



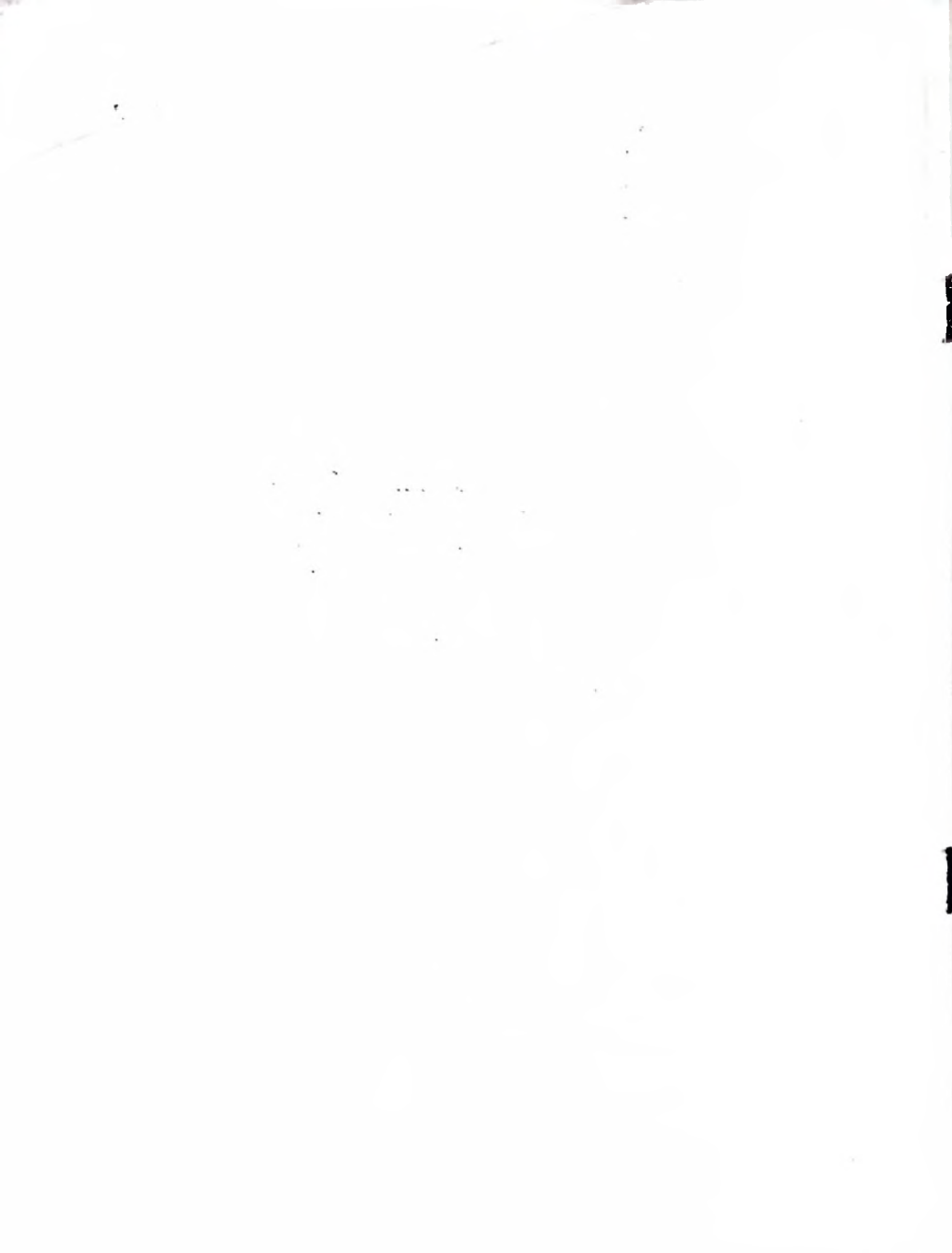
MIDWEST STATE

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Mid-Western State Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Programme 1968-70

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PRICE: TWO SHILLINGS



Mid-Western State

Reconstruction & Rehabilitation

Programme

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**FOREWARD TO THE MID-WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA
TWO-YEAR RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME 1968-70**

BY

**HIS EXCELLENCY LT.-COL. S. O. OGBEMUDIA
MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE MID-WESTERN STATE**

The Mid-Western State was created out of the former Western Region of Nigeria on 9th August, 1963, not only to satisfy the yearning and political aspiration of the people for a separate existence as an autonomous unit within the Federation of Nigeria but also to enable the people to organise the rapid development of their region. To this end, the Government of the new Region promulgated a Four-Year Development Plan, Mid-Western Nigeria Development Plan 1964-68, designed to strengthen the infrastructural base of the economy, increase productivity in agriculture and industry, create a favourable investment climate in the region, and lay a solid foundation for future growth of the economy. The new twelve state structure of the Federal Government did not affect the territorial boundaries of the former Midwest Region. The implementation of the 1964-68 Plan was only halfway when the current political crisis in Nigeria broke out.

2. The Two-Year Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme aims at rebuilding the State' economy, rehabilitate displaced persons, and complete some vital projects in the first Development Plan. The Two-Year period will also be used for preparatory work connected with the launching of Nigeria's Second National Development Plan 1970-75.

3. I wish, therefore, to take this opportunity to appeal to our friends to assist the Midwest in her efforts to re-construct her economy and rehabilitate her displaced citizens. They should invest in the State and in that way contribute to our economic development and the prosperity of our people.

6th June, 1968.

LT.-COL. S. O. OGBEMUDIA,
*Military Governor,
Mid-Western State of Nigeria*



MID-WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA RECONSTRUCTION AND
REHABILITATION PROGRAMME 1968-70

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

Introduction

The Mid-Western Region which was created in August, 1963, and which under the new 12-States structure of the Federation of Nigeria has now become the Mid-Western State, covers an area of 15,000 square miles and has a population of 2.8 million. It comprises 14 Administrative Divisions, namely, Aboh, Akoko-Edo, Asaba, Benin East, Benin West, Etsako, Ika, Ishan, Isoko, Owan, Urhobo East, Urhobo West, Warri, and Western Ijaw. The State is geographically well placed. Not only has it common boundaries with four of the twelve States but it has in the South-west and South an 80-mile coastline bound by the Atlantic Ocean. There are excellent port facilities at Sapele, Warri, Koko, and Burutu. The River Niger, a key to the hinterland, flows through the State's eastern border, providing ample river transport which will be enhanced by the completion of the Kainji Dam. The climate is tropical and characterised by two seasons, the dry season from November to April, and the rainy season from May to October. The vegetation consists of a mangrove strip along the coast and the adjoining areas along the creeks and swamps relieved by a broad zone of deciduous and evergreen forest. The forest zone is succeeded by savannah towards the northern border.

2. The State is endowed with ample arable and highly fertile land covering about 60 *per cent* of the total land area one-third of which is well drained and not under cultivation. The food crops consists of yams, cassava, maize, beans, plantains, vegetables, *etc.* Rubber, oil palm, and cocoa are the major cash crops. The first of these tree crops contributes about 80 *per cent* of the national output of rubber sheets and crepe while a sizeable revenue accrues from the sale of cocoa and palm produce.

3. The Mid-Western State is rich in forest resources and there are many reserves with various species of trees covering over 1,300,000 acres. It is estimated that this State supplies over 80 *per cent* of Nigeria's timber export. With many species of trees still unutilised, there is room for expanded timber production in the State. The plywood Factory at Sapele is the largest of its kind in the world.

4. Large quantity of mineral deposit exists in different parts of the State. Known mineral resources include oil, natural gas, limestone, lignite, clay and sand for glass-work. Various finds have shown this State's substantial wealth of crude oil on-shore and off-shore. Five companies — the Shell-BP, Phillip, Agip, Tennessee, and Gulf oil companies—are prospecting for oil in the State. The Shell-BP and the Gulf Oil Company which have already gone into production have started work on facilities designed to raise oil production in the State from 205,000 barrels a day to 485,000. The monthly average crude oil produced in the State in the first half of 1967 was 6.6 million barrels. Before the civil war began it was estimated that by the end of 1968 the Midwest would account for one half of the total oil production in the Federation. The Shell-BP has embarked on the construction of an oil terminal at Forcados in Western Ijaw Division.

