



MID-WESTERN NIGERIA

Mid-Western Nigeria Development Plan 1964-68

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Mid-Western Nigeria
Development Plan
1964-68



PREFACE TO THE MID-WESTERN NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1964-68)

By


THE PREMIER OF MID-WESTERN NIGERIA,
CHIEF THE HON. D. C. OSADEBAY, G.C.O.N., LL.D.

The creation of Mid-Western Nigeria in August, 1963, as a fourth Region in the Federation of Nigeria is a landmark in the constitutional history of the Federal Republic because, among other things, unlike the three older Regions erected in colonial days, Mid-Western Nigeria is the result of a conscious, voluntary act of an Independent Nigeria. As a necessary concomitant, the new Region had to begin its new life without the advantages of its older sister Regions : unlike the latter Regions, Mid-Western Nigeria had no basic headquarter requirements to start with. Between then and now some modest beginning has been made in setting the new Region on the ground but much still remains to be done in this regard.

It is against this background that the Mid-Western Nigeria Four-Year Development Plan (1964-68) has been launched. The period covered by the Plan has been purposely chosen to coincide with the last four years of the current National Development Plan which will terminate in 1968. It is envisaged that the present Development Plan of Mid-Western Nigeria will be the first in a series designed to improve the standard of living of the people. Thus it is the aim to strengthen the infrastructure as well as stimulate agricultural and industrial activities in the Region. In addition, a high priority will be accorded to technical education.

In formulating the present Development Plan (1964-68), we have tried as much as is consistent with the peculiar circumstances of Mid-Western Nigeria, to conform with the pattern of the National Development Plan (1962-68). We are convinced that the rapid development of this Region's economy within the framework of the national economy will also hasten the happy solution of our national economic problems.

In electing to be a separate Region within the Federal Republic of Nigeria we, the people of the Mid-West, merely implemented our firm belief in the principle that, in the circumstances of Nigeria, the Republic's unity is enhanced by its diversity. To the people of Mid-West I say : the love of liberty has brought us here ; in self-sacrifice and in charity let us build the Region into a place which will yield to our children and to all Nigeria spiritual satisfaction and human happiness. To our numerous friends and well-wishers over the seas I say : come, you are welcome to this potentially rich land. We are a happy people, vigorous, hard-working, and as anxious as any other people, to go forward. Come, let us go ahead—hand-in-hand in a mutually profitable and worthwhile partnership. The task of elevating man anywhere is always a worthwhile task.


D. C. Osadebay.

*Premier,
Mid-Western Nigeria*

April 14th, 1965

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Mid-Western Nigeria Development Plan : 1964-68

Chapter I

GENERAL SURVEY

Introduction :

Mid-Western Nigeria as a Region came into existence in August, 1963. There is at present a National Development Plan which does not include a development plan for Mid-Western Nigeria. There is, however, a development plan for the former Western Region which included some proposals for Benin and Delta Provinces which comprise Mid-Western Nigeria. It has, therefore, become necessary to draw up this Region's development programme with a view to fitting it into the general framework of the National Development Plan (1962-68). The Mid-Western Nigeria Development programme is therefore scheduled to cover a four-year period *i.e.* 1964-68.

2. The justification for a well-considered Development Plan for Mid-Western Nigeria can be seen from several angles :—

(i) In the face of limited resources to meet the demand of a large number of projects, the planning process forces the Government to take important decisions on allocation of resources.

(ii) Planning will also assist the new Region, as a self-conscious and autonomous entity, to focus attention on its economic problems.

(iii) It is highly desirable, too, to specify the order of priorities which will guide the development effort. In ordering priorities, full consideration is given not only to the national rate of economic growth which it is desired to achieve but also to the resources and potentialities of the Region. By planning and laying out priorities Government indicates the major areas of development. With accepted priorities, it is possible to ensure that scarce resources are not diverted to comparatively less productive channels.

(iv) A development plan invites attention of foreign investors to areas which Government wants to develop. The prospective investor is in a position to appreciate the potentialities of the Region.

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

3. Mid-Western Nigeria, lying between Eastern Nigeria and Western Nigeria and stretching from the Gulf of Guinea to the southern borders of Northern Nigeria, covers an area of 15,000 square miles, and comprises 10 administrative Divisions, *viz* : Aboh, Afenmai, Akoko-Edo, Asaba, Benin, Ishan, Isoko, Urhobo, Warri and Western Ijaw. The Region is geographically well placed. Not only has it a common boundary with each of the other three Regions but it also has in the south-west and south an 80-mile coastline bound by the Atlantic Ocean. There are good port facilities at Sapele, Warri, Koko and Burutu. The River Niger, a key to the hinterland, flows through the Region's eastern border, providing ample river transport which will be enhanced by the completion of Kainji Dam. The climate is tropical and characterised by two seasons. The period November to April is dry season with December to February usually marked by the harmattan, while the rainy season is May to October with a brief

spell of dry season in August. The vegetation affords changing scenes of a mangrove strip along the coast and the adjoining areas of creek and swamp relieved northwards by a broad zone of deciduous and evergreen forest. The forest zone is succeeded by savannah towards the northern border.

4. There is ample arable and highly fertile land covering about 60 *per cent* of the total land area and one-third of the land area of the Region is well-drained and at present not under use ⁽¹⁾. The food crops consist of yams, cassava, maize, beans, plantain, vegetables, etc. Rubber, oil-palm and cocoa are the major cash crops, and the first of these tree crops contributes over 80 *per cent* of the national output of rubber sheets and crepe ⁽²⁾. A sizeable revenue also accrues from the export of cocoa and palm produce (Appendix I) [b].

The Mid-West is well endowed with forest resources and there are many forest reserves with various species of trees covering over 1,300,000 acres ⁽³⁾. It is estimated that this Region supplies over 80 *per cent* of Nigeria's timber export. With many species of trees still unutilized, there is great room for expanded timber production.

5. Considerable quantities of mineral deposits exist in different parts of the Region. Known mineral resources include oil, natural gas, limestone, lignite, clay and sand for glass-ware. Various finds in Delta Province have shown this Region's substantial wealth of crude oil on-shore and off-shore. Four companies—Shell-BP, AGIP, Tennessee and Gulf Oil Company—are presently prospecting for oil in Mid-Western Nigeria. An extensive and thorough geological survey of Mid-Western Nigeria, it is hoped, will reveal more of the mineral resources.

HUMAN RESOURCES

6. This Region is undoubtedly rich in human resources. The 1963 National Population Census puts the population of the Mid-West at 2.5 million, which gives a density of 167 persons per square mile. A breakdown of the total population by composition and distribution is being undertaken by the Federal Census Office, Lagos. (See Chapter VIII—paragraph 1).

7. Although the working population of this Region is predominantly unskilled and under-trained, the proportion of the semi-skilled and skilled is fast growing. The facilities for training junior technicians, sub-professionals and other workers in the intermediate category are increasing. Basic to the training and improvement of the quality of manpower is formal education in institutions of various types and grades. The Region has not lagged, by Nigerian standards, in the field of education.

MID-WESTERN NIGERIA

ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF SCHOOL LEAVERS AND TRAINEES

<i>Institutions</i>	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Primary Schools	—	29,034*	32,233	39,374	45,453	47,801	50,313
Secondary Modern Schools	—	—	10,036	10,050	10,050	10,050	10,100
Secondary Grammar Schools	—	—	1,200	1,260	1,340	1,440	1,590
Trade Centres	—	—	76	129	159	313	383
Teachers Training Colleges	291*	305*	371	784	570	1,298	1,398

Note :—⁽¹⁾ Ministry of Information : *Mid-Western Nigeria Trade and Industry*.

⁽²⁾ See Appendix I (*Some Export Commodities from Nigeria and Mid-Western Nigeria*).

⁽³⁾ Source : *Ministry of Agriculture*.

*Actual figures.

Source : *Ministry of Education, Benin City*.

There is a great dearth of professional manpower and workers of senior executive capacity. But an increasing number of Mid-Westerners are receiving professional and university education. (See Appendix II). The availability of trained manpower is a decisive factor in the rapid and smooth implementation of development plans. An assessment of the manpower requirement for the development programme covering the Government sector will be made in Chapter VIII.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES—SOURCES OF SAVINGS

8. Various facilities for mobilising community savings exist in the Region. The sources of savings are private, institutional and public.

9. Commercial Banks, the Post Office Savings Bank and Co-operative Thrift Societies are the major institutions for private savings. At present five major Banks are operating in different parts of the Region :—

Barclays Bank D.C.O.—4 Branches
Bank of West Africa—4 Branches
National Bank of Nigeria—2 Branches
Co-operative Bank—1 Branch
African Continental Bank—1 Branch

Savings facilities are available in the Region's 18 Departmental Post Offices, 14 Sub-Post Offices and 20 Postal Agencies. Co-operative Thrift and Savings Societies have become increasingly popular institutions with people mostly in the rural areas, who have not been able to take advantage of other institutional facilities. There are in the Region 176 Co-operative Thrift and Savings Societies. Hundreds of unregistered Savings Clubs are also to be found everywhere in the Mid-West. Private Companies, Insurance Companies and Provident Funds are among the sources of savings.

10. Public savings will be considered in Chapter VII where the resources available for financing the development programme will be assessed.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

11. The development plan objectives are as follows :—

- (i) to lay solid foundation for an accelerated rate of overall development,
- (ii) to increase productivity in agriculture and industry,
- (iii) to create a favourable investment climate in the Region,
- (iv) to provide as much employment opportunities as is consistent with the rapid growth of the economy,
- (v) to provide sound educational, health, and other social facilities that will improve the living conditions of the people of the Region,
- (vi) to lay a solid foundation for future plans.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

12. A decisive step in the pursuit of these objectives which are directed toward the achievement of a rapid economic growth and the creation of a durable foundation for future development and planning is the provision of an improved infra-structure that will be commensurate with increased activities in all sectors.

13. Another strategy of this Plan is to increase the overall productivity of the economy. The development strategy in this respect focuses on raising the productivity in Agriculture and stepping up industrial production. Both the output and quality of export crops will be raised to new levels by the adoption of more efficient methods. Emphasis will also be put on food production and on agricultural crops that will quickly yield raw materials for industries. A major aspect of this objective is to diversify agriculture so as to minimize the fluctuations of the income of agricultural producers especially now that the world prices for our export crops have generally been falling. To raise productivity, industrial production will also be given a new significance. Government will not only establish industries in partnership with private investors, or on its own, but also will induce higher industrial productivity by various measures. This industrial development is a facet of the wider process of diversifying the economy which precariously rests on primary production. In both agriculture and industry, projects with direct productive capacity will be given high priority.

14. Another development strategy will be to create a favourable atmosphere for investment. Industrial Estates will be located at strategic points in the Region. Other factors which create bottle-necks for investment will be minimized through different types of inducements and incentives. A stable government and an efficient administration have already been established in the Region and this is a crucial factor conditioning a healthy investment climate. It is the aim of policy to strengthen governmental machinery to cope with expanding governmental activities relative to the maintenance of law and order, provision of community services, and so forth. This strategy therefore also covers a comprehensive administrative building programme.

15. Finally, another development strategy in the Plan period is to expand the opportunities for technical and scientific education. Technical education will be accorded the same priority as in the National Plan. This is to provide the intermediate manpower needed in the economy.

CAPITAL ALLOCATION

16. The allocation of the aggregate capital expenditure will not differ substantially from the National Plan. It is proposed to devote 75.9 *per cent* of the aggregate capital expenditure to the Development Sector. Under this sector are included Primary Production, Trade and Industry, Electricity, Water Supply and Transport. Social Overhead will claim 18.0 *per cent* of the aggregate capital expenditure. In this sector are Education, Health, Town and Country Planning, Social Welfare and Information.

17. Administration will claim 6.1 *per cent* of the aggregate expenditure. The bulk of expenditure here is on administrative buildings which comprise the Secretariat, Courts, Parliament Buildings and Technical Assistance Staff Quarters. Below is a table showing the allocation of aggregate capital expenditure compared with the National Plans of 1955-62 and 1962-68:

	<i>National Development Plan</i>		<i>Mid-Western Nigeria Development Plan</i>
	1955-62	1962-68	1964-68
Development Sector	50.8%	71.4%	75.9%
Social Overheads	19.9%	20.8%	18.0%
Administrative	29.3%	7.8%	6.1%

Breakdown :-

(i) Development Expenditure:—Primary Production, Trade and Industry, Water, Electricity, Transport:—Roads, Waterways, Railways, Ports, Airs, Communications.

(ii) Social Overheads:—Education, Health, Town and Country Planning, Social Welfare, Information.

(iii) Administration :—Buildings, etc.

18. In spite of the special economic, physical and other conditions existing in the Mid-West, the Government feels that its development programme should, as much as is consistent with its peculiar circumstances, conform with the pattern of the National Development Plan. The broad priorities of the National Development Plan have been accepted, the allocation of resources between sectors has closely followed the proportions in the National Development Plan.

19. It is necessary that Mid-Western Nigeria, as part of a larger whole—the Federation of Nigeria—should contribute effectively to the development of Nigeria and participate in the solution of national economic problems.

APPENDIX I

(a) SOME EXPORT COMMODITIES FROM NIGERIA, 1962-63

Commodity	Unit	Quantity ('000)		VALUE (£'million)	
		1962	1963	1962	1963
Cocoa	Ton	195.0	174.6	33.4	32.4
Palm Kernel	Ton	367.0	389.3	16.9	20.8
Palm Oil	Ton	118.0	126.0	8.93	9.32
Rubber	Ton	60.0	63.2	11.4	11.8
Timber and Plywood	Cubic ft.	19,348.0	22,123.0	6.97	7.84

Source : *Review of External Trade, Nigeria 1963, (Federal Office of Statistics).*

(b) QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MID-WESTERN NIGERIA

COCOA AND PALM PRODUCE EXPORTS, 1962-63

Commodity	Unit	Quantity ('000)		VALUE (£)*	
		1962	1963	1962	1963
Cocoa	Ton	7.2(1962/63)	6.6(1963/64)	1,132,200	1,192,950
Palm Kernel	Ton	36.7	40.0	1,592,000	1,958,000
Palm Oil	Ton	6.7	5.8	462,300	410,930

*Calculated at average F.O.B. price per ton.

Source : *Mid-Western Nigeria Marketing Board.*

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS OF MID-WEST ORIGIN AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1964

Course	Number in Institutions	Expected Year of Completion of Course				
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1. Engineering	21	2	4	1	2	12
2. Architecture	4	—	—	—	1	3
3. Veterinary	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diploma in Town Planning ..	3	—	2	—	—	1
5. Surveying	5	—	2	1	—	2
6. Medicine	9	4	1	1	—	3
7. Pharmacy	5	1	2	—	—	2
8. Radiography	2	—	—	—	—	2
9. Dentistry	2	1	1	—	—	—
10. Librarianship	2	—	—	—	—	2
11. Estate Management	8	—	1	1	—	6
12. B.Sc. Science	31	3	11	8	3	6
13. Agriculture	6	3	2	—	—	1
14. Forestry	2	—	—	—	2	—
15. Sociology	5	1	1	1	1	1
16. Statistics	1	—	—	1	—	—
17. Arts	43	9	5	12	—	17
18. Solicitorship	3	1	1	—	—	1
19. Building	2	—	1	—	—	1
20. Printing	5	—	—	—	—	5
21. Journalism	5	—	—	—	—	5
22. Photography	3	—	—	—	—	3
23. Fine Arts	4	—	1	1	—	2
24. Banking	3	—	—	1	—	2
25. Business Management	9	—	1	1	—	7
26. Economics	22	2	6	2	1	11
27. Accountancy	18	2	1	1	1	13
28. Chartered Secretaryship ..	4	—	—	—	—	4
29. Textile Technology	2	—	—	—	—	2
30. Leather Technology	1	—	—	—	—	1
31. Laboratory Technology	4	—	—	1	1	2
32. Music	2	1	—	—	1	—
33. Mental Nursing	2	—	—	—	—	2
34. Tropical Medicine and General Science	1	—	1	—	—	—
35. Dairying	2	—	1	1	—	—
36. Camera Operation	1	—	1	—	—	—
37. Production Brooding and Dip- loma Course	1	—	1	—	—	—
38. Physiotherapy	1	—	—	—	—	—
39. Poultry Husbandry	1	—	—	1	—	—
40. Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—
41. Motor Vehicle Mechanic	2	—	—	1	1	—
42. Mechanics	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	250	32	47	36	15	120

Source : Ministry of Education, Benin City.

Chapter II

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

A majority of the population of Mid-Western Nigeria live in the rural areas and about 80 *per cent* of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal production. Agriculture will continue not only to sustain the people but will also provide for sometime, capital needed for development. It will provide raw materials for industries when these are established and the farmers will consume a good share of the manufactured products. Agriculture has been accorded the highest priority as its development will yield surplus food and provide raw materials for industries. In addition to tree crops that will yield returns in about 5 to 6 years, emphasis will be put on food production and agricultural products with short-gestation period for use in the local industries.

2. It is the aim of policy to eliminate in the shortest possible time some of the factors that militate against maximum production at minimum costs such as :—

- (a) Ignorance of scientific agriculture;
- (b) Lack of capital;
- (c) Problem of land tenure and fragmented holdings ;
- (d) Storage, marketing and distribution.

The proposals analysed below are designed to tackle most of these problems. For example, the introduction of supervised co-operative plantations is designed to combat the problem of ignorance of scientific agriculture, traditional land tenure and fragmentary holdings; provision of supervised credit by the Agricultural Credit Corporation will relieve farmers of inadequate capital for expansion and introduction to modern scientific techniques. Extension services will be intensified through demonstration farms, rehabilitation programmes, school leavers' farms, joint-partnership plantations, etc. Of crucial interest is the dissemination of information through publication and other information media.

3. Individual programmes follow and the financial implications of the projects are shown in the appendices.

RUBBER

4. Over 80 *per cent* of Nigerian rubber is at present produced in the Mid-West. It is in the interest of the Mid-Western Region, not only to maintain this position but also, to improve upon it. World consumers of rubber buy from two main sources : natural products and synthetic; the natural product is generally cheaper and preferred for certain industrial uses. If the position of natural rubber in the world market is to continue to withstand the keen competition from synthetic rubber, emphasis should be placed on increased production of high quality rubber at reduced costs. To achieve these aims the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources plans :—

- (a) to increase the rate of replanting and new planting of high yielding varieties of rubber on modern lines, both on plantation and peasant holdings;
- (b) to establish modern processing and smoked factories on co-operative and industrial basis;
- (c) to improve the marketing of rubber in order to raise the producers' income.

RUBBER REHABILITATION

5. This is a vigorous replanting scheme aimed at the total renewal of the existing small holdings. To enable the farmer to replant his holdings, Government will provide technical and financial assistance. If the farmer cuts down part of his rubber trees his income is reduced and as it takes about 6 years for a rubber tree to reach maturity it is clear that he can never do this on his own. A total grant of £20 per acre in kind and cash will be given to every participating farmer for satisfactory replanting of rubber trees. The assistance in kind includes supply of seedlings, fertilizers, etc.

