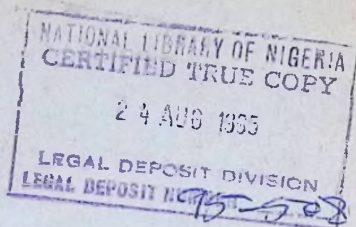


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BORNO STATE OF NIGERIA



Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Fourth National Development Plan
1981—1985

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**Fourth National Development Plan
1981—85**

FOURTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1981-85
BORNO STATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1984

The State Development Programme for 1984 has been formulated within the framework of the State's Fourth National Development Plan (1981-85) in terms of objectives, strategies and priorities and keeping in view of the actual progress recorded in the implementation of the Plan in the first three years 1981, 1982 and 1983. The difficulties experienced during these years, the acute financial difficulties, the need to mitigate the impact of widespread drought in the State; maintenance of the tempo of development in vital sectors and to avoid completely budgetary deficits were taken into consideration. It was also designed against the background of the policies and programmes of the new Military Administration.

2. The Fourth Development Plan for Borno State envisaged a capital investment programme of ₦1600 million of which State sector accounted for ₦1360 million and the balance of ₦240 million represented the capital expenditure plan of the Local Governments over 1981-85 period. Emphasis was laid on accelerated development of agriculture, provision of infrastructural facilities e.g. irrigation, roads, electricity, training of personnel, industry and the provision of social amenities on extended scale—education, health, water supply, housing etc. The pattern of planned investment in the four broad categories of activities is summarised below:—

Table 1

	₦ Million	% of Total
1. <i>Productive Sectors:</i>		
Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Industry, etc. ...	184.11	13.5
2. <i>Infrastructural Facilities:</i>		
Irrigation, electricity, roads, town and country planning	409.40	30.1
3. <i>Social Services:</i>		
Education, Health, Housing, Water, etc.	677.31	49.8
4. <i>General Administration:</i>	89.18	6.6
	₦ 1,360.00	₦ 100.00

The aggregate capital expenditure programme of ₦1,360 million was planned to be financed from recurrent balance of ₦961 million and external loan and domestic borrowings of ₦399 million.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN 1981-1983

3. The annual capital estimates programme for the first 3 years amounted to ₦1,106 million against which actual expenditure amounted to ₦375 million as under:—

Table 2

	Capital Budget Estimate	₦ Millions Actual Expenditure	%
1981	266	163	61
1982	440	127	29
1983	400	68	17
	<u>₦ 1,106</u>	<u>₦ 358</u>	<u>32%</u>

Similar information for Local Government Development Programme is still not available. The figures of actual expenditure for 1983 indicated above are provisional and are based on the data regarding the availability of resources. The firm figures of actual expenditure from the State Ministries concerned are likely to be available after sometime. On the basis of information available so far, the Capital expenditure in this first three years is estimated at about ₦358 million against the budgetary provision of ₦1106 million representing the fulfilment of the State Development Programme to the extent of 32% in financial terms, indicating a shortfall by 68%.

4. It is important to note that the above figures of actual expenditure in financial terms do not truly reflect the extent of work completed on various schemes and programmes in physical terms. The value of work undertaken or completed is higher than the actual expenditure in monetary terms as recorded in the account books of the Ministries and parastatals. In several cases, payments have not been made to contractors for the work completed and vouchers of considerable amount have remained unpaid at the end of each of these three years, which had to be carried over to the next year as a first charge on the years' resources. In other words, the above figures understate the extent of fulfilment of the capital expenditure plan in physical terms and overstate shortfalls in monetary expenditure. According to data available unpaid vouchers as at December 31, 1983 amounted to about ₦90 million. If this is taken into account, the shortfall in implementation would be to the extent of 58% in the first three years.

5. The above notwithstanding, there has been considerable shortfall in the plan expenditure as compared to initial budgetary expectations. This is on account of several factors. The budget estimates were optimistic both in relation to the past trend and availability of resources. There was budgetary gap of about ₦130 million in 1981 and ₦279 million in 1982 and ₦231 million in 1983 and thus the capital budget estimates themselves implied possibilities of shortfalls in their actual realisation. Secondly, the assumed order of resources were pitched at unrealistically high levels. The actual statutory allocation received turned out to be lower than the assumed levels. Equally too, the budgeted levels of internal revenues did not materialise to a considerable degree and the projected level of external loan ceiling of ₦200 million could not be utilized due to a variety of factors. Apart from the financial constraints, the other important factors which contributed to the slow progress of implementation of the State Development Programme in these 3 years included inadequate executive capacity and technical organisation, incompetent and financially weak contractors, delay in payment of compensation for acquisition of land and occasional shortages of construction materials for various projects and programmes. These elements has also to be reckoned with in fixing the magnitude of the capital expenditure programme for 1984.