5. At the creation of the Mid-Western Region, Nigeria was implementing a six-year Development Plan—Federation of Nigeria National Development Plan 1962-68—which did not include a Development Plan for the new Region although the Development Plan of the former Western Region did contain a few

proposals for the Benin and the Delta Provinces which comprised the Mid-Western Region. The Government of the new Region therefore launched a four-year Development Plan, Mid-Western Nigeria Development Plan 1964-68, with the following broad objectives:—

- (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, and
- (vi) to lay a solid foundation for future developments.

It was hoped that the 1964-68 Development Plan would be followed by another Plan in 1968 as part of the Second National Development Plan but owing to the political crisis in the Federation, arrangements for the launching of the Second National Development Plan have been shelved.

6. A review of the Mid-Western Nigeria Development Plan 1964-68 carried out early in 1967 showed that in spite of the initial difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Plan, a large number of projects in the Plan would have been executed by 31st March, 1968. However, owing to the national crisis, especially the invasion and occupation of the Mid-Western State by rebel troops from the Eastern States from August to October, 1967, this was not possible with the result that a number of projects in the four-year Development Plan remained unexecuted on 31st March, 1968.

NEED FOR A RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

7. The Military Government of the Mid-Western State was thus faced with the question of whether or not to extend the life of the 1964-68 Development Plan to ensure its full implementation and until a new Plan could be drawn up. After very careful consideration the Government decided that the Plan should not be extended. Instead, the Government decided to launch with effect from 1st April, 1968, a Two-year Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme 1968-70 designed to repair the damages done to the State's economy during the rebel occupation; rehabilitate persons who were displaced from other parts of the Federation during the events of 1966, and generally consolidate the State's economy and so prepare the ground for the launching of the next Development Plan which it is hoped would cover the period 1970-75.

8. In deciding to embark upon a Two-year Programme the Military Government of the Mid-Western State fully appreciates that a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme at the end of the present civil war in the Federation is a national issue. However, it is the view of the Mid-Western State Government that work on reconstruction and rehabilitation is urgent and cannot wait until the end of the present civil war or until a national policy can be evolved. It has therefore decided to go ahead with its programme pending the determination of a national policy on the matter and to adjust its programme to the national programme when one is drawn up.

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

9. When twelve States were created out of the former four Regions of Nigeria on 27th May, 1967, the Mid-Western Region alone retained its existing boundaries. Thus in terms of size, population, resources, and responsibilities the Mid-Western State is synonymous with the former Mid-Western Region and but for the rebel invasion and occupation of the State the Mid-Western State would, in spite of the current civil war in the Federation have emerged with a most healthy economy. However, with the rebel occupation of the State from 9th August to the 9th of October, 1967 when Asaba, the last stronghold of the rebels was liberated, the State lost not only some of its citizens but had its roads and bridges and considerable properties destroyed or damaged. The Federal Government blockade of the State during the rebel occupation almost brought economic life in the State to a standstill. Added to this was the problem created in 1966 by the movement of people of Mid-Western State origin from other parts of the Federation into the State. It is against this background that the Mid-Western State Government decided to launch a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme.

PROGRAMME SIZE AND OBJECTIVES

10. The estimated expenditure on the Programme is £22 million. Priorities in the Programme have been given to :

- (a) reconstruction of roads, bridges, schools, and public buildings damaged by the rebels;
- (b) execution of schemes intended for the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons;
- (c) completion of works-in-progress where it is not in the public interest to discontinue such projects;
- (d) new capital projects vital to the development of the State;
- (e) expansion of food production essential for feeding the population and maintaining general price stability in view of the inflationary pressures on the economy and the declining foreign exchange situation;
- (f) reduction in unemployment by undertaking wherever practicable, labour-intensive projects;
- (g) re-organisation and consolidation of the three industries established by the Government in partnership with a foreign firm; and
- (h) establishment of new industries and the promotion of efficiency in the existing ones.

Details of the various projects included in the Programme are given in chapters II to VII.

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

11. Chapter VIII on financing the Programme gives details of the estimated resources available for financing the Programme. These resources amount to £11.2 million. Thus there is a gap of £10.8 million between the estimated expenditure on the Programme and the estimated resources available for its financing. Listed in Appendix I to Chapter VIII are projects which are considered of top priority and which would be financed from the estimated available resources. Projects listed in Appendix II are of sufficient importance to merit their inclusion in the programme but in view of the resources immediately available, their execution would depend on the availability of additional resources by way of increase in budgetary surplus, grants from the Federal Government and other friendly governments and organisations, and soft loans.

12. A Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme of £22 million for the Mid-Western State is by no means over-ambitious. It is most probable that with the cessation of hostilities the State's economy would gather momentum and additional resources would become available for financing the Programme. The people of the State fully realize that reconstruction requires sacrifice and are prepared to make this sacrifice. This can be seen by their ready acceptance of the new tax measures recently announced by the Military Governor of the State and the generous donations that have been pouring in, in aid of the Government's development efforts. Nevertheless, the Government and people of the Mid-Western State welcome assistance from their friends and well wishers in Nigeria and abroad in implementing the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme.

CHAPTER II

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Projects in the fields of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry are classified here as Primary Production projects. In this Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme, Primary Production is accorded a high priority, as it was in the 1964-68 Development Plan, because it is the mainstay of the State's economy in terms of both its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (about 60 per cent) and the number of people engaged in it (over 75 per cent of the labour force). The broad objective in this sector has been to modernize the traditional system of agriculture (including the system of distribution and marketing), to increase the output and quality of export and food crops and in the process provide some raw materials for the industrial sector, thereby raising the income and the standard of living of the people. The 1964-68 plan, embodying such projects as the establishment of plantations, crops rehabilitation schemes, research programmes, and farms for school leavers, young farmers and settlers, etc was aimed at that goal. Some progress was made and many of the project in this two-year programme are mainly continuation of those projects either as originally conceived or in modified forms with due consideration for their rehabilitation and employment potentials.

RUBBER

2. Besides the establishment of a rubber estate at Atochi, there will be no new rubber projects in this Reconstruction programme. A more vigorous implementation of on-going projects and some carried over from the 1964-68 Plan will however be provided for. It is considered desirable at least to sustain at modest levels schemes for this State major export crop.

Rubber Rehabilitation

3. This project has as its long-run target the replanting of most of the existing small-holdings in the State with high-yielding rubber seedlings and to induce the application of improved rubber farming techniques. The objective is to boost the qualitative and quantitative output of rubber in small-holdings. Though rubber production in the State relies predominantly on small-holdings, these holdings have failed to realize their optimum yield potentials because they are planted with poor yielding materials and are inefficiently managed. The immediate plan is to replant 15,000 acres over a four-year period at a total cost of £561,500. A total of 4,000 acres will be replanted in 1968/69-1969/70 at an estimated cost of £149,400. Government will give small-holders, who produce over 95 per cent of the State's rubber, assistance in cash and kind up to £20 per acre, and provide technical and extension services. Direct assistance in form of grants, fertilizers and seedlings is estimated at £101,800 for the two-year period.

4. Economy in project supervision and assistance and in the management of holdings will be enhanced by organizing participants in co-operative Societies.

Rubber Plantations

5. A strategy in the drive to increase high quality rubber production in the State is to establish more estates which, in addition to being commercially profitable, will provide employment opportunities and important training for workmen on the estate, and stimulate the use of advanced clones and improvements in farming techniques. Two partly Government-owned rubber estates (each will be 5,000 acres in size) are now being developed at *Utagba-Uno* and *Osse*. In this Reconstruction period Government's capital commitment in respect of the two estates is £86,500.