6. A total of 15,000 acres of rubber will be replanted during the Plan period as follows :—

1964-65	..	..	..	..	1,000 acres
1965-66	..	..	..	..	3,000 acres
1966-67	..	..	..	..	5,000 acres
1967-68	..	..	..	..	6,000 acres
					15,000 acres

As it will be impossible from the point of supervision to deal with individual farmers, replanting would be done on village basis. The village has to form a co-operative society and all dealings with it will be through the co-operative. For the purpose of rehabilitation, a village's total acreage of rubber will not be less than 50 as processing of rubber cannot be done economically in smaller area. In order to enable as many farmers as possible to benefit from the scheme, a farmer would not be allowed to plant more than three acres in one year or more than six acres altogether.

7. About 300 villages and 2,500 people will benefit directly from the rubber rehabilitation scheme and it is estimated that another 1,500 people will benefit indirectly. The following yields are expected :—

<i>Year</i>					<i>Acreage in Prod.</i>			<i>Yields in lbs RSS I.</i>
69-70	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	400,000
70-71	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	1,700,000
71-72	..	..	9,000	..	..	..	4,100,000
72-73	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	7,400,000
73-74	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	8,900,000
74-75	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	10,000,000
75-76	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	11,900,000
76-77	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	13,300,000
77-78	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	14,400,000
78-79	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	15,000,000
79-80	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	15,000,000

The project is estimated to cost £271,515 during the Plan period.

WORLD BANK RUBBER PROJECT

8. It is proposed to establish two rubber estates of 5,000 acres each in collaboration with the World Bank. After the trees have grown to maturity and have been tapped for two years, the estates would be divided into six-acre holdings which would be allotted on defined terms to selected small-holders who have worked on the estate. A processing plant would be set up for each of the two estates in the fifth or sixth year and later handed over to a co-operative of small holders.

9. A Special Rubber Project Committee (SRPC) would be set up for the establishment of the estates and processing plant, and for training the prospective farmers, factory workers and supervisors. The planting targets are as follows :—

1st year	600 acres
2nd year	1,100 acres
3rd year	1,100 acres
4th year	1,100 acres
5th year	1,100 acres

Since rubber normally comes into maturity about six years from planting, the whole of a 5,000 acre block is expected to be fully developed within eleven years. It is estimated that the cost of two 5,000 acre blocks is about £1,448, 114. It is anticipated that the World Bank will contribute in the form of loans about half of the cost. Half of capital cost during the Plan period which will be the Government contribution is £441,496.

10. The rubber development projects described above will be in addition to the projects of Mid-Western Nigeria Development Corporation for starting two new rubber estates of 5,000 acres each and for expanding by 3,000 acres the Urhonigbe Rubber Estate at a capital cost of £690,820.

11. Government will encourage private investment in the establishment of rubber plantations in the Region. Foreign private investors in partnership with indigenous investors would be welcomed.

OIL PALM

12. Mid-Western Nigeria is the second largest producer of palm oil and third largest producer of palm kernel in the Federation of Nigeria. The Government is anxious not only to maintain this position, but to improve upon it. There is a strong demand in the World market for the products of oil palm, which enjoys the reputation of being the most efficient source of vegetable oil. Production within Nigeria is, however, mostly in the hands of small peasants exploiting wild palms self-sown from unselected materials. The factors which limit the production of high quality oil palm products are :—

- (a) poor seeds for planting,
- (b) the effects of old age and low density of trees,
- (c) poor management, and
- (d) primitive extraction processes.

It is in the interest of the Mid-West, having regard to the importance of Oil Palm, to ameliorate these conditions by basing production on the most up-to-date techniques. To achieve these ends, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources intends to increase production by encouraging the use of high yielding seedlings obtainable at the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (N.I.F.O.R.). Steps will also be taken to foster the establishment of Government and private nurseries, to facilitate the supply of nursery materials, and to guarantee a subsidised price for seedlings.

13. The Ministry will also initiate publicity campaigns designed to bring knowledge and information to the farmers. Use will be made of demonstration plots aimed at inculcating efficient farm management techniques. The issuing of oil palm presses on co-operative basis and granting of loans to farmers on easy terms will form a significant feature in the agricultural development policy.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SMALL OIL PALM PLANTATION OWNERS

14. This is a scheme intended for the peasant farmers with small holdings. The acreage of wild palms from which over 90 per cent of the present production is obtained is diminishing due to old age, disease, lack of maintenance and pressure of population on land. The following are comparative returns of an average wild palm grove and grove replanted with the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (N.I.F.O.R.) high-yield seedlings :—

Returns in lbs. per acre	Wild Palm Grove (a)	Rehabilita- tion Grove (b)	Difference between (b) and (a)	Returns from (b) as percentage of (a)
				%
Yield of bunches	2,500	9,000	6,500	360
Yield of fruits	1,250	5,760	4,510	461
Yield of Oil	265	1,634	1,369	616
Yield of kernel	150	480	330	320
Value of Produce	£8 6s	£44 6s	£36	534

15. The medium size efficient processing machines, the Hydraulic stork Presses, recently introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources are not getting sufficient fruits to achieve optimum production. There is therefore a strong need to encourage small oil palm plantation owners to replant their holdings with improved seedlings in order to arrest the present declining production and to meet the increasing home consumption and export demand.

16. A subsidy for planting of £20 per acre in kind and cash, payable in instalments over four years, will be given to small palm plantation holders through their co-operatives. The subsidy in kind will be in the form of seedlings, fertilizers, wire netting and collar. Each benefitting farmer must plant at least one acre but not more than three acres per year, with a maximum of six acres which will be made up of not more than two separate plots in close proximity. Each Press is to have a total plantation acreage of at least 96 acres of selected and improved oil palm feeding it. The existing 13 Stork Presses will be hired out to the farmers' co-operative societies for whom they operate and through whom will be paid the appropriate hiring charges.

17. It is hoped that this scheme would raise the quality of palm produce and productivity in general. The farmer can obtain over six times as much oil, three times as much kernel and five times as much cash from the same area of palm grove when it comes to full yield in ten years.

18. The target is to encourage small oil plantation owners to replant 11,360 acres during the Plan period as follows :—

1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— acres
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300 acres
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500 acres
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,560 acres
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,360 acres

It is proposed to spend £150,000 on this project in the Plan period.

OIL PALM ESTATE

19. The intention is to establish a 3,500 acre plantation through a managing agency. After four years the plantation will be divided into holdings of 12 acres each. A well designed factory will be established on the estate. It is expected that the World Bank will assist in this project. Capital Cost during the plan period is £303,188.

20. Apart from the oil palm projects described above, the Mid-Western Nigeria Development Corporation will also establish two 4,000-acre estates near the existing ones at a capital cost of £445,000. These acres are designed to bring the existing plantations to economic units.

COCOA

21. It is estimated that Mid-Western Nigeria produces about 15,000 tons of cocoa yearly. The soils in the North-west of the Region are favourable to cocoa production. Efforts will be made not only to maintain this source of income but also to improve productivity in view of the falling world prices. A large proportion of the present output is organised under conditions of poor management. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources proposes to approach the problem of cocoa production by increasing the use of high-yielding seedlings from its own multiplication plots. Measures will be taken to control diseases and pests.

COCOA REPLANTING PROJECT

22. There is abundant evidence that farmers are keen to grow cocoa and are prepared to adopt the methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. In the past, cocoa in Mid-Western Nigeria had been regarded as a minor crop taking the former Western Region as a whole, but it is now seriously felt that cocoa can play a more important role in the economy of the Mid-West than it had otherwise played.

23. The spraying programme against capsid and black pod, which had proved very successful outside the Mid-West could, if applied efficiently, achieve the same degree of success in this Region. During the Plan period some of the affected farms will be replanted to:

- (a) serve as a demonstration of the value of replanting cocoa;
- (b) create a reservoir of skill in planting and replanting methods within the farming community;
- (c) afford a complete appreciation of the social, economic and technical problems of replanting;
- (d) help in diversifying the economy and stabilizing the farmers' income.

Physical Target :—
(Replanting)

1964-65	100 acres
1965-66	300 acres
1966-67	500 acres
1967-68	500 acres
	<hr/>
	1,400 acres
	<hr/>

Each selected village will have a group of 75-100 farmers owning cocoa farms sufficient enough for the replanting of 100-150 acres. Instalmental grants will be given to farmers in cash and in kind (£20 per acre) for seedlings, fertilizers, etc. subject to satisfactory progress report. Any farmer whether participating in the scheme or not is entitled to get a loan from the Agricultural Credit Corporation for a spraying pump, provided he has a cocoa farm.

24. It is envisaged that the Cocoa Research Institute will be closely associated with the scheme as it is currently working on the problems which replanting will bring from the technical angle. It will also take part in training and will be represented in the technical control committee.

25. The estimated capital cost is £109,200.

26. It is proposed also to request the World Bank to assist the Region in the execution of a 5,000-acre cocoa estate at a capital cost of £210,000 during the 4-year plan period. It is hoped that the World Bank would contribute 50 per cent of the cost.

COTTON

27. Ishan Cotton has been famous for a long time but the new high-yielding variety, Allen 26J, has superseded it. While the former yields about 250 seed cotton lbs. per acre, the latter is about 1,200 lbs. if pests are effectively controlled.

28. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will vigorously encourage the growing of Allen 26J. This is necessary in view of the fact that the future of cotton has changed very rapidly in recent years and now seems brighter owing to the erection of textile factories all over the Federation, including the one now being established at Asaba in the Mid-West. The physical details are tabulated below:—

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
Acres	500	1,000	2,000	4,000	7,500
Seeds in tons (Planting)	5	10	20	40	75
Fertilizers (tons)	50	100	200	400	750
Vetox Insecticide (tons)	2	4	8	16	30
Sprayers	40	80	160	320	600

Two cotton experts from the British Cotton Growing Association now at Ibadan would be available to advise the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The policy is to increase the production of cotton very fast so as to make the Textile Factory at Asaba as self-sufficient as possible. Spraying equipment, fertilizers and insecticides will be provided on a 50 per cent subsidy basis. The estimated cost of subsidy of the project is £4,800.

SUBSIDY

29. The various subsidy schemes involved in this Primary Production programme are only considered necessary and expedient in the short-run. The aim is gradually to reduce and finally eliminate the subsidies as yields increase, the cultivators gain experience, and pests and diseases are brought under control.

TOBACCO

30. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will investigate during the plan period the possibility of growing tobacco particularly in the northern areas of the Region. A provision of £5,000 is made for this project.

FOOD CROPS

31. The most important staple food crops produced in Mid-Western Nigeria are yam, cassava, maize and rice. In this Plan period effective measures will be taken to raise both productivity and out-put in food production not only to sustain the growing population but also to raise the income of farmers. A *pilot project* concentrating on Yams, Upland Rice and Maize will be undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources with a view to stimulating the use of known and effective means of production. Investigations carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources have yielded good results in the following fields :—

- (a) Use of Fertilizers;
- (b) Use of Pesticides;
- (c) Storage of grains in Silos and consequent even distribution throughout the year.

For instance, the average yield of Rice per acre is about 1,500 lbs. paddy; but the use of fertilizers will increase this by 32 per cent which is 1,980 lbs. paddy per acre. Yams will increase from 9,800 lbs. to about 12,400 lbs. per acre and maize about 1,600 lbs. to about 2,000 lbs. *i.e.* by 25 per cent.

32. Experience in 1964 with Sale of 25 tons Fertilizers provided by F.A.O. is that the cost of fertilizer per acre (55s) is prohibitive for the farmers. The policy therefore is to subsidize fertilizers and insecticide by 50 per cent during the Plan period. It is expected that by the end of the plan period the benefit of the use of fertilizers, insecticides and adequate and scientific storage will be sufficiently apparent that their use will become universal. A capital sum of £50,000 is earmarked for this project.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
(a)				£	£	£	£
	Yams	..	..	2,000	8,000	10,000	20,000
	Rice	..	..	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000
	Maize	..	..	500	2,000	2,500	5,000
	Insecticides	..	..	1,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
	Silos	..	..	5,000	5,000	—	10,000
	Total	..	..	9,500	20,000	20,500	50,000

					Tonnage Equivalent	Acreage Equivalent	£
(b)	Fertilizers :						
	Yams	..	..	..	1,000	10,000	20,000
	Upland Rice	..	..	..	280	5,000	10,000
	Maize	..	..	..	140	2,500	5,000
						£	35,000

<i>Insecticides :</i>					<i>Tonnage Equivalent</i>	<i>Acreage Equivalent</i>	<i>£</i>
(Yam beetle)	—	—	5,000
Silos	—	—	10,000
							<hr/>
						<i>£</i>	50,000

ACREAGE TO BE PLANTED

					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	<i>Total</i>
Yams .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000
Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	500	2,000	2,500	5,000
Maize .. .. .	..	..	..	..	300	1,000	1,200	2,500
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,800	7,000	8,700	17,500

33. A pilot scheme for the cultivation of swamp rice as a trial and demonstration will also be undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture. There would be a single 100-acre unit of swamp rice along with one rice processing plant. The scheme, once established will be developed along co-operative lines. An important benefit of the project is the demonstration of efficient production of high quality rice through all stages to final packeting. The long run aim is to produce a product which can compete favourably with the imported packeted rice. In addition to swamp rice, upland rice and sugar cane will be given a new impetus. The estimated capital cost is £68,500.

EXTENSION SERVICE : TRAINING PROGRAMME

34. Extension Service Branch of the Agricultural Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources is responsible for implementing Government policy on agricultural production by teaching improved farm practices, developed by research and other sources, to farmers (both small and large) and help them to improve production, harvesting, processing and marketing practices. The Branch translates the results of research into simple practical forms which can be utilised by illiterate farmers. This it does by teaching and practical demonstrations so that the farmers can accept and utilise the new methods and processes. One criticism of the agricultural division is that its officers work above the farmers and are not in touch with the day to day problems of the rural community. This is partly due to the quality of the "contact" men known as Field Overseers who are recruited straight from school after passing Class IV or modern III with Civil Service Entrance. They are unexperienced, untrained and not effective with farmers. There is therefore need to train these young men in the rudiments of agriculture.

35. At present there are 207 Field Overseers who need to be trained. There is no provision for formal training for them in the Agricultural Schools and they must therefore be trained on the job. A group of 50 is now going through a trial training scheme that will last two months. This is a continuous process and by the end of the plan period, it is hoped all will become effective in their work.

The good ones amongst them are sent to the School at Akure for a two-year certificate course to qualify them as Agricultural Assistants. The facilities offered for training these Field Overseers are also available for specialised in-service training for the higher grade officers. Teachers are drawn from amongst the senior staff, who lecture on various subjects based on their experience in the field. The US-AID has also provided an expert in the field of teaching to guide the course.

SCHOOL LEAVERS' FARM PROJECT

36. This scheme is in conformity with the Integrated Rural Development Programme which aims at motivating the rural communities to participate in activities for the improvement of their standard of living and at the same time helping to reduce the fast growing unemployment problems resulting from the yearly increasing number of school leavers. The scheme is designed to train young school leavers to develop interest in farming and to create the means whereby they might most effectively practise what they have been taught. Each School Leavers' Farm comprises about 900 to 1,000 acres. Each participant is to have 10 acres for cash crops and 2 acres for food crops. It is intended that the acreage for cash crops will be planted over a period of 5 to 6 years. The following are the types of farm cropping envisaged :

TYPE 1

- 6 acres rubber
- 4 acres oil palm
- 2 acres food farm
- 2 acres poultry and livestock
- 1 acre home lots.

TYPE 2

- 6 acres of oil palm
- 4 acres of cocoa
- 2 acres food crops
- 2 acres poultry and livestock
- 1 acre home lots.

TYPE 3

- 4 acres oil palm
- 6 acres cash crops (cotton)
- 2 acres food farm
- 2 acres poultry and livestock
- 1 acre home lots.

TYPE 4

FISHING PROJECT

- 1 acre home lots
- 2 acres vegetable gardening.

The aim is to establish 20 farms within the next four years, at a capital cost of £19,980.

FARM SETTLEMENTS

37. At present there are in Mid-Western Nigeria 5 Farm Settlements and one Farm Institute. These are maintained at a total cost of £80,000 per annum. Government policy relative to these institutions is at present under review. To this end a committee has been set

up to examine the existing farm settlement policy, study the existing set up and running of the farm settlements in the Region, review the policy, examine the relationship and differences between the Farm settlement scheme and the School Leavers Farm projects and to make recommendations. Pending the outcome of the recommendations of the Committee, the usual amount of £80,000 for maintenance will be provided.

RESEARCH

38. Research information forms the basis of agricultural improvement and development. The policy is to concentrate on short term applied research with the aim of making an immediate contribution to agricultural development. The responsibility for the more basic and long term research programme will be left to the Federal Government. A central research station for rubber is being established in Iyanomo to share the laboratory facilities that will be available. Part of this research station will be used for research on food crops. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in collaboration with the Universities of Nigeria and Ibadan have recently started research work on the economic aspects of rubber production. This important aspect of research will be stepped up. The total estimated capital cost is £138,550.

LIVESTOCK

39. Livestock is important from the point of view of being a source of income as well as a source of animal protein. The Region is favoured to some extent in the production of animal protein food in that fish and bush meat are common. Fish production would be intensified with improved techniques and equipment. Emphasis will continue to be laid on the production of eggs and poultry meat, pork, beef, mutton and goat meat. Apart from the value of livestock as source of diet of the people, it also stimulates the production of grain crops, local fish meal "Luru" which is an effective substitute for alfalfa meal in poultry feeds and the collection of oyster shell. Steps will also be taken to ensure that livestock plays an increasing role in the maintenance of soil fertility. A detailed scheme has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

40. *Poultry*.—The production of eggs will be a major line of policy, but sufficient broiler birds will be produced for those interested in the poultry meat trade. In addition to this, efforts will be made to multiply, for easy distribution, ducks, turkeys, etc. so as to bring the price of meat within the reach and income of the masses. To achieve these aims, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will establish its own hatchery consisting of incubators, breeding flock. It will also undertake a large-scale distribution of day-old chicks to farmers and help to organise an efficient market organisation. The estimated capital cost is £30,600.

41. *Pig*.—The production of pigs will follow the same lines as poultry. A pig breeding centre will be set up for the distribution of fatteners and breeding materials to farmers until such time they can manage the breeding aspect of pig keeping. Pork is at present regarded as a luxury because it is expensive. This will no longer be so as with increased production price of pork will fall. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will provide facilities and materials for investigation into feeding, housing and management, information on the economics of pig production, and training of pig men for private or Government use. Capital cost is £19,350.

42. *Cattle*.—Cattle, sheep and goat are the main sources of protein for the Region at the present time and for many years to come. The policy of the Government will encourage the production of beef, mutton and goat meat in sufficient quantities and quality for the people of the Region. The estimated capital cost is £26,790.

43. *Physical Magnitude :*

(a) Poultry—Hatchery producing 4,000-6,000 day-old chicks a week.

(b) Pigs—40 Sow pig research centre production of 420 pigs each 13 months.

(c) Cattle—Livestock farm consisting of:—

- 100 Ndama Cows,
- 20 Santa Getrudis Cows,
- 10 Hereford.

Production of 70-80 calves yearly.

FEEDING STUFF PRODUCTION (LIVESTOCK)

44. This project is not purely a commercial undertaking but a research undertaking for the experimentation on different mixtures and blending that would lead to different development in poultry keeping. If the experiment leads to production of feeding stuff that should be disposed of, this will be treated as a by-product. The estimated capital cost is £3,000.