6. The shortfall in expenditure were wide-spread over a large number of sectors, and programmes. The summary position is indicated in the table below:—

SECTOR	1981			1982			1983		
	BE	Act	Shortfall	BE	Act	Shortfall	BE	Act	Shortfall
Economic	97	39	58	218	28	190	222	31	191
Social	95	89	6	114	80	34	111	28	83
Environmental	46	29	17	63	12	51	44	6	38
General Administration	28	6	22	45	7	38	23	3	20
	<u>266</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>332</u>

Details of actual expenditure by sectors are given in Statement I. The plan was implemented in financial terms by 61% in 1981, 28.9% in 1982 and by 17% in 1983. The position by sectors is as follows:

SECTOR	1981	1982	1983
	%	%	%
Economic	40.2	12.8	14.0
Social	93.7	70.0	25.0
Environmental	63.0	19.0	12.0
General Administration	21.4	15.0	15.0
TOTAL	61.1%	28.9%	17.0

FINANCING OF THE PLAN IN 1981, 1982 and 1983

7. As mentioned earlier, the implementation of State Plan suffered a serious set back due to financial constraints which emerged shortly after the launching of State Fourth Plan. The original projection of financial resources and actual availability of funds are given in Statement I/T. The summary position is set out in the table below:

SECTOR	1981-85	(Million Naira)					
		BE	1981 Actual	1982 BE	1982 Actual	1983 BE	1983 Actual
1. Revenue Receipt of which is Statutory Allocation	1534	276	224	257	193	254	173
Internal Revenue	1680	274	195	205	173	198	151
	87	22	17	56	17	58	22
SECTOR	1981	1982		1983			
	1981-85	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual
Capital Receipts	399	29	28	129	34	176	64
Receipts	1933*	305	252	386	227	430	237
Recurrent Expenditure	573	169	105*	225	111*	261	169
Net Resources	1360	136	147	161	116	169	68
Plan	1360	266	163	440	127	400	68
Gap in Resources	—	130	16	279	11	231	—

The actuals for 1981 and 1982 have been derived by deducting from the actual plan expenditures from the total receipts. The sector-wise details are not yet available.

8. It will thus be seen that there was sharp decline in revenue receipts and capital in (1981 and 1982). The actual receipts of statutory allocation in these three years amounted to ₦519 million against budgetary expectation of ₦677 million, due to drop in the nations earning from petroleum. The internal revenue has tended to move around ₦17 to 22 million in all these years and this highlights the need for adoption of concerted measures to realise the budgetary targets. The actual capital receipts in 1981 were more or less consistent with the budgetary anticipations, but in 1982 and 1983 there were large shortfalls mainly due to the fact that the utilization of external loan did not move at a satisfactory pace due to variety of factors. Suitable measures have to be taken to significantly improve the utilisation of external funds since domestic resources do not show promising signs of substantial improvements in the short run due to the very low revenue base of the State. The position of the commitment of foreign resources and actual utilisation is:—

	(Milliom Naira)	
	1982	1983
Committed	29	50
Actual Draw	17	24

The actual utilisation of foreign funds in 1983 amounted to ₦10 million as the external loan of ₦16.95 million received in 1983 was used to the extent of ₦2.81 million only. The balance will be carried forward to 1984. The domestic borrowing from Commercial Banks in 1981 and 1982 amounted to ₦15 million against the budgetary expectation of ₦32 million. The gaps in resources of about ₦16 million in 1981 and of about ₦11 million in 1982 were met through Treasury Certificates. In 1983 the total domestic borrowing amounted to about ₦37 million which included ₦30 million from Treasury Certificates and ₦7 million loan from the Lagos State Government.

STATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1984

9. *Objectives and Strategy.* The State Development Programme for 1984 has been prepared, after several years, on a highly realistic bases keeping strictly to the availability of resources, avoiding deficit financing and is therefore, a resource based budget. The main objectives underlying this are:—

- (i) to correct the distortion in the State's economy as a result of unrestrained expenditures in the last four years which was reflected in the abandonment of a number of projects and programmes at various stages of implementation.
- (ii) to curb inflationary pressures and stabilise prices through avoiding deficit financing.
- (iii) to keep it at a modest level in view of difficulties in raising internal revenues due to low resource base.
- (iv) To give a push to developmental effort, within heavy constraint of resources, in the desired direction, consistent with the immediate needs and long term aspiration of the people of the State.
- (v) to increase agricultural production to the extent possible and to enlarge the availability of essential services especially in the field of education, water and health.
- (vi) To realise early benefits from the investments already made through concentration of scarce and limited resources on the ongoing projects which are at advanced stage of implementation and avoidance of new projects.
- (vii) to encourage the contractors to resume work on the abandoned projects at various stages of progress.

MAGNITUDE AND SCHEME OF FINANCING

10. The capital expenditure programme for 1984 has been placed at ₦54.55 million to be financed as under:—

		(Million Naira)
(i) Surplus from recurrent Revenue	20.17	
(ii) Internal loans	1.20	
(iii) External loans	14.80	
(iv) Development loan Stock	10.67	
(v) Other receipts	7.71	
	<u>54.55</u>	

The recurrent Revenue has been estimated at about ₦206 million of which Statutory Allocation and internally generated revenues account for ₦156 million and ₦50 million respectively. The recurrent expenditure has been estimated at about ₦186 million of which personal emoluments of Ministries /Departments claim ₦61.5 million, subvention to parastatals about ₦39 million and balance of ₦85.5 million represents other charges of Ministry Departments. The surplus from current revenue thus comes to about ₦20.48 million against the deficit of ₦7 million in 1983 Budget. The recurrent expenditure estimated at ₦185.5 million are significantly lower than the budget estimate of recurrent expenditure of ₦261 for 1983. Thus considerable economies have been effected in the recurrent expenditure to release resources for the capital expenditure programme for 1984. The internal revenues have been estimated at ₦50 million which are below the budget estimate for 1982 and 1983, but are more than double the actual receipt of ₦22 million in 1983 and about 3 times the actual receipts in 1981 and 1982. This would be feasible only with the co-operation of the people in paying their taxes and fees, promptly and improved efficiency of the revenue.

The itemised details are given in Statement I. The receipts for 1984 from Development loan Stock have been assumed at ₦10.6 million against ₦15 million each in 1982 and 1983 as the total allocation to all States have been estimated at ₦200 million collecting agencies in the State.

1. The Capital Budget for 1984 is almost deficit free, and therefore shows a basic difference from the practice followed in the past since 1981:—

	(Million Naira)	
	Resource Gap	% of Capital Budget
1981	130	49
1982	279	63
1983	231	58
1984	—	—

The scheme of financing of the Development Programme for 1984 is non-inflationary in character, in so far as has tried to avoid deficit and reflects fiscal and financial prudence as the recurrent expenditure has been pruned significantly. At the same time it is pragmatic as it takes account of the effects of severe drought in 1983.

INTER-SECTORAL PRIORITIES

12. Statement II appended indicates the distribution by sectors of the capital budget estimates of ₦54.55 million for 1984. The summary position is given below:—

	(Million Naira)		
	1981-85 Blan	1983 Budget	1984 Budget
Economic Sector	474.9 (35)	222.20 (55)	26.89 (49)
Social Sector	439.4 (32)	111.60 28	17.79 (33)
Environmental Sector	356.5 (26)	43.71 (11)	8.86 (16)
General Administration	89.2 (7)	22.49 (6)	1.01 (2)
	<u>1,360.00</u>	<u>400.00</u>	<u>54.55</u>

Economic Sector accounts for about one-half of the total allocation for 1984, Social sector one-third and Environmental sector about 1/6th of the estimated capital expenditure in 1984. About 98% of the allocation for economic sector is for Agriculture and Transport; for other sectors very meagre provision could be made due to paucity of resources. Education accounts for about 2/3 of the total allocation for social sector. For Health and Community Development provision of ₦2.5 million and ₦3.23 million respectively have been made. In the Environmental Development sector, higher priority has been given to Water supply programme (₦7.5 million) and small provisions have been made for Sewerage, and Town and Country Planning.

