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Fonds: Records of the Office of the President

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Panamama Paper

TRIP TO WEST AFRICA, November 1-15, 1977

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
Nov. 1 Tues	1830	2330	Depart Washington (National) Depart New York	PA190
Nov. 2 Wed.	1355	1255	Arrive Lagos--fly by helicopter to either Government Guest House or Eko Hotel and have overview of city)	
	1600		Briefing with staff (optional)	
	1930		Private dinner with Mr. Ayida	
Nov. 3 Thurs.	0830--1000		Meeting with Commissioner for Finance and Governor, Central Bank	
	1000--1040		Meeting with Commissioner for Industry	
	1040--1120		Meeting with Commissioner for Economic Devel.	
	1120--1200		Meeting with Commissioner for Housing, Urban Development and Environment	
	1200--1300		Meeting with Commissioner for Agriculture	
	1300--1400		Private lunch	
	1430--1530		Meeting with Head of State	
	1530--1730		Visit to Federal Housing Estate	by helicopter
	2000		Reception followed by dinner given by Federal Commissioner for Finance	
Nov. 4 Fri.	0700		Depart for Lagos airport	by car
	0830		Depart Lagos for Sokoto	Government plane
	1100		Arrive Sokoto	
	1030		Call on Military Governor of Sokoto State	
	1115		Call on Sultan of Sokoto	
	1145		Depart for Gusau	
	1200--1620		Visit Gusau Agricultural Development Project (Program to be worked out by Chief of Mission)	Government plane or car
	1620		Depart Gusau for Sokoto	
	1630		Arrive Sokoto	
	1635		Depart Sokoto	
	1730		Arrive Kaduna (details of accommodations to be advised by Chief of Mission)	
	1915		Call on Military Governor of Kaduna State	
	1945--2030		Reception by Military Government	
	2040		Private dinner	
Nov. 5 Sat.	0800--0930		Visit Government's Industrial Estates and Housing and Urban Development Sites in South Kaduna en route to Airport	Government plane
	0945		Depart for Calabar	
	1115		Arrive Calabar	
	1130--1200		Call on Military Governor of Cross Rivers State	
	1215--1300		Visit to Federal and State Government Housing of Estates	
	1300--1345		Private lunch	
	1400--1445		Visit Rice Project (details to be advised by Chief of Mission)	
	1700		Depart Calabar for Ibadan	Government plane
	1830		Arrive Ibadan (details to be advised re accommodations by Chief of Mission)	
	1945		Call on Military Governor of Oyo State	
	2000		Dinner by Military Governor of Oyo State	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
Nov. 6 Sun.	0900--1030		Visit University of Ibadan and Nigerian Inst. for Social and Economic Research (NISER)	
	1045--1300		Visit Int'l Inst. for Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	
	1300--1400		Lunch with IITA	
	1430		Depart Ibadan for Lagos	
	1500		Arrive Lagos	
	1530	1430	Depart Lagos for Abidjan	Government plane
	1630	1630	Arrive Abidjan	Hotel Ivoire
1800		Briefing with Bank staff (optional)		
Nov. 7 Mon.			Visit President Houphouet Boigny (either in Abidjan or in Yamoussoukro--President's alternate address) and Minister of Economy and Finance, Mr. Abdoullaye Kone Meeting with Mr. Kwame Fordwor, Pres. ADB Meeting with Bank staff	
Nov. 8 Tues.	0900	0900	Depart Abidjan for Monrovia	Government plane
	1030	1030	Arrive Monrovia	
			Meeting with Minister of Finance	at airport
	1200	1200	Depart Monrovia for Conakry--lunch on plane	Government plane
	1330	1330	Arrive Conakry	Peoples' Palace
	1500		Meeting with Bank staff (optional)	
	1700		Meeting with UN ResRep	at Hotel
1730		Meeting with State Committee--govt. officials who coordinate relations w/Bank and other int'l agencies		
1930		Dinner with President Sekou Toure		
Nov. 9 Wed.	0830		Depart Conakry for Kamsar	by helicopter
	1000		Arrive Kamsar--briefing on Guinean mineral sector and Boke project	
	1100		Visit crusher plant site, city of Kamsar and bauxite port	
	1300		Gang-car to Boke	
	1400		Lunch with Governor of Boke region	
	1600		Depart Boke--with possible stopovers at Plaine de Monchon (Russian-financed small-scale rice project), Koba (FAO/UNDP paddy seed center and China-financed rice and sugarcane project)	by helicopter
2000		Private dinner		
Nov. 10 Thurs.	0830		Depart for Daboya	by car
	0930		Arrive Daboya	
			Visit pineapple project and PRL farm brigade	
	1230		Lunch "le voile de la mariee"	
	1430		Depart for Conakry with possible visit to Foulaya research station	by car
1830		Reception with government officials and diplomatic community		
2000		Private dinner		
Nov. 11 Fri.			Visits to Forecaria (rice cultivation and PRL brigades) SIFRA (pineapple canning plant) Kabak Island (rice cultivation financed by China)	Alternative: fly to Macenta--visit tea plantation, and Seredou--visit plywood factory and quinquina plantation

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
Nov. 11 Fri.	1800 1830 2000	or	Return Conakry Meeting with President Sekou Toure Private dinner	
Nov. 12 Sat.	0900 1130 1230 1430 1500 1600 2000	0900 1130	Depart Conakry for Banjul Arrive Banjul Private lunch followed by meeting with Bank staff Meeting with the President of The Gambia Meeting with Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of Ministries concerned with ongoing projects Meeting with Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of Finance and Economic Planning, and Secretary General and Director of Gambian Commercial and Development Bank Dinner hosted by President and Vice President	Government plane Palm Grove Hotel
Nov. 13 Sun.	0900 1030 1200 1530 1700 2100	1700 2100	Tour of Banjul--city and tourism development area Visit to groundnut farm (optional) Travel to Mansakonko Lunch on boat Visit cooperative union Depart for Dakar Arrive Dakar	by boat Government car Hotel Teranga
Nov. 14 Mon.	1100 2015		Meeting with President Senghor Meeting with Prime Minister Abdou Diouf and Planning Minister Ousmane Seck Dinner with President Senghor	
Nov. 15 Tues.	0155 0530 0700 0752	0155 1030 1200 1252	Depart Dakar for New York Arrive New York (JFK) Depart New York (La Guardia) Arrive Washington (National)	PA185 Shuttle

CKW
October 20, 1977

TRIP TO WEST AFRICA, November 1-15, 1977

Changes in Initial Itinerary

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
Nov. 1	1525		Depart Washington (National)	AA624
Tues.	1619		Arrive New York (La Guardia)	
	1830	2330	Depart New York (JFK)	PA190
Nov. 2	0645	0645	Arrive Dakar	Joined by Mr. Clark
Wed.	0900	0900	Depart Dakar	Air Afrique 104
	1140	1140	Arrive Abidjan	Probably joined by
				Mr. Chauffournier
	1330*	1330	Depart Abidjan	President Houphouet-
				Boigny will make hi
				plane available
	1600*	1500	Arrive Lagos	Nigerian authorities
				have granted landin
				rights for your
				arrival