Atochi Rubber Estates

6. The establishment of a third rubber plantation will begin in this Reconstruction Period. The projects the development of a 5,000 acre rubber estate in a highly suitable physical site at Atochi (near Agbor) where the annual rainfall is in the range of 8-100 inches. The site will have permanent sources of water and will be fairly close to nurseries, factory and other buildings and a major highway.

7. Planting in the estate will be spread over five years and the estimated expenditure for the establishment of 1,400 acres in 1969-70 is £110,000. It is estimated that the capital requirement of the project will be £302,272 in the first five years and about £0.5 million by the tenth year when the estate comes into maturity. The estate will be managed by the Nigerian Joint Agency Limited.

OIL PALM

8. The main objective of the oil palm scheme in the 1964/68 Plan was to mitigate some of the factors limiting the qualitative and quantitative output of oil palm products, *viz* :

- (a) the planting of poor varieties of seedlings;
- (b) the effects of old age and low density of trees; and
- (c) poor production techniques and management.

This objective will continue to be sought though no crash programme is proposed.

Encouragement of Small Oil Palm Plantation Owners

9. It is proposed to carry-over to this Reconstruction period and beyond a modification of the scheme for the encouragement of small-oil-palm-plantation owners. The target is the replanting of 36,000 acres over an eleven-year period. About 1,000 acres will be replanted in this two-year period at an estimated capital cost of £25,000.

Consolidation of Ewohimi/Igueben Oil Palm Estate

10. This is an M.N.D.C. project and the aim is to replant sparsely populated and poor yielding acres with high-yielding seedlings so as to permit a fuller utilization of men and facilities now under-employed and make the estates viable. The Ewohimi/Igueben oil palm plantations have been developed to date to approximately 4,000 acres.

11. Between 1968 and 1970, 360 acres will be replanted and a total of 1,100 acres already replanted will be improved. The estate's Pioneer Oil Mill which is capable of processing thirty tons of fresh fruits a day or 6,000 tons a year will also be reconditioned for fuller utilization. The estimated capital expenditure is £53,800.

12. A streamlining of the existing structure of management of the estates will be undertaken and an estate manager of over 20-years experience in Tropical Agriculture and Estate Management will now manage the estates.

COCOA

Cocoa Planting

13. The aim of this project is to assist small holders cocoa farmers so as to stimulate increases in cocoa yields and in cocoa acreage among farmers in cocoa growing areas of the State. Lack of capital to purchase necessary materials and equipment or hire labour has been a major obstacle to increasing yields and expanding holdings. In order to overcome these constraints, a programme will be set up for providing farmers with credit in cash and kind on a loan basis, intensive extension services in the early years of the project and a small amount of subsidy. An initial planting of 5,000 acres will be limited to the most suitable cocoa growing areas in the State, *i.e.* Owan, Etsako and Akoko-Edo Divisions. About 1,300 acres are expected to be planted in this two-year period and assisted at estimated capital cost of £26,480.

COTTON

Cotton Planting

14. This project is a spill-over from the 1964-68 programme. The scheme fell below expectation because of poor marketing arrangements. The Mid-Western Nigeria Marketing Board has now made adequate arrangements for cotton purchases. It is now proposed to enlarge the programme. In this two-year period a total of 2,000 acres will be planted (1,000 acres annually) with the high-yielding Allen 26 J. Farmers purchases of spraying equipment, chemicals and fertilizers will be subsidized at 50 per cent of the costs. The extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture will be intensified and the Ministry will step up its campaign for early planting and spraying. The estimated capital cost of the project is £20,500.

ARABLE CROPS

The Farmers' Crusade Project

15. The farmers' Crusade Project is a special scheme designed to reduce unemployment, rehabilitate persons displaced as a result of the current national crisis, and orientate young people to improve farming. The specific objective of the project are—

- (a) To reduce unemployment and rehabilitate displaced persons;
- (b) To provide the food requirement of the rapidly growing population in the State, and as a short term objective, to prepare for any food shortage that may result from the unsettled conditions in the rural areas in consequence of the current civil war;
- (c) To provide the raw materials for industry, e.g. cotton for the Asaba Textile Mills and maize for preparation of animal feed;
- (d) To stem the rural-urban migration of job-seekers;
- (e) To develop a feeling of respect and enthusiasm for agricultural occupations; and
- (f) To raise the standard of living of the people.

16. The project is integrated with the Government's programme for increased production of food crops. The crops and site chosen are *Swamp Rice* at Illushi, *Upland Rice* interplanted with Oil Palm at Iguoriakhi, *Maize* interplanted with forest trees in Udo Forest Reserves, *Maize* interplanted with Rubber in Atochi Rubber Estate near Agbor, and *Maize* and *Cotton* at Ekperi, Warranke and Aviele—

Location	Crops								Acreage
Illushi	Swamp Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	400
Iguoriakhi	Upland Rice/Oil Palm .. .. .	..	..	..	250
Udo	Maize .. .. .	..	..	..	400
Atochi	Maize/Rubber .. .. .	..	..	..	300
Ekperi	Maize/Cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	400
Warranke	Maize/Cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	400
Aviele	Maize/Cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	200
TOTAL									2,350

The acreage under each crop may be revised in the second year, depending on the success of the scheme. Tentatively, the project is estimated to cost £272,000 in 1968-70. Approximately 1,500-2,000 crusaders and supplementary labourers will be directly employed in the scheme.

17. An essential element in the project is that the Government will provide working capital and materials, give technical advice and arrange to market the harvests.

Other Arable Crops Schemes

18. Apart from the schemes for food crops in the Farmers' Crusade Project, other measures to improve the production of food crops will be taken. For example £6,000 has been earmarked for the production, storage and distribution of 100 tons of maize seeds to be planted by farmers throughout the State in this two-year period. An expert from U.S.A.I.D. is expected soon to study the problems of the distribution and marketing of arable crops. The scheme of subsidization of fertilizers will also continue. A sum of £5,000 has also been earmarked for a pilot project on tobacco growing.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

19. The projects for livestock production have as their objectives the improvement of animal protein content of diet and the enlargement of farmers' income.

Poultry

20. Growth of the poultry industry in the State highly depends on the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to meet farmers' demand for day-old chicks. The supply has not been able to keep up with the demand. The difficulty has been mainly due to a shortage of incubators and brooder houses. It is now proposed to install a new incubator with a capacity of 18,000 and two layers houses each capable of holding 1,500 birds. This should raise production to about 10,000 day-old chicks per week. The estimated capital Expenditure is £40,000.

Pigs

21. A sum of £19,350 has been earmarked for the establishment of a pig breeding centre from which fatteners and breeding stock will be distributed to farmers. The centre will have forty sows and six boars which are expected to produce about 600 weaners annually.

Cattle

22. The priority on cattle development has not been high because cattle take a comparatively long time to mature and the production is generally low. The programme to encourage beef production is therefore modest and entails a capital expenditure of £28,290 to install only a unit for 100 Ndama Cows and five Ndama Bulls.

Production of Animal Feeding Stuff

23. The livestock industry in the Midwest has been substantially supported by only a five ton-a-day capacity feedmill producing currently seventy to eighty tons of mash per month and a standby old hammer-mill (capacity: three tons a day). Two new feedmills each capable of producing 120 tons of mash a month are nearing completion. Other facilities soon to be installed in various parts of the State include eleven grain storage silos each of 400 ton capacity and six ton a day capacity grain driers. Three silos will support the three feedmills and the other eight silos will support the scheme for food storage.

24. The feeding stuff programme is being operated on a revolving fund of £200,000 approved by the Government in 1966-67. A capital outlay of £90,000 has been provided for the fund. Briefly, this project is a continuous one for which the Government will release £110,000 in this Plan period.

FISHERIES PROJECTS

25. The fisheries projects in this programme are being undertaken in collaboration with the UNDP/FAO. The first phase is a survey to obtain basic information on the potentialities of fisheries resources and on various economic and technical factors with relation to the exploitation and utilization of these resources. The second phase involves demonstration and pilot schemes to determine the most economic methods of undertaking the development and expansion of the fishing industry and of training in fishing, fish processing and marketing. The programme includes the establishment of a fishing terminal at Warri trawling and fish-farming schemes. Capital expenditure is estimated at £34,944.