13. The inter-sectoral priorities of the State Development Programme for 1984 have to a considerable extent, been determined by the pattern and sources of financing it. Of the estimated resources of ₦54.55 million, 20.48 million is from current surplus and the balance of ₦34.07 million is from capital receipts. This includes internal and external loans amounting to ₦16 million which are for specific projects Kukawa-Damsak Road, Maiduguri Water Supply Scheme and Monday Market scheme. The receipt from sale of fertilizers (3.8 million) are also earmarked as these depend upon the sale of fertilizer for which corresponding funds have been allocated in the Capital Budget. Therefore, the free and untied resources consist of Development Loan Stock (₦10.6 million) surplus from current revenue (₦20.48 million) and small receipts from interest and dividends. Even in case of these resources, the States share on the following projects will be first change on these:

- (a) Maiduguri Water supply Project ₦1.738 million
 - (b) Borno Accelerated Development Area Project ₦2.00 million
- ₦3.738

Thus, inadequate and limited resources proved a major constraint in working out a balanced plan for 1984 strictly in accordance with the inter-sectoral priority as envisaged in the State Development Plan for 1981-85 period. Further, outstanding payments to contractors for works completed are estimated at about ₦90 million at the end of 1983 and only a very small provision has been made in 1984 capital estimated to meet these obligations and to enable the contractors to resume work on some of the suspended.

projects. In brief, in view of extreme stringency of financial resources, minimum necessary provisions have been made for essential sectors, programmes and projects.

PROJECTS, PROGRAMMES AND PHYSICAL TARGETS

14. The projects and programmes which are proposed to be implemented in 1984 together with the budgetary provision for each of these are shown in Statement III. The major projects and programmes are listed below:—

	1984 Budget Estimates
1. Accelerated Development Area Project (BOADAP)	2.00
2. Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution.	3.80
3. Agricultural Mechanisation.	0.25
4. Small Dams and Minor Irrigation Schemes	0.12
5. Poultry Development Programme.	0.13
6. Arid Zone Afforestation Project.	0.25
7. Rural Electrification.	1.20
8. Maiduguri International Hotel.	2.00
9. Kukawa-Damasak Road.	13.80
10. Expansion of Existing Secondary Schools.	1.25
11. Expansion of Existing Teachers College.	1.35
12. Bursaries and Scholarships.	5.50
13. Basic Health Services Scheme.	0.80
14. Borno State Radio and Television.	0.20
15. Maiduguri Monday Market.	1.20
16. Water Supply Programme.	7.50
17. New Layouts and Provision of Services.	0.20
18. Government Quarters of All Categories.	0.50

These are 'Core' projects which are in advanced state of implementation.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

15. The work on the Accelerated Development Area Programme (BOADAP) will be continued with the assistance of Federal Government to intensify extension services, construction of feeder roads and input supply and distribution. Besides, the Ministry of Agriculture will arrange purchase and distribution of 24,725 tonnes of fertilizers, repair 361 tractors procurement and distribution of 80 tonnes of various types of improved seed, seed multiplication on 85 hectares, completion and opening of 17 veterinary clinics on poultry production unit and raising of additional 6 million tree seedlings under the Arid Zone Afforestation programme. The produce inspection station at Biu, Buni, Bama and Gwoza will start functioning in the course of the years. The other important physical activity to be taken up in the year include construction of Irrigation Structures at Jeffi scheme, commissioning of the Damasak and Geidam sprinkler Irrigation schemes, repair and replacement of pumps at Yobe irrigation scheme.

ENERGY

16. A provision of ₦1.20 million has been made to complete Uba-Askira 33kv line, Buni Yadi to Buni Gari 11kv line, Beneisheikh-Ngamdu-Goniri 33kv line, Gubio and Askira power houses, distribution at Baga, Shani, Shafia/Kwajaffa, Gonri and Wulgo towns by direct labour, provision of service connections and purchase of spares for generator. Negotiations are expected to be completed with CBDA, Federal Ministry of Mines and Power for additional power supply to Maiduguri from the 30MW thermal power station at New Marte. Upon the successful completion of these negotiations appropriate transmission line will be constructed to transmit the excess power to Maiduguri and towns and Village around New Marte.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

17. An allocation of ₦2 million has been made to enable the contractors to recommence the work on Sherotan Hotel and complete it on schedule so that the Hotel is opened in the course of the year.

