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PROGRESS REPORT

EASTERN NIGERIA

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1962-68



MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING

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EASTERN NIGERIA
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FIRST
PROGRESS REPORT

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

Introduction

THIS PROGRESS report covers the first year of the Plan, 1962-63, but projections where possible have been made into the second year since the report was written in the final quarter of 1963-64. Generally, it was possible to forecast with sufficient certainty what the overall expenditures would be. Specific achievements for the second year were in several cases determined.

2. The Eastern Nigeria Development Plan made definite provision for reviews of progress as follows:—

“Project reports, after being collated and analysed by the Ministry of Economic Planning, will be placed before the Working Party on Economic Development at specific intervals for discussion and evaluation; and, as occasion demands, reports will be submitted to the Economic Committee of the Executive Council*. Annual reports on the progress of the Plan as a whole will be prepared from the project reports and published.”

3. Difficulties inherent in starting a Plan of this size limited the realization of the above objective in the first year of the Plan. Although project reports were called for in respect of the first six months of the Plan as stipulated, the returns were not received in time due to delays in the implementation of many projects. This exercise was, however, useful in spotting obstacles and shortcomings which led subsequently to re-evaluation and review of certain programmes and projects; for example, the Ministry of Health programme. But the production of an annual progress report was impossible to achieve during the first year because of these initial delays and the need to co-ordinate at the national level any published report of progress. The present report in its format and presentation has been fully co-ordinated with those of the other Governments of the Federation. In addition to this general survey, it consists of an appraisal of sector programmes, review of achievements under each Plan project, a review of resources, and changes in the Plan.

4. Progress in the first year has been evaluated generally against the following background: the level, content and distribution of expenditure; the balance between planned allocation of expenditure and the actual annual expenditure; and the mobilization of resources.

Expenditure

5. The performance of capital expenditure is summarized in Table I. It can be seen that the total actual expenditure in 1962-63 was £9.7 million. £6.0 million or 62.7 per cent. of the total actual expenditure went into economic development projects and of this £4.5 million or 45.7 per cent. of 1962-63 total expenditure was spent on

*This Committee has been reorganized and called the Economic Committee of Government.

primary production and on trade and industry, the two high priority sectors. The social overhead expenditure was £2.9 million or 30.3 per cent. of total, general administration £671,000 or 6.9 per cent., and financial obligation £11,000 or 0.1 per cent. The classification of development expenditure into economic development, social overhead, general administration and financial obligation is in accordance with the pattern in the National Plan and the subsequent co-ordinated decision to classify water supplies expenditure as social overhead instead of economic development.

6. The balance between the planned allocation (Column (a) Table I) and the actual expenditure in 1962-63 (Column (c)) is measured by the deviation of 1962-63 expenditure percentages (Column (d)) from the planned percentage of total allocation (Column (b)). It will be seen, taking an overall view, that a balance was maintained in the economic development, the social overhead, and the financial obligation categories. In economic development there was a shortfall of 7.5 per cent. Social overhead on the other hand showed a minor excess of 3.7 per cent. A balance was struck in the expenditure on financial obligation as the percentage of total allocation (Column (b)) equalled the percentage of 1962-63 total (Column (d)). General administration showed a marked distortion. The planned percentage allocation of 3.1 per cent. was exceeded by 3.7 per cent., in other words more than doubled.

7. Examining the individual sectors it is noted that planned percentage allocations were exceeded in trade and industry, transport, water supplies, information and general government. In all the other sectors there were shortfalls. The bulk of the excesses was accounted for by the continuing projects from the 1958-62 Development Programme which had to be completed. This is particularly relevant in transport, water supplies and general government sectors.

8. The failure to reach the planned percentage allocation in the other sectors was due to several factors, the predominant factor being the difficulties experienced in mobilizing the executive machinery, especially in the primary production sector. This is understandable if the size of the current Plan is considered and it is remembered that expenditure on primary production rose from a mere £874,000 in the 1958-62 Development Programme to £30,361,000 in the 1962-68 Plan, an increase of from 4 per cent. to 40.4 per cent. of the total planned expenditure.

9. Balance in the annual expenditure programme is crucial to the preservation of the Development Plan priorities and in the even realization of the objectives of the Plan. It is expected that as soon as the projects from the 1958-62 Programme are finished, and as the mobilization of the executive machinery is maximized the desired balance in the expenditure pattern will substantially be achieved. This trend is already apparent in the pattern of 1963-64 expenditure. Maintaining a balance is, however, not all there is to worry about. The level of expenditure is a very relevant factor, especially in the high priority sectors. A balance achieved at a very low level of development expenditure will have no significant impact.

10. During the period of the report, that is 1962-63, the recurrent expenditure generated by the Development Plan capital expenditure was £.7 million roughly. Expenditure on the ordinary budget in the same year was just over £17.1 million. The latest estimates for 1963-64 indicate an expenditure of £1.6 million generated by Plan capital spending and an expenditure of £18.6 million for the ordinary budget.

TABLE I
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME

Sector	Capital Allocation 1962-68*	% of Total Allocation	Actual Expend- iture 1962-63	% of 1962-63 Total	Estimated Expend- iture 1963-64	% of 1963-64 Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	£'000		£'000		£'000	
I.—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:						
(a) Primary Production	30,361	40.4	2,132	21.9	3,501	27.2
(b) Trade and Industry	12,930	17.2	2,315	23.8	3,261	25.4
(c) Electricity (Rural)	600	0.8	162	1.7	—	—
(d) Transport	8,850	11.8	1,486	15.3	1,545	12.0
	52,741	70.2	6,095	62.7	8,307	64.6
II.—SOCIAL OVERHEAD:						
(e) Water Supplies	5,100	6.8	1,003	10.3	1,001	7.8
(f) Education	8,805	11.7	649	6.7	713	5.6
(g) Health	1,819	2.4	162	1.7	205	1.6
(h) Town and Country Planning	3,306	4.4	724	7.4	1,253	9.8
(i) Social Welfare	534	0.7	44	0.5	98	0.8
(j) Information	450	0.6	364	3.7	114	0.9
	20,014	26.6	2,946	30.3	3,384	26.5
III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:						
(k) General Government	2,067	2.8	664	6.8	1,003	7.8
(l) Justice	250	0.3	7	0.1	61	0.5
	2,317	3.1	671	6.9	1,064	8.3
IV.—FINANCIAL OBLIGATION:						
(m) Local Government	120	0.1	11	0.1	75	0.6
Total I, II, III and IV	75,192	100	9,723	100	12,830	100
C.D. and W. Residual Schemes	—	—	115	—	136	—

*For the revised allocations and percentages see Chapter V: Review of the Plan.

Financial Resources

11. The Development Plan envisaged that 50 per cent. of capital expenditure would be financed from internal resources and 50 per cent. from external assistance. Capital Development Fund receipts totalled £10.4 million in 1962-63, £9.7 million of which was used to finance capital expenditure. The estimate of receipts in 1963-64 is only £8.6 million. Although, as shown in Chapter IV, the total of external loans and grants approved to date is £6 million, only £.5 million of this sum was used for capital expenditure in 1962-63. Similarly, it is estimated that the draw down of external resources will be limited to £.5 million in 1963-64 out of a total expenditure of £12.8 million estimated for the year. If 1963-64 expenditure is realized in full it will mean that out of a total capital expenditure of £22.5 million in the first two years of the Plan only £1.0 million is financed from external sources.

12. With the exception of the long-standing £1.3 million United Kingdom grant for Education and the balance of the Israeli loan estimated at £.9 million, all the loan approvals were obtained late in 1963-64 and subsequent purchasing and contracting procedures have limited utilization of loans during the year. The draw down will be considerable in 1964-65 but as the construction period for buildings and roads is twenty-four or more months, draw down will not be completed until the end of the Development Plan for some of the loans.

13. That the external aid component of development expenditure in 1962-63 was not realized did not cause much concern as it had become apparent that external aid machinery would take time to put in motion and there were many 1958-62 projects to be completed. It also required time to master the requirements and procedures stipulated by the various aid-giving countries. Preparing projects to meet those requirements was not an easy task, and is still one of the obstacles to obtaining loans. The machinery for the implementation and execution of the Plan, as already pointed out, was not easily mobilized; for example, even the draw down of the United Kingdom education grant made in 1962-63 with minimum strings has been very limited as it has taken time to analyse requirements and then design the buildings.

14. What has, however, become a persistent source of worry is the pattern of foreign aid generally. The tendency is to finance only the off-shore cost of a project. Exceptionally, local costs are only covered by an external loan if they represent a small proportion of total cost. Projects are therefore considered by prospective donors if they possess a large component of off-shore goods and services to be procured from the aid-giving country. Emphasis is also on financing projects rather than programmes. This pattern of external aid limits the sources of external financial assistance open to the agriculture programme since by their nature agricultural projects consist mostly of local expenditure.

CHAPTER II

APPRAISAL OF SECTOR PROGRAMMES

A.—PRIMARY PRODUCTION

PRIMARY PRODUCTION in addition to the development of industries and technical training receives the highest priority in the Development Plan. Its main components are: tree crops schemes; agricultural training, research and extension; animal health and husbandry, fisheries and forestry; and supporting services for Agriculture.

2. Total capital allocation for the sector is £30.3 million of which it was planned to spend £3.6 million in 1962-63 (actual budgetary authorization was, however, £3.1 million), but only £2.1 million was spent resulting in an under-spending of £1.0 million. The distribution of this expenditure among the components of the sector and also the projected expenditure for 1963-64 are shown in Table I.

TABLE I
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Title	Allocation 1962-68 £'000	Actual Expend- iture 1962-63 £'000	Approved Expend- iture 1963-64 £'000	Revised Expend- iture 1963-64 £'000
1. Tree Crops (Ministry)	14,120	377	1,464	1,068
2. Tree Crops (E.N.D.C.)	11,359	1,379	1,648	1,648
3. Agricultural Training, Research and Extension	2,195	253	213	241
4. Animal Health and Husbandry ...	721	27	102	114
5. Fisheries and Forestry	306	28	76	55
6. Land Use	175	—	30	6
7. Supporting Services	1,485	68	410	369
Total	£ 30,361	2,132	3,943	3,501

3. The under-expenditure in 1962-63 was due largely to the inadequacy of the executive organization especially in respect of the small-holder schemes. Furthermore, it took time to put in motion the machinery for the implementation of new projects. There was also shortage of planting materials, particularly rubber.

4. It was, nevertheless, possible to make a good start initiating the implementation of the several of the important and high priority projects in this sector. It is already apparent from the preliminary calculations that the rate of planned capital expenditure

will increase in 1963-64. Since capital expenditure alone is not a proper measure of achievement it is important to look at the physical targets and the composition of the expenditure where applicable and practicable.

Tree Crops

5. The planting targets for the three principal tree crops were established in the Development Plan as follows:

Oil Palm	...	...	100,000 acres.
Rubber	...	...	150,000 acres.
Cocoa	...	...	75,000 acres.

The acreages planted of these crops are shown in Table II. The revised targets are also shown. These are now 116,320 acres for oil palm, 107,720 for rubber and 46,640 for cocoa. The fall in the overall target for rubber is a result of reducing the target for Project I: *Rubber Planting Scheme*, by half; and the reduction in cocoa is due to the consideration that a cocoa nucleus plantation might not materialize.

6. In the schemes administered directly by the Ministry of Agriculture (Projects 1, 2, 3 and 4), 2,930 acres were planted with oil palm, cocoa and rubber out of the planned acreage of 4,000 for 1962-63. The Cocoa Improvement Scheme (Project 3) on the other hand was not started in 1962-63. This was due mainly to the delays in working out the details of the project, particularly the form of assistance to farmers. In 1963-64 11,349 acres were planted as compared with 2,930 in 1962-63. Judging, however, from the overall targets for these Ministry Schemes, it is quite evident that the rate of progress has been slow. The target of 100,000 acres of rubber under Project 1 is now considered to have been over ambitious and reduced to 50,000 acres. It is hoped to off-set this reduction by increased rubber acreage under the new nucleus plantation programme. If conditions improve in the coming year the target for rubber may again be revised upwards.

7. It has been observed that the success of the small-holder schemes, especially the Palm Grove Rehabilitation Scheme will ultimately depend not so much on the number of acres planted as on the maintenance of the trees until they reach maturity. The executive machinery of the schemes is therefore being strengthened to ensure adequate supervision and efficient administration of cash compensations and subsidies. It is noted in the case of Palm Grove Rehabilitation that extension staff have not been efficiently deployed and that delays in payment of cash compensations have affected the scheme adversely. The community farms envisaged under a new programme of rural development (within the framework of Community Development) will also, it is expected, facilitate the administration of small-holders' tree crops schemes as larger blocks of land may be rehabilitated or planted than is possible at present.

8. It is to be noted that the Farm Settlements, though part of the Ministry of Agriculture tree crops scheme, are essentially a settlement and land consolidation scheme. A total of 64,432 acres of good agricultural land have been acquired under the scheme and 600 farm families have so far been settled and provided with modern farming facilities. Further 240 families are to be recruited for settlement before the close of current financial year. Eventually, about 4,320 farm families will settle in the various Settlements.

