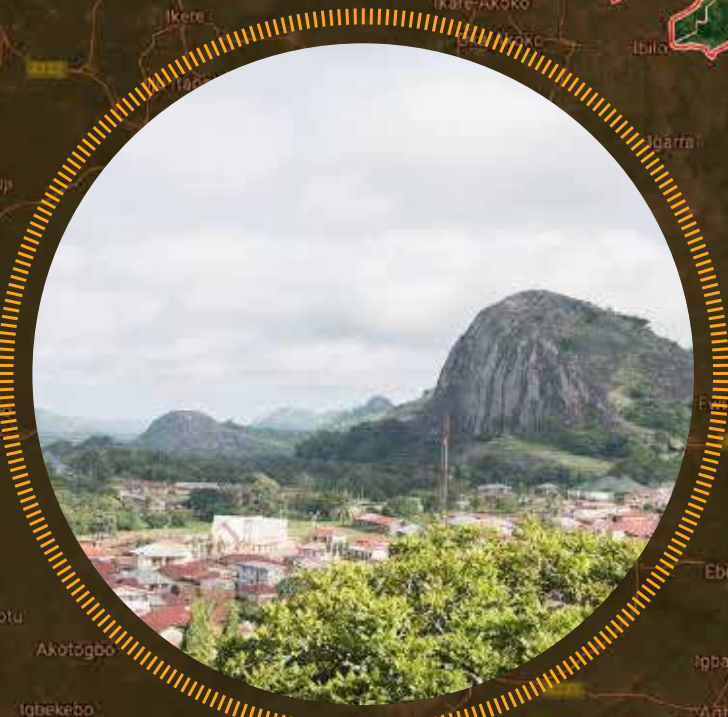
The State which is at present structured into twenty-one Local Government Areas comprise three major ethnic groups. They are Igala, Ebira and Okun Yoruba. Other groups include Bassa Komo, Bassa Nge, Kakanda, Nupe, Oworo, Ogori/Magongo, and Ebira Koto.

The birth of Kogi had thrown up several issues such as the issue of neglect and marginalisation in both Kwara and Benue States. Thus, successive administrations in the State have played their part in the socioeconomic and political development of the State.

It is thirty years now that the State was created. Have we as a people, achieved the aspirations for which the State was created? What are the prospects of our continued existence as a State?

Suffice it that much has been achieved in our collective efforts as a people in the past thirty years of our co-existence as a State. It is indeed right and proper that at this juncture we take a perspective look at our





togetherness, examine our strengths, weaknesses, and challenges and seek better ways of promoting our collective hegemony while improving the lot of the Kogi people.

It is pertinent to state that for us to achieve this, we must be abreast with the journey so far; what have we achieved, what have been the challenges and what are the prospects? These and many more are documented in this compendium.

The aim of this compendium, therefore, is to document progressive steps taken by various administrations; both Military and Civilian that have superintended over the affairs of the State since its creation, August 1991. It would showcase the pains and gains. It would also X-ray our hopes, aspirations, and a commitment for a better tomorrow.

His Excellency,

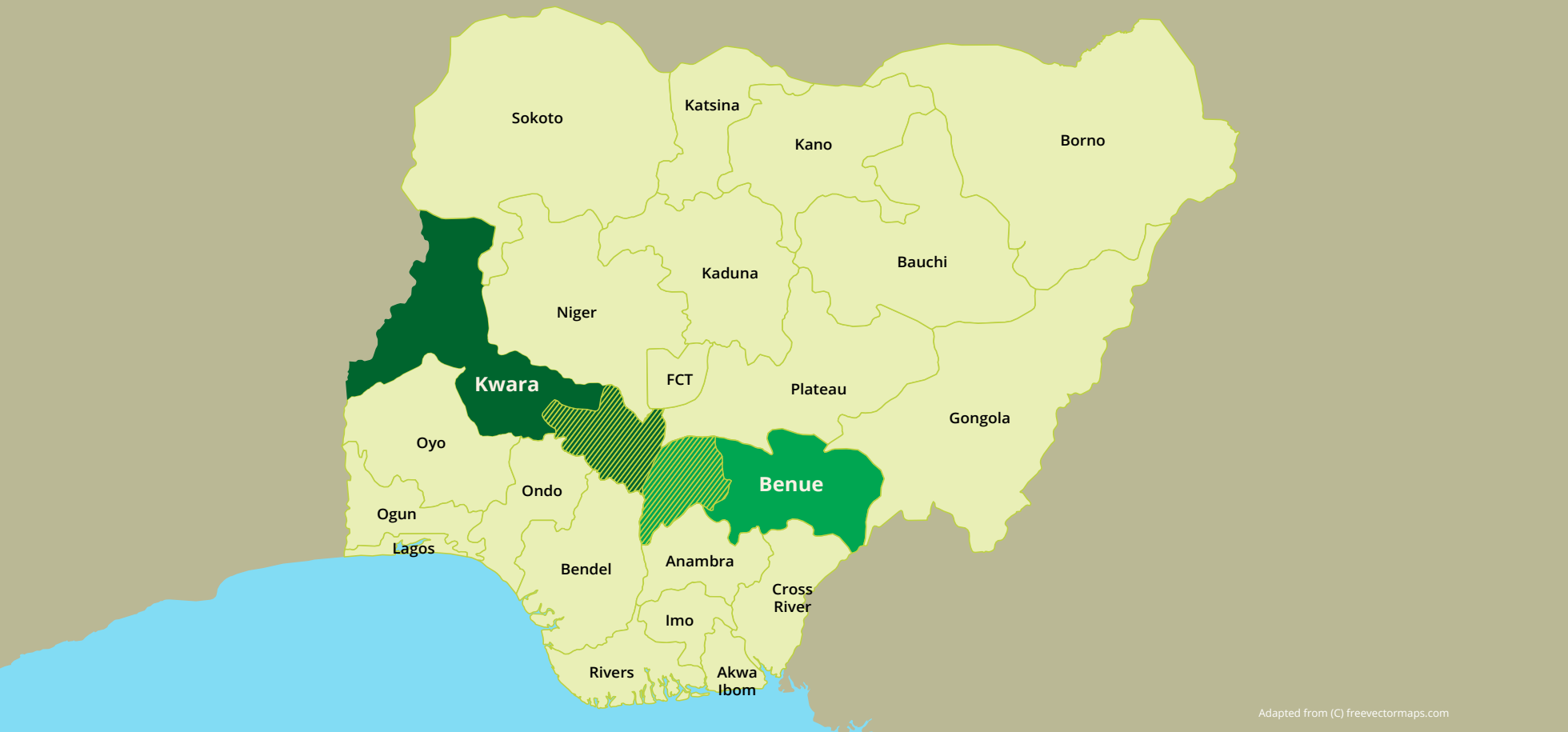
**ALH. YAHAYA BELLO**

Executive Governor, Kogi State



THE  
**BEGINNING**

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### *Nigeria States 1987 - 1991*

In the central part of Nigeria lies a blessed geographical location called Kogi State. Prior to the creation of the State, a committee was setup and it had some prominent individuals from the defunct Kabba Province such as **Professor Albert Ozigi, Joseph Abu Ogbeha, Liman Umar, Walter Bako, and Timothy Elukpo**, amongst others, and was headed by **Senator Ahmadu Ali**. The term of reference of this committee was to push for the agitation of the creation of Kogi State



Adapted from (C) freevectormaps.com

*Map showing States that share boundaries with Kogi State*

Kogi State shares boundaries with **Nasarawa** and **Niger** as well as the **Federal Capital Territory (FCT)**, to the **North**, **Benue**, **Enugu** and **Anambra** States to the East. To the West, it is bordered by **Ondo**, **Kwara**, **Edo**, **Ekiti** States. It is the gateway State with very rich cultural values, great natural endowments, and infinite stretches of arable land.

## ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF THE THREE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

### KOGI WEST

#### KEY ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES

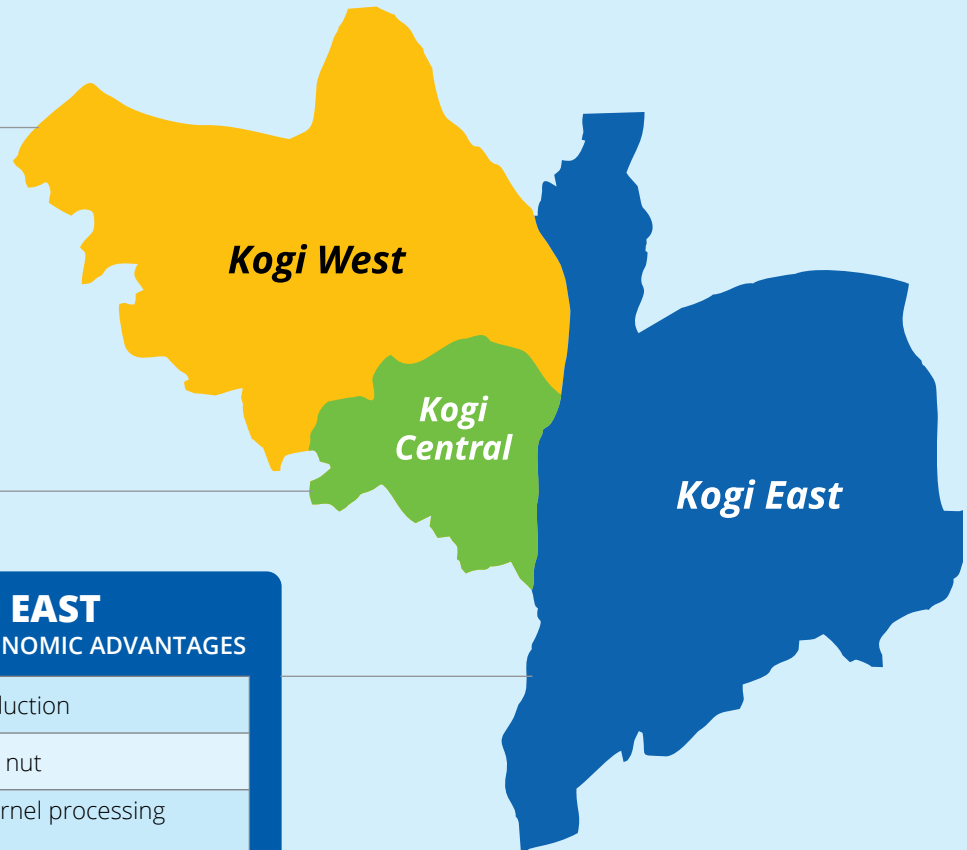
Deposit of lime stone for the production of cement and ceramics

Large deposit of gold

Omi dam for the production of rice

Transportation/ Terminal Hub

Free export processing zone



### KOGI CENTRAL

#### KEY ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES

Cottage industry around Ajaokuta Steel Company

Network of roads

Independent Power Plant

Free Trade Zone

Road network

Dry Sea Port for movement of goods and services

Creation of Industrial Park

### KOGI EAST

#### KEY ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES

Oil production

Cashew nut

Palm kernel processing factory

Cassava production

Road network

Large deposit of coal

Large deposit of limestone and iron ore

Mini port for Transportation

KOGI MAP showing the key economic advantages in the three (3) Senatorial Districts.

Ajaokuta Steel Mill





# KOGI STATE

## A PEOPLE WITH A COMMON VISION



**T**he creation of Kogi State was a dream that was fulfilled and one which seeks to put the State on the threshold of rapid socio-economic transformation. It is worthy of note that Kogi State shares boundaries with 10 different States (Nassarawa, Benue, Enugu, Anambra, Delta, Ondo, Ekiti, Kwara, Niger) including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). It is indeed a 'gateway' State with very rich cultural values, great natural endowments and infinite stretches of arable land.

Kogi State is abundantly blessed in both human and natural resources. With a total land mass of 29,833 square kilometres and a population of 4,473,500million people (2016 NBS Abstract), it is also known to have 21 local government areas and it comprises three (3) major ethnic groups i.e Igala, Ebira and Okun. Other minor groups include – Bassa Komo, Bassa Nge, Kakanda, Kupa, Ogori-Magongo, Nupe, Oworo, Gwari etc. There are eight (8) languages spoken as first language in Kogi State. The Ebira, Igala, Nupe and Yoruba are major languages. The others are minority languages.



# EBIRA

The migration of Ebira people to the present region is mostly surmised by oral history. However, most versions trace the migration from the Jukuns of the Kwara State, North of the Benue River and in present-day Taraba State. One of the relics of their trace from Kwara is the Apete stool, their symbol of authority and identity as a group within the kingdom, brought along and kept in a place in Opete (deriving its name from the stool), in present-day Ajaokuta.

The Apete is presently the title instrument of Ozumi of Okene. After migration from Kwara, they originally settled with the Igalas and both groups lived together for about 300 years. A dispute between the two groups led to a parting of ways, and the Ebriras moved southwest of the River Niger to their ancestral



*Ebira Local Weaving Craft*

## EBIRA

home called Ebira Opete an area around Ajaokuta. Other groups later moved south to found Okengwe, Uboro and Okehi.

Before the advent of Islam, Ebira people practised a form of African traditional religion with a central focus on a god called Ohomorihi, the rain-maker who lives in the sky. Rites are performed to appease the god whose attributes include punishing evildoers and rewarding good people. Other religious figures below the Ohomorihi are ori (deities) and spirits.



*Apete-Ebira-Stool*



*Ekuecici Craft  
(Ebira)*



*Ebira Wood Spotted  
blackish Brown  
Patina, Pierced eyes  
and mouth*

In Ebira tradition, there is a belief in a spirit world where dead ancestors live.

The principal occupation of Ebiras is agriculture, they cultivate maize, yams, cassava and vegetables. In the nineteenth century some communities cultivated and traded beni seeds. Ebiras are also known for their weaving and crafts.

Ebira social life has evolved over the years, though farming is still a dominant occupation, many

are influenced by Western and contemporary Nigerian culture and live in urban settlements.

Ebira people inhabit a territory south-west of the confluence of the Niger and Benue Rivers though some Ebira communities also reside North-East of the confluence, the territory surrounding the confluence is an ethnically



*Eche-Ori Festival*



*Ebira Cultural Festival*



*Ebira Cultural Festival*



*Eche-Ane Festival in Ebira*

diverse area with diffused cultural symbols. Ebira land is North of Etsako, East of Kabba and West of Igala land, it is dominated by deciduous woodland and rocky hills of an open Savannah vegetation.

The major local government areas are Adavi, Ajaokuta, Koton-Karfi, Okehi and Okene with a total land-mass of 3,426 km<sup>2</sup>, it has a latitude of 7° 33'N' to longitude 6°14'E.



*Ebira Okpoto Ekpella*

# IGALA

The Igala Kingdom, also known as the Anẹ̀-Ìgàlá, is a pre-colonial West African State, in the Middle Belt of Nigeria. The kingdom was founded by the Igala people, with the "Attah" as their King, National father, and spiritual head, and the capital at Idah. Though, Igala people migrated to other lands, it is believed that most, if not all Igala people settled or came from Idah, which serves as the spiritual capital of the Igala Kingdom. The Igala Kingdom has been influenced by the Yoruba, Idoma, Igbo and Jukun, and is likely made up of descendants of these groups who settled and mixed with the native Igala populations.



*Ochijachi (Igala art)*



*Igala Royal Mask*



*Ekuechi fest*



*Igala Traditional Attire*

Ifa the traditional belief of the Igala is still practiced by many. This system of worship is predicated on a belief in, and honouring of ancestral spirits. Many communities, families, and individuals maintain shrines for the worship of deities and spirits. Custodians serve as medicinal practitioners, and are versed in oral traditional history and the use of herbs and plants to cure ailments.

Islam and Christianity are prominent religion among the Igala people. The former was introduced through trade with Sokoto, Kaduna, Kano, and other emirates and sultanates of Northern Nigeria, while the latter was introduced as a direct result of trade with Portuguese merchants through the Benin Kingdom, and was expedited by the colonization of the region.



*Egwu Aba (Igala Arts)*



*Kwekudee (Igala Art)*

Igala land has nine traditional ruling councils. The nine councils each has a chief (Onu or Ejuh) who is appointed by religious rite through a complex system of traditional rite and proceedings supervised by the head of the council, the Attah Igala in Idah. The seven Igala councils are: **Ankpa, Ajaka, Ugwolawo, Egume, Dekina, Omalla, and Olamaboro.**

The Igala Kingdom is an approximately triangular area of about 14,000 km<sup>2</sup> (5,400 sq m<sup>2</sup>) in the angle formed by the Benue and Niger rivers.



Ojegu (Igala art)



Igala fest



Ekuechi fest 1



# OKUN

The individual historical accounts that the Okun people migrated from Ile-Ife. The man who led a group of people to their present location was sent from Ile-Ife to establish the settlement but did not return over a long period of time to give an account of his expenditure. When he eventually returned and explained that he lost larger part of his acquired land to some other migrants, he was blamed for the loss. He responded thus in Yoruba, *l̀yà àgbà ló jemí*, the clause from which the name *lyagba* or *Yagba* was coined.

Okun land is located within longitude 5° 30' to 7°15' East and latitude 7°15' to 3°45'. Okun land occupy the Niger-Benue confluence area along with the Southern Nupe, Kakanda, Ebira (Panda and Koto), Gbagyi and Igala. To the west of Okun land are the Igbomina and Ekiti Yoruba subgroups.



*Okun Art 1*



*Okun Traditional Rulers*

Okun people lived in small social-political units with unfixed political boundaries that allowed social, cultural and commercial interactions. A few thousand people are scattered all over Okun land. Okun people are spread across six local government areas in Kogi State, namely: Kabba-Bunu, Yagba-West, Yagba-East, Mopa-Muro, Ijùmú and Lokoja local government Areas. Settlements include Mopa, Ogidi, Ayetoro Gbede, Okedayo, Odo Ere, Ife,



*Obaro of Kabba*

Egbe, Iyara, Iyamoye, Odoape, Ekinrin-Adde, Kabba, Isanlu, Obajana, Ikoyi, Agbaja.

Okun people speak varied Yoruba dialects such as Owé, Ìyàgbà, Ìjùmú, Bùnú and Ọwọ̀rọ̀, which are mutually intelligible to a great extent. Large number of them speak Yoruba.

The various Okun groups share similar dressing, cuisine, traditional religion, masquerading culture etc. The men practiced farming and hunting while the women took care of the home and raised the children. Crops cultivated included coffee, cocoa, yams, cassava, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, beans, and cotton.

Okun people practice Christianity, Islam and traditional African religions. Though Okun people practice the worship of Orisa like Sango and Ogun and the consultation of Ifá (or Ihá) as the other larger Yoruba subgroups, prominence is given to the worship of Eborá, believed to be spirits who live in forests, caves, mountains, stream or rivers. Okun people share similar masquerading culture and these masquerades (Egungun or Egun) are said to represent ancestral spirits.



*Okun Traditional Attire*



*Okun Traditional Attire*



*New Yam Festival Kabba*



*Kabba Masquerades*



*Oba Owoniji of Kabba*



*Okun Festival*



*Ogidi Yam Festival*



*Okun Festival*

# OTHER TRIBES: **OWORO**

The Oworo ethnicity nationality represents a group of people around the Niger-Benue Confluence speaking a Yoruba Dialect called OWORO. They are generally classified as part of Northeast Yoruba (NEY) of the Yoruba people. Oworo origin by oral tradition is linked to three brothers who left Ile-ife to hunt around the present day Oworo Land. The successful adventure caused them to name the place 'Owo mi ro' which means my hands are full of blessings. Though it was claimed by another legend called Ako meaning "meeting" says that people came from several locations to converge on the present day Oworo Land.