FARM SETTLEMENTS

26. The 1964-68 Plan made no provision for the establishment of new Farm Settlements but for the consolidation of the existing settlements, now four in number following the close-down of the Okpe Farm which was located on sterile Land. Many changes have been made and various cost-reducing measures have been taken. This programme envisages no striking departure from this programme of consolidation for which £240,000 has been earmarked.

SCHOOL LEAVERS' FARM

27. Striking progress has been made in respect of the School Leavers' Farm Project which is part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Underlying the scheme is the principle of co-operation between Government and the Community whose young school leavers benefit from the scheme. The Community contributes land for the farm. The number of farms rose from 4 in 1963 to 18 in 1967 and the number of participants totals 800. There are also two fishing projects involving school leavers. In addition to regular crops, about 1,500 acres of rubber and 254 acres of oil palm have been cultivated.

Multi-purpose co-operative societies have also taken root in the farms. As the enthusiasm of various communities and programme's expectation continue to rise, further expansion is proposed. Six new farms will be established in this two-year period at an estimated capital cost of £55,300.

IYANOMO RESEARCH STATION

28. For the Reconstruction period a capital sum of £80,000 has been earmarked for the continuation of the rubber research programme at Iyanomo, 12 miles south of Benin City. The station undertakes an applied research programme to develop information under local conditions for dissemination to farmers. In progress are the testing of disease control and plant nutrition, clonal seedlings development, experiments on rubber growth, wind damage, root disease incidence, resistance to leaf disease and trials to compare the effects of various treatment on the growth of rubber.

FORESTRY

Forestry Regeneration

29. This project involves the regeneration of the State's forest with *Teak*, *Gmelina*, *Mixed* and *Natural* species as these are related to soil and environmental conditions in the forest reserves. The traditional method of regeneration of Nigerian Forests, the *Tropical Shelterwood System*, will be de-emphasized in favour of artificial methods, *Taungyas* and *direct plantation*, which are more effective.

30. The following is a breakdown of costs and targets in respect of the various species:—

Species	Targets	Capital Expenditure
Teak	2,450* acres	42,000
Gmelina	2,000 acres	20,000
Mixture	2,000 acres	10,000
Natural	12,000 acres	10,000
TOTAL	18,450 acres	£ 82,000

(*Includes 450 acres in the Refugee Rehabilitation Scheme). Upkeep of immature plantings has been estimated at £30,000 for the two-year period. The estimated cost of Forest Regeneration for this two-year therefore totals £112,000. The project will directly create about 1,700 job-opportunities.

Other Forestry Projects

31. A sum of £73,000 has been earmarked for other forestry projects with the following cost breakdown.

	£
(1) Wildlife Preservation	8,000
(2) Portable Sawbench	5,000
(3) Zoological Garden	7,000
(4) Arboretum (Ogba)	6,000
(5) Training and Research Institute	5,000
(6) Log Control	4,000
(7) Nursery	5,000
(8) Boundary Survey and Demarcation	6,000
(9) Vehicles	6,000
(10) Buildings	16,000
(11) Soil and Water Conservation	5,000
TOTAL	£ 73,000

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT: LOANS TO FARMERS

32. A sum of £150,000 has been earmarked for the programme of Government credit supply to farmers in this two-year period. It is intended that owners of farms mostly devastated in the current civil war will be given priority.

33. In order to ensure effective credit spread, supervision and recoupment, the Agricultural Credit Corporation and its mode of credit provision will be re-ordered. The recommendations of an U.S.A.I.D. report on the Mid-Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation, which are being studied, are expected to help in the projected re-organization.

APPENDIX

MIDWEST RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME, 1968-69—1969-70

PRIMARY PRODUCTION: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

<i>Project</i>							1968-69 £	1969-70 £	Total £
RUBBER:—									
1. Rubber Rehabilitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,800	103,600	149,400
Rubber Plantations:									
(a) Utagba-Uno	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,500	52,000	86,500
(b) Atochi	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	85,000	110,000
OIL PALM:—									
3. Encouragement of small oil Palm Plantation Owners	..	..					15,000	10,000	25,000
4. M.N.D.C. Estates: Consolidation of Igueben and Ewohimi Plantations							38,000	15,800	53,800
COCOA:—									
5. Cocoa Planting	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,000	12,480	26,480
COTTON:—									
6. Cotton Planting	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,500	20,500
ARABLE CROPS:—									
7. Farmers Crusade	..	..	..	..	..	..	135,773	135,773	271,546
8. Maize Planting	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	3,000	6,000
9. Tobacco Pilot Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	2,000	5,000
LIVESTOCK:—									
10. Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,000	16,000	40,000
11. Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000	11,350	19,350
12. Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,300	17,990	28,290
13. Animal Feeding Stuff	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	50,000	110,000
14. UNDP/FAO Fisheries Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,944	10,000	34,944
15. Farm Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,000	120,000	240,000
16. School Leaver's Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000	37,278	55,278
17. Iyanomo Research Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000	40,000	80,000
FORESTRY:—									
18. Forest Regeneration	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,000	65,000	112,000
19. Other Forestry Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,000	26,000	73,000
20. Agricultural Credit: Loans to Farmers	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,000	100,000	150,000
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	773,317	923,771	1,697,088

CHAPTER III

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

In line with its industrialization policy for the first four-year development plan, Government's objectives during the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme will be:

- (i) to promote the expansion of existing small-scale industries;
- (ii) to attract overseas industrialists to invest in industries with a view to making use of local resources, employing indigenous labour and providing opportunities for them to acquire technical skill and managerial experience;
- (iii) to confine Government participation in industries to the extent that will encourage indigenous and overseas investors;
- (iv) to raise the volume of employment and generally to raise the standard of living of the people;
- (v) to create a favourable climate for indigenous and overseas investors;
- (vi) to provide suitable infrastructural facilities that will induce investors to establish industries in the State; and
- (vii) to encourage the processing of our agricultural products with a view to adding value.

Loans to Existing Industries

2. Government entered into contractor-finance arrangements with Messrs. Coutinho, Caro and Company of West Germany for the establishment of three industries, namely, Glass, Textile and Cement. Under the terms of the agreements establishing the industries, Government, which holds 90 *per cent* share in each of the companies, is committed to the redemption of promissory notes on behalf of the companies which are not yet in a position to meet their obligations. Total repayments during the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation period will be £2,626,064. Government regards these redemptions as loans which the companies will repay when they become viable.

Provision of Facilities for Ukpilla Cement Factory

3. The construction of the Ukpilla Cement Factory has long been completed but production is being delayed for lack of cooling water and electricity. Total estimated cost of providing these facilities is £316,000.

New Industries

4. Proposals for the establishment of several industries have been received from some foreign investors and summary of the outcome of negotiations on these projects is given below.

The Midwest Multi-Industries Project

5. Government has concluded an agreement with Messrs. Davis of America on their proposals for the establishment of a multipurpose industrial project at a cost of about £1.9 million on contractor-finance basis. Government holds 40 *per cent* of the shares and Messrs. Davis of America the remaining 60 *per cent*. When completed the factory will manufacture bicycle tyres and tubes, storage batteries, car and lorry batteries, etc. It will be located near Benin City. The Mid-Western Nigeria Development Corporation now represents the Government in the Company. Government's share capital due for payment during the period will be £180,000.

Midwest Distillery Project

6. Negotiations for the establishment of a £298,000 distillery plant in the State have reached an advanced stage. Participants in the project are the Government (10 *per cent*), Messrs. Duncan, Gilbey and Matheson of London (30 *per cent*), Midwest Distilleries Limited (45 *per cent*), and the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (15 *per cent*). Government's financial commitment will be about £9,000 only.

Palm Kernel Crushing Plant

7. Government will continue its negotiations with interested foreign investors in the establishment of a palm kernel crushing plant which has been estimated to cost £970,000 and of this amount Government's contribution during the period has been tentatively estimated at £202,800.