9. Many of the E.N.D.C. tree-crop plantations were started before the present Plan. The number of acres of the three main crops planted by the Corporation before the current Plan are set out in Column I of Table II. The Development Plan target

TABLE II
PLANTING TARGETS FOR TREE CROPS

Crop	Pre-Plan Planting (1)	1962-68	1962-63		1963-64	
		Revised Target/ Acres (2)	Target/ Acres (3)	Achieve- ment/ Acres (4)	Target/ Acres (5)	Achieve- ment/ Acres (6)
RUBBER:						
(a) Project 1: Rubber Planting Scheme	—	50,000	2,000	1,170	8,000	2,530
(b) Project 4: Farm Settlements	—	6,720	—	—	—	120
(c) Project 8: Rubber Plantations (E.N.D.C.)	200	36,000	3,000	1,800	5,000	3,500
(d) Nucleus Plantation	—	15,000	—	—	—	—
	200	107,720	5,000	2,970	13,000	6,150
OIL PALM:						
(a) Project 2: Palm Grove Rehabilitation Scheme	—	60,000	2,000	1,760	5,000	3,729
(b) Project 4: Farm Settlements	—	16,320	—	—	—	970
(c) Project 7: Oil Palm Plantations (E.N.D.C.)	7,444	40,000	3,000	1,800	7,000	4,700
	7,444	116,320	5,000	3,560	12,000	9,399
COCOA:						
(a) Project 3: Cocoa Planting Scheme	—	20,000	—	—	4,000	4,000 (est.)
(b) Project 4: Farm Settlements	—	2,640	—	—	—	—
(c) Project 9: Cocoa Plantations (E.N.D.C.)	3,890	24,000	4,200	3,800	8,000	5,200
	3,890	46,640	4,200	3,800	12,000	9,200
Total	11,534	270,680	14,200	10,330	37,000	24,749

for new planting of oil palm, cocoa and rubber by the E.N.D.C. is 100,000 acres; 20,800 acres have been planted (7,400 acres in 1962-63 and 13,400 acres in 1963-64).

10. The capital and development expenditure of E.N.D.C. in 1962-63 is classified and summarized in Table III, and it is to be noted that its total expenditure accounts for about 50 per cent. of total capital expenditure on Primary Production in 1962-63.

11. Although the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation acquired over the years experience in the management of plantations and developed specialized organization and staff, need for improvement was, nevertheless, felt with respect to financial and labour control of its plantation operations. The Corporation therefore commissioned a firm of management consultants to study and assist in introducing a system of more efficient labour control for its plantations. As a follow-up, a course on practical problems of plantation management was arranged for the Plantation Managers under the joint auspices of the newly established Economic Development Institute of the University of Nigeria and the Continuing Education Department, also of the University. A Ford Foundation Team of management experts attached to the Economic Development Institute is currently conducting an organizational analysis of the E.N.D.C. with particular reference to the plantation management organization.

12. The Corporation has generally responded satisfactorily to the budgetary control introduced in the first year of the Development Plan with a view to ensuring that the development activities of the Corporation were fully integrated and harmonized with those of the Government.

Agricultural Training, Research and Extension

13. The main objective of the agricultural training programme is to reduce through intensive recruitment and training, the ratio of extension workers to farmers from 1 : 5,000 estimated to be the position at the beginning of the Plan period, to 1 : 700 or 800 at the end of the period. The revised estimated ratio at the end of the Plan period is now 1 : 2,000 and the current ratio 1 : 3,000 or 4,000.

14. Both during the first and the second year of the Plan the training of the extension workers proceeded slowly. The target enrolment for 1962-63 of the grades of Agricultural Assistants, and Assistant Agricultural Superintendents, the core of extension workers, was 344, actual enrolment 295, and the achieved output 232. The corresponding figures for 1963-64 were target enrolment 344, actual enrolment 259, and the achieved output 166.

15. The main factor limiting progress was lack of adequate training facilities—teaching staff, laboratory and class-room space, and accommodation for students. No difficulty was experienced in recruiting trainees, but a degree of wastage was feared as some trainees might likely leave for higher studies, and some for employment elsewhere.

16. Until the planned expansion of the Umudike Agricultural Centre for training and research is accomplished these inadequacies cannot be remedied. The proposed expansion though intended to be carried out early in the Plan was not commenced for the reasons given below and cannot now be started until the end of 1964-65. This has led to the modification of the training targets for Agricultural Assistants and Superintendents, the sub-professional staff of the Ministry of Agriculture. For comparative purposes the original targets are shown in Table IV and revised targets beginning with 1963-64 in Table V.

TABLE III
SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 1962-63: E.N.D.C. PLANTATIONS

Expenditure Structure	Rubber Plantations	Oil Plantations	Cocoa Plantations	Coconut Plantations	Cashew Plantations	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Buildings	19,501	104,433	55,027	2,047	12,000	193,008
Plant and Machinery	1,959	91,493	3,335	386	12,701	109,874
Furniture and Equipment	2,220	3,641	2,264	—	2,093	10,218
Roads and Bridges	8,707	19,587	28,809	—	—	57,103
Motor Vehicles and Tractors	11,616	20,264	13,309	—	3,001	48,190
Land Acquisition	3,525	1,509	5,408	—	—	10,442
Establishment of Nurseries	23,119	37,391	24,027	—	—	84,537
New Clearing and First Planting	63,969	61,831	40,428	—	—	166,228
Maintenance of Immature Areas	7,664	21,194	38,854	—	—	67,712
Maintenance of Mature Areas	—	—	—	—	3,512	3,512
Production Expenses	—	—	—	—	7,897	7,897
Selling and Distribution Expenses	—	—	—	—	2,081	2,081
Estate Expenses	13,455	—	30,155	4,404	9,786	57,800
Administrative Expenses	26,618	137,576	47,424	4,401	10,610	226,629
Depreciation	3,080	—	7,495	1,346	4,350	16,271
Total	£ 185,433	498,919	296,535	12,584	68,031	1,061,502

TABLE IV

ORIGINAL TARGETS FOR TRAINING OF ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL SUPERINTENDENTS (A.A.S.) AND AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS (A.A.)

	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put
A.A.S.	20	10	20	—	40	20	80	20	80	40	80	80
A.A.	324	249	324	249	324	249	324	249	324	249	324	249
	344	259	344	249	364	269	404	269	404	289	404	329

TABLE V

REVISED TARGETS FOR TRAINING OF ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL SUPERINTENDENTS (A.A.S.) AND AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS (A.A.)*

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put	Enrol-ment	Out-put
A.A.S.	44	15	59	29	60	30	70	30	80	40
A.A... ..	215	145	215	165	215	165	330	255	332	255
	259	160	274	294	275	195	400	285	412	295

17. The planned expansion of the Umudike Agricultural Centre had not proceeded according to schedule for two main reasons:

- (a) It was necessary to delineate its training and research functions in relation to those of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Nigeria and the Federal Research Unit physically located at the Centre.
- (b) It was also found necessary to re-evaluate the projected expansion and to cost it in greater detail.

18. In consequence, areas of responsibility have been defined along these lines after due consultations:

- (a) The Ministry of Agriculture will train the junior staff in agriculture at Umudike as Agricultural Assistants and Assistant Agricultural Superintendents; and direct research at the Umudike Research Station and its sub-stations. Research activities of the station will be directed chiefly to the following areas; field trials of new varieties of crops; cultural practices including rotation, fertilizer use, development of new varieties and strains suitable to Eastern Nigeria soils, concentrating on food crops such as citrus, papaya, mango, food legumes, maize, vegetables, rice and root crops; and soil and

*These projections may need further revision to accord with the staffing forecast in the USAID'S Education Requirement Analysis for Umudike Centre—See Table VI.

land use surveys. Research will also be conducted into different aspects of livestock production, including feeding and management.

- (b) The University of Nigeria will, in addition to formal academic training for degrees in Agriculture, train the Veterinary Assistants at Nsukka. The University will carry on programmes of basic and applied research with principal emphasis on livestock and poultry, soils and crops, agricultural economics, and engineering. The programme on research will be fully co-ordinated with the Umudike Research Programme so that testing of new methods, strains, and varieties will take place in several ecological areas of the Region.
- (c) The Federal Research Unit at Umudike will be responsible for research into the problems of food root-crops, but will collaborate generally in the Regional Research programme.

19. Following the definition of functions as set out above the United States Agency for International Development which already assisted this project with technical assistance and commodity grants and indicated strong interest in loan financing of the proposed expansion have carried out a requirements analysis of the project. The capital requirement is estimated at £1.7 million and the recurrent expenditure at £1.9 million beginning with 1964-65 when the expansion is now scheduled for completion to the end of the Plan period. The Development Plan projects now falling within the range of the Umudike Agricultural Centre are:

Project No. 6.—Minor Crops (now Project 17A).

12.—Extension Training Programme.

17.—Agricultural Research.

18.—Regional Livestock Centre.

28.—Soil and Land Use Survey.

The planned capital and recurrent allocations for the expansion of the Centre are reflected under those projects.

20. The delay in the Umudike expansion programme has, as noted, resulted in the curtailment of the training target and consequently in the Ministry of Agriculture planned staff targets in the grades of Agricultural Assistants and Assistant Agricultural Superintendents. It was estimated that the staff strength of the Ministry in those grades would stand at 1,300 approximately (including full Agricultural Superintendents) at the end of the Plan period. Now according to United States Agency for International Development evaluation it is only possible to realize 981 at the end of the Plan period and 1,300 only in 1971-72. The revised target of 981 bears a qualitative element of progressive conversion of Agricultural Assistants to Assistant Agricultural Superintendents as can be seen in Table VI. The number of Agricultural Assistants decreases as that of the Agricultural Superintendents (including Assistant Superintendents) increases, disappearing altogether in 1969-70. This proposal is being reconciled with the revised training targets as shown in Table V.

21. The improvement in the primary production in the course of the present Plan and the successive ones, depends to no small extent on the further expansion of the training and research facilities at the Umudike Agricultural Centre. Much has already been done since the Centre was first set up. Without this expansion the progress of many important projects in the primary production sector will suffer a severe set-back, especially those projects requiring extensive supervision such as the small-holder tree crops schemes.

TABLE VI

REALIZABLE SUB-PROFESSIONAL STAFFING OF THE AGRICULTURE DIVISION,
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*

	1962-63	63-64	64-6	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72
Superintendents ..	91	119	177	303	510	707	1,012	1,166	1,238	1,300
Agricultural Assistants	501	609	614	563	415	274	70	—	—	—
Total	592	728	791	866	925	981	1,082	1,166	1,238	1,300

It is not only a necessity that the expansion should be implemented but it should be implemented with minimum delay. The speed with which the project is executed depends, however, on the availability of external finance. It is expected that up to 80 per cent. of the estimated capital cost of the project will be found from external sources, the Government having financed the bulk of existing facilities and ensured the financing of the recurrent costs of the proposed expansion.

Project Evaluation and Pre-investment Studies

22. While pursuing the objective of starting as many projects as possible in the primary production sector within the first and second years of the Plan, sight was not lost of the need to re-evaluate the more important projects in the sector. Since there is a paucity of Government technical and professional staff able to devote full time to this task, invaluable assistance was received from the Agency for International Development resident staff in the re-evaluation of projects connected with Umudike Agricultural Centre. Assistance was also received from the staff of the Economic Development Institute of the University of Nigeria in working up the data required by the World Bank appraisal mission on agriculture projects. The Institute staff have also carried out a very relevant appraisal of the Palm Grove Rehabilitation Scheme†, and are currently assisting the E.N.D.C. in the cost projection and analysis of their Oil Palm Plantation. A reappraisal of the community development programme was completed and a new community development organization introduced to facilitate the planned orientation of community development to more directly productive activities in the field of agriculture‡.

23. Three experts made available to this Government by the United Kingdom Department of Technical Co-operation are currently investigating the problems of land consolidation and registration in Eastern Nigeria. The experts have been requested to make recommendations on the changes necessary in the present system of land ownership and on necessary measures to ensure the best productive use of land. They are also asked to recommend suitable machinery to implement their recommendations and indicate financial implications of these recommendations.

*Reproduced from Education Requirements Analysis for Umudike Agriculture Centre (December 18, 1963) by Messrs Hixon, Morris, Gould and Sokolski of the AID Mission in Nigeria.

†Eicher, Carl K. and Miller, William, *Observation on Small-holder Palm Production in Eastern Nigeria*, December, 1963 (unpublished).

‡Eastern Nigeria Ministry of Internal Affairs, *Policy for Community Development* (Official Document No. 27 of 1963).

24. A preliminary survey of the Cross River Drainage Basin envisaged in the Development Plan was also completed through the assistance of the Ford Foundation of America and the United States Agency for International Development. Specific recommendations of the Report included the following:

- (a) irrigation research station;
- (b) nucleus rice plantation;
- (c) large-scale preparation of land for rice culture;
- (d) feasibility studies on sugar development, tropical fruits and long fibres—kenaf, jute and sisal.

25. The implementation of these recommendations will require large-scale technical assistance in equipment and personnel. As a first step to implementing the Development Plan objective of increasing rice production and on the basis of recommendation of Food and Agricultural Organization expert on rural industry*, an application was made for the United Nations Special Fund assistance to establish a research centre to concentrate on the engineering and processing aspects of the problems of rice production in the area.

26. To facilitate pre-investment studies a photogrametric centre is being established in the Survey Division of the Ministry of Town Planning. The centre will, when completed, incorporate a map reproduction unit, and afford full facilities for the processing of aerial photographs. In the past year the Division was unable to cope with the mapping requirements basic to the execution of certain Agriculture projects such as Farm Settlements, Soil and Land Use Survey, and Land Consolidation and Registration. The execution of some aspects of these projects have had to be delayed or temporarily suspended. The major part of the equipment for the centre will be obtained, it is planned, under the Technical Assistance Programme of the West German Government. Application has been made to this effect. Technical and professional staff required to run the centre are completing their course of training. There are two trainees in Canada, three in Delft, Netherlands, and one in England.