Oworo people speaks a dialect of Yoruba similar to Okun dialects and this of them in



*Oworo Masquerade*

the eastern axis can also speak Igbira Igu (Egbura). Oworo land is located on the eastern bank of the River Niger by the Niger-Benue confluence. Their culture bears grave resemblance with those of Bunu, Ikiri, Yagba, Ijumu and Owe people.

Their women are associated to weaving cloth called Arigidi, a cotton textile, and also weaved abata (aso ipo) a red textile used by Oworo, Owe and Bunu for the burial rights of important people. Their men are traditionally hunters and farmers.

The people of Oworo practice Christianity, Islam and African religion. Prominent among their festivals is the Oluwo festival. A triennial festival of the worship of olu-iho (the King of all holes) which is the Agbaja end of a 2km long natural tunnel.

Oworo land is rich in mineral resources which includes iron ore on the Agbaja Plateaux, marbles in Jakura and Limestone in oya- iwo community.

The highest stool of the Oworo people is the Olu of Oworo, Oba Mohammed Baiyerohi.



*Oworo Arts*



*Oworo Traditional Singers*

# OTHER TRIBES: **KAKANDA**

The Kakanda people are one of the many people that descended from the ancient Nupe people known as Eda or Akanda. The Akanda were also variously known as the Nda, Ata, Kuti, Koto, Kiadia, Kanda, Kakanda. In the old Nupe language, Kakanda simply means “earliest Eda people” or “oldest Nda people” and this was the pristine and original meaning of Kakanda.

The Kakanda tribe is an Agricultural, Muslim people. They speak their own language of Kakanda. Their traditional headquarter is Budon in Lokoja LGA. The Kakanda are influenced by the Hausa/Fulani culture but the people have been able to preserve their Heritage.

The highest Authority of the Kakanda people is His Royal Highness Alhaji Abdul-kadir Muhammed Maigari.



*HRH  
Alh. Abdulkadri M. Maigari  
Emir of Kakanda*



*Kakanda Occupation*



*Kakanda Occupation*

## OTHER TRIBES: **OGORI-MAGONGO**

Ogori-Magongo is a Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria. Its headquarters is in Akpafa. It was created from the old Okene Local Government Area for the Ogori and Magongo people. They occupy the land from Obehira Ebaba to Lampese up to Ososo in Edo State. There are two main towns in the LGA, Magongo and Ogori which together form the name of the area.

The two major festivals for this two towns are Ovia Osese for the Ogori and Owiya Osese festival for Magongo and which is held two (2) and four (4) weeks respectively after Easter celebration. The



*Ovie Osese in Ogori*



*Ovie Osese in Ogori*





*Ogori/Magongo Traditional Ruler*

Ogori-Magongo people value their traditional culture, and while they historically believed in other gods, they have now mostly adopted Christianity and Islam.

The Magongo dialect is OSAYEN and that of Ogori is Oko dialect. The Magongo people is ruled by the Olu-Magongo of Magongo while the Ogori is ruled by the Ologori of Ogori.



*Ogori/Magongo Traditional Singers*



*Ovie Osese in Ogori*

## OTHER TRIBES: **BASSA NGE**

The Kakanda people are one of the many people that descended from the ancient Nupe people known as Eda or Akanda. The Akanda were also variously known as the Nda, Ata, Kuti, Koto, Kiadia, Kanda, Kakanda. In the old Nupe language, Kakanda simply means “earliest Eda people” or “oldest Nda people” and this was the pristine and original meaning of Kakanda.

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*Eriwota Rock Bassa Nge*



*Bassa Nge Beads and Attire*



*Bassa Nge Art*



*Bassa Nge Art*



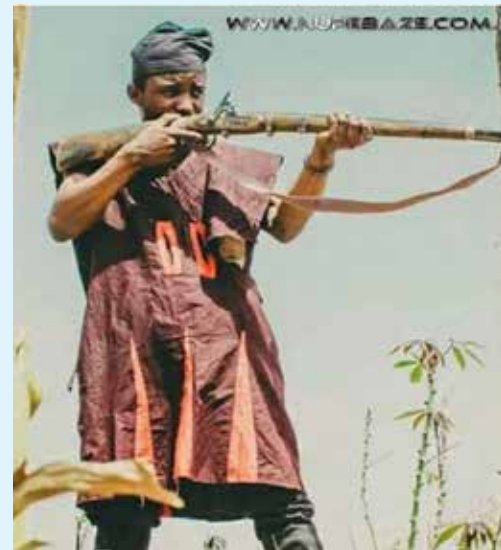
*Bassa Nge Attire*



*Bassa Nge Pageant*



*Bassa Nge Attire*



*Bassa Nge Hunter*

## OTHER TRIBES: **BASSA KOMU**

The bassa Komu crossed at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Benue in the 1840s, while the Bassa Nge are a Nupe speaking tribe from Gbara in Nupe kingdom, the Bassa Komu are a tribe from Gumna in Zozo kingdoms of Fulani Bororos .

Other minority tribes include; Idoma and Igbos.



*Bassa Komu Art*



*Bassa Komu Art*



*Bassa Komu Attire*



*Bassa Komo flint arrow*

## OTHER TRIBES: **KUPA**



*Emir of Kupa*



*Kupa community*

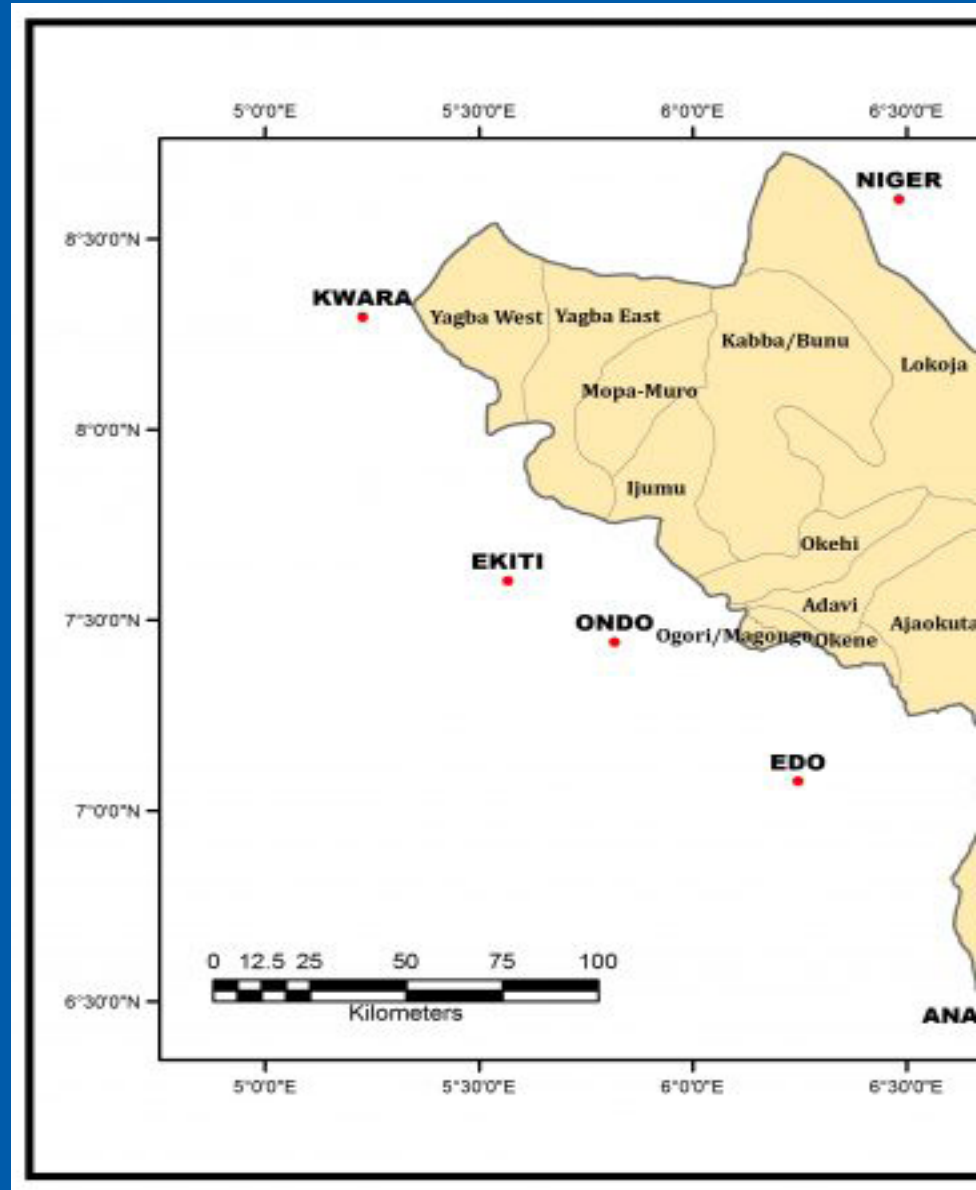
Kupa is spoken in villages in Kupaland which are Abugi, ikin-sami circus of villages (Kapu, Agini, and Buzhi. etc. all located at the southern part of Nigeria. Kupa is under Lokoja LGA. It is most closely related to the Kakanda language. Kupa, also as a tribe and district has its district head called the Maiyaki of Kupa and it has roughly 70 villages under it.

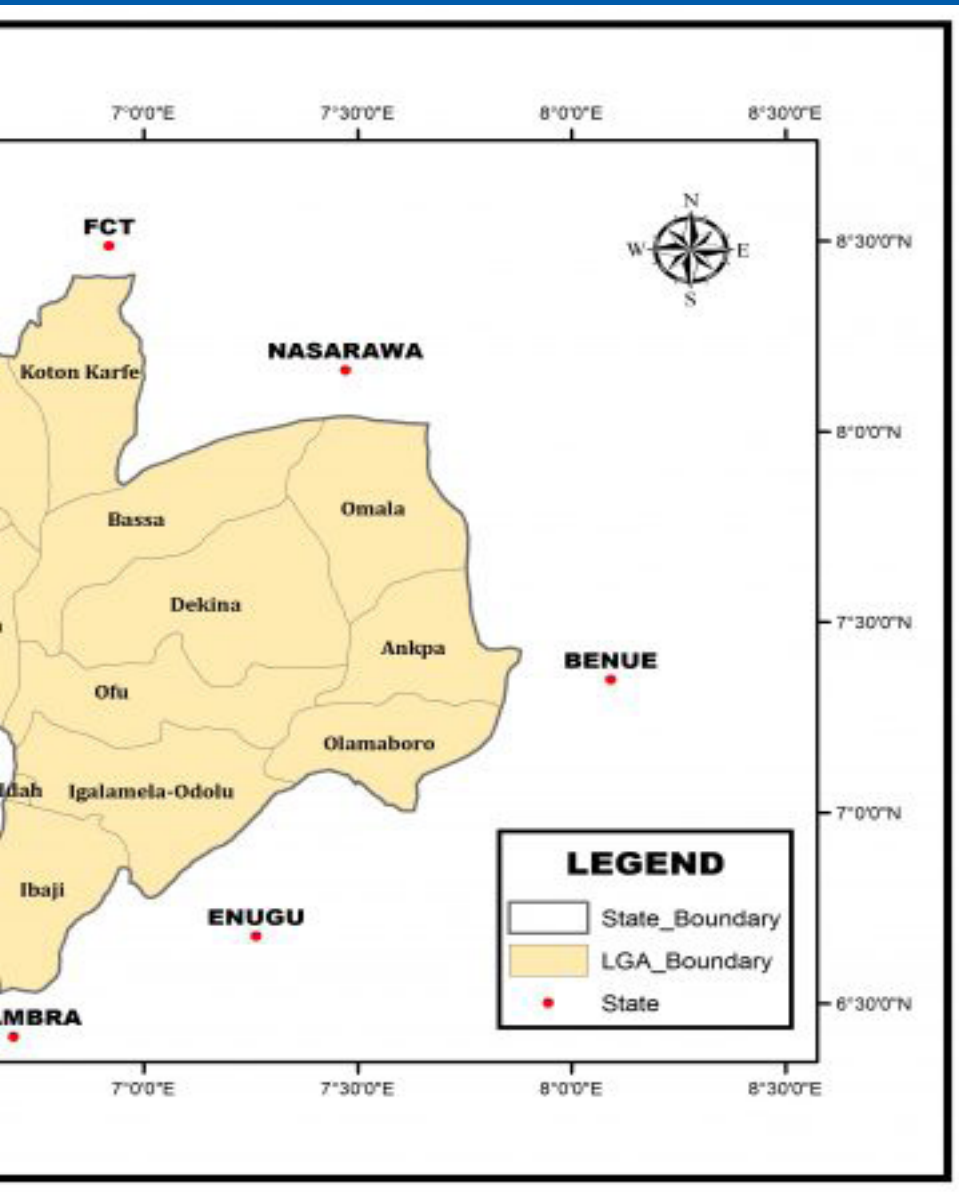
The highest Authority of the Kupa descent is the Emir of Abugi Kupa, His Royal Majesty Alhaji Muhammed Kabir Isah.

# KOGI STATE

POPULATION, CAPITAL, SIZE IN KILOMETRE,  
NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, STATE  
CAPITAL

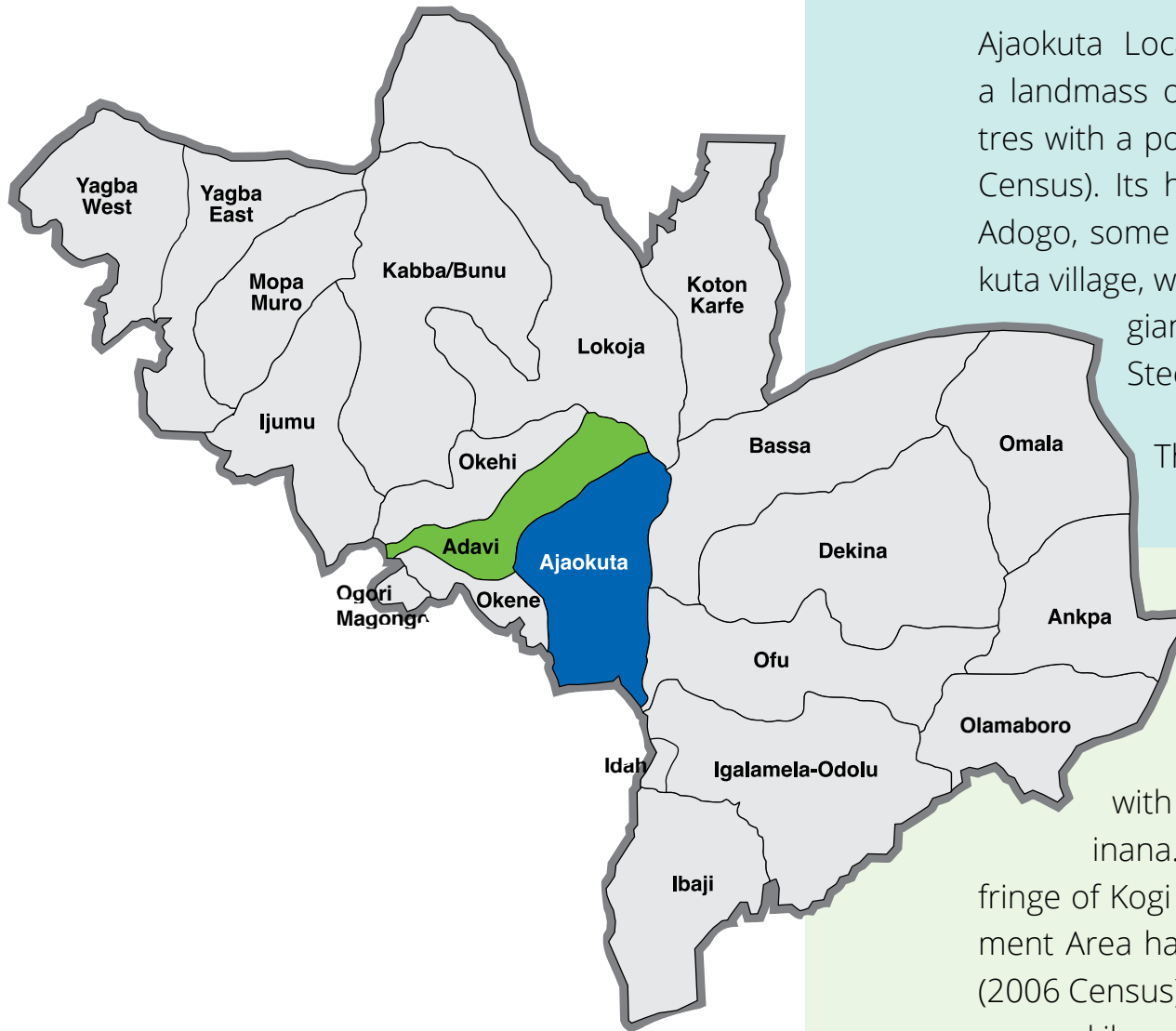
State	Kogi
Capital	Lokoja
Date Created	August 27, 1991
Kogi Created from	Portions of east <b>Kwara</b> and western <b>Benue</b> States
Kogi Borders	<b>Nassawara</b> to the northeast; <b>Benue</b> to the east; <b>Enugu, Anambra, Edo</b> and <b>Delta</b> to the south; <b>Ondo, Ekiti</b> and <b>Kwara</b> to the west; and <b>Niger</b> to the north. <b>Abuja</b> Federal Capital Territory also borders Kogi to the north.
Lokoja was Found by	William Balfour Baikie





Coordinates	Latitude: <b>7.7337N</b> Longitude: <b>6.6906E</b>
Area Rank	13th of 36th
Population	4,473.500 million people (2016 census)
No. of Local Governments	21
Lokoja Trade Centre	yams, cassava (manioc), corn (maize), sorghum, beans, fish, palm produce, shea nuts, and cotton produced by the local Igbara people
Original site of Lokoja	Is a 1,349-foot- (411-metre-) high mass of oolitic iron ore
Igala people	East of the Niger is the main ethnic group
Igbara & Yoruba	live towards the west of the river

## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



### Ajaokuta

Ajaokuta Local Government Area has a landmass of 1427.44 square kilometres with a population of 122,432 (2006 Census). Its headquarters is located at Adogo, some few kilometres from Ajaokuta village, which plays host to Nigeria's giant steel complex, Ajaokuta Steel Company.

The main occupation of the

### Adavi

Adavi Local Government Area was created in 1991 with its headquarters at Ogamina. Located within the central fringe of Kogi State, Adavi Local Government Area has a population of 217,219 (2006 Census) and a landmass of 708.07 square kilometres.



people is farming, weaving, and trading. There are two climatic seasons - dry and wet seasons. The vegetation of the area is Sahel Savanna with such economic trees as Shear Butter, Date Palm, Iroko and Mahogany in abundance. Mineral resources, which are abundant in commercial quantities are Iron ore, Limestone, Marble, Clay and Granite.

There are three major tribes in the area these are Ebira, Igala, and Bassa-Nge. Festivals performed in the Area are Echane, Ebe, Echori, Ekuechi, Isimisi, Okuta-Ihiabe, and Kinta.

Tourist attractions in the area are: Agbunu Akolo residence, a mysterious building, which has defied all attempts to demolish it – a renowned traditional herbalist was said to have once resided in the house; Ori-usoko, a stone renowned for its ability of reducing or increasing to the exact size of any person that lies on it; Ori-Akuwa, a mysterious hill that echoes human voices, accompanying it with the sound of drums at night, and the gigantic Ajao-kuta Steel complex, which is a sight to behold.

