ANAMBRA STATE OF NIGERIA

1990 BUDGET SPEECH

by

Col. Robert Nnaemeka Akonobi
Military Governor of Anambra State

WEDNESDAY 3 JANUARY, 1990

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THE 1990 BUDGET SPEECH BROADCAST TO THE PEOPLE OF ANAMBRA STATE BY THE MILITARY GOVERNOR COLONEL ROBERT NNAEMEKA AKONOBI

Fellow Citizens of Anambra State,

Last year, I presented to you, a BUDGET OF SELF RELIANCE. That Budget was designed to enhance our capacity to do things for ourselves. Its emphasis was on the improvement of our rural infrastructural and industrial base. Within that year, a lot was achieved and now the future appears bright. It is, therefore, with great confidence that we enter 1990 which is the first year of the new National three-year Rolling Plan which has replaced the Medium Term five-year Planning System previously adopted nation-wide. The 1990 Budget is, therefore, A BOLD BUDGET OF CONSOLIDATION.

As has been the practice, I shall present this Budget in two parts. The first part will be a review of the 1989 Budget in order to assess our performance in the past year, while the second part will deal with our programmes for the new year.

23-08-90

Review of the 1989 Budget

The main thrust of the 1989 Budget was the attainment of self reliance. With rural development as its focal point, the specific objectives which guided that budget were:

(*a*) Provision of rural roads, bridges, water and electricity,
(*b*) Facilitation of food production,
(*c*) Improvement of our people's health,
(*d*) Reactivation of ailing industries,
(*e*) Educating and informing our people,
(*f*) Combating unemployment,
(*g*) Rapid industrialization,
(*h*) Building and sustaining a safe and peaceful society.

UDE

A total estimated expenditure of ₦873.27 million was provided in the budget. This was made up of a recurrent expenditure of ₦637.16 million and a Capital Expenditure of ₦236.11 million. By very judicious use of available resources based on our planned programmes and priorities, we were able to work assiduously in consonance with the determination of the present Military Administration not only to restructure the economy and place it on an assured path of growth, but also to hand over power to a truly democratically elected Government in 1992. A detailed programme for the transition from Military to Civilian Administration has been developed, with its main focus on the creation of two political parties with a firm grass roots base. Accordingly, in 1989, the construction of political party offices in all Local Governments in the State, was vigorously pursued, and I am happy to announce that fifty-four of these have been completed as of now, while the rest shall be completed early this month.

The State Government takes great pride in this accomplishment in the completion of political party offices because of its critical role in the evolution of a viable democracy in the nation. It is my belief that only when the foundations of true democracy have been laid in the nation that economic growth and development can be assured.

Our commitment to the completion of the political party offices, as expected, impinged on our ability to execute other programmes as outlined in the 1989 budget. However, the Budget was not derailed, becuase it had a direction, and I am happy that the main thrust of Government which was increased food production and the improvement of rural infrastructure, recorded significant achievements in 1989. I shall now briefly review our performance in 1989, sector by sector.

Agriculture

This sector received an allocation of ₦27.30 million representing 11.56 per cent. of the total capital fund. While maintaining the emphasis on grain production through the supply of essential inputs to the small-scale farmers, the need to restore the past glory which the State has enjoyed in tree crop production with particular reference to oil palm was equally recognized and vigorously pursued. A total of 3338.8 hectares of palm plantation involving over half a million palm seedlings were developed during the year. In addition, activities in pine production was increased by seventy-three hectares of plantation which was added to the existing stock during 1989.

In view of the serious set-back in grains production suffered by the State in the 1988 cropping season, through the attack of rice pests, emphasis was placed on crop protection in 1989. In addition, the State embarked on a massive purchase of improved rice seedlings which were chemically treated and freely distributed to rice farmers. These measures restored, to a considerable extent, the confidence of farmers especially in Abakaliki zone which was the worst hit in 1988. Although the hectarage cultivated fell from 15,000 in 1988 to 9,500 in 1989, a total of 45,000 tonnes of rice was produced by Anambra State in that year. This yield would have been exceeded but for disease outbreaks in other locations including Uzo-Uwani, Ezeagu, Awgu and Orumba Local Government Areas.