B.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

27. The total Development Plan allocation for Trade and Industry is £12.9 million, £10 million of which is taken up by Industrial Production—a programme for Government participation in the establishment of specific industrial enterprises in co-operation with foreign investors mostly. The total commitment under this programme and the expenditure in 1962–63 and 1963–64 are shown in Table VII. Within this period approximately £7.4 million was committed out of the total Development Plan allocation of £10 million. Expenditure or investment in 1962–63 was £2.2 million approximately. The estimate for 1963–64 is roughly £3.0 million.

28. It is quite clear, judging from the total commitments during the first two years of the Development Plan that Government direct participation in industry is severely limited by the Development Plan allocation and of course by the more general problem of the scarcity of financial resources. There are in an advanced state of negotiation, several industrial projects requiring Government participation. An alternative to direct Government participation must be found if the establishment of these industries under negotiation is to be realized.

*Zwankhuisen, M.Th., *Possibilities to Increase Rice Production and to Improve the Processing of Rice* (In F.A.O. Report No. 1529—"Improvement in the Processing and Utilization of Copra, Cassava, Rice and Cashew nuts for Adoption in Rural Industries", Rome, 1962).

TABLE VII
GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRY

Project	Estimated Total Investment (a)	Estimated Government Investment Including Loans (b)	Commit- ment 1962-68 (c)	Expend- iture 1962-63 (d)	Expend- iture 1963-64 (e)	Balance (f)
Industrial and Agricultural Company	£1,036,000	£352,000	£284,000	£40,000	£60,000	£184,000
Flour Mill	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	—	500,000	—
Petroleum Refinery	9,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	180,000	470,000	350,000
Asbestos Cement Industry	1,700,000	340,000	340,000	112,500	180,000	47,500
Textile	4,071,000	920,000	920,000	—	250,000	670,000
Ceramics	800,000	800,000	800,000	320,268	168,000	311,732
Brewery	750,000	750,000	600,000	649,929*	292,000	743,071
Glass	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,085,000			
Hotels	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	585,000	411,120	283,020
Rest Houses	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	100,000	—
Enamelware	100,000	20,000	20,000	—	20,000	—
Plastics	50,000	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	—
Shoes	120,000	97,000	97,000	—	97,000	—
Investments in Nigeria Cement Company	—	2,520,000	225,000	225,000	—	—
Tyre	1,000,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	—	—
Vehicle Assembly	200,000	50,000	50,000	—	50,000	—
Sugar Plantation and Refinery	—	100,000	50,000	50,000	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	13,918	464,880	—
Total	£23,127,000	10,879,000	7,401,000	2,296,615	3,073,000	2,589,323

*Grant to Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation £519,000 and Letters of Credit £130,929.
N.B.—Column (b) includes investment made before the Plan.

29. Under the existing policy, participation by Government is not a condition for the establishment of industries in Eastern Nigeria; it is an incentive measure and an expression of the importance which the Government attaches to industrial development. Should an alternative to direct Government participation be found, say in the newly established Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, and should the flow of foreign private investment into new industries be accelerated, the situation would not be as disturbing as the low level of planned investment on one hand and the high level of potential investment on the other suggest.

30. With a view to accelerating the flow of investment into new industries the Government has within the past year reduced the rent on industrial lands at the Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout in Port Harcourt, and also on house rents charged by the Eastern Nigeria Housing Corporation. More industrial lands have been acquired for development in other townships having potentials for industrial investment. In view of this the allocation for the development of Phase II of Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout is transferred to the Town and Country Planning Programme so as to effect this development.

31. The Industrial and Agricultural Company Limited, an investment company jointly owned by the Government and the Commonwealth Development Corporation is increasing its investment programme compared to its past performance. The Company proposed to invest £900,000 during 1964. About half of this investment has already been approved, and to enable further investments to be made the Company is proposing to increase its investment capital.

32. The small industries loan scheme is now in operation. The Scheme is administered by a new agency known as the Fund for Agricultural and Industrial Development (F.A.I.D.) which also administers the agricultural credit programme. To promote small industries credit generally the Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria is being reorganized with a view to improving its efficiency. The Development Plan allocation for the small industries loan scheme is only £500,000. Experience since the scheme came into operation has revealed that the provision is inadequate. In order to have the desired impact of stimulating local entrepreneurship the allocation must be augmented by borrowing.

33. An Industrial Development Centre has started in Owerri with assistance from the United States Agency for International Development. The project was designed to be a demonstration and training centre for the improvement of skills required for running of small industries.

34. In order to facilitate industrial investment generally, the Arthur D. Little Consultants attached to the Ministry of Commerce are conducting a number of feasibility studies with a view to preparing investment prospectuses. They are also assisting in the establishment of an organization in the Ministry and the training of staff for industrial programming. A proposal is underway to secure, additionally, the assistance of Battelle Institute, under the German Government Technical Assistance Programme for a general industrial survey, and follow-up feasibility studies into specific potential industries. It is expected that present imperfections in the Federal procedures for the administration of the industrial incentive measures will be removed so as to facilitate further the flow of private investment.

C.—TRANSPORT

35. Total Development Plan capital allocation for the transport sector is £8,850,000, approximately 11.8 per cent. of the total planned capital expenditure; £8,800,000 of this is for the Roads Programme and £50,000 for the Inland Waterways transport. The capital allocation for roads was designed to cover the completion of the 1958-62 Road Programme: new plant and equipment; the cost of design and supervisory staff, including ancillary charges; new construction, including the reconstruction of the existing roads. The planned capital outlay for 1962-68 and the expenditure in 1962-63 on these items are as follows:—

	<i>Allocation</i> 1962-68 £	<i>Expenditure</i> 1962-63 £	<i>Balance</i> £
(a) Completion of the 1958-62 Road Programme	2,225,000	1,166,439	1,058,561
(b) New Plant and Equipment	300,000	133,377	166,623
(c) Design and Supervisory Staff including Ancillary Charges	300,000	42,752	257,248
(d) New Construction including Reconstruction of Existing Roads	5,975,000	133,038	5,841,962
Total	£ 8,800,000	1,475,606	7,324,394

36. Over £1.1 million was spent on the completion of the 1958-62 Road Programme, and it is reported that work has been completed on ten of the roads and bridges projects carried over. All the continuing projects are scheduled to be completed in the current financial year, 1963-64. Those 1958-62 projects which are not completed by 31-3-64 will be carried forward under the new construction programme ((d) above) as their incompleteness is mainly due to the scope of such projects being increased rather than to an underestimate of the allocation to complete the 1958-62 programme. Only £133,038 was spent in respect of new construction.

37. The expenditure in 1963-64 will follow the same pattern as in 1962-63, with the expenditure under new construction programme substantially higher than in 1962-63. The revised 1963-64 expenditure on total road programme is £1,526,238 of which £1,058,561 is the balance of the allocation for the completion of 1958-62 construction programme leaving £467,677 for the rest of 1963-64 expenditure. It is to be noted that more than £50,000 of 1963-64 provision will be spent on the construction of various agricultural roads—Farm Settlements and plantations access roads.

38. A very important achievement in the Transport Programme has been the completion and submission of the feasibility study report on the Ikom-Calabar road project in June, 1963 followed by a successful application for United States Agency for International Development loan of 8.6 million United States dollars (approximately £3.1 million) towards the cost of the final survey, design, construction and supervision. The feasibility survey was financed by the United States Agency for International Development as a grant. Final survey and design has already started and it is hoped actual construction will start in 1964-65. The United States Agency for International Development is also financing by grant the feasibility survey of Port Harcourt-Umuezala road, and an appraisal survey of some Port Harcourt and Enugu roads,

already designed by the Ministry of Works. The appraisal will determine the additional design and economic data required so that these projects may be the subject of a United States Agency for International Development loan application.

39. A United Kingdom loan worth £207,000 was also approved in 1963-64 for the purchase of plant and equipment. The loan is scheduled to be drawn down in the coming financial year, 1964-65.

40. The most important project in the new construction programme (paragraph 35 (d)) is the Ikom-Calabar road project, seventy miles of which together with the bridge across the Cross River at Ekuri is entirely new road. The rest of the project consists of the reconstruction and improvement of existing roads covering about forty miles. The total estimated cost of this project, including the reconstruction of the existing roads is about £4.4 million. In view of the magnitude of the cost it has been necessary to increase the allocation for the Road Programme by £1.5 million, thus bringing the total allocation to £10.3 million. The increase is justified in that the Ikom-Calabar road when completed, will open up a new area potentially rich in agricultural resources, including forest products, and is therefore considered to be an important aspect of the development of the primary production.

41. The urgent need to improve certain roads in Port Harcourt and Enugu might necessitate further re-allocation of funds as between new roads and the reconstruction of existing ones. The state and design of some roads in the important townships have proved a bottle-neck to industrial and commercial activities. The size of the possible increase will not, however, be known until the surveys now in hand are completed, but it is hoped to achieve the necessary financing by slight adjustment in the allocation of funds without disturbing the overall allocation for Transport as presently revised. Also, if it transpires that the construction of Ikom-Calabar road will carry over into the next Plan as is suspected in view of the attendant delays, provision could be found from the allocation for new roads.

42. In order to ensure a rational system of road transport in Eastern Nigeria, taking into account linkages with the other parts of the Federation, the Government has requested World Bank assistance for an overall study of the Region's road transport. It is proposed that this study which will forecast and relate road transportation requirements to the general economic development of the Region will form the basis for the determination of road construction priorities in the present and the next planning period.

D.—SOCIAL OVERHEADS

43. The social overhead expenditures in 1962-63 and 1963-64 (revised estimates) are shown in Table VIII. It will be noted that the total expenditure for the two-year period is £6.3 million compared with the total of £14.4 million in the more direct economic sectors—Primary Production, Trade and Industry, and Transport.

44. In 1962-63 total expenditure on Water Supplies (Urban and Rural) was £1.0 million out of which £936,716 was spent on actual construction as follows: Urban Water Supplies £451,177 and Rural Water Supplies £485,539. It is estimated that in 1963-64 total expenditure will again amount to about £1.0 million of which £909,083 is for construction: £487,829 for urban construction and £421,254 for rural. There were

TABLE VIII

SOCIAL OVERHEAD CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME

Sector	Allocation 1962-68 £	Authorized Expend- iture 1962-63 £	Actual Expend- iture 1962-63 £	Estimated Expend- iture 1963-64 £
(a) Water Supplies	5,100,000	1,191,000	1,003,000	1,001,000
(b) Education	8,805,000	814,000	649,000	713,000
(c) Health	1,819,000	298,000	162,000	205,000
(d) Town and Country Planning ...	3,306,000	1,056,000	724,000	1,253,000
(e) Social Welfare	534,000	75,000	44,000	98,000
(f) Public Information	450,000	484,000	364,000	114,000
Total £	20,014,000	3,918,000	2,946,000	3,384,000

delays in obtaining deliveries of off-shore equipment because of the necessity to finalize the application for the United Kingdom loan. A loan of about £1.3 million has now been approved for the purchase of water supplies equipment, and it is expected to draw down £1 million for purchases in 1964-65. Many of the pumped and piped water schemes carried over from the 1958-62 Development Programme were commissioned in 1962-63 and it was expected that remaining schemes would be finished off in 1963-64.

45. The low level of capital expenditure on education in both 1962-63 and 1963-64 was due to two main factors. First, the physical planning of the proposed new Technical College and the Advanced Teacher Training College for which a United Kingdom grant of £1.3 million was received did not get off the ground. The Teacher Training College eventually opened in temporary quarters early in 1963 at the former Shell Camp in Owerri. The planning of the more permanent facilities for the College is now completed and the construction will commence in 1964-65, but the planning of the Technical College is still in progress. It is hoped the designs will be completed early in the next financial year. Secondly, it was not considered advisable to start any education project until the possibilities of external aid had been exhaustively explored.

46. The activities in Education Programme were directed mainly to stabilizing the progress made in the previous development periods and to containing the recurrent expenditure generated by the modified free primary education. The recurrent expenditure on education fell from £7.9 million in 1961-62 to £6.3 million in 1962-63; estimates for 1963-64 show that it will not exceed £5.8 million. The figures for 1962-63 and 1963-64 include expenditure arising out of the Development Plan capital spending.

The maintenance of these levels of expenditure depends on the Government policy on primary school grants-in-aid.

47. A start was made in the expansion of Government secondary grammar schools to enable them to increase their intake. A programme for the expansion of teaching of science in all approved secondary grammar schools was also initiated. To carry forward and sustain these programmes, external assistance is essential and it is hoped that the proposals for finance now before the World Bank will materialize.

48. About 42 per cent. of the capital expenditure in 1962-63 in Health Programme went into the expansion of the existing facilities in the hospitals. From the recent estimates, the capital expenditure in 1963-64 would be about £205,000 as compared with £162,000 in 1962-63. Capital expansion of health services was deliberately restricted in the course of the present Plan. It has however been necessary to modify the structure of the Health Programme slightly by reducing the allocation for hospital expansion project for distribution to other projects. The programme is to be further reviewed when the planning, including design, of the proposed Enugu Specialist Hospital is completed in a year or so from now. The revised Development Plan capital allocation now becomes £1,856,000. The planned recurrent expenditure, that is the recurrent expenditure attributable to Development Plan, has also been increased from £1,381,000 to £1,925,000. The ordinary recurrent expenditure in 1962-63 was £1.8 million and the estimate for 1963-64 is £2 million. The strategy with respect to the Health Programme is how to control the rise of recurrent expenditure and yet maintain adequate health services.

49. The expenditure in the Town and Country Planning Programme was both in 1962-63 and 1963-64 directed to the acquisition of land for industrial and residential purposes and to the development of housing estate by the Eastern Nigeria Housing Corporation. The building programme of the Corporation was designed to meet the housing need of new industries established in Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout.

50. More than 65 per cent. of the expenditure on Social Welfare (in 1962-63 and 1963-64) represented grants to the Eastern Nigeria Library Board for expansion of library services in the Region, and 35 per cent. was devoted to the expansion of sports facilities, the establishment of fire station in Enugu and the expansion of existing facilities in Port Harcourt.