* Estimated

CKW
November 1, 1977

TRIP TO WEST AFRICA, November 1-15, 1977--Mrs. McNamara

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
Nov. 1			Depart Washington (National)	
Tues.	1830	2330	Depart New York	PA190
Nov. 2	1355	1255	Arrive Lagos--fly by helicopter to either Government Guest House or Eko Hotel and /have overview of city	
Wed.	1600		Briefing with staff (optional)	
	1930		Private dinner with Mr. Ayida	
Nov. 3	0800		Depart hotel	
Fri.	0900--1000		Visit to Handicapped Children's Home in Surulere	
	1100--1200		Visit Teaching Hospital for Women, or alternatively, visit Island Maternity Hospital	
	1300--1400		Private lunch	
	1430--1515		Visit Nigeria National Museum	
	1600--1700		Meeting with Soroptimist Society (an int'l women's organization)	
	2000		Reception followed by dinner given by Federal Commissioner for Finance	
Nov. 4				
Sat.	0700		Depart for Lagos airport	by car
	0830		Depart Lagos for Sokoto	Government plane
	1000		Arrive Sokoto	
	1030		Call on Military Governor of Sokoto State	
	1115		Call on Sultan of Sokoto	
	1145		Depart for Gusau	Government plane or car
	1200--1620		Visit Gusau Agricultural Development Project (Program to be worked out by Chief of Mission)	
	1620		Depart Gusau for Sokoto	
	1630		Arrive Sokoto	
	1635		Depart Sokoto	
	1730		Arrive Kaduna (details of accommodations to be advised by Chief of Mission)	
	1915		Call on Military Governor of Kaduna State	
	1945--2030		Reception by Military Government	
	2040		Private dinner	
Nov. 5				
Sat.	0800--0930		Visit Government's Industrial Estates and Housing and Urban Development Sites in South Kaduna en route to Airport	
	0945		Depart for Calabar	Government plane
	1115		Arrive Calabar	
	1130--1200		Call on Military Governor of Cross Rivers State	
	1215--1300		Visit to Federal and State Government Housing of Estates	
	1300--1345		Private lunch	
	1400--1445		Visit Rice Project (details to be advised by Chief of Mission)	
	1700		Depart Calabar for Ibadan	Government plane
	1830		Arrive Ibadan (details to be advised re accommodations by Chief of Mission)	
	1945		Call on Military Governor of Oyo State	
	2000		Dinner by Military Governor of Oyo State	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
Nov. 6 Sun.	0900--1030		Visit University of Ibadan and Nigerian Inst. for Social and Economic Research (NISER)	
	1045--1300		Visit Int'l Inst. for Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	
	1300--1400		Lunch with IITA	
	1430		Depart Ibadan for Lagos	
	1500		Arrive Lagos	
	1530- 1430		Depart Lagos for Abidjan	Government plane
	1630 1630		Arrive Abidjan	Hotel Ivoire
	1800		Briefing with Bank staff (optional)	
	evening		Private meeting with Pres. Houphouet-Boigny (time to be determined)	
			Private dinner with Pres. Houphouet-Boigny	Abidjan residence
Nov. 7 Mon.	a.m.		Visit to Educational Television Company in Bouake w/Minister Primary Education and Educational Television	by plane or helicopter
			Lunch to be arranged	
	p.m.		Meeting with Minister Mrs. Jeanne Gervais (Minister of Women's Affairs)	
Nov. 8 Tues.	0900	0900	Depart Abidjan for Monrovia	Government plane
	1030	1030	Arrive Monrovia	
			Meeting with MinFinance	At airport
	1200	1200	Depart Monrovia for Conakry--lunch on plane	Government plane
	1330	1330	Arrive Conakry	Peoples' Palace
	p.m.		Visit centre national de promotion feminine in Conakry (Center for promotion of women)	
			Visit school complex (primary and secondary)	
			Service national d'alphabetisme (headquarters of adult literacy program)	
			Functional literacy training facilities at Dixinn	
	1930		Dinner with President Sekou Toure	
Nov. 9 Wed.	0830		Depart Conakry for Kamsar	by helicopter
	1000		Arrive Kamsar--briefing on Guinean mineral sector and Boke project	
	1100		Visit crusher plant site, city of Kamsar and bauxite port	
	1300		Gang-car to Boke	
	1400		Lunch with Governor of Boke region	
	1600		Depart Boke--with possible stopovers at Plaine de Monchon (Russian-financed small-scale rice project), Koba (FAO/UNDP paddy seed center and China-financed rice and sugarcane project)	by helicopter
	2000		Private dinner	
Nov. 10 Thurs.	0830		Depart for Daboya	by car
	0930		Arrive Daboya	
			Visit pineapple project and PRL farm brigade	
	1230		Lunch "le voile de la mariee"	
	1430		Depart for Conakry with possible visit to Foulaya research station	by car
	1830		Reception with government officials and diplomatic community	
	2000		Private dinner	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
Nov. 11 Fri.			Visits to Forecaria (rice cultivation and PRL brigades) SIFRA (pineapple canning plant) Kabak Island (rice cultivation financed by China)	Alternative: fly to Macenta--visit tea plantation, and Seredou--visit plywood factory and quinquina plantation
			Return to Conakry	
	1800 or 1830 2000		Meeting with President Sekou Toure Private dinner	
Nov. 12 Sat.	0900 1130 1230 1430 1500 1530 1600 2000	0900 1130	Depart Conakry for Banjul Arrive Banjul Private lunch followed by meeting with Bank staff Leave residence with wife of President of The Gambia Visit children's wing of Royal Victoria Hospital Visit indigenous business advisory service Tea with President's wife and with President of Womens' Federation Dinner hosted by President and Vice President	Government plane
Nov. 13 Sun.	0900 1030 1200 1530 1700 2100	1700 2100	Tour of Banjul--city and tourism development area Visit to groundnut farm (optional) Travel to Mansakonko Lunch on boat Visit cooperative union Depart for Dakar Arrive Dakar	by boat Government car Hotel Teranga
Nov. 14 Mon.	0830 0915 0945 1030 1800 2015		Visit to Red Cross Kindergarten Primary school Centre social de perfectionnement feminin (center for promotion of woman) IFAN museum Meeting with Prime Minister Abdou Diouf Dinner with President Senghor	
Nov. 15 Tues.	0155 0530 0700 0752	0155 1030 1200 1252	Depart Dakar for New York Arrive New York (JFK) Depart New York (La Guardia) Arrive Washington (National)	PA185 Shuttle

CKW
October 31, 1977

NIGERIA

NIGERIA BRIEFING

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VISIT TO NIGERIA OF MR. ROBERT MCNAMARA
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK, AND MRS. MCNAMARA
NOVEMBER 2 - 6, 1977

