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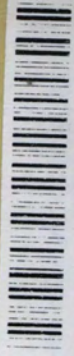
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McNanaa Paper

Travel



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Archives

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IBADAN

3. Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN)

Members of Governing Councils: See Attachment A

Senior Staff: See Attachment B

Background and Scope of Operations: See Attachment C

Budget: See Attachment D

CRIN Governing Council

CRIN has an eleven-member Governing Council; five from Western State, two from Lagos, one from Mid-West, one each from the three Eastern States, one from North Eastern State and the Director of CRIN, and are as follows:

Chairman

Mr. M. A. Akintomide
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Ibadan

Members

The Permanent Secretary
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Lagos

Mr. B. O. E. Amon
Director
Federal Department of Agricultural Research
Moor Plantation
Ibadan

The Chief Agricultural Officer
Mid-Western State
Benin

Mr. O. Bademosi
Chairman
Marketing Board
Ibadan

Mr. B. S. Olorintoba
Chief Agricultural Officer
Ministry of Agriculture
Kwara State
Ilorin

Mr. B. O. Akinbode
Chief Agric. Research Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Moor Plantation
Ibadan

Dr. L. K. Opeke
Director
Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria
Moor Plantation
Ibadan

The Dean
Faculty of Agriculture
University of Ife
Ile-Ife

Mr. E. O. Ojurongbe
Controller of Agricultural Services
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Ibadan

The Chief Agricultural Officer
East Central State
Enugu

Attachment B

CRIN - Senior Staff

It has a professional staff of 32, of which 30 are Nigerian. Following are the senior staff members:

Director: L. K. Opeke, B.Sc., (Agric.)
Ph.D., Reading (Plant Breeding)

Deputy
Director: S. A. Adeyin, B.Sc., M.Sc.,

Heads of Research Divisions

Plant Breeding: L. K. Opeke

Agronomy: (?)

Entomology: W. Eguagie, B.Sc., D.I.C., Ph.D.

Plant Pathology: A. M. Gorenz, B.Ed., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Soils and Chemistry: N. E. Egbe, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.

Economics Section: O. Ajobo, B.Sc., M.Sc.,

Background and Scope of Operation

CRIN was a part of former West African Cocoa Research Institute (WACRI), located in Ghana and financed jointly by Nigeria and Ghana. It was created in 1947 by colonial administration. WACRI, in early 1951, established a sub-station in Nigeria at Idi-Ayunre near Ibadan. At the initiative of Nkrumah in 1957 (just before Ghana's Independence), WACRI was turned into a research institution for Ghana alone. In 1964, CRIN was established and its offices have recently moved to field plots at Idi-Ayunre. CRIN is a semi-autonomous entity and has a Governing Council (see Attachment A.)

CRIN covers cocoa, kola nuts, coffee and cashew nuts. The scope of research includes plant breeding, plant protection, soil chemistry, bio-chemistry of above crops and economic studies, especially cost of production.

Budget (Capital and Recurrent Expenditures)

1970/71	£N500,000
1971/72 (estimate)	£N650,000

Proportional Contributions from:

Western State	50%
Federal Government	20%
Mid-Western State	10%
Three Eastern States	10%
Six Northern States	10%

IBADAN

4. International Institute of Tropical
Agriculture (IITA)

Trustees: See Attachment A

Staff: See Attachment B

Budget: See Attachment C

Research Program: See Attachment D

IITA Trustees

F. F. Hill, Chairman (USA)
Retired Vice President, Ford Foundation

Y. K. Lule (Uganda)
Principal, Marakere University College, Kampala, Uganda

Herbert R. Albrecht (USA)
Director, IITA

Dioscoro L. Umali (Philippines)
Vice President, University of the Philippines and
Under Secretary of Agriculture, Philippines.

Bukar Shaib (Nigeria)
Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Agriculture

H. O. Oluwasanmi (Nigeria)
Vice Chancellor, University of Ife, Nigeria

L. K. Opeke (Nigeria)
Director, Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan

Guy Camus (France)
Director, ORSTOM, Paris

Robert Gardiner (Ghana)
Director, Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababab

A. H. Bunting (U.K.)
Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Reading

Nya Ngatchou (Cameroon)
Director, Scientific Research, Ministry of Plan, Cameroon

Attachment B.

IITA Staff

Director:

**Herbert Albrecht, previously
President, North Dakota
State University**

Associate Director:

**Rodney Briggs, previously
Provost, University of
Minnesota.**

Scientific staff:

About 20 in May 1971

**About 32 expected by end of 1972,
which is the full staff now
anticipated.**

IITA Budget

Land: The Government of Nigeria purchased the 2300 acres of land for IITA, at a cost of \$1.4 million, and donated the land to IITA.

Capital construction and equipment: Ford Foundation has so far contributed the total capital cost of buildings and equipment, at a committed cost of \$17 million.

Rising construction costs indicate the total cost may exceed the Ford Foundation contribution by \$500,000 to \$1 million. This addition is being sought from the consortium of donors organized by IBRD.

Operating costs: IITA budget for 1971, with only partial staff and partial research capacity, is \$2,150,000. This amount was pledged equally by four donors: Rockefeller and Ford Foundation, CIDA and US AID.

For 1972, the four donors have pledged \$750,000 each, or \$3 million.

Additional support is being negotiated from West Germany and UK ODA.

Source: Document prepared October 31, 1970 for conference of donors.

IITA Research Program

IITA Trustees have specified that IITA will concentrate on foodcrops of the humid tropics, which is defined to mean areas below 600 meters in altitude, and rainfall above 125 cm. (50 inches).

Primary research focus will be on:

- Rice
- Maize
- Food legumes
- Tubers
- Cropping systems which can improve on bush fallow.

1970 was the first year of research trials, and because of the unevenness of soils, caused by clearing forest and land levelling, the first year records are considered suitable for observation trials only, and no research report has been issued.

Of the 2300 acres in the IITA site, about 400 acres are now cleared for cropping, another 400 acres for buildings, about 200 acres were used for a water reservoir for irrigation, and 300 acres for a resettlement village to house 3100 people who were previously living on the site. The balance of land is still in forest.

Irrigation at IITA permits continuous cropping during the dry season, thus producing three cycles of rice per year, and two crops of maize. This will speed up breeding programs.

IITA already has transferred to Ibadan a major portion of the world genetic collection of rice, held by IRRI in the Philippines; and the world collection of maize, held by CIMMYT in Mexico. IITA is assembling its own world collection of grain legumes and tubers.

Training programs have started at IITA on a small scale in 1970-71 (less than 10). The full capacity for about 100 visiting scientists and trainees will be possible after mid-1972, when hostels, dining facilities, and conference center are completed.

RESIDENT MISSION

The Bank's Resident Mission in Lagos was established in April, 1970 and consists of :

Mr. Mahumud Burney - Resident Representative

Mr. Christopher Wilkinson - Economist

(Miss Pauline Figuera - Secretary)

The duties of the Mission are to present the Bank's views on all matters relating to its activities in Nigeria and to keep headquarters informed on all matters of interest.

In fulfillment of its duties the mission :

- a) Reports to headquarters on all aspects of economic development
- b) Assists, to the extent possible and appropriate, in project identification/preparation with a view to improving execution of the development program.
- c) Comments and reports on official communications between the Bank and Nigeria.
- d) Consults with the Government and advises the Bank as to the purpose, scope and timing of missions to Nigeria and facilitates their work in the field.
- e) Maintains contact with Federal Government to assist in the coordination of financial and technical assistance to Nigeria.
- f) Advises Government and other prospective borrowers on steps required to prepare projects for submission to Bank Group.
- g) Maintains contact with and supplies information to local news media regarding Bank Group activities in Nigeria.

The Resident Mission also follows closely the progress of Bank financed projects and projects prepared for Bank financing. However, the Mission is not responsible for project appraisal, loan negotiation or project supervision.

In view of the Bank's large present and projected involvement in lending for the transport sector, a highway engineer is being sought for the mission. He will be responsible, inter alia, for maintaining close contact with Bank financed projects and advising and assisting to the extent possible in project identification/preparation. As Bank involvement in agriculture progresses, it maybe desirable to consider the addition of an agriculturist for similar duties.

Initially, the resident mission suffered from logistical problems and its usefulness was severely limited in that it did not receive from the Government the confidence and support that had been anticipated. During the preparation for the rehabilitation program loan, Government cooperation showed a marked improvement and the mission was able to make a substantial and valuable contribution. Generally, in day-to-day operation it may be said that the mission does not receive as much cooperation from the Government as might be expected and its usefulness both to Nigeria and the Bank is therefore somewhat curtailed. In part, this stems from the sensitivity of Nigeria to any "intervention" in their affairs.

Mr. Wilkinson participated as a member of the recent education and agricultural sector review missions and is currently assisting in the transport sector mission.

IBADAN

WESTERN STATE

(Tuesday, May 18)

1. Government of Western State (not available)
2. Biodata: (a) Colonel Rotimi, Military Governor
(b) Professor Lambo, Vice Chancellor,
University of Ibadan
3. Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN)
4. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
5. University of Ibadan
6. Summary Western State Economic Data
7. Summary Western State Plan
8. Summary Western State Budgetary Data.

Colonel Christopher Oluwole Rotimi

New Military Governor of the Western State. He took over from Brigadier (now Major General) Adebayo on April 3, 1971. Western State is considered to have good civil service but over-staffed administrative machinery, not effectively directed and supervised, especially as regards "financial matters". Rotimi has been preparing for this assignment since last November when his appointment was announced. He has started to introduce economic and social reforms in earnest. He has dismissed heads of many statutory corporations and state-owned companies. He is looking into financial situation of the State and state-owned corporations and is said to be unhappy with what he has seen so far. He has mandate from Head of State "to put things right" in the "Wild West". He plans to cut State staff and has reduced Governor House staff by 50 percent and has sold official helicopter used by previous Governor.

One of few military Governors with university education; graduate of University of Ibadan (1960) - History, Geography and Government. Hails from Abeokuta (Western State). Military training in England and USA - saw action in Congo (Kinshasa). He is 36, married and has two boys.

Professor T. Adeoye Lambo

Vice-Chancellor - University of Ibadan. Is known at home and abroad because of achievements in his profession - psychiatry.

About 50 years old, M.D., (Birm.); FRCP (Ed.); Hon. B.Sc., (Ahmadu Bello University); O.B.E. Married and has children.

Prior to his appointment as Professor of Psychiatry and Dean of Faculty of Medicine, University of Ibadan, he was Resident Consultant-in-Charge of Aro Nervous Diseases Hospital at Abeokuta in Western State - then only hospital in country treating neurotic diseases. About 15 years ago, he introduced native herbs as a useful therapy for treating mental cases. He also experimented on results of environment on mentally deficient patients by seeking cooperation of inhabitants of Aro Village (in Abeokuta area). The United Nations got interested in his research and filmed his activities in Aro village (titled: "The Healers of Aro").

Lambo was elected Vice-Chancellor of University when Chief Simeon Adebo declined offer. Recent events in University have cast some doubt as to Lambo's administrative competence. Notwithstanding this, he is highly respected, especially outside his University campus.

Professor Lambo hails from a prominent Abeokuta family. In 1970, he was awarded Haile Selassie prize for his contribution to medical research. He in turn set up a Trust Fund from part of his prize money to award grants to destitute secondary school children in Aro village as appreciation for their cooperation during his research work in that area.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

The University of Ibadan is the principle Federal University* and has a staff of about 600 and getting on for 4,000 under-graduate and graduate students. A high proportion of the Faculty are expatriates from a wide range of countries. However, eminent Nigerian academics hold the principle positions in most Faculties.

The University dates back to the creation of the University College for Nigeria by the British Colonial office in 1947. The college was initially associated with the University of London. Created with Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine, the University now has Faculties of Agriculture, Social Sciences and Education as well. In addition, Institutes of Education, African Studies, Librarianship, Child Health and a School of Drama have been created. Proposed expansion envisages a new faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Departments of Philosophy and Arts and an Institute of Applied Science and Technology.

The Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) is on the campus and closely associated with the University.

The following are important Nigerian academics whom the party are most likely to meet.

Vice Chancellor:

Professor T. A. Lambo, O.B.E., J.P.,
M.D., FRCP (Ed), D.P.M., Hon. D.Sc.,
(Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria),
Hon. LL.D., (Kent State University)

Dr. Lambo was previously Professor and Head of the Department of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Dean of Faculty of Medicine:

Professor O. O. Akunkugbe, M.D.
(London), D. Phil. (Oxon), FRCP,
(Ed) D.T.

Professor of Economics:

Professor O. Aboyade, B.Sc., (Econ)
(Hull), Ph.D. (Cantab).

Professor Aboyade, well known in the Bank, was the architect of the Second National Development Plan (1970-74). Author of a number of articles on Development Planning. Close adviser to and strong advocate of federal government. Has accepted a nine-month teaching assignment with the EDI of the Bank, beginning July 1971.

*There is another Federal University in Lagos, a Western State University at Ife, 50 miles from Ibadan and regional universities at Zaria in the North and Nsukka, near Enugu.

University of Ibadan (Page Two)

Professor of Political Science:

Professor E. U. Essien-Udom, B.A.,
(Oberlin), M.A., Ph.D. (Chic.)

Professor of Sociology:

Professor F. O. Okediyi, B.A.,
(Ottawa, Kansas), M.A., (Kansas)
Ph.D., (Indiana)

Professor of Geography:

Professor A. L. Mabogunje, M.A.,
Ph.D., (London).

Professor Mabogunje is author of
a book on Urbanization in Nigeria.

Director of NISER:

Dr. H. M. A. Onitiri, B.Sc.,
(Econ.); Ph.D., (London),
M.A. (Yale)

Dr. Onitiri is very interested in
expanding the Institutes Research
work in fields directly relevant
to national economic policy and
development. He discussed this
question with Professor Chenery
in March.

Senior Research Fellow, NISER:

Dr. A. A. Akinwowo, B.A. (Morehouse)
M.A., Ph.D., (Boston)

Director of Institute of
Administration, University
of Ife (located at Ibadan):

Dr. Adebayo Adedeji. Author of
several articles mainly on Nigeria's
fiscal system. Believes economic
development process should be ini-
tiated from states and rural areas,
rather than dictated from the centre.

Professor of Economics,
University of Ife:

Professor A. L. Aluko. Critical of
government policies and advocate of
"return to civilian rule". Con-
siders army inadequate to plan and
administer Nigeria. Also critical
of lack of process of planning
(consultations with states,
corporations, etc.).

IBADAN

6. SUMMARY WESTERN STATE ECONOMIC DATA

<u>Population (1970):</u>	10.0 million (estimated) - density: 330 per square mile										
<u>Main Towns:</u>	Ibadan: 650,000 - Eight towns: 50 - 150,000										
<u>Agriculture:</u>	Main crops: Cocoa (90% of Nigerian production) Oil Palm, Kola nuts, Citrus, U Yams, Cassava, Maize										
<u>Industry:</u>	Gross output (1967) - £61 million Employment - 23,000 Main activities (including some factories now included in Lagos State) <table><tr><td>Food drinks and tobacco</td><td>(28%)</td></tr><tr><td>Textiles and footwear</td><td>(11%)</td></tr><tr><td>Clay and cement</td><td>(9%)</td></tr><tr><td>Metal products</td><td>(13%)</td></tr><tr><td>Automobile repair</td><td>(7%)</td></tr></table>	Food drinks and tobacco	(28%)	Textiles and footwear	(11%)	Clay and cement	(9%)	Metal products	(13%)	Automobile repair	(7%)
Food drinks and tobacco	(28%)										
Textiles and footwear	(11%)										
Clay and cement	(9%)										
Metal products	(13%)										
Automobile repair	(7%)										
<u>Education:</u>	Primary enrollment ratio - 47% Secondary enrollment ratio - 6%										
<u>Transport:</u>	The State has a dense network of major and secondary roads. Some key links are in bad condition and are scheduled for rehabilitation. Federal and State Government plan substantial additional investments in the State.										
<u>Electricity:</u>	The main towns are connected to the Kainji grid. Yugoslavia recently agreed to finance electrification of a number of small communities, as part of national rural electrification scheme.										
<u>Water and Sewerage:</u>	Extension of water supplies has received high priority in the past. (£14 million invested in 1962-68 Plan). This will continue at a reduced rate. Main project is completion of US AID financed Ibadan expansion. Ibadan sewerage disposal project is being prepared by UNDP/WHO.										

Source: Western State Development Plan 1970-74
Industrial Survey 1967.

7. SUMMARY OF WESTERN STATE PLAN INVESTMENTS

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
	- - - - - £ Million - - - - -			
<u>Total Plan</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>17.3</u>
<u>Economic</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>7.8</u>
Agriculture	2.3	3.3	4.2	4.2
Rice	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Cocoa	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Livestock, Fishery & Forestry	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8
Industry	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.2
Commerce	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electricity	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Transport (Roads)	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.0
<u>Social</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>8.7</u>
Education	5.0	8.0	8.0	3.5
Primary	(2.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(1.0)
University of Ife	(2.2)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.9)
Health	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Water Supply	4.5	1.5	1.0	0.5
Ibadan Water	(1.2)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Town and Country Planning	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Ibadan Sewerage	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.5
Other	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
<u>Administration</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>

Source: Western State Development Plan 1970-74.

8. SUMMARY OF PROJECTED WESTERN STATE BUDGET

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
	- - - - - £ Million - - - - -			
<u>Revenue</u>	<u>30.2</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>44.1</u>
Local Sources	17.9	15.7
Federal Sources	12.3	18.6
<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>27.9</u>	<u>30.0</u>
<u>Surplus</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>14.1</u>

Source: Western State Development Plan 1970-74 and Estimate of Federal Government 1971-72.

WV

USA

COCKLE FINISH

Mead Bond

KANO STATE

(Tuesday May 18 - Wednesday, May 19)

1. Government of Kano State
2. Biodata: (a) Military Governor
(b) Emir of Kano
3. Summary of economic data.
4. Summary of State Development Plan
5. Summary State Budget
6. Note on Irrigation Projects.