51. The construction of the children's wing of the Central Library, Enugu is nearing completion. A new divisional library has been completed in Ikot Ekpene and will be opened early in the coming financial year. In 1962, just before the beginning of this Plan, Port Harcourt Divisional Library was completed with a grant of money provided by the British Council. Further divisional libraries are planned for Onitsha and Umuahia during this Plan period.

52. The present level of recurrent expenditure on the maintenance of library services throughout the Region is about £45,000 per annum. This is expected to rise with the planned expansion of library services, but the increase will be within the planned recurrent expenditure. The Ford Foundation has granted £9,000 towards the Library Board's staff training programme. The Board proposes to intensify its drive for external assistance in providing basic book stock, other equipment and building, the Government having manifested in the past and during this Plan period its willingness and ability to provide the recurrent outlay for the running of the Library Services.

53. Expenditure on Public Information was £364,000 in 1962-63 and £114,000 (estimate) in 1963-64. Total capital expenditure in these two years exceeds the total capital allocation of £450,000 for the entire Plan period. More disturbing, however, is the potential increase in the recurrent outlay. Recent calculations have shown that net subsidy in respect of the principal activities of the Ministry of Information (Broadcasting, Television, Film Unit, and Information Service Corporation (Eastern Nigeria Information Service) which publishes the *Nigeria Outlook*) might be as much as £1.2 million during the Plan period, excluding annual subvention of £47,320 to the Eastern Nigeria Information Service. The Development Plan intention that Broadcasting, Television and the operations of Eastern Nigeria Information Service should be largely self-sustaining, having proved abortive at least for the course of the present Plan, and in the face of imminent capital expansion programmes the capital allocation for Public Information has been revised to £1.1 million. Proposals are however under consideration to contain the rise of recurrent outlays within reasonable limits and to improve the commercial operations of the Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation and Television.

CHAPTER III

PROJECTS REPORT

A.—PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Project 1: Rubber Planting Scheme

A total of 1,170 acres of rubber was planted in 1962-63 out of 2,000 acres planned for the year, and during the second year (1963-64), 2,530 acres were planted out of an estimated target of 8,000 acres. Thus, only 3,700 acres out of 1962-68 Plan target of 100,000 acres have been planted to date. The planned target has consequently been scaled down to a more realistic figure of 50,000 acres.

Project 2: Palm Grove Rehabilitation Scheme

The number of acres planted in 1962-63 was 1,760 out of the planned 2,000 acres for the year. In 1963-64 planting season another 3,729 acres were planted. It is still expected that the planned target of rehabilitating 60,000 acres of wild oil palms with improved strains will be met by the end of the Plan. It is however realized that the low level of achievement in the early years will affect the returns as calculated in the Development Plan.

Project 3: Cocoa Planting Scheme

Details of assistance and subsidies to farmers were not worked out before 1962-63 planting season. The project therefore started in 1963-64. Details of achievement are not yet available, but there is every indication that up to 4,000 acres of cocoa may have been planted. It is still hoped that the original planned target of 20,000 new acres will be attained.

Project 4: Farm Settlement

A total of 64,432 acres was acquired for various Settlements and considerable work was done in the development of Igbariam, Ohaji, Erei, Boki and Ulonna. There are at present 600 settlers, 120 settlers in each of the above five Settlements. It is planned to recruit a further 240 settlers before the end of the current financial year. A total of 1,090 acres have been planted with oil palm and rubber. Work in the Uzo-Uwani Settlement which is devoted to rice cultivation is proceeding: 300 acres of rice have been cultivated as an experimental plot and another sixty acres have been specially developed to provide rice seeds for planting. Settlers cannot be recruited until the irrigation works now under construction are completed. Difficulties have been experienced in acquiring enough land to start the proposed Abak Farm Settlement.

Project 5: Cross River Scheme

The preliminary survey of the Cross River Drainage Basin was conducted through the assistance of the Ford Foundation of America and the United States Agency for

International Development*. Ways and means of implementing the pilot schemes and several feasibility studies recommended by the report of this survey are under consideration. Plans for the establishment of a rice research centre in the area and a programme for forest enumeration are underway.

Project 6: Minor Crops

This is a research project being implemented in conjunction with Project 17: Agricultural Research. See Project 17 for stated research programme and accomplishment.

Project 7: Oil Palm Plantations

In addition to the maintenance of the established estates, 1,800 new acres were planted in 1962-63 and in the following year, 1963-64, 4,700 acres were planted. Thus, during the first two years of the Plan, 6,500 acres have been planted. There are at present six oil palm estates at various stages of development. The most advanced is the Calaro Estate where a mill costing £320,000 and having a processing capacity of 15 tons of bunch per hour is being installed. The processing factory is expected to come into operation in mid 1964.

Project 8: Rubber Plantations

In 1962-63, 1,800 acres of rubber were planted and in 1963-64, 3,500 acres. The total number of acres planted in these two years was therefore 5,300 acres.

Project 9: Cocoa Plantations

There were 3,800 acres of cocoa planted in 1962-63, and in 1963-64 planting season 5,200 were planted. Total number of acres so far planted is 9,000.

Project 10: Coconut Plantations

There was no visible progress in this project. The expenditure of £12,584 recorded for 1962-63 was incurred on maintenance of 860 acres planted before the Plan. The present estate situated in Bonny has not proved successful. The Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation is proposing to plant another estate of 110 acres near Port Harcourt and has set up a coir fibre plant at Bonny.

Project 11: Cashew Plantations

Three plantations at Oghe, Ohari Achi and Mballa were established before the Development Plan. The Development Plan allocation was to enable processing facilities to be established for the output of these plantations, as well as for the purchases from small-scale producers. Cashew nuts are being produced in Oghe Plantation and the installation of a plant for the extraction of cashew shell oil has just been completed. Investigations are underway to mechanize decortication of nuts.

*For details see *Preliminary Survey of the Cross River Drainage Basin* by Christiansen, J. H. and Scrivner, C.L. (Ford Foundation Consultants), and John, F. C. and Olive, F.R. (U.S.A.I.D. Consultants).

Project 12: Extension Training Programme

The main aspect of this project is the proposed expansion of the training facilities at the Umudike Agricultural Research Centre. The educational requirement analysis has been completed with the assistance of the Agency for International Development and it is hoped that an Agency for International Development loan will be obtained in time to start the capital construction early in 1965. In 1962-63 a total of 251 Agricultural Assistants was enrolled; of these 232 graduated. Eighteen Assistant Agricultural Superintendents were also enrolled for eighteen months' course. In 1963-64 there was a total enrolment of 259 and a total output of 160.

Project 13: Livestock Extension

Under special arrangement with the University of Nigeria, the training of Veterinary Assistants was undertaken by the University. The first batch of trainees, seventy-five in number, was taken in June, 1963. Another batch of forty will be taken early in the coming financial year. The training of Clinic Assistants (formerly called inoculators) was begun at Veterinary Investigation Centre, Ezzamgbo, with fifty trainees. 232 farmers were reported to have received instructions on the proper method of handling livestock.

Project 14: Extension Service, Senior Staff

There were in 1961-62, before the Plan, 134 sufficiently trained senior personnel to supervise the execution of the Ministry of Agriculture programme. The number went up to 186 in the first year of the Plan, 1962-63, representing an increase of 39 per cent. By 1963-64 the number had reached 213. It is to be noted that these increases are primarily of indigenous personnel. The increases though substantial, have not kept pace with the expansion in the primary production programme. The shortage of senior staff is felt, especially in teaching and research requirements of the Umudike Centre.

Project 15: Community Development

Capital provision for 1962-63 was utilised to finance the expansion of Awgu Community Training School and also to assist self-help community projects. 1,360 feet of bailey bridges were erected. In 1963-64 there was a further expansion of Awgu Community Development Centre and by the end of the year 960 feet of bailey bridges will have been erected. Community Development has now been reorientated to meet the objectives of the Six-Year Development Plan. The new Policy is elaborated in Official Document Number 27 of 1963 entitled: *Policy for Community Development*. Local communities, with effect from the coming financial year, will be encouraged to undertake, and will be assisted in, community development efforts directed to wealth-producing projects in agriculture, trade and industry. The Ford Foundation and the Peace Corps will be associated with this project.

Project 16: Agricultural Information

The expansion of the Agricultural Information Centre in Enugu began late in 1962 and is now nearing completion. Three sub-centres are proposed; one has been completed at Okigwi.

Project 17: Agricultural Research

Though it is very difficult to assess immediate achievements in this branch of activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, it has nevertheless been possible among other things to recommend the planting of ES I maize as the best variety for the Region. The Research Centre has also discovered the fertilizer responses for some of the Region's food crops, and can now say that jute, green legumes, castor and benniseeds can do well in the Region. They have also discovered the insect responsible for kola stem bores and how it can be effectively controlled.

Project 18: Regional Livestock Centre

The Regional Livestock Centre at Ezillo is planned as a research station to be devoted primarily to finding solutions to the many problems involved in live-stock production. The project was not started in time due to the delay in the acquisition of land; land has now been acquired and fenced and it is expected that the construction of the project, including a water supply from the Western Aboine, will start in 1964-65 financial year. The following research is proposed:

PIGS

Housing—fly-proofed versus open housing for pigs; Nutritional trials for pigs; Breed comparison—under same management.

CATTLE

Nutritional trial—grass and supplement versus non supplement; Breed comparison—under same management conditions.

SHEEP

Studies on live weight growth and gains; Studies of dentition and maturity.

GOATS

Studies on growth and live weight gains of local goats; Cross-breeding of exotic breeds with local goats.

RABBITS

Housing—New Zealand white and Dutch white.

PASTURE

Species, strains and seeds mixtures; Carrying capacity for cattle, sheep, goats; Pasture management in all its ramifications.

Project 19: Poultry Centre

This project, though established in 1960, is still in a development stage. It was envisaged that when fully developed, 250,000 day-old chicks would be produced annually for supply to farmers. In 1962-63 only 81,495 day-old chicks were produced and in 1963-64 (up to February 1964) 142,152 were produced. It is expected that the target production of 250,000 day-old chicks may be reached in 1964-65. Should the necessary expansion of the facilities be achieved, it is proposed to double the target production in view of the potential demand for day-old chicks. It is reported that over 400 farmers

were trained in the process of raising day-old chicks to maturity and in the management of layers. It is estimated that there are throughout the Region about 200 laying units (poultry farms) ranging from 500 to 3,000 hens. This has been one of the most successful projects and its impact is visible throughout the Region. The retarding factor in so far as poultry farming is concerned is the inadequate supply of day-old chicks and the high cost of poultry feeds. So far, a dual purpose chicken has been produced, but in future there will be separate species for either broiler or egg production.

Project 20: Brooder Units

There was little activity under this project because poultry farmers have themselves learned quicker than was expected how to raise day-old chicks to maturity. The experience has been that farmers prefer to buy day-old chicks at one shilling each and raise them themselves instead of grown chicks from the brooder units at ten shillings each. As this factor has limited the necessity for this project, it is being proposed to utilize part of the allocation for brooder units to expand the facilities for the production of day-old chicks at the Poultry Centre, Abakaliki (*Project 19*).

Project 21: Obudu Cattle Ranch

This project started long before the Plan. Unfortunately, it is unable to expand appreciably as additional grasslands which could have been utilized lie over the border in the Cameroon Republic. Improvement of cattle breed has been undertaken as well as the improvement of pasture so that more cattle can be grazed. There were 2,200 head of cattle in 1961-62, 2,700 in 1962-63 and 3,000 in 1963-64, giving a total increase of 800 since the Plan. Other valuable sidelines such as sheep and goats can be started. The ranch supplied in 1963-64, 500 cattle for slaughter and sale at the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation Cold Store, Enugu. A wholesale arrangement with private distributors is being negotiated to increase the sale of cattle. A fifteen bed-room hotel is operated in the Ranch. This hotel has acquired widespread popularity as a fashionable holiday resort because of the natural beauty of the area and the congenial temperature. The poor condition of the access road to the Ranch (the road presently maintained by Obudu County Council) is, however, a serious deterrent to expansion of tourist trade at the Ranch. Associated with Obudu Cattle Ranch is the Nkpologu Adada Mixed Farm Scheme. This scheme comprises in the first phase a fifty-cow dairy, a piggery of 1,000 porkers per annum and stock fattening scheme of 500 beef cattle per year. The dairy cows will be high-yielding breeds imported from Florida.

Project 22: Animal Feed Mill

The main project could not be started because of the delay in acquiring land and in the procurement of equipment grant promised by the Agency for International Development. A temporary plant was therefore established late in 1962-63 and 369 tons of feed (three months' production) were produced in that year; 1963-64 production is estimated at 2,000 tons. The temporary plant has the capacity of ten tons per day. As an ancillary to this project it is proposed to establish modern storage units as a pilot scheme, the equipment for which is being supplied by United States Agency for International Development on grant. A private feed mill with a capacity of over thirty tons per day went into production in 1963.

Project 23: Trypanosomiasis Units

This project was not started because of the delay in acquiring the necessary site. Application for a trypanosomiasis specialist has been made under the United Kingdom Technical Assistance Scheme.

Project 24: Veterinary Service, including Hides and Skins

A Veterinary Centre was completed in Achi in Awgu Division, and work commenced on the following centres: Uyo, Ikot Ekpene, Aba and Ogoja. Work also started on a pilot tannery at Oji River.