45. This project is tied up with the production of grains. Improved seeds are issued to farmers under an arrangement in which the harvest will be bought by Government and stored in silos after being dried. The crop is protected from weevils and other insects by fumigants and other chemicals. A private Feed Mill Company has agreed to a similar arrangement whereby farmers can sell their grain crop and buy the company's rations.

FISHERIES

46. The Mid-West has a coastline of some 80 miles and numerous rivers/creeks which offer good opportunities for all types of fishing. But the methods and types of fishing gears in use are crude and uneconomical with the result that relatively low quantities of fish are produced. As a result large quantities of fish are still imported*. Serious efforts will therefore be made to increase the quantities and quality of locally produced fish with a view to gradually reducing the quantity of imported fish. A scheme to aid fishermen in the Region will be worked out by Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The estimated capital expenditure is £50,000.

47. The Community Development Division of the Ministry of Economic Development will undertake River/Creek Projects in Ossiama (Western Ijaw Division) and Agenebode (Afenmai Division). Deep-sea fishing projects are also to be undertaken at Agge in Western Ijaw Division and Ogidigben in Warri Division. These projects are intended for school leavers who would have otherwise been unemployed. The estimated capital cost is £7,240.

VETERINARY

48. Broadly, it is the aim of the Government to make the Mid-West a disease-free zone for animals, increase the stock population so as to make it economically possible for all the inhabitants to enjoy better standard of nutrition. To achieve this goal, the Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will initiate and implement programmes relevant to the well-being of animals. Veterinary Clinics will be established at Sapele, Uromi

*Fish consumption in the Federation is about 338,000 tons fresh fish equivalent, made up of 71,000 tons produced locally and 267,000 imported. Value of imported fish was £8,527,720 in 1961 and £7,995,725 in 1962 (Source : F.A.O.)

and Asaba and control posts at Agenebode and Obiaruku. The control posts at Asaba and Ibillo will be extended. In order that Veterinary Clinics should function efficiently there is great need for a first class central laboratory unit. Such unit fully equipped to diagnose diseases expeditiously will be established during the plan period. A cattle market will be constructed at Auchi. These will cost an estimated amount of £15,800.

BUILDING OF MODERN ABATTOIR FOR BENIN CITY

49. The need for an abattoir becomes imperative with the increase in the population of the regional capital. It will be sited at the outskirts of Benin so that cattle entering the city cause minimum obstruction. The abattoir will consist of several compartments for the various processing of the slaughtered cattle including adequate facilities for cold storage. The estimated capital cost is £30,000.

FOREST PLANTATION

50. There are over 1,300,000 acres of forest reserves in Mid-Western Nigeria though the bulk of this area is under the control of local councils. These reserves are one of the Region's greatest assets. Their proper development will therefore be given some priority. Hitherto very little had been done to promote forest regeneration. To maintain and increase our forest products, emphasis will be given to large-scale plantations to meet the requirements of both internal timber consumption and for export.

51. The following species are being contemplated:—Teak, *Terminalia Invorensis* (idigbo), *Cedrela Mexicana*, *Gmelina Arborea*, *Nauclea Diderrichii* (opepe), *Triphochiton Scleroxylon* (Obeche), *Eucalyptus Torrelliana*. During the Plan period, the target is to plant 25,000 acres of forest plantations in Afenmai, Benin and Ishan Divisions. A sum of £500,000 is earmarked for this project.

FOREST REGENERATION

52. This is a continuation and expansion of the present shelter wood system of regeneration in specially suitable areas to produce mainly luxury timbers. It is planned under this scheme to cover 1,600 acres per annum, *i.e.* 6,400 acres over the whole plan period. The timber would not come to maturity for 80-100 years. Total capital cost is £18,880.

MOBILE SAWMILL

53. The object of this scheme is to exploit merchantable timber which because of the distance from the Sawmills, is not at present utilised. This is a pilot project. Immediately the profitability of the scheme is determined, the Development Corporation or any private enterprise would take over the Saw-mill and commercialise the process. The estimated capital cost is £3,400.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION

54. The programme for agricultural production is designed to tackle some of the problems confronting our system of agricultural production such as lack of the technique of scientific agriculture and of capital. Projects such as the establishment of farms and plantations, Rehabilitation projects, Research Programmes, School Leavers' Farms, Livestock Improvement, etc., are aimed at intensifying agricultural extension services, the objective being ultimately to extirpate the ignorance of scientific methods which bedevil traditional agriculture.

55. Investments in these projects will yield returns only to the extent that new ideas and modern methods which extension services seek to disseminate are accepted by the traditional farmers and put into practice. The ability of the farmer to do so depends considerably on the amount of investment capital at his disposal. If we are to capture the returns to the heavy investment in extension services the farmer must be rendered sensitive to investment opportunities by supplying him with capital. With capital at his disposal he can indulge in rational profit-and-loss exercises and order his production operations along modern lines. The farmer is then placed to exploit scientific methods and new factors which are most likely to increase his productivity.

56. A pivot of the strategy for agricultural development in this Plan, therefore, rests on ameliorating the lack of capital for agricultural investment. It is the aim of Government policy to make available to farmers in the Region, through the *Agricultural Credit Corporation* short-term, medium-term and long-term credit at comparatively attractive rates of interest. It is intended to give the credit spread a wide coverage in view of the fact that about 80 per cent of this Region's working population is engaged in agriculture. It has been estimated that the farmers in Mid-Western Nigeria fall into the following categories*

(i) Large-scale farmers	..	5%
(ii) Medium-scale farmers	..	35%
(iii) Small-scale farmers	..	50%
(iv) Fisherman	.. ..	10%

57. The current rate of interest is fairly high and many farmers have often been flayed by land-confiscating money-lenders. The number of farmers likely to qualify for loans from, say, Commercial Banks is indeed low. The role of the Corporation therefore, will be to act as a farmers' bank by partly supplying the investment capital for modernizing the system of traditional agriculture and lifting agricultural output from the vicious circle of low productivity. A capital allocation of £625,000 has been earmarked for the operation of the Agricultural Credit Corporation in the period 1964-68:

		£
1965-66	..	200,000
1966-67	..	200,000
1967-68	..	225,000
		<hr/>
'Total	..	625,000

This estimated capital should include all the loans in cash which may be given under any extension service project. The Corporation will administer such loans.

LAND TENURE

58. A Committee will be set up to study and report on the problems of land tenure in the Region, especially its impact on agricultural development.

*NOTE:—*The definition of the categories is laid down in the Mid-Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation Law, No. 3, 1964.*

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

I. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
A. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION :		£	£	£	£	£
<i>(i) Livestock :—</i>						
Poultry	.. .. .	30,600	—	—	—	30,600
Pigs	.. .. .	19,350	—	—	—	19,350
Cattle	.. .. .	26,790	—	—	—	26,790
<i>(ii) Feeding Stuff Production (Livestock)</i>						
	.. .. .	3,000	—	—	—	3,000
<i>(iii) Crops :</i>						
(a) Rubber Rehabilitation	.. .. .	14,080	46,350	87,260	123,830	271,520
(b) Two Rubber Projects	.. .. .	126,610	77,050	105,110	132,710	441,500
(c) Oil Palm Estate	.. .. .	23,640	34,690	190,710	54,150	303,190
(d) Oil Palm : Encouragement of small holders	.. .. .	21,000	30,000	40,000	59,000	150,000
(e) Cocoa Replanting	.. .. .	7,800	23,400	39,000	39,000	109,200
(f) Cocoa Estate	.. .. .	3,900	17,200	35,200	49,980	106,300
(g) Cotton	.. .. .	600	600	1,200	2,400	4,800
(h) Food Crops	.. .. .	8,500	13,000	19,000	28,000	68,500
(i) Tobacco Pilot Project	.. .. .	—	2,000	1,500	1,500	5,000
<i>(iv) Fisheries</i>	.. .. .	—	10,000	20,000	20,000	50,000
Total	.. .. .	£ 285,890	254,290	539,000	510,570	1,589,750

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
B. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH :	87,350	28,900	14,150	8,150	138,550
C. VETERINARY DIVISION :					
(a) Veterinary Clinics : Sapele, Uromi	—	4,200	4,200	—	8,400
(b) Veterinary Sub-Clinic, Asaba	—	—	1,400	—	1,400
(c) Veterinary Extension, Ibillo	—	1,200	—	—	1,200
(d) Control Posts-Agenebode, Obiaruku	1,000	1,000	—	—	2,000
(e) Cattle Market, Auchii.	—	500	200	—	700
(f) Veterinary Quarters, Agbor	—	—	1,000	1,000	2,000
(g) Check Point, Okan Junction	—	—	100	—	100
(h) Modern Abattoir, Benin	—	5,000	8,000	17,000	30,000
Total	£ 1,000	£ 11,900	£ 14,900	£ 18,000	£ 45,800
D. FORESTRY :					
(i) Forest Plantation	—	100,000	150,000	250,000	500,000
(ii) Present Shelter Wood Regeneration System.	4,720	4,720	4,720	4,720	18,880
(iii) Mobile Sawmill	—	3,400	—	—	3,400
Total	£ 4,720	£ 108,120	£ 154,720	£ 254,720	£ 522,280

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
II. MID-WESTERN NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION :					
(a) Two Oil Palm Estates (4,000 acres each)	102,330	121,110	141,860	79,400	445,000
(b) Urhoniabe Rubber Estate (Extension)	32,060	44,670	47,900	34,790	159,420
(c) Two New Rubber Projects (5,000 acres each)	106,860	148,900	159,670	115,970	531,400
Total	£ 241,250	£ 314,680	£ 349,430	£ 230,160	£ 1,135,820
III. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (SCHOOL LEAVERS' FARM PROJECT)					
(a) New Farm Scheme (12)	13,640	5,910	430	—	19,980
(b) New Fishing Scheme (3)	2,790	4,450	—	—	7,240
Total	£ 16,430	£ 10,360	£ 430	—	£ 27,220
IV. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION :					
	—	200,000	200,000	225,000	625,000

APPENDIX IV

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : SUMMARY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources					
A. Agricultural Extension Services	285,890	254,290	539,000	510,570	1,589,750
B. Research	87,350	28,000	14,150	8,150	138,550
C. Forestry	4,720	108,120	154,720	254,720	522,280
D. Veterinary	1,000	11,900	14,900	18,000	45,800
	378,960	403,210	722,770	791,440	2,296,380
II. Mid-Western Nigeria Development Corporation	241,250	314,080	349,430	230,160	1,135,820
III. Community Development Farm Projects	16,430	10,360	430	—	27,220
IV. Agricultural Credit Corporation	—	200,000	200,000	225,000	625,000
Total	£ 636,640	928,550	1,272,630	1,246,600	4,084,420

Chapter III

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture is the main productive activity of this country and accounts for over 56 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. On the other hand, Industry only accounts for about 5 per cent¹ of the Gross Domestic Product. It is obvious therefore that the Industrial sector, although growing, still comparatively contributes small to the Gross Domestic Product.

2. The enormous role of primary production has understandably been given its due recognition and the rapid development of agriculture accorded a deserved emphasis. Our exports, in fact, the movements in our balance of payment or foreign trade generally rely heavily on primary production. But such a narrowly based economy is subject to violent instability of both general price level and income caused by fluctuations in the world prices of agricultural commodities. As action, unilateral or concerted, in the stabilization of the prices of these commodities has not yielded encouraging result, it has become necessary that conscious policy should be directed to finding other remedial measures.

3. It is therefore imperative that primary production should not be the only activity that should be fostered. Industrial development must also be accelerated for the specific purpose of diversifying our economy. High priority rating for both agriculture and industry is our road to the speedy achievement of a balanced and stable economy.

4. The policy of this Government to boost up industrial production in order to strike a balance between agricultural development and industrial growth rests on the following objectives:

(a) to promote the expansion of existing small-scale industries ;

(b) to attract overseas industrialists to invest in industries with a view to making use of local resources, employ indigenous labour and provide opportunities for them to acquire technical skill and managerial experience ;

(c) to confine Government participation in industries to the extent that will encourage private initiative and effects of indigenous and overseas investors ;

(d) to raise the volume of employment and generally to raise the standard of living of the people ;

(e) to create a favourable climate for indigenous and overseas investors ;

(f) to provide suitable infrastructural facilities that will induce investors to establish industries in the Region ; and

(g) to encourage the processing of our agricultural products with a view to adding value.

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES

5. Government recognises the role which overseas capital and skills could play in the industrial development of the Region. To this end, sufficient incentives will be made available to would-be industrialists to establish in the Region. These incentives will be national as well as Regional. The Governments of the Federation have formulated an industrial policy through the National Economic Council reaffirming and expanding the Federal Republic's earlier statements of the opportunities for overseas investment in Nigeria. In these statements, the Government of Nigeria declared their willingness to accord to expatriate investors and industrialists the following advantages :—

(a) an assurance that capital will be secured against arbitrary interference, and that profit and capital may be repatriated. However, it is hoped that a reasonable percentage of net profits after taxes will be re-invested in the same or other enterprises in Nigeria ;

¹ Source : *Federal Republic of Nigeria Digest of Statistics, Volume 13 No. 2, April, 1964.*

(b) an assurance that industries will not be nationalised. In the event of an industry being nationalised, fair compensation assessed by independent arbitration will be paid ;

(c) a tax holiday as provided by the Industrial (Income Tax Relief) Act, 1958. Tax holidays are granted to pioneer companies which have been certified as engaging in a pioneer industry. This Pioneer Status carries with it a certificate for income tax relief for a maximum period of five years for new industries ;

(d) capital allowances under the Companies Income Tax Act. These allowances are granted with a view to raising the rate of writing down capital assets for the purpose of Income tax. Initial allowances vary from 20 per cent in the case of building to 40 per cent in the case of machinery and plant. In subsequent years, the allowances become lower depending on the type of assets and the amount of wear and use involved in each case ;

(e) exemption, wholly or in part, from customs duty on materials or components imported for use by Nigerian industries as provided in the Industrial Development (Import Duty Relief) Act, 1957 and as amended by subsequent Acts, provided that the company has a reasonable proportion of Nigerian components in its products. The continuance of this concession may be up to a maximum period of ten years ;

(f) tariff protection will be accorded to local industries where found economically necessary and justifiable.

6. As further incentives to both indigenous and expatriate investors at the regional level the Government of Mid-Western Nigeria will establish industrial estates and layouts provided with roads, power and communication facilities to stimulate the establishment of industries. Lands with valid title will be made available on lease at reasonable price to foreign investors through the Government for a maximum period of ninety-nine years and this could be renewed. Housing Estates will also be established to provide residential facilities. Efforts will continue to be made to provide and improve the quality of the infrastructure. In addition, emphasis will be given to technical education to provide the necessary intermediate skills.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

7. Industrial estates are now widely recognised as an instrument for fostering rapid industrial development. These estates provide basic facilities for industries *viz* : roads telephone links, water, electricity supplies, drainage, sewerage, etc. Such facilities stimulate industrial development by relieving the industrialists of heavy capital expenditure on infrastructure. The estates appropriately partitioned are leased to industrialist at a rental that provides effective inducement.

8. The former Western Nigeria Government had proposed to establish industrial estates at Sapele and Warri during the 1962-68 Development Plan period. However, none of the estates had been commissioned before the creation of the Mid-West. The provision of industrial facilities for would-be industrialists in this Region has therefore assumed some degree of urgency. The development of industrial estates will therefore be accorded high priority. To this end, the Mid-Western Nigeria Housing Corporation has drawn up proposals for the establishment of industrial estates at Benin, Sapele, Ughelli, Asaba and Koko. An initial capital sum of £198,000 is earmarked for the project.

9. An Industrial Estate expert has been made available to the Mid-Western Nigeria Government by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to carry out feasibility study on a number of suitable Industrial Estates sites with a view to advising on their order of development and their proper layout. The Shell-BP is also co-operating with the Government in this project.

NEW INDUSTRIES

10. The Mid-Western Nigeria Government has already embarked on the establishment to three major industries, Glass, Textiles and Cement.

GLASS INDUSTRY

11. Work is already in progress to establish a viable glass industry in Ughelli where clay and sand for glass, and natural gas for fuel are available. The project will be jointly financed by Government in partnership with overseas investors. A public company will run the undertaking. The glass factory is estimated to cost about £1.18 million (*See Appendix I*).

12. It is expected that the furnace will have a capacity of about 6,750 tons of saleable sheet glass per annum which requires a production of about 7,500 tons of sheet glass per annum. The Glass plant will break even at the end of the second year when production is 4,000 tons per annum. The project is viable as the demand for sheet glass and glass containers in the country is fairly large and continues to increase. The glass works would offer direct employment to 250 persons and provide opportunities for Nigerians to acquire technical skill.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

13. The Textile Mill will be vertically integrated, involving the operations of spinning, weaving, bleaching, printing, etc. As in the Glass Industry a public company has been formed to run the project. The total cost for the implementation of this project is estimated at about £4 million (*See Appendix I*).

14. At present only a third of the annual cotton crop in the country is consumed while two-thirds are exported raw; since enough raw cotton is produced in Nigeria and there is a great demand for cotton prints the Textile Mill will be viable.

15. The Textile Mill is scheduled to break even at the end of the third year when production is 5,200,000 square yards per annum. If the textile plants works three shifts of 8 hours each for 300 days per annum, the annual production will be more than 21 million square yards of printed cotton cloth. The spinning mill will produce 650 lbs. yarn per hour.

16. This project will create extensive employment opportunities for Nigerians. There are opportunities for 60 technical staff and 1,060 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The mill's location is at Asaba by the River Niger and while benefitting from cheap river transport, it will contribute some ton miles to river traffic. The establishment of the Textile Mill will stimulate the growing of cotton in the Region.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

17. The cement factory to be built at Ukpilla in Afenmai Division is estimated to cost £4.6 million (*See Appendix I*). Recent investigations in the area of Ukpilla about 23 miles North-West of Auchi revealed a very substantial limestone deposit. Furthermore, there is clay deposit in sufficient quantities in the neighbourhood of Ukpilla.

18. The cement factory is expected to break even at the end of the third year when production will be 94,000 tons a year. As there are some Nigerian cement factories importing clinker from overseas, these factories would be supplied partly with Nigerian made cement clinker from the Ukpilla plant. The annual production capacity of the plant will be 150,000 tons *i.e.* 100,000 tons Portland Cement.
50,000 tons Cement Clinker.

19. The project will create employment opportunities for about 300 managerial, technical, skilled and unskilled staff. It is also considered that this project will be viable. The quickening tempo of development in the country has led to an increase in imports of cement despite the rise in domestic production.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

20. It is also proposed that the following additional industries should be established in order to stimulate the rapid industrial growth of the Region. To this end, Government will undertake or encourage the mounting of feasibility studies on the following industries during the Plan period :—

- (i) Hotel Development.
- (ii) Tube and Tyre Factory.
- (iii) Bricklaying and Quarry Foundry.
- (iv) Distillation of Locally Produced Gin.
- (v) Chipboard Industry.
- (vi) Brewery.
- (vii) Industrial Development Centre.
- (viii) Alcohol Distillation and Production of Alcoholic Drinks.
- (ix) Rope, Twine and Matting Production.
- (x) Paper Industry.
- (xi) Soap Industry.
- (xii) Starch Industry.
- (xiii) Tomato Industry.
- (xiv) Sawmill Industry.
- (xv) Rubber Processing Industry.
- (xvi) Razor Blade Industry.
- (xvii) Palm Kernel Processing Industry.
- (xviii) Cocoa Processing Industry.
- (xix) Integrated Timber Industry.