Our efforts to reduce unemployment through the creation of job opportunities within the agriculture sector were highly rewarded. During the year, 2,000 young school leavers and graduates were involved in the Volunteer Service Agency (VSA), agricultural and grain production schemes. Some 12,300 hectares of grains and tubers were cultivated under the programme. Moreover, through the activities of the Village Adoption Scheme (VAS) of the ministry of Agriculture, the sum of ₦0.9 million was secured for farmers in the State from the Nigerian Agricultural and Commerce Bank and from some commercial banks. This was to augment the activities of the Supervised Agricultural Credit Scheme which granted loans to small scale-farmers throughout the State.

A significant development in the agriculture sector within the year was the attention given to food processing. Worthy of mention in this regard is the commissioning of the Premier Cashew Industry at Oghe and the successful negotiation for the procurement and installation of twenty-nine palm kernel crushing machines one for each of the twenty-nine Local Government Areas of the State. Already, five of the Units have been installed and two of them commissioned. Also, through the activities of the Better Life for Rural Women Programme, some Women Co-operative Societies with the support of Government, established a number of agricultural processing facilities. Notable amongst these are the garri Processing mills at Mgbo and Mgbakwu.

In the area of livestock and fish production, new initiatives and investments have resulted in increased meat and animal protein production.

Manufacturing and Craft

In the year under review, a provision of ₦21.35 million was made to the sector for completion of on-going medium and small-scale industries and for new projects. Notable among these are the Niger-

Steel plant, Emene and the Metallurgical and Machine Tools Factory at Ozubulu, which when completed will constitute a major advance in our bid for self-reliant industrial take-off.

At this juncture, I am pleased to announce that the modernized Nigersteel Factory at Emene will be commissioned early in 1990. On the Metallurgical and Machine Tools plant at Ozubulu, arrangements have been completed by Government for the delivery and installation of all the equipment. In addition the Anambra State Aluminium Products Factory, Ohebe-Dim, the Enyigba Salt Factory at Abakaliki, and the Nigerian Mineral Waters Industries, Onitsha, have within the period under review, received Government support by way of increased funding, recapitalization, reactivation and rejuvenation. Indeed, I am happy to report to you that as a result of our twin policies of revitalization and privatization, most of our erstwhile dormant and abandoned industries are back in serious business and a good number of them are already showing positive results.

To increase the tempo of industrialization in the State, an ADB loan was successfully negotiated during the year for the establishment of basic infrastructure including water, electricity and industrial estates, mainly, in the rural areas of the State. It is hoped that the implementation of projects covered by this loan will mark a turning point in the industrialization efforts of the state. Government in 1989 also initiated projects that would assure an accelerated industrial development of the State. This is through the establishment of a Centre for Adaptation of Technology (CAT) whose objective is the development of indigenous technology. In this regard, only recently, a contract was awarded for the construction of foundry, Main Workshop, factory for six pilot projects, a display centre and a simulation centre.

Commerce and Finance

In the year under review, this State featured prominently in both local and international trade fairs and tourism expositions. As a result of our performance in this regard, Anambra State was selected by the Federal Government as the third site for the hosting of International Trade Fairs. This to my mind, is not only a significant achievement but also a further challenge which no doubt will help drive our commercial sector to greater heights.

Our efforts in the development of co-operatives yielded impressive dividends during the year, thanks to the Better Life for Rural Women Programmes under whose auspices 300 co-operative organizations were promoted and registered in the State.

Education

Education has remained the most important industry in Anambra State, consuming a large proportion of both public and private capital annually. In 1989, a sizeable sum of ₦26.02 million was allocated to the Education sector. In keeping with the Federal Govervnment's objective of giving added impetus to the Primary Education system, the State Government promulgated Edict No. 11 of 1988. This Edict is designed to give effect to Decree 31 of 1988 on the establishment of Primary School Management Board. Accordingly, the State Primary School Management Board composed of very seasoned educationists was inaugurated on 13th January, 1989. Soon after this, the Local Government Authorities, the District and Village Authorities, were established. Today, these tiers of the Primary Education System are fully functional in conformity with the role assigned to them under the Decree.

Over 700 teaching staff who came back from approved studies in various universities were reinstated and posted to various schools to enhance the quality of teaching in both primary and secondary school. Furthermore, three refresher courses were organised for the Chief Education Officers, Accounting Officers, Headmasters and teachers of agricultural sciences with the aim of improving the quality of staff and their output.