1. GOVERNMENT OF KANO STATE

MILITARY GOVERNOR : POLICE COMMISSIONER AUDU BAKO

<u>MINISTRY</u>	<u>COMMISSIONERS</u>	<u>PERMANENT SECRETARIES</u>
Finance	Alhaji M.G.M. Hadejia	Mr. R. O. Mant, O.B.E.
Economic Planning, Trade and Industry	Alhaji A. Dantata	Malam A. Daneji
Agriculture and Natural Resources	Malam M. I. Dutse	Mr. R. B. Woodroofs
Works and Surveys	Alhaji M.G. Kazaure	Alhaji S. Iliyasu
Education	Alhaji M. S. Bai	Alhaji H. Adamu
Health and Social Welfare	Alhaji S. Gezawa	Malam A. Wali
Forestry, Coop. & Comm. Development	Alhaji Y.M. Sule	Alhaji M. Gumel
Establishment and Service Matters	Alhaji B. Danbappa	-
Information	Alhaji T. Yakasai	Alhaji I.G. Dutse
Home Affairs	Alhaji U. Gumel	Malam M. Ibrahim
Justice	-	Alhaji S. Aikawa
Military Governor's Office (Local Government Division)	-	St. E. D. Nelson
Government and Head of Service	:	Malam A. Howeidy

Police Commissioner Audu Bako

Governor of Kano State. Little or no formal education. Attended several overseas courses in police work. Joined Police Force in 1942 at lowest rank and rose to become Deputy Commissioner of Police in former Northern Region. A good police officer, Alhaji Bako lacks political tact, does not mince words and hence is not a popular 'political' figure but quite influential in Federal Executive Council. Born 46 years ago in Kaduna, Alhaji Bako is married and has many children.

Alhaji Ado Bayero

The Emir of Kano. Alhaji Bayero is one of the most enlightened, widely travelled and highly respected natural rulers in Nigeria. Born 40 years ago, he was recalled from his post as Nigeria's Ambassador to Senegal to occupy the vacant stool of the Emirship of Kano in 1963. He was at a time, Chief of Kano Native Authority Police and he introduced many reforms and improved efficiency. He is a progressive elite and is sociable. He is the current Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka (Eastern State). He is a director of Bewac Nigeria Limited, a leading motor company in Nigeria. Has many other business connections. Firm believer in Islam and has many wives. He makes an annual pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

3. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC DATA

Population (1970): 6.7 million (estimated) - Density: 400 per square mile.

Agriculture: Cropped area: 6 million acres (of which 48% double cropped).
Livestock: 750,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep and goats.
Main crops: Groundnuts (about 50% of total for Nigeria), millet/guinea corn, cotton.
Gross agricultural production: £60-70 million per year.

Manufacturing: Gross output - £31 million (1967)
Industrial employment - 10,000 (1967)
Main industries:
Groundnut processing (60%)
Food, beverages and tobacco (8%)
Footware and textiles (8%)
Leather and leather products (6%)
Others (18%)

Education: Primary school enrollment ratio (1970) - 6%

Health (1970): Seven hospitals, 708 hospital beds
Population per hospital bed 7,650
Total number of doctors 33
Population per doctor 200,000

Transport: Basic road/rail network has been developed. The main priority is to improve coverage of secondary roads for produce evacuation.

Electricity: Urban supply has been improved by connection to Kainji Dam. Rural supplies have not improved.

Water Supply: Kano - demand 4.5 mg/day (of which industrial use - 1.0 mg/day)
Capacity will be increased to 8 mg/day in 1971.

Outside Kano - relatively inadequate supplies.

4. SUMMARY OF STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
	- - - - - £ Million - - - - -			
<u>Total Plan</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>15.3</u>
Administration	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.4
Agriculture	3.0	3.7	4.8	5.0
Fertilizer	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.6)
Irrigation	(0.9)	(1.3)	(2.5)	(2.4)
Training and extension	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Livestock, Fishery & Forestry	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Electricity	0.2	0.3	0.3	-
Water Supply	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.8
Urban	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Rural	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Kano reservoir	(1.0)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)
Roads	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Commerce	-	1.0	1.5	2.0
Education	2.4	0.8	2.5	2.5
Primary	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.5)
Secondary	(0.5)	(-)	(0.6)	(0.3)
Health	1.8	2.3	2.1	0.9
Kano Hospital	(0.7)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(0.7)
Social Welfare	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3

Source: Kano State Development Plan 1970-74 (Draft)

KANO

5. SUMMARY KANO STATE BUDGET PROJECTIONS

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
	- - - - - £ Million - - - - -				
<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>15.7</u>
Local Sources	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9
Federal Sources	5.7	9.3	10.4	11.4	12.8
<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Administration	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
Economic services	3.9	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.5
Debt service	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
Subventions	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
<u>Current Surplus</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>6.4</u>

Sources: Kano State Development Plan 1970-74 (Draft) and Current Estimates of the Government of Kano State 1970-71.

NOTE ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The Plan for agricultural development in Kano State reflects the Government's concern about high population density and low agricultural productivity. The main projects are, consequently, a subsidized fertilizer program and irrigation, including two major projects. The size of these projects and the speed with which they are planned to be executed conveys a sense of urgency on the part of the State Government. However, it is very likely that lack of trained technical staff for management of these projects will prove to be the major constraint on their execution and successful operation.

The Kano River Project

After preliminary studies, a feasibility study was commissioned from NEDECO in June 1969. These studies reportedly established the suitability of the Tiga Rapids as site for an irrigation dam. The Kano State Plan indicates the following phased development of the project:

1. Design and construction of Pilot scheme (1250 acres) 1970/71
2. Design and investigations for the Tiga Dam 1970/71
3. Design and investigations for irrigation systems 1970/71
4. Construction of Tiga Dam 1971/74
5. Construction of canal for Stage I (62,500 acres) 1971-74 and land development for first half of Stage I (31,250 acres)
6. Construction of irrigation works for remaining 93,750 acres 1974-79.

Tentative costs are as follows:

<u>1971-74</u>	<u>£N Million</u>
Pilot Scheme	0.3
Tiga Dam and Canal	5.5
Land Development	<u>3.9</u>
	9.8
1974-79 Phase	<u>12.0</u>
TOTAL	<u>£21.8</u>

Note on Irrigation Projects (Page Two)

Hadejia Valley Project

The valley is north-east of Kano (draining to Lake Chad) and annual flooding makes this under-developed land potentially valuable, if flood control and irrigation were provided.

The Kano State Plan provides for:

	<u>£N '000</u>
1. Reconnaissance and feasibility studies (1970-71)	150
2. Design and detailed investigations	250
3. Pilot Project	350
4. Initial phase of main scheme	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>£2,250</u>

COCKLE

Memo Bond



U.S.A.



ENUGU

EAST CENTRAL STATE
(Wednesday, May 19)

1. Government of East Central State
2. Biodata: (a) Civilian Administrator
- Mr. Ukpabi Asika
(b) Mr. Sam Ikoku
- Commissioner for Economic
Development and Reconstruction
3. Summary State Development Plan

ENUGU

1. GOVERNMENT OF EAST CENTRAL STATE

CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATOR : UKPABI ASIKA

<u>MINISTRY</u>	<u>PERMANENT SECRETARIES</u>	<u>COMMISSIONERS</u>
Finance	Mr. M.E.P. Udebiuwa	Mr. Z.O. Dibiazue
Economic Development and Reconstruction	Dr. E. O. Iwuagwu	Mr. S.G. Ikoku
Trade and Industry	Mr. O. F. Obi	Dr. I. U. Ukwu
Education	Mr. B.O. Ajoku	Dr. M.C. Adiele
Agriculture and Natural Resources	Mr. B. O. Aodinamadu	Dr. L. O. Obibuaku
Lands, Surveys and Urban Development	Mr. V. A. Aniagoh	Mr. M. N. Elechi
Health & Social Welfare	Mr. F.J.E. Oguazor	Mrs. F. Nwakuhe
Justice	Mr. R. O. Okagbue	Mr. P. Nnaemeka-Agu
Information and Home Affairs	Mr. R.M.C. Chukwurah	-
Cabinet Office (Policy)	Mr. G. I. Nwokike	-
Cabinet Office (Administration)	Mr. R. E. Odinkamelu	
Secretary to the Government and Head of Service	:	Mr. J. O. Ibesiako

Mr. Ukpabi Asika

Administrator of East Central State. Was little-known before crisis. An Ibo, he had been a lecturer in political science at University of Ibadan. Stayed in Ibadan during crisis and warned Ojukwu of his folly and others of their complacency - in considering Biafra an Ibo myth without analysing the causes. He believes in corporate structure of Nigeria. Was invited by Federal Military Government in 1968 to become Administrator of ECS.

Not a dynamic administrator and classified as "loyalist" by Ibo civil servants now in the service of ECS. He is being criticised for not presenting the case of his State to Federal Government and for being unable to obtain federal assistance to rehabilitate social and economic life of State.

He is 35, married. His spare time activities are tennis and reading.

Mr. Samuel G. Ikoku

Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction of the East Central State. Mr. Ikoku, an Ibo, had been Action Group leader (Chief Awolowo's former political party) in Eastern Nigeria for years. In 1962, when most party leaders were being charged for treason, he like Chief Enahoro, left the country. He took refuge in Ghana where he taught political science for several years. Returned to Nigeria immediately after the coup in Ghana (also in 1966) and was detained on orders of Military Government. Was released after spending about a year in detention. Joined University of Lagos after which became Commissioner, East Central State. Ikoku is well informed, is dynamic and has leadership qualities. He is dissatisfied with the slow speed with which the Federal Government is helping in revival of ECS social and political life and is critical of those who are obstructing reabsorption of Ibos outside the ECS. He is about 38 and married.

He is drawing attention of leaders to genuine problems of Ibos in ECS and is concerned that enactment now might lead to renewed bitterness and more. See attachment of press clipping (Nigerian Observer, May 1971).

3. SUMMARY EAST CENTRAL STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN INVESTMENT

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
	- - - - - £ Million - - - - -			
<u>Total Plan</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>8.9</u>
Primary Production	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
Agricultural Development Corporation	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)
Trade and Industry	1.7	3.1	1.9	0.5
Transport	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0
Water Supplies	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.1
Education	1.8	3.0	2.1	1.1
Secondary School Reconstruction	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(0.5)
Health	1.3	2.8	1.6	1.2
Hospitals	(0.7)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(0.7)
Town and Country Planning	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Social Welfare	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Information	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
General Administration	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2

Source: East Central State First Development Plan 1970-74.

COCKLE FINISH

Mead Bond



U.S.A.

Port Harcourt

RIVERS STATE

(Wednesday, May 19)

1. Government of Rivers State
2. Biodata: (a) Military Governor
- Lieutenant Commander Diato-Spiff

(b) Dr. Graham-Douglas
- Attorney General
3. Summary State Development Plan
4. Note on Industrial Development in Rivers State.

1. GOVERNMENT OF RIVERS STATE

MILITARY GOVERNOR : LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DIETE-SPIFF

<u>MINISTRY</u>	<u>PERMANENT SECRETARIES</u>	<u>COMMISSIONERS</u>
Finance	Mr. B. A. Ezman-Pepple	Dr. L. B. Ekpebu
Economic Development and Reconstruction	Mr. A. Zuofa	Dr. Obi Wali
Trade and Industry	Mr. I. Fetepigi	Chief E.J.A. Oriji
Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources	Mr. J. N. Dambo	Chief H.R.J. Dappa-Biriye
Works and Transport	Mr. A. K. Hart	Mr. Oluka Ngei
Education	Mr. F. S. Ateli	Mr. M. O. Okilo
Health	Dr. M.S.Graham-Douglas	Mr. N. Nwanodi
Land and Housing	-	Mr. C. D. Orike
Justice	-	Dr. N.B. Graham-Douglas
Establishments	Mr. A. Abbey	Chief S.F. Kombo-Igbeta
Information and Home Affairs	-	Mr. K. B. Tsaro-Wiwa
Military Governor's Office	Capt. E. E. Amadi	Dr. W. T. Wakama
Military Governor's Office	Mr. J. A. Ahiakwo	
Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service	:	Mr. W. E. Tienabeso

Lieutenant Commander Alfred Diets-Spiff

Governor, Rivers State. Is youngest (29) Governor in Nigeria. Diets-Spiff had his secondary schooling in his State and in Cameroun. On the completion of his secondary school education, he worked at Lagos Airport, Ikeja, as a junior meteorological officer. Later joined Elder Dempster Lines as merchant naval trainee. Took a career job in Nigerian Navy. From 1962 to 1968, attended Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmont. While at Naval College, he served on board HMS Rothesay and made an extensive tour of Canada, United States, West Indies, Poland, Greenland and the Mediterranean. On pronouncement of twelve political divisions of country in 1967, Diets-Spiff, who was then a Lieutenant, was appointed Governor. Moved to capital of new State, Port Harcourt, when it returned under Federal control at end of 1968. Diets-Spiff is not dynamic and does not command respect of professional civil servants in his State or in Federal Government. Rivers is one of the richest states, but lack of trained manpower is a major obstacle to development. Governor is particularly sensitive to question of re-absorption of trained Ibos for East Central State.

He is married and has one child; likes flying and owns a small amphibious plane.

Dr. N. B. Graham-Douglas

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General, Rivers State.

Highly educated and enlightened Nigerian of Rivers State origin. Prominent civil servant of State - having been Attorney-General of the former Eastern Region in the civilian government. He advised Ojukwu against secession but became suspect.

At outbreak of hostilities in his area, he was one of few who were put in detention by secessionists. He found his way out of rebel territory during early stages of war. Contributed significantly to information machinery of the Federal Government, supporting cause of unity and exposing Ojukwu's designs. He was member of delegations to fruitless peace conferences held outside Nigeria during civil war. Members of his family, trapped in Rivers State, suffered deprivation in hands of secessionists.

Calm, intelligent and somewhat formal, he comes from aristocratic family in State and enjoys popularity among his people and government. He is one of closest advisors of Rivers State Military Governor.

55 years of age, he holds degrees (LL.D., LL.B., B.L. (London)), married and has one child.

3. SUMMARY RIVERS STATE PLAN INVESTMENTS

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
	- - - - - £ Million - - - - -			
<u>Total Plan</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>8.2</u>
<u>Economic</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Agriculture	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
Industry	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9
Commerce	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport	0.9	2.9	2.5	1.2
<u>Social</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Education	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.0
Health	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social Welfare	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Town and Country Planning	-	0.3	0.2	0.6
Water and Sewerage	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
<u>Administration</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>

Source: Second National Development Plan 1970-74. (Rivers State Plan not yet published.)

PORT HARCOURT

Note on Industrial Development In Port Harcourt

Before the civil war, Port Harcourt was the second port in the country and accounted for about 25 percent of Nigeria's industrial capacity. Industry was attracted by the services available, water power from the Afam station, natural gas for fuel and a well trained and growing work force. Communications and transport facilities were relatively good with road and rail links to the rest of the country. The industrial estate contained numerous factories, manufacturing for the local market and processing agricultural products.

When the war broke out, the following plants had been installed:

- Vehicle tyres (Michelin)
- Vehicle Assembly (Bewac - Land Rover)
- Cigarettes (Nigerian Tobacco Company)
- Glass bottles (Eastern Nigerian Development Corporation)
- Clinker (Eastern Nigerian Development Corporation - ENDC) - went into liquidation
- Flour mill (never produced)
- Aluminium rolling mill (Alcan)
- Paint factory
- Metal manufacture (Williams)
- Palm Oil processing
- Petroleum refinery (Shell-BP)

Furthermore, the following projects were being considered:

- Distillery
- Bicycle manufacture
- Fishing and trawling

Port traffic (including bulk cargo) is summarized below, comparing Port Harcourt with Lagos. Currently, total traffic in Port Harcourt is running at about 450,000 tons per year.

	<u>Lagos</u>		<u>Port Harcourt</u>	
	<u>Loaded</u>	<u>Unloaded</u>	<u>Loaded</u>	<u>Unloaded</u>
1965	1.51	2.75	0.72	0.85
1966	1.32	2.49	0.59	0.61
1967	1.44	2.50	0.03	0.10
1968	1.97	2.61	-	-
1969	1.62	2.94	-	-

Source: Annual abstract of Statistics.

The civil war caused serious damage to the economy. Blockading the port, damage to water supplies and to the Afam power station, cutting of power lines and destruction of railway and road bridges brought the majority of industrial activities to a standstill. The Refinery was closed down. War damage to individual plants was less than might have been expected, though there was extensive looting of portable equipment and in many cases, deterioration of plant though lack of maintenance is now severe.

The first consideration is rehabilitation. Although Port Harcourt was retaken by the Federal forces, in May 1968, the continuation of the war through January 1970 made serious reconstruction impossible.

Since the war, the state governments' efforts to rehabilitate the economy have encountered two major obstacles:

- Perhaps the most serious consequence of the war for the development of the State's industry is the loss at all levels of those skills formerly provided by the Ibo, now in East Central State, who previously provided the great majority of the skilled and semi-skilled workforce. While Rivers State people can, of course, be trained this will take time and will add to the costs of rehabilitation; this has been a source of delay and will probably continue to be so.
- Partly because of the present lack of skilled labour, and partly because of the losses incurred, foreign investors have been reluctant to incur further risks in Port Harcourt. Some are trying to sell their factories, while others are only prepared to start again if Government will provide finance on concessionary terms to start operations. Some firms are also seeking assurances on employment of non-Rivers State personnel, which is not easy to obtain at present.

- initially, rehabilitation would have been inhibited by inadequate power supplies and the disorganized port and railway services. However, these difficulties are well on the way to being relieved, except that the railways and ports are also finding it difficult to staff all their Port Harcourt activities only with Rivers State personnel.

The petroleum refinery was reopened shortly after being retaken by Federal Forces and is now on full steam. The following information, based on private sector sources, gives an indication of the present status of the principle factories operating before the war. Except for an agreement with Kuwait to set up a Fishing Company, no new projects have been identified. The Glass bottle factory is still closed.

Michelin Tyre Company: The company has been hard hit by lack of skilled labour in the present situation. It has not yet started producing again, and it is rumoured that the company has tried to sell the factory.

Nigerian Tobacco Company: The company successfully reactivated their cigarette factory shortly after the war. The factory uses highly automated machinery.

Bewac Assembly: The company began assembling partially knocked-down Land Rovers at the end of January 1971 and hopes to produce 1,000 Land Rovers and 350 Commercial vehicles in 1971. In 1972, production should be 1,500 Land Rovers and 600-700 Commercial vehicles. Bewac hopes that the factory will satisfy 75-80% of national demand, but at present, all output is being sold in the Eastern States. The company is employing five or six Ibo key technicians (but has to bring them to Port Harcourt from Aba - in East Central State - each day). The company is carrying out a training program for Rivers State personnel.