ITINERARY

November 1 (Tuesday)	P.M. 1830	Depart Washington (National) Depart New York PA 190
November 2 (Wednesday)	0625	Arrive Dakar
	0900	Depart Dakar RK 106
	1140	Arrive Abidjan
	1400	Depart Abidjan by official Government plane
	1600 (approx.)	Arrive at Murtala Muhammed Airport Lagos Met by the Federal Commissioner for Finance and the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance
		Leave airport by helicopter for a 15 minutes flight round Lagos before proceeding to the Government Guesthouse, Lagos. (Rest of party to be conveyed to Lagos later by second flight)
	1800	Briefing with staff (optional)
	2000	Private dinner*
November 3 (Thursday)	0830 - 1000	Meeting with the Federal Commissioner for Finance, Permanent Secretary, Finance, The Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria, and Managing Director of the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry
	1000 - 1040	Meeting with the Federal Commissioner for Industries, Permanent Secretary, Industries and Managing Director of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank
	1040 - 1120	Meeting with the Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, Permanent Secretary, Economic Development, and Director of the Centre for Management
	1120 - 1200	Meeting with the Federal Commissioner for Housing, Urban Development and Environment, Permanent Secretary, Housing, and General Manager, Federal Housing Authority

	1200 - 1300	Meeting with the Federal Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, Permanent Secretary, Agriculture and Rural Development, and General Manager, Nigeria Agricultural Bank
	1300 - 1430	Private Lunch
	1430 - 1530	Meeting with the Head of State ^{1/}
	1530 - 1730	Visit Federal Housing Projects along Lagos-Badagry Road by helicopter (Rest of party to proceed by road)
	2030	Dinner hosted by the Federal Commissioner for Finance at Federal Palace Hotel ^{2/}
November 4 (Friday)	0700	Depart hotel for Murtala Muhammed airport, Lagos
	0830	Depart Murtala Muhammed airport, Lagos by special flight for Sokoto ^{3/}
	1000	Arrive Sokoto airport. Met by State Commissioners for Finance, Information, Agriculture, and Chief of Protocol
	1005	Depart Sokoto airport for Lodge
	1030 - 1100	Meeting with the State Military Governor and principal Commissioners
	1115 - 1145	Courtesy call on the Sultan of Sokoto with Mrs. McNamara
	1200	Depart Sokoto for Gusau by light two engine aircraft
	1230	Arrive Gusau
	1245 - 1555	Visit Gusau Agricultural Development Project ^{4/}
	1600	Depart Gusau for Sokoto
	1630	Arrive Sokoto airport

^{1/} In presence of Federal Commissioner for Finance, Permanent Secretary, Finance, Principal Secretary, External Finance, and Mr. T. Thahane, Executive Director for Nigeria

^{2/} See Annex I for guest list

^{3/} Flights Lagos - Sokoto, Sokoto - Kaduna, Kaduna - Calabar, Calabar - Lagos and Lagos - Abidjan will be by special Presidential aircraft (F28 jet)

^{4/} See Annex II for detailed program

1640 Depart Sokoto for Kaduna

1730 Arrive Kaduna airport. Met by State Commissioner for Finance and State Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Information

1915 Meeting with the State Military Governor and State Commissioners for Finance, Economic Development, Works and Housing, Education and Agriculture

1945 - 2030 Reception by the State Military Governor (Governor's residence) 1/

2045 Private Dinner

November 5 (Saturday) 0800 - 0930 Visit to Federal and State housing projects, Water works in Kaduna North and industrial estates in Kaduna South (tour by bus) 2/

0945 Depart Kaduna for Calabar

1115 Arrive Calabar airport. Met by the Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development and introduced to Commissioners for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lands, Surveys and Urban Development, Information, and Social Development, and President of National Council of Women Societies, Cross River State Branch

1130 - 1200 Meeting with the State Military Governor

1215 - 1300 Visit to State Housing Corporation Estate and Federal low cost housing scheme

1300 - 1345 Private lunch at Government Guesthouse II (no official guests)

1400 - 1600 Visit to agricultural projects by helicopter (accompanied by Commissioners for Agriculture and possibly Finance) 3/

1/ See Annex III for guest list

2/ See Annex IV for detailed program

3/ See Annex V for detailed program

	1615	Depart Calabar for Lagos
	1720	Arrive Murtala Muhammed airport, Lagos
	1740	Depart Murtala Muhammed airport, Lagos for Ibadan
	1810	Arrive Ibadan airport. Met by State Commissioner for Finance. Proceed to Premier Lodge
	1930	Meeting with the State Military Governor
	2000	Dinner hosted by the State Military Governor <u>1/</u>
November 6 (Sunday)	0900 - 1100	Visit to I.I.T.A. including field trip <u>2/</u>
	1130 - 1215	Light lunch and refreshments at I.I.T.A.
	1230	Depart for Lagos by car on Lagos-Ibadan Expressway
	1445	Arrive Murtala Muhammed airport, Lagos
	1445 - 1515	Concluding meeting with Federal Commissioner for Finance and Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance
	1530	Depart Lagos for Abidjan

1/ Details still awaited

2/ See Annex VI for detailed program

PROGRAM FOR VISIT TO GUSAU AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1230 Arrive Gusau airstrip in twin engine plane
from Sokoto ^{1/}

1245 - 1315 Briefing at Project Headquarters (Conference Room)
Present: Project Manager: Mr. Gordijn,
Land Planning Officer: Mr. Hubbard,
Senior Extension Officer: Mallam Isa
Chairman and Secretary of Local Government Area

1330 - 1410 Light lunch and refreshments

1410 Departure by car to Nahuche (40 minutes drive)
Mr. McNamara will be accompanied by the
State Commissioner for Agriculture and
Project Manager. Mrs. McNamara will be joined
by the State Commissioner for Finance and
Mallam Isa

1450 - 1515 Visit to Nahuche project site
Present: Chief Administrative Officer,
Alhaji Nahuche; Chief Marketing Officer,
Mr. Palmer; Chairman and Secretary of
Local Government Area; some project
farmers

1515 Depart Nahuche for Gusau

1555 Arrive Gusau airstrip

1600 Depart for Sokoto

^{1/} Assuming limited seating capacity of aircraft, party would consist of Mr. and Mrs. McNamara, Mr. Chauffournier and Mr. Koch-Weser

PROVISIONAL GUESTS LIST FOR THE RECEPTION
DURING VISIT TO KADUNA OF MR. ROBERT S. MCNAMARA
PRESIDENT WORLD BANK NOVEMBER 4TH 1977

1. Dr. & Mrs. G.E. Okurume - General Manager
Nigerian Agricultural Bank, Kaduna.
2. Mr. & Mrs. J.K. Dina - Area Manager (North)
Nigerian Industrial Development Bank.
3. Mallam Ahmed Talib - Chairman, N.N.D.C.
4. Miss D.M. Miller - Chief Education Officer (UPE)
Representing Jam'iyyar Matan Arewa.
5. Mrs. C.G. Dikko - Representing Jam'iyyar Matan Arewa.
6. Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Burke - Principal Officer, American Consulate.
7. Mr. & Mrs. J.R. Leeland - Acting Deputy High Commissioner,
British High Commission, Kaduna
8. Alhaji Ibrahim Nadabo - Chairman, Funtua Local Government
Council.
9. Mr. & Mrs. J.B. Ritson - Project Officer, Federal Livestock
Department.
10. Alhaji Abu Gidado - Commissioner for Finance.
11. Alhaji A.B. Kuki - Commissioner for Works and Housing.
12. Alhaji Ja'afaru Makarfi - Commissioner for Education.
13. Mr. Z.B. Gaiya - Commissioner for Agriculture.
14. Alhaji M.T. Bature - Commissioner for Economic Development.
15. Alhaji Labaran Mashi - Commissioner for Health.
16. Alhaji Dahiru Musdapher - Attorney General and Commissioner
for Justice.
17. Mr. Dan'azumi Kudaru - Commissioner for Internal Affairs
and Information.
18. Alhaji A.L. Muhammed - Commissioner for Establishments
and Training.