A lot of incentive measures were also given to teachers during the year. Between March and May, 1989, 87 Headmasters Class I were promoted to Headmasters Special Class. Also 87 Headmasters Class III were promoted to Headmasters Class II and action was virtually completed for the release of promotion of 1,078 teachers class II to teachers class I as well as the promotion of 38 Disabled Blind Craft teachers.

Our objective in the education sector has remained the promotion of academic excellence and the establishment of an environment conducive to high academic attainment. Thus, from primary to tertiary levels, we have endeavoured to provide the basic infrastructural facilities in our schools, and to ensure that high quality teachers were recruited and trained to teach in our schools, as well as provide necessary equipment.

Before I continue with the review of the educational sector in 1989, I shall not fail to express the appreciation of this Government for the encouraging support it has received from parents in terms of payment of school and equipment fees in our post primary institutions. This demonstrates increased awareness on the part of parents of the need to give support to the Government in its effort to improve the educational system. Without this support, it would have been difficult for us to cope with the ever-increasing number of students in our primary and post primary institutions. For example in 1989, enrolment in post primary schools increased by 9% over the 1988 fiigure, that is from 177,830 made up of: (Male, 72,906; Female, 104,924) to 179,407 (Male, 76,401; Female, 103,006). To cope with this rising enrolment, Government in 1989, continued with the expansion and equipment of additional class-room blocks at a cost of over ₦12 million.

The expansion in class-rooms could not have been possible without this positive response by parents in payment of school fees, and I thank you all.

It is therefore gratifying to note that the, 6-3-3-4 system of education has taken firm root in the State. Yet another set of students took the senior secondary school certificate examinations in November/ December, 1989.

A major innovation by Government in the past year has been the introduction of the Mobilization of Schools for Agriculture and Industry (MOSAI) in 1989. With this, the emphasis in our school curriculum was changed to vocations, science and technology.

The major emphasis of MOSAI is agricultural production, which is also a prerequisite for a meaningful industrial take-off envisaged by the programme. Therefore, for an effective implementation of this programme, the theory and practice of agriculture are made compulsory in all educational institutions in the State. With the introduction of MOSAI, Practical Education Day has become a new orientation in school curriculum and is expected to change students attitude to education. MOSAI is essentially aimed at the development of positive attitude towards agriculture and cottage industries.

It will also provide education and training on self-employment and help our youth to have enough experience in the production of goods and services while still in school.

To ensure the success of the 6-3-3-4 system, the Curriculum Development Centre of the Ministry of Education has printed continuous assessment booklets for the Junior Secondary Schools and sponsored the revision of textbooks and other instructional materials for primary schools. Educational programmes for schools broadcast were produced in four subject areas through the Anambra Broadcasting Service. Government has also recognised and given attention to Special Groups. Thus the Women Education Unit has continued to assist in the mobilization of Women. Rallies were held where women leaders had the opportunity to call on communities to give equal educational opportunities to all sexes. As a follow-up to the new emphasis being given to women education, special centres for women activities have been selected throughout the State. To this end, a Model Women Education Centre has now been established at Obollo-Etiti with the assistance of the Federal Military Government. The centre was equipped at a cost of about ₦250,000.00.

Government accords high priority to the up-grading of facilities in the Special Education Schools. To this end, over ₦100,000.00 has been spent on the procurement of Braille Papers while text books and cups have also been procured for the blind. At the Ogbette and Oji-River, Special Education Centres, dormitory blocks are under construction and work at the permanent site for Braille Resources Centre at the Independence Layout, Enugu, is progressing. Our tertiary institutions have been making steady progress and through Government support, their facilities have continued to improve.

Our greatest achievement in 1989 in this respect, has been the successful accreditation of our Faculty of Law at the Anambra State University of Technology (ASUTECH), as a fit and suitable place to train lawyers, and the establishment of our Teaching Hospital at Nnewi.

Infrastructural Facilities

Roads.—Both in allocation of funds and in actual expenditure, the land transport sector occupies a prime position in our development endeavours. In the 1989 budget, the highest allocation of ₦32.8 million was made to the sector. This amount represents 32.8 per cent. of the total capital fund and placed the sector in the first position in the 1989 capital programme. The rural roads programme got ₦10.08 million out of this allocation or 4.57 per cent. of the total capital estimates. By the end of the year, a total sum of ₦40.56 million had been spent on State road programme and ₦1.75 million on rural roads programme. In effect, the budget was exceeded reflecting the enhanced priority rating given to this sector. It is necessary to state that despite the enormous expenditure already made on these road projects, particularly on the State roads, a lot still needs to be done. This is because of the very difficult terrain over which some of our roads pass, some of which are erosion-prone.