Alcan Aluminium Rolling Mill: The plant produced aluminium products, mainly corrugated roofing sheets. Plant has suffered extensive damage and has not yet been reactivated. Total investment required for rehabilitation is probably about \$2-3 million. Alcan is now prepared to restart operations, but not to make new investment from its own resources. It also wants assurances from Rivers State on employment of skilled labour from outside the State. (The company received an official protest against their employing an Ibo firm on a £300 electrical repair job.)

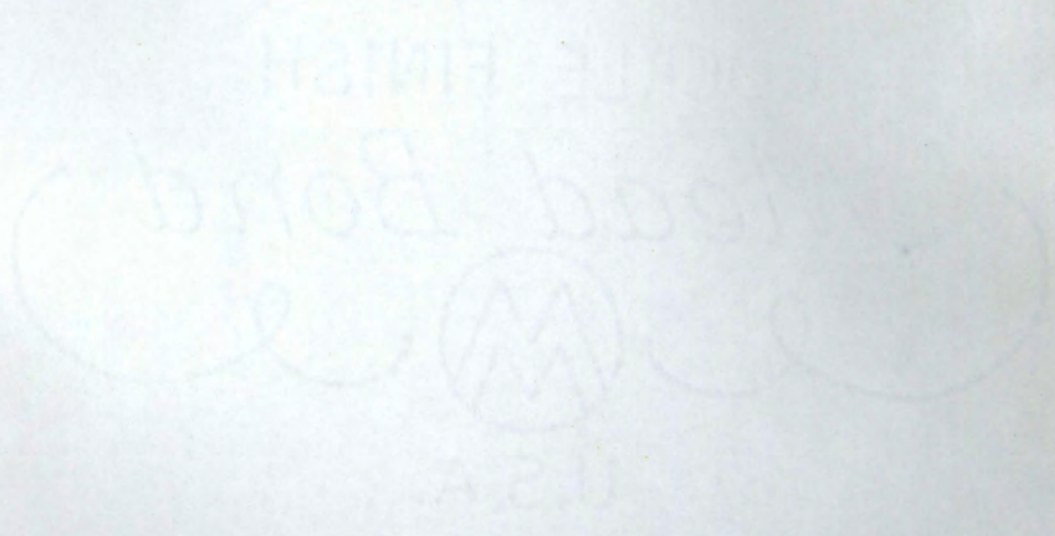
Alcan has urged Government to request CIDA to provide \$1.5 million concessionary funds to be relented to the company for rehabilitation. CIDA would probably be favourable. The Federal Government may be prepared to put up \$0.25 million of its own but wants Alcan to match this with its own equity. Alcan is not willing to do this. The other equity holders are NIDB and the defunct ENDC.

If financial agreement could be reached, production might be possible by the end of 1971.

Nigeria Engineering Works (Birla Brothers, Indian): (a NIDB project). The factory produced light engineering products. When the Port Harcourt factory closed, a temporary factory was set up in Lagos, and the latter is now the principle plant. The Port Harcourt factory has now been re-opened but is limited to assembling bus and truck bodies (made of wood in Nigeria).

Metal Manufacture (windows, doors, etc.): The company was owned by William Williams Limited who have now closed down and are negotiating a sale to Crittal Hope, another expatriate manufacturing concern linked to John Holts. If the sale goes through, production could begin in a few months' time. Crittal Hope is also asking Rivers State Government for some assurances on operating conditions.

Benin



BENIN

MID-WEST STATE

(Wednesday, May 19)

1. Government of Mid-West State
2. Biodata: (a) Military Governor
- Colonel Samuel Ogbemudia
3. Summary of State Development Plan

1. GOVERNMENT OF THE MID-WESTERN STATE

MILITARY GOVERNOR : COLONEL SAMUEL OGBEMUDIA

<u>MINISTRY</u>	<u>COMMISSIONERS</u>	<u>PERMANENT SECRETARIES</u>
Finance & Economic Development	Chief A. Y. Eke	Mr. W. J. Anukpe
Trade and Industry	Mr. J. M. Eruaga	Mr. M.O. Elebesunu
Agriculture and Natural Resources	Mr. L. L. Borha	Mr. D.P. Lawani
Education	Mr. E. K. Clark	Mr. G.N.I. Enobakhare
Works, Lands and Transport	Chief T.E.A. Salubi	-
Health & Social Welfare	Mr. O. U. Mokwenye	Dr. A. E. Ikomi
Establishments	Chief F. Oputa-Otutu	Mr. A. D. Obiogun
Home Affairs and Information	Mr. L. L. Borha	-
Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs	Mr. O. P. Edodo	Mr. J. O. Ibuje

Colonel Samuel O. Ogbemudia

Military Governor of the oil-rich Mid-West State. Perhaps most progressive of all Governors, an able administrator and a dynamic leader. His government is considered 'imaginative' and effective. He has inspired reforms in state administration, transport, health and sport activities. Helped establish Institute of Technology in Benin and established the Mid-West Newspaper Corporation. He takes personal interest in well being of his people and is respected by people. Colonel Ogbemudia once remarked that greatest achievement of his Government was its ability to harmonize the various ethnic groups of the State - a feat the first Military Governor of that State, Brigadier Ejoor, thought impossible. The State has a good balanced plan, with a great deal of emphasis on development in agricultural sector, including rural community oriented development schemes. Besides being popular amongst masses, he is respected by State officials and senior Federal civil servants.

A 39-year old combatant soldier, Ogbemudia saw action in Congo (Kinshasa) and Tanzania. He was an area commander in the Mid-West during civil war. Had secondary education in Benin and Cameroun. Had career training as soldier in Ghana, Britain, Australia and United States.

A keen sportsman, Colonel Ogbemudia is friendly but firm. Married and has children. He is a Bini from Benin (Mid-West).

BENIN

3. SUMMARY OF MID-WEST STATE PLAN INVESTMENTS

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
	- - - - - £ Million - - - - -			
<u>Total Plan</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Primary Production	0.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
Trade and Industry	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.7
Economic Overheads	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.6
Roads	(2.6)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.4)
Water Supply	(0.3)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Health and Social Welfare	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.2
Education	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.4
Institute of Technology	(0.2)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.3)
Primary Education	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Other	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.4

Source: Mid-Western State Development Plan 1970-74

MAJOR GENERAL YAKUBU GOWON

Sandhurst trained, Gowon became Nigeria's Head of State after second military coup in July 1966. Was appointed Chief of Staff, Nigerian Army, after first military coup in January 1966. He now holds rank of Major-General.

As Head of State, he has managed to keep country intact as a political entity and during past three years has matured great deal in judgement and political pronouncements. He operates more as Chairman of Corporation rather than military ruler. In political sense, he has been saviour of Nigeria. Gowon may not have full support of politicians, who would like to see "return of civilian rule" sooner than planned (1976) but his youthful personality, his commitment to control corruption and enthusiasm for future of Nigeria and of African continent has made him favourite of millions all over the country, inspite of regional tensions.

Since the end of civil war, there is increasing criticism from businessmen and academics, because of lack of Government action to take decisions and particularly unchecked acceleration of corruption.

Gowon is neither dynamic nor could he be described as a reformist; socialist or a capitalist. He is pragmatic, prefers not to make decisions but does when others fail to make them. He allows selected former political leaders (now Commissioners at Federal and State levels) and senior civil servants to manage state and federal matters.

He has become a prominent African figure and enjoys travelling abroad and entertaining Heads of State. He is likely to play an increasingly active role - within OAU framework - to champion African cause outside the continent, and to smooth intra-African disputes and frictions. His youth, sincerity role he played in keeping Nigeria "one" and Nigeria's economic strength help in making him ideal candidate to take such leadership.

Brigadier Umar Katsina

Brigadier Katsina is currently Chief-of-Staff of Nigerian Army.

He is Major General Yakubu Gowon - Page 2 former Northern region. When north split into six States, he was said to have rejected offer of military Governor of He is personally "pro-west" by inclination but given the sensitivities of civil war, he is increasingly becoming a "neutralist". This should also help in creating a right image for African leadership. He Gowon has seen armed action in Cameroun and in Congo (Kinshasa) which it is said prompted him to dictate moderation to his army officers in but the use of force, thus prolonging the civil war.

provincial (northern) interest unlikely enable him for high national houses. He is married to a former nurse (Victoria), has a 1½ year old son (Ibrahim) both of whom appear prominently in social pages of press - especially young Ibrahim who delights many heads of state and VIP's who call on Gowon at Dodan Barracks. 35, married and has children.

Colorful person - polo player.

Thirty-six years old, born in northern Nigeria - son of Methodist preacher. Educated at Zaria in North Central State - commissioned in Army in 1954. Likes sports and plays tennis. He is shy and somewhat awkward delivering prepared speeches but in smaller groups, he is relaxed, informal and his sincerity and enthusiasm is refreshing. He is well informed and has supporting civil servants with him when meeting visitors.

Brigadier Usman Katsina

Brigadier Katsina is currently Chief-of-Staff of Nigerian Army. He was the first military Governor of former Northern region. When north split into six States, he was said to have rejected offer of military Governor of one of those States. Instead, he accepted appointment of Chairman of interim agency charged with sharing assets and liabilities of six northern states. Later appointed Chief-of-Staff of Army, post he still holds. He is son of a natural ruler in the North-Central State - the Emir of Katsina. Had political ambitions for national leadership but recognizes that lack of formal education and close association with provincial (northern) interest unlikely enable him for high national honors.

Influential in north and is likely to become Emir of Katsina Province after his father. He is about 35, married and has children. Colourful person - polo player.

FEDERAL COMMISSIONERS

Dr. J. E. Adetoro	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Dr. Okoi Arikpo	" " External Affairs
Chief Obafemi Awolowo	" " Finance
Mr. Wenike Briggs	" " Education
Dr. R. A. B. Dikko	" " Mines and Power
Dr. T. E. A. Elias	" " Justice and Attorney-General
Chief Anthony Enahoro	" " Information and Labour
Alhaji Aminu Kano	" " Communications
Alhaji Shettima Ali Monguno	" " Industries and Trade
Dr. J. O. J. Okezie	" " Health
Mr. L. Olufemi Okunnu	" " Works and Housing
Alhaji Shehu Shagari	" " Economic Development
Alhaji Kam Selem	" " Internal Affairs
Rear Admiral J.E.A. Wey	" " Establishments

Dr. Okoi Arikpo

Federal Commissioner for External Affairs. Comes from South-Eastern State. Higher education in England. Taught anthropology (1950-51) at a London University. Was member of Parliament of former Eastern Region, Federal Minister of Land, Surveys and Local Development and of Mines. Temporarily gave up politics to read law in 1962. Also briefly Federal Minister of Trade - 1967. Is one of the most influential civilian members of inner "cabinet" of Gowon. For past few years has led Nigeria's delegation to United Nations and other international meetings. Well known in international circles, particularly in Africa scene and also in some Asian countries and on racial issues in South Africa. Playing increasingly active role in ironing out wrinkles between black African countries as Gowon's envoy but within OAU umbrella.

Born in 1916 - son of powerful chief of Ekoi tribe in present South Eastern State. Education - University of London, B.Sc., B.A., L.Lb. Married - is highly intelligent, practical and personable. Academic pursuits take his spare time.

Chief Obafemi Awolowo

Awolowo (leader of Yorubas) is Vice Chairman of the Federal Executive Council (Cabinet) and Federal Commissioner for Finance. A prominent politician from Western State for past two decades. Leader of the "Action Group" party, in opposition in last civilian government. Jailed on charges of treason in 1962/63; granted State pardon after Gowon came in July 1967. Hails from Ikenne in Western State and was elected first Premier of former Western Region in 1954. Politically ambitious. Regards himself a "pragmatic socialist" which he defines as a society without unemployment, free education up to University level, free health up to eighteen years of age. Although he has a father image and is popular in most parts of Nigeria (except in some parts of the Northern States) it is difficult to say whether he will emerge as civilian Head of State, if and when army rule ends. Family affluence somewhat tar his public image.

Awolowo has degrees in economics and law. It has been rumoured that Awolowo would like to leave the Government to regain and enhance his popularity in time for return to civilian rule. Seems indifferent to international fame and has little desire to travel abroad.

He married a chief's daughter who is a very successful trader. He is friendly, talkative and obstinate. He authored following books:

My Early Life: The book illustrates humble background of the author up till he resigns from junior clerical position in civil service to study abroad.

Awo: autobiography, written while serving a ten-year jail term for treasonable felony. Work covers mostly his political misadventure and still a belief of being 'down' but 'not out'. He laments death of his eldest child - a young man (lawyer) in car accident during his trial.

Paths to Nigerian Freedom: written on the political struggle to attain nationhood.

Thoughts of Nigerian Constitution: author's interpretation of constitution as it affects Nigerians generally immediately after attainment of independence until 'suspension' of constitution following the 1966 (January) 'coup de tat'.

The Strategy and Tactics of the People's Republic: written on the political developments in the country from attainment of republican status in October 1961, until collapse of the first republic in January 1966.

Mr. Wenike O. Briggs

Commissioner for Education. Born in 1918 in Abonnema in the present Rivers State and a member of the Kalabari tribe. Educated in Nigeria and studied law in the United Kingdom. He served in the Federal House of Assembly from 1959 until the January 1966 coup which dissolved the civilian government, representing a constituency in Rivers area. He returned to his law practice until his appointment as Commissioner for Education in June 1967. He served as Chairman of the Commonwealth Education Conference which was held in Lagos in February 1968.

A front-line Commissioner, he has been an important spokesman for Government, especially during the civil war when he was also acting Commissioner for Information (during Chief Enahoro's illness).

Dr. R. A. B. Dikko

Dr. Dikko, Commissioner for Mines and Power, was first medical practitioner in Northern Nigeria. He worked in various capacities as a government medical officer until he was appointed a State Commissioner. Has been a civil servant in the Federal Ministry of Health. A northerner (about 55), he is a respected senior statesman.

Dr. Taslim O. Elias

Attorney General. Born in 1914 in Lagos where he obtained his early education. Worked in Nigeria for ten years before going to London University. He won his B.A., LLB, LLM and Ph.D being called to the Bar in 1947. He became a barrister of the Nigerian Supreme Court in 1951. He has taught law at the Universities of Manchester and Delhi and from 1957-60, he was the governor of the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. He served as constitutional adviser to the delegations of Nigeria (1958) Somaliland (1960) and Nyasaland (1960) in their constitutional conferences with the British Government.

He was appointed Federal Attorney General and Minister of Justice in 1960. He later served as the Chairman of Commission of Legal Experts appointed by the United Nations to draw up a Constitution for the Congo.

In 1966, he was one of the five experts to give advice on unifying and harmonizing private international law with a view toward promoting trade.

He was reappointed Attorney General by the Military Government in 1966. He has written a number of books on law, government and politics and is an expert on Nigerian law and a strong proponent of federalism.

He is unassuming, scholarly and influential in government and private sectors. Has never been an "active" politician. Has provided legal opinion on all Bank loans and IDA credits to Nigeria. He is a moslem and a member of the Yoruba tribe.

Chief Anthony Enahoro

Commissioner for Information and Labour. A member of the Ishan tribe born in 1923 in Mid-Western State. He was educated in Nigeria and became a journalist upon leaving school. He edited several papers later. He was a founding member of the Action Group political party in 1951 and was elected to the Western Region House of Assembly. He was appointed Western Minister of Home Affairs in 1954. He was elected to the Federal House of Representatives in 1959 and became Leader of the Opposition.

At the time of the Western Region crises of 1962-63, he barely escaped to refuge in England from which he was extradited in 1963, tried for "treasonable felony" (like Chief Obafemi Awolowo) and sentenced to fifteen years in prison. He was released by the Military Government in August 1966 and appointed Commissioner in June 1967.

Prolific writer and good public speaker. He has been most prominent as leader of the Nigeria peace delegations in London, Kampala and Addis Ababa. He has also travelled to a great many world capitals representing the Federal Military Government in presenting its position in the Nigerian civil war.

He is married.

Alhaji Aminu Kano

Commissioner for Communications. Born in 1920 in Kano, Northern Nigeria, a member of the Hausa/Fulani tribes. He was educated in Northern Nigeria and London. Was in charge of Teacher Training Centre in Maru, Sokoto. Active in politics since 1949 he was a founder of the former Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU) in 1950. He was elected President General in 1953. He was a member of the Federal House of Representatives from 1959 to 1965 and has served on Nigeria's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly on a number of occasions. He was appointed Commissioner of Communications in June 1967.

Commands great respect in Federal Cabinet. A philanthropist and close friend of Nigerian youth. Alhaji Kano thinks in terms of "one Nigeria". He is 50 and could emerge a national figure. He is modest, sincere and hardworking.

Has led numerous peaceful demonstrations condemning colonialism, capitalism and apartheid. Powerful public speaker and well-known for frank expression of his views on national and international issues. A great proponent of a united "African command". He is a Moslem, married and has children.

Alhaji Shettima Ali Munguno

Federal Commissioner for Industries. Well informed Nigerian from North; is amiable, personable and influential in Government. Self-made and like many politicians from the North, started life as a teacher and then to politics. Became a Parliamentarian in 1959. Played an important role in "peace talks" during the Nigerian civil war. Fond of his international stature. Has represented Nigeria in international meetings including the General Assembly and is usually included in Gowon's party outside Nigeria.

Charming, intelligent and able. Hausa; born in 1926. Graduate of Ahmadu Bello University and higher studies at University of Edinburgh (1958-59). Married (English wife) and has children.

Dr. J. O. Okezie

Federal Commissioner for Health. He had been a practicing physician in his State of origin, East Central. Educated in Nigeria and the United Kingdom, at 40, he is active. — Often in the Press and travels frequently within the country "to understand problems of health in Nigeria". Married and has children.

Dr. L. O. Femi Okunnu

Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing. Okunnu has been in private legal practice, interested and actively involved in politics. Youngest civilian commissioner (36) he is popular amongst the youth.

Nationalist and critical of ties attached to bilateral aid and conditions to multi-lateral aid - would like to receive aid on "Nigerian terms". Supporter of Nigerianization process and actively interested in promotion of Nigeria consulting services and civil contracting firms and construction on force account.

A Lagosian, he is a keen sportsman (he was a prominent athlete during his secondary school days at Kings college). Educated in Nigeria and the United Kingdom.

Rear-Admiral J. E. A. Wey

Rear-Admiral Wey currently combines his post as Head of Navy with a political portfolio as Commissioner for Establishments. Is one of the closest adviser and faithful companion to Gowon and a useful catalyst during days of wars of attrition with Ojukwu. A respected elder among comparatively younger military 'brass' and a sober adviser to Government. He is of mixed tribal origin - Calabar/Yoruba but is recognized as a South-Easterner.