19. Alhaji Balarabe Mahmud - Commissioner for Animal and Forest Resources.
20. Alhaji Junaidu Yahaya - Commissioner for Local Government.
21. Mr. V.D. Pam - Commissioner of Police.
22. Group Captain & Mrs. G.A. Esho - Commander, Nigerian Air Force Base, Kaduna.
23. Lt.Col. & Mrs. E.K. Fakunle - Kaduna Garrison Commander.
24. Alhaji Macido Dalhat - Secretary to the Military Government.
25. Alhaji Haruna Soba - Permanent Secretary, Military Governor's Office.
26. Alhaji A.D. Sambo - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.
27. Alhaji S. Suleiman - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic Development.
28. Alhaji A.N. Rafindadi - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education.
29. Alhaji Abbas Rafindadi - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
30. Alhaji B.N.A. Adamu - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing.
31. Alhaji Yusufu Mohammed - General Manager, Kaduna State Housing Authority.
32. Alhaji Muhammadu Yakubu - Accountant-General.
33. Mr. L.R. Robertson - Head of I.B.R.D. Agricultural Projects Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, Kaduna.
34. Mr. K.A. Achuthan - Acting Project Manager, Funtua Agricultural Development Project.
35. Mallam Aliyu Magaji - Chief Engineer, Water Board.
36. Dr. Mustapha - Representative of Federal Housing Authority.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

1. Lt. Gen. O. Obasanjo Head of State
2. Brigadier S.M. Yar'Adua Chief of Staff Supreme HQ
3. Lt. Gen. T.Y. Danjuma Chief of Army Staff
4. Rear-Admiral M.A. Adelanwa Chief of Naval Staff
5. Air-Commodore J.N. Yisa-Doko Chief of Air Staff
6. Maj. Gen. J. A. Akinrinade General Officer Commanding
1st Infantry Division.
7. Maj. Gen. M. Adamu General Officer Commanding
2nd Infantry Division
8. Maj. Gen. J.J. Oluleye Nigerian Army
9. Mr. A. Suleman Nigerian Police
10. Brig. J. N. Garba Nigerian Army
11. Col. A.O. Aduloju Nigerian Army
12. Col. I. Babangida Nigerian Army
13. Maj. Gen. E.O. Abisoye General Officer Commanding
3rd Infantry Division
14. Maj. Gen. J. Obada: General Officer Commanding
4th Infantry Division.
15. Mr. M.D. Yusufu Inspector General of Police
16. Maj. Gen. G.S. Jalo Nigerian Army
17. Brig. Abdullahi Mohammed Nigerian Army
18. Col. M. Buhari Nigerian Army
19. Commander A.A. Aikhomu Nigerian Navy
20. Lt. Col. O.E. Ukiwe Nigerian Navy
21. Wing-Commander I. Alfa Nigerian Air Force
22. Mr. Buba Fika Deputy Commissioner of Police

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Head of State: Lt General Olusegun Obasanjo

Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters: Brigadier S. Musa Yar' Aduna

Federal Commissioners:

Agriculture: Mr. B.O.W. Mafeni

Defence:

Establishments: Dr. G. B. Leton

Education: Col (Dr) A. A. Ali

External Affairs: Brigadier J.N. Garba

Finance: Major-General J.J. Oluleye

Economic Development: Dr. Omoniyi Adewoye

Health: Dr. Peter Ogbang

Internal Affairs: Mr. U.A. Shinkafi

Justice: Dr. A. Nnamani

Mines and Power: Alhaji Kachalla Barko

Trade: Major-General M. Shuwa

Transport: Lt-Col M. Magoro

Works: Mr. O. Aribiah

Industries: Dr. R. A. Adeleye

Information: Mr. G. A. Ogunlade

Labor: Major-General H.E.O. Adefope

Communications: Mr. S. O. Williams

Petroleum and Energy: Lt-Col M. Buhari

Cooperatives and Supply: Alhaji U.A. Mutallab

Housing, Urban Development and Environment: Lt-Col Muktar Mohammed

Aviation: Dr. I. U. William-Osisiogu

Water Resources: Alhaji Ibrahim El-Yakubu

Social Development, Youth and Sports: Mr. D. Isokari

Chairman, Federal Capital Development Authority: Mr. Ajose-Adeogun

Secretary to the Federal Military Government: Mr. A. L. Ciroma

MILITARY GOVERNORS, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

1. Anambra State	Col. Atom Kpera
2. Bauchi State	Lt. Col. Kaliel
3. Bendel State	Commodore Husseini Abdulahi
4. Benue State	Col. Shelleng
5. Borno State	Group Captain Amin
6. Cross River State	Col. Paul Omu
7. Gongola State	Col. Mohmmadu Jega
8. Imo State	Commodore Adekunle Lawal
9. Kaduna State	Group Captain Usman Jibrin
10. Kano State	Col. Sani Bello
11. Kwara State	Brig. George Innih
12. Lagos State	Commander Godwin Kanu
13. Niger State	Commander Murtala Nyako
14. Plateau State	Group Captain Dan Suleiman
15. Ogun State	Lt. Col. S.A. Balogun
16. Ondo State	Wing Commander David Ikpeme
17. Oyo State	Brig. Jemibewon
18. Rivers State	Col. Zamain Lekwot
19. Sokoto State	Col. Umaru Alhaji Mohammed

Annex IV

PROGRAM FOR VISIT TO HOUSING PROJECTS, WATER WORKS
AND INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN KADUNA

0800 - 0930

Visit of Federal and State housing projects. Depart State House for Malali Housing Estate along Rabah and Attahiru Roads (accompanied by the Commissioner for Finance and Commissioner for Works and Housing). Received on arrival at Malali by the General Manager, Kaduna State Housing Authority and the Resident Engineer, Federal Housing Authority. Brief details of the State and Federal Estates to be given by the General Manager

Visit to Kaduna North Water Works. Received by the Chief Engineer, Kaduna State Water Board. Brief details of the Water Works to be given

Drive along Dawaki Road - Sultan Road - Waff Road - Ahmadu Bello Way to Kaduna South Industrial Estate, through bye pass to the airport