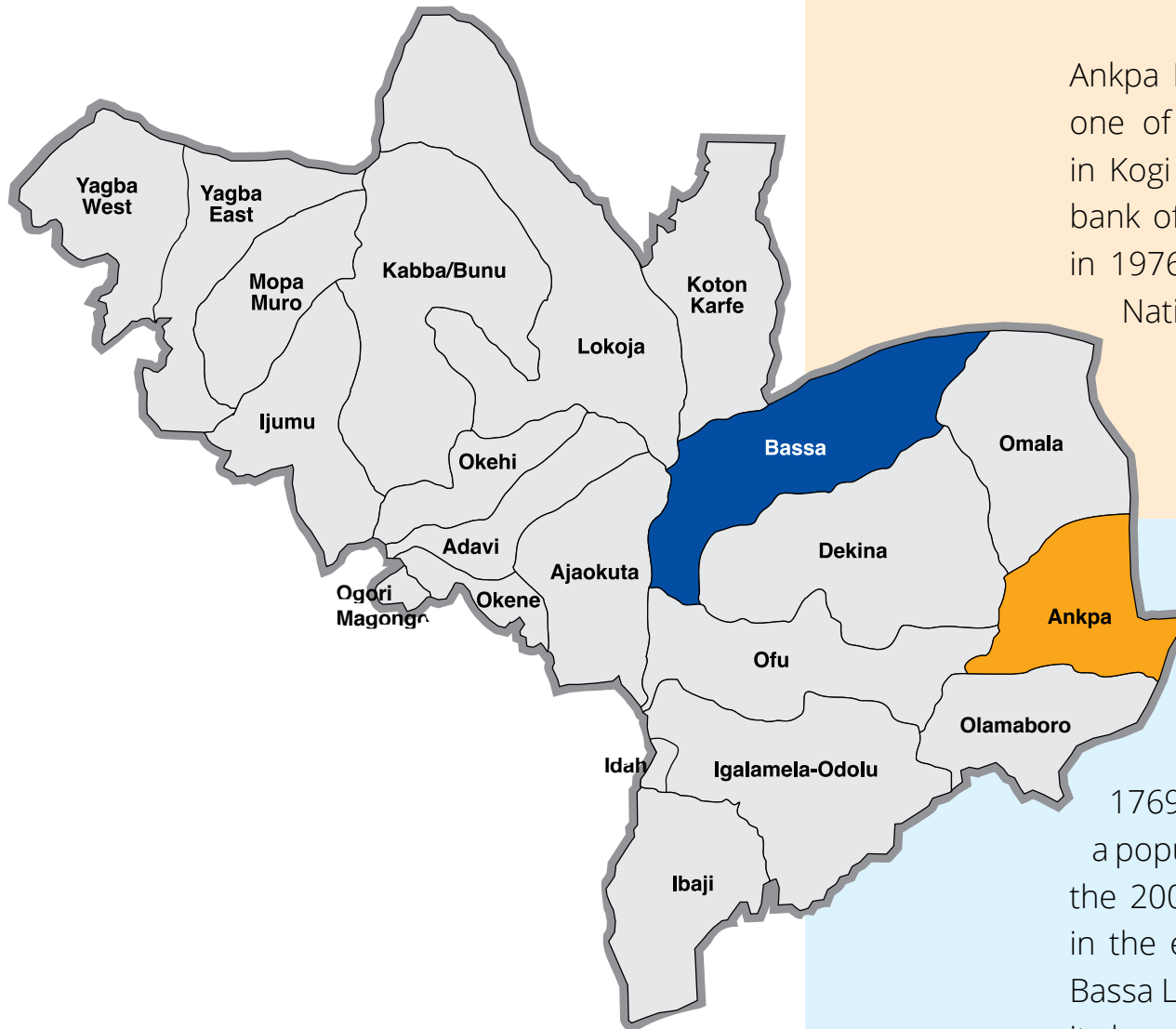
The main occupation of the people of the council is farming, but the women also engage in weaving and trading. The people speak the Ebira language. The major festivals in the area are Echane, Ebe, Eika, Okehi, and Ekuechi. The vegetation of the area is wooded savannah.

Iron Ore, Limestones, Marble, and Feldspar is the mineral resources in the council area. Among the tourist sites in the area is Odozongwe hill located at Iruvochinomi - it is believed that spirits echo from the hill; a mini museum located at Asema's compound, Ogaminana and Oomi hill which is one of the largest hills in the area has an all-season lake on its top.

## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Ankpa

Ankpa Local Government Area is one of the oldest council areas in Kogi State. It is in the eastern bank of the State. It was created in 1976 out of the defunct Igala Native Authority.



### Bassa

The council was created in 1976. It has a landmass of 1769.23 square kilometres with a population figure of 139,687 by the 2006 census report. Located in the eastern bank of the state, Bassa Local Government Area has its headquarters in Oguma.

Ankpa Local Government Area has a landmass of 1244.80 square kilometres and a population of 266,176 (2006 Census report). Ankpa is the headquarters of the council area and the main occupations of the people are farming, trading, and transportation business. The vegetation of the area is wooden Savannah.

The Igala speaking people of Kogi State majorly populate the council area. The people celebrate such festivals as Ogani, Uloja, and Ere-Are. Coal is the major mineral resource in the council, while Ajobe waterfall is an attractive tourist's site.

The main occupation of the people is farming with pockets of fishing activities taking place. Three major tribes of Bassa Komo, Bassa-Nge and Ebira-Mozun populate the council area. Two basic mineral resources - Mica and clay are found within the council area. Festivals celebrated in the area include the Kinta, Eriwota, Kongo Ehwa, Gunu, and Tache, while Kpata rocks and Egneja natural warm spring are tourists delight any day. The council area is located within the wooden Savannah belt.

## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Dekina

Dekina Local Government Area was created in 1976 with a landmass of 2487.55 square kilometres. It is one of the largest council areas in Nigeria and has a population of 260,968 (2006 Census figures).

### Ibaji

It was initially created in 1980 but scrapped in 1984. Ibaji Local Government Area was recreated on December 4, 1996, by the General Sani Abacha's administration. It has at its headquarters, Onyedega with a landmass of 1519.27 square kilometres. According to the 2006



Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The vegetation of the council area is wooden savannah. Igala, Bassa-Nge, and Bassa Komo speaking communities inhabit the council area. Festivals celebrated in the area include Egbe Okute, Ogo Iyale and Olugwu while Uloga Native Authority Guest House - where the legendary late Attah Igala, Ameh Oboni hanged himself has continued to receive tourists. Coal, Gems Stones and Ornamental Stones are among the mineral resources found in the council area.

census, Ibaji has a population of 127, 572 people.

The Local Government Area consists of three major districts, namely Onyedega, Ujeh, and Unale. The council area, which is peopled by Igala speaking population is located on the border of Kogi State and the eastern part of Nigeria. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people with

rice and yam as the major crops grown. They are equally into commercial fishing.

The council falls within the rain forest vegetation and is blessed with very rich resources such as Palm Trees, Mahogany, Fan Palm, Obeche, and Teak which are commercially exploitable quantities.

# KOGI STATE MINERAL RESOURCES



Bauxite



Beryl



Clay



Coal

# KOGI STATE MINERAL RESOURCES



Cassiterite



Columbite



Dolomite



Garnet

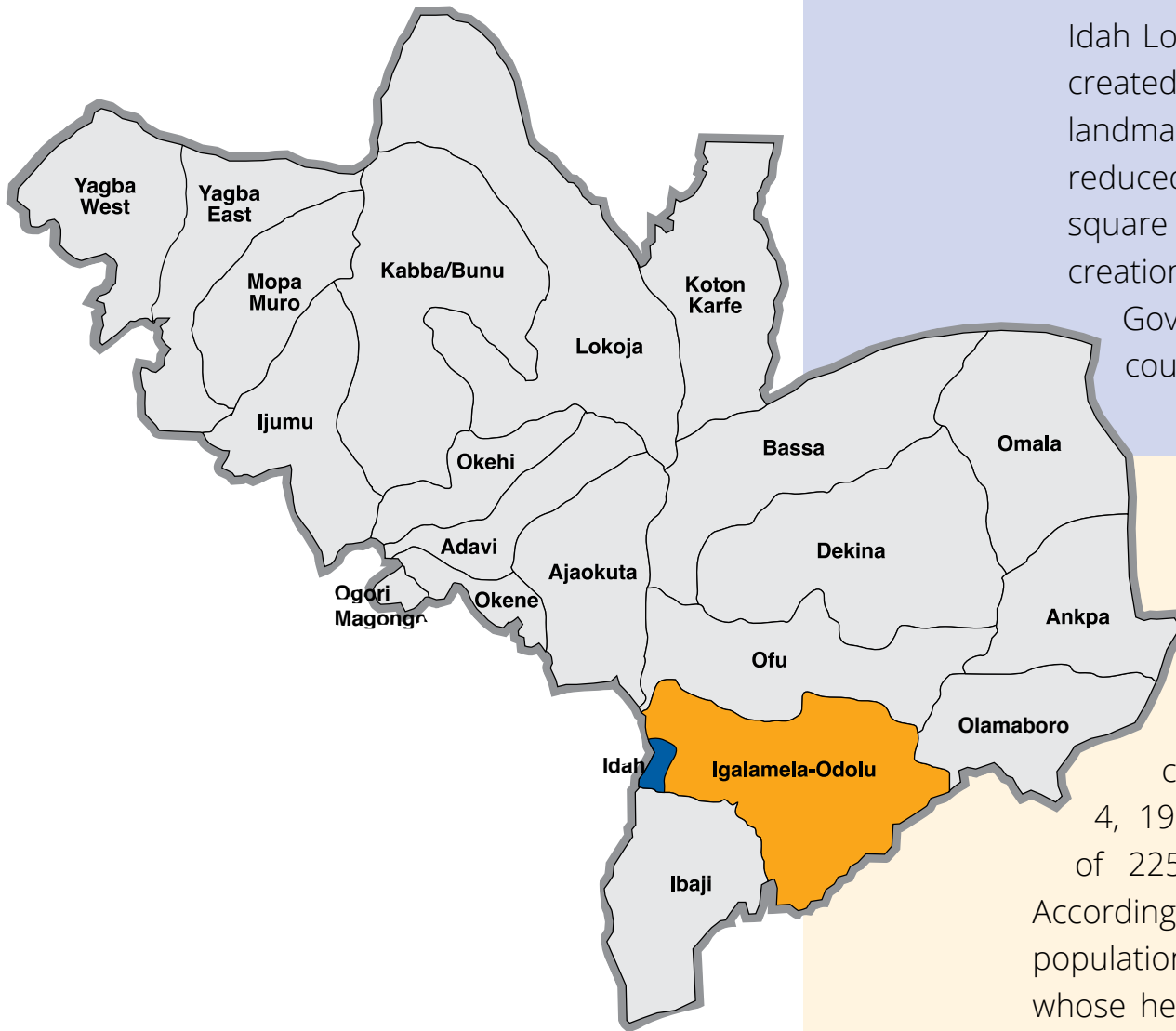
## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Idah

Idah Local Government Area was created in 1976. However, the landmass of the council area was reduced to the present 39.79 square kilometres, following the creation of three other Local Government Areas out of the council area. These are Ofu

### Igalamela/Odolu

Igalamela/Odolu Local Government Area was created on December 4, 1996, and has a landmass of 2250.85 square kilometres. According to 2006 census, it has a population of 147, 048. The Council, whose headquarters is Ajaka, is on the eastern bank of Kogi State.





Local Government created in 1989, Ibaji and Igalamela/Odolu Local Government Areas created in 1996. By the 2006 census, the council area as then constituted had a population figure of 79,755.

Occupied predominantly by Igalas, the major occupations of the area are farming, fishing, hunting, and trading.

Expectedly, there are two climatic seasons. The wet and dry season, the vegetation of the area is wooded savannah. Tourist attractions in the area include Inikpi status, Ubiogba Cliff, Ojuwo Atogwo, and Awo a tunnel of about one kilometre long. Major festivals are Italo, Oganyi, and Oganyigany.

The council area, which is populated mainly by the Igala speaking people, has two climatic seasons. The dry season spans from October to March, while the wet season is from April to September. The vegetation is mainly savannah grassland, and the main occupation of the people is farming.

The major festivals of the people are Ibegwu, Unwecha, and Okula, while Ugwogo, Owo River, Odo-Chenwu Shrine and Otutubatu are attractive tourist destinations.

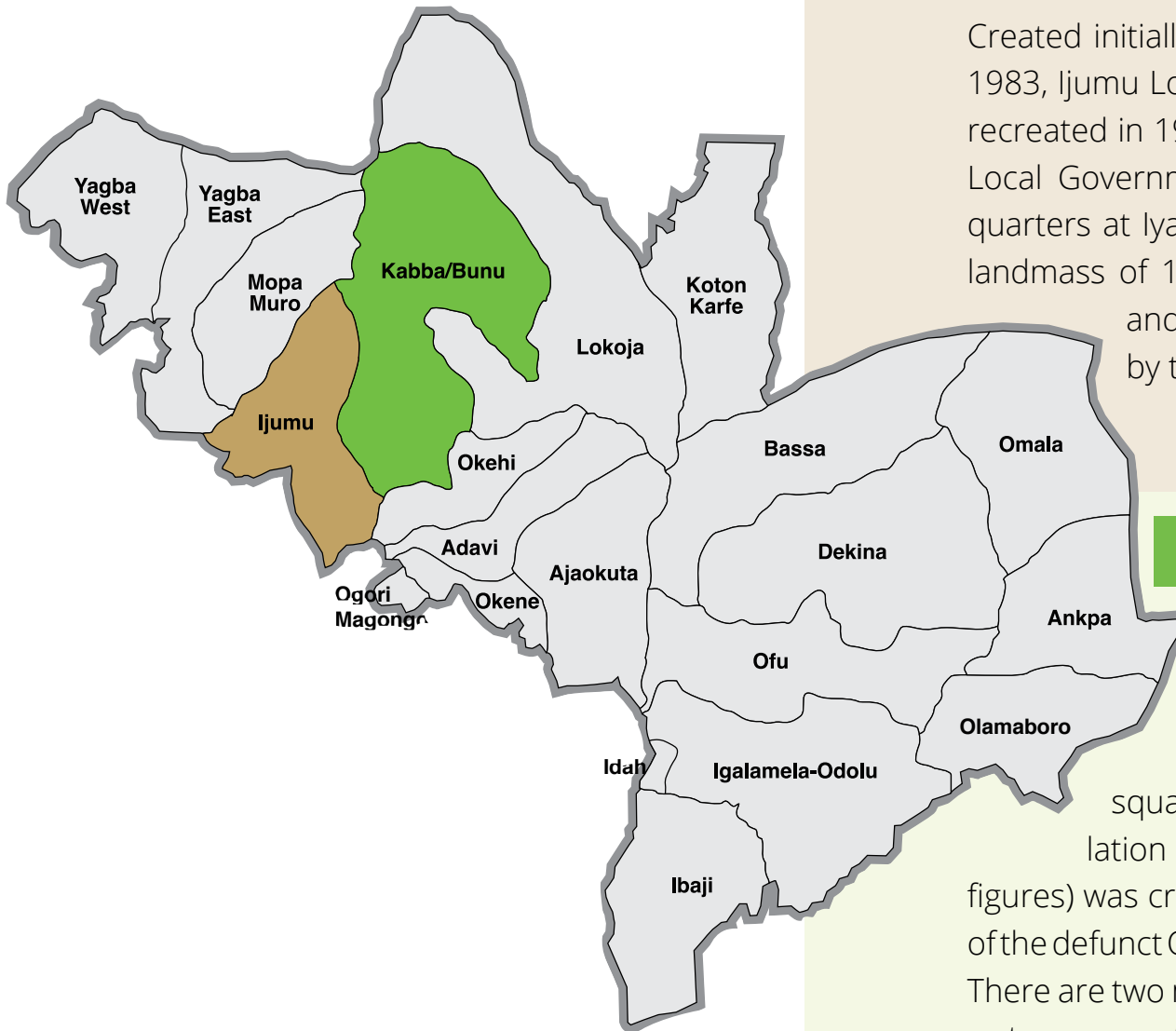
## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Ijumu

Created initially in 1982 but scrapped in 1983, Ijumu Local Government Area was recreated in 1991 out of the defunct Oyi Local Government Area. With its headquarters at Iyara, the council area has a landmass of 1199.91 square kilometres and a population of 118,593 by the 2006 census figures.

### Kabba/Bunu

Kabba/Bunu Local Government Area with a landmass of 2702.55 square kilometres and a population of 144,579 (2006 Census figures) was created in 1978, an offshoot of the defunct Oyi Local Government Area. There are two main climatic seasons. The wet season sets in by March and ends in November, while the dry season is from



The people are predominantly farmers and their mainstay are Cocoa, Coffee, Palm Products, Cashew, Yam, Cassava and Rice. The climatic conduction of the area is highly conducive for farming with two distinct seasons, the dry season, and the rainy sason.

The major festivals celebrated by the people include New Yam, Epa, Patala and

Agbo Festivals, while tourists will end Epa shrine, Akodi- Okun cultural centre and Pawn hills as interesting sites to visit.

Mineral resources in the area are Marble, Kaolin, Clay, and Limestones. The Council is populated by the Okun speaking people and is located in the western flank of the state.

November till late March. It falls within the wooden savannah vegetation. The main occupation of the people is farming.

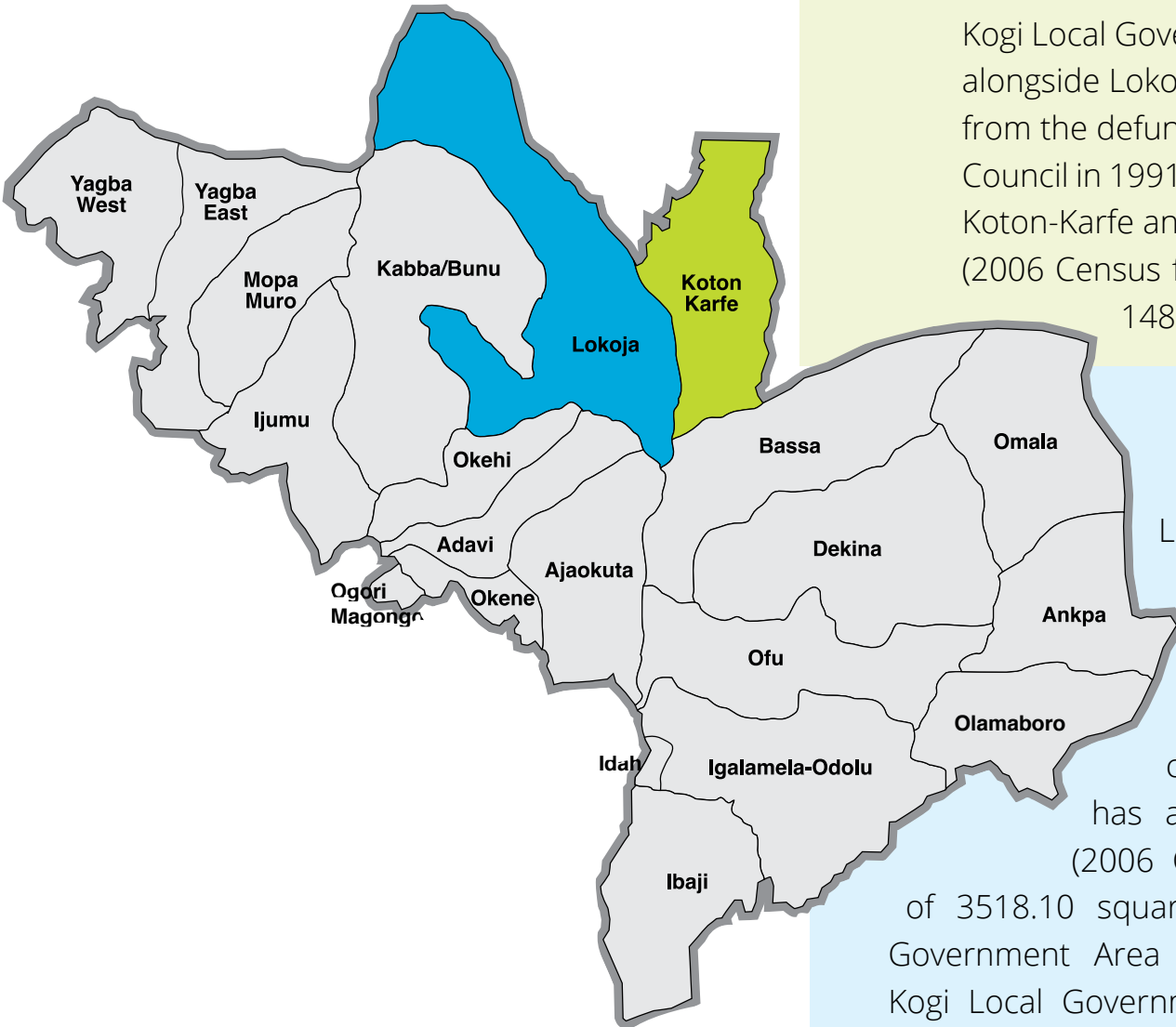
The council area is populated majorly by Bunu and Owe speaking people and it is located in the Western Senatorial District of the State. The council area is also endowed with several commercially viable mineral

resources such as Limestone, Marble, Iron Ore, Gold, Tin and Clay. Major festivals in the area include Ore-New Yam Festival, Ajon festival, and Abbo Masquerade festival. Aafin Kabba, a two-century-old palace is an attractive sight to behold.

## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Koton Karfe

Kogi Local Government Area was created alongside Lokoja Local Government Area from the defunct Kogi Local Government Council in 1991. It has its headquarters at Koton-Karfe and a population of 115,100 (2006 Census figure) with a landmass of 1483.56 square kilometres.



### Lokoja

Lokoja Local Government Area was created in 1991, with Lokoja as its headquarters, which also doubles as the state capital. The council area has a population of 196,643 (2006 Census) and a landmass of 3518.10 square kilometres. The Local Government Area shares boundaries with Kogi Local Government Area to the North, Ajaokuta Local Government Area to the South,

Local Government Area of Niger State. The council is known for its farming and fishing prowess. The climatic condition of the area is made up of dry and wet seasons. The vegetation of the area is guinea savannah with a large number of economic trees. Ebira, Gwari, Bassa Komo and Ganagana speaking people populate the council area.

The area is endowed with such mineral resources as Iron, Ore, Gold, Coal, Clay, Kaolin and Marble. Tourist attractions in the area include Usi, Kokoto caves, Okpaana hills, Ozi spring Carnegie tomb, Okada Ogbonyogo falls and Igbede falls.

Adavi Local Government Area to the West as well as Rivers Niger and Benue to the East.

The major occupations of the people are fishing and farming. Such crops as Rice, Maize, Cowpea, Yams, Cassava, and Groundnuts are among the crops widely grown in the area. The council area falls within the deciduous forest vegetation belt and witnesses two distinct seasons. The rainy season commences by April and terminates by September while the dry season spans from October to March. The Oworos, the Nupes, the Kakandas, the Kupas, and Hausas, Yorubas, Bassas, Igalas, and Ebiras inhabit the council area.

The major festivals in the area are Danko and Oworo fishing festivals. The council area is a host to a collection of tourist sites, which include Sir Fredrick Lord Lugard's office and residence, Mount Patti, Europeans Cemetery (largest in Nigeria), the Confluence of Rivers Niger and Benue, Iron of Liberty, the Agbaja Plateau among many others.

Mineral resources such as Limestone, Marble, Gems, Kaolin, Iron Ore and Clay are in commercial quantities. Industries like Jakura Marble Industry and Obajana take advantage of these mineral resources in the council area.

# KOGI STATE MINERAL RESOURCES



Gemstone



Gold



Granite



Iron Ore

# KOGI STATE MINERAL RESOURCES



Lime Stone



Magnetite



Mica



Muscovite

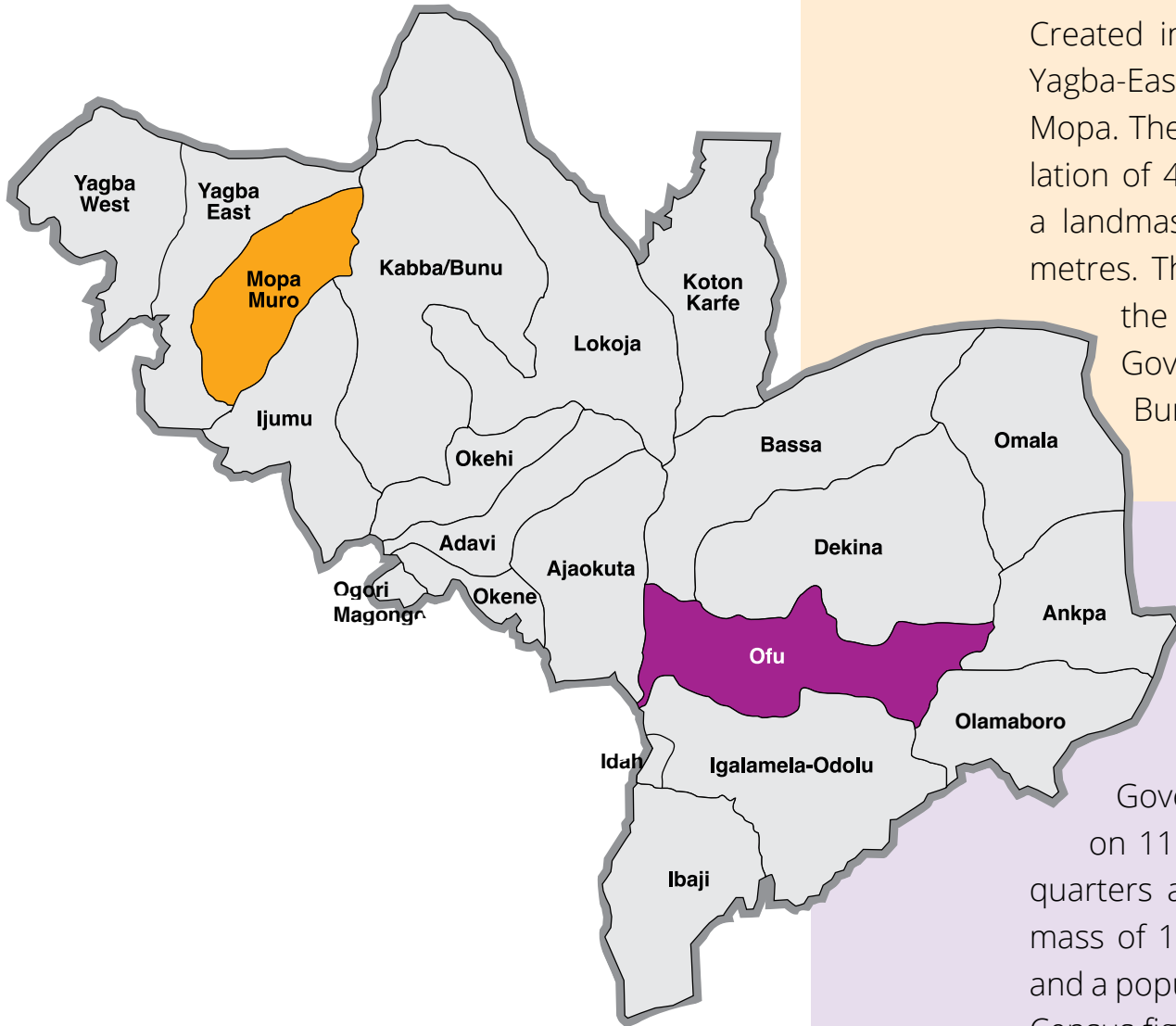
## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Mopa Muro

Created in December 1996 out of Yagba-East Local Government Area, Mopa. The council area has a population of 43,760 (2006 Census) and a landmass of 891.78 square kilometres. The council is bounded on the West by Yagba-East Local Government Area, Kabba/Bunu Local Government

### Ofu

Located in the Eastern Senatorial District of Kogi State, Ofu Local Government Area was created on 11 May 1989, with its headquarters at Ugwolawo. It has landmass of 167,027 square kilometres and a population of 191,480 by 2006 Census figures.





Area by East, and Ijumu Local Government Area from the South.

The council area is populated by Yagba extraction of Okun Yoruba, who are located in the western fringe of the state. The Local Government Area has two climatic seasons.

The wet season begins from April and ends in November, while the dry season spans

The council area shares common boundaries with the following Local Government Areas of Kogi State. They are Dekina to the North; Ankpa to the East, Igalamela/Odolu to the South, Olamaboro to the South East and Ajaokuta to the West.

Peopled by the Igala speaking communities, the council area falls within the guinea savannah vegetation belt and has two distinct seasons. The wet season that occurs from April to September while the

from late November through to the end of March. The vegetation of the area is a mixture of wooden savannah, shrubs, and grassland. The major occupation is farming. Tourist attractions in the area include Obasoro hills, Epa Masquerade Iwosin caves, Ogo Imole, and Aanigbe fishing festivals.

dry season, begins by October and ends in March.

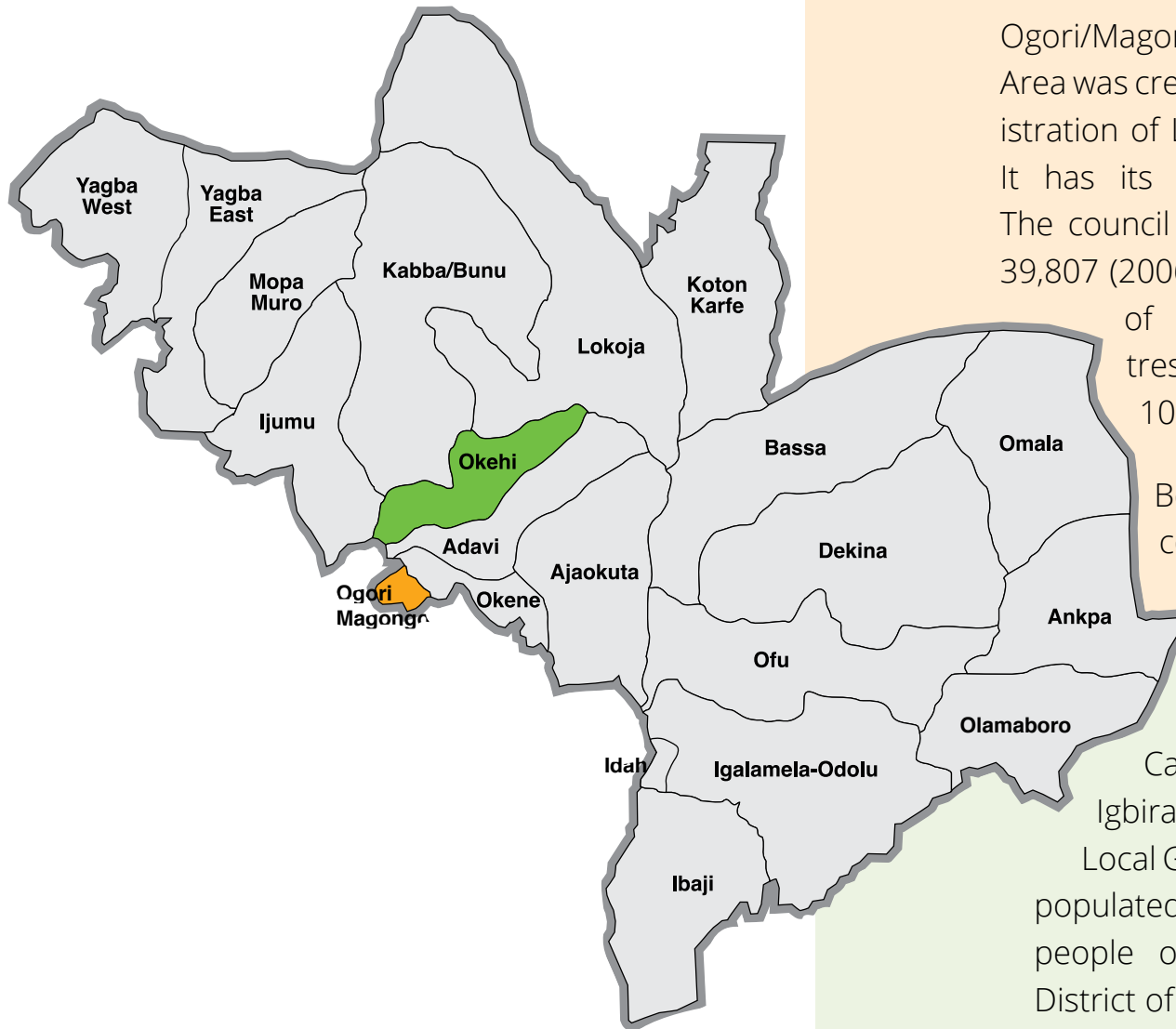
Tourist attractions in the area include Omache Natural Spring Water, Ojokobi Waterfalls, Egane Water Falls, Ugbakoji hill lakes, Natural Bridges at Egane and Ofakete as well as the Iyalobo twin lakes and Allo cave. The council area is endowed with such mineral resources as Precious Stones, Columbite, Feldspar, Kaolin, and Clay.

## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Ogori Magongo

Ogori/Magongo Local Government Area was created in 1996 by the administration of Late General Sani Abacha. It has its headquarters at Akpafa. The council area has a population of 39,807 (2006 Census) and a landmass of 3518.10 square kilometres and a total landmass of 101.01 square kilometres.

Before its creation, the council area was part of the



### Okehi

Carved out of the defunct Igbira Division in 1976, Okehi Local Government Area is majorly populated by the Ebira Tao speaking people of the Central Senatorial District of Kogi State. It has its head-

old Okene Local Government Area and is located within the central part of Kogi State. The Local Government Area has common boundaries with Okene Local Government Area as well as Akoko Edo Local Government Area of Edo State.

The indigenes of the area are the Oko and Osayin speaking people. The area falls within the wooden savannah vegetation belt. It equally has two seasons, with the wet season from April to September and the dry season from October to March.

The main occupation of the people is farming and brewing of Ade (Local wine). The council area is

endowed with several mineral resources, such as Iron Ore, Gold, Limestone, Marble, Granites and Clay. The internationally acclaimed festival of Ovia/Owuya Osese is celebrated in the council area. Other festivals of interest are Oke, Ekonomorire, Eya, and Idun.

Prominent tourist sites include Obuwe, an all-season lake located in a crater right at the top of a mountain; Odotare, a mysterious stone that has a hole in it. The stone is renowned for its capacity either to swallow up several drums of water or not more than a cup depending on its convenience; and Otare-Ogbiogben, the site where twins were rolled on and left to die before the advent of Christianity.

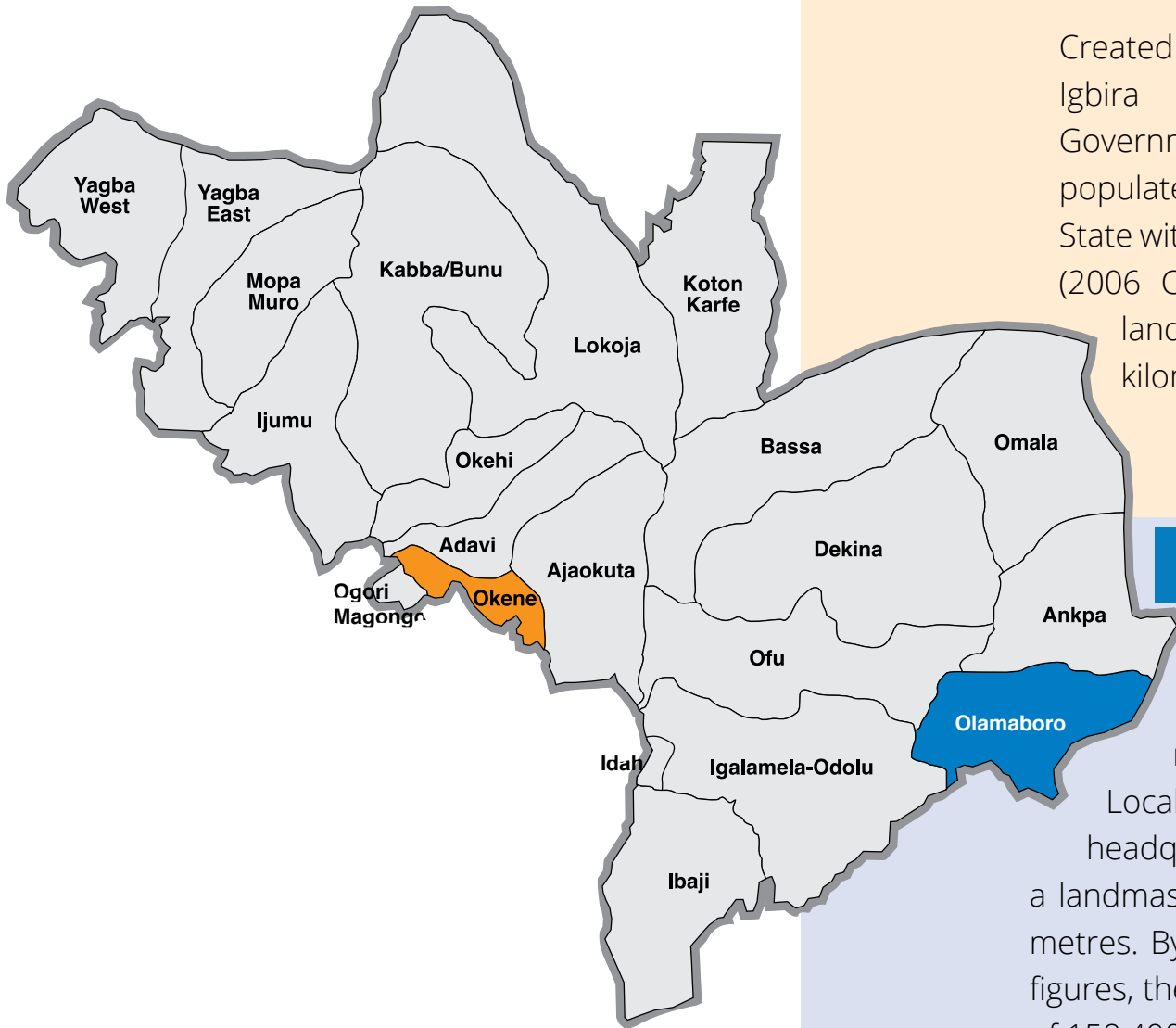
quarters at Obangede and has a population of 223,574 (2006 Census figures) with a land-mass of 675.46 square kilometres.

The main occupation of the people is farming, but the women engage mostly in cloth weaving. It is endowed with iron ore, limestone, Marble as well as other Precious Stones and had Okehi Mountain, Akohima rock and Itakpe hill as

## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Okene

Created in 1976 from the defunct Igbira Division, Okene Local Government Area is the most populated council are in Kogi State with a population of 325,623 (2006 Census figures). It has a landmass of 423.45 square kilometres, thus making it



### Olamaboro

Carved out in 1989 from Ankpa Local Government Area, Olamaboro Local Government Area has its headquarters at Okpo and has a landmass of 1285.61 square kilometres. By 2006 population census figures, the council has a population of 158,490.

one of the most densely populated council areas in the country.

