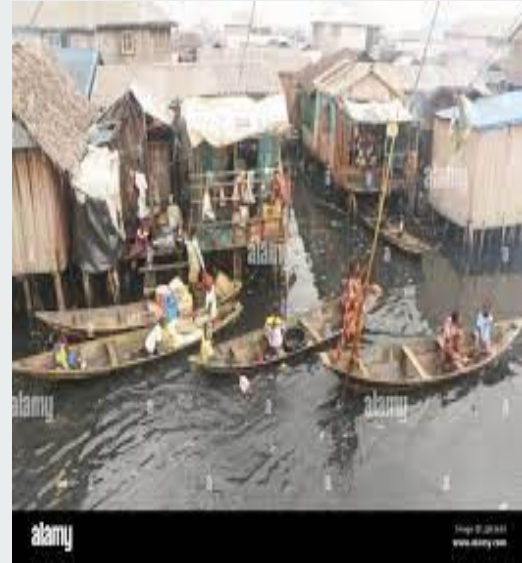


ADDRESSING THE DISCRIMINATION AND EDUCATION OF EGUN FEMALE FISHMONGERS AND THEIR CHILDREN'S



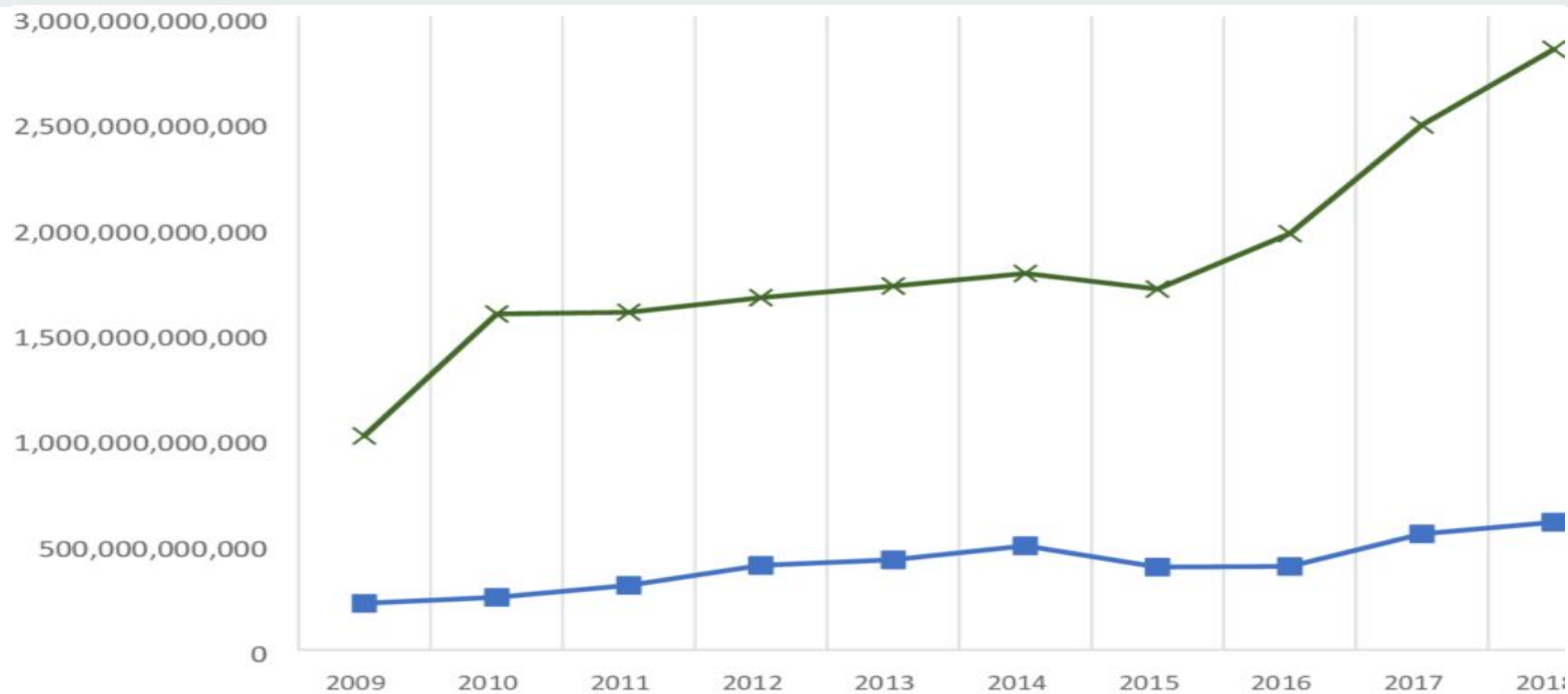
A society can almost not grow if an integral community has a mother problem, for the role she plays in the society. This dilemma is a challenge for the Egun female fishmonger who faces discrimination, and for her children's education.