TRANSPORT

18. A number of roads are at various stages of progress and work on most of them has been suspended due to lack of funds except Kukawa-Damasak Road which is financed from external sources. In 1984 a provision of ₦16.6 million has been made, of which ₦13.8 million has been earmarked for the Kukawa-Damasak Road. The balance of ₦2.8 million has been allocated to enable the contractors to resume work on the following road projects:

(i) Ngamdu-Dambo-Gwoza Road	₦0.5m
(ii) Dikwa-Gulumba-Banki Road	₦1.5m
(iii) Kwaya-Kusar-Shani Road	₦0.5m
(iv) Rehabilitation of other State Roads	₦0.3m
	<hr/>
	₦2.8Nm

EDUCATION

19. Out of the total allocation of ₦11.8 million, ₦5.5 million has been provided for scholarships for 298 students abroad and ₦5,978 students in various institutions in the country. Allocation of ₦1.25 million and ₦1.35 million have been made for existing secondary schools and Teachers Colleges respectively for construction of classrooms, purchase of furniture and equipment, workshop, provision of water and electricity services etc. It is proposed to provide subvention to the extent of ₦2.6 million to the following educational institutions in 1984:—

	(₦ millions)
(i) Advanced Teachers College	0.4
(ii) Borno College of Education	0.4
(iii) Ramat Polytechnic	0.5
(iv) Kaduna Polytechnic	1.2
	<hr/>
	2.6

The provision for the Advanced Teachers College is to pay some of the outstanding bills and encourage resumption of work by contractors; the commitment for permanent Site under construction is ₦13.26 million of which ₦4.6 million had been paid by the end of 1983. With the provision of ₦0.40 million, four staff houses, one classroom block will be constructed. Though the development of permanent site of the College of Basic Studies will require substantial amount (3.79 million,) enough facilities have been created in Bama town and it is expected that this college will move to the new site and start functioning, there is September, 1984. For Ramat Polytechnic which has at present 2000 students, a sum of ₦0.5 million has been earmarked for capital works- 22 lecture rooms complex, Central Administration Block and Staff quarters. The State Government will provide a sum of ₦1.2 million to Kaduna Polytechnic which is owned by the 10 Northern States and provides educational facilities to about-Borno Students.

HEALTH

20. In the last few years considerable progress has been made in this sector. At present there are 12 General Hospitals, 8 Comprehensive Health Centres, one Eye Hospital, and Dental Centre in the State. In 1984, capital programme of ₦2.5 million has been formulated in this sector. The work on these improvement and extension of General Hospital M/guri and existing hospitals will be completed with the payment to contractors etc. Under the Basic Health Service Scheme it is proposed to procure and install equipment and furniture in the Health Centres at Benishiek and Buni Yadi, to commission Basic Health Centres at Damboa, to substantially complete another Health Centre at Damasak. The remaining work in the School of Nursing and Midwifery e.g. Kitchen/Dinning Hall, installation of equipment, external works on drainage water connection and sewerage, will be completed for which a sum of ₦0.65 million has set aside in 1984. Besides, equipment already purchase will be installed in the Eye Hospital; buildings in the new Dental Centre will be completed and equipment and furniture will be installed therein. 3 No. 46 bedwards in infectious Diseases Hospital will be constructed additional classrooms will be constructed in the School of Health Technology-Staff quarters already under construction will be completed.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

21. A poultry unit will be commissioned in the course of the year and a dormitory block, will be completed on the Blind Farm Craft Centre at Muna for which a provision of ₦57,000 has been made. The Monday Market scheme which has been in progress since 1979 will be completed and commissioned in the course of this year to meet the need of the capital city, for a modern market complex.

INFORMATION

22. It is proposed to purchase a new generator and to install new equipments for Radio Borno and Borno State Television at a cost of ₦0.2 million.

WATER SUPPLY

23. The augmentation of water supply in the State has been given a very high priority in the State's development programme for 1984 and provision of ₦7.5 million has been made for this purpose as follows:—

	(₦ million)
(a) Provision of submersible pumps and generators for existing water supply schemes.	1.60
(b) Rural Boreholes (no.23)	2.23
(c) Construction of Biu Dam	0.93
(d) Maiduguri water supply scheme	0.74
(e) Payment of fixed deposit for the proposed World Bank assistance Maiduguri water supply project.	2.00
	<hr/>
	7.50

With the above provision which is about four times the actual expenditure incurred in 1983, it is expected that water supply will be made available to towns and Villages in 1984; work on Biu Dam will be continued; work will be initiated on the world Bank assisted Maiduguri Water Supply Project after final clearance by the Federal Military Government.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

24. It is proposed to continue work by direct labour on Maiduguri Drainage and Nguru Drainage for which a provision of ₦50,000 and ₦150,000 respectively has been made.