In cases where such studies indicate that the projects would be viable Government would establish them either by itself or by encouraging private entrepreneurs, or in partnership with foreign investors or indigenous businessmen. A block sum of £500,000 is earmarked for capital expenditure on 'other industries'.

CO-OPERATIVES

21. At present most of the indigenous businessmen invest in small-scale family business. Government recognises that in the small-scale industries these entrepreneurs will acquire skill, experience and capital which will enable them to move into medium-size industries. It is therefore the aim of policy to encourage this movement through the services of the co-operatives.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF THE MID-WEST

22. The Co-operative Division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry proposes to promote Co-operation and its methods by assisting the Co-operative Union to develop its own machinery for expansion throughout this Region. The emphasis is on training and teaching schemes for members of the union, propaganda work through various media and extension services to spread improved techniques. The programme includes building of modest co-operative centres in the ten Divisions of the Region plus a Secretariat in Benin City.

23. It is proposed that a total grant of £54,200 be made to the Co-operative Federation by the Government during the present Plan period as follows:—

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
—	£20,000	£18,000	£16,200	£54,200

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

24. This Government will assist the Co-operative Societies in their produce marketing operations by guaranteeing their loans from the banks. For the current year Government has already agreed to guarantee the sum of £200,000 for the marketing operations of the Co-operative Societies in the Region and it is proposed that during the remainder of the present Plan period Government should offer loan guarantees for the same purpose as follows:—

1965-66	—	£300,000
1966-67	—	£400,000
1967-68	—	£500,000

CO-OPERATIVE BANK OF MID-WESTERN NIGERIA

25. The establishment in the near future of a Co-operative Bank of Mid-Western Nigeria is envisaged. To this end it is proposed during this plan period to carry out feasibility studies and preparatory work for the establishment of such a bank. A provision of £10,000 is earmarked for this purpose.

SETTLEMENT OF WEAVING UNITS

26. The aim of the project is to train 100 textile weavers (sponsored by the Local Government Councils) annually in broad-loom weaving and settle them in twelve units of co-operatives so as to spread the knowledge and technique of broad loom weaving throughout the Region.

27. The woven fabrics which will be produced in these weaving units have a peculiar demand. Experience of the Auchi Weaving Unit has shown that there is a growing market for specially woven products. These weaving Units will not only help in meeting the problems of unemployment of school leavers but also in checking the drift of youths to the urban centres.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1965-66	£7,200
1966-67	£7,200
1967-68	£7,200
	<hr/>
	£21,600

THE FINANCE CORPORATION

28. The lack of capital has been one of the factors retarding the growth of Nigerian private enterprise. One of the ways to promote fast economic growth in this Region, therefore, is to ameliorate to some extent this shortage of capital for investment in private enterprise. Government intends to aid small businessmen in trade, industry, construction and transport through the Mid-Western Nigeria Finance Corporation.

29. Like a commercial company, the Corporation conducts its activities on a profit-making basis with a view to producing additional revenue for further development. At present the Mid-Western Nigeria Finance Corporation has its credit about £100,000 representing Industrial and Food Processing Loans plus accrued interest less bad and doubtful debts, which it inherited from the former Western Nigeria Finance Corporation.

30. In view of the heavy demand for loans reflected in the number of loans applications the Finance Corporation has received and the fact that the Corporation would be placing at the disposal of indigenous investors short and medium term loans, the Corporation would be allocated £0.4 million. In addition an estimated sum of £125,000 will be made available to the Corporation for loans that may be made in respect of transport development in the creek/rivers areas (*See Chapter IV, paragraph 5*). In sum, an estimated allocation of £525,000 plus the present investment of £100,000 will be at the Corporation's disposal.

31. It is also intended to look into measures for the improvement of financial and advisory services of the Finance Corporation. Accordingly the structure of the Corporation will be improved and strengthened with a technical division, the objective being to minimize the crop of defaulters by ensuring that loans are made after proper investigation and that adequate post-loan services and technical advice are available to the borrowers so that the aided project would be viable.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

MAJOR INDUSTRIES : LOAN REPAYMENTS

Industry	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Textiles	199,200	398,300	601,300	409,100	1,607,900
Cement	250,000	339,500	480,196	381,614	1,451,310
Glass	118,000	118,000	202,370	222,135	660,505
Total	£ 567,200	855,800	1,283,866	1,012,849	3,719,715

APPENDIX II

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES : CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Ughelli	—	49,500	49,500	—	99,000
Koko	—	49,500	49,500	—	99,000
Total	£ —	99,000	99,000	—	198,000

APPENDIX III

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION : SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	£
Major Industries	9,780,000*
Industrial Estates	198,000
Co-operatives	85,800
Finance Corporation	400,000
Other Industrial Projects	500,000
Total	£ 10,963,800

*90 per cent Government Contribution;
10 per cent Contribution of Foreign Investors.

APPENDIX IV

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION : ANNUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Textiles	690,000	1,610,000	1,610,000	690,000	4,600,000*
Cement	600,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000	4,000,000*
Glass	177,000	413,000	413,000	177,000	1,180,000*
Other Industrial Projects	—	250,000	200,000	50,000	500,000
Industrial Estates	—	99,000	99,000	—	198,000
Co-operatives	—	30,200	28,200	27,400	85,800
Finance Corporation	—	175,000	125,000	100,000	400,000
Total	£ 1,467,000	3,977,200	3,875,200	1,644,400	10,963,800

NOTES :

The actual annual capital expenditure figures for Textile, Cement and Glass projects are not available. Therefore the total expenditure has been phased thus :— 15 per cent, 35 per cent, 35 per cent, 15 per cent (of total) respectively for the successive years 1964-68.—The assumption is that capital expenditure will be lighter at the beginning and at the end of the period.

*90 per cent Government Contribution;
10 per cent Contribution of Foreign Investors.

Chapter IV

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OVERHEADS

Mid-Western Nigeria on its creation was inadequately provided with roads, bridges, water and electricity. These services form the basic infrastructure for self sustained economic growth. One of the components of the development strategy of the Plan is therefore, to strengthen the infrastructure so that it will not be a hindrance to growth in the agricultural and industrial sectors. On the other hand it is recognised that the provision of these facilities will create favourable conditions for increased activities in all sectors of the economy.

2. In this chapter, capital expenditure on these services has been divided, rather arbitrarily in some sense, into two categories, economic and social overheads. Economic overheads are those services *directly* contributing to the economic growth of the Region. These include roads, waterways, electricity, industrial water supply. Other services which indirectly contribute to the growth of the economy have been classified as social overheads *e.g.* education, health, publicity, etc.

ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

TRANSPORTATION

3. An economy can only flourish if its highway system is developed to meet its needs. It is the aim of Government policy to have an integrated tidy net-work of roads in the Region. To this end the preparation of a Master-Plan for road development in the Region will be undertaken. During the Plan period, efforts on roads will be concentrated on improving existing roads. A number of roads totalling 403 miles will be tarred. Investigations ordered by the Niger Delta Development Board show that it will be practicable to construct into Western-Ijaw from Ughelli District two major roads: Uwheru-Ohoro-Patani and Ewu-Orere-Kpakiamia (Bomadi), estimated at a cost of £604,000 and £620,000 respectively. The Regional Government will undertake the construction of these roads, each of which is approximately 16 miles long. Work on one of these roads will start during this Plan period. Estimated total capital expenditure on roads in this Plan period is £2,554,349:—

	£
1964-65	580,707
1965-66	677,710
1966-67	399,246
1967-68	896,686
Total	<u>2,554,349</u>

4. Roads in the Federation are classified into three broad categories *viz.*; Trunk Road A, Trunk Road B and Provincial roads. While the Federal Government assumes responsibility for the construction and maintenance of Trunk Road A throughout the Federation, the Regional Governments are responsible for Trunk Road B while the Local Government Councils are supposed to maintain provincial and other feeder roads. The Ministry of Works and Transport provides annual grants to Local Government Councils for maintenance of provincial roads. Owing to the inability of most of the Local Government Councils, due to lack of funds and technical staff to maintain these roads to the minimum specified standard, Government has decided to take up responsibility for maintenance of 100 miles of provincial roads in every administrative division. The recurrent cost of maintaining 1,127 miles of these provincial roads taken is estimated at about £300,000 per annum.

INLAND WATERWAYS

5. Certain Inland Waterways in the Federation are the responsibility of the Federal Government. This Government has responsibility for improving the feeder waterways within its territory, which do not come under Federal Government's responsibility. During the 1964-68 Plan period, a survey of the water ways in the Region will be carried out and a Waterways Development Programme drawn up. It will be necessary to improve transport facilities in the Delta area and a sum of £40,000 will be used during the Plan period for the purchase of launches and motor boats for use of Government officials. A special Committee has been set up to examine the problems of public transport in the creek/river areas of the Region and submit recommendations. An estimated amount of £125,000 has been earmarked for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee adopted by the Government.

WATER SUPPLIES

6. It is proposed during the Plan period to provide water to all important towns where pipe-borne water is not at present available and to extend the existing ones to meet the commercial and industrial needs. Priority will be given to towns where industrial development is expected to be heavy. In rural areas, priority will also be given to those villages where there is acute shortage of good drinking water. The first phase of the Region's Water Development Programme involves the following:—

- (i) Construction of Water Supply Schemes for Sapele and Warri;
- (ii) Design and construction of Water Supply Scheme for Asaba, Agenebode, Ogan, Ughelli and Ukpilla;
- (iii) Design of Scheme for Benin Extension, Ishan stage III, and Igarra Area;
- (iv) Drilling of boreholes in various sites in the Region;
- (v) Preparation of Master-Plan for Sewerage and Drainage of certain cities in the Mid-West, namely Benin, Sapele, Asaba and Warri.

7. After the completion of the feasibility studies of the Benin Water Extension scheme, and its designing, it will be necessary to execute this project within this plan period in view of the increasing population and the industrial potentialities of the city, which is the Regional Headquarters. An estimated amount of £250,000 will be required for the first phase which will provide about 150,000 persons with a per capita consumption of 10 gallons per day.

WATER—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	£
1964-65	190,000
1965-66	150,000
1966-67	215,000
1967-68	215,000
Total	<hr/> 770,000 <hr/>

WATER ADMINISTRATION

8. The extensive water development programme envisaged during the plan period and in the future will bring forcibly to the forefront the problems of administration of water undertakings in the Region. The current practice is that the Regional Government commissions construction of water-works and after completion, the Local Government Council in whose area of water undertaking is situated, assumes responsibility for its maintenance and the repayment of 50 per cent of the capital cost ; the other 50 per cent being regarded as capital grant. The history of the assessment of water rates and their collection has not been encouraging. With the increase in the water undertaking in the Region, the problem of efficient administration of water undertaking will assume increasing magnitude.

ELECTRICITY

9. The consumption of electricity in Benin City, Sapele and Warri has steadily increased. Since the creation of the Mid-West, electricity has been supplied to Asaba and Koko towns.¹ There is now an urgent need to provide electricity in other centres in the Region, including the new industrial centres. Government in co-operation with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (E.C.N.) will embark on a programme of development of electricity in the Region. The facilities in urban areas will be improved and extended, while a programme for rural electrification will be pursued. It has been planned to provide the following towns with electricity : Ughelli, Agbor, Auchi and Ukpilla, Ubiaja and Uromi.

Note :—

(1) ELECTRICITY CONSUMER IN MID-WESTERN NIGERIA BY TYPE AND UNDERTAKEN AS AT
MARCH, 1962 AND MARCH, 1963

<i>Undertaking</i>	<i>Residential</i>		<i>Commercial and Industrial</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Benin	1,960	2,126	673	810	32	34	2,665	2,970
Sapele	1,370	1,518	383	423	26	63	1,779	2,004
Warri	1,633	1,756	508	540	30	37	2,171	2,333
Total ..	4,963	5,400	1,564	1,773	88	134	6,615	7,307

Source :—*Western Nigeria Statistical Bulletin* 1963, Vol. 2 Nos. 1 and 2.

In addition to these, the Ministry of Works and Transport proposes to have a pilot project of rural electrification.

ELECTRICITY (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE)

	1965-66	£	£
Ughelli	50,000	} 218,700
Agbor	63,500	
Auchi and Ukpilla	80,200	
Rural Electricity	25,000	
	1966-67		
Ubiaja and Uromi	86,300	} 111,300
Rural Electricity	25,000	
Total	£ 330,000	

SOCIAL OVERHEADS

10. Agriculture, industry and economic overheads are accorded the highest priority. However, since the various sectors of the economy are inter-related, social overheads can not be overlooked. Efforts will be made accordingly to raise the standard of health and medical services and special attention will be paid to the orderly development of towns and cities. The Mid-Western Nigeria Housing Corporation will initiate among others a scheme of low-cost housing to meet the rather severe shortage of cheap, but modern houses in the Region. Consideration will also be given to other aspects of social overheads *viz* : Information, Printing, Social Welfare and Fire Services. Education will be treated in Chapter V.

INFORMATION SERVICES

11. In a new Region such as the Mid-West, the dissemination of information about Government activities is very essential. Government information services should therefore be equipped to explain government policies and programmes to the people thus creating congenial atmosphere for mutual understanding between the people and the government. The Information Services propose to undertake the production of newsreel and documentary films, mobile cinema services, and photographic library and services. These will give adequate coverage not only to the Government activities but also to community activities. Graphic Art Service will be provided to design and illustrate Government publications and cultural exhibitions. A workshop and garage will be provided for the maintenance and repair of sound equipments and vehicles. Four field offices will be constructed at Igarra, Oleh, Bomadi and Auchi. Government proposes to mount a feasibility study to ascertain the technical and financial implication of an independent broadcasting and rediffusion service. An amount of £5,000 has been earmarked for the study.

HEALTH SERVICES

12. In 1952, the Government of former Western Nigeria (which included Mid-Western Nigeria) stated that it was determined, as a matter of policy, to provide at least one Government Hospital in each political division of the Region. The result of the policy today is that every division in Mid-Western Nigeria, except Isoko and Akoko-Edo Divisions which were newly created by the Mid-Western Nigeria Government, has at least one General Hospital. A rural Health Centre is, however, in each of the two new divisions. In addition, there is a good number of hospitals, clinics, dispensaries and maternities built by missionaries, commercial firms and other private bodies.

13. During the Development Plan Period, the existing hospitals will be equipped so that they can give adequate services. A new hospital of 48 beds will be built at Ughelli and preparatory work on two new hospitals at Isoko and Western Ijaw Divisions will be undertaken. Work on Agbor hospital will be completed. An amount of £17,500 will be spent on Dental Centres. New operating theatres will be built and equipped at Warri and Sapele. A cover way will be provided at the Sapele General Hospital and the X-ray Room in the hospital will be enlarged. Missionary bodies and others will be encouraged to build hospitals provided that the standard laid down by the Ministry of Health will be observed. There are, however, some facilities which must be provided because of the new status of the two Provinces of Benin and Delta. These facilities are for the most part facilities which existed outside the two provinces but which were meant to meet the needs of all parts of the old Western Nigeria. The facilities referred to are :—

- (a) Training Institutions—Nurses Preliminary Training School and Health Auxiliary Training School,
- (b) Regional Chest Clinic,
- (c) Development of facilities for preventive Medicine,
- (d) Nervous Diseases Hospital,
- (e) Development of Benin General Hospital as a Regional Hospital,
- (f) Regional Medical Stores.

NURSES PRELIMINARY TRAINING SCHOOL

14. The creation of the Mid-West as a separate Region has necessitated the setting up of training facilities for nurses. The school when fully developed will feed the Government Hospitals continuously with the much needed qualified nurses and midwives. Most of the Government hospitals at the moment lack sufficient trained nurses and midwives with the result that their standard of work is not as high as the Government would have wished. Moreover, if the Government is to be able to staff the hospitals which it intends to expand or build in the next few years, it is necessary to start training sufficient number of nurses and midwives. In order to achieve a high standard of efficiency in the hospital services, 30 staff nurses/midwives are the minimum required for a 48-bed hospital. Using this as a basis for calculation, the position in the Government hospitals will be as follows :—

	Beds	No. of Existing Staff Nurses/ Midwives	Minimum Staff Nurses/ Midwives required
Existing hospitals	720	300	450
Proposed New Hospitals and Extensions to existing hospitals (1964-68)	300	—	190
Total	1,020	300	640

It is expected that 90 nurses will graduate during the plan period and there will be 120 nurses in training at the end of the period. Most of the Grade II midwives will be given necessary training to qualify as Grade I.

HEALTH AUXILIARY TRAINING SCHOOL

15. At the moment there is an acute shortage of personnel in the preventive health services of Mid-Western Nigeria. A non-residential Health Auxiliary Training School to meet the immediate preventive health needs of this Region would be built at a capital cost of £10,000. The Government intends to train the following health personnel in the Auxiliary School:—

- (a) Public Health Inspectors
- (b) Community Nurses
- (c) Dispensary Attendants
- (d) Medical Field Unit Assistants
- (e) Public Health Nurses
- (f) Leprosy Inspectors
- (g) Sanitary Overseers

DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES FOR PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

16. When the new hospital is completed the present General Hospital at Benin would be converted to a Regional Chest Hospital and will also provide facilities for Orthopaedic, Physiotherapy, *etc.* Two 20-Bed Rural Health Centres will be provided for Iguobazuwa in Benin Division and Kpakiamia in Western Ijaw Division. At the moment, these areas are medically under-served. Two 8-Bed Infectious Diseases Hospitals will be built at Uromi and Asaba to serve as security against the spread of infectious diseases. A public Health Laboratory for improved sanitation will be built. A Child Health Centre will be built at Benin for the improvement of child health, reduction of infant mortality and morbidity. A sum of £25,000 was provided by the U.A.C. for the building of the Centre as Independence gift. A health office will be built at Koko in view of the development of Koko as a major port in the Mid-West.

DEVELOPMENT OF BENIN GENERAL HOSPITAL

17. As the Regional Capital, Benin City needs a bigger, better equipped and better staffed hospital with modern facilities than the present one. It is proposed to make this hospital a pre-registration Centre for doctors. The Nurses Preliminary Training School will form a part of this project. A firm of hospital designers will be consulted. A provision of £10,000 is made for the preparatory work on the new hospital which would embrace the Nervous Diseases Hospital, Teaching Hospital, Dental Centre and other branches necessary for a first class hospital. The existing General Hospital in Benin City will nevertheless be improved to continue to provide essential services and an amount of £75,000 is earmarked for this purpose during the Plan period. When the new hospital is completed the present General Hospital at Benin would be converted to Regional Chest Hospital and will also provide facilities for Orthopaedic, Physiotherapy, *etc.*

REGIONAL MEDICAL STORES

18. There is an urgent necessity for a store for drugs purchased centrally before distribution. The medical store will be built in Benin City in view of its central position and nearness of the store to the medical headquarters of the Region.