The role a woman plays in a family and society is crucial to all aspects of economy and nation-building, discrimination reduces the impact the (fishing) Egun woman and her children bear.



Senami Senayon is an Egun fishmonger who sells fresh Tilapia and Hake and sometimes lagoon marsh crabs. She lives in the riverine community of Makoko in Lagos, wakes as early as 5 AM to support her husband fishing, or preparing for the day's sales, if she does not go on the fishing trail by night.

She faces discrimination while commuting when not hawking, and while being unlearned doesn't help, with her esteem reduced, she offers little or no help to her children's dwindling education.



Odigwe, F. and Owan, V. J. (2019) Trend Analysis of the Nigerian Budgetary Allocation to the Education with Reference to UNESCO'S 26% Benchmark
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Trend-graph-showing-the-difference-between-UNESCO-26-benchmark-that-would-have-been_fig1_341369967

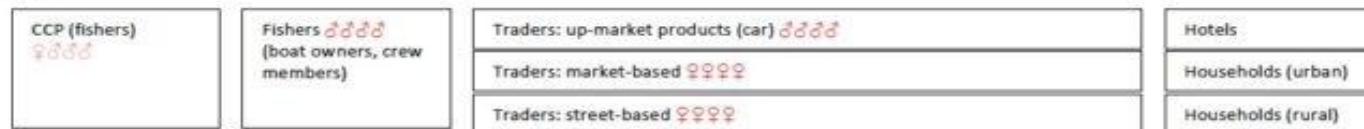
Basic value chain functions



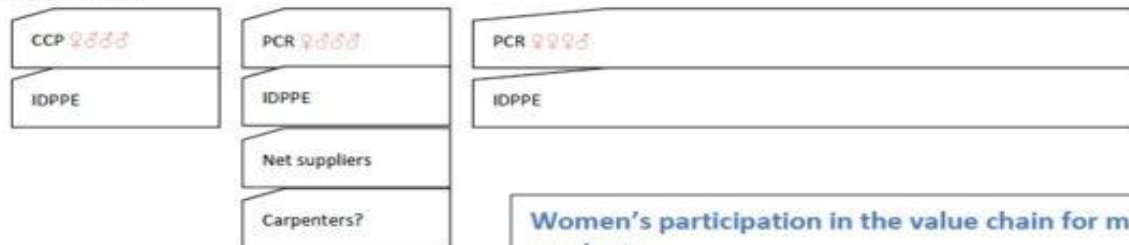
Roles



Operators



Chain supporters



Women's participation in the value chain for marine capture fisheries products.

CCP: Conselho Comunitário de Pesca (Community Fisheries Council). PCR: Grupo de Poupança e Crédito Rotativo (Savings and credit group). IDPPE (Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca de Pequena Escala (Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries)
♀ (woman) ♂ (man) representing the relative proportion of women and men in activities and groups



Sahara Reporters

*“The indigenous **Ogu (Egun)** people of Nigeria have had their fair share of the **troubles** with Nigeria. The Ogu are the typical victim of ethnic crisis in South-West Nigeria. In recent times, there has been escalation of ethnic crisis between Ogu people and their majority Yoruba neighbours as often reported in Ado-Odo, Ipokia areas, and some parts of Badagry. A few years ago, **Ogu people** were, almost as a matter of policy, denied admission into **Badagry Grammar School, Kakon Model College** and other government-owned schools until sufficient pressure and protests were registered by their leaders.”*