Located within the central Senatorial District of Kogi State, Okene Local Government Area shares common boundaries with Ogori/Magongo Local Government Area to the South; Ajaokuta Local Government to the East; Okehi Local Government Area and Adavi Local Government Area

to the West. The main occupations of the people are farming, weaving, and trading.

The vegetation of the council area is mainly grassland. It has two seasons: the wet season spans from April to September, while the dry season is from October to March. Upogo hills, Upayi hill, and Esoni falls are some of the attractive tourist sites in the council area.

Located in the eastern part of Kogi State, it shares boundaries with Ankpa Local Government Area to the North, Ofu Local Government Area to the West; Igbo-Eze Local Government Area of Enugu State in the South and Ogbadibo Local Government Area of Benue State to the East.

It is rich in solid minerals, particularly coal in Agaliga, Imane. Tourist attractions in the area include Egane Natural Bridge, Oleba Waterfalls in Imane, Olema Water Falls, and Oguma forest reserve, while such festivals as Oduma-dun, Ote-Egwu, Okpalagada, and Iyoko are celebrated.

# KOGI STATE MINERAL RESOURCES



Kaolin



Quartz Stone



Crystal Gypsum



Marble

# KOGI STATE MINERAL RESOURCES



Silica



Talc



Tantalite



Tar

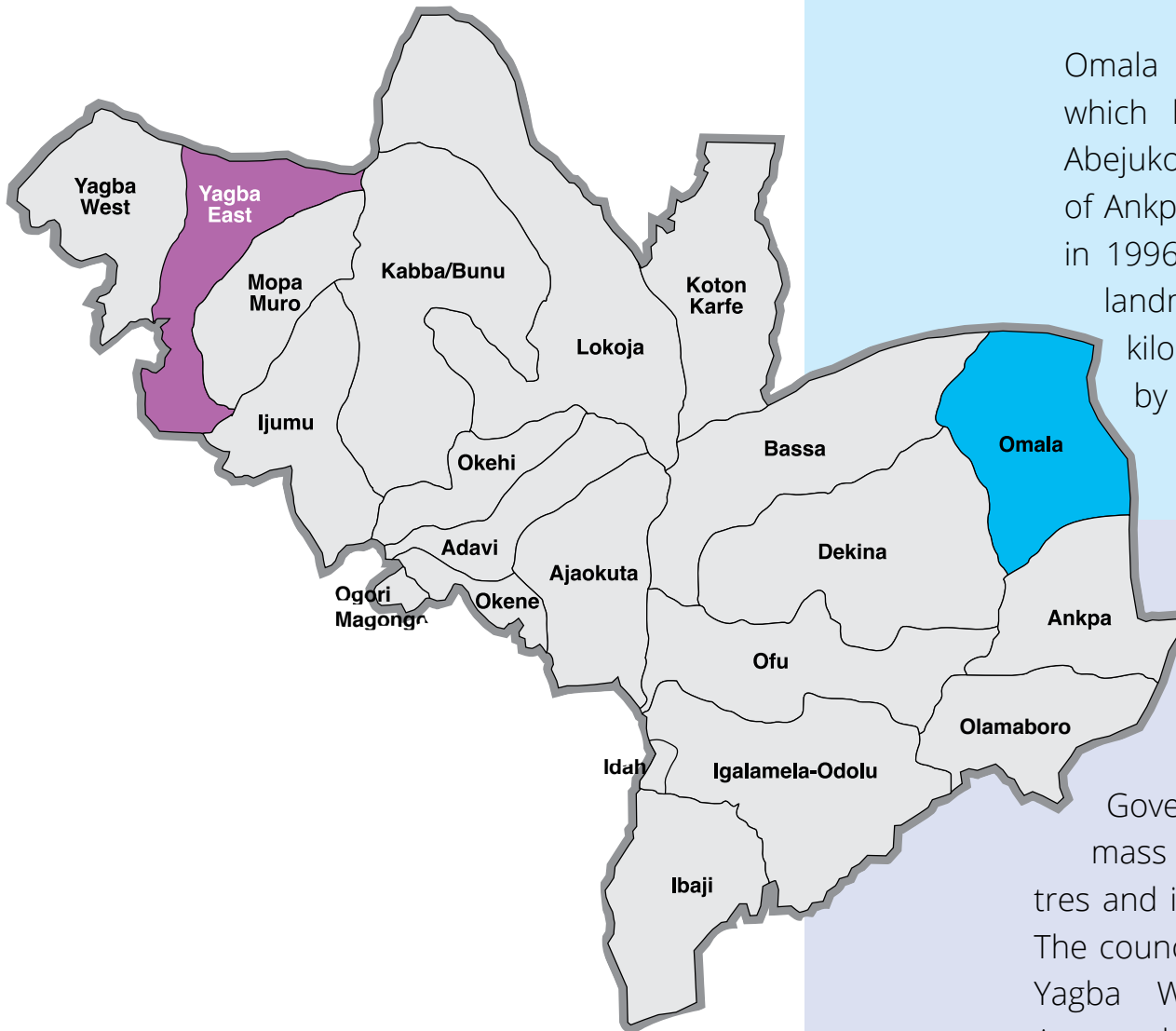
## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Omala

Omala Local Government Area, which has its headquarters at Abejukolo, was also carved out of Ankpa Local Government Area in 1996. The council area has a landmass of 1670.27 square kilometres and is bounded by Bassa and Dekina Local

### Yagba East

This Local Government Area was created in 1989 out of the defunct Oyi Local Government Area. It has a landmass of 1667.22 square kilometres and its headquarters at Isanlu. The council shares boundaries with Yagba West Local Government Area to the North, Mopamuro Local





Government Areas to the West, Ankpa Local Government Area to the South, River Benue and Nassarawa State to the North and Benue State to the East. It has the population of 107,968 according to 2006 census.

The main occupation of the people of the Council Area, who are majorly Igalas is farming. Other ethnic groups in the area are Bassa Komo and Hausa. The council lies within the wooden savannah vegetation belt and enjoys two seasons. The dry season starts by October and ends by March, while the wet season sets in, by April and end by September.

Government Area to the East and Ekiti State to the South. According to the 2006 census, Yagba East has the population of 147,641

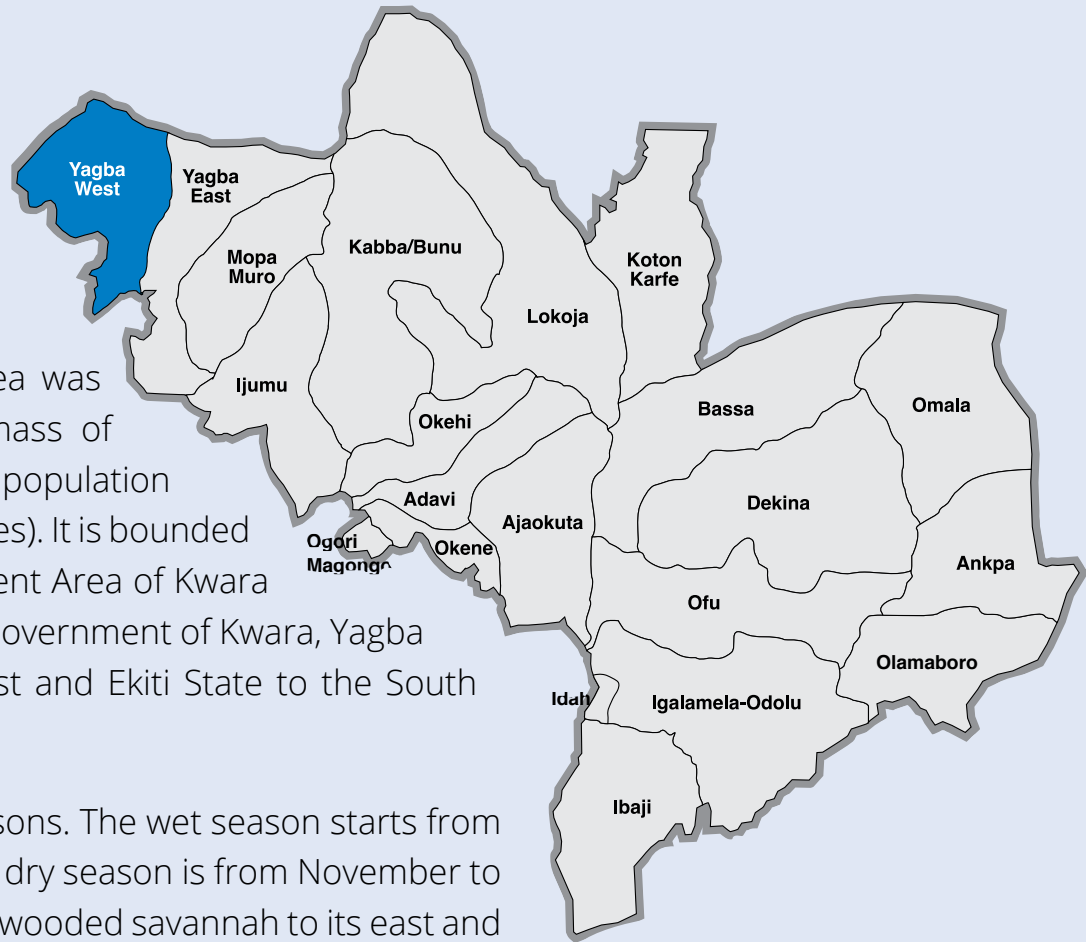
The major tribe is the Okun speaking Yoruba people. The council plays host to such mineral resources as Clay, Gold, Columbite, Talc and Bauxite. Yeleo hill, Aiyekolobo shrine, Ogbom shrine, Iyebri shrine, Oloke shrine, and Epa-Oke are some tourist sites in the area.

## KOGI STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### Yagba West

Yagba West Local Government Area was created in 1991 and has a landmass of 1618.25 square kilometers. It has a population figure of 139,928 (2006 census figures). It is bounded to the West by Ekiti Local Government Area of Kwara State, to the North by Pategi Local Government of Kwara, Yagba East Local Government Area to East and Ekiti State to the South eastern bank.

The Local Government has two seasons. The wet season starts from April and ends in October, while the dry season is from November to March. The vegetation of the area is wooded savannah to its east and grassland to the west. Tourist sites abound in the council area. They include Ajaforunti, Well dam, Amo stream, Ifon hill, Oroke Agere hill, Agbana shrine, Babanla rock, and Ogga shrine.





# TOURISM

## GEOGRAPHY (Historic Locations & Landmarks)

Tourism represents one of the few economic opportunities available to remote communities. It provides real opportunities to reduce unemployment and create employment for disadvantaged people and stimulates development.

Tourism has proven to revitalize cultures and traditions. It has been shown to foster greater understanding between peoples and a greater global consciousness. This is why Kogi State is reputed as the museum of Nigeria Colonial history.

Tourist attractions in Kogi State include the colonial relics and natural land features such as:



**River Niger and Benue**  
*(Largest rivers in West Africa)*



**Ogidi**  
*(An African town with formations of Igneous Rock Mountains and a traditional art & craft industry) and natural land features.*

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**The ODOGO House.**

*250 years old building, built with Earth-mud mixed with only palm oil. it is located in the palace of Attah Igala, at Idah Kogi East. The first and oldest storey building in Nigeria is in Kogi State and not Badary as earlier reported.*



**Inikpi statue**

*(This is the statue of the legendary beloved daughter of Attah of Igala, Inikpi, who allowed herself to be buried alive in order to save her father's Kingdom during the war with the Jukuns)*



**Iron of Liberty:**

*The Place where slaves were freed in 1860, by the Anti-Slavery British Crusaders*



**First Primary School in Northern Nigeria  
built at about 1860**

The First building used for banking in Nigeria



Lord Lugard Rest House, Mount Patti where Lady Flora Shaw named Nigeria





**Mount Patti**  
*(Highest point in Kogi State,  
about 458ft above sea level)*



**The biggest European cemetery in Nigeria**  
*(it contains the remains of the European Soldiers of the West African Frontier Force stationed in Lokoja until 1926 and those of European missionaries, some of the tomb stones in the cemeteries date back to 1867)*



**Niger Benue Confluence**  
*(this form a beautiful scenery visible either from a boat travelling south ward on the river or from the top of Mount Patti)*



**Agbaja Plateau**  
*(about 14km from Lokoja in Agbaja, a town situated on top of a plateau which is about 335.2m above sea level)*





**World War Cenotaph**  
*(This is a war armorial erected in memory of the Soldiers who died during the two world wars, there is a list of names of some Soldiers who distinguished themselves in the wars on a tablet)*



**Union Jack**  
*(The place where Royal Niger company flag was lowered in 1900)*

# **OTHER KOGI STATE TOURIST AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS**

1. Egeneja warm spring (this is a natural warm spring in Bassa Local Government)
2. Earth Bridge (this is located at Egane, Ofu-Olamaboro boundary, it is a massive piece of rock under which flows the Mabolo River. This massive rock serves as a natural bridge over the river and it carries vehicles like human traffic)
3. Uloja (native authority guest house in Dekina where the legendary late Attah Igala, Ameh Oboli hung himself)
4. Ofejiji fall (this is located in Okura-Olafia)
5. Ojuwo-Atogwu (this is an ancient earth work declared a national monument in 1963 by the Federal Government)
6. Late Attah Ebira Palace (this is a place of the first Attah of Ebira. The palace which is imposing was built in 1927. It is the combination of ancient and modern architecture)
7. Ipowu Mountain (located at Ogidi in Ijumu Local Government)
8. Kpata Rock (located at Bassa Local Government)
9. Awo (a tunnel about 1km long dug during the reign of Onoja Oboni to serve as a hiding place for members of the Royal families)
10. Aafin-Kabba (this is an old Obaro's palace built of mud and believed to be about 2 centuries old)

## KOGI STATE CULTURAL SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES



Lokoja Boat Regatta



Mountaineering Obangogo Hills, Kabba



Fishing Festival In Idah



Donkwo Fishing Festival



Koton Karfe Fishing Festival



Donkwo Fishing Festival

# AGRICULTURE



Cassava Plantation



Cassava Plantation



Cassava Harvest



Cashew fruits



Cashew Nuts



Cashew Nursery





Sesame Seeds



Sesame Seed Plantation



Sesame Seed Plantation



Fish Market Lokoja

# KOGI TRADITIONAL FOOD

## EBIRA



**Eva/Eba/Garri**

Is a food commonly eaten by a large number of Nigerians, though Ebira & Yoruba garri is whiter in colour like the picture above than the Igbo garri which looks yellow in colour. Eva is made from cassava in powdered form. Eva is usually prepared by gently pouring the powdered cassava known as garri into hot water until it becomes slightly saturated.



**Pounded yam (Iyan)**

It is locally called 'Iya', its one of the most delicious meal eaten in the Kogi West, Kogi Central part of Kogi State.



**Uka (Yam or Cassava Flour)**

Is a delicious delicacy in Ebira Nigeria. It is made from yam or Cassava Flour flour which is dried and grinded into powder form. its also known as Amala in Yoruba Language. This is prepared in hot water and stirred continuously until it becomes so fluffy and smooth. It can be eaten with any kind of soup you love.



**Apapa**

It's another variety of beans that is so delicious to eat. It is eaten widely by Okene, Ogaminana, Ihima and other parts of Ebiraland also have their own version and preparation styles. This food is known as apapa, which when cooked properly can even be eaten as a snack. It looks like moi-moi but the colour is different. It can be made with either Brown Beans, Black Eyed Beans or Lentils. It has diverse kind of packaging styles from aluminum foil to plastic bags, and containers, though it is safer and more nutritious to use the local Apapa leaves to package it as it is said to serve as an antioxidant to the Apapa wrapped in it.

### **Ove (Moi Moi Made From Water Yam)**

Traditional food that most Ebira youths don't know about, the reason may be because of the source: Water Yam which is known to Ebiras as Evina is not common anymore, you only see this in some parts of Ebira Peoples settlements. Ove is commonly consumed by the Ebira people. It is a tasty, mouth-watering Moi-Moi made from water yam and other tasty ingredients such as vegetables, onions, palm oil, pepper, seasoning and salt to taste.

## IGALA



Ogidigbo

Two delicacies especially beloved by Igala are prepared from it. First is Ogidigbo. It's a special variant of moi-moi.



Ijobu

Igala also love the dish called Ijobu also prepared from corn.



Omaididi

Delicacy is made from millet (omaidi). This delicacy also does not require complex ingredients. All you need is your millets, something for wrapping and sugar.

# OKUN

The Okun people are known to have delicacies. Soups include ora soup (ground dried okra), akuku, and tankelekon soup. These are usually eaten with pounded yam, and a popular snack is called adun (fried beans with palm oil and sugar).



**Akuku Soup**

Is a Bassa Nge delicacy. It's a slimmy (draw) soup.



**Oha Soup**

Popularly referred to as Ofe Oha by the Igbo people of Eastern Nigeria is an absolutely delicious traditional soup recipe. Oha soup isn't exactly a go-to kind of soup because the main ingredient, Oha leaves, is a seasonal one. Traditionally, the leaves are shredded by hand and not with a knife or any other sharp object cos rumour has it that if the leaves are chopped with a knife, the soup will end up bitter, Oha leaves are too precious and hard to source. Oha Soup is traditionally thickened with Cocoyam though Achi or Ofor can also be used.



**Aadun**

AAdun is a savory snack of Yoruba origin; the snack is made from a combination of roasted corn flour, palm oil and spices. A variation of this snack contains fried red cowpeas. Aadun is sold primarily as a street snack and often it's present at festive functions like naming ceremonies and traditional marriages.

# KOGI STATE MAJOR CULTURAL FESTIVITIES

## KOGI CENTRAL



### 1. OVIA OSESE

Traditional festival among Ogori mangongo people to celebrate the chastity of women



### 2. EKUECHI FESTIVAL

This is an annual festival held to mark the end of lunar year. It is a unique occasion characterized by philosophical songs and attractive dances. It is celebrated all over Epira land.



### 3. ECHE-ORI

A new yam festival celebrated only in 2 districts in Ebiraland. These are Ihima and Eganyi. During the festival, traditional worshippers make sacrifices in the secret groove of Ori (deity) high up in the mountain to show gratitude for its protection and provision of bounteous harvest



### 4. ECHE-ANE

Usually known as women festival is an annual masquerade festival celebrated in rotation from one district to the other in Epira land, usually between April-June. It was only during the period of the festival that betrothed ladies were given away in marriage to their suitors.

## KOGI EAST



**1. ABOKO-EBIJE**  
Annual Idah Festival



**2. ANCIENT OCHO**  
Idah Cultural Festival





### 3. ITALO FESTIVAL

An annual assembly of all Igala sons and daughters involving traditional music and dances at Anyigba



### 4. OGANI-ANGWA

Annual festival of war dance celebrated in Idah and Ankpa



**5. OGANYIGANYI**

An annual masquerade festival celebrated at Idah by Attah Igala.



**6. EGBE**

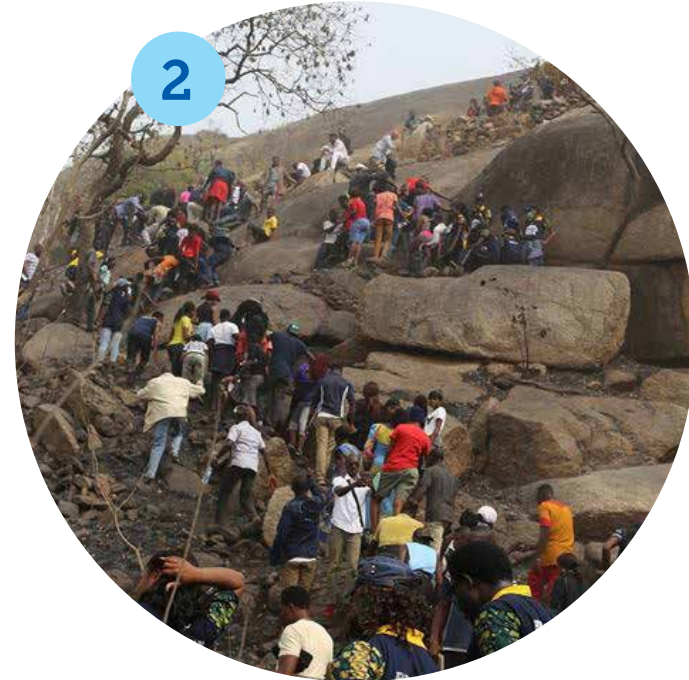
Annual rise of Re-burial of past Onus of Egume in Dekina Local Government.