At 55, Admiral Wey has no political ambitions and would prefer to retire soon. He is married with children. An extrovert, he is often seen at Embassy parties.

PERSONALITIES IN LAGOS

1. Chief Justice
2. Governor of Central Bank
3. Deputy Governor of Central Bank
4. Governor of Lagos State - Colonel Mobolaji Johnson
5. General Manager of Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB)
6. Chairman of Chamber of Commerce
7. Lagos Business Men
8. Chief Simeon Adebo
9. Dr. Fabunmi
10. Trade Unions Organizations

Sir Adetokunbo Ademola

Chief Justice of Nigeria. Is perhaps most influential figure in Federal and Western State governments. He is the eldest son of a natural ruler in the Western State - late Alake of Abeokuta. Also a lawyer of international repute. He is national president of the Nigerian Red Cross as well as many other voluntary organizations. Sir Ademola does not have a following amongst progressive Nigerian youth. He was the only conspicuous member of the Bench with exposed political affiliation during the civilian era. He carries a great deal of influence in Federal Government. His first child, a lawyer, is now a Judge in Western State.

Dr. Clement Nyong Isong

Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria. Born April 20, 1920 in Eket Division, South-Eastern State, Nigeria. He was educated in the Oron Boys' High School and a Methodist College near Umuahia. After teaching for several years in the Oron area, he studied for two years at Ibadan University before gaining three scholarships to Iowa Wesleyan College where in 1954 he graduated in Economics and Business Administration. He obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. from the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and returned to Nigeria in 1957 to lecture in economics, money and banking at the University of Ibadan. In 1959, he was appointed Secretary to the newly created Central Bank of Nigeria. From 1962 to 1967, he worked in the African Department of the International Monetary Fund. In June 1967, he was appointed Governor of the Central Bank.

Samuel Oywole Assabia

Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria. Born on December 1, 1931, at Idoani in Western State near the Mid-Western and Kwara State borders. He attended a secondary school in Ado-Ekiti, Western State and then went on to obtain his B.A. (Honors) and B.Sc., (Economics) at the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom. He also holds a Diploma in Public Administration.

He joined the Western State Civil Service in 1954 on a temporary basis and obtained permanent status in 1955. He held a succession of posts in the Western State, the last one of which was Permanent Secretary in the State Ministry of Finance before his appointment, effective March 1, 1970, as Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Asabia lived in the UK from 1951 to 1954 and again 1955 to 1957 in connection with his university education. His wife is English and they have four children. Both of them have visited the United States. Mr. Asabia spent six weeks in the US in 1959 under the auspices of US AID and five weeks in the US in 1967 on a Department of State Leader Grant. Mrs. Asabia spent about two months in the US in August-September 1965 as a participant in an US AID Advanced Teacher Training Program. He has also travelled in West and East Africa.

Colonel Mobolaji Johnson

Governor of Lagos State. Appointed Administrator of Lagos immediately after January 1966 coup as political overture to section of political elite in Lagos who had been wanting statehood for Lagos. Johnson at that time held rank of Major and was most senior Lagosian in army; he is 35 now. When country was divided into twelve political units and a Lagos State was created, Johnson was appointed State Governor. Since his appointment, no spectacular economic and social development has taken place in Lagos state. Many doubt his leadership and ability of his hand-picked administrators that run the State administration. Johnson's basic education is confined to secondary school. He attended military courses in Ghana and England. Loyal to Gowon and has travelled in various States preaching national unity and reconciliation.

Has impressive and colourful personality. Likes sports and is a good polo and squash player.

Mr. Silas B. Daniyan

General Manager, Nigerian Industrial Development Bank: Born at Mopa, Kabba Province (Kwara State) in 1930. Educated at Kaduna College and Government College, Zaria. Attended University of Hull, England, where he obtained B.Sc., degree in Economics.

Held a number of important administrative positions in the Northern Regional Public Service including Acting Permanent Secretary in the Northern Ministry of Justice from where he was appointed Assistant General Manager in charge of Operations of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) in August 1964.

Participated in a number of seminars including the United Nations Seminar on Economic Planning in Ethiopia from June-July 1961; and the Colombo Plan Seminar on Economics Planning on Industrialisation and Economic Planning in Tokyo, July-September 1962.

Underwent a special training with the International Finance Corporation in Washington and participated in a conference of chief executive officers of Development Finance Companies associated with World Bank Group held October 1965.

Visited India and Malaya and observed the operations of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Malaya Industrial Development Finance Company Limited.

Became General Manager of NIDB in April 1966.

Chief Henry Fajemirokun

President, Lagos Chamber of Commerce. Age 50, married and has children.

Managing Director of Henry Stephens and Sons Limited. Wealthy self-made businessman, reportedly a millionaire. Firm originally imported construction materials but has since branched out into other lines of capital goods. Past President of Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce.

Organizer of Post Office Workers Union in late forties/early fifties - had been a trade union leader - traditional chief, head of community - comes from Ile-Oluji in Western State - currently Chairman of Lagos Tourism Advisory Committee.

Lagos Business Men

Chief Chris Ogunbanjo

Well-known Lagos lawyer who represents several American firms, including Phillips Petroleum. Past President Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce and active in Lagos Chamber of Commerce. He holds an LL.B. degree from Lincoln's Inn, London which he obtained in 1949. He was appointed a solicitor of the Nigerian Supreme Court in 1960 and served on the Nigerian delegation to the United Nations in 1968.

Sir Mobolaji Bank-Anthony

Self-made Nigerian businessman. Reported to be a millionaire. Started out an importer of marble tombstones and subsequently branched out into insurance and import and export of a wide variety of commodities. Serves on the Board of Directors of a considerable number of leading expatriate firms in Lagos. Currently President of the Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce. He is also active in Rotary and is a member of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce.

"Bank", as he is called by his friends, was born in Lagos in June 1907. He attended school in Lagos and Ijebu-Ode and after finishing secondary school, he went to work in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1924. He started his own small trading business in 1931 and has gradually built from this base to his present status.

Chief "Joko" S. L. Edu

Self-made Nigerian businessman and millionaire who in his early 40's resigned from expatriate firm to set up a ships' chandler and stevedoring business in which he still has an interest. He now serves on the Board of Directors of a number of important expatriate companies. Past President of Lagos Chamber of Commerce. Chief Edu is from Epe in Lagos State, born January 7, 1911. He has served as a member of the Federal House of Representatives and of the Western House of Assembly during the civilian regime.

T. A. Braithwaite

Leading insurance broker. Active member of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and a Rotarian. He was born around 1925. After his education in Nigeria and working for a time with the Royal Exchange Assurance, he went to the U.K. in 1949 to study the insurance business. He returned to Nigeria in 1952 and joined another insurance company in Lagos. In December 1957, he registered his own company of insurance brokers, which he had actually begun earlier. He is married and his wife is a lawyer.

Mr. Anofi Guobodia

Managing Director of a small but active firm, Maiden Electronics. Firm also engages in import of various types of electrical equipment and supplies. Active member of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce and is a Rotarian. Wife has a dental practice in Lagos.

Chief Simeon O. Adebo

Director-General of United Nations Institute of Training and Research (UNITAR). B.A., LL.B., (London), B.L., Hon.LL.D., (Ibadan). 58 years old, married and has children.

Highly respected Nigerian among governmental circles and at United Nations. A possible African candidate for post of UN Secretary-General after U Thant.

Was head of civil service in former Western Region and for many years, Nigeria's Permanent Representative at the United Nations. While in New York, kept close touch with IBRD officials. Headed Nigerian teams to consultative group meetings before civil war. Became Director-General of UNITAR in 1967, having declined an offer of Vice-Chancellorship of University of Ibadan. Many Nigerians (including his well-wishers) interpreted his choice to stay away from Nigeria as lack of faith in the future of Nigeria. In New York, he played an important diplomatic role for Federal Nigeria throughout war. Many civil servants and faculty members at Ibadan are known to have again approached him to return to Nigeria - a move he might accept.

He is concerned about shortage of trained and experienced manpower in Nigeria and also about dictations of Lagos to the States. Believes development should originate from States, with guidance and support from Lagos. He has once again become a national figure, by virtue, of heading a Commission which is currently reviewing salaries and wages in Nigeria. He is likely to have a difficult time in satisfying demands for wage/salary increase expected of his commission, without serious inflationary consequences.

Intelligent, outspoken and likeable person, Chief Adebo comes from Abeokuta in Western State.

Dr. Lawrence A. Fabunmi

About 50 years old, Dr. Fabunmi is the Director-General of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos (a quasi-governmental organization).

He graduated B.A. (History) in London and has a Ph.D from an American University in social anthropology. He worked briefly with the United Nations in New York before returning to Nigeria.

He worked as an external affairs officer with the Federal Ministry of External Affairs before he was offered his current post. A widely travelled man, he was liaison officer on behalf of the Federal Government (for propaganda purposes) with influential bodies and organizations in the east and west and organized successful seminars which were addressed by moulders of public opinion in Europe, America and some communist countries. Prominent among these visits was the interment arrangement of a slain black American youth leader whose remains were accompanied by Reverend Jesse Jackson.

A slow talker but knowledgeable and a humorist, he still works closely with the External Affairs ministry. He participates often on debate programmes on radio and television. He heads the Government-sponsored "apartheid committee" and he is a prominent member of the United Nations Association of Nigeria.

Married to an American, he has children.

TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS IN NIGERIA

Altogether, there are about twelve central trade union organisations in the country, some of which are: The United Labour Congress, the Nigerian Trade Union Congress, the Pan-African Workers' Council, the Nigerian Medical Association, the Professional Association of Trained Nurses of Nigeria, the Nigerian Union of Journalists, the Guild of Editors, Labour Unity Front, the Taxi Drivers Union and the Young Christian Workers Union. There are however thousands of mushroom trade union organisations which represent various grades of workers in practically all public and private enterprises.

However, there are only two major trade union movements which represent most of the smaller associations in any trade dispute or negotiation namely: The United Labour Congress and the Nigerian Trade Union Congress. They have branches all over the country.

The United Labour Congress (ULC)

President: Alhaji Kultango

The United Labour Congress is the oldest trade union movement in the country and it is affiliated to and financed by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). This is the only trade union movement recognised by the Federal and most State governments. As a matter of fact, its top members have conducted a few labour workshop programmes for workers on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Labour. The current Federal Commissioner for Labour and Information, Chief Anthony Enahoro, had been associated with and held top posts in the ULC.

The ULC has been very vocal in calling for a merger of all free trade union movements in the country. But with these two most important trade union movements - ULC and NTUC (backed by friendly communist countries), such a merger is unlikely given the divergence of views and motivations of the two unions.

The Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC)

President: Mr. Wahab Good-luck

The Nigerian Trade Union Congress is backed by some communist countries (including the USSR). It has a weekly newspaper - ADVANCE (circulation about 5,000 weekly average) which serves as its publicity organ and is quite vocal in support of labour.

The activities of NTUC are often frowned at by the Federal Government, which considers the NTUC leaders as "rascals" rather than "radicals".

NTUC has not gone places with larger groups of workers in government agencies (possibly because of its ideological identification).

NTUC is spear-heading in conjunction with other trade unions in the country, active promotion of the current labour unrest which is a defiance of decree 53 (this decree prohibits lock-outs or any form of strike/go-slow action by

workers).

The President (Good-luck) and the general-secretary (Bassey), have once more been arrested for undisclosed offences.

Abdul Aziz Atta

Secretary to the Federal Military Government and Head of the Civil Service. Born in 1920 in Kabba province of Kwara State, the son of a former Attah (Paramount Chief) of the Igbirra tribe. Joined the Administrative Service in 1948 and served from then until 1954 in various places in the former Eastern Region and British Cameroons. He was private secretary to Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, then Eastern Region Premier from 1954-55. From 1955-57, he was Secretary to the Eastern Region Commissioner in the United Kingdom. He returned to Nigeria in 1957 and served in various posts in the Eastern Region until he was appointed in 1960 as Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Transport and Aviation in Lagos. Served as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Defense 1961-64 when he was transferred to the Ministry of Communications as Permanent Secretary. In 1965 he was made Permanent Secretary in the newly established Ministry of Industries. He was assigned as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance from 1966 until he was appointed to his present position in November 1970.

A nationalist, Atta is critical of "strings attached" to bilateral and multi-lateral aid and particularly Bank's insistence on "imposing foreign consultants and contractors through its loans". In his speech in last Bank Annual Meeting, he charged Bank of colluding with contractors - a charge he has never tried to explain. Credited with being singularly responsible for saving Nigerian economy from strains of civil war. Well known to high Bank officials.

Since assuming present position is taking keen interest in streamlining administrative machinery. He is most senior civil servant.

Hails from important landlord family. He is a Moslem, married and has children. Avid reader - philosophy and history. Likes swimming.

Victor A. Adegoroys

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Trade: Born on March 1, 1927 at Alure, Western State - obtained Cambridge Certificate in 1946. Worked with the Provincial Administration in Western Region. In 1949, he took leave of absence and went to the United Kingdom to further his education, (B.Sc., (Econ.)). He returned to Nigeria in 1955 and worked in Western State Civil Service until 1958. Attached for training to British Embassy in Copenhagen and then transferred to Ghana where, upon Nigerian Independence in October 1960, he became Second Secretary of Nigerian High Commission in Accra. In 1961, assigned as First Secretary and Charge to open the Nigerian Embassy in Bonn and in 1962 he opened the Nigerian Embassy in Moscow. After one year, returned to Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos in 1963. He served successively in Ministry as Head of Africa Division, Counsellor (Political) and then Deputy Permanent Secretary. In mid-1967, he was appointed Nigerian High Commissioner to Ghana, the position he held until his present appointment in March 1971.

Mr. Adegoroys has travelled widely and has served on Nigerian Delegation to United Nations General Assembly in 1964, 1965 and 1966. He is married and has children.

Mr. Philip C. Asiodu

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Mines and Power. Born 1934 of Ibo parents, resident in Lagos. Educated in Nigeria and obtained his M.A. from Oxford. Appointed in 1958 to External Affairs Division in the Secretariat in Lagos. Assigned to Nigerian Mission to the United Nations 1960. Returned to Ministry of External Affairs in 1963. Made Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Lagos Affairs in 1964. Later acted as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industries. In April 1965 he became Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, a position he held until February 1966 when he was appointed Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Industry. In early 1971, he was appointed to his present position. As permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Mines and Power he is chief Federal Military Government negotiator dealing with petroleum matters. Has recently concluded new oil agreements with major oil companies (Shell-BP, Gulf and Mobil). Keen to have Nigerians trained to assume managerial positions in business - but not at cost of efficiency.

Pragmatic but believes that government corporations can and should operate efficiently - as efficiently as those in private sector. Chairman of newly created National Petroleum Company (NPC) which will hold equity in companies seeking new concessions in Nigeria. NPC will also - eventually - invest, in partnership with foreign companies, in petro-chemicals, etc.

One of the most influential of Gowon's informal "Dodan Barracks Group", Asiodu is intelligent, tough-minded and articulate. Was one of the reformist permanent secretaries appointed by Military Government after January 1966 coup. He and several other senior civil servants played important role in persuading Gowon to become Head of State following July 1966 coup.

Asiodu has nationalist and technocratic approach to Nigerian problems and free of tribal prejudices and loyalties. Has little prestige among Asaba people, perhaps because of his non-tribal and nationalist attitudes.

Married, has children and is a keen tennis player.

Allison A. Ayida

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance (since January 1971).

Tagged as one of the best Permanent Secretaries, Ayida is known as a man of outstanding ability and integrity. Hails from the Mid-Western region of Nigeria, was unhappy about corruption under old regime and showed considerable courage in drawing attention to dangers of contractor finance. Heavily overworked when he was Permanent Secretary of Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, due to inadequate staff support, which showed during Plan preparation. Has become one of the key officials in Federal Government, with influence extending well beyond economic affairs. Has direct access to Gowon. Closely involved as member of successive Federal delegations and behind the scenes in various attempts to achieve peaceful settlement of civil war. In domestic politics, has apparently tried to maintain an apolitical stance.

Is re-organizing Ministry of Finance with more emphasis on execution and follow-up and increase in trained staff. Relations with Central Bank and other economic ministries improved since his assignment to Finance.

He has held office in the Economic Commission for Africa and also attended numerous conferences abroad. A pragmatist and strong nationalist, Ayida has shown no preference for any particular economic or political ideology. Like many other key civil servants, is averse to what he believes "strings attached" to external aid, particularly bilateral aid. Concerned about the Bank "involvement" in Nigerian matters - unpublished economic information, institutional changes, appointment of project managers, etc.

Ayida is an Itsekiri from Mid-West and studied economics at Queen's College, Oxford. He is married and has several children. Is a keen tennis player.

Mr. Imeh J. Ebong

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction: Born on February 17, 1932. Joined the Eastern Nigeria Civil Service in 1953. Transferred to Ministry of External Affairs as External Affairs Officer Grade VIII on November 15, 1958.

Served in London from 1960 to 1962. He was promoted External Affairs Officer Grade VII on October 1, 1961. Seconded to Ministry of Economic Development as Administrative Officer Class II on August 27, 1964.

Ebong was moved in 1966 to the Ministry of Finance. On November 1, 1967, he was promoted Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

On April 16, 1969, Ebong was moved to the Ministry of Transport as Acting Permanent Secretary and was later given the substantive title of Permanent Secretary of the Ministry. He was appointed to his present position in early 1971.

Ebong is intelligent, articulate and receptive to foreign expert advice and recognized need for expatriate experts in Nigeria for many years. He is interested actively and involved in streamlining of institutional framework.

An avid tennis player.

Alhaji E. A. Baba Gana

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of External Affairs.

35 years of age, married and has children - holds a diploma in Public Administration (DPA).

Joined the Federal Ministry of External Affairs - has had many senior diplomatic postings in Europe and elsewhere (chiefly as Ambassador). Was recalled two years ago when Post of Permanent Secretary of External Affairs became vacant following departmental reshuffle. At that time (war was still on) and Government preferred to have a trusted Hausa as head of a strategic post.

Alhaji Bana Gana is a likeable person, friendly and is known to be hard-working. He was in practically all delegations to abortive peace conferences during war and has also participated in numerous overseas seminars and United Nations deliberations.