HOUSING

25. The Borno State Housing Corporation awarded contract in December, 1982 for the construction of the Murtala Mohammed Square shopping complex in Maiduguri at the cost of ₦1.361 million (revised to ₦1.505) and an expenditure of ₦0.786 million was incurred by the end of December 1983. The complex has been substantially completed. The balance of ₦0.72 million has been provided in 1984 Budget to complete this project and to commission the complex as early as possible, especially in view of the recent fire at the temporary Monday Market.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

26. For layouts and provision of services, capital programme of ₦200,000 has been envisaged. This will be used to prepare layouts for towns and to provide services in places. Besides, New Town plans will be proposed for at a cost of ₦5000; Land and Survey and Town Planning equipment will be purchased at ₦45,000 and compensation will be paid for land and buildings (₦60,000).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

27. This sector includes several projects to be executed by the State Ministries concerned. In 1984, an allocation of ₦1.01 million has been made for several items. For the construction of staff quarters of all categories, ₦0.5 has been earmarked. The other items proposed to be taken up are Zonal Fire Service Stations and Equipment (₦165,000) Maiduguri Metropolitan Street Lightening (150,000) Construction of Treasuries and Revenue Buildings (₦60,000) and High Court Judges Residences (20,000) and Feasibility studies (₦15,000)

POLICY MEASURE

28. The implementation of State Development Programme in recent years was greatly impeded by the emergence of severe financial constraints. The abnormally high levels of uncovered deficits led to adhoc and arbitrary cuts in recurrent and capital expenditure making the entire planning exercise very unrealistic. The capital expenditure programme for 1984 is deficit free and therefore, is based on a pragmatic approach and has been restricted to the estimated availability of financial resources. Yet the estimate of internal resource placed at ₦50 million in more than double the actual realisation in 1983 and about 3 times the actual receipts in 1981 and 1982 and therefore, concerted measures will have to be taken to realise these budgetary expectations. This would call for full co-operation of the citizen of the State in paying their tax dues, fees etc promptly and increased efficiency and integrity on the part of the tax and revenue collection agencies in the State. A bold and imaginative fiscal policy will also need to be pursued to raise revenue from fresh avenues without causing undue financial strain on the common man e.g. introduction of sales tax on luxury items, review of land tenement rate, land allocation and development fees, introduction of property rating, professional tax etc. The parastatals would need to collect their full dues in time and charge economic price for the service provided by them to the people in the State.

29. The capital expenditure programme for 1984 envisages that the recurrent surplus would be available to the extent of ₦20.48 million to finance it. This implies that the recurrent expenditure would need to be restricted to ₦185.52 million in 1984. Considerable vigilance will need to be exercised on recurrent expenditure so as to ensure the estimated

resources (₦20.48 million) for capital programme, otherwise even the modest level of the capital programme will be in jeopardy. This may include elimination of ghost workers, removal of surplus employers, economy in the use of fuel and use of zero budgeting technique. Education accounts for about 40-45% of the recurrent expenditure and feeding of students accounts for about 1/6 of the total recurrent expenditures. The educational policy needs to be reviewed to de-emphasize boarding, control scholarship expense and make parents to share in the burden of providing education to their children. The Committee appointed by the Government to look into the general problems of education in the State will no doubt go into these essential aspects of educational policy having vital bearing on the State finances.

30. The proceeds of Development Loan Stock may be kept separately and not merged with general revenues of the State so that these can be used for meeting State's share in Federal and World Bank assisted projects like BOADAP, distribution of fertilizers, Water supply etc so that the progress of the essential projects is not retarded due to non-availability of resources in time.

31. The State Planning Committee may periodically assess the availability of financial resources compared to budgetary projections and suggest measures to fill the gap in resources if considered necessary. The State Plan Implementation Committee may also periodically review the progress of major projects included in the State Development Programme to identify the bottlenecks in orderly implementation of these projects and recommend appropriate measures to the Government. Site visitation of important projects will be undertaken by the Planning Officers of Ministry of finance and Economic Planning on a continuous basis.

32. One of the objectives underlying the State Development Programme is to help in stabilising price situation. A deficit free budget based on the realistic estimates of resources is an important step in this direction. While there may be control on the overall rate of monetary expansion consistent with the policy of price stabilisation, prices of essential commodities used by the common man may still come under pressure due to artificial shortages created by the unscrupulous traders and businessmen and faulty distribution system. It will be extremely essential to take requisite measures to avoid rise in the prices of these commodities to protect the common man against inflation which is regressive from the point of income distribution. These may include strict watch over and regulation of the activities of private traders and business community, revival of co-operative movement to improve the distribution system of essential commodities in all parts of the State; organisation of consumer co-operatives in urban areas, restriction on the Bank credit to the traders to avoid excess accumulation of stocks for speculative gains at the expense of the poor consumer. The weekly prices of these commodities in specific markets may be announced through the mass media to help the consumers in making purchases in the relative markets and places. The marketing system in urban towns may also be organised on modern lines and an element of competition may be introduced so as to keep their prices at reasonable level. The opening of New Monday Market and Mur'ala Mohammed Shopping complex in Maiduguri as soon as possible will assist in this direction.