Hotel Development

8. In view of the acute shortage of good hotels in the State's Capital, Government has approved proposals for the construction of a hotel in Benin City at a cost of £75,000. In addition, Government will continue its efforts to interest reputable foreign investors in high class hotel development in the State.

Small-scale Enterprises Development Programme

9. Government has formulated a £1.7 million five-year small-scale enterprises development programme with the assistance of an International Labour Organization expert on small-scale enterprises. Of this amount, Government's contribution will be about £178,000. In addition, Government will subscribe or guarantee capital to the extent of £600,000 for the facilities offered by the Small Enterprise Corporation as part of the project. Arrangements are already on hand for the establishment of four units of the project. U.N. technical assistance is being sought for the implementation of the programme. An amount of £71,200 has been earmarked for the implementation of the first two years of the programme.

Mid-Western State Commercial Bank

10. In order to establish a banking institution that will take up all Government banking transactions and give necessary assistance to Midwest businessmen and industrialists Government has approved proposals for the setting up of a Government-controlled commercial bank with a share capital of £2,000,000. Efforts are being made to interest foreign investors especially in Britain and Canada in the venture. To ensure that the project gets started as soon as all necessary formalities are completed Government will, if necessary, provide the required initial capital of £250,000.

Industrial Estates

11. In pursuance of its objective of providing suitable infrastructural facilities that will induce investors to establish industries in the State, Government has commissioned a study to determine the feasibility of establishing an industrial estate at Warri. A preliminary report on the study has been submitted and is being studied. However, because of the rising cost of land at Warri an amount of £255,000 has been earmarked for the immediate acquisition of the land to be used for the estate.

Co-operatives

12. The policy of the Government is to assist in the development of viable co-operative societies of small businessmen and industrialists who will be strong enough not only to undertake their promotional and educational duties but who will also contribute to the economic development of the State.

Mid-Western Nigeria Co-operative Federated Limited

13. In order to put the State's Co-operative Movement on a sound footing Government has earmarked an amount of £30,000 for the construction of a Secretariat for the Movement at Benin City.

Co-operative Central Financing Society

14. Government has under consideration proposals for the establishment of a Co-operative Bank in the State to provide financial assistance to the Co-operatives. The delay in the implementation of these proposals has been due to lack of sound feasibility studies. However, as an interim measure, Government has approved a loan of £50,000 to the Co-operative Movement as revolving capital to be used in granting loans to members of co-operative bodies.

Settlement of Weavers: Construction of a Display Centre

15. Government has approved a grant of £3,000 for the erection of a display centre to promote the sale of the products of the Co-operative weaving units in the State.

16. Total capital expenditure under this sector will be £4,038,064 details of which are given in the Appendix to this chapter.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION **SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

	1968/69	1969/70	Total
	£	£	£
1. Loans to Existing Industries			
(a) Midwest Glass Industry, Limited Ughelli ..	206,205	195,585	401,790
(b) Midwest Textile Mill, Limited, Asaba ..	561,092	535,491	1,096,583
(c) Ukpilla Cement Factory, Ukpilla ..	576,709	550,982	1,127,691
2. Provision of Facilities for Ukpilla Cement Factory			
(a) Water Supply	66,000	—	66,000
(b) Electricity Generating Plant	250,000	—	250,000
3. The Midwest Multi-Industries Project	180,000	—	180,000
4. The Distillery Project	9,000	—	9,000
5. Palm Kernel Crushing Project	67,600	134,200	202,800
6. Hotel Development	50,000	25,000	75,000
7. Small-Scale Enterprises Development Programme	35,600	35,600	71,200
8. Mid-Western State Commercial Bank	250,000	—	250,000
9. Industrial Estates	225,000	—	225,000
TOTAL	£ 2,477,206	1,477,858	3,955,064

CO-OPERATIVES

1. Mid-Western Nigeria Co-operative Federated Limited	15,000	15,000	30,000
2. Co-operative Central Financing Society	50,000	—	50,000
3. Settlement of Weavers: Construction of a Display Centre	3,000	—	3,000
GRAND TOTAL	£ 2,545,206	1,492,858	4,038,064

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

Transportation—Existing Road Contracts

1. Government was committed in the first Development Plan to the construction of a tidy network of roads in the State to facilitate the movement of people and goods from place to place. Accordingly, Government entered into several contractor-finance agreements for the construction of roads in the State. The total outstanding loan obligations due for repayment during the two-year reconstruction and rehabilitation period will be £1,086,941. Also arising from these contracts are Government commitments estimated at £216,000 as compensation for losses suffered by contractors as a result of the present civil war in the country. In addition, Government has outstanding financial obligations to the tune of £50,600 in respect of the contract with Messrs. West Coast Builders which was taken over from the former Western Nigeria Government.

Other Roads and Bridges

2. In the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation period, Government will not only rebuild the existing roads and bridges damaged by the rebels as well as those that have badly deteriorated but will also embark on construction of vital new roads and bridges at an estimated total cost of £3,950,000.

Master Plan for Transportation Development

3. For sometime now the Government has been giving consideration to the need for thorough transportation planning and feasibility studies in the State to enable systematic programme of transportation development on which largely depends the overall economic development of the State to be implemented. The United Nations Special Fund has already approved a request for assistance in carrying out the studies and of the estimated total cost of £168,000, the Special Fund will provide £104,000 while this Government will provide the balance of £64,000.

Electricity Development

4. Government's policy in regard to electricity development will be:—

- (i) to provide electricity to industrial centres;
- (ii) to provide electricity in rural areas that will lead to increase economic activities; and
- (iii) to provide electricity as an amenity.

5. In the light of the above policy Government has reached an agreement with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria to provide electricity for Ughelli at an estimated cost of £60,000. In addition, the E.C.N. will be invited to carry out surveys of Koko, Agbor, Uromi, Auchi, Ubiaruku and Urhonigbe to determine whether it would be viable to establish electricity supply projects in these towns. A sum of £40,000 has been earmarked for financing the surveys. Total capital expenditure on electricity development for the period will be £100,000.

6. Total capital expenditure under this sector will be £5,692,069 broken down in the Appendix to this chapter.

ECONOMIC OVERHEAD

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

ROADS				1968-69	1969-70	Total
				£	£	£
1. Existing Contractual Obligations						
(a) Road Contract No. CE/1/64-65 (Dumez)	..	..	..	565,719	284,526	850,245
(b) Road Contract No. CE/3/64-65 (N.R.C.)	..	..	..	118,286	112,938	231,224
(c) Road Contract WR/60 (West Coast Builders)	..	..	..	50,600	—	50,600
(d) Compensation to Contractors for War Losses	..	..	..	216,000	50,000	266,000
2. Benin City Roads	..	..	..	130,000	—	130,000
3. Sapele Roads	..	..	..	75,000	—	75,000
4. Warri Roads	..	..	..	25,000	—	25,000
5. Evreni-Kpakama-Patani Roads	..	..	..	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
6. Auchi-Ukpilla-Okene Road	..	..	..	210,000	—	210,000
7. Reconstruction of Warri-Sapele-Benin Roads	..	..	..	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
8. Reconstruction of Bridges damaged by the rebels	..	..	..	450,000	—	450,000
9. Ughelli-Ovu Road	..	..	..	100,000	70,000	170,000
10. Iguoriakhi Bridge	..	..	..	—	100,000	100,000
11. Ibillo-Okene Road	..	..	..	40,000	—	40,000
12. Reconstruction of Effurun-Ewu-Obadeki Road	..	..	..	—	300,000	300,000
13. Reconstruction of Iguobazuwa-Ogbesse Road	..	..	..	—	200,000	200,000
14. Ikpe Bridge	..	..	..	250,000	200,000	450,000
15. Road Master Plan for Transport Development	..	..	..	64,000	—	64,000
TOTAL	..	..	..	3,294,605	2,317,464	5,612,069

ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Ughelli Electricity Supply	..	..	..	..	60,000	—	60,000
2. Survey of Koko, Agbor, Uromi, Auchi, Ubiaruku, and Urhonigbe	..	..	..	..	20,000	—	20,000
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	3,374,605	2,317,464	5,692,069

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL OVERHEADS

This sector embodies investments in projects freely referred to as social amenities such as health and medical services, education and community water supply. A separate chapter has been devoted to education. Water is included in this sector because the State's investment on water supplies has been determined mainly by the community's basic needs for water for domestic uses rather than for industrial purposes.