Water-supply.—Of the existing schemes, I am proud to report that five rural water schemes were brought to a functional state either through the completion of the outstanding construction work, provision of essential equipment or repair/reactivation of damaged equipment. The water schemes are those of Akpakwume-Nze in Udi Local Government Area, Umunya in Oyi Local Government Area, Ajali in Orumba Local Government Area and Akwa-Ihedi in Nnewi Local Government Area.

The Greater Onitsha Water Scheme received primary consideration during the year.

The emphasis of Government is the improvement of water-supplies to our rural communities. Apart from the programmes for potable water-supplies to guinea-worm affected villages, Government has prepared with, World Bank assistance, an action plan for water-supply to all rural communities in the State. By successfully negotiating the African Development Bank Loan, a major source of funds has been secured for implementing this Action Plan. It is the plan of Government that part of the loan will be used in the financing of rural water-supply projects in 209 communities of the State. All efforts were geared towards completion and commissioning of this important water project.

This World Bank-sponsored project involving eight contracts was substantially completed in the year as the headworks, low-lift pumping station, pre-stressed concrete reservoirs of various capacities booster stations, pipelines consisting of transmission mains, trunk mains, secondary and tertiary mains were completely put in place. Also, an eleven KVA line was installed at a cost of ₦1 million and the station is ready for energization.

Rural Electrification.—Our efforts in rural electrification have depended largely on sourcing for funds required to keep pace with demands of communities for this facility. It would be recalled that due to non-payment for work done, the contractors left the country in protest and had to be induced back by the State Government on payment of outstanding fee of over ₦4 million.

The contractors have gone back to work, and since the resumption of work, the contractors have completed the electrification of three more communities, bringing the number completed to 104 and those nearing completion to two. Out of the 104 communities completed, sixty-two have been energized.

However, it is a matter of regret that while the State is straining itself to achieve these improvements for our people, some unpatriotic elements are busy setting the hands of the clock back through the vandalization of installed electrical equipment. Over ₦5 million has already been spent on the replacement and reactivation of the affected equipment and schemes. Let me assure the good people of Anambra State that tight security measures supported by vigilante groups have now been instituted and very soon, the perpetrators of these nefarious acts will be brought to face the wrath of the law.

Housing.—The Government's commitment to provide cheap housing for all was given a boost last year with the launching of the Home Ownership scheme with direct assistance from DFRRI rural housing programme. The Home Ownership Company Limited is being incorporated and they will start selling the model homes early in the new year at a price of ₦45,000.00 for the core one-bedroom housing units.

Similarly, Government has demonstrated its interest in mass cheap housing by giving encouragement and participating in the effort of a private entrepreneur under an agreement recently concluded which will see the provision of 1,000 housing units both in Enugu and Onitsha. I am glad to inform you that the housing unit will sell between ₦45,000.00 to ₦85,000.00 depending on whether it is a one-bedroom, two-bedroom, three-bedroom or four-bedroom type.

Transportation.—Over the past year, our mass transit programme has increased its fleet and expanded its route within the State. It is gratifying to note that during the year under review, our Mass Transit was adjudged the best organized in the country and has won honours for the State. Our ambition in the current year is to bring to fruition, various agreements entered into by TRACAS Limited to increase its fleet so that we can reach all nooks and corners of Anambra State. The net effect of this will be higher prices for farm produce for farmers and cheaper food prices for urban dwellers. We have maintained a close liaison with the Sole Administrator of Federal Mass Urban Transit (FMUT) on the acquisition of river craft for the riverine area of the State. We have received encouraging reports about the acquisition of some river crafts to ease the transportation problem of those in the riverine areas.

Health —The Health sector received ₦26.754 million out of the budgeted ₦27.46 million in 1989 and this is clear evidence of the State Government commitment to improving the health of the people based on its firm belief that a healthy mind exists only in a healthy body.