# KOGI WEST



## 1. KABBA NEW YAM FESTIVAL

The festival is only witnessed by male children in the land while females and visitors should not be seen outside during the festival which lasts for two days. The festival is a period whereby all prayers requests were answered speedily by the gods.



## 2. OBANGOGO FESTIVAL

is an annual mountaineering festival situated in Egungbe community in Kabba/Bunu Local Government Area of Kogi state. Located just 5km off Okene-Kabba expressway, the hill epitomizes the natural museum of Owe (Awoki) historical and cultural relics.



### 3. EPA-AN

Annual masquerade celebrated at Iya Gbede in Ijumu Local Government.



### 4. AGBO FESTIVAL

Annual festival in Ogidi is a week-long Ogidi-Ela day Cultural/Yam Festival featuring diverse cultural performances, presentation of new yam, chieftaincy and award investitures.

# KOGI STATE NIGHTLIFE ECONOMY

This an important part of towns and cities where people after their daytime employment or formal education eat and drink and entertain themselves. Estimates has shown the capacity of a night economy to generate billions to the economy. With Kogi as a transit State and hundreds of thousands travellers traversing the State on a daily basis coupled with hundreds of hotels doting its landscape for comfortable hospitality, nightlife economy in no doubt is a breeding ground for economic advancement of Kogi State. The following are nightlife economy spot in Kogi State.

## LOKOJA NIGHT LIFE ECONOMY



Crest Karaoke Lounge



Otis lounge



Golden Lounge



Misi T



Treasures



Deuces bar and Lounge Lokoja

## OKENE NIGHT LIFE

- Jokers Lounge

## KABBA NIGHT LIFE

- Odogba Nightclub

## ANYIGBA NIGHT LIFE

- Anibe Garden
- Tarzan Nightclub
- Basha's Lounge And Night-club

# TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP

Traditional seats of authority in the three senatorial districts. Pictures of First Class Rulers in the three senatorial districts of the state, with the narrative of the scope and importance of their seats of authority.



## IGALA LAND

Attah of Igala is the traditional ruler of the Igala people. He has his seat of power in Idah. Attah Idakwo Michael Ameh Oboni II was the last Attah until his death in August 2020. His Royal Highness, Alhaji Dr. Usman Obaje, the Ejuh of Dekina presently serves in acting capacity as the Attah of Igala till a new Attah is appointed.





## **EBIRA LAND**

Ohinoyi of Ebira land is the traditional ruler of Ebira people. The position is elected by group of elders and has traditionally rotated amongst the major clans of the Ebira. His Royal Majesty, Alhaji Dr. Abdul Rahman Ado Ibrahim is the sitting Ohinoyi of Ebira land. He assumed office on June 2nd 1997.



## **OKUN LAND**

The highest traditional title holder in Okun land is the Obaro of Kabba. Kabba has a tripodal traditional leadership called Obaro, Obadofin and Obajemu with the Obaro who is also the chairman of the Okun Traditional Council as head. His Royal Majesty Oba Solomon Oladele Owoniyi, Obaro Otitoleke Oweyomade<sup>1</sup> who is the 44th Obaro of Kabba is the present Obaro who took over in 2018.

# SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATORS



*1st Military Administrator of Kogi State.*

## **COL. DANLADI MOHAMMED ZAKARI**

PIONEER (MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR OF KOGI STATE.  
(28TH AUGUST 1991- JANUARY 1992)

**Brig-General Danladi Mohammed Zakari** now retired, was the first Military Administrator of Kogi State. The Combatant Officer who was appointed to pilot the affairs of the new State that was created along with other eight new States was sworn-in in Lagos by Military President Ibrahim Babangida, August 28, 1991.

An academic cum career soldier, Brig-General Danladi Zakari was once a Staff Officer, Training and Doctrine Command in Jos. He was also a Principal Officer at General Staff Headquarters and had served in various capacities in the Third

Armoured Division of the Nigerian Army, Jos as well as 21 Armoured Brigade, Maiduguri.

He also served as the commandant, Nigerian Army Armoured School, Bauchi and Commander, United Nations Observer Group in Iraq/Iran. His last appointment before he became the pioneer Administrator of Kogi State was as the Executive Secretary, Armed Forces Schools Management Board. He had represented the Federal Government at various negotiations, especially the Chad Basin Commission. He also served in the capacity of Acting Governor of Borno State.



Born October 27, 1947, Prince Abubakar Audu had his primary education at the Native Authority Primary School, Ankpa. From there he proceeded to the famous Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha. He later left for Academy Secondary Commercial College, Jos owing to his interest in Commercial subjects and courtesy of his principal's recommendation who had followed with keen interest, his high level of performance in Commercial subjects.

## PRINCE ABUBAKAR AUDU

(JANUARY 1992- NOVEMBER 1993 AND 29TH MAY 1999 – 29TH MAY 2003)

Between 1975 and 1978, **Prince Audu** was in London to pursue a course in professional Banking and Finance.

A seasoned banker, Prince Audu bagged many professional qualifications in management studies. He was a member of several professional bodies. His banking career spanned over two and a half decades; at the First Bank of Nigeria Plc, where he held several positions, including that of First Nigerian Training Officer, Area Manager and Assistant General Manager at various times. Audu was also the African Manager of Chartered Bank, London.

His numerous professional contributions at National and International seminars, as well as conferences on banking, treasury, management, finance, and small-scale industries, have remained outstanding. He

1st  
Democratically  
Elected Governor  
of Kogi State

was later appointed the Executive Director of FSB International Bank Ltd, Lagos by the Federal Government. His financial prowess did not escape the sharp eyes of the then Group Capt. Jonah Jang's administration, when in 1987; he was appointed Commissioner of Finance and Economic Planning in Benue State. He served in this capacity for two and a half years, serving four different administrations.

Prince Audu entered partisan politics and contested the gubernatorial elections in Kogi State on the platform of the defunct National Republican Convention (NRC). He thus became the first Civilian Executive Governor of the State and was sworn-in 2nd January 1992. Audu, who hailed from Ogbonicha in Ofu Local Government Area of Kogi State was popularly referred to as the "Prince of Alloma.



*2nd Military  
Administrator  
of Kogi State.*

## **COL. PAUL OMERUO, FSS, MSS, PSC (+)**

(9TH DECEMBER 1993 - 22ND AUGUST 1996)

**Paul Uzoanya Ndimele Omeruo** was a Colonel in the Artillery Corps of the Nigerian Army and a former Military Administrator of Kogi State. He hails from Nnono-Oboro in Ikwuano/Umanhia Local Government area of Abia State. He was born on January 20, 1946, in Zaria, Kaduna State. He began his early education at the Methodist School, Zaria in 1952.

He was commissioned into the Nigerian Army in 1971 after graduating from the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA) Kaduna. Col Omeruo also attended several Military Courses at home and abroad.

These include Young Officers Course (YOC) infantry, Jaji-Kaduna, 1973, Artillery Basic Officers Course (ABOC) School of Artillery, Kaduna (1977) and the Young Officers Course, Air Defence in Pakistan in

1978. In 1979, Col. Omeruo attended another Air Defence course in Russia codenamed ZSU-23-4M (Shilka) Air Defence Course, Junior Division Staff Course (JDSC) at the Command and Staff College Jaji Kaduna, and Advance Gunnery course (Air Defence) India 1981.

Col. Omeruo also attended the famous Senior Military Course at the Command and Staff College Jaji Kaduna between 1982 – 1983, graduating from the College with distinction and was awarded a PSC. Other courses attended by the Colonel included the Camberley Staff College (Directing Staff Attachment course in the UK in 1986. Before his appointment as the Military administrator of the young Kogi State, Col. Omeruo had held several positions in the Military formation.



*3rd Military  
Administrator  
of Kogi State.*

## COL. B. L. AFAKIRYA

(22ND AUGUST 1996 – AUGUST 1998)

Col. Bzigu Lassa Afakirya, an Army Colonel was born at Askira-Uba LGA in Borno State on 20th July 1949. After his Primary School education in the ancient town of Lassa, he attended the Nigerian Military School, Zaria, Kaduna State between 1962 and 1966. He proceeded to the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA) Kaduna and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, June 1973.

As an outstanding student, Afakirya bagged the prestigious Sword of Honour as the Best-All Round Cadet, the First in Order of Merit at the academy. He first served under the Second Division of the Nigerian Army in Osogbo, Osun State, between 1973 and 1977.

He attended several military courses in Nigeria, United Kingdom, United States of America, and

Sweden. These include the Platoon Commanders' course at Command and Staff College, Jaji 1977; the Young Armour Officers' course, 1978; Company Commanders' course 1980; the Junior Division of the Command and Staff College, Jaji, 1980; Senior Division of the Command and Staff College, Jaji 1986-1987 and Commanding Officers course at CSC, Jaji 1991.

He served in various military formations and was also a member of the Yobe State Executive Council before his appointment on August 14, 1996, as the third Military Administrator and Fourth Chief Executive Officer of Kogi State. Col. Afakirya has been variously decorated with Forces Service Star, fss; the Meritorious Service Star, mss and the Passed Staff College medal, psc.



## **COL. AUGUSTINE UWA ANIEBO**

(AUGUST 1998 – MAY 1999)

Colonel Augustine Aniebo (Rtd) was born on March 23, 1950. He was the Military Administrator of Borno State, Nigeria during the military regime of General Sani Abacha. He then became Administrator of Kogi State, Nigeria, from August 1998 to 29 May 1999 during the transitional regime of General Abdulsalami Abubakar, and handed over to the elected civilian Governor, Prince Abubakar Audu on May 29, 1999, at the start of the Nigerian Fourth Republic. Appointed administrator of Kogi State in August 1998, Aniebo left office on 29 May 1999. He was of the Engineering Corps of the Nigerian Army.

*4th Military  
Administrator  
of Kogi State.*



*2nd  
Democratically  
Elected Governor  
of Kogi State*

## **ALHAJI IBRAHIM IDRIS**

(29TH MAY 2003 – 6TH FEBRUARY 2008 AND 29TH MARCH 2008 – 27TH JANUARY 2011)

Alhaji Ibrahim Idris hails from Omala Local Government Area of Kogi State, was born in 1949. Idris enrolled in a primary school in the year 1954 in Onitsha, Anambra State. He later relocated to Kano State where he continued with and concluded his completed his Primary School in 1963. After his primary education, Ibrahim Idris attended King's Commercial College Buguma in Rivers State. Many years after, he enrolled at the University of Abuja where he obtained a Degree in Law.

Early in life, he floated a business called Ibro Trading Company, an enterprise that expanded over time. It engaged in a variety of businesses,

including Construction, Furniture making and Hotels among others. In 2003, Ibrahim Idris contested for and won the election for the Governor of Kogi State under the platform of the Peoples' Democratic Party (PDP). May 29, 2003, he was sworn-in as the Governor of Kogi State.

April 2007, Ibrahim Idris was re-elected as Governor of Kogi State, though his re-election was nullified by the Court. In a re-run held March 29, 2008, Ibrahim Idris was returned Governor of Kogi State. He remains the longest-serving Governor of the State having served in that capacity for almost nine years.





## **RT. HON. CLARENCE OLAFEMI**

(6TH FEBRUARY 2008 – 29TH MARCH 2008)

RT. Hon. Clarence Olafemi was born 28th July 1952 at Mopa, Mopa-Amuro Local Government Area of Kogi State into a humble Christian family. He did his Primary School Education at Local Authority Primary School and thereafter, proceeded to ECWA Secondary School, also at Mopa and Government Secondary School, Okene, from where he obtained GCE O' Level and Higher School Certificate, respectively.

*Acting Governor  
of Kogi State*

He further exhibited his brilliance as he obtained a First-Class Honours Degree in Mathematics and Computer Science from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, a record that took over a decade to be challenged in that department. His expertise with diligence to duties is on record in the various places he had worked. These include Ministry of Finance, Bauchi; Raleigh Industries, Lagos; Leventis Motors, Lagos and Air Liquide, Lagos. He was saddled with the task of leading the State, during the period of the political imbroglio that occurred when the then sitting Governor was relieved of his office by the judgement of the nation's Appeal Court.

3rd  
Democratically  
Elected Governor  
of Kogi State



## CAPT. IDRIS ICHALLA WADA

(27TH JANUARY 2012 – 27TH JANUARY 2016)

Captain Idris Ichalla Wada, a doyen of the aviation industry was born to the family of Wada Ejiga of Anyigba, Dekina Local Government Area of Kogi State on 26th August 1950. An accomplished pilot and businessman, he became a first-class flying instructor at the record age of Twenty-Three (23) at Nigeria College of Aviation Technology, Zaria. Indeed, he was credited for

training the best set of pilots ever produced in Nigeria in his generation.

Idris Wada joined the then national carrier, Nigeria Airways as a line pilot where he attained the summit of his career and ascended the height of “Captain in command” at the tender age of 29 in 1980. In 1983, he joined the United Air

Service (UAS) where he rose to the position of Chief Pilot and General Manager.

Captain Wada’s brief stay at the United Air Service (UAS) crystallized into his becoming one of the pioneer indigenous airline operators in Nigeria when he founded the Executive Aviation Service (EAS) in 1985 with some prominent Kogi Indigenes, some of whom he trained

in NCAT, Zaria. He was the Managing Director of the Airline.

Wada attended several high-level aviation management and proficiency training programmes in Nigeria, Brazil, Germany, UK, and USA. He also attended several simulator conversions/recurrent flights training programmes regularly at Varig Airlines, Brazil; Lufthansa Airlines, Frankfurt; Sabena Airlines, Brussels; Pan-Am Flight Academy, Miami, USA; and many other high quality training facilities.

Captain Wada is not only proficient as an aviator, but he is also obtained a master’s in Business Administration from the University of Abuja in 2006. He had earlier bagged the B.Sc. Degree in Business Administration from the same University.



*4th  
Democratically  
Elected Governor  
of Kogi State*

## **YAHAYA ADOZA BELLO**

(27TH JANUARY 2016 – TILL DATE)

Governor Yahaya Adoza Bello was born on 18th June 1975, he is a Nigerian Politician, businessman and the incumbent Governor of Kogi State. Governor Bello attended Local Government Education Authority (Nigeria) (LGEA) Primary School, Agassa in Okene LGA. He obtained his Senior Secondary School Certificate from Government Secondary School Suleja-Niger State in 1994.

With a burning passion for higher education, he enrolled for Advanced level at the Kaduna Polytechnic in 1995 and 1996, and thereafter, proceeded to the prestigious Ahamadu Bello University Zaria where he obtained a degree in Accounting in 1999. He also obtained his Master's Degree in Business Administration in 2002. He became a chartered Fellow of the Association of National Accountants of Nigeria in 2004.

Alhaji Yahaya Bello's work career started in 2001 when he was posted to the Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission for the mandatory National Youth Service Corps. While serving there as a corps member, he distinguished himself as an exceptionally hard-working, resourceful and dedicated young man.

His workaholic traits and commitment to duty earned him uncommon favour as he was offered an appointment at the same place, he did his primary assignment as Revenue Officer II. Apparently, because of his dexterity and dedication to duty, he was singled out for promotion to the rank of Senior Accountant within

a short period. Again, because of his competence and potentials, he was transferred to Makurdi Zonal Office to head the Account department. He rose steadily to the position of Assistant Chief Accountant until he voluntarily resigned his appointment to join partisan politics. Through sheer diligence and prudent husbandry of his hard-earned resources, young Bello invested in Stock

Trading Business and luck smiled at him with a financial breakthrough shortly before the crash in the Stock Market business.

His Stock portfolio investment cuts across the oil, gas, banking, transportation, agro-related business, and real estate development. His expansive business networks have greatly facilitated employment opportunities for hundreds of unemployed youth and graduates, particularly from Kogi State. Alhaji Yahaya Bello has a consummate passion for the poor and the less privileged. He is a highly committed public-spirited silent philanthropist.

In 2015, he threw his weight behind the candidature of President Muhammadu Buhari which led to the overwhelming victory of President Buhari in the presidential poll in Kogi State. With the victory of the All Progressive Congress (APC) at the national level as the ruling party, Yahaya Bello felt challenged and inspired to offer himself for leadership as a change agent to rescue the State that

had been bedevilled by inept leadership. In the titanic gubernatorial primaries, Yahaya Bello, who was the youngest among the aspirants, proved the cynics who did not give him a chance wrong.

He polled the second highest votes after late Prince Abubakar Audu. Following the sudden death of Prince Abubakar Audu, and the subsequent declaration of the election inconclusive, fate and destiny brought in the young Yahaya Bello as the 4th democratically elected Governor of Kogi State. The ruling party, APC presented him as its candidate, and he won the supplementary election on December 5, 2015. The story of the emergence of Alhaji Yahaya Bello, a multi-talented young man in his prime as the Governor of Kogi State is a clear testimony of a man ushered by destiny to salvage his people and generation at a critical and agonizing moment of the people's quest for development.

Given his passion for a new order in politics, Yahaya Bello has brought into the governance of Kogi State a revolution that cumulated into a well-thought-out blueprint to reposition Kogi State among the leading of States in the Country. The Blueprint is anchored on five Thematic Areas: Education, Health, Job Creation and Youth Engagement, Infrastructure and Utilities as well as Productive Public Service and Pension Reforms.



# 30 LEGACY PROJECTS

30 Legacy Projects dotting the years from the creation of the State through to the new direction administration in fundamental thematic area.

1

Stella Obasanjo Library



2

Lokongoma Phase 2 estate



### 3 KOGI STATE TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS



3a. Prince Abubakar Audu University, Anyigba



3b. Kogi State Polytechnic Lokoja



3c. College of Education Ankpa



3d. College of Health Science and Technology Idah





3e. College of Education  
(Technical) Kabba



3f. College of Nursing and  
Midwifery Obangede



3h. Confluence University,  
Osara.