Project 25: Fisheries

The Development Plan fisheries project is made up of three sub-projects: fish ponds, trawling, and marine extension. The fish ponds scheme started in 1963 and involved construction of demonstration fish ponds. One such pond was successfully established at Umuna. Two ponds are nearing completion at Itu and Eket respectively. Individuals and co-operative societies indicating an interest in the construction of private fish ponds were given technical assistance. A study conducted by the Battelle Institute has established the profitability of a trawling industry based at Port Harcourt. In anticipation of the industry, plans are underway for the erection of sorting sheds, cold store, ice plant and jetty. Marine extension is designed to assist local fishermen to adopt improved fish processing and marketing methods. Three fishermen co-operatives have been arranged and marketing societies are also being arranged. Artificial fibre nets and improved smoking kiln developed by a Food and Agricultural Organization expert in Western Nigeria are being introduced.

Project 26: Forestry

The programme for forestry development consists of the following: exploitation by private companies, reforestation, gmelina afforestation, zoological and botanical garden, and pilot exploitation. In 1962-63 a total of 9.6 square miles was exploited by private companies. It was estimated that fifteen square miles would be exploited in 1963-64. An important achievement is the decision of the Government to produce large-scale aerial photographs of the Oban Forest Reserves and the granting by the Canadian Government of the Eastern Nigeria Government's request for experts to assist with enumeration and an exploitation programme. Progress in the establishment of timber plantations is moving on satisfactorily. 1,232 acres were planted in 1962-63 and over 2,000 acres have been planted in 1963-64, mainly of the following stock: teak, mahogany, obeche, nauclea, gmelina, and terminalia. Under the gmelina afforestation scheme, 160 acres out of the Development Plan target of 2,560 acres have so far been planted with gmelina in the first two years of the Plan. A start has been made in the establishment of the proposed zoo in Enugu. Some animals have been acquired and these will be brought in after suitable cages and paddocks have been erected. Details of the pilot exploitation schemes are being worked out.

Project 27: Niger Delta Development Board

Surveys of development possibilities in the Niger Delta area are currently being conducted by the Niger Delta Development Board. The Eastern Nigeria Ministry of Agriculture pilot scheme for rice production and extension in the area continues. It is

proposed to expand rice production in the coming year in co-operation with the Niger Delta Development Board which has proposed to establish a pilot rice mill. Under the proposed arrangement the mill will accept rice from farmers for processing. A Swedish industrial company interested in the exploitation of mangrove for the manufacture of rayon is still conducting trials. With satisfactory results, an annual export of 200,000 tons can be achieved. This may have profound economic consequences throughout the Delta area.

Project 28: Soil and Land Use Survey

A soil reconnaissance survey of the Region is being conducted with the help of two United Kingdom soil scientists under the United Kingdom Technical Assistance programme. Soil surveys of Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation plantations, Farm Settlements, and the site of the proposed "nucleus" plantation in Biase-Calabar-Oban area were reported to have been conducted.

Project 29: Land Consolidation

An expert Committee appointed by the Eastern Nigeria Government is already investigating the land tenure and consolidation problems in Eastern Nigeria, with the following specific terms of reference:

- (i) "To investigate the land tenure and land consolidation problems in Eastern Nigeria with specific reference to existing laws and customs;
- (ii) "to make recommendations on the changes necessary in the present system and on any other measures deemed necessary to ensure best use of the land in the national interest and for the social and economic advancement of the rural communities;
- (iii) "to indicate the machinery required to carry out these recommendations and the financial implications involved".

Project 30: Machinery Pool

Clearing equipment worth about £86,500 has been provided by the United States Agency for International Development on grant and £216,000 has been approved from the United Kingdom loan for purchase of agricultural plant for Farm Settlements and Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation plantations.

Project 31: Processing Machinery

One thousand Stork Hydraulic Hand Presses with an oil extraction efficiency of 92 per cent. have been ordered for distribution to farmers on instalmental payments. Each press, including a set of ancillary equipment, costs £484 to the farmer or the processor. By the end of November, 1963, in spite of the fact that 400 presses had arrived in Port Harcourt, only thirty-one persons had paid the initial down payment of £100 and only ten of these have had their presses installed. Down payment has now been reduced to £50 and repayment terms eased. A field study conducted by the Economic Development Institute may provide useful information which will help in increasing the rate of distribution of these presses to the farmers.

Project 32: Agricultural Credit

The project is administered by the Fund for Agricultural and Industrial Development (FAID) established in 1963-64. During the year, £120,000 was provided to

Fund for Agricultural and Industrial Development from the allocation for agricultural credit.

B.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Project 33: Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout

(See Project 66).

Project 34: Other Industrial Layouts and Estates

(See Project 66). Site development for industrial layouts is now executed under Project 66 in Town and Country Planning programme.

Project 35: Industrial Production

A total of £2.2 million was invested in industrial production in 1962-63 and for 1963-64 it is estimated that up to £3 million will be invested. For the list of the industries or specific projects in which investments were made or are proposed to be made in these two years see Table VII, Chapter II.

Project 36: Industrial Institutes and Centres

The Industrial Development Centre at Owerri has been established as a joint effort of the Eastern Nigeria Ministry of Commerce and the United States Agency for International Development. The International Labour Organization has also provided an instructor. Its purpose is to encourage and promote the beneficial growth of industrial enterprises by providing orientation, training and guidance for Nigerian entrepreneurs in managerial, technical and marketing phases of their businesses. In 1962-63 the physical and staff facilities were established and organized at Owerri. During 1963-64, a significant number of on-site contacts have been made by staff members with entrepreneurs for the purposes of acquainting themselves with existing conditions in industry and giving on-site assistance. Seven pilot extension type training courses in woodwork and leatherwork were held at the Owerri Centre for a total of eighty owners, managers and craftsmen (four for leatherwork and three for woodwork). Marketing assistance has been provided to both pottery and textile producers. The results of this assistance indicate a need for co-ordinated production for specific markets. The United States Agency for International Development report on the expansion of the Centre is now awaited.

Project 37: Small Industries Loan Scheme

The project is administered by the Fund for Agricultural and Industrial Development (FAID) established in 1962-63; £80,000 was allocated in 1963-64 for initial credit operations.

Project 38: Trade Division

There is under this project only a recurrent allocation for the reorganization of the Trade Division of the Ministry of Commerce. The proposal for this reorganization put up by the Commercial Adviser obtained under the United Kingdom Technical Assistance programme is under consideration.

Project 39: Miscellaneous Investigations

In 1962-63 £9,000 was spent for feasibility studies connected with the establishment of new industries under Project 35. An expenditure of £27,000 was authorized in 1963-64 for an investigation of the proposals for the establishment of a second cement factory.

Project 40: Co-operatives

The allocation under this project was intended primarily for use in setting up a co-operative training college to train staff for the Co-operative Division of the Ministry of Commerce and for co-operative societies. Funds were also to be provided for the Co-operative Union of Eastern Nigeria and the Co-operative Bank to enable them to extend their current activities. The proposed training college currently operates in temporary quarters. A site was acquired in 1963-64 and the Ministry of Works are now preparing the building plans. It is expected that the college will be completed within the next financial year. Government is considering a proposal for direct financial participation in the Co-operative Bank by taking up shares.

C.—ELECTRICITY**Project 41: Rural Electrification**

The allocation under this project is for interest-free loans to Electricity Corporation of Nigeria for the supply of electricity to selected rural areas especially to such places as have an urban nucleus and are suitable for rural industries. A survey of twenty-one such places has been completed by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. Presently a proposal for a more general and long-term survey of rural electrification has been forwarded to the Federal authorities. It is the view of the Eastern Nigeria Government that the extension of 33 and 11 k.v. transmission lines is a better solution to rural electrification than small power stations.

D.—TRANSPORT**Project 42: Roads and Bridges**

For the analysis of the transport sector *see* section D, Chapter II. A schedule of road construction and maintenance is appended below. Maintenance and construction of township roads are normally the responsibility of the Municipal and the Urban District Councils, but the Government has since 1962-63 assumed a partial and limited responsibility for construction and maintenance of township roads. The figures in the schedule in respect of township are therefore only roads reconstructed or maintained directly by the Government.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

YEAR	TRUNK "A"		TRUNK "B"		TOWNSHIP*		FARM SETTLEMENT ACCESS	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	Tarred	Gravel	Tarred	Earth or Gravel	Tarred	Un-tarred	Earth or Gravel	Tarred	Un-tarred
31-3-62	536	150	791	760	7	3	—	63	12,000†
31-3-63	536	150	877	737	67	28	15	70	15,072
31-3-63*	536	150	960*	680*	67	28	50*	70*	15,200*

*Estimated.

†Approximate. 1963 figures are result of actual returns.

Project 43: Inland Waterways

A vessel was purchased and several of the existing crafts replated. A small crafts' harbour is also being constructed in Port Harcourt.

E.—WATER SUPPLY**Project 44: Rural Water Supply**

The following projects carried over from the 1958-62 Programme were completed: Okopedi, Afikpo, Ikom, Nkwo-Udara-Owerrinta, Achi District, Lengwe Extension, Ndeaboh, Mbawsi, Nnobi, Nsukka, Nnewi, Oji River Station, Ohuhu (Afougiri), Ukehe, Uyo and Okrika. Ikom, Nsukka and Uyo have been converted to urban schemes. The remaining nine schemes (Igbo Ukwu, Itigidi, Buguma, Umunkwu and Amaraka, Ihiala, Amiri, Alor, Enugu Ngwo and Orlu) some of which have been partially completed will be commissioned in 1964-65. A number of the new schemes have been designed and about ten are under construction. The total capacity of rural water supply schemes before the Plan was 1.3 million gallons daily, proposed capacity at the end of the Plan period 16.5 million gallons daily and the present capacity 6.7 million. That is, an increased capacity of 5.4 million over the pre-Plan capacity. In 1962-63 a total of 400.6 million gallons of water was produced. In 1963-64 the production is estimated to be about 901.1 million gallons.

Project 45: Urban Water Supply

The expenditure for urban water construction in 1962-63 was £451,177. The expenditure for 1963-64 was estimated to amount to about £487,829. In 1962-63 two new urban schemes were commissioned: Ikot Ekpene and Owerri. In 1963-64 the design of the Oguta Urban Water Supply Scheme was undertaken. The design of Oron supply was completed and construction started. The new reservoir was put into use at Onitsha and the pump for a new bore-hole installed to increase the existing supply by about 30,000 gallons of water per hour. A second bore-hole has been sunk and pump received for installation. At Aba the new treatment works was completed and put into use. The reconstruction of Abakaliki intake has been completed, also pump house and treatment works. Total increase in supply, as a result of this reconstruction, is estimated to be one million gallons per day. The pre-Plan combined capacity of Urban Water Schemes was 8.2 million gallons daily. It was proposed to increase the capacity to 27.3 million gallons during the Plan. The present capacity is 12.6 million gallons daily. Total production of Urban Water in 1961-62, just before the Plan, was 2546.5 gallons; in 1962-63 it was 3118.0 gallons and the estimate for 1963-64 is 3825.0 gallons.

F.—EDUCATION**Project 46: University of Nigeria**

A capital grant of £500,000 was made to the University in 1962-63 and the equivalent amount was also granted for 1963-64. During these two years £650,000 was provided in recurrent grant.

Project 47: Secondary Grammar Schools

A start was made on the proposed expansion of four Government owned secondary grammar schools: Queen's School, Enugu; Government College, Umuahia; Government Secondary School, Owerri; and Government Secondary School, Afikpo. A total of £70,000 was spent in 1962-63 out of a total allocation of £341,000. It was estimated that about £25,000 will be spent for 1963-64. Capital cost has now been revised to £371,000 and it is expected the balance of expenditure can be financed from the proposed International Development Association/World Bank Loan. As a result of this initial expansion, it became possible to increase enrolment by 140 students each year. In addition, Sixth Forms were introduced in all of the four schools.

Project 48: Scholarship and Training of Engineers

The allocation under this project is primarily for the training of 100 engineers on five-year courses at the rate of twenty students annually. Provision was also made for 400 other scholarships. In 1962-63 a total of forty-four engineering scholarships was awarded. In 1963-64 twenty-five awards were made for engineering. Other scholarships numbering about 167 have been awarded since the Development Plan. This number does not include scholarships awarded for studies in the local universities and regular awards by the Scholarship Board.

Project 49: Advanced Teacher Training College

The scheduled international staff provided by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under the Special Fund programme have all arrived and their Nigerian counterparts recruited. The design of the project has been completed and the first phase of the building programme consisting of science laboratories, kitchen/dining blocks, and dormitories will be completed in 1964. The second phase consisting of administration block, class-rooms, library and other ancillary facilities will be finished early in 1965.

Project 50: Rural Education

The construction of the Rural Education Centre in Umuahia was begun. Only £18,000 was, however, spent in capital construction. International Development Association/World Bank assistance is expected for the project. Two technical experts teaching agriculture in the Centre were obtained under the Australian Technical Assistance programme.

Project 51: Women's Occupational Training College (W.O.T.C.)

The allocation is for the expansion of facilities for the teaching of domestic science. It was reported for 1963-64 that the building of an assembly hall and students' common-room was in progress. The Women's Occupational Training College, Aba, has now been converted to a trade school for girls with an initial admission of 90 students.

Project 52: Secretarial Training

There was no implementation of this project, but secretarial courses are taught at the Institute of Administration and the Technical Secondary School, Port Harcourt. Courses were also, until December 1963, taught at the Women's Training College, Enugu, and at Women's Occupational Training College, Aba, now converted to a trade school.

Project 53: Institute of Administration

The contract for the construction of the first phase of this project has been signed and construction started. The Institute is presently housed in a hired building and has been assisted by the Ford Foundation with personnel and a financial grant.