Government in 1989 recruited staff to ensure that the ultra-modern comprehensive Health Centres in all the Local Government Areas are fully functional. In addition new Health Centres were upgraded to General Hospitals following the creation of new Local Governments. These are Nimo in Njikoka Local Government Area, Nnando in Oyi Local Government Area and Ugwuoba in Oji-River Local Government Area. In addition, work has commenced on six comprehensive Health Centres proposed for Akwa-Ihedi (Nnewi Local Government Area), Ameke-Ezza (Ezza Local Government Area), Okpanku (Awgu Local Government Area), Abacha (Idemili Local Government Area), Ekwegbe (Igbo-Etiti Local Government Area) and Abbi (Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area). All equipment for these six centres have arrived in the State and they are expected to be completed in 1990.

Through these centres, Government mounted a major State Immunization Days (ASID) campaign in 1989 with the active collaboration of the Committee of Better Life for Rural Women. I salute the women for their contribution which injected big positive results and I look forward to their continued co-operation in our child survival health programmes

While due emphasis continued to be placed on Primary Health-care, considerable attention was given to other aspects of the health care delivery system.

An expenditure of ₦3.67 million was made to complete the Specialist Hospital at Abakaliki. Staff have now been posted to the hospital and services are expected to commence soon, while formal commissioning shall take place early in 1990.

During the past year, the newly completed College of Nursing at Nkpor was equipped and staff and students were posted to activate the College. I am glad that this College, which is the only State Government-owned College of Nursing in the State, is now functional.

Work has reached advanced stage on the Specialist Diagnostic and Treatment Centre. The project is expected to be completed by February, 1990, and the centre shall serve for training of medical students of the ASUTECH College of Medicine in the area of community medicine. The refurbishing of the main Teaching Hospital at Nnewi has received a major boost with the supply of over ₦8.0 million worth of medical equipment. A Board has been appointed for the Teaching Hospital and general refurbishing of the Nnewi General Hospital has begun in earnest so that the complex shall become open for public use in February, 1990.

Every effort has also been made in 1989 to accelerate the establishment of a Drugs Manufacturing Factory, to ensure the steady supply of good and wholesome drugs in all health institutions in the State. All the equipment have been ordered and supplied, and the factory which will be privatized on completion, is expected to go into production in 1990.

Our guinea worm eradication continues to attract national and international interest and acclaim. The total grant received from donor agencies on this programme has so far exceeded ₦100 million. Three agencies are on the ground providing clean potable water—namely Japan International Co-operation Agency (J.I.C.A.), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Rotary International. About ninety-two boreholes have been sunk successfully; and twenty-three Rain-Water Reservoirs completed. The Health Education campaign has been intensified in guinea worm ridden areas this dry season, and we are certain that by next year the disease would have been reduced by over sixty percent.

Information, Youth, Sports and Culture.—Government is very much aware of the need for information dissemination and public enlightenment especially in the rural communities. As a demonstration of its commitment, government recently awarded a contract for the provision of television viewing centres in each of the twenty-nine Local Government Areas. In addition, Government has placed orders for radio communication equipment to link Government House and Cabinet Office with the twenty-nine Local Government Areas of the State. In line with the Federal Government programme on the transition to civil rule, a committee has been inaugurated at the State level to ensure that the people of Anambra State are well informed about the new political order.

The annual State *Mmanwu* Festival is fast turning into a national and international event and that of 1989 was no exception. Only very recently, video films on the festival were launched for the first time. Government will continue to support the *Mmanwu* festival as well as other meaningful programmes aimed at nurturing and popularizing the culture of our people.

In 1989 the State hosted the National Youth Festival which attracted young persons from all the nooks and corners of the country. The festival not only provided opportunity for the participants to interact among themselves, but also enabled them to learn a lot about our State.

In sports, Anambra State sportsmen and women made a haul of medals at the different national sporting competitions, including the All-Nigeria Secondary School Sports Competition held in Benin in March 1989 at which the State placed second with thirteen gold, nine silver and eleven bronze medals; the 5th Amateur Athletic Association of Nigeria (AAAN) Classics, at which our athletes won five gold and eight silver medals and the 8th National sports festival held in Lagos where the State placed seventh out of 21 states and Abuja, with thirteen gold, nine silver and eleven bronze medals and won the coveted track and field event gold cup donated by Mobil Oil worth ₦25,000.00. The Under-16 Black Rocks Football team of Enugu won the International Youth Championship in Minnesota, U.S.A.

Government has continued to improve on sporting facilities, including the construction and commissioning of an 80-bed dormitory, a multi-gymnasium, boxing arena and a judo and wrestling gymnasium. The State gymnasium being handled by Winner Sports Limited is nearing completion and will be commissioned early in the new year. The

Government will continue to encourage our sportsmen and women to win more medals for the State. In the past year, about 146 athletes benefited from government employment, scholarships and allowances.