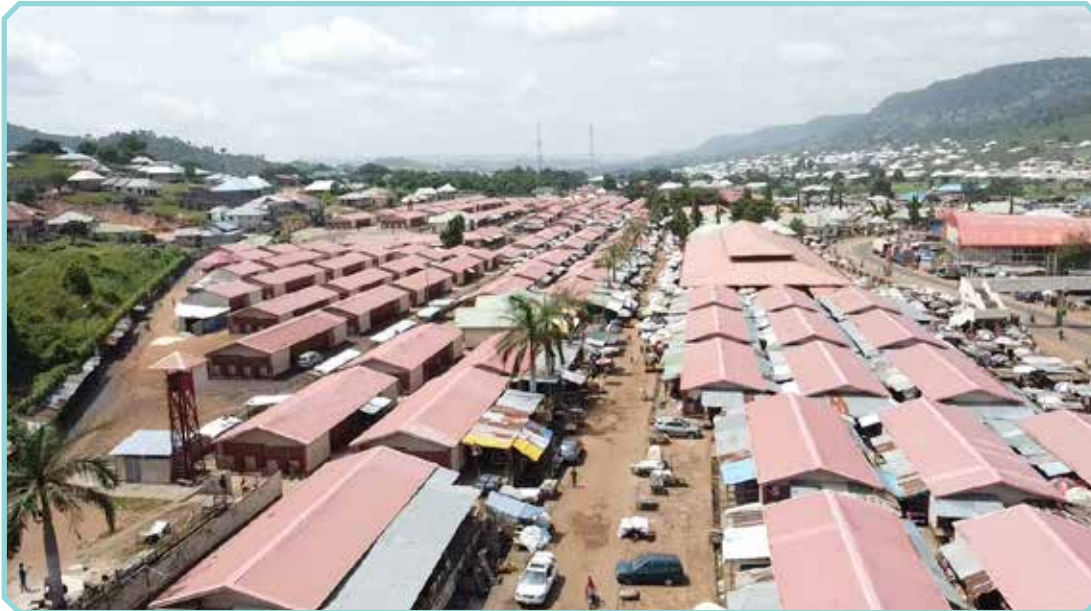


3i. Administrative Building.  
Kogi State Polytechnic  
Lokoja



4

State Universal Basic Education



5

International Market Lokoja

6

Kogi State Revenue House



7

Lokoja City Water Works





8

Confluence Rice Mill, Ejiba.



9

Graphics Newspaper House

# 10

Kogi State Specialist Hospital  
Lokoja



# 11

Government House Chapel





12

Government House Mosque



13

Ganaja Flyover Bridge under construction

# 14

Kogi State Government House



# 15

Confluence Radio, Lokoja







# 16

Commissioners Quarters, Lokoja



# 17

State Assembly Complex

# 18

Kogi State Legislative Quarters



# 19

Kogi State Secretariat





20

Lokoja Mega Terminal



21

Confluence Stadium

# 22 KOGI HEALTH INSTITUTIONS



22a. Central Reference Hospital, Okene (under construction)



22b. Ultramodern General Hospital, Gegu (under construction)



22c. Ultramodern Clinical Complex, General Hospital Isanlu (Under Construction)



22d. Prince Abubakar Audu University Teaching Hospital, Ayingba.



22e. Ultramodern General Hospital Eganyi, Ajaokuta (Under Construction)



22f. Specialist Hospital, Idah



22g. Mental Health Facility,  
Zango



22h. Kogi State Medical  
Diagnostic Centre

# 23 KOGI STATE HOSPITALITY FACILITY



23a. Kogi Hotels, Lokoja



23b. Confluence Beach Hotel,  
Lokoja





24

Forward Operation Base Achoze,  
Okene



25

Kogi State Ministry of Transport  
Complex

# 26

NBA Secretariat Office Complex



# 27

Nutrition House





# 28

Civic Centre (Muhammadu Buhari Square) Lokoja (under construction)



# 29

GYB Model Science Secondary Schools (under construction)

30

Former Deputy Governor's Office





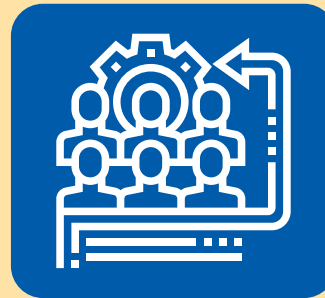
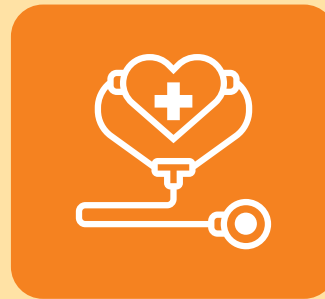
THE  
**PRESENT**

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# LEADERSHIP: EVERY OPPORTUNITY

## THE GYB NEW DIRECTION ADMINISTRATION: THE GOOD GOVERNANCE EXAMPLE.






Policies and Programs of the New Direction Administration geared towards economic advancements with investments opportunities





## GOOD GOVERNANCE

1. The Kogi State Government has entrenched equity, fairness and accountability amongst its institutions. It has also embedded gender equality by surpassing the United Nations 35% affirmative action of women participation in her system of government. As a result, the Government has consciously expanded spaces for women into traditionally male-dominated areas.

<b>63</b>	<b>LGA Female Councillors</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>LGA Female House Leaders</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Times Female SSG</b>
	<b>Female Head of Agency (KEDA)</b>
	<b>Female Provost School of Health Technology Obangede</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>LGA Female Vice Chairmen</b>
	<b>Female ADC</b>
	<b>Female Head of Service</b>
	<b>Female VC Kogi State University</b>



*21 LGA Vice Chairmen*



*Govt House Chapel*

2. Among Only four other States in the federation, and under two years of the administration of Governor Yahaya Bello, The United Nation declared Kogi State a SUCCESS STORY in achieving the Global Goals (SDGs).
3. Kogi State institutionalize the Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) to ensure compliance with the Public Procurement Act and to guarantee accountability and quality delivery of services as well as ensure Value for public funds. This decentralized the procurement process and stimulated due diligence practices in MDAs.
4. The Kogi State Bureau of information and Communication has been upgraded into a full-fledged Ministry, thereby strengthening her capacity to act as ombudsman between the government and the people.
5. The Kogi State has ensured the autonomy of the Local Government Authority in the State, thereby balancing power to the 3rd tier of government in the State.



*HE Gov. Yahaya Bello with the World Bank representatives*



*Gov. Yahaya Bello and Delegates of National Council for Women Society of Nigeria*



6. Kogi State Government has consistently ensured the publication of its yearly financial statement. This has qualified the State to participate in the World Bank's States Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability Programme (SFTAS), emerging 1st amongst the 36 States of the Federation, and carting away the \$1.8million prize.
7. Kogi State Government now boast of a modern edifice for the State-Owned Graphic Newspaper. This is a multimedia outfit that was repositioned to a level of technical output which is reportedly best in kind amongst similar State entities. The administration also procured the State-of-the -art Outside Broadcasting (OB) Van for Confluence Radio and New Digital Transmitters for the Broadcasting Corporation.
8. To further improve the resilience of the people of the State into the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Yahaya Bello administration initiated the BELLO COVID-19 Action Recovery and Economic Stimulus (BELLO-CARES) as a home-grown programme of palli-



*Gov. Yahaya Bello presenting Budget to the House of Assembly*



*Gov. Yahaya Bello receiving award from the National Council for Women Society*

atives through which the citizens of the State was assisted across the 3 Senatorial Districts with various forms of succour.

9. The World Bank Group recognizes Kogi State as a top performer in the World Bank Portfolio. This is due to a policy of prompt payment of the counterpart funds obligation to the World Bank Group and other development partners by the Governor Bello Led Administration.
10. The Kogi State Government has a deliberate policy of fidelity and cooperation with the Federal Government. This has injected about N1.3Bn monthly into the economy of the State through various Social Safety Nets (SSN) formerly Social Intervention Programmes (SIPs). About 179,156 beneficiaries have benefitted through the various social intervention programmes in the State ranging from N-Power, Government Enterprise Empowerment Programme (GEEP), Conditional Cash Transfer (CTT) and Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP). These are



*Old & New Graphics Newspaper*



*World Bank Representatives with HE Governor Yahaya Bello*

empowerment programmes that has helped in terms of employment, increased intervention in public schools, market women economy and monthly grants to poor and vulnerable in the State.

11. In pursuit of inclusiveness for all citizens, Kogi State under the New Direction administration of His Excellency Governor Yahaya Bello under six months commissioned and built a State-of-the-art Chapel in Government House to complement the existing mosque and to give the Christian populace a sense of belonging after 25 years.



*Outside Broadcasting Van*



*United Nation Representative and HE Gov. Yahaya Bello*

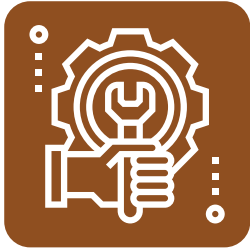


## FACTS AND FIGURES

1. The institutionalizing the bureau of public procurement (BPP) has ensured the accountabilities and participatory democracy in the State
2. Operating an open Governance system through transparent and up to date information sharing with Labour Unions and other pressure groups in the state
3. Periodic publishing of the revenue and expenditure of Government
4. Bridging the ethno-religious gaps through the practise and preaching of unity and tolerance.
5. Involvement of hitherto marginalized groups in the State i.e. Youths.
6. Domestication of the Federal public service rules for efficient public service delivery.
7. De-clustering the public sector via thorough but systematic screening exercise.
8. Increasing governance funding through increase in the working capacity of Kogi State Internal Revenue Service (KGIRS), leading to over 300% increment in the State's Internal Revenue.
9. Kogi State Government won Award of 20 million dollars from the World Bank for State's fiscal transparency, accountability and sustainability (SFTAS) programme.



*Gov. Yahaya Bello and his Aide De Camp*



## **HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT**

Investment technically describes the process of adding to stocks of productive assets. It can also be described as spending money to improve the quality of existing human resources in an organization through education.

Education is a service sector because it is designed to produce educated men and women who will contribute to the labour market and ultimately the economy. Given that it is responsible for the development of human resources in an economy, investment in education is tantamount to investment in human capital formation. Kogi State Government from inception and especially in the last 6 years has continually invested in the development of her Human Capital which is considered a major developmental tool.



*Aerial View, of the Confluence University of Science and Technology*



*GSS Obangede*

## THE FUTURE | HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Kogi State was ranked the 7th top performer among all the States and FCT in Basic Education Funding according to the records of Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC), this is as a result of construction of over 375 Classroom Blocks and renovation of over 700 in Basic Education Primary School across the State.
2. The Secondary schools in Kogi State have also received extensive attention in terms of provision of enhanced learning materials, redistribution of teachers across the Secondary Schools in the State and also development of physical infrastructure. A 50 bed Hostel was constructed at Government Secondary School Obagende and also completion of Hostel block at G.S.S.S Icheke in Omala LGA and execution of special intervention project in Government Day Secondary School Adankolo, Lokoja
3. Kogi State Government has ensured timely payment of the yearly N1.5 billion UBEC Counterpart funds for four (4) consecutive years totalling N6 billion. This is evident in the supply



*GYB Primary Schools*



*GYB Model Science Secondary School Adankolo, Lokoja*

of learning aids and ICT centres built for the pupils across the 21 Local Government areas.

4. The College of Health Sciences and Technology Obangede was granted full accreditation to four (4) training programs (Medical Laboratory Science (5yrs) Community Health Extension (4Yrs), Health Information Management (5Yrs) and Pharmacy Technicians) after meeting the minimum required quality standards
5. Kogi state has dropped the percentage of out-of-school-children to single digit. The State now has the second lowest incident in the North after the FCT. To strengthen these gains, Kogi recently passed its indigenous Education Law in which prohibits children from hawking during school hours, and ensure quality assurance in Education service delivery amongst others.



*ICT Centre In ST Mary LGEA Primary School Lokoja*



*ICT Centre at St Luke LGEA Primary School*

## THE FUTURE | HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

6. Through rigorous Infrastructural renaissance on the health, utilities, security and structural architecture of the Kogi State Polytechnic, the institution now stands abreast contemporary institutions across the nation.
7. The Confluence University of Science and Technology (CUSTECH) Osara, is the second State owned University in Kogi State and the 50th State University in Nigeria. This was established in 2020 at the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown. Academic activities have commenced. The Institution aimed at producing graduates in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) that will meet the technological research and manpower needs of the State and the Country.
8. The Kogi State Government has ratified by law, a 20% of the State annual budget for the rapid development of the education sector.



*Old Lecture Theatre Kogi State Polytechnic*



*New Lecture Theatre Kogi State Polytechnic*



9. Kogi State now enjoys technical support from UNICEF. Prior to 2019 (according to UNICEF), the State was “hanging” because there was no accountability for her until now that the State has been aligned with UNICEF Enugu zone.

10. The government has successfully facilitated the approval for the establishment of a Federal Science Technical College in Kogi State.



*MAHDI LGEA Primary School Before Renovation*



*MAHDI LGEA Primary School after Renovation*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

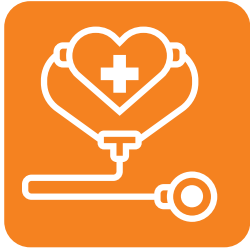
1. The Yahaya Bello administration constructed and renovated over 1,000 public schools across the State. **INFRASTRUCTURE**
2. Over 1,000 teachers were trained and retrained across the State by the New Direction Administration. **HCD**
3. Procurement and distribution of 48,350 customized school desks and chairs, 14,000 exercise books across schools in the State. **LEARNING AIDS**
4. Distribution of 5 Mercedes (Leyland) Buses to State Tertiary Institutions across the State. **LOGISTICS**
5. 21 computer and Science laboratories constructed and equipped across the 21 Local Government Area. **INFRASTRUCTURE**
6. Prompt payment of the yearly #1.5 billion UBEC Counterpart funding for 4 consecutive years. **FUNDING**
7. Sporting facilities and equipment procured for 200 public schools. **SPORT/LOGISTICS**
8. Construction of 53 motorise boreholes for public school to aid proper hygiene. **INFRASTRUCTURE**
9. Construction of 30-bed Medical Centre in Kogi State Polytechnic, Lokoja. **INFRASTRUCTURE**



*Inner View of the Old Lecture Theatre Kogi Polytechnic Lokoja*



*Inner view of the New Lecture Theatre Kogi State Polytechnic Lokoja*



## GYB MEDICAL TOURISM

This showcases the health industry centred on accessing world class medical care or treatment in Kogi State, with its facilities and services certified at Global standard.



*HE. Gov. Yahaya Bello captured under NHIS Scheme*



*HE. Gov. Yahaya Bello displaying his NHIS Card*

## THE FUTURE | GYB MEDICAL TOURISM

1. Kogi State Government has fully renovated and remodelled about Two Hundred and Thirty Nine (239) Primary Health Care Centres across the wards in the 21 Local Government Area for proper usage in delivery of health care services to the locals.
2. Kogi State has successfully completed a state-of-the-art Nutrition House for Acceleration Nutrition Results in Nigeria (ANRiN), to quicken delivery of nutrition services to malnourished children in the State.
3. Kogi State owns an advanced life support ambulances to serve the citizenry. The Ambulances are first of its kind in the history of the State and it places Kogi among the very few States in the country to own such state-of-the-art health facility. This is to increase the response time rate and administer immediate treatment during emergencies.
4. Kogi State now boasts of a Sustainable Drug Supply System (SDSS), a mega drug distribution system which has eliminated the Out-of-Stock



*Hyperbaric Oxygen Treatment Chamber*



*Kogi State Advanced Medical Diagnostic Centre*

Syndrome which existed in the past. An electronic data tracking system introduced to track drug consumption and utilization at the health facility level across the State.

5. The State Ministry of Health has a Public Health Emergency Operation Centre (PHEOC), specifically built and equipped for the coordination of emergency outbreaks response across the State.
6. Kogi State Government procures the first hospital based hyperbaric oxygen treatment chamber that will provide services that used to be gotten only abroad. This is a useful equipment that can help in healing people with both internal and external life threatening injuries as well as in health complications.
7. Kogi State now has a functional Health Insurance Scheme, with benefits ranging from reduction of user fees which constitute a major barrier in accessing healthcare needs at the point of service delivery, to providing financial risk protection and strengthening the general health system of the State.



*Nutrition House*



*Ongoing construction of Ultramodern General Hospital Complex Eganyi*

8. Kogi State Government has remodelled the Confluence Advance Medical Diagnostic and Imaging Centre, Lokoja. This is to ensure that all kogites have access to quality health care services as obtained in the developed part of the world. The centre provides services such as NRI, CT Scan and digital Mammography, digital radiography, echocardiography, fluoroscopy, 3/4D sonology with Doppler services.
9. The Kogi State Executive assented to law the bill for establishment of the Reference Hospital Okene and the hospital is now 80% completed and will be commissioned by December, 2021. There is also ongoing construction of ultramodern specialist hospitals in Gegu, Ajaokuta, Isanlu and in Ayingba respectively.
10. In order to ease transportation of pregnant women from the rural area to the designated hospitals, Kogi State Government launched the emergency transport scheme (ETS) for pregnant women and signs a Memorandum of understanding with the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) Lokoja Branch.



*Kogi State Ambulance*



*Kogi State Ambulance inner view*



*Hyperbaric Oxygen Treatment Chamber*



*Susustainable Drug Supply System*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

1. Over 2.1m free LLIN distributed + additional 300,000 MNCHW/ante natal clinics to indigenes and residents of Kogi State one LLIN per two persons. **MEDICAL FACILITIES**
2. Recruitment of 2,424 health professionals across the state to fill the manpower gap in the health sector. **HCD**
3. Procurement and distribution of 5000 Kiwi Vacuums devices for 60 Secondary Health Centres in Kogi State. **LOGISTICS**
4. Construction of (3) Referral Hospital Okene, New Ultra-Modern General Hospitals in Eganyi, Ajaokuta Local Government Area and Gegu-Beki, Kogi Local Government Area. **INFRASTRUCTURE**
5. Free medical and surgical treatment for 50,000 citizens of Kogi State through a medical outreach program under the Bello Health intervention. **HCD**
6. 28 indigent citizens sponsored for surgery outside the country including separation of Siamese twins in India. **HCD**
7. Provision of three (3) academic blocks, ultra- modern clinic, Renovation/Supply of Laboratory Equipment at the college of Health Science & Technology Idah. **INFRASTRUCTURE**
8. Revitalization of 239 Primary Health Care Centers (1 PHC Per ward). **INFRASTRUCTURE**
9. Procurement and distribution of essential drugs for treatment of common childhood illness to over 300 Health Care facilities across the State. **LOGISTICS**
10. Bello Health Care Plus has attended to over 2000 indigent pregnant women in the Health Care facilities across the state. **HCD**



*Ongoing construction of the Reference Hospital Okene*



*Prine Abubakar Audu Ultramodern hospital*



Primary Health Clinic



Kogi State Ambulance



Primary Health Clinic



Sustainable Drug Supply System





## INFRASTRUCTURAL RENAISSANCE

With due consideration to the environment and deploying emerging technologies and innovative strategies for infrastructural renewal and tourism development, concerted efforts have been invested towards converting the State into the Nation's foremost commercial hub.

1. The installation of 1,300 Solar Powered Street Lights in Lokoja township.
2. Rehabilitation of 9.2km road from Paparanda Square through Nataco junction



*Idah Road Kogi East*



*Installation of 1,300 streetlight pole from Nataco to Zone 8*

## THE FUTURE | INFRASTRUCTURAL RENAISSANCE

3. Major electrification projects has taken place in Agassa, Ogori, Lokoja/Banda/Koto and other parts of the State to boost economic activities.
4. 100 high profile administrative structures alongside perimeter fencing has been constructed and renovated across the State. Notable amongst them is the uplifting of the Kogi State House of Assembly Complex (KGHA), construction of a new office complex for Kogi State Internal Revenue Service (KGIRS) and the Graphics Newspaper Corporation, all in Lokoja.
5. The commitment to the Urban/Rural Development, has through the Ministry of Works and Housing expended over N26.5bn for the construction of 30 major roads across the three (3) Senatorial Districts of the State.
6. In order to put an end to the long outstanding issue of lack of portable water in Okene, the State Government embarked on reticulation of the Okene Mega Water Works to serve the water needs of the people.



*9.2km Lokoja Road*



*Graphics Newspaper*

7. The construction of a Grade Separation Intersection (Flyover Bridge) at Ganaja Junction awarded for N2.7bn is an ongoing project. The project when completed will reduce the burden of hardship on road users.
8. Project Light-Up Kogi East (PLUKE), connecting over 200 communities to electricity to the national grid is on-going in the Eastern part of the State, ensuring 24 hours economy.
9. The Lokoja Bus Terminal was equipped and completed to provide a conducive boarding and dispatching environment for transport business owners cum commuters within the State. Confluence Express Transport Services has also taken a full flight in its operation.
10. Kogi State Government created the Land and Housing servicing Bureau and also introduced the Kogi State Geographical Information System (KOGIS) to ensure efficient and transparent land administration as well as accessible and affordable Housing.