0945

Depart Kaduna for Calabar

PROGRAM FOR VISIT TO RICE AND OTHER
AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS IN CROSS RIVER STATE

1115 am

1130-1215 MTG

1415-1430 Hq

1300-1345 Lunch

1400

Depart Calabar by helicopter, overflying: 1/

- Akim Akim Rice Project
- Pamol Rubber Plantation
- Awi Pulpwood Plantation
- Kalaro Oil Palm Estate
- Rubber Plantations Ltd
- Ibiae Oil Palm Estate
- Adim World Bank Rice Project

1430

Touch down at Adim project site. Party met by Project Manager, Mr. Uttah, project staff and project farmers. 20 minute tour of project area

1500

Depart Adim, overflying: 2/

- Ajiabo and Asiga World Bank Rice Projects
- Nko Rubber Estate
- Rice fields in Agbo Clan
- Itu bridge
- Pulp and paper industrial site
- Mbiabet Farm
- Nsit Ibom Returnee Farm
(Upland Rice Project)
- Ubium World Bank Rice Project
- Oron Citrus Project

1600

Return Calabar

1615

Depart Calabar for Lagos

1700

- 1/ Assuming limited seating capacity of helicopter, party will include Mr. and Mrs. McNamara, Mr. Chaufournier and Mr. Koch-Weser
- 2/ Second half of trip may have to be shortened to assure return to Calabar at 1600 hours

Airport Arrival Statement

NIGERIA

64-68	*180-
69-73	327
74-78	359
75	173
76	0
77	67
78	49

I am delighted to be in Nigeria for my second visit since I became President of the World Bank, and am very grateful for the invitation extended by the Federal Military Government. I look forward to seeing more of this dynamic country, as well as to my discussions with your leaders and with others involved in economic development.

Since my last visit in 1970, I have followed closely the significant progress you have made in implementing your development plans. I am delighted that the World Bank has had the opportunity to be associated with your efforts, and am grateful for the strong support which you, in turn, have given the Bank.

The World Bank continues to see its relationship with Nigeria as one of partnership. The Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association, have so far provided a cumulative total of \$856 million for a wide variety of development projects in this country. These projects have been in such sectors as education, transport, power, agriculture and rural development, and industry.

The pattern of assistance that the Bank has extended over the years reflects your country's changing needs, and our desire to respond to those needs. Thus, our deeper involvement in your agricultural plans in recent years reflects your Government's desire to spread the benefits of development more widely. Our assistance for agriculture and rural development in Nigeria, which started with a loan of \$7.2 million for a cocoa project in 1971, has risen to an annual average of \$63 million in the last four years.

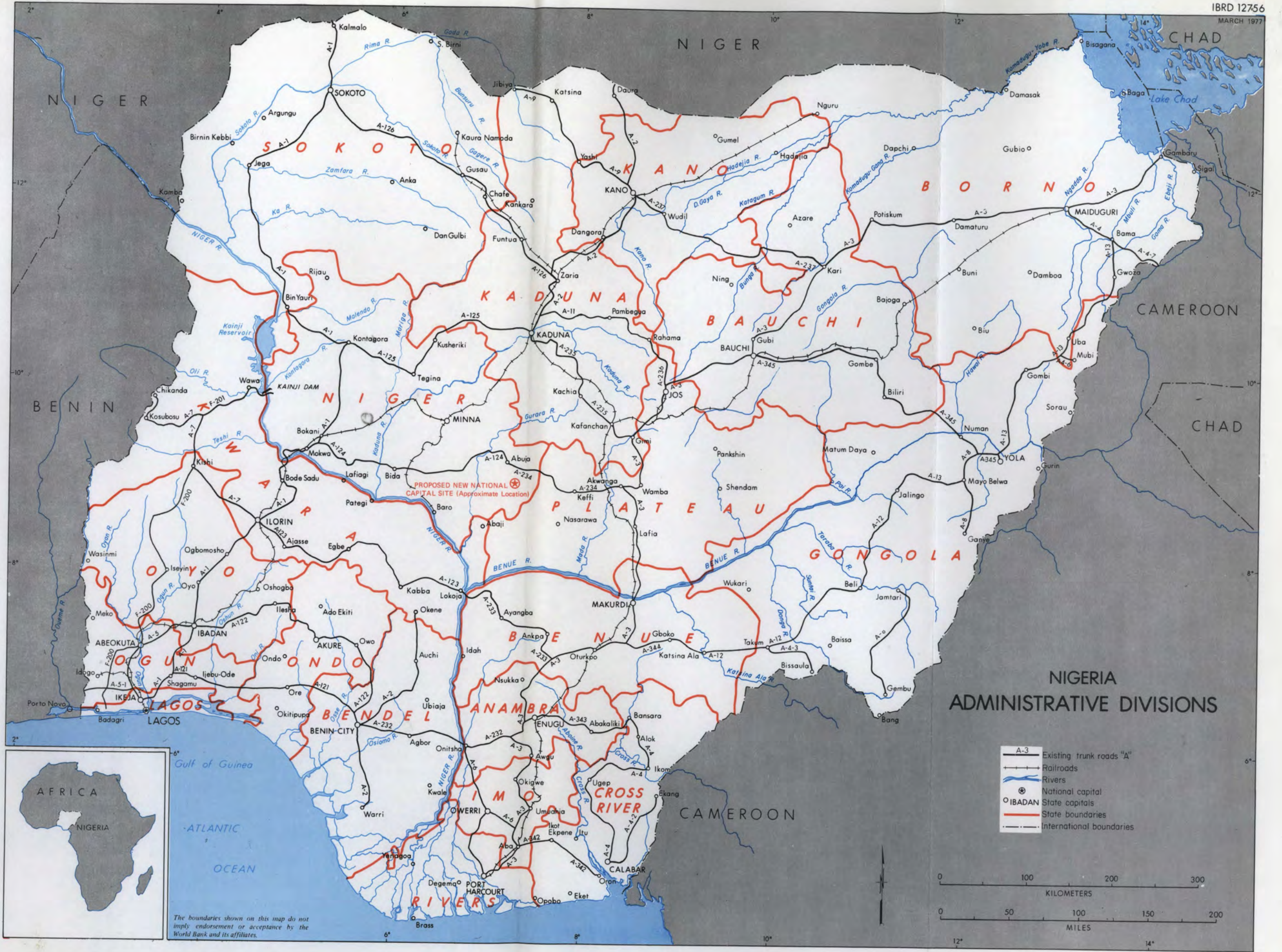
.../

Some of the rural development projects we have supported in Nigeria rank among the most important of those we have supported anywhere in the world.

We in the Bank are well aware of the fact that the assistance we have provided represents only a small fraction of the resources devoted to Nigeria's development, and that the overwhelming proportion of the resources have been mobilized by the Nigerian people themselves. We also are encouraged by your interest in regional cooperation with other West African countries.

As far as the World Bank is concerned, we are envisaging a major expansion of our lending in support of your country's development. World Bank lending to Africa has already increased markedly from \$800 million in 1964-68 to close to \$7,500 million in 1974-78. We plan to continue to increase our lending to Africa, and Nigeria should receive a substantial share of this increase.