- A society can almost not grow if an integral community has a mother problem, though strong women fight for an out, the current situation of things is undesirable for the education of children and the collective good of humanity.
- The problem occurs whenever the traders are in transit and when it is necessary to educate their children. The problem occurs around Lagos, around its waterways and mainlands
- The problem directly impacts traders of perishable food items. More specifically, the Egun and Ilaje fishmonger trading community and their children.
- The solution would be termed successful if the Egun female fishmongers accept the role technology and Education brings to their advancement.
- The scope covers discrimination, society, women empowerment, and education
- The solution might fail due to ineffective government, abhorrent individuals, fixed mindsets, poor reception to Education, tech and development

Slide 7-9

Community clinics could be set up on weekends and on some weekdays, to fit the schedule of participants. The clinics would teach basic computer knowledge, and incorporate basic real-life applications that could help the trader keep track of sales in their most understood language, three months after the program starts.

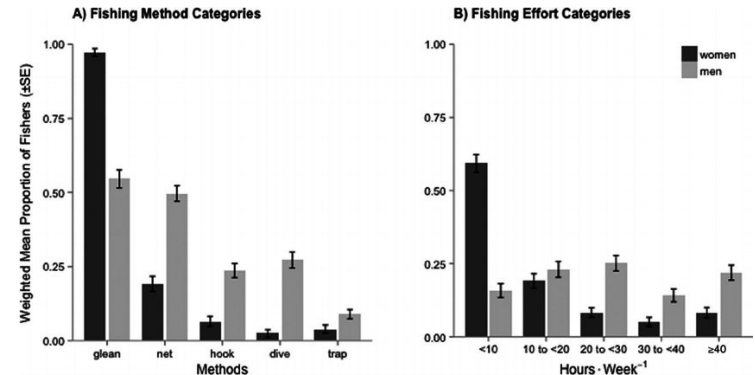


Blended learning should be employed in public and private schools in the communities. Mentors that can stand in place of uneducated parents and e-libraries would be a viable solution. This helps the children tackle problems and aim higher in their career and life. A centralized digital marketplace for traders and buyers can be established by the government; without heavy taxing or duties. The digital marketplace would help minimize the likelihood of commuters and traders being stretched on tolerance, and it would also help the trader plan her routes, which minimizes her toil.



Transport schemes should be set up that make special intervention buses available, that employ tracking systems for buses so that traders might keep up with available routes and a network.

Mobile applications would be downloaded from a play store. A pilot scheme can target several users, corrections and adjustments can be incorporated into the first run for thousands of traders.






Slide 10: User Story

As a user of the feature of the digitalized marketplace app, I expect to cover fewer routes while making sales.

Users should be able to cover fewer routes while making similar sale volumes and get prompts that indicate consumer hotspots



Slide 11: The number of indigenous Egun children of the fishmonger that completes their primary education, and have gained basic computing knowledge, as any other child in developed African settings.

The passion and zeal to learn would help in measuring, the number and hours spent on the e-library and other applications that help with assignments, and the number of logins (attempts) should be quantified.

Slide 12:

The role a woman plays in a family and society is crucial to all aspects of economy and nation-building, discrimination reduces the impact the (fishing) Egun woman and her children bear.

Empowering the Egun woman with soft skills such as the use of tech apps and basic computing programs allows an avenue to build her, increases her sense of valuation and pride; makes amends where necessary and builds a template for integration of marginalized tribes & communities

APPENDIX 1

~~The~~ problem occurs in coastal cities of which Lagos is an example. Central to its occurrence is the fact that Lagos has about 10 major lagoons and several creeks. Its inland waterways, even though heavily explored, have not been fully exploited to their yielding capacity. The aforementioned position ensures the method of distribution of fresh fish food is incomplete except road transport is considered, coupled with the insatiable demands of the bubbly city. For reasons hinged on commerce, recreation and social stratification, the problem persists and spells out as discrimination against female traders, who now face the challenge of an ideal valuation.

Several Egun communities remain blindsided in government, neglected for basic infrastructure, mapping and budgetary planning



APPENDIX 2

Stakeholders such as young administrators and personnel in the Ministries of Education, Women Affairs, and Transport.

Suenu Abimbola is a 27 year old female who works at the ministry of women affairs, as a Level 10 internal auditor. She holds Bachelor and Master's degrees in Public administration, and has gone on to obtain a Postgraduate diploma and Masters in Business Administration. She earns a little over ₦ 260,000 monthly. Like typical Millennials born in Lagos, she is tech-savvy and has access to technology.