General Administration.—Due attention was given to the provision of essentail infrastructure and other support facilities for the efficient administration of the State. The sum of ₦1.5 million was expended on the maintenance, expansion and modernization of existing public buildings. Work on the vertical extension of Governor's Lodge at the Anambra State Liaison Office in Victoria Island, Lagos has been completed.

The refurbishing of the House of Assembly commenced during the year and will be completed early enough for the expected reconstituted Assembly. Already, a clerk designate has been appointed and other staff of the House are expected to be appointed within the year to enable them warm in before the arrival of the legislators.

The sum of ₦0.65 million was disbursed as housing loans to civil servants out of the ₦1 million allocated in 1989 for the programme. Furthermore, an additional sum of ₦0.214 million recovered from loan beneficiaries was also disbursed. On the whole, thirty-three (33) senior and fifty-one (51) junior civil servants benefitted from such loans.

Part of our efforts in broadening the base of our information and publicity machinery is the establishment of the Anambra State Information Centre in Kaduna. It is envisaged that the centre will operate very much like the Anambra State Liaison Office in Lagos. At the moment it is basically a Public Relations Centre collating and disseminating information on trade and products (especially those made in Anambra State) with a view to attracting prospective investors. It will also serve as a veritable tool for inter-state co-operation and understanding.

Unemployment.—Government in 1988 introduced some strategies aimed at combating unemployment. These strategies have yielded good results. Notable among them were Grains Production Scheme and the small-holder oil palm development scheme. These two schemes were expanded last year and absorbed an additional 700 persons while the restructured VSA has absorbed over 1,100 people principally for its various farming locations and industrial projects. I am glad to say that all the participants in the various schemes receive their stipends as and when due. Similarly, a lot of progress was made in the implementation of the Federal Government Economic Relief Package in the State resulting in the recruitment of 325 persons into senior positions in the Public Service while the Local Government Service Commission has employed 213 senior staff and 700 junior staff. The State Education Commission has equally employed 370 graduate teachers while the Primary School Management Board has reinstated over 700 teachers who went for further studies. Interview for recruitment are still going on in order to meet the targets set for various arms of government.

Special Duties.—

(*i*) *Fire Service.*—Fire disasters have for some time posed serious challenges to this administration. In a bid to check this menace, government bought two fire fighting vehicles and placed orders for four (4) others as well as two water tankers. These fire fighting equipment are expected early in the year. Furthermore, government set up a committee known as the Bush Burning and Fire Disaster Committee charged with the responsibility of finding solutions to the occurence of constant fire disasters.

(*ii*) *Chieftaincy and Political Matters.*—The role of traditional institutions as channels for reaching the grass roots can never be overestimated. Consequently, Government has accorded special recognition to the chieftaincy institution placing traditional rulers on graduated stipends. The least paid of them is now placed on a salary of ₦7,000 per annum. In return, Government expects the traditional rulers to co-operate with the appropriate agencies for the maintenance of peace without which no development can take place. I wish to reiterate the point I have often made to the effect that this administration does not take delight in intervening in community affairs but we owe it as a duty to ensure the existence of an atmosphere conducive to development. Thus, in 1989, Government had to set up over thirty Peace Settlement Committees and ten Administrative Boards of Enquiries to look into various petitions against various community leaders. Some of the Committees have submitted their reports while others are being awaited.

(*iii*) *Environmental Sanitation.*—Government regards the pursuit of clean environment as part of its preventive Health Care Programmes. As such, Government has given prompt attention to factors which have constrained the operation of ASESA including adequate funding of the organization. Also, government will establish a sanitation court to provide effective sanctions against sanitation defaulters.

THE 1990 BUDGET

In the foregoing, I have outlined specific achievements of the Government in 1989, and those achievements no doubt have set the stage for rapid progress in the years ahead. It is against this background that I present to you our 1990 budget—a BOLD BUDGET OF CONSOLIDATION.

The following specific objectives have guided its preparation:

(*i*) To consolidate on the Measures adopted to promote Agricultural and industrial production in the State and to intensify the effort being made to achieve self-sufficiency in food and tree crop production, and in the production of goods and services.