WATER SUPPLIES

2. This Reconstruction Programme proposes, among others, the execution of water supplies schemes phased beyond the last plan period and those which could not be executed as intended in the last plan period. Appendix II shows a list of—

(a) Existing facilities;

(b) Schemes under contract and to be completed in 1968-69 and 1969-70 at a total cost of £1.6 million.

3. A special scheme for Akoko-Edo and the surrounding areas will be designed and its execution begun in this two-year period. The Division and number of communities in the northern part of Etsako Division are located in a low-rainfall belt. The scheme is estimated to cost £2.5 million.

4. A sum of £480,000 will also be spent on Rural Water supply in areas listed in Appendix II C.

5. The expenditure estimated for all the water schemes therefore totals approximately £4.6 million.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

6. This Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme will attempt to implement many of the health and medical projects which could not be executed in the last plan period mainly as a result of financial constraints. Government's policy to provide at least a hospital in each administrative Division and equip the existing ones to cope with the tremendous pressure on them remains unchanged. Non-government agencies will be further encouraged to expand and increase the existing facilities in view of the considerable role such agencies have been playing in the development of health and medical services. Emphasis will be placed not only on curative medicine but also on preventive health schemes. Development of training facilities is also provided for. The following projects are to be executed:—

<i>New General Hospitals:</i>										£
Ughelli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000
Igarra (OPD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Oleh (OPD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Kpakiamia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000
TOTAL										£ 180,000

DEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING GENERAL HOSPITALS

Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000
Agbor (completion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Uromi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
Auchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Warri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Kwale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000
Asaba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Uzebba (Special Government Assistance)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
TOTAL										£ 300,000

11. In view of the importance of trained personnel for the effective implementation and the expansion of rural development, it is proposed to train thirty-five Rural Development Organizers and fourteen women organizers in this period. The estimated capital cost is £55,670. In addition, the training programme for Local Government Council community development workers will continue at no capital cost to the Government.

PRINTING

12. A sum of £150,000 has been earmarked for the improvement of Government Press facilities and the erection of a building to provide for a stationery depot, office block, workshops and facilities for security printing.

13. Provision was made in the 1964-68 Plan for the establishment of Remand Homes in Benin, Asaba, and the expansion of the Sapele Remand Home, as part of the programme to combat juvenile delinquency in the State. None of the projects was executed. The projects will now be implemented at an estimated capital expenditure of £66,000.

CULTURE

14. Notwithstanding the reputation of this State for its rich cultural heritage there is no single museum befitting its many and varied artifacts. The presently improvised Benin Museum will be rebuilt at a cost of £20,000.

APPENDIX I (A)

SOCIAL OVERHEADS: SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

<i>Projects</i>	1968-69	1969-70	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Water Supplies	2,580,000	2,001,600	4,581,600
Health and Medical Services	393,655	501,655	895,310
Benin City Drainage	863,000	994,000	1,857,000
Community Development (Training)	55,670	—	55,670
Printing	75,000	75,000	150,000
Social Welfare (Remand Homes)	38,000	28,000	66,000
Culture (Museum)	20,000	—	20,000
TOTAL	4,025,325	3,600,255	7,625,580

APPENDIX I (B)

SOCIAL OVERHEADS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

WATER SUPPLIES

<i>Projects</i>	1968-69	1969-70	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Schemes under Contract*	1,080,000	521,600	1,601,600
Rural Water Supplies	—	480,000	480,000
Akoko-Edo Scheme	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
TOTAL	2,580,000	2,001,600	4,581,600

*Excludes schemes now under the Akoko-Edo Scheme.

SOCIAL OVERHEADS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

<i>Projects</i>	1968-69	1969-70	Total
<i>PREVENTIVE:—</i>	£	£	£
Health Auxillary Training School Benin City	20,000	—	20,000
22 Dispensaries (Grants to Local Government Councils) ..	50,655	50,655	101,310
Health Centre (Expansion), Benin City	—	6,000	6,000
Health Centre (Expansion), Warri	15,000	—	15,000
Health Centre (Expansion), Sapele	—	15,000	15,000
Health Centre (Expansion), Asaba	—	13,000	13,000
Health Centre (Expansion), Uromi	—	13,000	13,000
Chest (T.B.) Clinic, Benin City	10,000	—	10,000
Staff Quarters Ossiomo Lepers Settlement	20,000	—	20,000
Child Health Centre, Benin City	—	25,000	25,000
Public Health Laboratory, Benin	—	40,000	40,000
Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Benin, Asaba	—	23,000	23,000
Health Office Koko	—	1,000	1,000
	115,655	186,655	302,310
<i>DENTAL:—</i>			
Dental Centre Warri	8,000	—	8,000
<i>MEDICAL:—</i>			
<i>General Hospitals</i>			
Ughelli (new)	40,000	40,000	80,000
Igara (O.P.D.)	—	10,000	10,000
Oleh (O.P.D.)	—	10,000	10,000
Kpakama (new)	—	80,000	80,000
Benin (expansion)	40,000	40,000	80,000
Agbor (completion)	50,000	—	50,000
Uromi (expansion)	—	25,000	25,000
Auchi (expansion)	—	40,000	40,000
Warri (expansion)	50,000	—	50,000
Kwale (expansion)	—	15,000	15,000
Asaba (expansion)	15,000	15,000	30,000
Sapele (expansion)	45,000	—	45,000
Uzebba (Special Government Assistance)	10,000	—	10,000
Medical Stores	—	60,000	60,000
TOTAL (Medical)	250,000	335,000	585,000
GRAND TOTAL (Health and Medical Services)	373,655	521,655	895,310

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

The State Government's declared objectives in the fields of education remain unchanged. The immediate aim is to:—

- (i) improve the standard of Primary Education;
- (ii) attain rapidly a quantitative and qualitative expansion of Secondary and Technical Education;
- (iii) provide junior technicians and sub-professional manpower; and
- (iv) increase the proportion of high-level manpower in the State.

2. While the emphasis of the current programme should be on reconstruction-oriented projects, education, however, is a field in which we cannot afford to stand still. The programme therefore embodies not only purely reconstruction projects but also on-going projects or spill-overs from the last Plan as set out in the succeeding paragraphs.

Government Primary School, Benin City

3. The project involves the rebuilding of Government School Benin City in a new site to provide for twelve streams in each grade of the six-year primary course, plus six streams in each grade of a two-year nursery school course; *i.e.* a total of eighty-four classes accommodating 3,024 pupils (thirty-six per class). The estimated capital cost of the project in this two-year period is £40,000.

Rebuilding and Repairs of Primary Schools

4. A sum of £40,000 has been earmarked for the reconstruction of some dilapidated primary school buildings and the reconstruction of those damaged by the rebels.

Science Expansion in Secondary Grammar Schools

5. This project is in pursuance of Government policy to encourage science teaching in Secondary Schools. Facilities for science teaching will be provided in at least five secondary schools at a total cost of £50,000.

Reconstruction and Repairs of Damaged Secondary Grammar Schools

6. Not less than fifty secondary schools, *i.e.*, about half of the existing secondary schools in the State were damaged or looted by the rebels during their occupation of the State in August-October, 1967. Cost of undertaking top priority repairs of damaged buildings and replacement of furniture, books, laboratory and office equipment, and so forth is estimated at £72,000. Restitution of personal losses is not intended at this stage.

Metal and Wood Workshops in Secondary Grammar Schools

7. This project is in keeping with the diversification of the curriculum for secondary schools. Metal and wood workshops for five schools will be provided (initially) at a capital cost of £50,000.