PRINTING

19. The Printing Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs undertakes the publication of all Government documents, magazines, books and brochures. Between August 1963 and August 1964, the Government spent over £45,000 on machinery of the Government Printing Press. This has provided the basic printing facilities for the Government. The Press is housed in a hired temporary building and it will be necessary to put up buildings during the Plan period. This will provide a stationery depot, office block and workshops and improved facilities for security printing. An estimated amount of £150,000 has been earmarked for this. An additional amount of £134,000 will be spent for machinery and equipment in the Plan period.

CATERING REST HOUSE

20. There are at present, four Catering Rest Houses and a number of non-Catering Rest Houses in the Region. Although there are proposals for Hotel Development in the Mid-West, the proposals may not be implemented until at least two years. There is therefore, an urgent need to improve the Rest Houses and an amount of £50,000 has been earmarked for this in the Plan period.

HOUSING ESTATE

21. The Housing Corporation Law stipulates that there must be good dwelling houses. These houses will provide economic and social benefits to the Region. Housing Estates will be located in rapidly growing industrial and commercial centres. During the Plan period, an amount of £750,000 will be made available to the Housing Corporation, £250,000 to be provided by Government and (£500,000 raised in loans within the country) for the Corporation's Housing Estates, Industrial Estates and Mortgage loans schemes.

22. In addition to the above, the Community Development Division of the Ministry of Economic Development plans to set up a £16,000 low-cost Housing Pilot Project to be executed by the Housing Corporation. 40 houses will be built at a cost of about £400 each. This project is a continuation of the School Leavers' Farm Project. The objectives are :—

- (i) To assist the participants to settle down comfortably in a new abode with their families;
- (ii) To develop the area into a new village of a fishing or farming society; and
- (iii) To adopt a low-cost housing technique by which a concrete four-unit house can be built.

The cost of building a house including basic hard furniture would be regarded as a loan to each participant.

TOWNSHIP MAPPING

23. There are 22 towns in the Mid-West with a population of more than 5,000 each. Photography and/or mapping of about ten major towns covering about 300 square miles are necessary now for planning purposes and eventually for the purpose of land registration in some of these townships. Where maps and plans of townships are available at the moment, they are so out of date as to be of little or no use. A total sum of £272,000 is set aside as capital expenditure on the mapping of Benin City, Sapele, Uromi, Asaba, Warri, Ogwashi-Uku, Agbor, Obiaruku, Abraka, Burutu, Igarra and Auchi.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

24. The Community Development Division of the Ministry of Economic Development is responsible for the community development projects and activities in the Region. These responsibilities can only be carried on with a properly trained personnel. A training programme for this purpose is therefore necessary if the Community Development Division is to meet its responsibilities.

25. A grant of £117,800 from the Ford Foundation of America will be utilised to employ the services of the Rural Training Centre, Asaba, to carry out training programmes of the following types :—

- (a) 45-week course for Rural Community Development Organisers,
- (b) A series of courses for village leaders and School Leavers' Farm participants.

WOMEN SPECIAL CENTRE

26. At present, there are four Government grant-aided Women's Special Centres run by Local Government Councils in the Region and they are at Auchi, Sabongidda-Ora, Otwa and Igarra. In addition to these centres, the Benin City Council operates a Domestic Science Centre in Benin without Government grant. The Rural Training Centre in Asaba also operates five village centres in Asaba Division without Government grant. Elementary Home Economics and Adult Education are taught to women and girls of marriageable age who attend classes at these centres. During the development plan period, it is proposed to :—

- (i) improve the standard of the Benin Domestic Science Centre and to operate it as a model Centre;
- (ii) attach a nursery to Benin Domestic Science Centres;
- (iii) improve the standard of teaching and equipment in all the Centres. Grants will be given in the form of equipment; and
- (iv) establish a centre in the other administrative divisions with none at present. The estimated capital cost is £15,000.

SOCIAL WELFARE

27. In view of the increasing social problems involving juveniles in the Mid-West, Social Welfare work is divided into seven catchment areas—Benin, Asaba, Auchi, Bomadi, Kwale, Sapele and Warri. To strengthen this, Government has decided to establish permanent remand homes at Benin, Asaba, Sapele and Warri. Approval has also been given for the Remand Home at Sapele to be expanded to include an approved School. The following table shows the financial implication of the proposals :—

		£	
1965-66	Expansion of Sapele Remand Home	9,000	
1966-67	Remand Home, Benin	26,670	
1967-68	Remand Home, Asaba	26,670	
		62,340	
	Total	£	62,340
1968-69	Remand Home for Warri	—	

LOANS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

28. Government recognises the vital role which Local Councils can play in the development of the Region. To this end, soft loans will be made available to Local Government Councils for productive investments. Initially, a sum of £20,000 is being set aside for this purpose.

APPENDIX I

ECONOMIC OVERHEADS : SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	<i>Projects</i>					<i>Total</i>
	1964-65 £	1965-66 £	1966-67 £	1967-68 £	£	
Roads
Water
Water Board
Electricity
Inland Waterways
Total	£ 770,707	£ 1,101,410	£ 810,546	£ 1,161,686	£ 3,844,349	£ 770,000

SOCIAL OVERHEADS
(Capital Expenditure)

INFORMATION SERVICES

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Film Production	—	—	5,000	5,000	10,000
Mobile Cinema Service	—	8,630	8,900	8,900	26,430
Photographic Service/Library	—	800	700	—	1,500
Graphic Arts Service	—	—	1,000	1,000	2,000
Garage and Workshop (Including Equipment)	—	—	10,000	10,000	20,000
Field Information (4 offices).	—	—	2,000	2,000	4,000
Radio/Rediffusion (Preliminary Service)	—	5,000	—	—	5,000
Total	£ —	£ 14,430	£ 27,600	£ 26,900	£ 68,930

SOCIAL OVERHEADS
(Capital Expenditure)

Health Services		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
1. PREVENTIVE DIVISION						
(a)	Health Auxiliary Training School	..	5,000	5,000	—	10,000
(b)	Infectious Diseases Hospital	..	800	800	—	1,600
(c)	Child Health Centre	..	25,000	—	—	25,000
(d)	Health Office, Koko	..	850	—	—	850
(e)	Two Rural Health Centres	..	20,000	—	20,000	40,000
(f)	Public Health Laboratory	..	—	—	25,000	25,000
	Total	..	51,650	5,800	45,000	102,450
2. DENTAL DIVISION						
(a)	Dental Centres	..	1,000	5,500	—	17,500
3. CURATIVE DIVISION						
(a)	New Benin General Hospital (Preparatory)	..	—	—	—	10,000
(b)	Alteration to X-ray Room, Sapele	..	1,000	—	—	1,000
(c)	Developing of Benin General Hospital	..	—	15,000	—	75,000
(d)	Regional Medical Stores	..	—	20,000	—	60,000
(e)	Operating Theatres :—Warri and Sapele	..	—	—	—	16,000
(f)	Cover Ways : Sapele General Hospital	..	—	2,600	—	2,600
(g)	Completion of Agbor General Hospital	..	—	20,000	—	40,000
(h)	New Hospitals :—Isoko and Mid-Western Ijaw (Preparatory)	..	—	—	20,000	20,000
(i)	Cottage Hospital :—Ivbiosakan	..	—	—	20,000	20,000
(j)	Ughelli General Hospital	..	10,000	30,000	—	80,000
(k)	Staff Quarters (Ossiommo Leper Settlement)	..	7,000	—	—	17,500
(l)	Water Ambulance and Medical Transport in the Creeks	..	—	10,000	—	20,000
	Total	..	19,000	106,300	65,000	482,950

HEALTH SERVICES

I.—PREVENTIVE DIVISION

<i>Project</i>	<i>Description (Target)</i>	<i>Capital Cost</i> £
(a) Health Auxiliary School ..	Training of Health Personnel ..	10,000
(b) Infectious Diseases Hospital (2)..	16 Beds	1,600
(c) Child Health Centre	Improvement of Child Health..	25,000
(d) Health Office, Koko	Port Health Facilities	850
(e) Two Rural Health Centres ..	40 Beds	40,000
(f) Public Health Laboratory. ..	Building and Instruments ..	25,000
	£	<u>102,450</u>

II.—DENTAL DIVISION

(a) Dental Centres	Building and Instruments ..	£ 17,500
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III.—CURATIVE DIVISION

<i>Project</i>	<i>Description (Target)</i>	£
(a) New Benin General Hospital ..	Preparatory Work	10,000
(b) X-ray Room, Sapele	Alteration	1,000
(c) Developing of Benin General Hospital including Regional Chest Clinic.	General Expansion and Im- provement	75,000
(d) Regional Medical Stores ..	Stores and Office blocks ..	60,000
(e) Two Operating Theatres ..	Building and Instruments ..	16,000
(f) Cover Ways-Sapele	Buildings	2,600
(g) Completion of Agbor Hospital ..	30 Beds	40,000
(h) New Hospital Ughelli	48 Beds	80,000
(i) Ivbiosakon Cottage Hospital ..	20 Beds	20,000
(j) Preparation work for General Hospitals, Isoko and Western Ijaw Divisions	96 Beds	20,000
(k) Ossiommo Leper Settlement ..	Staff Quarters	17,500
	£	<u>342,100</u>

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Procurement of Motor Boats and Water Ambulance		20,000
Total Capital Expenditure for Health	£	<u>482,050</u>

APPENDIX IV

SOCIAL OVERHEADS

(Capital Expenditure)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1. PRINTING PRESS :					
(a) Buildings, etc.	—	75,000	75,000	—	150,000
(b) Equipment and Machinery	—	40,000	44,000	50,000	134,000
2. CATERING REST HOUSES :					
(Improvement)	—	15,000	25,000	10,000	50,000
Total	£ —	£ 130,000	£ 144,000	£ 60,000	£ 334,000

APPENDIX V

SOCIAL OVERHEADS

(Capital Expenditure)

TOWN PLANNING

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1. MAPPING :					
(a) Township Mapping	55,000	60,000	90,000	20,000	225,000
(b) Special Mapping	—	7,000	5,000	6,000	18,000
(c) Special Equipment	—	11,000	8,000	10,000	29,000
Total	£ 55,000	£ 78,000	£ 103,000	£ 36,000	£ 272,000
2. Housing Estates	—	200,000	200,000	152,000	552,000
GRAND TOTAL	£ 55,000	£ 278,000	£ 303,000	£ 188,000	£ 824,000

APPENDIX VI

SOCIAL OVERHEADS
(Capital Expenditure)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Training Programme ..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Women Special Centre ..	6,600	7,800	12,000	—	26,400
3. Low-cost Housing Project ..	3,000	3,750	4,500	4,000	15,000
	—	6,000	6,000	4,000	16,000
Total	9,600	17,550	21,750	8,500	57,400

APPENDIX VII

SOCIAL OVERHEADS
(Capital Expenditure)

SOCIAL WELFARE

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Sapele Remand Home —
Expansion of ..	—	9,000	—	—	9,000
2. Benin Remand Home ..	—	—	26,670	—	26,670
3. Asaba Remand Home ..	—	—	—	26,670	26,670
Total	—	9,000	26,670	26,670	62,340

N.B.—Warri Remand Home (£26,670) would be built in 1968-69.

SOCIAL OVERHEADS
(Capital Expenditure)

APPENDIX VIII

SUMMARY

	1964-55	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Information Services	—	14,130	27,000	26,900	68,030
Health Services	19,000	291,750	166,300	65,000	482,050
Printing Press	—	115,000	119,000	50,000	284,000
Catering Rest Houses	—	15,000	25,000	10,000	50,000
Town Planning	55,000	278,000	303,000	188,000	824,000
Community Development	9,600	17,550	21,750	8,500	57,400
Social Welfare	—	9,000	26,670	26,670	62,340
Loans to Local Government Councils	—	10,000	10,000	—	20,000
Total	£ 83,600	750,730	639,320	375,070	1,848,720

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

It is the aim of the Government of Mid-Western Nigeria to raise the standard and broaden the base of primary education and of all other levels of education in the Region with a view to providing or encouraging the provision of such training as will enhance the usefulness, status and dignity of its citizens. To this end, a critical examination of the policy governing education inherited from the old Western Nigeria has been undertaken.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

2. From the spate of complaints from parents and the general public at large, it is apparent that there is a general and deep-seated dissatisfaction with the standard of primary school education which this Region inherited from the former Western Nigeria. The standard of primary education has fallen and this has been due to a number of factors. These factors include a defective curriculum, poor teaching, lack of equipment, poor and ineffective organisation and management. Seeing that primary school education is the foundation for the other levels of education, it is important that this foundation be truly and well laid. Besides, this may be the only type of formal education that the bulk of boys and girls in this Region will ever receive. It is therefore essential that the education provided in the primary schools should be functional and of a high quality. These are the factors that have impelled the Government to take measures which will effectively raise the standard of primary school education in the Region and therefore of all levels of education. The measures will include further merging of schools, more effective teaching, better curriculum, improved organisation and management, better training for teachers and a more effective inspectorate.

3. A number of the school buildings put up during the launching of the Western Region Free Primary Education scheme in 1955 are now so bad that there is an urgent need to rebuild them; others require immediate renovation while a majority require improvement. To this end an estimated amount of £250,000 is earmarked for school buildings during the plan period.

SECONDARY GRAMMAR EDUCATION

4. Secondary education plays a very important part in the life of any nation. This is even more so in a developing country like Nigeria, where owing to limited financial resources only a handful can get university education. In addition Secondary Grammar schools provide materials for professional and technical training for middle management. Secondary education may be the end of full-time education for most boys and girls who today attend schools. As these products of secondary schools will form the back bone of the state, it is essential that great care must be taken in planning their education. Besides correcting the errors of the past, the secondary school system will take into account the present needs and future possibilities of the Region. In the past, secondary education has mainly been academic, single-tracked and catering mainly for literary subjects. The result has been the production of educated young men and women who look forward only to white collar jobs, shunning the use of their hands. The overall policy of the Government will be directed towards the correction of this attitude. To this end the curriculum of secondary schools will be replanned to lay emphasis on manual arts. Practical agriculture will be introduced into all secondary schools, particularly those in the rural areas. Government will build more workshops and craftrooms in secondary schools. Every boy and girl who passes through a secondary school will take a compulsory course in workshop practice or domestic science.

5. Up to 1963 only about 5 per cent of primary school leavers found places in our secondary grammar schools. It is the policy of Government to increase this percentage. Government intends to achieve this by:—

- (i) encouraging full utilization of the existing secondary grammar schools capacity;
- (ii) double and treble streaming of the existing schools with a view to using effectively the overhead capital and scarce science teachers in the existing schools;
- (iii) the establishment of 4 new secondary grammar schools during the Plan periods, which will be sited in areas not adequately served at present. Two of these schools will be for girls including a Government Girls Secondary School with sixth form facilities.

1965/1966	1966/1967	1967/1968
2	1	1

PROVISION OF WORKSHOPS IN SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

6. It is proposed to diversify and enrich the Secondary Grammar School curriculum by introducing Metal work and Wood work in ten secondary schools in the Region up to School Certificate level.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Workshops in 10	—	62,000	62,000	31,000	155,000
Secondary Grammar Schools		(4 schools)	(4 schools)	(2 schools)	

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE TEACHING IN SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

7. It is the policy of Government that all secondary schools in the Region will include in their curriculum Nature Study and General Science in the first two years, and Physics, Chemistry and Biology during the last three years of the course. Of the existing 87 secondary schools, 14 have adequately equipped laboratories approved for all or some of the laboratory science subjects at the West African School Certificate Level. It is proposed, each year starting from 1965, to provide laboratories and science equipment for 5 schools making a total of 20 Secondary Grammar Schools for the plan period 1965-68.

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
Number of Laboratories to be built and equipped (50'x 26' each) ..	5	5	5	5	20
Cost of buildings	£ 7,500	£ 7,500	£ 7,500	£ 7,500	£ 30,000
Cost of equipment	£ 7,500	£ 7,500	£ 7,500	£ 7,500	£ 30,000
Total	£ 15,000	£ 15,000	£ 15,000	£ 15,000	£ 60,000

EDO COLLEGE BENIN CITY

8. As the present site is too small for future expansion, this Government-owned college will be rebuilt on a new 200-acre site within Benin. Simultaneous with the re-building will be the expansion of the courses now offered at the college. Double stream in class one and a Sixth form have been added in 1964, and by 1968 there would be a four-stream entry with a total student population of between 700 and 800. The intention is to make this college a model institution. The proposed capital expenditure is £243,000. A table showing student population during the Plan period is as follows :—

Class	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
I	60	120	120	120	120
II	30	60	120	120	120
III	30	30	60	120	120
IV	30	30	30	60	120
V	30	30	30	30	60
Sixth Form I	40	40	80	80	100
Sixth Form II	—	40	40	80	80
Total	220	350	480	610	720

PHASING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1st year, 1964-65	£	—
2nd year, 1965-66		91,000
3rd year, 1966-67		91,000
4th year, 1967-68		61,000
Total	£	243,000

EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UGHELLI

9. This project is in keeping with the general policy of Government to expand Secondary Grammar Schools in the Region. Government College, Ughelli, a double-stream school, is to become a treble-stream school.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1964-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£
Provision of 1 New Laboratory	5,760	5,760	—	11,520
Water Tower and Pump and Tarring of Roads				
Expansion	10,480	6,000	—	16,480
Total	£ 16,240	11,760	—	28,000

SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS

10. Perhaps the weakest spot in our educational system is the Secondary Modern School. Secondary Modern Schools are privately owned and are not subsidized by Government in any form. Consequently, the organisation of the schools is weak, the quality of the staff is poor and the standard of work very low. It is strongly felt that the Region's educational system could gain a greater unity of direction if these institutions are brought into the main stream of our educational planning. A new Secondary Modern School curriculum, including vocational and commercial subjects, is to be devised by the Ministry of Education for these schools. Since the institutions are under the control of private proprietors, adoption of the new syllabus will be induced by Government assistance.

TEACHER TRAINING

11. This Region, although a late starter, cannot afford to lag behind in the provision of sound educational facilities for its children. And this cannot be done without an adequate and continuous supply of teachers who are well-educated, suitably trained and devoted. The Government is therefore determined to make the training and welfare of teachers to man the various institutions a top priority.

12. The present weakness of our primary education derives from the poor quality of the education of the teachers. Those whose duty it is to examine intending teachers for their certification and the inspectors who see them at work in the schools after the completion of their training complain of the teacher's low standard of education and incompetence. Great attention will be paid to both the academic content and professional training of primary school teachers. To this end, three steps will be taken by Government :—

- (a) up-grading of Grade III teacher training colleges to Grade II ;
- (b) lengthening of the courses in Grade II colleges to four years;
- (c) General Science and elementary mathematics will be introduced into Grade II Colleges as compulsory subjects.

13. Emphasis in the training programme for primary school teachers will be placed on raising the quality of primary school teachers rather than an urgent drive to train all or a majority of the teachers. In fact the reduction of the existing 20 Grade II Colleges by half is envisaged. Such a step will, it is hoped, among other things, enable efforts and resources to be concentrated on the output of teachers of greater competence. It is however, Government policy to give very experienced teachers with less than Secondary Modern School education opportunities, too, to enter teacher training colleges.