*Confluence Express Transport Services*



*Electrification Project Okene*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

1. Construction of about 30 major road projects across the State.
2. Renovation and expansion of Youth/Women Training Centre in Lokoja.
3. Construction of a 2 (two) storey building for the State's Ministry of Justice.
4. Construction of Kogi State Revenue House.
5. Operation Light up Kogi East.
6. Supply and Installation of electrification facilities for several communities.
7. Installation of solar powered street lights in the State capital.
8. Over 2.2bn expenditure on rehabilitation of about 25 roads across the State by KOGROMA.
9. Over N26.5bn expenditure for the construction of 30 major roads construction going on in the State.



*Completed Lokoja Bus Terminal*



*Kogi State House of Assembly Complex*



Okene By-Pass



Project Light Up Kogi East Electrification supplies



Okene Mega Water works



Ongoing Construction of Ganaja Flyover Bridge Lokoja



Streetlight Installation from GTbank to NTA roundabout



Project Light Up Kogi East Electrification supplies



Gov. Yahya Bello commissioning Electricity Project in Banda-Koto



Kogi State Revenue House



*Electrification Project Okene*



*Okene Mega Water works*



*Kabba Township Road Kogi West*



*Okpo Road Kogi East*



## FOOD SECURITY & HARNESSING HUMAN CAPITAL

Engaging the youth and women in Agriculture is key when the necessary technology is in use. ICT is highly commendable in all spheres of developmental agenda. With regards to agricultural production in developing countries, there has been notions that youth migration has negative impact on food production. This assumption is flawed since most of the youth do not engage in food production prior to their migration. Making agriculture and its related jobs competitive and attractive with innovation is the way forward. The future for agriculture is not necessarily labor-intensive but more of capital-intensive through mechanization as highlighted by the SDG 2 as the best way for sustainable food production and ensuring food security.

Kogi State focus has expanded to become a sustainable agro-allied and food production



*Beneficiaries of the FADAMA intervention Programmes*



*Cross Section of the participants of the APPEALS Training*



economy, placing emphasis on rural mechanization. This is to create a platform for the teeming youths to take advantage of the initiative and be fully engaged and also improving the agricultural value-chain to ensuring food security and also improve the State's GDP.

1. In an attempt to revamp the agricultural sector, Kogi State Government designed a policy framework called the Agricultural Rebirth Programme. This is a clear cut policy designed for the development of modern techniques to transform the agricultural potentials of the State. The positives have been tremendous in the past six years.
2. Kogi State Government constructed the second largest rice milling factory in the northern Nigeria at Ejiba, Yagba West Local Government Area. The Confluence Rice Mill with the capacity to produce 50 tons of 50kg rice daily and engage 5,000 direct and indirect labour. The rice mill is also supported with about 800 hectares of rice paddy farm cultivated to continually feed the Mill.



*Beneficiary of APPEALS Project*



*Beneficiary of APPEALS Project*

3. Kogi State Government procured and distributed 1,400 power tillers to farmers across the 21 Local Government Areas in the State. These power tillers are a means of substituting the primitive method of farming for a mechanized system.
4. The collaboration with the Central Bank on the Anchor Borrowers Scheme for Wet Season in 2017 was a huge success. Anchor Borrower Scheme was an initiative of the Federal Government through the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in an attempt to boost rice farming and production in the Country. This programme empowered about 4,944 farmers and by the end of 2018, results from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) shows Kogi State as the second highest producer of Rice in Nigeria.
5. Nursery Farms at Kabba, Lokoja and Ochaja have all been established for raising cocoa, cashew and oil-palm seedlings for farmers in the State.
6. The State FADAMA project empowered 1500 youths in various agricultural ventures that created employment opportunities.



*Confluence Rice Mill Ejiba*



*Confluence Rice*

7. Over 600 youths were engaged in pruning of 6,510 stands of oil palm trees at Aloma and slashing of 40 hectares of land with N3m investment in Agro-allied Companies.
8. With Kogi State Agricultural Mechanization initiative for increased output, agriculture was solely considered as a thematic area of priority and this has led to the procurement and distribution of about 140 Massey Ferguson tractors to farmers across the 21 Local Government Area.
9. The Kogi State Government in partnership with the World Bank trained and empowered about 2,000 persons in the Agro Processing, Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support (APPEALS) project to enhance agricultural productivity of Small and Medium Scale farmers and to improve value chain. This is targeted towards improving agriculture in Kogi State and empowering women and youths.
10. The Kogi State Government signed two years deal with the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) valued



*Inner View of the Confluence Rice Mill*



*Inputs distributed for the Anchor Borrower Scheme*

at \$62,000,000 and \$10,000,000 respectively to boost over 500 kilometres of rural road and agricultural development to fight food insecurity in the State.

11. Kogi State focus has expanded to become a sustainable agro-allied and food production economy, placing emphasis on rural mechanization. This is to create a platform for the teeming youths to take advantage of the initiative and be fully engaged and also improving the agricultural value-chain to ensuring food security and also improve the State's GDP.



*Inner view of the Confluence Rice Mill Ejiba*



*Agriculture Rebirth Policy*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

1. Procurement of 15,000 metric tonnes of NPK Fertilizers and sold at a subsidized rate to farmers across the state. **LOGISTICS**
2. Lease of 4,560 hectares of land to farmers across the state. **LOGISTICS**
3. Training of 1,700 youths for APPEALS programme. **HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT**
4. Procurement of 140 units of brand-new Massey Ferguson tractors with full complimentary implements distributed to the 21 Local Government Areas. **LOGISTICS**
5. Cultivation of 800 hectares of rice plantation in Omi. **LOGISTICS**
6. Clearing of 1000 hectares of land across the state. **LOGISTICS**
7. Procurement and assemblage of 1500 tillers which were distributed to small scale farmers in 2017. **LOGISTICS**
8. Agriculture has created over 20,000 jobs for Kogites. **HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT**



*Cross Section of the 1,400 Power Tillers distributed to the Farmers*



*Beneficiary of the Anchor Borrower Scheme*



*Nursery Farms for raising seedlings*



*Rice Field in Omi Dam*



*Cross section of the 140 MASsey Ferguson Tractors*



*Cross section of the 140 MASsey Ferguson Tractors*



## **SAFETY OF HUMAN LIVES, INVESTMENTS AND PROPERTIES**

The Kogi State Government has overtime ensured that the Security sector in the State established accountable security institutions that transparently supply security as a public good via, transparent policies and practices. It has deployed a security sector strategy that exhumes the principles of good governance which applies to public security provision, credible oversight and management of the security sector to ensure democratic and economic development.

This has led to Kogi State enjoying a peaceful atmosphere as a result of the presence and synergy between all the military paraphernalia deployed to the State. Their mutual relationship has ridden the State of crimes such as kidnappings, banditry, arm robbery and some attendant social vices. This is evident as Kogi State is now dubbed the most peaceful State in Nigeria.



*H.E. with local vigilante officers*



*Inner view of the Forward Operating Base Okene*

1. Kogi State Government has successfully established a Forward Operating Base in Okene Local Government Area for the Nigerian Army. This facility consist of prefabricated buildings for officers/men, items of furniture, cafeteria, prefabricated perimeter fencing, sentry towers, armoury, 22kw solar system, water storage tank, landscaping and other ancillary.
2. The policy on demolition of properties that serve as hideouts for criminals, acquired from proceeds of crimes such as kidnapping et al, and the continuous synergy between the various security outfits in the State has led to the demolition of about 38 houses. This policy is in tandem with the proverbial killing of two birds with one stone; curbing insecurity and deterring criminals.
3. Kogi State Government distributed about 410 utility vehicles for all the security agencies (Military, Police, CDSC and Local Vigilantes) in the State for security operations. This has helped



*Commissioning of the Police Constabulary*



*Gov. Yahaya Bello inspecting the commissioned Police Constabulary*



to facilitate timely intervention to crime scenes and foil various crime activities.

4. Kogi State Government conducts regular security meetings and summits to update stakeholders on the current security scenarios in the State and develop and adopt new strategies to stem any resurgence or hint of insecurity in the State.
5. Kogi State Government recently re-structured the Kogi State Security Trust Fund by making it functional, making available necessary mechanism, personnel and funding it requires to deliver on its mandate of providing the conducive environment and tools for all security agencies operating in the State.
6. Kogi State Government recently commissioned the new 441 Special Constabulary Police Personnel who will assist law enforcement agencies in community policing, intel-



*Forward Operation Base Okene*



*Units in the Forward Operation Base*

ligence gathering and maintenance of law and order in their localities.

7. VIGISCOPE; is an application deployed by the Kogi State Government with a surveillance camera transmitting to Android Phone and Police Control Centre. This was launched in 2018 to foster a quick detection, emergency reporting and response system of crime at any location in Kogi State.



*Gov. Yahaya Bello launching the VIGISCOPE*



*Gov. Yahaya Bello examining the workings of the VGS*



*Demolition of Criminal Hideouts*



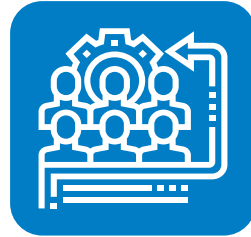
*Vehicles purchased for the the restructured Kogi State Security Trust Fund*



*Demolition of Criminal Hideouts*



*Utility Vehicles purchased for Vigilantes*



## **INTEGRITY OF KOGI STATE CIVIL SERVICE**

The reforms which the executive arm of the government pursued in Kogi State were designed to readjust and reposition the Kogi State Civil Service for effective and efficient performance. The executive needed a Civil Service that will meet the aspirations of the New Direction Agenda and was determined to get it. Reform is always a difficult task to embark upon as it involves the displacement of entrenched misconduct and vested interest but the executive did not want to balk at challenges. As a result, some strategies were deployed to change the persistent and pervasive poor output by the work force to better performance while eliminating wastage and punishing fraud. The Kogi State Government bold steps on the Civil Service Reforms recalibrated the engines of a near moribund service and continues to drive a level of productivity that

is unprecedented. The result have been evident in the social, economic, political and environmental sector of the State.

It is a measure of the versatility brought to Government-labour relations by the executive that organised labour proved itself a worthy partner rather than an antagonist with the Kogi State Staff Screening and Verification exercise.

It is no news that the State Civil Service was bedevilled by decay and malpractices before the reforms, reducing performance and efficiency. By implication, the bulk of the State scarce finances was used to pay salaries to a bloated civil service which could not be justified by her dismal turn-over rate in terms of productivity.

The adverse effect was little or no development in the State. Today, after hurricane GYB, the Kogi State Civil Service, as the Government machinery for formulating policies and implementing services, performs much more efficiently than any other time in the experience of Kogi State.

### **THE IMPACT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS IN KOGI STATE.**

1. The remodeling of the Kogi State Internal Revenue Service and the implementation of the Single Treasury Account (STA) has brought about improvement and increase in revenue drive and prudent use of funds in MDAs.

2. The restructuring of Ministries, Departments and Agencies through Screening, merger, upgrading and scrapping as the case is has brought about reduced cost of running Government.
3. Sustainability of Reforms and the gains at any level requires synergy between Political Office Holders and the Bureaucrats. As such, political interference in the daily operations of the State Civil Service needs to be minimized, in order to restore confidence in the service. It is worthy of note that this Kogi State is showing a good example in this regard. This is reflected in the Super Political Action Committee (SUPERPAC) that was formed to establish a cordial work relationship between the Political Office Holder and Bureaucrats.
4. As part of the efforts of Executive to develop the capacity of its Civil Service for optimum productivity, a total of 5,363 staff have been trained in different capacities across the Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
5. About 6,000 youths have also been trained on different Skills Acquisition Programmes and enabled to pursue private enterprise.



THE  
**FUTURE**

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EVERY OPPORTUNITY



# AGRICULTURE

## ALAPE SPECIAL CROP PROCESSING ZONE:

Serves as electrons to charge the economic batteries of the entirety of the North Central and part of South West. It has over 100,000 hectares of land for the cultivation of the largest single cassava plantation in northern Nigeria, and for the establishment of a Cassava Processing Factory.

It will impact not only on infrastructure (power, roads, water) in the area, but will also have multiplier effects on attracting off-takers chains for cassava farmers across the entire North Central Zone.

- It will add value to agricultural products and drive towards clean energy through ethanol production.
- It has the capacity to employ over 1million people directly and indirectly.
- It has the capacity to produce up to 90,000 metric tonnes per year of cassava starch.





## OMI DAM

Omi dam could serve the purpose of irrigating nearly 25,000 Ha Land.

It is a nearly 2km long dam with a catchment area of 1,642km<sup>2</sup> and bounds a reservoir with storage capacity of 250million cubic meters.

- The dam can be accessed via a 12km road connected to Isanlu-Egbe-Ilorin federal highway.

- It has the capacity to host a hydro-power project to provide electricity to the grid.
- It can generate employment to the local population during and after the construction phase
- A drinking water scheme can be explored on the dam as well.



# TRANSPORTATION

## **Zango-Daji Airport**

Lokoja Terminal (warehousing Commodities)

The geographic location of the State at the heart of the country is strategic. This will support profitable commodity intermediation services. Therefore, it is expedient to consider an upgrade of the Airport at Zango-Daji to a commercial Cargo airport for airlifting goods and services directly from the State to anywhere across the world. There are offers from Europe for a 30 -35 years Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) PPP model, a conscious look in this direction could be massive for the State.



## OIL WELL

Kogi State recently acquired the status of an Oil Producing State with the Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission about to ratify the status with economic and financial implications. This is a whole new vista economically, and the opportunities are surely endless, especially with regards to a well of experience from earlier states with such benefits before Kogi State.



# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

## **Private Sector/Contractors**

The economic fortunes of the people of Kogi State could be expanded in terms of future development by encouraging Corporate Social Responsibility by the Private sector beneficiaries of the natural resources in the State, and also Businesses that enjoy government patronage. Institutionalizing the concept of CSR will be a win-win situation for Kogi State and her business community, as this will contribute towards enhancing the socio-economic well-being of all communities in and around the State.



## ICT

According to World Bank, every 10% increase in broadband penetration will lead to a 2% to 3% increase of employment rate. As such, E-commerce sector alone can employ over thousands of the youth in Kogi State. The Development of a functional Technology Hub/Centre with the requisite infrastructure which includes but is not limited to free internet access, multiple work stations, tele-centres, desktop publishing, business support, application development, training, and information services can be basis for the development of a strong human capital base for transforming ICT in Kogi State.



# TOURISM

## Mount Patti

Mount Patti Hill is a 1503 foot-tall (458m) mountain with coordinates of 7°49'N 6°45'E and tourist attraction in Lokoja. Famous for being the place where British journalist and writer Flora Louisa Shaw gave Nigeria its name

It has an elevation of 458m (1,503ft) above sea level with a stretch of about 15kilometers. It is a major tourist attraction site. Its tourism potential is enormous. Ranging from the altitude that gives a clearer

view of the city of Lokoja, the hidden mineral deposits present, the ancestral trees (Baobab) that do exist for centuries, the beautiful ornamental gardens and plants, the medicinal herbs, the monumental stature of historical legends, the water run-off from different rocks, the transmission stations of various radio and television houses etc. This are potentials that is capable of generating billions of naira into the State serving as destination to tourist from across the world.



# BLUE ECONOMY

The rapidly emerging Blue Economy presents great business opportunities that could be explored over the short- to middle-term along the following areas:

1. Maritime Transportation – Inland Waterways transportation e.g., Jetties, batches, and ferry services along the riverine LGAs
2. Coastal area real estate opportunities
3. Enhanced fishing and fishery activities e.g., fishing, smoking
4. iTourism – the Confluence of Rivers Niger & Benue development into revenue generation and tourist sites (e.g., Yacht, canoe/ferry tour services, recreations, etc.)
5. Climate change business opportunities (carbon sink)
6. Waste management (i.e., recycle Nano technology, etc.)
7. Port services and warehousing at Lokoja and Idah Ports.

100 YEARS OLD BAOBAB TREE  
MOUNT PATTI



KOGI WEST ROAD







KOGI WEST ROAD



Abaja Plateau Iron Ore

Administrative Building, Kogi  
State Polytechnic Lokoja



Kogi Central Road (2) (Idozumi-  
Okene Eba-Ateba Road)





International Market Lokoja 1



Kogi Central Road

Kogi Central Road



Kogi Central Road





Kogi Central Road



Kogi East (Okpo Road)

Idah Road, Kogi Est



Kogi West Road (St Barnabas Road)





Kogi East Road (55km Anyigba-  
Ejule- Ajaka- Idah Road)



Kogi West Road 2 (Bolorun duro  
Road)

Kogi West Road (Ogo Oluwa Road)



Lord Lugard Rest House





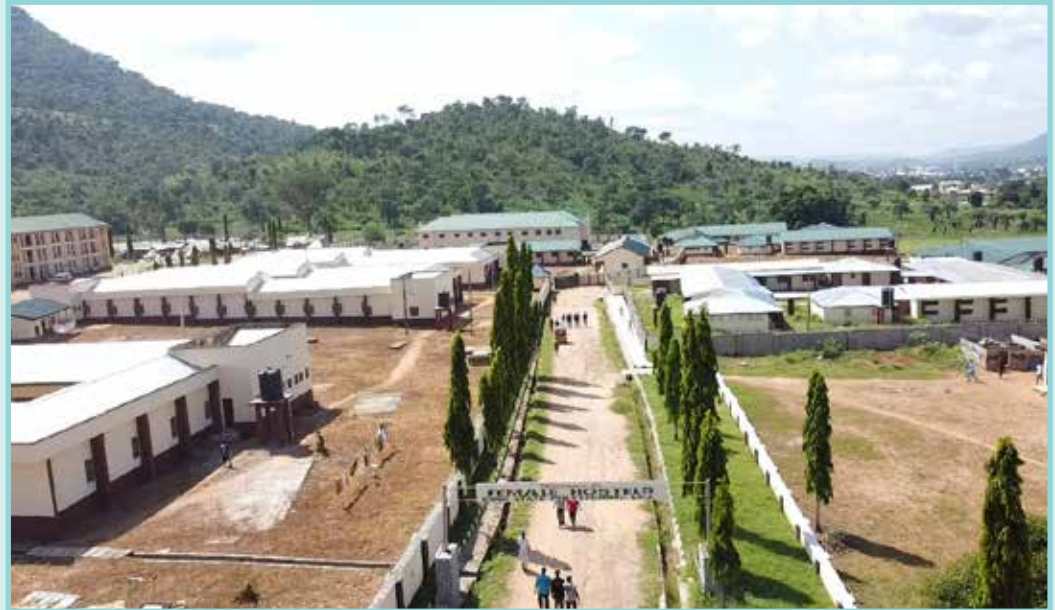


Lord Lugard Residence and Office



Newly built 200 seater Lecture theatre Kogi State Polytechnic Lokoja

Kogi State Government House



Ohinoyi Palace2





Paparanda Square Lokoja



School of Applied Sciences Kogi  
State Polytechnic Lokoja

Confluence Beach, Lokoja



GYB Model Primary School





Confluence Rice



Award of Excellence in Security to Governor Yahaya Bello.

NBA Building , Lokoja



Procurement of 140 MASsey  
Ferguson Tractors for  
Agricultural Industrialization





A Kogi State Government  
Production  
(c) 2021



A Motrac Global Resources  
Conceptualization