(*ii*) To transform the rural areas into attractive communities where agriculture and industrialization will thrive through a more determined implementation of rural infrastructural development programme.

(*iii*) To continue to reduce unemployment especially of the youths and to encourage self employment and self-reliance.

(*iv*) To ensure the sustenance of excellence at all levels of education by the provision of essential facilities and equipment, and by encouraging functional skills.

(*v*) To bring modern medicare facilities within the reach of every citizen and ensure the complete eradication of all communicable diseases, particularly the guinea-worm scourge.

(*vi*) To beef up the capability of our information machinery to a level required for an effective political education and information dissemination during the transition programme.

(*vii*) To set up the appropriate machinery including a highly motivated and dedicated civil service and refurbished agencies requisite for a smooth transition to civilian administration.

To achieve these objective, revenue sources have been identified and projects and programmes carefully rated and selected as outlined herein. As a Budget of Consolidation, its thrust is not on new projects.

The Recurrent Estimates

For the year 1990, a total recurrent revenue of ₦702.62 million is expected. This is ₦65.45 or 10.27% higher than the 1989 estimated revenue of ₦637.17 million. The breakdown of the 1990 estimated receipts is as follows—:

	₦ *Million*	*Per-centage*
(*i*) Internally-generated revenue ..	186.58	26.55
(*ii*) State's share of the Federation Account	516.04	73.45
Total	702.62	100.00

The most important source of internally-generated revenue is fines and fees which is estimated at ₦62.20 million or 33%. The second highest source is Taxes with an estimate of ₦54.01 million or28.95%.

The increase in total recurrent revenue over 1989 is attributable to:

(*i*) an increase in the Federation Account which is expected to risefrom ₦476.21m to ₦516.04m, representing an increase of ₦39.83m or 8.36%

(*ii*) discovery of untapped internally-generated revenue sources and improvement in existing sources which are expected to yield ₦186.58m as against ₦160.96m in 1989, that is an increase of ₦25.62m or approximately 15.92%.

Recurrent Expenditure Estimates

The recurrent expenditure for 1990 is estimated at ₦702.62m.

The Recurrent Expenditure Estimates for 1990, including transfers to Stabilization Account and Capital Development Fund, are broken down as follows:—

	₦ (*Million*)	(*Percentage*)
Personnel Cost	297.90	42.40
Overhead Cost	189.16	26.92
Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges ..	112.47	16.01

Stabilization Account	70.26	10.00
Transfer to Capital Development Fund ..	32.83	4.67
Total	702.62	100

In presenting these estimates, I will like to observe that:

(*a*) Although this year's total recurrent estimate of ₦702.62 million is more than the 1989 estimate of ₦637.17 million by ₦65.45 million or 10.27 per cent., the expected transfer to the Capital Development Fund of ₦32.83 million is less than that of 1989 which was ₦50.03 million by ₦17.20 million. This is because of the increase in both the personnel costs and overhead costs over the 1989 estimates which stood at ₦253.94 million and ₦143.47 million respectively. These increases in both personnel and overhead cost are attributable to the spill-over into 1990 of the implementation of the economic emergency relief measures by which sizeable increases are expected in some establishments and also by the increases in personnel and facilities required for the handling of aspects of the transition programme within the year.

(*b*) In consequence, the decline in the transfers is likely to constrain the performance of our capital development programme severely. As such, much of new programmes may not be expected this year as effort will be directed mainly towards the completion of ongoing projects and ensuring adequate provision for counterpart funding of loan sponsored projects.

Capital Estimates

The expected total Capital Receipts for 1990 is ₦175.22 million made up of ₦32.83 million anticipated transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund and other expected sources. The other expected sources are as follows:—

	₦ (*Million*)
(*a*) Internal Loans	8.50
(*b*) External Loans	14.54
(*c*) Grants	19.55

(d) Miscellaneous	.. ..	99.80
Total, other Receipts	.. ..	142.39

Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure for 1990 is estimated at ₦175.22 million. The breakdown of this estimate into the various projects/programmes will be explained by the Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning subsequently.

Highlights of the 1990 Budget—Agriculture

An allocation of ₦23.745 million is made to the Agriculture sector. Out of this amount, the Crop sub-sector has an allocation of ₦22.521 million.