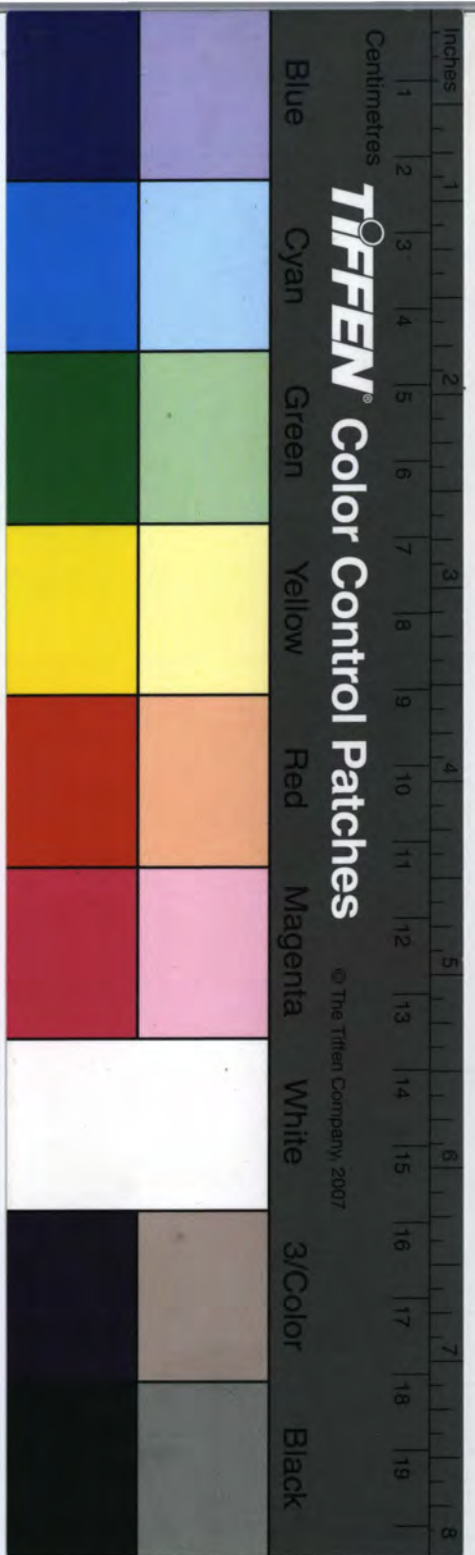
I hope during my visit to see, at first hand, some of the impressive progress that has been made under the Third Development Programme. I look forward to learning how the World Bank might be able to contribute more effectively to the development aspirations of all your people. Equally importantly, I will seek your views on ways of making the World Bank a more effective institution in the global task of economic development.



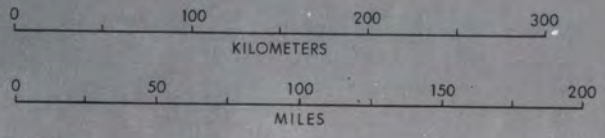
TIPFEN Color Control Patches

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3/Color Black



- A-3 Existing trunk roads "A"
- Railroads
- Rivers
- National capital
- State capitals
- State boundaries
- International boundaries



The boundaries shown on this map do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the World Bank and its affiliates.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

NAME: Major-General James J. Oluleye

POSITION: Federal Commissioner for Finance, and
Governor for IBRD and IDA

Born 1937 in Ondo State (part of former Western Region) where he received his early education and was trained as a teacher. Taught for several years and advanced to Headmaster before joining the Nigerian Army as Officer Cadet in 1959. Received his military training in various institutions in Ghana, Britain, Nigeria and India. He was commissioned in 1961 and promoted in rapid succession to Colonel in 1975, Brigadier 1976 and Major-General in early 1977. Appointed member of the Supreme Military Council and Commissioner for Establishments in the Federal Executive Council in August 1975. Appointed Federal Commissioner for Finance in March 1977.

NAME: Mr. Musa Bello

POSITION: Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance,
Alternate Governor IBRD

Formerly a civil servant of the old Northern Regional Government and later served as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, of the former North Eastern State. Prior to his present appointment in late 1975 he was General Manager, Northern Nigeria Development Corporation.

NAME: Mr. Ola Vincent

POSITION: Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria,
and Alternate Governor, IMF

An economist by training, he made his career through the civil service and the Central Bank and rose to the position of General Manager in the mid-sixties. He subsequently became Vice-President of the African Development Bank and was appointed Deputy Governor of the Central Bank upon his return to Nigeria in 1975. In July 1977 he became Governor when his predecessor, Mr. Adam Ciroma resigned to stand for election for the Constituent Assembly.

NAME: Mr. Gilbert Chikelu

POSITION: Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic, Development and Planning

Formerly Director, Central Planning Office in which capacity he was largely associated with the preparation of the current National Development Plan (1975-1980). Prior to his present appointment in 1976 he was Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Mines and Power.

NIGERIA

POLITICAL SITUATION

1. Nigeria attained nationhood on October 1, 1960 as a Federation comprising three Regions each with fairly autonomous powers, except in the areas of defense and external representation. The 1960 Constitution provided for a Governor-General whose duties were purely ceremonial and a fairly loose federal structure headed by a Prime Minister with each Region having, in turn, its own legislature under an elected Prime Minister. The 1960 Constitution was amended in October 1963 and later modified in March 1967.

2. The first civilian regime which was headed by the late Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was saddled with a number of intractable problems - high unemployment, political gerrymandering, corrupt practices and mounting widespread unrest. Alhaji Balewa was assassinated along with a number of other political leaders in the wake of the last Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Government held in Lagos in January 1966, since when Nigeria has been under military rule.

3. General Ironsi who assumed executive powers as Head of State following the overthrow of the Balewa Government suspended the 1963 Constitution and was alleged to have contemplated the introduction of a unitary system of Government in place of the former federal system. His regime was, however, short-lived and, following his assassination a few months after assuming office, the country was plunged into a state of civil war primarily engendered as a result of, inter alia, a dispute over the sharing of revenues relating to proceeds from crude oil and ultimately, a move on the part of the former Eastern Region (the major oil producing area of the country) to secede from the Federation.

4. With the fall of the Ironsi regime, General Yakubu Gowon emerged on the political scene as Head of State. General Gowon's appointment and popularity (while it lasted) derived from the fact that he hails from a small tribe from the middle belt of Nigeria which, not being linked in any way with the three major ethnic groups of the country, qualified him as an acceptably unifying figure, a factor which considerably enhanced his capabilities in bringing to an end in 1970 the state of civil hostilities which had marked the first half of his period in office. However, because his appointment had been regarded as a compromise, General Gowon proved ineffective in curbing the excesses of his peers (notably, State Military Governors) and also, in honoring a number of political commitments including: the reorganization of the armed forces; the eradication of widespread corruption; the creation of more States in addition to the 12 which had emerged at the end of the Civil War; and the promulgation of an effective program for a return of the country to civilian rule.

5. In the wake of widespread unrest, student demonstrations and labor strikes which had characterized the Nigerian scene over the previous

twelve months, the Gowan regime was overthrown in a bloodless coup on July 29, 1975. General Gowan was attending a meeting of OAU Heads of State and Government at Kampala, Uganda at the time of his overthrow and has remained in exile ever since.