Ahmed Joda

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Education. Born near Yola in North Eastern State in 1930. He is Fulani. Education in Nigeria. Sub-editor of the Zaria Nigerian Citizen 1950-53. Studied journalism in England while working on the Daily Express in London and Manchester. Regional news editor on Radio Kaduna 1958-60 and attended six months' training course with BBC in 1959. Appointed Senior Assistant Secretary, Northern Nigeria Ministry of Information, Kaduna and in 1961 Chief Information Officer in the Northern Nigeria government and promoted to Permanent Secretary in 1962. Transferred to Lagos and appointed Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Information in 1967. He was appointed to his present position in early 1971.

Joda has been a successful and trusted senior civil servant and belongs to small group of civil servant "advisors" to Head of State. He is Moslem, married and has children.

Mr. C. O. Lawson

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Transport, (appointed a few months ago). Was Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Communications for about three years. He was successor of Dr. Dikko as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health when Dikko was appointed Federal Commissioner. Lawson was born in March 1919 and entered civil service as a junior clerk in 1947. He worked eight years in the Office of Statistics (1950-58). His first appointment as Permanent Secretary was in May 1961. Has M.A. and B.Sc., degrees. Has reputation of being ruthless but effective administrator. Before his new assignment, he completed arrangements for Satellite Communications system, which will become operative shortly. He introduced direct dial system between Lagos and Ibadan and this system will be extended to other major cities.

Although Ministry of Transport has lost a good Permanent Secretary in Mr. I. Ebong (now Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction) Lawson's experience and ability might prove to be a great asset in administering this complex ministry.

Alhaji A. Tatari-Alli

Re-appointed Permanent Secretary of Federal Ministry of Information early 1971 after an absence of three years. He has also been Deputy Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Establishments. A year after his appointment as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information, he was transferred to Ministry of Health as Permanent Secretary. During his first term at Information, he initiated merger of Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) with Nigerian Television Service, now NBC-Television. He is a calm, hard-working man and an effective administrator.

Self-taught, formal education limited to middle-school level. He is married to an Ibo girl and has children. In his early forties, he hails from Katsina province in North Central State.

Sylvanus Olatunde Williams

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications. Member of the Yoruba tribe, born in Abeokuta, Western State on September 16, 1922. Obtained primary and secondary schooling in Lagos. Has B.Sc., degree (first class honours) Engineering 1951 from University of Scotland and M.S. in Civil Engineering, specialising in soil mechanics from Purdue University in 1954.

Joined Soils Laboratory Section of former Public Works Department in Lagos in 1945. Promoted Executive Engineer on his return from a course of study in Glasgow University in 1952. Between 1952 and 1954, carried out investigations on the Lagos approach roads which later resulted in construction of Apapa Road, Western Avenue, Apapa Causeway and Iddo Overhead Bridge on the Lagos Mainland. Provincial Engineer in charge of Onitsha Province and Senior Executive Engineer, Southern Cameroons. Returned to Lagos as Senior Executive Engineer (Roads) and later became Chief Engineer (Roads). In 1961 he was promoted Assistant Director (Roads). In 1963, was appointed Director of Federal Public Works, first Nigerian to be appointed to this position. Appointed Permanent Secretary and Director-General in the Ministry of Works and Housing, 1966. Late 1969, Williams and Director of Construction were suspended over cost over-runs on construction on the Apapa Highway project (financed by IBRD). The results of investigation were published late 1970 and Williams was cleared and appointed to his present position in December 1969.

Mr. Williams is a renowned athlete. While at Glasgow University, he participated in many athletic meetings and won a Glasgow blue. He captained the Nigerian teams to the Olympic games in Helsinki in 1952 and the Empire Games in Vancouver in 1954 where he placed third in the Long Jump. Ex-Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Association of Nigeria and now a Committee member of the Association. Past President of the Nigerian Society of Engineers.

1970

DECLASSIFIED

COUNTRY PROGRAM PAPER

APR 03 2013

NIGERIA

WBG ARCHIVES

1970 Population ^{1/} : 66 million	Bank/IDA Lending (US\$ million)			
1968 per cap. GNP: US\$65		1964-68	1969-73 ^{2/}	1972-76
Current pop. growth: 2.5 to 2.7%	IBRD	144.0	329.7	467.0
per annum	IDA	35.5	-	-
Current exchange rate: £N1 = US\$2.80	Total	179.5	329.7	467.0
£NO.357 = US\$1.00				
	Annual Average per capita (\$)			
	IBRD/IDA	0.54	1.00	1.42
	IDA	0.11	-	-

A. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES

1. Nigeria has emerged from the civil war with her unity and resource base intact. Reconstruction needs are great, but the potential for economic development appears better than ever before. Realization of this potential will depend upon continued political stability and the prudent use of fiscal and foreign exchange revenues which are expected to rise rapidly during the next few years, largely as a result of the current petroleum boom.
2. The announcement by General Gowon, Head of State, on October 1, Nigeria's tenth anniversary of independence, that a return to civilian rule is unlikely before 1976 is an indication of the confidence of the present military regime and of the broadly recognized need in Nigeria, in the aftermath of the war, for the continuation of a strong central authority. While much depends on the wisdom of the military leaders, there is promise of domestic stability over the life of Nigeria's Second National Development Plan, 1970-74, which has recently been adopted. Before it can begin to fulfill its developmental objectives, the government must first undertake a massive reconstruction program in both those areas which were directly affected by the war and elsewhere throughout the country where substantial sacrifices were called for in the interest of "One Nigeria." Having held the country together, the military government must now substantiate the premises on which the war was fought.
3. Development, in the usual sense, is not the immediate overriding objective of the government. Rather, the political and economic reunification of the country, administrative strengthening of the new twelve-state structure, establishment of firm central control in peacetime, and the provision of more equal opportunities to citizens in all parts of the country are among the priority issues to which the government intends to address itself. Clearly, the actions of a government affecting the economy can never be judged solely by economic criteria. This will be especially true in Nigeria for some time.

^{1/} This figure is the official estimate. Other estimates are as much as 10 million lower.

^{2/} The corresponding figure in the 1969 CPP was US\$263.1 million.

Impact of the War

4. The war entailed major losses in production and serious damage to the country's infrastructure, particularly roads and other transport facilities. Growth of GDP is estimated to have dropped from about 5 percent per annum in the three years prior to the disturbances to minus 6.6 percent in 1967/68, resuming an upward trend in 1969/70 at 2.6 percent. Reconstruction of public sector productive facilities is estimated to cost about US\$840 million; the corresponding private sector costs are small by comparison. The war also led to substantial declines in investment, particularly in the public sector due to the diversion of resources to waging the war. The cumulative loss in terms of economic growth foregone is substantial. On the other hand industrialization was spurred by the wartime adoption of import restrictions initially designed primarily to protect the balance of payments.

5. The direct budgetary cost of waging the war is also estimated to have been about US\$840 million, representing virtually all total Federal government revenues over the war period. The foreign exchange component of this cost may be put at between US\$280 and US\$420 million. The government took numerous and increasingly severe measures to increase taxes and reduce nonessential expenditures. Current revenues of the Federal and State governments rose from US\$450 million to US\$660 million between 1967/68 and 1969/70 and are projected to rise a further US\$225 million this year. State and Federal non-military current expenditures were stringently curtailed at about US\$350 million during the war and, in fact, rose little from 1964/65 to 1968/69. While the government probably went to the limit of what was feasible economically and politically, these measures did not suffice to raise all the resources required. However, the government did manage to finance the war effort without reliance on substantial external credit and while maintaining a reasonable degree of domestic price stability.

6. The government increasingly resorted to borrowing from commercial banks, up to about US\$475 million, over the war period and since then has further increased its indebtedness to the banking system. An additional US\$150 million was raised through the issue of long-term development loans, the bulk of which was taken up by financial institutions, notably the Central Bank. Short-term borrowing (net) from the Central Bank rose, but little over the war period, but has increased significantly in recent months. The Federal government's internal debt now is about three times its pre-war level and annual service payments (almost entirely interest) on this debt likewise trebled to an estimated US\$70 million in 1969/70, about 30 percent of Federal government non-military current expenditure.

7. Monetary conditions and prices remained generally stable through 1968. It was only in 1969 that the heavy deficit financing was accompanied by a sharp increase in money supply - 46 percent (or US\$210 million) over the twelve-month period ending March 1970 - and that inflationary pressure began to emerge. A substantial part of this increase was, however, associated with the remonetization of the formerly rebel-held areas.

1/ The Nigerian fiscal year runs from April 1 - March 31.

At the same time, domestic food supplies and other goods had to be diverted to these areas from the traditionally surplus regions of the North and West. Consequently, consumer prices paid by low income families in the major cities outside the East - admittedly only partly representative of the general price level - have risen at an annual rate of 15 percent since January 1969.

8. The government deliberately refrained from incurring long-term external debt to finance military imports. The government was, however, obliged to delay payments for commercial imports and to bar remittances of investment income. Payment arrears on account of these two items amounted to about US\$220 million by the end of April 1970. Foreign exchange reserves, already low at the beginning of the war, remained more or less at the same level throughout the emergency. At about US\$140 million, they are now barely equivalent to two months' current merchandise imports.

9. In summary, Nigeria has emerged from its civil war with a worthy record of monetary and fiscal management. Sound, if stringent, policies to protect the balance of payments and preserve internal financial stability were adopted and followed. Most importantly perhaps, the Government eschewed incurring external obligations to finance the war and, in general, has followed a cautious debt management policy. This recent history provides an encouraging backdrop for the country's Second National Development Plan which has just been launched.

The Macro Economic Framework of the 1970-74 Development Plan

MACRO-ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS 1976

Indicator	Unit	Current level 1969-70	Country Targets ^{1/}		Bank Projections ^{1/}	
			1973/74 Absolute	Annual Growth Rates 69/70-73/74	1975/76 Absolute	Annual Growth Rates 73/74-75/76
GNP (constant 1962 prices)	US\$ mill.	3912	5078	6.7%	5652	5.5%
Population ^{2/}	millions	64.5	71	2.5%		
GNP per capita ^{3/}	US\$	66	82	5.5%		
Exports ^{4/}	US\$ mill.	671	1356	19.2%		
Petroleum ^{5/}	US\$ mill.	157	718	46.0%	900	12.0%
Non-petroleum	US\$ mill.	514	638	5.5%		
Net capital inflow (private, non-oil)	US\$ mill.	156 ^{6/}	154			
Net capital inflow (official)	US\$ mill.	4	104			
Debt service ratio	percent	8.5	2.9			

^{1/} Country targets have been taken from the Second National Development Plan. Bank projections (1973/74 to 1975/76) are based upon likely trends, assuming 1973/74 targets are reached.

^{2/} Official estimates for mid-1969 and mid-1973.

^{3/} GNP at current factor cost.

^{4/} Total exports refers to non-petroleum exports and net foreign exchange receipts from the petroleum sector.

^{5/} Net foreign exchange receipts from the petroleum sector.

^{6/} The net private capital inflow in 1969 is misleading, since it includes accumulation of arrears on import payments amounting to US\$81 million.

10. Nigeria's Second National Development Plan, 1970-74, envisages that the country will obtain substantial increases in public resource for development and will grow at a vigorous rate. The strategy underlying the Plan is essentially sound, but there may be slippage in the

Plan's investment targets and, even with continued cautious policies, savings in the public sector may be somewhat lower than anticipated. The acceleration of growth will depend on achievement of the anticipated increases in petroleum and manufacturing production. Additional measures are needed to increase agricultural growth beyond the planned targets.

11. a. GDP growth. The Development Plan does not present a target growth rate. Rather, the Plan emphasizes restoration of the country's productive capacity - particularly in the war-affected areas - and the establishment of a firm foundation on which to build in the future. Overall growth rates are derived from aggregating sectoral rates which, in turn, reflect the planners estimate of probable developments rather than having been chosen as target variables. Real growth is expected to be slow at first (4.7 percent from 1969/70 to 1970/71) but to rise steadily and to reach 9.5 percent in the final year of the Plan - yielding an annual average rate of expansion of GDP in real terms of 7.1 percent. The corresponding average annual growth rate in current prices is 8.6 percent and the implicit GDP deflator is 1.4 percent per annum over the four-year period.

12. The principal growth sectors of the economy are expected to be petroleum production, and manufacturing industry, as indicated in Part B (below). Petroleum and industry together account for 63 percent (56 percent in current prices) of the total anticipated rise in GDP and are projected to record annual output gains of 40 percent and 15 percent in real terms. Agriculture shows only a modest 2.4 percent rate of growth, but because of the continued predominance of this sector still accounts for 16 percent of the total increase in GDP.

13. The projected growth rate of petroleum production appears to have been conservatively estimated. This is based on the fairly definite production plans of the oil companies operating in Nigeria. In the short-run at least, petroleum production cannot be considered a policy variable - depending largely on world demand for Nigerian crude and production/marketing decisions reached in Europe and America. Real agricultural output barely keeps pace with population growth and, indeed, may have been largely estimated on this basis. Declining export prices for traditional cash crops are expected to have a depressing effect on production, while food crop output is not projected to respond to new investment in the agricultural sector during the Plan period. With respect to manufacturing, the Plan is particularly optimistic in projecting a 15 percent rate of growth (17 percent in current prices), substantially in excess of this sector's performance over any comparable period in the recent past. In view of the current textile boom, the rehabilitation of manufacturing facilities in the East, maintenance of import protection and the strong lead which the government plans to take in support of industry, an improvement on the past growth trends of manufacturing cannot be ruled out. On the

other hand, certain policies under consideration by government with respect to Nigerianization, state control of "strategic" industries and modification of the incentive structure could dampen the ardor of potential foreign investors. In any event, however, overall growth of the economy remains quite insensitive to relatively large variations in the performance of manufacturing, since this sector still accounts for less than 10 percent of total output.

14. b. Balance of payments. Nigeria's balance of payments position deteriorated sharply in 1967, the first year of the war, and has remained precarious since then. In 1969 a resumption of substantial petroleum shipments helped to offset a marked worsening of the current balance in the non-oil sector. Net public capital inflows which amounted to US\$81 million in 1965 declined in each of the following years and were virtually zero in 1968 and 1969. Total official external reserves fell from US\$260 million in 1966 to US\$145 million in 1967 and have been held at that level for the past three years only at the expense of a substantial (US\$220 million) build-up in short-term commercial liabilities. Throughout most of this period, the authorities have been obliged to apply progressively tighter import controls in the form of higher tariffs and quantitative restrictions (amounting in some cases, e.g., passenger cars, to a complete ban on imports). Thus, the country enters the period of the Second Development Plan with short-term payments arrears exceeding gross reserves, severely depleted stocks of imported goods and a panoply of war-time exchange controls which is contributing to current inflationary pressures. The prospect of a rapid, massive upsurge in oil receipts, however, brightens the horizon.

15. The Development Plan's balance of payments projections for the next four years are only loosely related to the envisaged growth and investment targets. The Plan projects a public sector foreign exchange gap of US\$425 million of which approximately US\$240 is concentrated in the first two years. We believe that these estimates may be somewhat optimistic, mainly because imports are likely to rise by more than assumed in the Plan, and that the exchange gap during 1970/71 - 1971/72 could well reach US\$280 million. Over the full four-year period a great deal depends upon actual developments in the petroleum sector - where the Plan estimates appear conservative - and upon the realization of the projected net inflow of non-oil private capital amounting to US\$405 million. (Attachment 4)

16. The Bank finds itself in substantial agreement with the Nigerians' projections of merchandise exports, service payments and net petroleum inflows. The estimated balance (deficit) on current account plus transfers and petroleum investment may be somewhat higher than the US\$440 million shown in the Plan because of the probable underestimation of imports. During the next four years the Nigerians intend to reduce short-term liabilities accumulated during the war, replenish reserves modestly and meet substantial debt service charges.

These payment items together will amount to approximately US\$390 million. Thus the country's total domestic resource gap is expected to be of the order of US\$830 million.

17. The Plan anticipates private capital inflows of about US\$405 million (exclusive of petroleum investment). The remaining deficit of US\$425 million represents the foreign exchange gap which the Nigerians hope to cover through public foreign assistance. Of course, if foreign private capital inflows fail to materialize on the scale envisaged, the import demand for capital goods will also be reduced. A short-fall in private investment from abroad will affect the level of planned total capital formation and presumably also current growth rates, but is not likely to lead to a corresponding widening of the foreign exchange gap during the next few years.

18. c. The public investment program. The public sector investment program represents nearly half the total gross fixed capital formation of US\$4.5 billion scheduled to take place during the Plan period. Public investments detailed in the Plan amount to US\$2.7 billion, including US\$270 million for defense and security, but projected under-spending (US\$425 million) and transfers (US\$100 million) reduce the level of anticipated capital expenditures to US\$2.2 billion. Of this amount, the Federal government and statutory corporations are expected to disburse US\$1.2 billion and the States US\$1.0 billion. (Attachment 5)

19. Nearly 60 percent (US\$1.6 billion) of planned capital expenditures are allocated to so-called economic sectors, among which transport is decidedly the most important. Agriculture and livestock, including forestry and fishing, account for US\$365 million of projected development expenditures, but here the major investment burden falls on the States. Public investment in industry of US\$240 million is about evenly split between Federal and State programs. Within the social sector, which accounts for US\$720 million in capital outlays or 27 percent of overall public investment, education has been allotted half the total.

20. The time phasing of public investments during the next four years deserves particular note since under the projections of the draft Plan these will peak in 1971/72 and then decline. In the fourth year of the Plan, public capital expenditures are expected to be below the level anticipated in 1970/71. This pattern is due to the concentration of some US\$840 million in capital reconstruction expenditures during the first two years of the Plan. It seems safe to assume, however, given what is known regarding the state of project preparation in Nigeria, the preoccupation of the government with post-war relief and rehabilitation and the shortage of technical/managerial personnel (particularly in many of the new State administrations), that realized public investment will fall short of the US\$530 million and US\$600 million projected for this year and next, respectively.

21. d. Public savings. Whereas we are in substantial agreement with the Plan's overall balance of payments projections, we find the Nigerians' public savings estimates distinctly optimistic. Here again, the next two years in particular may be considerably more difficult than the Plan suggests. Our estimates of both recurrent revenues and expenditures are above those of the Plan, reflecting our belief that defense spending and current expenditures generally may well prove higher than anticipated; and that petroleum receipts will be somewhat greater than the government has assumed. Non-military recurrent expenditures rose about US\$100 million last year and must inevitably expand further this year as the needs of relief and rehabilitation are met, as essential government services are restored to peace-time levels, and as the new State governments come into full operation. Moreover, the government appears intent upon maintaining a sizeable army and, in any event, continued high military expenditures cannot be avoided in the short-run as rapid demobilization of the armed forces would create serious economic difficulties and might jeopardize internal security and orderly development. On balance, the shortfall in public savings from the Plan target may be on the order of US\$280 million or approximately 20 percent.