Project 54: Trade Centres and Technical Institutes

In 1962-63 there was small expansion of facilities in the existing Technical Institute, Enugu (staff quarters and equipment) costing £14,000. In 1963-64 land was acquired for the proposed new Technical College at Enugu. A requirements analysis and preliminary design were completed and the working architectural drawings are being finalized. The construction of the first phase of the project is expected to start in the coming financial year, 1964-65. When completed the Technical College will provide thirty-six separate courses in engineering, electronics, mining, science and commercial subjects. There will be an annual intake of 638 West African School Certificate holders and a final total enrolment of 1,744 students. A second Technical Institute/College at Port Harcourt, financed by the Federal German Republic, the Federal Government and the Eastern Nigeria Government, is also in an advanced planning stage. Initially this Technical College will perform the function of a Technical Institute (craftsmen training) and will only develop into a fully fledged Technical College (technicians training) in the next Development Plan. The German Government is providing £200,000 for buildings and equipment, the Federal Government £231,000 and the Eastern Nigeria Government is to provide the site and the cost of providing all services (roads, drains, water and electricity). The recurrent costs of the project are also shared, Germany providing £220,000 for seventeen instructors, the Federal Government £62,000, and the Eastern Nigeria Government £55,000. Government has also decided to embark on a trade school expansion programme. Sites for the first five schools, each of which will provide three-year courses for 300 primary school leavers, have been selected and funds provided for a start on construction which will be in full swing in 1964-65.

Project 55: Handicraft Centre

Minor expansion at the Handicraft Training Centre, Uyo, was reported for 1962-63: additional buildings, staff quarters and small equipment. A grant of about £16,000 was approved by the United States Agency for International Development for this expansion. Also £17,640 was approved for the construction of twelve handicraft rooms. Work on the construction of these rooms started in 1963-64 and three are reported to have been completed, one at the Uyo Centre itself and the other two at Onitsha and Port Harcourt. Tools and equipment worth about £32,000 were also supplied by the Agency.

Project 56: Ashby Recommendations Not Elsewhere Specified

Capital expenditure of about £15,000 is estimated to be incurred in 1963-64 from this project's allocation for the construction of Audio-Visual Centre and Language Laboratories, including equipment. There was also some minor expenditure in respect of the Comprehensive School and Science Expansion both of which are now separate projects.

G.—HEALTH**Project 57: Hospital Expansion**

In 1962–63, £30,921 was spent on Joint Hospitals capital works, extension to General Hospital, Enugu, the planning of the proposed Specialist Hospital, and on minor improvements to medical buildings. In 1963–64 improvements (including equipment) and extensions were being carried out in respect of the following hospitals: Aba, Ikot Ekpene, Enugu, Abakaliki, Nnewi, Obubra, Ogoja, Opobo and Port Harcourt. There was also minor expenditure on Joint Hospitals capital works, grants to Voluntary Agency Hospitals and the Institute of Child Health, Aba.

Project 57A: Completion of 1958–62 Programme

The following minor projects carried over from the 1958–62 Programme were completed in 1962–63: extension to General Hospital, Obubra; General Hospital, Ogoja extension; improvements to General Hospital, Enugu; X-ray Block, Aba; Rural Hospital, Enugu-Ukwu; Calabar T.B. Annex; extension to Opobo General Hospital; and quarters for rural medical officers at Ogoja and Abiriba.

Project 58: Mental Hospital

No implementation during the period of report. The construction of the hospital is expected to start in 1964–65.

Project 59: Tuberculosis Service

There was no capital allocation for this project. The apparent need for capital improvements to tuberculosis wards in certain General Hospitals and to Isoba Chest Clinic has made it necessary to provide capital allocation of £112,000 for the project. In 1964–65 it is proposed to construct tuberculosis wards in the Onitsha, Enugu, and Aba General Hospitals.

Project 60: Dental Service

The construction of the Calabar Dental Clinic was started.

Project 61: Urban Health

There was no implementation in the period of report. The following construction and improvements are scheduled for the coming financial year, 1964–65: Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Abakaliki; Health Offices at Uyo, Ikot Ekpene and Umuahia; Polyclinics at Onitsha, Aba and Diobu, Port Harcourt.

Project 62: Rural Health:

In 1962–63 minor capital works were carried out on the Rural Health School, Oji River; School of Hygiene, Aba; and Community Nurses School, Aba. Small grants were also made to Voluntary Agencies for leprosy services; and £26,516 was spent on the construction of quarters for rural medical officers and health sisters.

Project 63: School Health

Construction of a School Health Centre at Enugu was started in 1963-64.

Project 64: Malaria Control

Work started in a small way at the proposed site of Malaria Eradication Centre at Affa. There was no expenditure in 1962-63 but £12,500 is estimated for 1963-64. There have been persistent indications that this project is wrongly sited, and this has handicapped and will continue to handicap its progress. It is considered important that the siting of the project be reviewed.

Project 65: Health Education

Construction of Health Education Centre was begun in Oji River. Estimated expenditure in 1963-64 is £16,000 and a further £10,000 will be provided in 1964-65.

H.—TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING**Project 66: Land Acquisition and Development (formerly Residential Estates)**

This project, it is necessary to mention, has been expanded to include all expenditure on Government acquisition and development of land, whether it is for residential, commercial, industrial, or public utilities uses. An explanation for this change has been given in Chapter V. In 1962-63 an expenditure of £437,816 was incurred; the bulk of this sum, £305,000, was spent on completing Phase I and Phase IA of the Trans-Amadi industrial and high density residential layouts at Port Harcourt. As stated in Chapter V, it is not proposed to utilize the allocation made for Phase II of the Trans-Amadi project as sufficient industrial plots are now available in Port Harcourt.

£52,635 was spent on developing Independence Layout and £50,000 represents a first deposit on the Onitsha Niger Bridge-head acquisition costs. The balance represents development expenditure for small layouts at Abakaliki, Ikom, Enugu, and Onitsha, as also for acquiring land at Ezillo for a livestock centre and land in Eleme for the BP-Shell Oil refinery.

In 1963-64 an estimated expenditure of £572,030 is forecast. Of this sum £260,000 is required for further acquisition and compensation charges arising at Niger Bridge-head. £120,000 has been spent on acquiring and developing Phase I of the Diobu Government Residential Area low density layout, £78,000 on further development work on Independence Layout; £15,000 was used to acquire the site for the Technical College, Enugu, £20,000 to start development of Diobu Creek West, and the balance will be used in acquiring sites for television transmitters and public utilities and for completing work on the small layouts mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Project 67: Town Planning

Anti-erosion works at Asaga (Ohafia), Abiriba and Aba as well as necessary compensation were financed under this scheme.

Project 68: Survey Division

Progress was not reported in the capital programme. Training was undertaken, especially for the proposed photogrammetric centre, the construction of which is expected to start in 1964-65.

Project 69: Housing Corporation

The Housing Corporation in 1962-63 completed thirty houses in the Diobu Government Residential Area, Port Harcourt, for leasing to industrial executives. In 1963-64 the Corporation was allocated funds for 300 low-cost houses, 100 medium-cost houses, and for the development of part of the high density residential estate at Trans-Amadi, where these houses are to be sited. By the end of 1963-64 twelve demonstration houses had been completed, a start on site development and services made, and tenders were being called for the building construction.

In addition, the Corporation which is assisted by four United States Agency for International Development advisers, has launched a Savings and Loans Scheme with an initial capital of £150,000. Government is also guaranteeing savings deposited with the Corporation. The Corporation also took over the management of the Shell-BP low-cost housing scheme during the year and there are indications that other firms may provide loan capital for their workers' houses.

Project 70: Government Staff Housing Scheme

In 1962-63, £24,000 was expended in direct loans and in the augmentation of loans to civil servants by the Nigerian Building Society. The estimate for 1963-64 was £50,000.

I.—SOCIAL WELFARE**Project 71: Fire Services**

The construction of the proposed fire stations did not start until 1963-64. The construction of the Enugu station is in progress. Some fire fighting appliances and vehicles have now been received.

Project 72: Libraries

One of the four Divisional Libraries proposed in the Development Plan period is due to be opened early in the next financial year at Ikot Ekpene. Construction of the Children's Library at Enugu is nearing completion.

Project 73: Sports Facilities

A subvention of £10,000 was made to the Sports Commission in 1962-63 and £5,000 in 1963-64 for general improvement of sports facilities and activities.

J.—PUBLIC INFORMATION**Project 74: Information**

(a) **FILM UNIT.**—The construction of the Film Unit building started in 1962-63 has been completed. The Unit produced during 1962-63 and 1963-64 ten documentary

and short films, sixteen news magazines, and gave 2,815 film shows throughout the Region.

(b) E.N.B.C./T.V.—Radio/T.V. studio and administrative blocks being constructed at the Independence Layout, Enugu, are nearing completion; the Aba studio and transmitting station has been completed and scheduled to open in April, 1964. During 1963-64 there was general expansion of radio and television services.

K.—JUSTICE

Project 75: Administration of Justice

Only £7,141 was spent in 1962-63 for minor capital works. In 1963-64 the construction of High Court buildings in Aba, Abakaliki and Umuahia was begun and also a Magistrate Court in Enugu. During the year the construction of State Counsel Offices under the Ministry of Customary Courts and Chieftaincy Affairs was also started in Abakaliki and Umuahia.

L.—GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Project 76: New Legislature

The construction stage of this project was started in 1962-63 and is nearing completion.

Project 77: Miscellaneous Administration

Capital expenditure was negligible in 1962-63, only £9,196, but for 1963-64 £149,000, it was estimated, would be spent on the construction of the new Executive Council Office, five new office blocks, tax offices, sub-treasuries (including reconstruction) and on general improvement to State properties. There were also purchases of accounting machines and equipment.

Project 78: Completion of Building Programme 1958-62

The following building projects were completed in 1962-63: mechanical workshops, Port Harcourt and Enugu (extension); new office block, Enugu; residences for twelve Provincial Commissioners; quarters for ten Provincial Secretaries; one block of flats, Owerri; thirty junior staff quarters; conversion of Government staff quarters, Enugu; launch crew quarters, Yenagoa; ten Provincial Assembly halls and offices; Magistrates Court and Headquarters, Onitsha; High Court, Onitsha; quarters for Judge, Abakaliki; works yard and office, Ogoja. The remaining building programme will be completed in 1963-64.

Project 79: Rehabilitation and Works Organization

£30,000 was spent in 1962-63 mainly for minor capital works and for purchase of new plant and vehicles.

Project 80: Government Printer

Capital allocation under this project was made to cover the cost of a new plant for the Government Press. There was no implementation in the period of this report.

M.—FINANCIAL OBLIGATION

Project 81: Local Government Bodies

Loans to Local Government Bodies were approved as follows:—

				<i>Loan</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1962-63				£	
Umuahia-Ibeku	...	...	...	5,000	Drainage.
Agbaja/Ngwo	...	...	...	3,000	Construction of Motor park.
Obudu	...	...	...	5,000	Market Development.
Ekpeye/Engeni	...	...	...	1,000	Market Development.
Four Groups	...	...	...	2,500	Market Development.
Eastern Ngwa	...	...	...	2,500	Market Development.
Western Calabar	...	...	...	1,000	Market Development.
1963-64					
Annang	...	...	...	900	Market Development.
Okigwi Northern	...	...	...	2,000	Market Development.
Khana	...	...	...	2,800	Completion of Council Hall.
Achi	...	...	...	1,000	Market Development.
Anambra	...	...	...	2,300	Market Development.
Orumba	...	...	...	2,000	Market Development.
Elu Elu	...	...	...	2,000	Market Development.
Odida Anyanwu	...	...	...	2,000	Market Development.
Ugep Urban	...	...	...	1,000	Market Development.

Actual loan payments amounted to £11,000 in 1962-63, and it is estimated that £25,000 will be disbursed in 1963-64.

CHAPTER IV

REVIEW OF RESOURCES

Performance 1962-63 to 1963-64

IN 1962-63, £10,403,758 was received into the Capital Development Fund (C.D.F.) and £9,723,000 was utilized to finance the Development Plan capital expenditure for the year. The estimates for 1963-64 indicate that Capital Development Fund receipts (excluding renewals estimated at £213,400) will amount to £8.6 million and development expenditure will total £12.8 million, excluding a small cost of Colonial Development and Welfare residual projects. The deficit amounting to £4.2 million will be financed by drawing down the accumulated balance in the Fund which stood at £4,226,797 on 1st April, 1963. An under-expenditure of up to £1.0 million is forecast by the Ministry of Finance. The sources of the development funds in 1962-63 and 1963-64 are summarized as follows:—

	1962-63 £'000	1963-64 £'000
(a) Balance from Capital Development Fund ...	—	4,227
(b) Contributions from Consolidated Revenue Fund:		
(i) Current budget surplus	2,159	2,000
(ii) Transfers from reserve	1,841	—
(c) Marketing Board Contributions	2,000	4,000
(d) Internal Loans and Grants... ..	2,000	1,600
(e) External Loans and Grants	544	523
(f) Miscellaneous	1,859*	570
Total	£ 10,403	12,920

2. It is to be observed that of the £10.4 million capital resources which accrued in 1962-63, only £544,000 being a draw down of Israeli loans, originated from external sources; £2.0 million represented this Government's share of the development loan raised by the Federal Government. The balance of roughly £7.8 million was found from this Government's resources. The most recent estimates for 1963-64 indicate that a total of £12.9 million will be required to finance development expenditure in 1963-64. Of this sum £523,000 will be received from external sources†; £1.6 million from Federal Government sources (£.5 million in loan and £1.1 million being a special

*£1,665,621 of this is a receipt of premia on oil leases.
 †£ 80,000 estimated draw down of U.K. Education Grant.
 £ 35,000 USAID grant for buildings at Umudike Agricultural Centre.
 £250,000 U.K. loan draw down.
 £158,000 Israeli loan draw down.