6. Immediately following his assumption of office, the late General Murtala Mohammed, who succeeded General Gowan as Head of State, embarked upon an ambitious program for political reform, increased efficiency and elimination of corruption in the public service. Around 10,000 officials in the Federal and State Governments and public corporations were either dismissed or retired from public service for inefficiency or improper and corrupt practices and a five-stage program for the transfer of political power to civilians by October 1, 1979 was announced.

7. General Mohammed was assassinated on February 13, 1976 during an abortive coup led by some junior army officers following which, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo was invited to assume office as Head of State. In spite of the assassination of General Mohammed, the present Government seems to have adhered to its program for an orderly return to civilian rule. Its achievements so far include: the creation of 7 additional States on April 1, 1976 bringing the total number of States comprising the Federation to 19; the publication of a new draft Constitution in September 1976; the completion of elections for the reconstituted Local Government Councils which took place in December 1976; and the completion of elections for, and inauguration of a Constituent Assembly on October 6, 1977. The latter is expected to review and approve the proposed draft Constitution, on the basis of which the country will be returned to civilian rule. The draft Constitution provides for an Executive President and a Vice President both to be elected on the same ticket similar to the American system.

8. The elections to Local Government Councils and the Constituent Assembly were held on a non-partisan basis. Under the Government's political program, the present ban on political parties is expected to be lifted in October 1978, thereby allowing a year for the formation of new parties in accordance with the guidelines established under the draft Constitution, prior to the election of Federal and State legislatures.

9. Over the past two to three years, Nigeria has been playing an increasingly important role both within and outside Africa. Nigeria was instrumental, together with Togo, in the creation of the Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS) in November 1976, and has lent her active support to the cause of the liberation movement in Southern Africa. Nigeria has also mediated in a number of disputes, including border disputes among various African States. Over the same period, the Federal Government has substantially increased its contributions to the African Development Bank; donated US\$1.6 million to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research; contributed US\$52 million to the OPEC Special Fund; contributed two tranches totalling SDR 300 million to

the IMF oil facility; and increased its holdings of World Bank debt instruments to US\$312.8 million net (including subscription to two-year bond issues).

10. Nigeria is sensitive about the increasing leadership role she has been playing in both African and International Affairs. Indeed, the recent State visit of General Obasanjo to the United States in October and the return visit by President Carter to Nigeria later in November will be seen by many, both within and outside Nigeria, as a further recognition of Nigeria's leadership potential, and consistent with Nigeria's present efforts to represent these interests of the African Continent.

NIGERIA

POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Data

Population:	62.9 million - 1975 UN estimate
Birth Rate:	49.2/1000
Death Rate:	20.7/1000
Natural Rate of Increase:	2.85%
Population under 15 years of age -	45.1 %
Age group 15-64 years of age -	52.6 %
Age group 65 years and over population -	2.3 %
Dependency ratio -	90 %

Total female population 15-49 years of age - 28.6 million
(of these 24 million are estimated to be married or living in consensual union)

Population density - 68 per Km.²
(Urban distribution 18.1% with 1985 projection of 22.5%)

People

2. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa accounting for approximately 25 percent of black Africa's people. Its population density is twice as high as for Africa as a whole, and urban dwellers make up less than 26 percent of the total population.

3. There are over 250 ethnic groups in Nigeria, giving rise to a variety of customs, languages and traditions. There are three predominant ethnic groups with a host of sub-ethnic groupings:

The Northerners Hausas, Fulanis, etc. Territorially the largest.

The Westerners The Yorubas. Presumably the largest ethnic entity in terms of population.

The Easterners The Ibo. Before the civil war a very potent population grouping; now in a reconstruction phase.

Due to the recent restructuring of State boundaries and the creation of new States in addition to the former 12, bringing the total number of States comprising the Federation to 19, an attempt has been made to effect a more amorphous amalgam of elements to offset rigid demarcations based on ethnic

(or tribal) affinities. Type of family system is an extended form and nuclear in character.

Population Policy

4. Nigeria has become increasingly aware of the demographic realities of its current and prospective situation.

5. The socio-economic interplay has proved overwhelmingly significant in Nigeria's efforts to grapple with such problems as: education (vis-a-vis school enrollment); urbanization (decongesting and relocation of industries); rural development (in all its aspects); agriculture (including modernization and agro-industries, 44% (1970) of the GDP being derived from this source); health; and industrialization. Within this scenario, the predominant theme is the enhancement of the quality of life, better distribution of and access to benefits including health, education and welfare, and the improved status of women.

Institution

6. The Government of Nigeria, therefore, decided that, among other concomitant measures, they would set up a National Council on Population which would advise the Federal Government on matters pertaining to population. This body was formally constituted in April 1975 and became a statutory and effective instrument for carrying out Nigeria's official commitment to a population policy.

7. Population planning became a necessary adjunct to socio-economic development and family planning was accepted as part of that design, primarily for "health" reasons.

8. The principal agency for family planning activities in Nigeria has been, until very recently, the Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN), an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). The FPCN has had branches throughout Nigeria, except in the extreme North and East. The major thrust of its work had been in field-work motivation through information and education. The FPCN also gave clinic services both in its own clinics and those of the Ministries of Health.

9. FPCN as an affiliate of IPPF had been receiving upwards of US\$600,000 per year (1975/76), as allocation for management of its family planning program. From time to time it receives assistance in the form of fellowships and other training programs from other agencies, including USAID, FPIA, Ford Foundation, Population Council, the Pathfinder Fund, etc., but the assistance received so far has remained modest. At the

beginning of its current fiscal year, the IPPF withdrew its financial support for the FPCN. This decision was based on the very adverse report of the fact-finding mission to Nigeria by the IPPF in 1973 (led by Dr. Eduard Pratt), which commented unfavorably on the managerial capacity, auditing and program of the FPCN. Recommendations were made for streamlining FPCN's management, auditing and programming procedures which had been considered unsatisfactory, but despite repeated overtures and consultations over a three-year period, the FPCN showed no improvements.

10. The Federal Government, however, through its newly formed Population Council, became a donor to the IPPF and also made an allocation of N70,000 to the FPCN in the year 1976/77. The Federal Government has expressed, however, its disquiet over the unsatisfactory state of FPCN's management.

Bank Discussions

11. On July 13, 1977, the Bank (Population Projects Department) was visited by the Chief Consultant to the Federal Ministry of Health and Chairman of the National Population Council of Nigeria; the Chief Planning Officer, Central Planning Office of the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Head of Regional Development Division, National Population Council of Nigeria.

12. During the visit which was purely exploratory, the Nigerians were interested in assessing the Bank's reaction to possible assistance to the National Population Council of Nigeria in the areas of:

- (a) Operation and management of a family planning program;
- (b) Support and strengthening of basic health services with a family planning input;
- (c) Training of necessary cadres and setting-up a more reliable machinery for vital registration; and
- (d) Designing and instituting an effective machinery for IEC (information-education-communication) in the area of population and family planning.