22. In summary, the Plan projects a public sector resource gap of US\$565 million over the four years. The government expects to finance its deficit through foreign borrowing of US\$425 million (disbursement basis) and domestic (Central Bank) borrowing of US\$140 million. It should be noted, however, that deficit financing of about US\$420 million is anticipated during the first two years to be followed by substantial repayment of domestic debt in the fourth year. We believe that the contemplated level of Central Bank borrowing in 1970/71 and 1971/72 may pose a serious inflationary threat. During the first two years of the Plan period public savings are projected to finance only 38 percent of total public investment, whereas such savings will slightly exceed investment in the following two years. (Attachment 6)

23. e. Private savings and investment. With the exception of the petroleum component, it has not been possible to check Plan estimates of the pattern and composition of private savings and investment. Investment in manufacturing (US\$1.1 billion) represents nearly half the private-sector total and petroleum (US\$750 million) accounts for another third. The latter appears reasonable; the projections for manufacturing presuppose a very substantial increase over the investment levels realized in the mid-sixties, and will be more difficult to achieve.

24. Fully half the gross fixed capital formation anticipated in the private sector during the Plan period is to be financed from abroad - US\$750 million by the oil companies and US\$400 million by other industries. Net corporate savings are expected to provide the bulk (US\$860 million) of domestic private savings. Plan projections regarding the magnitude of this form of finance appear to be in line with the country's past experience. Finally, of the estimated total private investment of US\$2.3 billion, the non-corporate or household sector is expected to account for US\$345 million which will be largely self-financed by personal savings originating in that sector.

25. f. Employment and Population. Unemployment, especially among those with only a primary school education has been rightly identified in the Plan as one of Nigeria's major problems. Petroleum production and modern manufacturing industry are expected to absorb only a small fraction of new entrants to the labor force. Government plans to encourage small establishments and traditional crafts with a view toward creating more jobs outside agriculture. However, in the course of the Plan period, it is not likely that enough jobs will be created to absorb all new entrants to the labor force - much less to reduce the current number of unemployed. On the basis of projected sectoral growth rates, we believe that less than 55 percent of the new entrants to the labor force (plus the presently unemployed) will find gainful employment during the next four years. Using official population and labor force estimates, we believe unemployment may exceed 2 million and reach nearly 8 percent of the total labor force in 1974.

26. Family planning is not a policy issue in the Plan and there are no investment funds allocated for this activity as such. The Plan indicates that the government will provide support and assistance to the country's private family planning organization, but no policy objectives are elaborated in this regard.

Constraints

27. In the wake of the civil war and the recent administrative reorganization of the country, Nigeria is beset by not only the usual constraints associated with low-income countries attempting to embark upon rapid development, but also by a host of other limitations directly attributable to the crisis of the past few years. The current coincidence of extraordinary reconstruction needs and the emptiness of the aid pipeline, for example, reflects both the damage caused by the war and the virtual absence of new commitments from abroad during the 1967-69 period. The present low level of exchange reserves, coupled with a substantial payments backlog on current account, are also legacies of the war, as is the swollen short-term domestic public debt. Service payments on this debt impose substantial claims on current Federal revenues.

28. Public administration has been weakened by recent events in Nigeria. The return of many Ibos to the East just before the outbreak of hostilities and the diversion of scarce administrative talent to running the war further weakened executive capacity in the area of development planning and project implementation. At the State level, administration suffered severely as a result of the break up of the four former regions into twelve new political entities. Some of the States have barely begun to create their own administrative structure and virtually all State governments have substantial staff shortages, especially at the intermediate and lower executive levels. In the North, expatriate officers and advisers are still

employed extensively. The Nigerians recognize their weaknesses in this regard and are taking steps to remedy them. In the meantime, however, this situation could prove the limiting factor in Plan implementation.

29. Recently, teams of foreign consultants and advisers have been recruited on a long-term basis to assist the Nigerian Railroad Corporation in improving its management and to help establish a Transportation Planning Unit within the Ministry of Transport, to cite but two examples. Foreign advisors have also been employed to advise the government regarding the proposed merger of the Niger Dams Authority (NDA) and the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (ECN). These current efforts will help to provide better project selection, preparation and implementation in the years ahead. The Bank, too, should be prepared - when invited - to work closely with the Nigerian Federal and State authorities in strengthening the country's development administration and helping to formulate the project content of the current and following development Plans. A major function of our Resident Mission, which was established in Lagos last July, is to assist the authorities in this regard. We also plan to send various sector missions to Nigeria during the next six months to provide further assistance in project identification and preparation.

30. As indicated earlier, the desire for rational economic development and considerations of economic efficiency must, for some time, be tempered by the political necessity of attempting to do something for all parts of this fragile, multi-tribal federal community which just barely survived attempted secession and civil war. In raising and allocating domestic resources, in providing infrastructure and in siting major development projects, the Federal government cannot be immune to sectional interests and aspirations. The choice of projects (within and between sectors), the disposition of revenues (between and among the Federal government and the States), the provision of amenities at the expense of productive investment and the future role and size of the military establishment must inevitably reflect the reconciliation of many non-economic factors and forces. Because of its history and ethnic composition, political considerations are likely to impose greater constraints upon the direction and pattern of development in Nigeria than in many other smaller, more homogenous countries.

B. ECONOMIC SECTORS

31. The Plan's projections of output and employment growth by major sectors during the next four years are summarised below. The anticipated rate of growth of manufacturing may well be unrealistically high. The other sectoral growth projections appear reasonable, but the associated employment figures are, as indicated earlier, overly optimistic. In our view unemployment is likely to rise during the Plan period - both absolutely and as a fraction of the labor force.

GROWTH OF GDP AND EMPLOYMENT
(Factor cost in \$ million at 1962 prices)

	1969/70		1973/74		Change Amount	% of Total	Annual growth rate (%)		
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share			Output	Employ- ment	Labor Productivity
Agriculture & livestock	2245	53.0	2466	44.2	221	16.4	2.4	1.6	0.8
Mining	192	4.5	746	13.4	555	41.3	40.3	6.2	32.1
Manufactur- ing & crafts	400	9.4	690	12.4	290	21.6	14.6	11.5	2.8
Other	1403	30.1	1679	25.8	277	20.6	4.6	3.1	1.5
Total	4238	100.0	5581	100.0	1341	100.0	7.1	3.2	3.8 ^{1/}

Agriculture

32. The agricultural sector plays a very important role in the Nigerian economy - it accounts for about one-half of the national income, employs approximately 70 percent of the labor force, and contributes around three-fourths of non-oil merchandise exports. The natural resource base for agriculture is rich and varied, permitting production of a wide selection of crops and livestock. Ecological areas range from the dry savannah of the north to the moist forests of the south. Farming is carried on predominantly on small farms under land tenure arrangements which are still controlled by families, clans or villages. Average farm sizes range from 2-3 acres in the south to 8-10 acres in the north, and half or more of the farming is done by traditional hand cultivation methods. Shifting cultivation is practiced throughout Nigeria, but, by some estimates, as much as half the arable land is not cultivated. Important export crops (cocoa, groundnuts, palm oil and kernels, cotton), as well as some other crops, are marketed through marketing boards, and

^{1/} Excluding mining the implied overall rate of productivity growth is 1.4 percent per annum.

these bodies have provided important revenue earnings for the Government in the past. Present marketing board price policies and the tax structure appear to generate disincentives for producers of certain export crops. Outside of the former Eastern Region, the civil war did not adversely affect the agricultural resource base, but there was little growth in agricultural output during the period 1964 - 1967.

33. Nigeria faces general problems of building up personnel resources to staff the managerial, extension and research activities required to support a development program. Research is required to develop higher yielding crop varieties and this research must be geared to the peculiar growing problem associated with West Africa. A start has been made toward this end with the establishment of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture at Ibadan by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. The long distances between different parts of the country and the relatively poor communication links inhibit development of a broad national market for agricultural commodities. The current small size and scattered nature of commodity markets can often result in local surpluses, especially for food crops. Such surpluses, in turn, discourage interest in larger production.

34. From the evidence presented in the Development Plan, meaningful priorities cannot be established. The Plan gives insufficient emphasis to the need for improved planning, organization and management within the agricultural sector. Sufficient technical knowledge is available, which, if applied correctly, could lead to substantial increase in production. Experience during the past decade has shown that the use of a large, widely spread, reasonably trained extension service, produces little results if its work is not directed along a carefully planned path - i.e., an agricultural infrastructure which supplies the inputs required at prices, places and times which induce their utilization, in addition to an efficient marketing and distribution system. Consequently, there is a need for more planning at all levels.

35. The Bank intends to send a sector review mission for agriculture to Nigeria early in 1971. There appears to be a good case for short-term emphasis on production of high value export crops (cocoa, groundnuts, oil palm, rubber) and import substitution crops (sugar, cotton). There should also be a gradual move toward more efficient production of major food staples (yams, cassava, guinea corn, millet) to be achieved over a longer time span. The improvement of simple, locally manufactured implements and machinery could also contribute to the realization of that objective. The export crop emphasis is the most relevant to the Bank's activities during its current Five-Year Lending Program.

Industry and Manufacturing

36. The manufacturing sector is projected to grow at a rate of 15 percent per annum in real terms during the Plan period and to increase its share in GDP from 9.4 percent in 1969/70 to 12.4 percent in 1973/74. This rate of growth represents a doubling of the real growth rate recorded from 1962/63 to 1967/68 (and a near tripling of the rate registered in the four immediate pre-war years). The government expects some 80 percent of new fixed investment in manufacturing to originate with the private sector, but has scheduled very substantial direct investment of its own in industry. During the 1970-74 period the Federal government alone plans direct investments of about US\$100 million in various industrial projects and the States are expected to add some US\$70 million to these and other ventures. The industries in which the Federal government plans to invest range from a US\$1.7 million furniture plant to a US\$340 million iron and steel complex.

37. The Development Plan asserts the need for increasing the value-added share of local industry in domestic manufacturing output, for greater Nigerian control of industry, for a more equitable distribution of the risks and rewards of industrial investment between foreign and domestic entrepreneurs, and for state control of certain "strategic" undertakings. The Plan wisely speaks of tailoring future industrial incentives to encourage greater private investment in high priority areas while reducing the windfall gains associated with past promotional efforts, but gives little indication of how this is to be accomplished. The priority industries and activities listed in the Plan are: agro-allied industries; petro-chemical and chemical industries; integration and diversification of the textile industry; and integrated iron and steel complex; passenger motor vehicle assembly and related industries; expansion of existing export industries; and further import substitution in related goods. What little evidence we have regarding private investment intentions in Nigeria does not suggest a strong concurrence with the foregoing priorities.

38. According to the Plan, it is now a matter of public policy that certain industries are to be reserved for direct public-sector control, i.e., government (Federal and State) ownership amounting to at least 55 percent, while other large- and medium-scale industries will be developed as joint ventures with the government and indigenous investors each controlling at least 35 percent of the equity.

39. Leaving aside questions regarding the economic rationale and viability of some of the enterprises listed above and the extent to which human and material resources may exist to support them in Nigeria, one wonders whether the government really expects private investors (foreign or local) to take up a minority interest in these projects. Despite the explicit dependence placed upon private (especially foreign) investment in manufacturing and assurances of encouragement and support for such activity, the Plan's program for this sector clearly indicates the government's intention of becoming more directly involved in economic undertakings.

40. Small-scale industry and supporting facilities, such as the Industrial Development Centers at Zaria and Owerri and a new one to be established in the west, receive considerable attention in the Plan. The central government plans to provide US\$1.7 million to the States for loans to small-scale industry and the States themselves have earmarked US\$6.4 million for this purpose. In addition, US\$2.8 million of Federal money is allocated for a Small Industry Credit Scheme to be managed by the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB).

Petroleum

41. At present, petroleum contributes less than 5 percent of GDP, but in terms of growth potential and public-revenue effects will be one of the leading sectors of the economy, growing at 40 percent per annum in the next four years. Nigerian crude has low sulphur and wax content and Nigeria's geographic location is favorable. Demand for Nigerian crude should remain strong at least over the next five years. In the longer term, the prospects are less certain because of the major oil discoveries in the North Sea and the possibility of other oil finds in North Africa.

42. Petroleum production reached 1 million barrels per day in April 1970. A conservative estimate is that output will double by 1973. The net foreign exchange receipts from petroleum will probably rise even more than projected in the Plan (from US\$435 million in 1970-71 to US\$700 million in 1973-74), especially if Libya is successful in its current negotiations to raise the price of crude.

43. At present, the relations between petroleum companies and the government are cordial. Given domestic political stability, the constraints on petroleum output will be mainly external - the world demand and supply situation and continued consumer preference for low-sulphur petroleum. There is no talk of nationalization and the government takes a pragmatic approach towards foreign companies in this sector.

Transport

44. Planned public investment in the nation's transportation system during the 1970-74 period is projected at US\$660 million, of which US\$440 million is for roads. From the point of view of project content, the transportation program is one of the better prepared chapters of the Plan, although it nevertheless leaves something to be desired with respect to the definition, timing and scope of particular projects. Also, here as elsewhere, the need to identify projects for implementation in later years is obvious. In this connection, a sector mission will visit Nigeria early next year.

45. The Plan cites two major policy issues confronting the government in the transport field; coordination between modes and improved management of various public sector transport organizations. Establishment of a Transport Planning Unit (with substantial foreign technical

assistance) within the Ministry of Transport is designed to remedy the coordination problem. Moreover, responsibility for road development may be transferred from the Ministry of Works and Housing to the Ministry of Transport where a special Highway Authority may also be created during the Plan period. To improve management of the statutory enterprises in transportation, the government has engaged consultants to work with the railways and is considering enlisting "technical partners" to work with the Nigerian Airways and the National Shipping Line.

46. While it may not be surprising that planned expenditures on continuing and rehabilitation road projects should drop off sharply after the second year of the Plan, the abruptness of the decline is startling. Moreover, while Federal spending on new road projects climbs steeply until 1972/73, it shows little further increase in the final year of the Plan with the result that total projected Federal highway investment in the last two years is less than half the planned spending in 1970/71 and 1971/72.

47. No extension of railway mileage is proposed in the Plan document. The government intends to concentrate upon modernizing the existing system and improving the management and operations of the organization. As in the case of roads, planned capital expenditures are heavily concentrated in the early years of the Plan. Current rail bottlenecks are due more to inefficiency and poor organization and management than to equipment shortages. Institutional reforms and a determination of the railways' role in the total transportation system should precede any extensive rehabilitation program.

48. Total planned investment on ports amounts to about US\$50 million, of which nearly US\$20 million is to be spent at Lagos for additional berths, sheds and warehouses. The Plan allots another US\$20 million for port development at Warri and Calabar. The economic justification of these latter outlays is not yet clear, and the conclusions - especially regarding the minor ports - of a recent study prepared for the government by NEDECO consultants differ considerably from those implied in the Development Plan.

49. More than US\$70 million is planned for improving and expanding Nigeria's civil aviation facilities and equipment during the Plan period. Airport expansion, including terminals and landing facilities, and the procurement of commercial jet aircraft for domestic and international routes will absorb most of this. The bunching of planned expenditures in the earlier years of the Plan is also evident here, but in this case cannot be attributed to post-war reconstruction. Projected capital expenditures for both the civil aviation and airways programs are less in 1973/74 than in 1970/71.

Education

50. At present, the primary school enrollment rate in Nigeria as a whole is 30 percent (varying between 4 percent and 70 percent in

individual States), while that for secondary schools is only 3 percent (ranging from 0.4 percent to 12 percent). The current Development Plan sets rates of 50 percent and 25 percent, respectively, as targets for the late 1970's but gives no projection for intermediate years. To achieve this, the Plan proposes a program to restore facilities and services damaged or disrupted by the civil war to be followed by development and expansion of primary, secondary, technical, adult and university education together with programs for expanded teacher training. Total expenditures during the four-year Plan are estimated at US\$360 million of which 38 percent would be federally financed.

51. The Plan document outlines proposals for capital investment in education but does not represent an education plan. It does not offer a strategy for educational development nor does the education section appear to have been coordinated with that on manpower development and utilization. The Plan is simply a statement of intent to increase education at all levels, with very little quantification and no demonstration of how the proposed expansion is related to the country's economic and social needs.

52. There appears to be ample opportunity for Bank assistance to education and training in Nigeria, particularly in regard to a study of the primary school system, improvements in primary and secondary teacher training, management training at middle and higher levels, the preparation of technicians and support for some form of apprenticeship or on-the-job training at the craft level. These broad areas for assistance would be in addition to that required urgently to rehabilitate schools in the civil war area. Recommendations for investment must be preceded by a comprehensive survey of the national educational and training system. A UNESCO/Bank sector mission is planned for this purpose in early 1971.

53. The Plan is surprisingly quiet on the subject of training for agriculture. The emphasis is almost entirely on the growth of a modern economy, industrialization and technical training, and the need for entrepreneurs and managers. The sector mission will pay particular attention to this problem.

Power

54. The Plan anticipates capital investment in the electric power sector of about US\$87 million, of which US\$34 million or 40 percent of the total is scheduled for disbursement in 1972/73 alone. More than one-quarter of the capital outlays scheduled for the Plan period will be devoted to expanding generating capacity at Kainji and construction of a second 330 kv transmission line between Kainji and Lagos - investments that will clearly be necessary in due course although perhaps not as early as suggested in the Plan. The Bank has helped to finance earlier work in both these areas. Another US\$12 million is slated to be spent on rehabilitation of the power system in the Eastern States. The Plan

provides US\$1.4 million for a feasibility study of the Gongola River irrigation and hydro-electric project - an undertaking which it is estimated may run to US\$70 million in the post-1974 period.

55. The Plan recognizes the duplication and inefficiency that has resulted from the parallel existence of NDA and ECN and states that the government has decided to merge the two authorities into a single body for the generation, distribution and marketing of electricity. A consulting group has been appointed to make recommendations regarding the terms of the merger. In the meantime, steps have been taken to insure greater cooperation and coordination between NDA and ECN on an interim basis.