Expansion of Government College, Ughelli

8. This project is intended to further encourage the teaching of science in secondary schools and is consistent with Government policy to expand existing facilities. The College will be expanded from double stream to treble stream. The projected expansion will cost £48,000.

Edo College, New Site

9. Work has already begun on the rebuilding of Edo College on a new 200 acre site in Benin City. The project is part of the measure to expand enrolment in existing secondary schools. It is intended to expand the college from double stream to quadruple streams. Such expansion cannot be implemented in the existing site. The project when completed will accommodate 720 students. By the end of March, 1968 about £35,000 had been spent and estimated capital expenditure in this two-year period is £160,000.

Science Teaching in Teacher Training Colleges

10. The aim of this project is to produce Grade II teachers with basic General Science knowledge which will enable them teach the subject in all primary schools in the State now that the primary school curriculum includes General Science. Ten Laboratories will be provided at a cost of £29,000.

Repairs of Damaged Buildings in Teacher Training Colleges

11. Five of the ten Grade II Teacher Training Colleges were seriously damaged or looted during the rebel occupation of the State. Initial reconstruction work, excluding replacement of personal losses will require an estimated outlay of £6,000.

Abraka College of Education

12. A premium has been put on teacher training as part of the drive to realize Government's over-all objectives in the educational sector. Training at the lowest level-Grade II—is now going on satisfactorily. However, there is still a dearth of teachers with qualifications above Grade II level. The establishment of a College of Education at Abraka is one of the measures intended to solve the problem.

13. The College will produce well-qualified non-University Graduate teachers with Nigerian Certificate of Education (NCE) qualification for a variety of positions within the primary and secondary school systems and in Grade II teacher training institutions. Training at the College will be of three years duration for selected holders of school certificate, General Certificate of Education and outstanding Grade II Teachers. The projected student intake is sixty in the first year, rising to ninety *per annum* thereafter.

14. The capital requirement of the project is estimated at £206,000.

Scholarship and Loans Schemes

15. The State Scholarship schemes is an on-going programme based on several exigencies, the most important being the drive to meet the State's manpower requirements. The annual contribution to the Scholarship Fund approved by the Government is £150,000. The fund will now be partly diverted to a *revolving loans scheme* for Post-Secondary studies while scholarships below the post-secondary level will continue to be awarded. Details of the combined schemes are being worked out and £300,000 is tentatively earmarked for the schemes in 1968-70.

Expansion of Government Trade Centre, Sapele

16. The proposed expansion of Government Trade Centre, Sapele, will be in terms of both the trades taught and student intake. The projected expansion involves the construction of a workshop, laboratory, hotels, roads, quarters, a dining hall and classrooms. The estimated capital cost is £49,000.

Auchi Technical College—Repairs of Damages

17. A sum of £2,000 is earmarked for the repairs of damaged workshops, walls, windows, locks and equipment in Government Technical College, Auchi.

Benin Technical High School

18. This project will provide additional facilities for the training of junior technicians and sub-professional personnel. The estimated capital outlay on the project which will be sited in Benin City is £720,000. Of this amount, the Canadian Government will provide £500,000, and the State Government and the Benin Divisional Council will raise £120,000 and £100,000 respectively. The Canadian Government has also undertaken to provide teaching staff for the first five years and the training of Nigerian personnel under technical assistance arrangements.

Teaching Hospital

19. A sum of £300,000 has been earmarked for the establishment of a teaching hospital as a nucleus of the proposed Midwest Technical University. Implementation of other facets of the project has been deferred till the next Plan. Underlying the initiation of the project now is the acute shortages of medical and health personnel in the country.

MIDWEST RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION
PROGRAMME 1968-69—1969-70

EDUCATION CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

<i>Projects</i>	1968-69	1969-70	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
1. Government Primary School, Benin City	20,000	20,000	40,000
2. Rebuilding and Repairs of Primary Schools	15,000	25,000	40,000
3. Science Expansion—Secondary Schools	37,200	12,800	50,000
4. Repairs and Reconstruction of Damaged Secondary Schools ..	44,000	28,000	72,000
5. Metal and Wood Workshops for five Secondary Schools ..	20,000	30,000	50,000
6. Expansion of Government College, Ughelli	30,000	18,000	48,000
7. Edo College, New Site	60,000	100,000	160,000
8. Science in Teacher Training Colleges	14,500	14,500	29,000
9. Repairs of damages in Teacher Training Colleges	3,000	3,000	6,000
10. Abraka College of Education	100,000	106,000	206,000
11. Scholarship and Loan Schemes	150,000	150,000	300,000
12. Expansion of Government Trade Centre, Sapele	20,000	20,000	40,000
13. Repairs of damages—Auchi Technical College	2,000	—	2,000
14. Technical High School, Benin	360,000	360,000	720,000
15. Teaching Hospital	150,000	150,000	300,000
TOTAL	£ 1,025,700	1,037,300	2,063,000

CHAPTER VII

ADMINISTRATION

In continuation of the office building programme which was begun in the first four-year plan period, Government will build another set of ten office blocks on Ikpoba Hill at an estimated cost of £250,000.

2. Other administrative building projects to be executed during the period include extension to the Military Governor's Office, construction of Judges' Quarters and Technical Assistance Personnel Quarters, repair of public buildings damaged by the rebels, and the construction of field offices and quarters for the Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, and Trade and Industry.

3. Total capital expenditure under this sector will be £894,120 broken down in the Table below.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1968/69	1969/70	Total
	£	£	£
1. Military Governor's Office	5,000	—	5,000
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources . .	64,140	13,260	77,400
3. Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs	19,600	54,000	73,600
4. Ministry of Trade and Industry	12,000	—	12,000
5. Ministry of Works and Transport			
(a) Technical Assistance Personnel Quarter	12,000	—	12,000
(b) Headquarters Office Blocks, Ikpoba Hill . . .	5,000	245,000	250,000
(c) Repair of Public Buildings Damaged by rebels .	181,120	—	181,120
(d) Buildings General	33,000	100,000	133,000
6. Judicial Department: Judges' Quarters	50,000	100,000	150,000
TOTAL	£ 381,860	512,260	894,120

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCING THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

The resources available for financing the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme will consist primarily of those resources which can be diverted from Government current consumption, that is, Government surplus on current accounts, donations or gifts from individuals and institutions in Nigeria, share of development loans raised internally by the Federal Government and allocated amongst the thirteen Governments of the Federation, grants from the Federal Government and from overseas governments and institutions, and loans and investments from abroad. Included in Government's surplus on current accounts are budgetary surpluses and the net surpluses of all public Boards and Corporations which would be available either for amortisation of their loans previously granted by the Government or for expansion of their business.

2. An accurate assessment of the resources likely to be available for financing the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme has not been easy owing to the current political crisis in the country which has not only disrupted economic activities but impeded the flow of investment capital into the country. However, it is probable that the current civil war would end within six months of the launching of this Programme and that normal economic activities would be resumed soon after and that Nigeria's overseas friends would be willing to assist in her reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts as well as invest in commercially viable projects in the Federation.

3. For analytical purpose, development resources may be divided into two broad categories—internal resources and external resources. Internal resources include Government budgetary surpluses, net savings of public Corporations, internal loans floated and re-allocated by the Federal Government as well as those raised directly by the State Government, and grants and gifts from institutions and individuals. External resources consist of grants and loans made available by foreign governments and institutions as well as investments in the State by individuals and institutions from abroad. The extent of these resources cannot be fully determined until the end of the present civil war but it is known that a number of organisations have indicated their willingness to invest in commercially viable projects in the State as well as assist in the work of reconstruction. Only offers that have either been negotiated or firmly promised have been included in the summary of resources below.