Efforts will be intensified in grains and tuber production within the year. This would be achieved through the support programmes of the various Government Agencies to the Small-Scale Farmers in the State. With the strengthening of the Better Life for Rural Women Outfit by the appointment of a Director of Women Affairs, it is expected that this programme will be in a position to satisfactorily supplement the efforts of the A.D.P. in supplying agricultural inputs to the farmers. The interest on tree crops farming which has taken firm root in the State will be sustained by timely supply of inputs to the small-holder oil palm farmers.

The crop protection campaign will be intensified to ensure the prevention of the rice pest attack which has assumed the dimension of an annual event. Greater support will be given to research efforts aimed at identifying the root cause of the problem and finding a permanent solution to it.

Appropriate measures are being worked out to ensure that the perennial fertilizer scarcity which together with pest attack on rice has acted as a significant dissincentive factor will be a thing of the past.

Through the various channels already created by the Better Life Programme, including co-operatives, Government will give greater encouragement to processing activities during the year.

Manufacturing and Crafts

This sector has continued to receive substantial allocation in our firm belief that the economic development of this State depends to a large extent on the utilization of the abundant human and material resources with which the State is blessed. Thus, a handsome amount of ₦22.95 million is allocated to the sector. It is expected that this year will see the establishment of many small-scale industries to absorb many of the unemployed youths either through self or paid employment.

To further give encouragement to industrialists, it is intended to develop more industrial estates with well equiped workshops, especially in the rural areas. We are encouraged in this direction by the A.D.B. which is providing loans to support the programme.

This State has taken a giant step in industrial development through the establishment of a Centre for Adaptation of Technology. This centre, it is hoped, when fully operational, will form a springboard for the technological development of the state.

Land Transport (Roads)

Efforts in the roads sector will be directed towards the completion of on-going road programmes with a view to putting them into use. This strategy has been advised by the huge capital which has all along been tied down in uncompleted roads. The sum of ₦19.85 million is allocated to the road sector.

Water-supply

As I mentioned earlier, our main focus under the water-supply programme is the implementation of the numerous rural water-supply schemes for which the A.D.B. loan has been successfully sourced. This programme is expected to supply water to 209 communities which have already been approved by the Bank. Other rural water schemes will also receive attention. Adequate provision has been made for the completion of the World Bank Sponsored Greater Onitsha Water project.

Rural Electrification

With the boost being provided to this programme by the A.D.B. loan, it is our intention to complete the remaining sixteen communities under the phase I of the scheme and embark on the 120 communities included in the phase II.

Health

Our determination in this sector remains strong, namely, to provide effective medicare services to the people of this State. While emphasising preventive or primary health care services, we hope to complete the on-going programme under the curative services. A provision of ₦10.136 million has been made to this sector.

Education

A provision of ₦12.620 million is made for projects in the Education sector. Our effort towards the realization of qualitative education will receive a big boost within the year. In this regard, the construction and equipping of the Model Comprehensive Secondary Schools which began in 1989 will be pursued with greater determination in the year. The sum of ₦1.3 million has been set aside for this project. Equally very high in our priority is the equipping of these schools in order to bring them to the expected level of excellence. A provision of ₦7.28 million is made for this purpose.

Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture

The sum of ₦2.472 million is provided to the Information sub-sector of this sector while ₦8.028 million is provided for the Social Development sub-sector. It is our determination to beef up our information outfit in order to meet the challenges which the transition to civilian administration will pose in the new year. On the Social Development sector, effort will be maintained on the up-grading of the Nnamdi Azikiwe Stadium to bring it up to the FIFA required standard. It is expected that ₦7 million will be spent on the project. The State Arts Theatre is being redesigned to ensure its completion as soon as possible.

General Administration

This sector has an allocation of ₦16.748 Million in the capital budget. This provision is made in appreciation of the enormous expenditure expected in putting into place the machinery for the 1990 political programme. Special attention will be given to the House of Assembly and its related agencies and the Judiciary on whose shoulders lies squarely the responsibility of ensuring a free and fair election in the State.

Conclusion

Fellow citizens of Anambra State, I have given you the highlights and substance of the 1990 Budget. The Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning will at a later date give you more details.

We stand on a much firmer ground in 1990 than a year ago because of the gains of 1989. I wish to congratulate our commissioners, all our public servants and indeed all our citizens for the journey so far. Our clarion call in 1990 remains that all hands must remain on deck for final push. Our goals are clearly in sight and I call on all our people to join hands with government to approach the promised land.

May the good Lord remain our guide.

Thank you.

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