GRADE II COLLEGE CURRICULA

14. This will be revised to include Science and Mathematics as regular subjects in each college and to lengthen the course. The Ministry proposes to build one Science Laboratory in each of the 10 Training Colleges in the plan period at an estimated cost of £19,000 as follows :—

(1) One Laboratory per college at £1,000	..	..	£	1,000
(2) Laboratory furniture per college at £200	..	..		200
(3) Laboratory equipment per college at £700	..	..		700
			<hr/>	
Total for each college	..	..	£	1,900
			<hr/>	
Total for 10 colleges	..	..	£	19,000
			<hr/>	

ADVANCED TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

15. The Ashby Report on Higher Education in Nigeria, published in 1960, recommended that by 1970 the ratio of graduate teachers to Grade I teachers in the Secondary Grammar Schools and teacher training colleges should be 50:50. The present ratio of Grade I teachers to graduates in this Region is 1:2. The Ministry of Education proposes to open in 1965 a college for the training of well qualified teachers for the adequate staffing of Secondary Schools and Training Colleges. To meet the requirement of the Region, it is envisaged that a total of 180 students will ultimately be enrolled in the Advanced Teacher Training College.

16. The Advanced Teacher Training College will offer a three-year course for holders of the West African School Certificate, the Teachers' Grade II Certificate or equivalent qualification, and will be affiliated to the Institute of Education, University of Ibadan, for a period, and graduates of the College will be awarded the Nigeria Certificate of Education and will be of a high professional calibre. There are already Six Advanced Training Colleges in Nigeria: Lagos, Ibadan (2 colleges), Ondo, Owerri and Zaria. The proposed Mid-West College will therefore be the seventh and is being given top priority under this programme. The estimated capital cost is £430,570.

SCHOLARSHIPS

17. A fixed sum of £150,000 was approved by Government as annual contribution to the Scholarship Fund. This fixed sum is not likely to vary in any year during the development period.

18. Government scholarship programme in the next five years will be based on the requirements of the various Ministries in the Public Service of this Region and the Region's Boards and Corporations and will be closely geared to the manpower requirements of the Plan and also take into account the needs of the private sector of the economy.

19. Scholarships under Regulation 18 will be stepped up. Briefly, Regulation 18 refers to section 18 of the Education Grants-in-aid Regulations, designed by Government to assist Local Education Authorities, Local Authorities and approved Voluntary agencies in training teachers for their higher institutions. At present there are 85 Secondary Grammar Schools and 15 Teacher Training Colleges owned by Voluntary Agencies. In addition, there are 5 Teacher Training Colleges owned by Local Authorities. According to available figures (1963 figures) there are only 268 graduates in these 102 institutions owned by Voluntary Agencies and Local Authorities. In the next five years Government intends to award about 150 scholarships under the Regulation 18 to increase considerably the number of graduate teachers in institutions owned by Voluntary Agencies and Local Authorities *i.e.* from about 268 to about 418.

20. During the development period under consideration an average of 25 Higher School Certificate scholarships per year will be awarded. This would increase the present number of students benefiting from the Higher School Certificate scholarships from 15 to about 140.

21. At the secondary school level, an average of 100 scholarships per year will be awarded. This would increase the number of students benefiting from secondary school scholarships from the present 211 to about 700.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

22. The greatest problem facing technical education in the Mid-West Region is the lack of inherited aptitudes among indigenous students. This arises from the fact that the average child has little or no contact with tools or machinery in the village or even the town environment. It is therefore proposed that the overall policy be two fold—one general and one specific. Firstly an integrated system of technical education shall be established right through from the primary school to University level. Work in this field shall range from cutting out simple geometric shapes in paper to testing of materials; the underlying theme being to broaden the students knowledge and appreciation of technical and scientific subjects. The specific course shall be introduced at upper secondary level to produce artisans to satisfy the needs of the Region.

23. The tasks to be tackled by technical education may be summarised as follows:—

- (a) to increase technical aptitudes in all students;
- (b) to satisfy the demand for artisans in the community;
- (c) to provide technical and university level training in specialised fields;
- (d) to keep abreast of overseas developments in the fields of science, commerce, engineering;
- (e) to anticipate the needs of the community for trained manpower.

24. The proposed programmes to accomplish these tasks are:—

(a) establishing at Auchi a Technical College of sub-university technical education for students from secondary grammar schools. The United Kingdom Government has made a grant of £520,500 for the establishment of this college.

(b) *Sapele Trade Centre*:—During the Plan period, the Government Trade Centre, Sapele, will be expanded to provide courses on the following additional trades:—

- (i) Cabinet Making,
- (ii) Radio and Telecommunication,
- (iii) Auto Electrical Engineering,
- (iv) Plumbing.

The estimated capital cost is £97,500.

(c) with assistance from the World Bank it is proposed to introduce Woodwork, Metal work and Technical drawing into a number of grammar schools as a further effort to combat the lack of technical background.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

25. At present Nigeria has five universities : the Lagos University in the Federal Territory of Lagos ; Ibadan University and Ife University in Western Nigeria ; Ahmadu Bello University in Northern Nigeria and the University of Nigeria in Eastern Nigeria. These universities in the main are devoted to the Humanities and Science, with only the Ahmadu Bello University and University of Nigeria having faculties of engineering.

26. It is obvious that on the present showing the universities cannot meet the technological or even the scientific manpower needs of the nation. In the recent Report of National Universities' Commission the percentage of enrolments in the subjects taught in the five universities is as follows :—

Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.3 per cent
Pure Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0 per cent
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4 per cent
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5 per cent
Pharmacy . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7 per cent
Agriculture	6.0 per cent
Social Studies	25.0 per cent
Librarianship, etc.	10.1 per cent

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This shows :—

- (i) that science and technology between them share 23.4 per cent ;
- (ii) that a pitiable attention is at present paid to technology in our universities ;
- (iii) that tremendous efforts are required to remedy this unsatisfactory position.

There are two alternatives open to the nation :—

- (i) to expand the established engineering facilities in the two universities, and, at the same time, creating new faculties of engineering in the other three universities, or
- (ii) to go all out to found a new university whose main pre-occupation would be technology.

27. Experience in other countries shows that while the universities can have faculties of engineering for the training of engineers the bulk of the down-to-earth technologists who are the mainstay of the economic life of the nation are trained at technical universities or institutes of technology. Even the United Kingdom which has for years been the chief exponent of the theory that technological training should be concentrated in the universities has now come round to the view point that separate technical universities may after all be best for her. For the Robbins Report has recommended (and the United Kingdom Government has accepted) the establishment of five technical universities in the traditions of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in addition to the founding of 23 other new universities making a total of 60 universities for the United Kingdom in this decade.

28. United States of America and Soviet Russia owe their technological superiority to the existence of these university-level institutions which give thorough and intensive training in science and technology and are free to experiment and research unfettered by outworn intellectual traditions and snobbery. During the Plan period it will be necessary that experts in this field be requested to come and advise the Government on the technical and financial implications of the proposal. An amount of £10,000 is earmarked for this project.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

29. The type of education given in our schools at the present time provides little or no basis on which to build any vocational training other than clerical, with the result that the minds of the children are turned from the more practical to the white-collar jobs. There is little in it to help the student to understand the agricultural and technical world in which he will take his part in the future. Even in the secondary grammar schools where science is taught, the approach is purely academic and gives little understanding of science in relation to the technical problems of the students' own country ; it gives them no basis for respect for the manual technical work so badly needed in a developing state. There is therefore an urgent need for re-orientating education towards the technical vocations.

30. The chief means of effecting a change has to be the learning of new techniques and attitudes by the teachers concerned with the change and, equally important, the provision of the practical means of implementing the new learning and teaching techniques in the classroom. To this end, it is proposed to establish a special CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE whose work will be to integrate the physical sciences and biological science with the technical crafts and the general subjects of the curriculum. At the Centre, complete programme teaching kits will be prepared comprising apparatus to be used by pupils themselves in a carefully sequenced programme supported by texts and various visual aids.

31. The Centre will continually conduct investigations in the presentation of applied science and technical knowledge and continue to develop and test teaching units made up on the basis of the investigation.

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

32. A programme on the development of audio-visual education will be undertaken. "Visual Aids" include all types of charts and a capital amount of £2,000 is provided for this.

A SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	£
(i) Primary School Building	250,000
(ii) Science Laboratories in 10 Teacher Training Colleges	19,000
(iii) Regional Advanced Teacher Training College	430,570
(iv) Provision of Workshops in 10 Secondary Grammar Schools	155,000
(v) Development of Science Teaching in Secondary Grammar Schools	60,000
(vi) Edo College Expansion	243,000
(vii) Ughelli Government College Expansion	28,000
(viii) Scholarships	600,000
(ix) Curriculum Development Centre	—
(x) Technical Education	618,000
(xi) Audio-Visual Aids	2,000
(xii) Commercial Education in Girls' Secondary Grammar Schools	1,500
(xiii) Technical University—Preliminary Survey	10,000
Total	£ 2,417,070

EDUCATION
(Capital Expenditure)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
1. Primary Education	£ 60,000	£ 70,000	£ 60,000	£ 60,000	£ 150,000
2. SECONDARY GRAMMAR EDUCATION :					
(a) Edo College Expansion.. .. .	—	91,000	91,000	61,000	243,000
(b) Government College, Ughelli	—	16,240	11,760	—	28,000
(c) Provision of Workshops (10 Schools)	—	62,000	62,000	31,000	155,000
(d) Science Expansion (20 Schools)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000
(e) Commercial Education in Girls' Secondary Grammar Schools	—	1,500	—	—	1,500
Total	£ 15,000	£ 185,740	£ 179,760	£ 107,000	£ 487,500
3. TEACHER TRAINING :					
(a) Advanced Teachers' Training College	21,530	129,170	129,170	150,700	430,570
(b) Science in Teacher Training Colleges	—	6,000	6,000	7,000	19,000
Total	£ 21,530	£ 135,170	£ 135,170	£ 157,700	£ 449,570

APPENDIX I—continued

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION :					
(a) Auchil Technical College	60,250	200,000	260,250	—	520,500
(b) Sapele Trade Centre Expansion	—	28,200	37,600	31,700	97,500
Total	60,250	228,200	297,850	31,700	618,000
5. Audio Visua Aids					
6. Technical University (Feasibility Studies)	—	2,000	—	—	2,000
7. Scholarships	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	600,000
SUMMARY					
1. Primary Education	60,000	70,000	60,000	60,000	250,000
2. Secondary Grammar Education	6,000	170,740	170,760	140,000	487,500
3. Teacher-Training	21,530	135,670	135,170	157,700	449,570
4. Technical Education	60,250	228,200	279,850	31,700	618,000
5. Audio Visual Education	—	2,000	—	—	2,000
6. Technical University	—	5,000	5,000	—	10,000
7. Scholarship	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	600,000
Grand Total	£ 297,780	761,110	818,780	539,400	2,417,070

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATION

On the creation of Mid-Western Nigeria, there were no Regional offices, no legislative houses, very few quarters, when the Administrator of the Interim Government arrived with his team of Commissioners at the Regional Capital on August 17th, 1963. Except the Administrator's (now Premier's) Office which was later housed in newly completed temporary Government buildings, the bulk of Government offices are housed in private premises. Despite the above, an efficient administrative machinery has been built up within a year of the creation of the Region.

2. In the Plan period, Government therefore intends to embark on an office building programme. The programme will include the building of the Regional Legislative Houses, offices for the various Ministries and six quarters for Technical Assistance staff.

3. The administrative building programme is estimated to cost about £1.4 million during the Plan period. The programme as a whole will be given high priority.

4. The provision of these necessary buildings will provide quick returns in the form of increased efficiency, and improved liaison between Ministries.

5. The table below phases out the capital expenditure on administrative buildings in the Plan period :

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS : CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Governor's Office	25,000	—	—	—	25,000
Premier's Office	10,000	2,500	—	—	12,500
Ministry of Finance	800	—	—	—	800
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	64,140	13,260	—	77,400
Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs ..	19,600	46,020	7,980	—	73,600
Ministry of Trade and Industry ..	—	12,000	—	—	12,000
Ministry of Works and Transport	13,000	30,000	50,000	—	93,000
Audit Department	—	3,000	—	—	3,000
Judicial Department	3,500	99,000	12,030	138,970	253,500
Old Legislature	7,400	2,400	8,000	2,200	20,000
Ministry of Works and Transport Special Building	—	—	—	—	—
Programme 'A'	—	180,000	200,000	70,000	450,000
Special Building Programme 'B'	—	200,000	200,000	—	400,000
Total	79,300	639,060	491,270	211,170	1,420,800

NOTE:—Special Building Programme 'A'— New Legislature ; 6 Technical Assistance Staff Quarters.

Special Building Programme 'B'— 20 Ministries Office Blocks.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCING THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The resources available for financing the development plan consists primarily of those resources which can be diverted from Government's current consumption *i.e.* Government surplus on current account including public Corporations' savings, plus savings as the nation may have in the past accumulated in local currency, plus such grants, loans and investments as may be obtained from abroad. Included in Government's surplus on current accounts are budgetary surpluses and the (net) surpluses of all public Corporations and Boards which will be available either for amortisation of their loans previously granted by the Government or for expansion of their businesses.

2. The assessment of resources and the projection of these resources for the next three years have not been an easy exercise. The exercise has been made more difficult because there is no established trend on the basis of which estimates could be made. Despite these difficulties, an attempt has been made to forecast the resources that may be available.

3. Development resources, for analytical purposes, can be divided into two according to the source—internal resources and external resources. Internal resources include budgetary surpluses, net savings of public Corporations, internal loans floated and re-allocated by the Federal Government, grants and gifts from local institutions, etc. External resources consist of grants and loans from abroad and investments.

INTERNAL RESOURCES

4. (a) *Budgetary Surplus* :—An attempt has been made to project recurrent revenue and expenditure for the next three years, using the revised estimates for 1964-65 as basis and cross-checked with the actual revenue and expenditure for the period October 1963-March 1964. The following table shows the projected revenue and expenditure :

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	7,082,210	7,858,160	9,391,660	10,217,320	34,549,350
Expenditure	8,183,570	7,796,970	8,916,130	9,313,810	34,210,480
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	-1,101,360	+61,190	+475,530	+903,510	+338,870

(b) *Statutory Corporations (excluding Marketing Board)*.—The Mid-Western Nigeria Development Corporation inherited a number of going concerns on the date of creation, *e.g.* Ikpoba Crepe Factory, Urhonigbe Rubber Estate. The Corporation will be deriving some income which it will be re-investing. The Finance Corporation also inherited some Financial assets and the Housing Corporation, in addition to the legacy inherited, has embarked on savings campaign. It has been estimated that funds that will be available from these sources will amount to more than £.5 million.

(c) *Marketing Board*.—It has been estimated that Mid-Western Nigeria Marketing Board will inherit not less than £2.48 million from the assets of the former Western Nigeria Marketing Board. The Board will necessarily require funds for its market operations and for its administrative headquarters. During the 4-year period, the Board's operational activities will yield some surpluses. It is therefore estimated that the Marketing Board will provide as loans and/or grants a sum not less than £750,000.

(d) *Proceeds from Division of Assets and Liabilities of the Former Western Nigeria Government.*—On the basis of the Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities published as Western Nigeria Notice No. 1203 of August, 1963, some proceeds might accrue as our share of assets, but much reliance is not placed on this source.

(e) *Development Loans Raised Locally by the Federal Government.*—The Federal Government raises local development loans and re-allocates the proceeds to Regional Governments for development purposes. This Government has already received £1 million from the last loan. It is estimated that in the next three years, this Government shall receive not less than £2 million in addition, making a total of £3 million.

(f) *Grants/Loans for Agricultural Development from the Federal Government.*—Of the £25 million earmarked in the National Plan for agricultural development, £5 million was allocated to the old Western Region. Of this amount, £0.7 million has already been paid. The balance of £4.3 million therefore properly belongs to the two Regions—Mid-Western Region and Western Region. On the basis of population (which was the only criterion used by the Federal Government for the sub-allocation to the Regional Governments) Mid-Western Nigeria's share should be in the order of £1 million.

5. *External Resources.*—These consist chiefly of outright grants, soft loans and contractor-finance. It is possible that as the programme progresses some of the capital constructions which we now plan to form part of the Capital Programme can in fact be financed from loans or grants through foreign aid. Now and thus far the items which have been either promised or concluded are shown in the summary of resources.

6. The following are the summary of resources estimated to be available for development:

A. Internal Resources :	£(million)
(i) Budgetary Surpluses	0.34
(ii) Savings of Statutory Corporation	0.50
(iii) Grants/Loans from Marketing Board	0.75
(iv) Share of Assets ¹	—
(v) Development Loans	3.00
(vi) Grants/Loans for Agricultural Development	1.00
(vii) Other Source*	2.5
	8.09

¹Subject of negotiation.

*Foreign Investors have undertaken to provide loans in respect of Ukpilla Cement, Asaba Textile and Ughelli Glass Industries. Appendix I, Chapter III, shows provisions for loan repayment for these industries totalling £3,719,715. On the other hand the cash flow analysis of the projects shows that an estimated sum of not less than £2.5 million may be available to the companies for amortisation of their liabilities in the Plan period, 1964-68. This should therefore be added to the total resources.

<i>External Resources :</i>		<i>£ (million)</i>
(i) U. K. Grant for Auchy Technical College		0.525
(ii) Ford Foundation Grant for Community Development ..		0.118
(iii) I.D.A. loan for Educational Projects		0.322
(iv) I.D.A. loan for Agricultural Projects		0.150
(v) Investment in partnership with Foreign Investors:		
(a) Cement Project		2.787
(b) Textile Project		2.987
(c) Glass Project		0.885
(vi) Road Development: Total Investment less out-payment during Plan period**		1.018
(vii) Water Development: Total Investment less out-payment during Plan period**		0.190
		8.082
Grand Total		16.17

7. It is estimated that the capital expenditure by the Government for the period, 1964-68 will be £24.6 million. The allocation by sector is shown in the table below:—

1964-68 PROGRAMME							
<i>Sectors</i>				<i>Total Allocation</i>			<i>Percentage</i>
				£			%
Primary Production				4,084,420			16.6
Industrial Production				10,963,800			44.6
Economic Overheads				3,844,349			15.6
Social Overheads				1,848,720			7.6
Education				2,417,070			9.8
Administration				1,420,800			5.8
Total				£ 24,579,159			100.0

8. With the rough forecast of resources available, there is an uncovered gap of £8.4 million between the total estimated capital expenditure and the total estimated development resources.

9. It is too early to be categorical about the uncovered gap. However, in the process of implementing the Plan, vigorous efforts will be made to attract foreign finance. It is the aim of Government policy, too, to plan sacrifices for reducing its recurrent expenditure and swelling its internal revenue with a view to increasing the amount that may be released from recurrent budget surplus.