4. The following are the summary of estimated resources for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation:—

A.—INTERNAL RESOURCES

	£(million)
(i) Budgetary Surplus	4.00
(ii) Savings of Statutory Corporations	—
(iii) Grants from Marketing Board .. .. .	.60
(iv) Share of Assets of Western Region	2.3
(v) Development Loans	1.20
(vi) Federal Government Grants for Agricultural Development .. .. .	.26
(vii) Benin Divisional Council Contribution to the establishment of Benin Technical High School .. .. .	.1
(viii) Others .. .. .	.5
Total	8.96

B.—EXTERNAL RESOURCES

	£(million)
(i) U.K. Grant for Auchi Technical College .. ..	.08
(ii) Canadian Government Grant for Benin Technical High School .. .. .	.50
(iii) Ford Foundation Grant for Community Development	.03
(iv) I.D.A. loan for Educational Projects .. ..	.30
(v) U.N.I.C.E.F. Grants for Community Development ..	.005
(vi) Industrial loans	—
(vii) Road Development loans .. .. .	.24
(viii) Water Development loans	1.051
(ix) Miscellaneous .. .. .	.002
TOTAL	2.208
GRAND TOTAL	11.168

5. The estimated capital expenditure on the Programme is £22 million. The allocation of the expenditure by sectors is shown in the table below:

1968-70 PROGRAMME

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Total allocation</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Primary Production	1,697,088	7.7
Industrial Production	4,038,064	18.3
Economic Overheads	5,692,069	25.9
Social Overheads	7,625,580	34.6
Education	2,063,000	9.4
Administration	894,120	4.1
TOTAL	£ 22,009,921	100.0

As the estimated resources available for financing the Programme amount to only £11.168 million, there is a gap of £10.8 million for financing the Programme. It is therefore proposed to execute only the projects listed in appendix I to this Chapter with the estimated available resources and to make the execution of those projects listed in appendix II subject to the availability of additional resources from budgetary surplus, grants or gifts and loans.

PROJECTS WHICH WILL BE FINANCED FROM TOTAL ESTIMATED RESOURCES

I.—PRIMARY PRODUCTION

	£
1. Rubber Rehabilitation	149,400
2. Utagba-Uno Rubber Estate	86,500
3. Atochi Rubber Estate	110,000
4. Encouragement of Small Palm Plantation Owners	25,000
5. Consolidation of Igueben/Ewohimi Oil Palm Plantations	53,800
6. Cocoa Planting	26,480
7. Cotton Planting	20,500
8. Farmer's Crusade	271,546
9. Maize Planting	6,000
10. Tobacco Pilot Project	5,000
11. Poultry Development	40,000
12. Pigs Development	19,350
13. Cattle Development	28,290
14. Animal Feeding Stuff	110,000
15. UNDP/FAO Fisheries Projects	34,944
16. Farm Settlements	240,000
17. School Leavers' Farms	55,278
18. Iyanomo Research	80,000
19. Forest Regeneration	112,000
20. Other Forestry Projects	73,000
21. Agricultural Credit.—Loans to Farmers	150,000
TOTAL	£ 1,697,088

II—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	£
1. Loans to Existing Industries:—	
(a) Midwest Glass Industry Ughelli	401,790
(b) Midwest Textile Mill Asaba	1,096,583
(c) Ukpilla Cement Factory	1,127,691
2. Facilities for Ukpilla Cement Factory:—	
(a) Water Supply	66,000
(b) Electricity Generating Plant	250,000
3. Midwest Multi-Industries Project	180,000
4. Distillery	9,000
5. Palm Kernel Crushing	202,800
6. Hotel Development	75,000
7. Small-Scale Enterprises Development	71,200
8. Industrial Estates	225,000
9. Mid-Western Nigeria Co-operative Federated Limited	30,000
10. Co-operative Central Financing Society	50,000
11. Settlement of Weavers: Display Centre	3,000
TOTAL	£ 3,788,064

III.—ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

	£
1. Roads: Existing Contractual Obligations	1,132,069
2. Roads: Compensation to Contractors for War Losses	266,000
3. Benin City Roads	130,000
4. Sapele Roads	75,000
5. Warri Roads	25,000
6. Auchi-Ukpilla-Okene Road	210,000
7. Reconstruction of Bridges Damaged by the Rebels	450,000
8. Iguoriakhi Bridge	100,000
9. Ibillo Okene Road	40,000
10. Iguobazuwa-Ogbesse Road	200,000
11. Ughelli Electricity Supply	60,000
12. Electricity Survey	20,000
TOTAL	2,708,069

IV.—SOCIAL OVERHEADS

1. Water Supplies:—	
(a) Schemes Under Contract	1,601,600
(b) Rural Schemes	480,000
2. Ughelli General Hospital	80,000
3. Health Auxillary Training School	20,000
4. 22 Dispensaries	101,310
5. Community Development Training Programme	55,670
6. Printing	150,000
7. Remand Homes	66,000
8. Museum	20,000
TOTAL	2,574,580

V.—EDUCATION

1. Government Primary School, Benin City	40,000
2. Rebuilding and Repairs of Primary Schools	40,000
3. Science Expansion in Secondary Schools	50,000
4. Repairs and Reconstruction of Damaged Secondary Schools	72,000
5. Metal and Wood Workshops for five Secondary Schools	50,000
6. Expansion of Government College, Ughelli	48,000
7. Edo College, New Site	160,000
8. Science in Teacher Training Colleges	29,000
9. Repairs of Damages in Teacher Training Colleges	6,000
10. Abraka College of Education	206,000
11. Scholarship and Loan Schemes	300,000
12. Expansion of Government Trade Centre, Sapele	40,000
13. Repair of Damages: Auchi Technical College	2,000
14. Technical High School, Benin	720,000
15. Teaching Hospital	300,000
TOTAL	£ 2,063,000

VI.—ADMINISTRATION

	£
1. Military Governor's Office	5,000
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	77,400
3. Ministry of Local Government	73,600
4. Ministry of Trade and Industry	12,000
5. Ministry of Works, Lands and Transport:—	
(a) Technical Assistance Personnel Quarters	12,000
(b) Headquarters Office Block Ikpoba Hill	250,000
(c) Repairs of Public Buildings Damaged by the Rebels	181,120
(d) Buildings General	133,000
6. Judicial Department: Judges' Quarters	150,000
TOTAL	£ 894,120

SECTORAL SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE PROJECTS

	£	Percentage
Primary Production	1,697,088	12.4
Industrial Production	3,788,064	27.6
Economic Overheads	2,708,069	19.7
Social Overheads	2,574,580	18.8
Education	2,063,000	15.0
Administration	894,120	6.5
TOTAL	£ 13,724,921	100.0

APPENDIX II

I.—PROJECT WHOSE IMPLEMENTATION IS SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	£
Akoko-Edo Water Scheme	2,500,000
Benin City Drainage	1,857,000
Warri-Sapele-Benin Road	1,000,000
Evreni-Kpakama-Patani Road	1,000,000
Health and Medical Projects*	694,000
Ikpe Bridge	450,000
Effurun-Ewu-Obadeki Road	300,000
Midwest Bank	250,000
Ughelli-Ovu Road	170,000
Master Plan (Roads)	64,000
	8,285,000

*Excluding Ughelli General Hospital, Health Auxillary Training School and 22 Dispensaries.

II.—SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE PROJECTS ABOVE

	£
Industrial Production	250,000
Economic Overheads	2,984,000
Social Overheads	5,051,000
TOTAL	£ 8,285,000

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

<i>Sector</i>					1968/69	1969/70	Total	Percentage
					£	£	£	
Primary Production	..	..	..	..	773,317	923,771	1,697,088	7.7
Industrial Production	..	..	..	..	2,545,206	1,492,858	4,038,064	18.3
Economic Overheads	..	..	..	..	3,374,605	2,317,464	5,692,069	25.9
Social Overheads	..	..	..	..	4,025,325	3,600,255	7,625,580	34.6
Education	..	..	..	..	1,025,700	1,037,300	2,063,000	9.4
Administration	381,860	512,260	894,120	4.1
TOTAL	<u>12,126,013</u>	<u>9,883,908</u>	<u>22,009,921</u>	<u>100.0</u>

NOTES

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