FINANCING OF FOURTH PLAN 1981-85 BORNO STATE

ITEM	1981-85 Plan Estimate		1981		1982	
	[1]	[2]	Act	[4]	Estimate	Act
[I] Capital Expenditure		1360	266 [3]	163	440 [3]	127
[II] Total Revenue		1667	373	224	263	193
[i] Statutory Allocation [S.A]		1680	274	195	205	173
[ii] Independent Revenue		87	22	17	56	17
[iii] Federal Grant		—	77	12	2	3
[III] Deduct S.A to L.G		133	97	—	6	—
[IV] Net State Revenues [ii-III]		1534	276	224	257	193
[V] Recurrent Expenditure		573	169	105 [2]	225	111 [2]
[IV] Current Balance [IV-V]		961	107	119	32	82
[VII] Capital Receipt [i] to [iv]		399	29	44	129	45
[i] Development Stock			21	15	21	15
[i] Domestic Borrowing from Commercial Banks			6	13	26	2
External Loan			—	—	80	17
Others			2	16 [1]	2	11 [1]
Total Revenue [VI-VII]	1360	163	163	161	127	169
Gap in Resources [I-VII]	—	130	—	279	—	231

Treasury Certificates. Monday Market. [2] Derived Figure [3] Excludes Transfers to L.G.A
 as S.A. to L.G.A.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: BORNO STATE STATEMENT

DEVELOPMENT Item	1981-85 Actual		1981 Actual	1982 Actual	1983 Budgets Estimates	1984
	Allocation	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
		85.12	5.09	4.20	5.21	6.31
		12.80	0.77	0.50	0.88	0.16
		20.15	0.66	2.29	0.50	0.30
		23.00	0.75	0.63	0.85	0.32
		2.24	0.19	—	0.05	—
		34.00	0.82	1.74	0.12	—
		50.00	3.6	0.50	—	1.20
		28.00	0.39	3.64	12.84	2.00
		19.60	1.22	—	—	—
		200.00	25.09	14.39	10.44	16.60
TOTAL	474.91	38.58	26.89	30.89	26.89	
	265.43	71.52	56.70	22.34	11.80	
	97.00	8.30	8.50	1.98	2.50	
	33.66	5.40	10.24	—	0.20	
	29.70	1.70	0.32	0.41	0.06	
	13.60	3.80	4.41	2.20	3.23	
	439.39	90.72	80.17	26.93	17.79	

STATEMENT

1983		1984	
Estimate	[7]	[8]	Act
[3]	[9]	[9]	[9]
85	56.39		
173	191.23		
151	165.06		
22	26.17		
173	191.23		
152[2]	165.57		
4	25.66		
64	30.73		
6	—		
7	—		
25.67			
7.72			
56.39			
+ 1.84			
[4] Inclu-			

Water	150.00	11.87	3.78	1.
Sewerage	12.80	0.82	—	0.2
Housing	75.12	6.69	4.97	1.2
Town and Country Planning	118.60	8.91	3.04	1.85
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL DEV.	356.52	28.29	11.79	5.82
General Administration	89.18	6.19	6.86	3.07
TOTAL: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	89.18	6.19	6.86	3.20
GRAND TOTAL	1,360.00	163.78	125.71	66.84

Includes N3 million laid to the construction for school building of up to N7million loan re- from Lagos State.