***The Government has entered into a number of agreements in respect of road and water development. Although some down-payments and annual payments will have to be made, a sum of £1.2 million will still be outstanding after March, 1968. This has been treated as loan during this Development Plan period.*

Chapter VIII

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

POPULATION

The 1963 census put the population of the Region at 2,535,800. No detailed breakdown of the figure is available at the present time with regard to distribution by age, sex and occupation. Recent sample studies of the National Manpower Board suggest, however, that the age and sex distribution of the population of the Republic has not altered very significantly from the situation revealed by the 1952-53 census. On this basis, the population structure of the Mid-Western Region would be as follows :—

POPULATION STRUCTURE OF THE MID-WESTERN REGION BY AGE AND SEX 1963

Age	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 2 years	133,000	143,400	276,400
2-6 years	233,800	232,800	466,600
7-14 years	239,100	189,400	428,500
15-49 years	542,400	631,700	1,174,100
50 years and above	87,300	102,900	190,200
All Ages	1,235,600	1,300,200	2,535,800

Labour Force

3. Using a growth rate of 3 per cent per annum,¹ it is estimated that the population of the Region would by 1968 have grown to 2,939,000. By then the potential labour force (*i.e.* the population in the age groups 15 years and above) would have grown as follows :—

ESTIMATED POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE 1963-68

Age Group	Male		Female		Increase 1963-68		
	1963	1968	1963	1968	Male	Female	Total
15-49 years	542,400	628,700	631,700	732,100	86,300	100,400	186,700
50 years and above	87,300	101,200	102,900	119,200	13,900	16,300	30,200
All Ages	629,700	729,900	734,600	851,300	100,200	116,700	216,900

3. After allowing for scholars within the relevant age groups, and for the unemployables, the aged etc., which (on the basis of national characteristics) constitute about 1.5 per cent of the potential labour force, the population seeking employments of all types would be about 1,331,300 in 1963 and about 1,542,000 in 1968, giving an increase of 210,700.

¹ This is the rate of increase used by the United Nations for African Countries.

4. There are, however, very wide differences in the employment characteristics and occupational distribution of the male and female population. Before the creation of the new Region the pace of economic development had not been rapid in Mid-Western Nigeria. But there has been a noticeable increase in the population of those seeking wage earning employment, particularly among school leavers. As this trend is likely to continue with progress in economic development and education, the proportions of persons in wage earning employment and the Trading and Service sectors are bound to gain at the expense of the proportion of those in the primary sector; *i.e.* Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing. Estimates of these trends during 1963-1968 are as follows :

	1963	1968
Wage Earners	5 per cent	7 per cent
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry.. ..	81 per cent	78 per cent
Others (Trading, crafts, etc.)	14 per cent	15 per cent

5. On the basis of the above estimates and other existing information the labour force situation at the beginning and end of the Plan period is estimated as follows:

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE
BY MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1963-68

Activity	1963			1968		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wage Earning ..	56,400	3,600	60,000	101,400	6,500	107,900
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry ..	492,000	592,900	1,084,900	534,600	668,200	1,202,800
Trading, Crafts, etc. ..	50,400	136,000	186,400	66,100	165,200	231,300
All Activities	598,800	732,500	1,331,300	702,100	839,900	1,542,000

6. For purposes of employment creation the wage-earning sector is the more significant, since in view of the adequacy of agricultural land and other facilities it is considered that any increases in the potential number of farmers and in the trading and crafts sectors would have ample opportunities. Indeed many of the programmes in the plan are designed to enhance the incomes from agriculture and the status of farmers. Provision has also been made for the development of small-scale industries. Accordingly a major effort will be directed to encouraging school-leavers, in particular, to go into agriculture and small-scale industries, so as to reduce the pressure for wage-earning employments. As the above statistics indicate, however, an increase in demand of wage employment opportunities in the wage earning sector would be of the magnitude of 47,900 during the period 1963-68. This means that in order to maintain sectoral balance consistent with the rate of economic growth, wage employment opportunities equivalent to about 38,300 will be created in the four-year period 1964-1968. It is partly against this background, as well as the need to industrialize as a means both to diversify the economy and improve standards of living, that the employment potential of the Plan will now be examined.

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THE PLAN

7. The following sections deal with the manpower implications of the Development Plan with special reference to the Public Sector. They are based on a special study carried out on behalf of the Government by the National Manpower Secretariat. The first part of the study concerned capital projects to be included in the Plan. In this it was sought to determine not only the manpower required to carry out the capital works but also the recurrent employment that will be directly generated by the execution of the projects. The second part of the study sought to estimate the additional manpower that would be needed for the normal growth of the administrative and other services of the Government during the period covered by the plan.

8. The purpose of this exercise was twofold. First, it enabled an estimate to be made of the numbers of various categories of manpower required to ensure successful execution of the plan and, therefore, enables the Government to gear its training and educational facilities to meet these needs. Secondly, it would give some indication of the extent to which the plan can directly contribute to reducing unemployment in the Region, as it is one of the cardinal aims of the plan to provide as much employment opportunities as possible, consistent with the rapid economic development of the economy.

DEMAND FOR MANPOWER, 1965

9. Manpower, for the purposes of this Chapter, has been broken into three categories:

(a) *Senior*:—Persons normally required to hold a good university degree or high technical or professional qualification.

(b) *Intermediate*: Persons normally required to have from at least one to two years of specialised training after the West African School Certificate or its equivalent.

(c) *Junior*: All employed persons not coming under the Senior or Intermediate categories.

10. Table 1 annexed to this Chapter, indicates the actual level of employment in the Government service and statutory corporations in 1964 and the additional manpower requirements during the plan period (excluding teachers). There was a total employment of 5,128 and the vacancies still to be filled numbered 1,406. In the Senior category there were 305 employed, of whom 37 or about 12 per cent were expatriates; 209 vacancies were unfilled *i.e.*, about 41 per cent of the approved establishment. In the Intermediate category there were 1,561 persons in employment. The vacancies totalled 633, about 29 per cent of total establishment. These figures reveal the seriousness of the problem of finding suitably qualified persons to meet the demand for manpower in the Senior and Intermediate categories of the public services of the Region. Female employees in the Senior category numbered 14 or about 5 per cent and 319 or 20 per cent in the Intermediate category. Most of the females in the Intermediate category were nurses and midwives.

11. In the Intermediate category, the grades where vacancies were highest were as follows:

Junior Managerial and Administrative Grade (Executive Officers, etc.)	.. ..	171
Agricultural Assistants	.. ..	53
Secretary-Typists and Stenographers	.. ..	44
Engineering Assistants	.. ..	31

FUTURE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

12. In assessing the future needs of the Government and Government sponsored corporations, consideration has been given to the increased manpower demand required to sustain the anticipated normal growth of the services they offer. In addition, estimates have been made of some of the development projects covered by the Plan in order to establish their man-power requirements for actually executing the projects and the permanent employment that will be directly generated when the projects have been completed. This distinction is important since some at least, of those employed in executing a project may be employed only until its completion.

13. For the normal expansion of the services of the various Government agencies (excluding local authorities), the Mid-West Government will need to recruit an additional 174 persons in the Senior category, 2,418 in the Intermediate category, and 1,433 in the Junior category—a total of 4,025 by the end of the plan period in 1968.

14. The projects included in the Plan will provide direct additional employment for the Region whilst at the same time generating indirect employment. For the purposes of this report, analysis is made only of the direct employment effects of the projects. It is estimated that by the end of the plan period, when the projects have been executed, additional employment, on a continuing basis, would have been provided for about 10,000 persons who will be needed to run the projects. Of these, about 150 will be in the Senior category, about 997 in the Intermediate and about 7,500 in the Junior category.

15. For actually executing capital works, estimates were made of the manpower required to execute 17 projects worth £9,691,590*. These would create additional employment opportunities for 7,000 persons. Of these 111 will be in the Senior category and 232 and 6,761 respectively in the Intermediate and Junior categories. Although it might appear that employment on the capital projects would be of a temporary nature and that those employed might be discharged at the completion of projects, the trend indicates that more persons will be employed on these projects at the end than at the beginning and those employed during the last year of the present plan can be moved to work on new projects in the succeeding Development Plan.

16. On the whole, it is estimated that by the end of the present plan, about 20,000 additional jobs would have been provided directly by Government and the statutory Corporations, raising the level of employment in 1968 to about 25,000. In order to be able to maintain this level of employment, and therefore taking accounts of deaths, retirements, etc., during the period, the actual additional manpower needs would be of the order of 20,600.

TEACHING STAFF

17. Table 2 indicates the present strength of teachers together with estimated enrolments and teacher requirements up to 1968. In secondary schools, 550 teachers were employed in 1964 of whom 308 were graduates. This gives a ratio of 5 graduates to 4 non-graduate teachers. On the basis of an enrolment of 10,878 in 1964 the teacher/student ratio is 1:20. In estimating the teacher requirements during the plan period it is intended that the schools will endeavour to maintain this teacher/student ratio of 1:20. With an estimated student enrolment of 13,488 in 1968 the number of teachers required would be 674.

18. As the tempo of industrialisation rises, the Region would require more and more persons qualified in the Science disciplines. In consideration of this, Government will make a special effort to raise the proportion of science teachers in secondary schools.

19. The student enrolment in Teacher Training Colleges in 1964 was 3,660 with a total of 202 teachers giving teacher/student ratio of 1:18. It will be the aim of policy to achieve a ratio of 1:15. Of the teachers in these colleges in 1964, 65 are graduates. Effort will be made during the plan period to maintain this ratio of 1 graduate to 2 non-graduate teachers. On this basis 266 teachers will be required for an enrolment of 4,000 in 1968. Emphasis here as in respect of secondary schools will be for teachers qualified to teach Science subjects.

20. In 1964 the enrolment in primary and secondary modern schools in the Region was 410,000. It is expected that this will grow by 1968 to 450,000. 11,550 teachers were in employment in 1964 of whom 3,022 had the Teachers Grade II certificate and above. On the basis of 1 teacher to 35 students, the Region will require 12,285 teachers in 1968. Since it is the policy of the Government to replace teachers with Grade III certificates and below, it means that to achieve the target for 1968, more teachers of Grade II certificate and above will be required.

TRAINING

21. In order to ensure success of the Development Plan, it is imperative that the right types of manpower, in adequate numbers, are available to man the various projects. To this end, in addition to utilizing fully and expanding existing training facilities in the Region, the Government's scholarships policy will be geared to the manpower needs of the economy of the Region. From Table 1, which gives the additional requirements for manpower by occupation, it is clear that the greatest needs, in the Senior category, are for Agricultural Officers, Senior Administrative and Managerial staff and Engineers. In the Intermediate category 547 Agricultural Superintendents, Agricultural Assistants, 419 Engineering Assistants, 367 Nurses and Mid-wives, and 328 Junior Administrative and Managerial staff are required. Over 1,500 Artisans in various trades are required during the plan period.

*While returns of employment in executing capital works, were submitted only in respect of 17 projects out of a total of 53 projects, the manpower implications of the recurrent employment that will be generated for all projects has however been completely taken into consideration.

22. The following table* indicates the extent to which the present rate of out-turn of trained personnel can meet the requirements for trained manpower during the plan period in selected occupations:

Occupation	Additional Out-turn Shortfall		
	Needs 1964-1968	1964-1968	
SENIOR CATEGORY			
Agricultural Officers	36	26	10
Engineers	69	24	45
Agronomists and Soil Scientists	8	7	1
INTERMEDIATE CATEGORY			
Agricultural Superintendents and Agricultural Assistants	547	40	507
Engineering Assistants	419	200	219

23. In the Senior category the additional needs up to 1968 is about 400 while the out-turn by 1968 under present training schemes is 263 leaving a shortfall of 137. This means that effort must be made to ensure an additional out-turn of about 140 graduates and professionals by 1968 in order to meet the needs of Government and the corporations alone.

24. The present annual out-turn of teachers with Grade II certificates and above is 371. To meet the additional requirements for trained teachers in primary schools in the Region the out-turn will need to be increased to 700 per annum. For secondary Grammar schools and Teacher Training Colleges 95 additional graduate teachers are required.

25. Although it is clear from the foregoing table that there is considerable shortfall between needs for and out-turn of trained manpower, it should be borne in mind that there are many students of Mid-Western origin who are training either through scholarships offered by other bodies or through private means, who might wish to seek employment in the Region. Nevertheless, future awards of scholarships will be geared both in number and in fields to the urgent manpower needs of the Region.

APPRAISAL

26. It is estimated that during the plan period an average of 50,000 school leavers will be passing out of primary and secondary modern schools per annum. Of these, about 3,000 will find places in secondary schools and other institutions for further training, leaving a balance of 47,000 who would probably be seeking some form of employment. In addition about 2,000 persons will be passing out of secondary schools, teacher training colleges etc, and seeking paid employment. As indicated in the table in paragraph 5 it is estimated that if the economy is growing at the rate of 4 per cent, wage employment opportunities will be created for about 38,000 during the plan period. Of this Government and the statutory Corporations will, through implementation of the plan, provide 20,000. This is a very high proportion of the job opportunities likely to be created and is to be expected at the early stages of economic growth and rapid expansion of the public services to meet the needs of a new Region. It is expected that the rate of growth in the private sector will itself accelerate faster than the present figure would suggest. Nevertheless, this cannot absorb all the school leavers who might be seeking employment. It is in this light that Government attaches considerable importance to the provisions in the plan which are designed to establish farm settlements for school leavers and to train them in crafts that would obviate the need for them to increase the pressure on the wage employment market.

* Details are contained in Table 3 annexed.

MID-WEST DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1964-68
 MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS (EXCLUDING TEACHING STAFF)

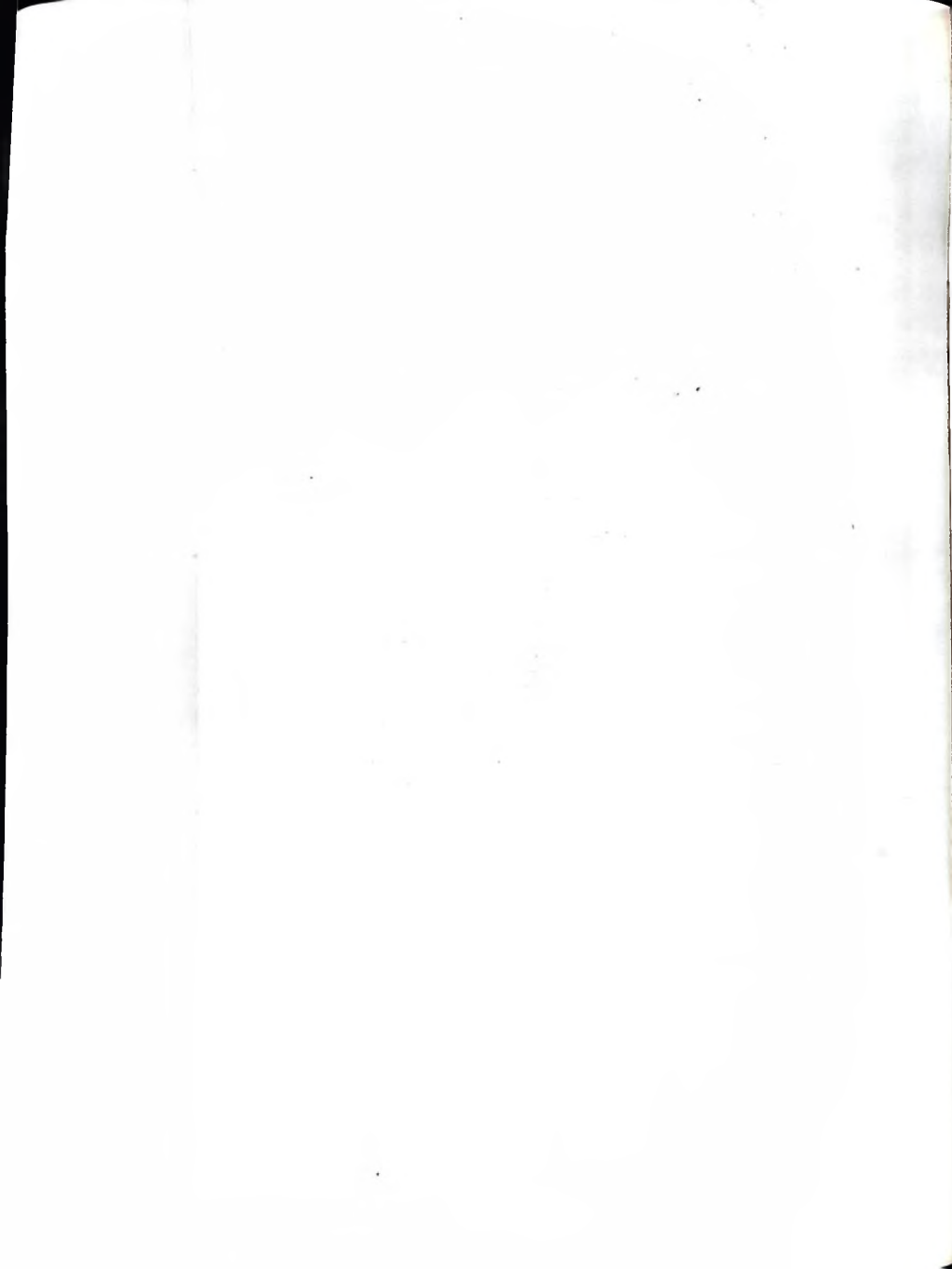
APPENDIX

Table I
 SENIOR CATEGORY

Occupation	Employment as at 1st January, 1964	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS																Net Increase 1964-68 Total				Estimated Employment Level 1968	Total Additional Needs 1964-68*
		1964-65				1965-66				1966-67				1967-68									
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D						
SENIOR																							
Senior Administrative and Managerial Staff	85	22	—	—	—	11	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	40	—	—	5	130	53
Architects and Town Planners	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	12	7
Engineers	28	14	—	5	1	1	1	12	2	1	—	8	11	1	—	3	3	17	4	28	17	94	69
Surveyors (Land and Quantity)—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	3
Veterinarians	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	4
Agronomists (Soil Scientists, etc)	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	8
Agricultural Officers	18	3	—	—	2	5	—	—	4	5	—	—	4	5	—	2	4	18	—	2	14	52	36
Physicians and Surgeons	29	6	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	10	12	5	—	16	62	36
Dentists	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	2
Pharmacists	10	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	12	31	22
Accountants and Auditors	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	29	17
Economists and Statisticians	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	9
Jurists (Lawyers, Judges)	30	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	26	—	—	—	56	29
Creative Artist	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	4
Librarians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Other Senior Category	71	5	3	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	10	5	3	—	80	159	94
Total	305	89	5	5	11	29	1	12	44	34	6	8	63	24	—	5	32	174	12	30	150	669	395

Notes :

- A. Normal employment growth of Ministries and Corporations.
 - B. Employment on Capital Projects (Non-Recurrent) government executed.
 - C. Employment on Capital Projects (Non-Recurrent) executed on contract.
 - D. Employment on Capital Projects (Recurrent) government and contract.
- *Equipment to net increase 1964-68 plus 9 per cent on 1964 employment for death, dismissals etc.