£523,000

grant for the development of primary production). Approximately £10.8 million will be financed from resources controlled by the Eastern Nigeria Government.

Financial Resources

3. The estimate of internal resources available to Eastern Nigeria during the current planning period as presented in the Development Plan document is summarized in Table I together with a revision of that estimate. The estimate is revised in the light of the experience gained during a year and half of operating the Plan, and after a re-evaluation of the internal resources available for Plan financing.

TABLE I
FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate
<i>£ million</i>		
1. Resources:		
(a) Existing Sources (ordinary revenue) ...	135.2	141.0
(b) New Sources	45.6	40.6
	180.8	181.6
2. Recurrent Expenditure:		
(a) Generated by the Plan	33.7	14.0
(b) Ordinary Budget expenditure including Public Debt Charges	133.7	120.0
	167.4	134.0
3. Less Underspending	-8.4	—
4. Net Recurrent Expenditure... ..	159.0	134.0
5. Available for Capital Programme (1-4)	21.8	47.6
6. Planned Capital Expenditure	75.2	75.2
7. Less Underspending	-7.5	—
8. Capital Requirement	67.7	75.2
9. Gap not covered by Internal Resources (8-5) ...	45.9	27.6

4. A slight increase is estimated in the yield from existing sources and the level of ordinary budget expenditure is simultaneously down by roughly £13.7 million. This reflects both an improvement in the collection of recurrent revenues and the control of ordinary expenditure as envisaged in the Development Plan. The large decrease in the estimate of recurrent expenditure generated by capital spending is a result of tacit acceptance by now that the total implementation of the Ashby recommendations (*Project 56*) is beyond the means of this Government. The implementation of these recommendations, according to the Development Plan, calls for a capital expenditure of

£4.6 million, but the resultant recurrent outlay is estimated at £17.7 million. This level of expenditure is of course unattainable in this Plan period, and the downward revision of the recurrent expenditure content of the Development Plan capital programme is in the main a reflection of this fact. Even though the planned capital expenditure for Project 56 is unchanged, capital allocations will only be made (as pointed out in Chapter V of this Report) where specific projects are formulated having regard to their recurrent implications.

5. The estimated yield from new sources, on the other hand, shows a notable decrease. It is now estimated at £40.6 million instead of £45.6 million originally calculated. This downward revision is made after a careful re-evaluation of all new sources of funds. It will be noted that this decline is more than compensated for by the slight improvement in the yield of existing sources and in the substantial savings accruing from the control of recurrent expenditure. The sources of new funds may be summarized as follows:—

	<i>£ million</i>
<i>Eastern Nigeria Sources</i>	
(a) Balance in the capital Development Fund at 1st April, 1962 ...	3.5
(b) Transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund reserves accumulated before 1st April, 1962*	3.2
(c) Marketing Board Contributions	14.1
(d) Earnings of the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation ...	2.0
(e) Realization of Investments... ..	2.0
(f) Miscellaneous, including premia on oil leases	3.8
<i>Federal Government Sources</i>	
(g) Loans	4.5
(h) Assistance to Primary Production	7.5
	40.6

External Aid

6. The external financial assistance approved to date amounts to £7.2 million, and is summarized in Table II. Unless the pace of external financial assistance quickens in the coming year, the Development Plan target of 50 per cent. of the capital requirements coming from external sources will not be realized.

7. Prospective loans, the majority of them still at a preliminary stage of discussion and negotiation, are estimated at about £8 million. On the assumption that approvals for these loans will materialize in the coming year or soon after, total loan approvals will

* Current revenue surpluses are reflected in Table I by the difference between the ordinary revenue and the net recurrent expenditure; and £7 million is estimated for the Plan period.

TABLE II

EXTERNAL LOANS AND GRANTS

Source	Total Approved £'000	ESTIMATES		
		Draw Down 62-63and 63-64 £'000	Draw Down 64-65 £'000	Balance £'000
1. United Kingdom Education Grant ...	1,300	80	480	740
2. United Kingdom Loan ... (£1,370,000 Water Supplies; £216,000 Agricultural Plant and equipment; £207,000 Ministry of Works Plant and Vehicles.)	1,793	250	1,210	333
3. Ford Foundation Grant for Institute of Administration ...	53	—	53	—
4. Agency for International Develop- ment Loan: Ikom-Calabar Road ...	3,100	—	726	2,374
5. Israeli Loans ...	927	702	225	—
6. Agency for International Develop- ment Grant: Building Grant for Umudike Agricultural Centre ...	35	35	—	—
Total £	7,208	1,067	2,694	3,447

then amount to £15 million approximately. This still leaves a gap of £18.9 million between the assumed external financial aid of £33.9 million and the actual loans received. Allowing for estimated commodity and equipment grants of about £1 million cumulative at the end of the coming year, the gap will be £17.9 million. Prospective loans include: proposed International Development Association loan for education projects; World Bank loan for agriculture projects and roads; United States Agency for International Development loans for the Comprehensive School, Port Harcourt, and Umudike Agricultural Centre (all in advanced stage of preparation), also further loans from this source for road projects; a German loan for the development of industrial estates and layouts and a Ford Foundation grant for rural development projects. Further United Kingdom loans and a portion of the Canadian and the Netherlands loans are also expected for agricultural projects.

8. Commodities grants valued at £383,638 were recorded for 1962-63 and for 1963-64; the value of such grants is estimated to amount to about £622,058. The details and the origins of the grants are shown in Tables IV and IV_A at the end of this Chapter together with the estimated values of other technical assistance received. Most of the commodities grants were received in respect of Agriculture, Education and Health and the list of commodities includes the following: fertilizers, machinery and tools, generators, tractors and vehicles, laboratory equipment and chemicals, physics equipment, books, printing equipment and medical supplies and equipment.

Manpower

9. As a vital part of the formulation of the Development Plan, a limited evaluation of the manpower requirements for the execution of the capital programmes in the major areas of activity was carried out. The projections of requirement were given in the tables to be found in Chapter V, pages 19 and 20 of the Development Plan. One of the principal objectives of the Plan is to develop the executive capacity required not only for the implementation of the present Plan, but also the subsequent ones. Manpower requirements in Nigeria are now the subject of a special survey by the National Manpower Board. For the purposes of this Report an indication is given in Table III only of the extent to which it has been possible to fulfil, since the present Plan, the staff requirements of the Agriculture Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Works' Public Works Division, these being the two main executive arms of Government.

10. The total staff of the Agriculture Division was 670 at the beginning of the Plan, and a total of 1,658 was envisaged for 1962-63, the first year of the Plan. That was about 147 per cent. increase. It was, however, only possible to achieve a staff strength of 848 in 1962-63, an increase of only 15 per cent. over the 1961-62 position. The present position as reflected by the 1963-64 figures is 1,070 which falls much below the target of 2,216 for the year. Everything possible is being done to improve the staffing position of the Ministry of Agriculture generally. The present staff strength of the Ministry's technical and professional divisions is 1,544 (1,070 for Agriculture and 474 for the Veterinary, Fisheries, Forestry and Produce Divisions).

11. The projected increase in the Ministry of Works engineering staff, including supporting staff, was 45 per cent. for 1962-63. The actual increase was roughly 23 per cent. In 1963-64 a small drop in the actual strength of the supporting staff is noted. It is reported that this is mainly due to resignations of expatriate Inspectors of Works and to the departure of a number of local staff for in-service training.

TABLE III
CHANGES IN STAFF POSITION, AGRICULTURE DIVISION, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
AND THE ENGINEERING STAFF, MINISTRY OF WORKS

	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Actual Strength		Target Strength	Achieved Strength	Target Strength	Achieved Strength
<i>Agriculture Division, Ministry of Agriculture:</i>						
(a) Professional	32		106	78	114	99
(b) Sub-professional and others	638		1,552	770	2,102	971
Total	670		1,658	848	2,216	1,070
<i>Ministry of Works:</i>						
(a) Engineering Staff	75		101	80	106	89
(b) Supporting Staff	225		344	295	370	265
Total	300		445	375	476	354

TABLE IV
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE¹, AND COMMODITIES

Sector	Country or Agency	1962-63			1963-64			Total
		Personnel	Training	Commodity	Personnel	Training	Commodity	
AGRICULTURE	United States (A.I.D.) ..	£ 144,000	£ 43,430	£ 6,425	£ 136,000	£ 65,150	£ 406,643	£ 801,648
	United Nations (F.A.O.) ..	10,500	—	—	8,750	1,300	—	20,550
	United Kingdom ..	625	1,800	—	14,800	2,500	—	19,725
	U.S.S.R. ..	—	—	—	—	500	—	500
	Japan	3,600	1,300	—	1,200	—	—	6,100
	Poland	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	1,400
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000
	New Zealand ..	—	—	—	—	900	—	900
	Israel	—	900	—	—	1,800	—	2,700
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	900	—	900
	Sub-Total	£	158,725	47,430	6,425	160,750	75,450	406,643	855,423
TRADE AND INDUSTRY	United States (A.I.D.) ..	8,000	6,300	21,428	40,000	21,600	—	97,328
	United Kingdom ..	850	—	—	4,150	1,000	—	6,000
	U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	4,500	—	4,500
	Poland	—	—	—	—	2,250	—	2,250
	Germany	—	10,800	—	—	23,400	—	34,200
	New Zealand ..	—	—	—	—	900	—	900
	Pakistan	—	600	—	—	900	—	1,500
	Israel	—	1,400	—	—	2,700	—	4,100
	United Nations (T.A.B.) ..	7,000	—	—	1,200	—	—	8,200
	(I.L.O.)	—	—	—	7,000	1,000	—	8,000
	The Netherlands ..	—	450	—	—	—	—	450
Sub-Total	£	15,850	19,550	21,428	52,350	58,250	—	167,428
HEALTH	United Kingdom ..	3,110	2,300	—	15,000	3,500	—	23,910
	U.N.I.C.E.F. ..	—	1,600	134,000	—	1,600	—	137,200
	Germany	—	1,400	—	—	3,150	—	4,550
	India	—	—	—	—	450	—	450
	Sub-Total	£	3,110	5,300	134,000	15,000	8,700	—	166,110

TABLE IV
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE¹, AND COMMODITIES—*continued*

Sector	Country or Agency	1962-63			1963-64			Total
		Personnel	Training	Commodity	Personnel	Training	Commodity	
EDUCATION (a) Ministry	Australia	£ 14,400	£ —	£ —	£ 14,400	£ —	£ —	£ 28,800
	Canada	10,800	8,500	—	10,800	3,400	—	33,500
	Israel	4,000	5,400	—	—	2,700	—	12,100
	United Kingdom ..	—	11,000	—	—	5,500	—	16,500
	U.N.E.S.C.O. ..	—	1,600	—	—	—	—	1,600
	West Germany ..	—	6,300	—	—	6,300	—	12,600
	India	—	—	—	—	400	—	400
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	400	—	400
	U.S.A.I.D. ..	56,000	12,600	58,000	56,000	23,400	58,000	264,000
	Rockefeller Foundation ..	—	1,800	—	—	—	—	1,800
	United States: (Peace Corps) ..	30,000	—	—	50,000	—	—	80,000
	£	115,200	47,200	58,000	131,200	42,100	58,000	451,700
	(b) University of Nigeria ..	United States: (A.I.D.) ..	168,000	10,800	154,285	200,000	23,400	154,285	710,770
(Peace Corps) ..		30,000	—	—	30,000	—	—	60,000
United Kingdom ..		12,500	—	9,500	16,870	—	2,130	41,000
The Netherlands ..		5,000	—	—	15,000	—	—	20,000
£		215,500	10,800	163,785	261,870	23,400	156,415	831,770
Sub-Total	£ 330,700	58,000	221,785	393,070	65,500	214,415	1,283,470	
MISCELLANEOUS	United States: (A.I.D.) ..	8,000	1,800	—	8,000	1,800	—	19,600
	Peace Corps ..	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	1,000
	Ford Foundation ..	8,000	—	—	12,000	—	—	20,000
	Japan	—	4,500	—	—	—	—	4,500
	United Nations: (T.A.B.) ..	7,000	400	—	1,500	2,100	—	11,000
	(I.L.O.) ..	—	—	—	—	400	—	400
	Australia	—	3,600	—	—	—	1,000	4,600
	United Kingdom ..	—	7,000	—	—	30,000	—	37,000
	U.A.R.	—	2,700	—	—	3,600	—	6,300
	The Netherlands ..	—	600	—	—	300	—	900
	Canada	—	1,400	—	—	1,700	—	3,100
Sub-Total	£ 23,000	22,000	—	22,500	39,900	1,000	108,400	

TABLE IV
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE¹, AND COMMODITIES — *continued*
(Summary)

Sector	1962-63			1963-64			Total
	Personnel	Training	Commodity	Personnel	Training	Commodity	
Agriculture	£ 158,725	£ 47,430	£ 6,425	£ 160,750	£ 75,450	£ 406,643	£ 855,423
Trade and Industry	15,850	19,550	21,428	52,350	58,250	—	167,428
Health	3,110	5,300	134,000	15,000	8,700	—	166,110
Education	330,700	58,000	221,785	393,070	65,500	214,415	1,283,470
Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	—	22,500	39,900	1,000	108,400
Total £	531,385	152,280	383,638	643,670	247,800	622,058	2,580,831

¹ Average Off-shore Cost of Personnel and External Training for twelve Man-months.