Water and Sewerage

56. The water and sewerage planning and development in Nigeria is uncoordinated, piece-meal and without direction. During the past five years almost no construction took place and existing systems deteriorated in both quality and quantity of water service to the people. Assistance is being given by UNDP and USAID in the engineering of projects for water and sewerage in Ibadan and water in Lagos. Recent information indicates that German assistance for a "turn key" project for water in Lagos may have superseded the USAID assistance in that city. A project including a substantial number of rural villages in Eastern Nigeria had been pre-appraised by the Bank before the civil war and was almost ready for appraisal when hostilities erupted. Its status now is not known. In view of the severe health problems encountered in most parts of Nigeria which are associated with contaminated water, and unless additional supplies of water for commercial, industrial and governmental requirements are provided, further development of most of the centers will be seriously affected.

Telecommunications

57. In 1969 Nigeria had a total of about 76,000 telephones or scarcely more than one per thousand inhabitants - among the lowest ratios in the world. Both local and long-distance telephone service within the country is poor. With the help of bilateral assistance the government is currently improving its network of trunk routes and plans the establishment of a satellite ground terminal station to strengthen international services. The Bank's knowledge of this sector is meagre and no lending in this area is contemplated during the Plan period.

C. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

External Aid Requirements

58. The pressing relief problems that beset the Nigerian government earlier this year have now given way to considerations of rehabilitation and reconstruction and the need to restore the economy to a satisfactory growth path. If the Bank and other donors are to participate effectively in this immediate effort, the rate of disbursement of foreign public capital must be raised substantially. During the first two years of the Plan period, Nigeria simply will not be able to generate sizeable domestic savings. Under the best of circumstances, much public investment will be financed from domestic borrowing, despite the inflationary threat this entails.

59. The import component of Nigeria's US\$840 million reconstruction program alone is about US\$335 million. The Plan projects a public sector foreign exchange gap of US\$240 million during 1971-72, but our recent economic mission has concluded that assistance requirements during these two years will be nearer US\$280 million. Given probable Bank disbursements of about US\$60 million from existing or prospective project loans in FY1971 and FY1972 and an equivalent amount from assured bilateral loans, there remains a balance of at least US\$160 million to be filled through additional commitments which will lead to disbursements during this period. Even if some parts of the total development program could be deliberately postponed without harming the overall conception of the Plan, these are more likely to be the longer-term projects rather than the immediate reconstruction investments which constitute about 75 percent of planned non-military capital outlays in the first two years.

External Debt and Creditworthiness

60. Nigeria's total external debt outstanding (including undisbursed) was approximately US\$640 million as of March 1970. Except for about 10 percent which represents supplier credits, its term structure is favorable. Loans from the Bank Group were about 40 percent of the total and loans from national governments accounted for the remaining 50 percent. Because of the favorable term structure of Nigeria's debt, the service ratio for outstanding loans is not high - equivalent to only 7 percent of probable export earnings plus net petroleum-sector receipts in 1970, and declining to less than 3 percent by 1974.

61. In the next six years, total net foreign exchange receipts are expected to increase from US\$670 million in 1969/70 to US\$1,540 million in 1975/76 or by some 130 percent. In light of the present favorable debt structure and the dynamic increase in foreign exchange earnings, Nigeria has a considerable margin for servicing additional debt on conventional terms. As a matter of policy the government plans to restrict severely the use of new supplier credits. This decision reflects previous unfortunate experience with this type of financing and is consistent with past Bank recommendations to Nigeria. However, given Nigeria's difficulties in attracting the required volume of external assistance in the form of program

or project assistance from official sources, we assume that the country may, in fact, draw upon some supplier credits. In view of the substantial investment needs of Nigeria and its low per capita income, the country remains a strong candidate for bilateral assistance on concessionary terms.

Foreign Aid Flows

62. The Bank Group's activities in Nigeria may be divided into two categories: loans and credits granted prior to the civil war (actually, in 1965 and earlier years) and loans extended during the past year and a half. (In addition, there was a supplementary loan to the Niger Dams Authority in late 1968.) With two exceptions, all the projects for which loans and credits were advanced before the war are now completed. The more recent Bank operations in Nigeria have been confined to industry and transport, reflecting the low-key stance of the Bank during the war and the lack of project preparation in recent years.

63. The Bank's own lending program for FY1971 and FY1972 is extremely modest for a country of Nigeria's size and condition. Disbursements against existing and currently planned Bank loans to Nigeria are unlikely to exceed US\$28 million this year and US\$35 million in 1972, representing about 6 percent of planned public investment in these years. This reflects the absence of any Bank lending to Nigeria in 1967 and 1968, a low level of operations in 1969 and 1970 and the delays and difficulties of project preparation immediately after the war.

64. Nigeria's long-term foreign indebtedness increased only slightly during the war years. While the government financed its military operations without resort to external assistance, it did not add significantly to the pipeline of commitments for development projects either. Nigeria now finds itself with substantial external capital requirements to finance its reconstruction and development program, with ample creditworthiness to service the corresponding borrowings, but with great difficulty to mobilize the needed aid because of a depleted pipeline.

65. Of the US\$160 million requirements to be met through additional commitments over the next 18 months, we believe that bilateral donors should be able to provide approximately US\$100 million (including supplier credits). A Bank rehabilitation program loan on the order of US\$60 million would, therefore, complete the financing requirement. It must be emphasized that these figures are still highly tentative, but their size is sufficient to indicate the need for program aid of which the Bank should provide a substantial share.

66. The US\$60 million of rehabilitation program lending proposed for the Bank is a residual figure, reflecting the serious effort being made by the Nigerians to increase their own resources and after taking into account the assistance which other lenders are likely to make available to Nigeria.

67. The following table summarizes the data presented above regarding the assured and proposed financing required to meet Nigeria's foreign assistance needs of US\$280 million over the next two years.

	Disbursements, 1971-72 (US\$ million)		
	Commitments	Additional requirements	Total
Bilateral donors and supplier credits	60	100	160
Bank	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>120</u>
Total	120	160	280

68. As indicated above, the need for quick disbursing aid arises from the coincidence over the next two years of:

- (a) substantial reconstruction needs in addition to the usual requirements of development; and
- (b) a reduced pipeline of project-related commitments.

69. Program aid is not justified on structural grounds, but as a temporary measure to assure the flow of external assistance over a relatively short period, while foreign exchange earnings and public savings increase as programmed. In seeking such outside help, Nigeria's case is strengthened by the fact of an already substantial savings effort and the prospect of a rapid build-up of oil revenues.

70. Soon after the end of the civil war, the Nigerians offered the Bank a leadership role in their reconstruction effort. If external agencies concentrate henceforth only on the longer-term, project portions of the Plan - the parts for which planning and disbursements are most likely to slip - they will do little to relieve the country's current foreign exchange and savings shortage. This is the immediate problem - with long-range implications - to which the Bank must address itself. The Bank's initiative in the area of rehabilitation program lending can be useful both in pulling together other donors in support of a common, coherent program and in assisting the Nigerians to make the best use of their own resources and those that may be offered from abroad.

71. The need for rehabilitation program lending is confined to the first two years of the Plan, pending the build-up of project-related disbursements. During the latter years, the Bank may be able to disburse approximately US\$80 million against current and proposed project loans, thus continuing to meet roughly 40 percent of Nigeria's anticipated

public-sector assistance requirements without further resort to extraordinary lending procedures.

72. We have not addressed ourselves to local cost financing in connection with the proposed program lending, although such financing on a project basis may be viewed as an alternative to program lending. Under present circumstances in Nigeria conventional project lending cannot be expected to meet the country's foreign exchange requirements even were we to finance 100 percent of project costs. On the other hand, the proposed rehabilitation program loan does not need to take the form of pure program aid unrelated to physical investment. We believe that it should be possible to attach program lending to various segments of Nigeria's reconstruction and rehabilitation effort. However, although the proposed program loans are well below the anticipated import component of the country's rehabilitation program, we would not for practical reasons propose to identify the foreign exchange element in each item or activity to be financed.

D. BANK STRATEGY

73. A year ago the Nigeria CPP - written while the civil war still raged - noted that it was not then possible to define a Bank five-year lending program or to develop a coordinated lending program with other donors. Because of the Nigerians' current preoccupation with immediate reconstruction and the late appearance of the Development Plan, a similar situation continues to prevail with respect to forward planning of Bank operations and the coordination of aid. However, conditions are changing rapidly and we are confident that it will be possible to discuss both these issues with the Nigerians and bilateral donors during the next few months.

Action towards defining the Bank's lending program

74. Thus far it has not been possible to define the Bank's lending program in great detail beyond FY1972, despite recent discussions in Washington with a Nigerian delegation regarding the country's proposed 1970-74 Development Plan. This is because during the civil war sector studies and project preparation by both the Bank and the Nigerian government were virtually suspended. Since the end of the war the Nigerians have been understandably concerned with the more immediate problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction. During our recent talks the Nigerian representatives were not prepared to provide either an indication of their probable additional foreign exchange needs (above present commitments) after FY1972 or any firm indication of the new projects they foresaw for Bank financing beyond that year. By contrast, they were anxious to set forth their reconstruction requirements, including the foreign exchange content thereof, and to impress upon the Bank the overriding necessity of quick-disbursing loans during the next 18-24 months. We accept both the Plan projection of the probable foreign exchange gap over the 1970-72 period (indeed, it may well be somewhat higher than anticipated in the draft Plan) and the Nigerians' contention that customary project lending will provide little in the way of additional disbursements during the immediate period of greatest strain. For this reason we have proposed that a rehabilitation program loan be a major element in the Bank's 1971-72 strategy towards Nigeria.

75. Once the Development Plan has been approved and action initiated by the Bank (and, hopefully, bilateral donors) to meet Nigeria's immediate needs, we plan to develop in close consultation with the Nigerians a lending program covering the last two years of the current four-year Plan period and extending into 1976. The Bank will use the next six to nine months for close and intensive consultation with the Nigerians in this regard, stressing to the Nigerians the need for sound project preparation. Sector missions covering agriculture, education and transportation are scheduled for the early months of 1971, to be followed by an economic mission in May. This is not to suggest, however, that no project preparation work is currently entrain. Loans for cocoa planting/replanting and

and new road construction are expected to come before the Board during the balance of this fiscal year, and additional highway projects as well as loans for livestock, power and education should be ready in FY1972.

76. In summary, Nigeria is currently poised for a major development drive. First, however, the country must heal the wounds of war and restore its basic infrastructure and the productive capacity of its public and private sectors. The Bank can play an important role in both the reconstruction and development effort, but its approach and procedures must be appropriately tailored to each. Moreover, the opportunity the Bank may be offered to assist Nigeria in the country's long-term development program is likely to be largely determined by how the Bank reacts to the current challenge of financing the country's development and rehabilitation program over the next two years.

Rehabilitation Program Loan

77. In view of the balance of payments and budgetary considerations set forth in the previous section, there is an urgent need for foreign donors to provide quick-disbursing loans to Nigeria during the next eighteen months. In the case of the Bank, a loan closely related to the country's reconstruction program would appear most suitable. Such a loan might be of the order of US\$60 million. A loan of this nature would permit the Bank to make a significant contribution towards financing Nigerian reconstruction needs and help Nigeria to continue sensible economic policies and get ready for longer term development projects in priority sectors. Such a loan might be tailored to help finance, inter alia, urgently required equipment and material for the power sector, machinery for the rehabilitation of damaged industrial facilities and imports for the agricultural sector. The loan could also be used to defray the foreign exchange costs of on-going reconstruction projects in education, mining, water and sewerage as well as providing additional funds (above those made available in the Transport Rehabilitation loan) for transportation, should that appear desirable. As soon as a decision in principle is made for the Bank to provide this form of assistance to Nigeria, we shall move ahead to identify the specific types of items or activities to be covered by such a loan. Pending the earmarking of Bank staff for this purpose, our Resident Mission in Lagos could start assembling a list of goods for this project. Our intention should be to bring the proposed loan before the Board early in 1971 and to see substantial disbursements taking place by the end of the year.

Aid Coordination

78. In addition to making possible a substantial increase in the Bank's disbursement rate next year, the provision of a rehabilitation program loan will put the Bank in a better position to encourage other

donors to help Nigeria on similar terms. There is clearly a need for closer coordination of aid and the Bank is the logical agency to undertake this task - both because it has been a major donor in the past and leader of an existing although dormant Consultative Group and because it appears to enjoy greater credit with the Nigerians than does any other source of finance. A decision by the Bank to make a rehabilitation program loan to Nigeria is an essential prerequisite to our early reactivation of the Consultative Group. In the absence of such a decision there is little leverage which the Bank would be able to exercise and little point in convening a Consultative Group meeting at this time when very few projects can be offered for financing to other donors.

79. Initially our strategy with respect to the Consultative Group should be to press for an early meeting (perhaps next March) with a view toward enlisting other donors in a multilateral program of rehabilitation assistance for Nigeria. It will, of course, also be necessary for us to convince the Nigerians of the potential usefulness of such an assembly. At this meeting we would announce our intention of making a rehabilitation program loan covering a substantial portion of Nigeria's short-term requirements and would invite other countries to provide the balance of Nigeria's immediate aid requirements on similar terms. We would make it clear to the Consultative Group and Nigeria that this was to be our one and only rehabilitation program loan. At the same time we should emphasize the need for rapid project preparation and indicate our desire to hold a further Consultative Group meeting within nine to twelve months for the purpose of coordinating project loan activities.

Effectiveness of Bank Activities

80. Serious difficulties have been encountered with only one Bank project - the Apapa Road - in Nigeria, although several others - notably the Education Credit of 1965 and the Highway Rehabilitation Loan of 1969 - have experienced long delays. The Apapa project, for which a US\$17.5 million loan was made in 1965, has suffered from design changes, cost increases and difficulties between the contractor, the government and consultants. These vicissitudes led to the appointment last spring of a high-level commission of enquiry whose report to the Head of State was completed in September, but which has not yet been released. In the meantime, however, the Apapa affair has, we believe, had an effect upon the government's management of other road projects of interest to the Bank. Revelations of suspected misconduct in connection with Apapa resulted in major changes in the top staff of the Ministry of Works last April. Further, the government's current somewhat hostile, cynical attitude towards the employment of consultants may perhaps also be related in part to the Apapa embroglio, since the government apparently believes that the foreign consultants, retained at the insistence of the Bank, failed to protect its interests.

81. Our involvement in the Apapa project has brought the Bank's methods and operations under particular scrutiny in Nigeria. With a view toward helping the Nigerians bring the Apapa project to a successful conclusion as well as toward improving our own posture in the country, the Bank should take the initiative in discussing with the Nigerians its past and possible future role in this project, once the conclusions and recommendations of the enquiry commission are made known. To a greater extent than is perhaps warranted by the facts, the Apapa project appears to have become a touchstone for Bank operations in Nigeria. It has certainly exacerbated our relations with the Ministry of Finance, and reverberations from Apapa are felt in connection with several other on-going projects. Our review of the project following release of the commission's report should include serious consideration of a supplemental loan to cover the increased foreign exchange costs of the Apapa Road.

1972-76 Program

82. The Bank's proposed five-year lending program (1972-76) is based upon our knowledge of the country and a review of the Development Plan, but to only a limited extent upon detailed examination of individual projects. For the reasons indicated above, we have not yet been able to discuss this program meaningfully with the Nigerians. The program described below presupposes a continuation of strong Bank support in the power and transport sectors; repeat loans at two-year intervals to the NIDB; and further substantial lending on behalf of education. The major new departure reflected in this program is substantial and continuing support for agriculture and livestock. Moreover, with increasing emphasis being placed upon agriculture and education, some local cost financing of projects in these sectors will be necessary if the Bank is to make a significant financial and institution-building contribution in these areas.

83. Looking several years ahead, the Bank should be able to give the necessary support to Nigeria's development program by concentrating its lending in a limited number of sectors and projects, thus saving staff resources for pressing needs elsewhere. Lending for education, agriculture and possibly industry will continue to require Bank assistance because of the need to strengthen institutions and policies in these sectors. In power and transport the Bank should phase out after a few years and leave these fields for other lenders, but it will be sometime before this becomes possible.

84. The 1972-76 Bank lending program covers the following sectors:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>\$ million</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Agriculture	125	27
Education	50	11
Industry	47	10
Power	60	13
Transportation	160	34
Unallocated	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	467	100

Agriculture

85. To date the Bank/Group has not provided any financing for Nigeria's agricultural sector. In early 1966 loans for cocoa and oil palm development were negotiated, but the outbreak of the civil war precluded completion of these operations. The lack of project preparation over the last four years inevitably means that further delays will be encountered before new projects can be identified and prepared.

86. The Bank's first agricultural loan to Nigeria will be in the amount of US\$8.6 million in support of a cocoa planting and replanting scheme in Western State. This project, which is a revision of the abortive 1966 project, has been appraised and negotiations are scheduled for December 1970. A feature of this project will be the establishment of a Project unit, a training program and detailed survey for a much larger second stage rehabilitation project. It is likely that this will lead to a subsequent loan of about US\$15.0 million in FY1974.

87. A team of consultants provided by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) is currently in the field reviewing the livestock sector in the north and west. This review is likely to result in the preparation of projects including one or more of the following: ranching, range management, tse-tse fly eradication, meat processing and cold storage transportation. We would expect that loans ranging from US\$5 million up to US\$15 million could be made in FY1972, 1974 and 1976.

88. We are sending a tree-crop identification mission in late November 1970 to review the cocoa, oil palm and rubber plantations in the three Eastern States which were included in the proposed 1966 lending operations. The mission will also review processing facilities with a view toward improving the quality of rubber and palm oil production in this area. This review is likely to result in a lending operation of about US\$20.0 million in FY1973. It is also hoped to arrange for an FAO team to survey tree crops in Mid-Western State an an early date.

89. Agricultural credit is poorly organized in the areas in which it is available and the Federal Government plans to establish a National Agricultural Credit Institution to operate in all the states. UNDP/SF is likely to be asked to finance a program designed to provide for the

management of this institution during its formative years and the Bank has indicated its willingness to act as Executing Agency for this program. It is reasonable to assume that Bank financing for the institution will be requested and loans of US\$5 and US\$10 million in FY1973 and 1975, respectively, have been programmed.

90. In view of the importance of agriculture in the Nigerian economy, continuing and increasing Bank participation can be expected. Lack of project identification and preparation, however, precludes specification of additional projects. A lending program in agriculture of about US\$35 million per year would appear reasonable for FY1975 onwards. To obtain this level of lending, loans for US\$25 and US\$20 million for unidentified agricultural projects have, therefore, been included in the programs for FY1975 and 1976, respectively.

Education

91. The only Bank Group participation in education so far has been an IDA credit of US\$20 million, granted in 1965, to meet the demands of constructing or expanding secondary, technical, and teacher training schools throughout Nigeria. Progress on this project has been considerably delayed, but contracting for buildings and equipment is now proceeding smoothly and it is expected that virtually all the contracts for schools outside of Eastern Nigeria will have been awarded by April, 1971.