MID-WEST DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1964-68
MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS (EXCLUDING TEACHING STAFF)

Table I
JUNIOR CATEGORY

Occupations	Employment as at 1st January, 1964	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS																Net Increase 1964-68 Total			Estimated Employment Level 1968	Total Additional Need 1964-68*		
		1964-65				1965-66				1966-67				1967-68				A	B	C			D	
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D							
Clerks	700	126	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	296	—	—	—	996	369	
Artisans† .. .	133	70	32	150	26	39	28	416	62	15	20	290	146	24	5	60	187	148	85	916	421	1,703	1,582	
Drivers .. .	149	86	—	—	40	17	—	—	35	8	—	—	72	21	—	—	—	32	132	—	179	460	324	
Telephone Operators .. .	41	8	—	—	8	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	7	12	—	22	75	38	
Photographers .. .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	15	5
Dispensary Attendants .. .	23	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	2	32	11
Typists .. .	150	39	—	—	16	11	—	—	8	11	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	11	74	—	—	47	171	126
Printers .. .	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	95	95
Other skilled category .. .	487	78	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	826	383
General Labourers .. .	1,568	317	180	1,050	1,472	37	230	2,470	541	40	100	1,480	2,737	27	50	200	1,943	421	560	5,200	6,693	14,442	13,009	
Total .. .	3,262	728	212	1,200	1,622	292	258	2,886	665	217	120	1,770	2,991	196	55	260	2,181	1,433	645	6,116	7,459	18,815	15,942	

Notes : A—Normal employment growth of Ministries and Corporations.
 B—Employment on Capital projects (Non-Recurrent) Government executed.
 C—Employment on Capital projects (Non-Recurrent) executed on Contract.
 D—Employment to Capital projects (Recurrent) Government and Contract.
 *Equivalent to net Increase 1964-68 plus 9 per cent on 1964 employment for deaths, dismissals, etc.
 †Plumbers, Machanics ; Electricians, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mansons, Fitters, etc.



MID-WEST DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1964-68

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS

Table II
TEACHING STAFF

Type of Institution	Actual Student Enrolment 1964	1964		1965			1966			1967			1968		Total Additional Requirements				
		Actual Teacher Employment		Estimated Teacher Requirements		Estimated Enrolment	Estimated Teacher Requirements		Estimated Enrolment	Estimated Teacher Requirements		Estimated Enrolment	Estimated Teacher Requirements		Graduate	Non-Graduate			
		Graduate	Non-Graduate	Graduate	Non-Graduate		Graduate	Non-Graduate		Graduate	Non-Graduate		Graduate	Non-Graduate					
* Primary and Secondary Modern Schools ..	410,000	—	11,550	—	11,714	420,500	—	12,014	431,000	441,501	12,314	—	—	12,614	450,000	—	12,857†	—	1,307
† Secondary Grammar Schools	10,878	308**	242	308	242	11,898	334	260	12,498	352	272	13,038	369	283	13,488	382	292	74	50

* Teacher/Student ratio is taken to be 1:35.

† It is expected that about 50 per cent of the Teachers will be Grade II and above by 1968.

† (a) Teacher/Student ratio is taken to be 1:20:

(b) One-third of the teachers are expected to be graduates.

(c) The figure for actual employment in Secondary Schools is probably for teachers in Government institutions only.

** About 30 per cent of the Graduate Teachers in Secondary Grammar Schools are Peace Corps Volunteers.



MID-WEST DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1964-68

Table III

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS—OUT-TURN

Occupational Category	Total additional needs 1964-68	Out-turn 1964-68		Short-fall or Excess (+)
		SCHOLARS		
		Mid-West	Private and Government others	
<i>Senior Category :</i>				
Senior Administrative and Managerial				
Staff	53	*	*	-53*
Architects and Town Planners ..	7	7	—	—
Engineers	69	21	8	-40
Surveyors (Land and Quantity) ..	3	5	1	+3
Veterinarians	4	2	—	-2
Agronomists	8	—	4	-4
Agricultural Officers	36	9	7	-20
Physicians and Surgeons	36	9	6	-21
Dentists	2	2	—	—
Pharmacists	22	5	3	-14
Accountants and Auditors	17	18	2	+3
Economists and Statisticians ..	9	23	20	+34
Jurists (Lawyers) Solicitors etc. ..	29	3	10	-16
Creative Artist	4	4	—	—
Librarians	2	2	—	—
Graduate Teachers	95	74	30	+9
Other Category	94	20	24	-50
Total, Senior Category ..	490	204	115	-171

Note.—*Reliable information not available.

Table III—continued

Intermediate Category :

Junior Managerial and Administrative			
Staff	328	*	-328*
Nurses and Midwives	367	90	-277
Surveying Assistants	17	17	—
Medical Assistants	57	57	—
Engineering and Technical Assistants	419	200	-219
Laboratory Technicians and Assistants	95	40	-55
Draughtsmen	16	8	-8
Accounting and Auditing Assistants ..	11	11	—
Library Assistants	4	4	—
Cashiers, Book-Keepers and Store-keepers	119	100	-19
Secretary Typists/Confidential Secretaries	73	40	-33
Agricultural Assistants and Agricultural			
Superintendents	547	40	-507
Foremen and Supervisors	165	165	—
Statistical Assistants	20	10	-10
House-Keepers and Catering Officers	7	3	-4
Other Scientific Assistants	15	10	-5
Other Intermediate Category	1,519	1,000	-519
<hr/>			
Total, Intermediate Category	3,779	1,795	-1,984
<hr/>			
Total, Junior Category	15,942	15,500	-442
<hr/>			

Note.—*Reliable information not available.

Chapter IX

MACHINERY FOR PLANNING AND EXECUTION

Planning is a continuous process of decision-making. The formulation of a development Plan involves at least three phases ; the determination of objectives the measurement of existing situation, and the design of a programme for positive action.

2. The government of Mid-Western Nigeria is a cabinet-type of parliamentary democracy having ministers who have responsibilities for certain services to the public. There are experts in relevant fields in each Ministry. As planning process invariably involves fundamental policy problems—indeed operational planning cannot be divorced from policy issues—and as the individual Ministries have the expertise in such fundamental problems, it is therefore the logical conclusion that formulation of sectoral programmes should originate from individual Ministries. Executive Ministries play crucial and strategic role in the initiation of both policies and operational programmes for the Regional Government's Development Plan.

3. In-as-much as there are apparent advantages in this approach and in the consequential machinery for planning, it will be difficult to achieve two general concepts in the formulation of a development programme : efficiency and consistency, if there is not a central authority for effective co-ordination. The functions of the co-ordinating body is important because, as it usually is, there is always a gap between the aggregate capital requirement for the implementation of proposals of executive Ministries and the estimated financial resources that will be available. There emerges a need to draw up a scheme of acceptable priority which will, with the available resources, aim at the achievement of the Plan objectives. Such a co-ordinating body in the machinery in this Region is the Ministry of Economic Development.

4. The effective performance of the co-ordinating function requires a strong planning unit serviced by an equally strong statistical organisation. These two units in the Ministry should, in mutual consultation, organise surveys and investigations that will provide useful planning data and basic statistics.

5. The Government has further set up an important committee—Economic Planning Committee—having the following membership :

Hon. Minister of Economic Development—*Chairman*,

Hon. Minister of Finance,

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources,

Hon. Minister of Trade and Industry,

Hon. Minister of Education,

Hon. Minister of Works and Transport,

(Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries to be in attendance)

Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council,

Chairman, Mid-Western Nigeria Development Corporation,

Chairman, Mid-Western Nigeria Marketing Board,

Chairman, Mid-Western Nigeria Housing Corporation,

Chairman, Mid-Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation,

Three representatives of the public :

(a) one representative of Chamber of Commerce,

(b) two representatives of Industries or Business,

Four Economic/Planning experts selected from the Universities and other professional bodies.

This Committee is responsible for the final study of the Ministries' development programmes and the submission of the plan document through the Honourable Minister of Economic Development to the Government for adoption. The final approval of the Plan is given by the Legislature.

6. There is nevertheless an agreed procedure that all the plans of the Governments of the Federation should be "integrated" as much as practicable. This is achieved through the Joint Planning Committee of the National Economic Council (a committee of officials of Governments of the Federation) and ultimately the National Economic Council itself, membership of which is at ministerial level. The first National Plan was promulgated in 1962 and it will have a life of six years. There is a determination to integrate all subsequent Development Plans of the various Governments in subsequent plan periods. This integration process will be achieved as planners gain more experience and as data for planning at sectorial level become more available at both Federal and Regional levels.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

7. "Plans do not accomplish themselves; they must be carried out. Planning is difficult—but the execution of plans is far more difficult"* Progress can be achieved without planning but planning alone cannot yield any progress. A careful and systematic execution of programmes is therefore more important than the planning process.

8. There is a strong need to organise for the implementation of a development plan immediately the programmes have been adopted. Assignment of responsibility for the execution of projects in the development plan will be quite easy as each Ministry will execute the programmes it has formulated and submitted for inclusion in the plan. There is, however, a strong need for each Ministry to show effective leadership within itself so that all the projects, in the order of priority which the Ministry itself assigns to the projects, will be implemented, subject however to the availability of funds. The quality of the achievements, the imagination and integrity with which the projects have been executed and the time schedule followed all have impacts on the final result of the project. The organisation of the Ministries for the execution of the projects demand effective executive, administration and technical talents.

9. The organisation for the implementation of the projects in the Development Programme will bring forth clearly at critical moments the shortage in the data and useful information available when the projects were being prepared for inclusion in the Programme. In a number of cases, if not in all, the financial provision may vary from the estimated one in the plan. Furthermore, the physical resources may fall short of the estimated quantity envisaged by the planners. The careful preparation of project for execution which is sometimes carried out during the annual budgetary process provides therefore an important period for the recalculation of costs of the projects. It is not unusual that certain projects that were considered to be of high priority may during this stage fall below the line. On the other hand, some projects that were considered to be on the border-line may, because of additional information available, be raised to the priority level. It is therefore necessary that individual Ministries will continually examine their projects with a view to assessing their relative importance in the Development Scheme.

10. Experience has shown, at least within the Federation, that the estimated resources—internal and external—may not be forthcoming in quantity estimated for the execution of projects as envisaged in the Development Programme. Furthermore, there is the tendency for political decisions to favour the execution of certain projects that may not have been accorded high priority during the planning stage. Some may undertake the execution of certain projects because the projects give the least problem in implementation. Such a deviation from the agreed arrangement in the Development plan leads to distortion of the Programme. As the programme has been geared to certain objectives, any such deviation or distortion will have deleterious effect on the objectives.

*Note.—*Louis J. Walinsky: Planning and Execution of Economic Development.*

11. A short fall in the implementation of the programme may not solely be attributable to the failings of the executive ministry. This may be caused by the financial resources available. In this case the Ministry responsible for the provision of capital for the implementation of the programmes may find it difficult to obtain the estimated resources. This may be caused by a variety of reasons, some of which are:

- (a) the inaccurate estimation of financial resources over a period of years;
- (b) unforeseen changes in the quantity of economic resources that will affect the revenue prospects of the Government;
- (c) the sudden and dramatic changes in the world market prices of the commodities produced in the economy, etc.

This could create a serious bottle-neck in the implementation of the plan.

12. In order to prepare for a systematic implementation of the programme irrespective of the difficulties enumerated above, there emerges urgent need to set up a control mechanism for the execution of the Development Programme. The control mechanism should be able to guide Ministries in the execution of projects and in the allocation of resources to the projects in the plan. For instance, if there is a shortage in the development resources to enable full implementation of the programme for a period of time, say a year, the control mechanism should be brought to reallocate the available resources so that the best possible achievement could be attained with the available resources. The Economic Planning Committee will fulfil the functions of the control mechanism. The main function of the committee in this respect is to constantly keep under review the progress being made in the implementation of the approved programmes. In addition, when resources estimated for the implementation falls short, it is the duty of the committee to recommend to the Government the allocation of the available resources for the implementation of the most desirable projects.

ANNUAL REVIEW

13. As is usual, development programmes are constantly under review. Progress reports will be written from time to time to show what achievement and shortcomings are being made in the implementation of the approved programme. The review of the plan will be necessitated by practical experience in the implementation of the Development Programme.

GENERAL TABLES

MID-WESTERN NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1964-68

LIST OF PROJECTS

TABLE I

I.—PRIMARY PRODUCTION

	<i>Capital Expenditure £</i>
1. Rubber Rehabilitation (15,000 acres)	271,520
2. World Bank Rubber Project (Two Rubber Estates of 5,000-acre each) ..	441,500
3. Mid-West Nigerian Development Corporation Rubber Projects	
(a) Urhoniobe Extension (3,000 acres)	159,420
(b) Two New Estates (5,000-acre each)	531,400
4. Encouragement of Small Oil Palm Plantation Owners	150,000
5. One Oil Palm Estate	303,190
6. Mid-West Nigerian Development Corporation, Two Oil Palm Estates (4,000 acres each)	445,000
7. Cocoa Replanting Project	109,200
8. Cocoa Estates (World Bank)	106,300
9. Cotton Growing	4,800
10. Pilot Project on Tobacco Production	5,000
11. Food Crops Production	68,500
12. School Leavers' Farm Project :—	
(a) New Farm Scheme	19,980
(b) New Fishing Scheme	7,240
13. Fisheries	50,000
14. Research : Rubber and Food Crops	138,550
15. Livestock	76,740
16. Feeding Stuff Production	3,000
17. Veterinary Services	45,800
18. Forestry :—	
(a) Forest Plantation	500,000
(b) Shelter Wood Regeneration	18,880
(c) Mobile Sawmill	3,400
19. Agricultural Credit Corporation	625,000
Total	<u>£ 4,084,420</u>

		<i>Capital Expenditure</i>
		£
II—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION		
1. Glass Industry		1,180,000*
2. Textile Industry		4,000,000*
3. Cement Industry		4,600,000*
4. Other Industries		500,000
5. Textile Weaving		21,600
6. Co-operative Union of the Mid-West		54,200
7. Co-operative Marketing (Guarantee of loans)		—
8. Preparation for Co-operative Bank of Mid-Western Nigeria		10,000
9. Mid-Western Finance Corporation		400,000
10. Industrial Estates		198,000
Total—Industrial Production		£ 10,963,800

III—ECONOMIC OVERHEADS		
1. Roads (403 miles)—Bituminous Surfacing and Construction		2,554,349
2. Inland Waterways		125,000
3. Transport facilities for Government Officials in the Delta (Launches, Motor Boats)		40,000
4. Water supplies		770,000
5. Water Administration		25,000
6. Electricity		330,000
Total—Economic Overheads		£ 3,844,349

IV—SOCIAL OVERHEADS		
1. Health Services :—		
(a) New Benin General Hospital (Preparatory Work)		10,000
(b) Health Auxiliary Training School		10,000
(c) Medical Stores		60,000
(d) Ughelli General Hospital		80,000
(e) Water Ambulance and Medical Transport in the creeks		20,000
(f) Infectious Diseases Hospital		1,600
(g) Child Health Centre		25,000
(h) Health Office and Stores, Koko		850
(i) Rural Health Centres (2)		40,000
(j) Public Health Laboratory		25,000
(k) Dental Centres		17,500
(l) X-ray Room, Sapele (alteration)		1,000
(m) Development of Benin General Hospital		75,000
(n) Operating Theatres (Warri, Sapele)		16,000
(o) Coverways, Sapele General Hospital		2,600
(p) Completion of Agbor General Hospital		40,000
(q) New Hospitals (Isoko and Western Ijaw—preparatory)		20,000
(r) Cottage Hospital (Ivbiosakon)		20,000
(s) Ossiomo Lepers' Settlement Staff Quarters		17,500
Total—Health Services		£ 482,050

*90% Government Contribution
10% Contribution of Foreign Investors.

	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>
	<i>£</i>
2. Information Services :—	
(i) Film Production	10,000
(ii) Mobile Cinema Service	26,430
(iii) Photographic Service/Library	1,500
(iv) Graphic Arts Service	2,000
(v) Garage and Workshop (including Equipment)	20,000
(vi) Field Information (4 Offices)	4,000
(vii) Radio/Rediffusion (Investigation)	5,000
Total	<u>£ 68,930</u>
3. Printing (Building and Equipment)	284,000
4. Catering Rest Houses (Improvement and Expansion)	50,000
5. Housing and Mortgage Schemes	552,000
6. Low Cost Housing for School Leavers (Pilot Project)	16,000
7. Mapping (Including Equipment)	272,000
8. Remand Homes	62,340
9. Community Development (a) Training Programme	26,400
(b) Women Special Centre	15,000
10. Loans to Local Government Councils for Productive Investment	20,000
Total	<u>£ 1,297,740</u>
Grand Total—Social overheads excluding education	<u>£ 1,848,720</u>

V—EDUCATION

	<i>£</i>
1. Primary School Buildings	250,000
2. Science Laboratories in 10 Teacher Training Colleges	19,000
3. Regional Advanced Teacher Training College	430,570
4. Provision of Workshops in 10 Secondary Grammar Schools	155,000
5. Development of Science Teaching in Secondary Grammar Schools	60,000
6. Edo College Expansion	243,000
7. Ughelli Government College Expansion	28,000
8. Scholarships	600,000
9. Curriculum Development Centre	—
10. Technical Education	618,000
11. Audio-Visual Aids	2,000
12. Commerical Education in Girls' Secondary Grammar Schools	1,500
13. Technical University—Preliminary Survey	10,000
Total	<u>£ 2,417,070</u>

*Capital
Expenditure
£*

VI—ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

1. Governor's Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
2. Premier's Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,500
3. Legislature (first phase)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420,000
4. Twenty Ministries Office Block	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400,000
5. 6 Technical Assistance Staff Quarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
6. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533,300
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,420,800

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

										<i>Percentage Allocation</i>
						£				
1. Primary Production	..	..	..	..	..	4,084,420				16.6
2. Industrial Production	..	..	..	..	..	10,963,800				44.6
3. Economic Overheads	..	..	..	..	..	3,844,349				15.6
4. Social Overheads	..	..	..	..	..	1,848,720				7.6
5. Education	..	..	..	..	..	2,417,070				9.8
6. Administration (Buildings)	..	..	..	..	..	1,420,800				5.8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	24,579,160				100.0

Table II
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR, 1964-68

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Primary Production	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Production	..	..	..	..	..
Economic Overheads	..	..	..	..	..
Social Overheads	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..
Administration	..	..	..	..	..
	636,640	928,550	1,272,630	1,246,600	4,084,420
	1,467,000	3,777,200	3,875,200	1,844,400	10,963,800*
	770,707	1,101,410	810,546	1,161,868	3,844,349
	83,600	750,730	639,320	375,070	1,848,720
	297,780	761,110	818,780	539,400	2,417,070
	79,300	639,060	491,270	211,170	1,420,800
Total	£ 3,335,027	7,958,060	7,997,746	5,378,326	24,579,159

* Includes £9,780,000 for Textile, Cement and Glass Industries with 90% Government Contribution and 10% Contribution of Foreign Investors.

Table III

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1964-68

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRIES

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Ministry of Economic Development
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Information
Ministry of Internal Affairs
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
Ministry of Lands and Housing
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Ministry of Works and Transport
Total	£ 3,093,777	6,959,080	6,849,316	4,621,166	21,523,339

* Includes £9,780,000 for Textile, Cement and Glass Industries with 90% Government Contribution and 10% Contribution of Foreign Investors.

Table IV
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY STATUTORY CORPORATIONS

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Credit Corporation	200,000	225,000	625,000
Finance Corporation	185,000	210,000	545,000*
Mid-Western Nigeria Development Corporation	314,980	349,430	230,160
Housing Corporation	299,000	299,000	152,000
Total	£ 241,250	998,980	1,058,430	757,160	3,055,820

Note.—*This sum includes the capital allocation of £125,000 for development of water transport in creeks/rioters areas and £20,000 earmarked for Loans to Local Government Councils for productive investments.



GPB 332/565/15,000