STATEMENT III

<i>AGRICULTURE</i>	Plan Allocation 1981—1985	Estimates 1985
1. Intergrated Agriculture Development Project	N 211,623,800	N 2,000,000
2. Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution	26,158,000	3,800,000
3. Agriculture Mechanisation	17,000,000	250,000
4. Seed Production and Distribution	1,500,000	69,500
5. Vegetables and Tree Crop Development	1,600,000	48,415
6. Pest Control	2,000,000	87,000
7. Development of Produce Inspection Stations	892,000	63,000
<i>IRRIGATION</i>		
8. Small Dams and Minor Irrigation Scheme	6,375,000	117,000
9. Yobe Irrigation Scheme	750,000	40,000
<i>LIVESTOCK</i>		
10. Animal Health Programme	2,000,000	70,000
11. Range Management	2,250,000	98,000
12. Poultry Development Programme	1,500,000	130,000
<i>FORESTRY</i>		
13. Arid Zone Afforestation Project	10,000,000	250,000
14. Gum Arabic Plantation	2,000,000	15,000
15. Fuel and Pole Plantation	1,500,000	100,000
16. Wildlife Management and Control	1,000,000	25,000
17. Game Reserves	1,000,000	20,000
18. Forestry Field Servicing Units	400,000	10,000
<i>ENERGY</i>		
19. Rural Electrification	50,000,000	1,200,000
<i>COMMERCE AND FINANCE</i>		
20. Maiduguri International Hotel	2,000,000	2,000,000
<i>TRANSPORT</i>		
21. Ngamdu-Dambo-a-Gwoza Road	30,000,000	500,000
22. Dikwa-Gulumba-Banki Road	30,000,000	1,500,000
23. Kwāya-Kusar-Shani Road	18,000,000	500,000
24. Rehabilitation of other State Roads	6,000,000	300,000
25. Kukawa-Gudumbali-Garunda-Gazabure-Damasak Rd.	1,220,000	13,800,000
<i>EDUCATION</i>		
26. Subvention to Advanced Teachers' C. Ilege Maiduguri	20,000,000	500,000
27. Subvention to Borno College of Basic Studies Maiduguri	20,000,000	400,000
28. Subvention to Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri	30,000,000	500,000
29. Subvention to Kaduna Polytechnic	3,000,000	1,200,000
30. Shehu Garbai School, Maiduguri	1,000,000	100,000
31. Expansion of Existing Secondary Schools	44,100,000	1,250,000

32. Expansion of Existing Teachers' Colleges	43,517,096	1,350,000
33. Establishment of Post-Junior Secondary Technical Col.	8,000,000	500,000
34. Artisan and Post-Primary Vocational Centres	3,000,000	100,000
35. Education Resources Centre	2,500,000	100,000
36. Bursaries and Scholarship Scheme	25,000,000	5,500,000
37. College of Higher Islamic and Legal Studies	10,000,000	200,000
38. Library Buildings	4,000,000	100,000

HEALTH

39. General Hospital Maiduguri Improvement and Expansion	15,660,000	50,000
40. Improvement and Extension of existing Hospitals	15,500,000	250,000
41. Basic Health Services Scheme	33,000,000	800,000
42. Eye Hospital Improvement and Extension	850,000	100,000
43. New Dental Centre, Maiduguri	1,150,000	200,000
44. Infectious Disease Hospital, Maiduguri	1,000,000	200,000
45. School of Health Technology	5,000,000	100,000
46. School of Nursing and Midwifery, Maiduguri, Potiskum and Schools of Nursing Assistants at Biu and Nguru	4,500,000	650,000
47. State Health Management Board Secretariat	1,000,000	50,000
48. Construction of Staff Quarters	5,000,000	100,000
49. Borno State Television	10,400,000	100,000
50. Radio Borno	9,000,000	100,000
51. Improvement of approved School Maiduguri and Building of New one at Gashua	400,000	17,000
52. Improvement of Blind Farm Craft Centre	285,950	40,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

53. Assistance to Community Development Projects	2,000,000	30,000
54. Maiduguri Monday Market	7,300,000	1,200,000
55. Local Governments Statutory Allocation	—	2,000,000

WATER

56. Water Supplies	150,000,000	7,500,000
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SEWERAGE

57. Construction of Outfall Drainage in Maiduguri	10,000,000	50,000
58. Drainage in other Towns	2,600,000	150,000

HOUSING

59. Housing	75,120,000	720,000
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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

60. New Town Plans	1,500,000	50,000
61. Compensation for Land and Buildings	5,000,000	100,000
62. Survey of Government Land and Layouts	1,500,000	50,000
63. Land and Survey Equipment	700,000	20,000
64. New Layouts and Provision of Services	25,000,000	200,000
65. Town Planning Equipment	400,000	25,000
66. Zonal Fire Services Station and Equipment	3,500,000	165,000

67. High Court/Judges Residences	288,000	20,000
68. Government Quarters of all Categories	13,000,000	500,000
69. Maiduguri Metropolitan Street Light	3,520,000	150,000
70. Feasibility Studies	3,500,000	15,000
71. Treasuries and Revenue Buildings	1,600,000	60,000
72. Capital Projects Contingency Funds		100,000
		54,554,935