92. The US\$2.6 million allocated for schools in the three Eastern States were frozen during the civil war but we are now taking steps to reactivate this part of the project. In addition, we are investigating the desirability of a further project which might be conducted on a "crash" basis to assist the rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools in the war damaged areas. A loan of US\$5 million has been included in the FY1972 lending program to cover this possibility.

93. A sector study is being planned for early 1971 from which it is hoped national projects suitable for Bank lending will be identified. Loans of US\$25 million and US\$20 million have been included in the lending program for FY1973 and FY1975 respectively, for such projects. It is clear, however, that curriculum reform and studies of manpower requirements should be undertaken as a prerequisite of substantial Bank involvement in this sector.

Industry

94. The Bank Group was instrumental in establishing the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) in 1964 and has been closely associated with it since then. IFC subscribed US\$1.4 million (25 percent) of NIDB's share capital and the Bank has made two loans totalling US\$16 million to the institution. The more recent loan for US\$10 million, approved in July,

is intended to cover NIDB's foreign exchange commitments through 1972. Early in FY1973 a third NIDB loan - somewhat larger than the second - will almost certainly be in order; and a fourth loan in 1975 is also probable.

95. At the time of loan negotiations in mid-1970 the Bank agreed to a modification of NIDB's operating policies to permit the company to provide limited assistance to government-sponsored industries; 25 percent of the Bank's second loan to NIDB may be used for this purpose. Continued Bank support of NIDB's financing of public sector enterprises will be contingent upon a showing that the participation of NIDB in such ventures helps to insure that government industrial projects are viable, well managed operations and that there has been no lowering of NIDB's investment standards in relation to these projects. Protection has also become an important issue in our work with industry in Nigeria and the Bank intends to avoid financing projects through the NIDB which would contribute to the establishment of an inefficient, high-cost industrial structure in that country.

96. Within two years it may be possible to develop a modest project for assistance to small-scale (indigenous) industry - a sector to which the Nigerians themselves are giving greater attention. Towards the end of the 1972-76 period the Bank may wish to participate in one or more of the government-sponsored industrial projects, e.g., fertilizer plant, chemical complex, palm kernel crushing mill or pulp and paper project, which the Plan contemplates. Commitments of US\$10 million have been earmarked for this purpose in 1974 and 1976.

Power

97. The Bank has loaned US\$126.5 million to the Niger Dams Authority (NDA) and to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (ECN). These loans represent 44 percent of total Bank/IDA lending to Nigeria. Partly as a result of the civil war and partly as a result of management deficiencies both organizations operating in the power field are experiencing financial difficulties and both are in default of existing rate-of-return covenants contained in Bank loan agreements. A revision of rates applies in late 1969 has proved inadequate and the Bank is now proposing that Nigeria apply a surcharge on power bills for the next two and a half years. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is providing a technical assistance team to review the power sector and make recommendations for the proposed consolidation of NDA and ECN, but it is unlikely that the preliminary report will be available before March 1971. It is almost certain that the consultants' recommendations will include the need for a strong, operationally oriented management team to guide the new Central Power Authority (CPA) during its formative years.

98. Estimates of load growth and planning of system expansion by both NDA and ECN have been very superficial but it is obvious that substantial funding will be required in the next few years - for the installation of additional capacity at Kainji, the rationalization of the thermal capacity and the expansion of transmission and distribution. In view of its extensive involvement in the power sector and the obvious desirability of ensuring that the new CPA is established as soon as possible with sound management and on a financially viable basis, the Bank must be prepared to lend substantial sums with the objective of building a sound institution.

99. We are proposing an appraisal mission in March 1971 to coincide with completion of the preliminary report of the consultants on reorganization. This mission is expected to propose a project which would include two additional units at Kainji and substantial funds for the expansion of transmission and distribution facilities in the urban industrial areas. We have programmed a loan of US\$35 million in FY1972 for this project. Thereafter, a further loan for expansion of facilities may be required in FY1974. A reasonable estimate for this loan would be US\$25 million. It might well be possible for the Bank to divorce itself from the power sector after that, but, in any event, it is unlikely that additional lending would be required before FY1977.

Transport

100. The Bank Group has made six loans and one credit for transport development in Nigeria amounting in total to nearly US\$125 million. This sector has accounted for nearly half of all past Bank/IDA lending to Nigeria, but during the next five years is expected to account for only about one-third of the total.

101. Identified road projects which could amount to US\$20 to US\$30 million each are in view for 1972 and 1973, although the specific magnitude and timing of the individual segments have yet to be determined. Given the known intentions of the Nigerian government and the preparatory work proposed or underway, we are confident that road projects of similar or larger magnitude will be available in subsequent years. Loans of US\$25 and US\$30 million for unidentified road projects have, therefore, been included in the lending program for 1975 and 1976 respectively.

102. The Plan contemplates investment of US\$40 million for the expansion of port facilities at Lagos, Calabar and Warri, of which nearly half will be spent at Lagos. Consultants have just completed a report concerning the country's port development and this is now under review. We believe it is likely that the Bank will be asked to finance some of the new port facilities contemplated in the Plan and that the Bank may also be involved in further port expansion at a later day. A loan of US\$15 million, is, therefore, included in the program for 1973.

103. A substantial loan of US\$40 million, mainly for the modernization of the Nigerian railways, is contemplated in 1974; and in the following year the Bank may be called upon to provide US\$5 million for airport development within the country. Both these projects are expected to follow from investigations either currently underway or about to be launched.

IFC

104. In addition to its equity investment of US\$1.4 million in the NIDB, the IFC has invested US\$1.3 million in Arewa Textiles Ltd. After sales, repayments and exchange - rate adjustments, IFC now holds US\$0.6 million in this firm for its own account. Despite a two-week promotional visit in May-June 1970, IFC has no projects under consideration. Most of the projects being discussed were too small for IFC to consider and could be handled by NIDB on its own. Some of the larger projects were to have more than 50 percent government ownership. Expansion projects and ventures being promoted by existing companies were being financed by retained earnings and suppliers' credits. IFC expects to make another visit to Nigeria during the next 3-6 months.

Attachments:

1. Actual and Proposed Lending Through FY1976
2. Indicators of Development
3. Long-term Debt Projections
4. Balance of Payments Projections, 1970-74
5. Public Investment Program, 1970-74
6. Financing Public and Private Investment, 1970-74

Western Africa Department
November 4, 1970

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Nigeria Country Program Paper

Postscript

105. At the Country Program Review Meeting on November 23, 1970, it was agreed that Nigeria's requirements might justify a Bank rehabilitation program loan of US\$75-80 million, rather than US\$60 million as initially suggested by the Area Department. Further, in view of the immediacy of the country's needs, it should be made ready for presentation to the Board by February/March. The intention to make a program loan to Nigeria will be brought to the Board's attention during the scheduled general discussion on program lending. The Area Department was requested to prepare a paper on the form of the proposed loan by December 7 and thereafter further papers on the terms and amount of the loan. The Bank will press for a meeting of the Consultative Group early next spring.

106. The President stated that he did not wish to reconsider Nigeria's eligibility for IDA funds at this time, but that this matter might be examined once again a year from now. It was agreed that no further consideration should be given to a separate, supplemental loan for the Apapa Project.

107. The President suggested that there be another country review meeting to consider the Bank's long-term (project) lending program for Nigeria sixty days after presentation of the rehabilitation loan to the Executive Directors. (In view of the schedule of the proposed economic and sector missions to Nigeria next spring, the Western Africa Department believes that this review might more usefully be held somewhat later in the year.)

Western Africa Department
December 8, 1970

Population: 66 million
 per capita income: US\$65

NIGERIA - ACTUAL AND PROPOSED LENDING THROUGH FY1976

Attachment 1

(US\$ millions)

		Fiscal Years													Total 1964-68	Total 1969-72	Total 1972-76	
		Through 1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{1/}	1972 ^{1/}	1973	1974	1975				1976
Western Cocoa I	IBRD								8.6									
Western Cocoa II	IBRD											15.0						
Agricultural Credit I	IBRD										5.0							
Agricultural Credit II	IBRD											10.0						
Tree Crops	IBRD										20.0							
Agriculture Unidentified I	IBRD											25.0						
Agriculture Unidentified II	IBRD												20.0					
Livestock I	IBRD									5.0								
Livestock II	IBRD											10.0						
Livestock III	IBRD													15.0				
DFC - NIDS I	IBRD						6.0											
DFC - NIDS II	IBRD							10.0										
DFC - NIDS III	IBRD										12.0							
DFC - NIDS IV	IBRD											12.0						
Education I	IDA			20.0														
Education II	IBRD									5.0								
Education III	IBRD									25.0								
Education IV	IBRD											20.0						
Small-scale Industry	IBRD										3.0							
Industry Unidentified I	IBRD											10.0						
Industry Unidentified II	IBRD												10.0					
Power I (ECN)	IBRD		30.0															
Power II (NDA)	IBRD			82.0														
Power III (NDA)	IBRD						14.5											
Power IV	IBRD									35.0								
Power V	IBRD										25.0							
Rehabilitation Program Loan	IBRD								60.0									
Railway I	IBRD	28.0																
Railway II (Modernization)	IBRD											40.0						
Ports I (Apapa Wharf)	IBRD	13.5																
Ports II	IBRD											15.0						
Roads I (Northern)	IDA			15.5														
Roads II (Apapa)	IBRD				17.5													
Roads III (Western)	IBRD				14.5													
Roads IV (Highway Rehabilitation)	IBRD							10.6										
Roads V (Federal and State)	IBRD								25.0									
Roads VI	IBRD									25.0								
Roads VII	IBRD										20.0							
Roads Unidentified VIII	IBRD												25.0					
Roads Unidentified IX	IBRD													30.0				
Transport Rehabilitation	IBRD							25.0										
Airports	IBRD												5.0					
Unallocated	IBRD																25.0	
GROSS PROGRAM	IBRD	41.5	30.0	82.0	32.0		20.5	35.6	103.6	70.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0		144.5	329.7	467.0
	IDA			35.5												35.5		
	Total	41.5	30.0	117.5	32.0		20.5	35.6	103.6	70.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0		179.5	329.7	467.0
	No.	2	1	3	2		2	2	4	4	7	5	6	5		6	19	27
NET PROGRAM	IBRD								78.6	65.0	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0				454.5
	IDA																	
	Total								78.6	65.0	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0				454.5
	No.								3	3	6	6	6	6				27
IBRD Loans Outstanding ^{2/}																		
- including undisbursed		40.4	69.2	149.9	180.6	177.8	174.7	191.9	222.9	296.9	355.7	437.9	530.1	620.1	709.4			
- excluding undisbursed		27.2	28.9	46.1	73.6	95.1	124.2	153.2	162.0	195.0	253.4	310.0	340.6	391.1	464.0			
IDA Credits Outstanding																		
- including undisbursed		-	-	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4			
- excluding undisbursed		-	-	-	2.3	6.3	10.3	14.7	16.6	20.9	28.9	35.0	35.4	35.4	35.4			

1/ The 1971-72 program shown here differs from that indicated in the October timetables because of (a) inclusion of a rehabilitation program loan in 1971; (b) addition of an education project, reduction in the scope of the livestock project and expansion of the roads project in 1972; and (c) expansion and deferral until 1973 of the tree-crops project originally contemplated for 1972.

2/ No allowance has been made for repayment of loans granted after December 31, 1970.

	Unit	Annual Average				
		1951-60	1961-65	1966-70	1971-74	
I. ECONOMIC AND STRUCTURAL INDICATORS						
1. Gross Domestic Product (in constant prices)	% Change	3.7	6.5	-0.5	7.1	
2. Manufacturing Output	% Change		12.7	13.2	15.0	
3. Agricultural Output	% Change	2.9	2.5	0.9	2.4	
4. Imports of Goods and NFS	% Change	10.5	7.8	2.8 ^{2/}	11.2	
5. Exports of Goods and NFS ^{1/}	% Change	3.4	11.3	6.5 ^{2/}	10.5	
6. Domestic Price Level	% Change		1.5	1.6	1.5	
		<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1973-74</u>
7. Gross National Savings	% GDP	12.3	4.6	8.6	8.5	15.6
8. Resource Gap	% GDP			2.3	2.5 ^{8/}	2.8 ^{8/}
9. Net Factor Payments Abroad	% GDP	0.6	0.4	1.9	6.7	9.0
10. Gross Domestic Investment	% GDP	5.9	10.7	14.2	18.4	16.8
11. Debt Service ^{3/}	% exports		0.4	4.7	5.8	3.8
12. Central Government Current Revenue	% GDP	6.6	11.3	5.0	7.3	13.8
13. Central Government Current Surplus (Deficit)	% GDP		2.5	0.6	- 1.6	4.5
14. Public Expenditure on Social Services ^{4/}	% GDP			3.0	3.5	
15. Military Expenditure	% GDP	0.2	0.3	1.7	12.5	3.9
16. Manufacturing Output	% GDP	4.7	5.4	6.2	10.2	12.7
17. Energy Consumption	million KWH		297.0	752.0	906.4 ^{5/}	
18. Fertilizer Consumption	million tons					
		<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
II. SOCIAL INDICATORS						
						2.7
19. Population Growth Rate	%			2.5	2.5	2.7
20. Urban Population Growth Rate	%			4.0		
21. Birth Rate	Per 1,000 popn.			45-53	50	
22. Family Planning	Acceptors '000s.					
23. Income of highest quintile	% total income					
24. Income of lowest quintile	% total income					
25. School enrollment: Primary and Secondary	% school-age popln.	14	30	27 ^{6/}		
26. Literacy rate	% adult population					
27. Unemployment rate	% labour force			1.7	7.6 ^{7/}	4.6 ^{7/}
28. Population per hospital bed	Number					

^{1/} Export of goods and services excluding investment income.

^{2/} 1966-67 to 1968-69 only.

^{3/} Debt service as a percent of non-petroleum goods and services and net foreign exchange receipts from petroleum.

^{4/} Includes Federal and State governments.

^{5/} 1968-69.

^{6/} 1963.

^{7/} The official estimates of unemployment for 1970 include one million Ibos displaced during the war. We believe that the actual unemployment rate is somewhat lower than 7.6 percent in 1970 but that the rate will rise to about 8 percent by 1974.

^{8/} Resource gap equals excess of domestic consumption plus investment over GDP valued at market prices.

Source: All 1973-74 figures are from the Second National Development Plan.

NIGERIA - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROJECTIONS, 1970-74
(US\$ millions)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	Total 1970-74
<u>Current account</u>					
Non-oil exports of goods and services	565	600	610	664	2412
Non-oil imports of goods and services	-1120	-1228	-1366	-1554	-5268
Net receipts from petroleum sector ^{1/}	436	554	641	718	2348
Balance on goods & services	-119	-74	-115	-199	-507
Public and private transfers	22	17	14	14	67
Balance on current account	-97	-57	-101	-185	-440
<u>Capital account</u>					
Private non-oil capital inflow	56	84	112	154	406
Liquidation of short-term liabilities	-56	-39	-28	-17	-140
Reserve replenishment	-6	-8	-14	-14	-42
Debt service	-56	-50	-46	-39	-192
Other official obligations	-3	-6	-3	-3	-15
Balance on capital account	-65	-20	+20	+81	17
<u>Overall deficit</u>	-162	-77	-80	-104	-423

^{1/} Petroleum exports less expenditures of petroleum companies abroad; includes foreign investment in the petroleum sector.

Source: Second National Development Plan, 1970-74 (draft)

Western Africa Department
November 4, 1970

NIGERIA - SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAM,
1970-71 (US\$ million)

	Total		Federal Government		State Governments	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
A. ECONOMIC						
Agriculture	295	10.9	85	5.6	210	17.4
Livestock, forestry & fishing	71	2.6	16	1.1	55	4.6
Mining	8	0.3	7	0.5	-	-
Industry	237	8.8	114	7.6	123	10.2
Commerce & finance	57	2.1	31	2.0	26	2.2
Fuel & power	87	3.2	87	5.8	-	-
Transport	661	24.4	471	31.2	191	15.9
Communications	119	4.4	119	7.9	-	-
Resettlement & rehabilitation	28	1.0	28	1.8	-	-
Sub-total	1564	57.7	959	63.5	605	50.3
B. SOCIAL						
Education	361	13.3	138	9.1	223	18.3
Health	131	4.8	28	1.9	103	8.5
Information	25	0.9	13	0.9	11	0.9
Labor & social welfare	33	1.2	8	0.6	24	2.0
Town & country planning	47	1.7	15	0.9	32	2.7
Water & sewerage	127	4.7	-	-	127	10.6
Sub-total	722	26.6	202	13.4	520	43.2
C. ADMINISTRATION						
General administration	141	5.2	64	4.2	78	6.5
Defence & security	270	9.9	270	17.9	-	-
Sub-total	411	15.1	333	22.1	78	6.5
D. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS						
	15	0.6	15	1.0	-	-
E. GROSS TOTAL						
	2712	100.0	1510	100	1202	100.0
less Underspending	427		230		197	
less Transfers	102		102		-	
F. NET TOTAL						
	2184		1179		1005	

November 4, 1970

Attachment 6

NIGERIA - FINANCING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT,
1970-74 (US\$ millions)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	Total 1970-74
<u>Gross domestic investment</u>					
Public	532	594	566	493	2184
Private	463	524	604	694	2284
Total	994	1117	1170	1187	4468
Percent of GDP	18	19	18	17	18
<u>Gross domestic savings</u>					
Public					
Budget surpluses	95	220	373	572	1261
Statutory corporations and marketing boards	53	64	85	97	298
Sub-total	148	283	458	669	1559
Private					
Personal savings, including NPF ^{1/} surplus	67	79	87	96	328
Corporate savings (net)	199	202	225	235	861
Sub-total	265	281	311	331	1189
Total	413	564	769	1000	2748
Percent of GDP	8	10	12	14	11
<u>Resource gap</u>					
Public capital inflow	162	77	80	104	423
Private capital inflow	210	256	309	380	1155
Oil	154	172	197	226	749
Non-oil	56	84	112	154	406
Domestic borrowing	222	233	27	-281	202
NPF surplus	13	14	16	17	60
Central Bank	210	218	12	297	143
Total ^{2/}	581	553	401	187	1720

^{1/} National Provident Fund.

^{2/} Excludes NPF surplus which is treated as part of savings.

Source: Second National Development Plan, 1970-74 (draft)