13. The Bank's Population Projects Department reacted favorably to the Nigerian visit and has indicated a willingness to examine, together with the Federal Government, all parameters within the context for Bank cooperation. The Nigerian delegation indicated that the Federal Government would be submitting a more formal approach to the Bank and this is still awaited.

14. The Nigerians are now showing a keen interest in addressing the population problem, but are equally aware of the difficulty in reconciling conflicting politico-socio-cultural sensitivities, through a single national program for population planning, in a country as vast and diversified as Nigeria.

15. Nigeria would, therefore, need every support in the form of expert technology and advice in the areas of population planning, program design and execution, if the Government is to achieve its specified goals.

Mr. Harold W. Messenger

June 24, 1977

Edward O. Pratt

NIGERIA: Brief Notes

Demographic and Vital Statistics

1. The land area of Nigeria is 923,768 km². The UN estimated the population in 1975 as 62.9 million although various estimates have put the population anywhere between 68 and 70 million (the last Census in 1973 proved unreliable due to socio-political factors). Population projection for 1985 was estimated at 84.4 million.

Some Relevant Statistical Data (1975)

- 2. B.R. 49.2/1000
- D.R. 20.7/1000
- N.I. 2.85%
- Population under 15 years of age - 45.1%
- Age group 15-64 years of age - 52.6%
- Age group 65 years and over population - 2.3%
- Dependency ratio - 90.0%
- Total female population 15-49 years of age - 28.6 million
(of these 24 million are estimated to be married or living in consensual union)
- Population density - 68 per km²
(Urban distribution 18.1% with 1985 projection of 22.5%)
- School enrollment rates:
- Age 5-10 years Males: 44%
Females: 28%
- Age 11-18 years Males: 4%
Females: 2%
- GDP (1970 estimates) - US \$140
(44% derived from agriculture)

Culture

- 3. There are three predominant ethnic groups with a host of sub-ethnic groupings:
 - The Northerners Hausas, Fulanis, etc. Territorially the largest.
 - The Westerners The Yorubas. Presumably the largest ethnic entity in terms of population.
 - The Easterners The Ibos. Before the civil war a very potent population grouping; now in a reconstruction phase.

Due to the recent restructuring of state boundaries and the constitution of new states, an attempt has been made to effect a more amorphous amalgam of elements to offset rigid demarcations based on ethnic (or tribal) affinities. Type of family system is an extended form and nuclear in character.

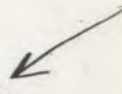
Religion

4. Islam: A presumed large section involving mostly the Northern and some of the Western ethnic groupings.
Christianity: A presumed minority.
Animist: A small but evident group.

Political System vis-à-vis Government: Background

5. Because of the federal structure of the national government and the near autonomy of the states, it is difficult to have a uniform perspective of inputs, specifically in the Health (and health related), Social Welfare/Community Development Fields. The extent or depth of inputs varies from state to state according to how each perceives its needs and the method of implementing programs on an operational basis.
6. The federal level has the responsibility for economic planning and the allocation of such resources to specific areas (e.g. health) as have been determined in a general assessment of national priorities.
7. Historically, the relationship between the Federal Government and the State Governments evolved from the fact that before federation, the states had the responsibility of initiating programs in health and welfare. This persisted after federation with the result that the State Governments have assumed the major responsibility for the designing of programs and their operations. At the federal level, such plans are submitted for a review and are put in a broad perspective at the economic planning level which is directly related to the National Plan.
8. At the federal level there is some coordination between the Ministry of Health and that of Labor and Social Welfare, but at the state level, these ministries function without any element of coordination.
9. An important point in the genesis of Federal/State relationships: It is noted that the Federal Government is gradually assuming greater responsibility, participation, and more control, in state programs as it increases its fiscal inputs in the form of allocations and grants.
10. Because of the anomalies existing between the federal and state systems there is genuine interest in the area of training of manpower resources and the effective coordination of programs.

Population vis-à-vis Family Planning

11. Nigeria became officially committed to a population policy in April, 1975. A National Population Council has now been formally constituted. 
12. The principal agency for family planning activities in Nigeria has been, until very recently, the Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN), an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).
13. The FPCN has had branches throughout Nigeria, except in the extreme north and east. The major thrust of its work had been in fieldwork motivation through information


and education.

14. The FPCN also gave clinic services both in its own clinics and those of the Ministries of Health.

15. FPCN as an affiliate of IPPF had been receiving upwards of US\$ 600,000 per year (1975/76) as allocation for management of its family planning program. From time to time it receives assistance in the form of fellowships, etc., for training, etc., from other agencies, e.g., USAID, FPIA, Ford Foundation, Population Council, the Pathfinder Fund, etc. -- but these are in a very minor degree. As of the beginning of this fiscal year, the IPPF had withdrawn financial support for the FPCN. This decision was based on the very adverse report of the fact-finding mission to Nigeria by the IPPF in 1973 (led by Dr. Pratt), which commented unfavorably on the managerial capacity, auditing and program of the FPCN. Recommendations were made for resolving the state of affairs which were thought to be most unsatisfactory, but despite repeated overtures and consultations over a three-year period, the FPCN failed to comply.

16. The Federal Government, however, through its newly formed Population Council became a donor to the IPPF, and also made an allocation of N. 70,000 to the FPCN in the year 1976/77. It has however not been happy over the unsatisfactory state of management in the FPCN.

The Federal Ministry of Health

17. The federal ministry of health (to date) had not instituted a formal family program although it has supported a family life education and preventive work (family planning counselling) in its clinics. 

18. The planning division of the Federal Ministry of Health drew up (in 1975) four cadres of programs, viz: basic health, hospitals, training, and supporting services.

19. Regarding basic health services, the Ministry designed models with 12 functioning tasks of which family health was one.

20. Three phases were proposed and the first was in the process (1975) of being implemented; it comprised 280 basic units, each servicing 50,000 people. Each unit will consist of:

- 1 comprehensive health center
- 4 ordinary health centers
- 20 ordinary health clinics delivering dispensary services and family health at that level.

21. This program would bring into focus the perspectives of family health in relation to health services.

22. The plan will therefore include training as one of its primary objectives -- to this end it was proposed that there should be one school of nursing in each state and one school for health technology in each state.

23. The MOH planning division has developed its Statistical department for the collection of pertinent data, e.g., vital statistics, demographic indices, etc.

Examples of Family Health vis-à-vis FP: Pilot Projects

24. Sokoto:
North-Eastern (extreme) territory
Katsina:

Federal/State/WHO experimental program in basic health services (including MCH and Nutrition) plus family planning in rural communities. A strong training component of health technologists and paramedicals is built in. A model clinic was designed utilizing the services of paramedicals trained specifically to take over certain specified tasks of physicians.

25. Various programs with interagency collaboration at Benin, Otta, etc.

Some Agencies Working in the Field of Family Planning in Nigeria

WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, USAID, CIDA, Ford Foundation, Population Council, IPPF, Pathfinder Fund...

cc: Miss Husain
Division Files

EOPratt/srb
NIGERIA/PNP