Country	Personnel	Training	Country	Personnel	Training
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	5,000	1,000	Israel	4,000	900
United States:			Germany and other West European countries	5,000	900
(1) A.I.D. and others	8,000	1,800	Japan	3,600	1,300
(2) Peace Corps	1,000	—	India and other Asian countries	—	900
Canada	7,200	1,700	Australia and New Zealand	7,200	1,700
United Nations (All Agencies)	7,000	1,600	U.S.S.R. and other East European countries	—	1,000

TABLE IVA

NUMBERS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL AND TRAINEES

Country or Agency	PERSONNEL (No. of persons)		TRAINING (No. of persons)	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	Australia	2	2	2
Belgium	—	—	—	3
Canada	5	5	3	6
Israel	—	—	17	6
India	—	—	4	2
Japan	1	1	9	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	3
The Netherlands	1	3	4	3
Pakistan	—	—	1	1
Poland	—	—	—	8
Sweden	—	—	—	2
United Arab Republic	—	—	3	4
United Nations (All Agencies)	4	4	—	4
United Kingdom	12	16	65	85
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	11
United States	49	57	88	132
Sub-Total	74	88	196	270
U.S. Peace Corps	60	90	—	—
Total	134	178	—	—

CHAPTER V

REVIEW OF THE PLAN

No MAJOR revision of the Development Plan is contemplated in this review, and only changes in capital allocations arising from normal adjustments are indicated. The changes themselves either came about as a result of more detailed costing of projects, or because the structure of sector programmes has been modified to allow for the introduction of new projects, or, alternatively, the elimination of projects no longer required. The reductions in the allocation for the primary production and industries sectors are transferred to the transport and town and country planning sectors respectively, for allocation to projects which will directly contribute to the growth of agricultural and industrial production.

2. Table I below indicates the variations in the sectoral allocation of capital resources and Table II at the end of this Chapter shows the changes in the allocation for the specific projects.

TABLE I

REVISED ALLOCATION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR 1962-68

Sector	Plan Allocation 1962-68 £'000	Revised Allocation 1962-68 £'000	Percentage of Total	Increase+ Decrease- £'000
Primary Production	30,361	27,896	37.1	-2,465
Trade and Industry	12,930	11,436	15.2	-1,494
Electricity	600	758	1.0	+ 158
Transport	8,850	10,350	13.8	+1,500
Water Supplies	5,100	5,100	6.8	—
Education	8,805	8,085	10.7	- 720
Health	1,819	1,856	2.5	+ 37
Town and Country Planning	3,306	5,163	6.9	+1,857
Social Welfare	534	534	0.7	—
Public Information	450	1,187	1.6	+ 737
Administration of Justice	250	250	0.3	—
General Government	2,067	2,407	3.2	+ 340
Financial Obligation	120	170	0.2	+ 50
Total	75,192	75,192	100	—

A.—PRIMARY PRODUCTION

3. The total revised allocation for Primary Production is £27,896,000, showing a net decrease of £2,465,000 in the size of the programme. Changes are made in the following projects:—

(a) *Project 1: Rubber Planting Scheme*

The target acreage for rubber planting under this project is reduced from 100,000 acres to 50,000 acres, resulting in a corresponding decrease in allocation by £1,175,000.

(b) *Project 5: Nucleus Plantation**

This is a new project. Although the establishment of nucleus plantations was envisaged in the Development Plan, no specific financial allocation for the project was made. An allocation of £500,000 is now shown for the establishment of nucleus plantations. In the first instance, these plantations will be based on rubber but later in the Plan period it is hoped the "nucleus" formula will be adopted for other crops. The first of these plantations will be started in 1964-65 in partnership with the Commonwealth Development Corporation (C.D.C.). The estimated total cost is £1,765,300 over a period of about thirteen years: £1,000,000 for the "nucleus" estate and £765,300 for the small-holders scheme. The nucleus estate is to be financed in equal proportion by the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Government partly in equity and partly in loan. The cost of developing the small holdings will be borne by Government but it is hoped to secure loan finance either from the Commonwealth Development Corporation or other agencies preferably the International Development Association.

As plantations are essentially long-term projects large capital outlays are not expected in the rest of the Plan period. The allocation of £500,000 is therefore to enable the Government to make contributions to the Commonwealth Development Corporation project and to enter into similar arrangements with other plantations companies. The target acreage of between 15,000 and 20,000 acres for the Plan period is set for nucleus rubber plantation programme.

(c) *Project 6: Cross River Scheme* (formerly Project 5)

The allocation for this project is reduced by £2,000,000 in order to accommodate the cost of the proposed Ikom-Calabar road, a project which is vital to any large-scale development in the area. The balance of the allocation will be utilized for further feasibility studies, for enumeration of the forest reserves, and for pilot projects in the area. A preliminary survey has been completed and proposal is underway for the establishment of a rice research centre in the area.

(d) *Project 12: Extension Training Programme*

The allocation for this programme is reduced from £1,311,000 to £1,100,000. Although the preliminary cost estimate of the central project in the programme, the

*The Cross River Scheme which was formerly Project 5 is now Project 6 and the Minor Crops which was Project 6 is now Project 17A. See the Appendix for the revised project list.

Umudike Agricultural Centre, is presently put at £1.7 million, additional money is to be appropriated from other inter-related projects as follows:—

Project 17A: Minor Crops (formerly Project 6).

Project 17: Agricultural Research.

Project 18: Regional Livestock Centre.

Project 28: Soil and Land Use Survey.

It is to be emphasized that the estimate of the total cost of the Umudike Agricultural Centre is preliminary, a firm cost estimate being impossible until the architectural and engineering survey has been conducted.

(e) *Project 15: Community Development*

The scope of the Community Development project is expanded to include an integrated scheme of rural development to be assisted by the Ford Foundation of America. Consequently, the capital allocation for community development is increased by £214,000. Recurrent outlay is presently estimated at £296,000 over the Plan period.

(f) *Project 17A: Minor Crops and Pilot Schemes* (formerly Project 6)

The increase of £200,000 in the allocation for this project is to accommodate increased field trial activities which will result from the introduction and commercial cultivation of certain crops such as sisal, tobacco, tea, pawpaw, and maize that are currently grown on a small scale or are new altogether.

(g) *Project 26: Forestry*

A slight increase in the allocation for this project is to permit the establishment of a Botanical and Zoological Garden in Enugu.

B.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

4. There is an overall reduction of the allocation for Trade and Industry by £1,494,000 as a result of transferring to the Town and Country Planning sector the land acquisition and development component of Projects 33 and 34. This change does not affect the Development Plan emphasis on industrial production or the priority accorded to the sector. On the contrary, the difficulty, as pointed out in Chapter II, lies in how to realize the potential investment envisaged under Project 35: *Industrial Production* in view of the limitations of the present Plan allocation. Since the success of the Industrial Development programme lies mainly in the expansion of the private sector, measures to promote private investment are being accelerated. Changes in the project allocations are as follows:—

(a) *Project 33: Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout*

The development of the Phase II of the Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout is postponed in view of the fact that the past development (Phase I) is estimated to meet all the industrial site requirements for the rest of the Plan period of those industries which will be established in Port Harcourt. The total allocation of £1,304,000 earmarked for

Phase II development is therefore transferred to the Town and Country Planning sector under the expanded Project 66 retitled *Land Acquisition and Development*, and will be used mainly for industrial layouts in other towns, notably Enugu and Onitsha.

(b) **Project 34: Other Industrial Layouts and Estates**

This project has been modified and renamed *Industrial Estates*. The allocation is reduced by half, that is £250,000, the other half is imputed to the cost of land acquisition and development of such estates and is transferred to Project 66. The revised allocation will be utilized for the construction of pilot factory units on developed industrial layouts.

(c) **Project 39: Miscellaneous Investigations**

The allocation of £60,000 for this project originally classified as recurrent outlay is converted to a capital allocation since the cost of such investigations is treated as part of the capital cost of a successful project.

C.—ELECTRICITY

5. The increase in the allocation for Rural Electrification (Project 41) by £158,000 represents the amount of interest-free loan made by the University of Nigeria to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria for the installation of electricity at Nsukka. Originally it was thought this scheme would be outside the Development Plan, but subsequently it was decided to include Nsukka in the Rural Electrification Programme and for the University to be reimbursed the loan it made to Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.

D.—TRANSPORT

6. The allocation for the transport sector shows an increase of £1,500,000 on Roads and Bridges project as follows:—

Project 42: Roads and Bridges

The original allocation is increased by £1.5 million. The increase is essentially due to the under-estimation of the construction cost of the proposed Ikom-Calabar road and to the upgrading of road construction standards.

E.—EDUCATION

7. There is an overall reduction of £720,000 in the capital allocation for the Education Programme. This reduction arises solely from the conversion of the allocation under Project 48: *Scholarship and Training of Engineers*, to recurrent outlay. The major change in the Education Programme is the introduction of three new projects: a Comprehensive School at Port Harcourt, Science Expansion in Secondary Schools and Teacher Training establishments, and Trade Schools. The change accords with paragraph 78, Chapter VI of the Development Plan, which reads as follows:

“The balance of the Ashby Programme, calling for capital expenditure of £4.6 million and recurrent expenditure of £17.7 million in the Development Plan period are separately listed as Project 56. The detailed recommendations and the cost of implementing them are now being carefully reviewed and the final commitment of the Region to these recommendations will be determined at an early stage of the Plan on the basis of these studies.”

8. The new projects listed above represent the first steps to determine specific commitments under Project 56. It is to be noted in this connection that budgetary appropriations are not made directly from Project 56 as in the case of other Development Plan projects. This policy was adopted for two reasons. Firstly, as the Ashby recommendations have high recurrent implications, it was necessary to determine recurrent expenditure content of projects and to ensure that those chosen for implementation were those with minimum recurrent outlay. The estimated recurrent cost to the Government of the three new projects are: Comprehensive School, £432; Science Expansion, nil; and Trade Schools, £300,000. Secondly, projects formulated under Project 56 must as closely as possible be related to the priority placed by the Plan on technical education.

9. Details of changes in the capital allocation for projects are consequently as follows:—

(a) **Project 47: Secondary Grammar Schools**

There is a slight increase of £33,000 as a result of under-estimate of the capital cost of facilities required to double-stream and triple-stream (expansion of in-take) the Government operated secondary grammar schools.

(b) **Project 47A: Comprehensive School**

This is a new project for the expansion of the Government Technical Secondary School in Port Harcourt. The estimated cost of additional facilities is £795,000. The school currently accommodates about 200 students, but when expanded it will have a capacity of 1,440 students at a much lower cost per student.

(c) **Project 48: Scholarship and Training of Engineers**

The allocation is converted to recurrent provision.

(d) **Project 49: Advanced Teacher Training College**

The slight decrease amounting to £50,000 is due to more accurate costing of the project.

(e) **Project 52: Science Expansion**

This is a new project designed as a follow-up of the Ministry of Education pre-Plan programme for the expansion of science teaching in secondary grammar schools and teacher training institutions. That programme gained momentum in the period 1960-61 to 1961-62; Science Sixth Forms were expanded in Government-run secondary schools, capital grants were made to Voluntary Agency and Private Schools for the expansion of science teaching facilities. On the whole, forty-nine secondary schools were assisted; £317,000 was spent in capital; and seventy-two graduate science teachers were recruited from abroad. Under the new programme, it is proposed to assist thirty more secondary grammar schools and twenty teacher training colleges to expand their science teaching facilities by building and equipping laboratories at an estimated capital cost of £557,000.

(f) **Project 53: Institute of Administration**

Secretarial Training (Project 29) is now merged with this project. Secretarial training will be offered in the Institute as well as other institutions such as the Comprehensive School.

(g) Project 54: Technical Institutes, Trade Centres and Trade Schools

This project is expanded to allow for the establishment of Trade Schools in various parts of the Region; the total number and final allocation will not be known until a requirements analysis is completed and the extent of World Bank participation determined. In the meantime Government plans to make a start on five such schools utilising as much as possible surplus teacher training and primary education facilities.

(h) Project 54A: Technical College, Enugu

This is not a new project, but having been costed in detail it is separated from Project 54 for the purpose of easy project control. Its construction, including equipment, is being financed from a United Kingdom grant. The present allocation of £850,000 is for the Phase I of the construction.

(i) Project 55: Handicraft Centres

There is an increase of £32,000 under this project due to the expansion in its scope.

(j) Project 56: Ashby Recommendations Not Elsewhere Specified

A reduction by £2,075,000 in the allocation here is applied to the following new projects: Comprehensive School (Project 47A) £795,000; Science Expansion (Project 52) £557,000, and for the expansion of Project 54, £723,000.

F.—HEALTH PROGRAMME

10. The whole of the Health Programme is reviewed. As a result, the allocation for hospital expansion project has been reduced, and the saving reallocated to other projects in the programme. This course of action has been taken because experience has shown that the original allocations for many of the other projects were inadequate to implement them effectively. Furthermore, the Federal Government decision to relinquish its responsibility for the care of lunatics who are presently confined in the Prisons in the Region, makes the construction of a Mental Hospital imperative. As important as these things are, it is not, however, intended to increase substantially the size of the Health Programme as this would distort the priorities of the Development Plan. Besides the change in the content and structure of the Health Programme, there is a small increase of £37,000 in the overall allocation and it is calculated that the recurrent outlay generated by the Programme will rise from the estimated £1.4 million to £1.9 million, an increase of £.5 million. Details of the above reallocations are shown in Table II at the end of this Chapter. A further review of the Health Programme as indicated in Chapter II will be undertaken as soon as the design of the Specialist Hospital is completed and a financing programme determined. Additional allocation will be considered in the light of the review.

G.—TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

11. The main change in the Town and Country Planning programme results from the expansion and restructure of Project 66 in relation to Projects 33 and 34 under

Trade and Industry. Most new Town Planning layouts are multi-purpose and include industrial, commercial and residential zones. It was found inconvenient therefore to attempt to differentiate between industrial and residential capital allocations, and all the original allocations have now been merged into one comprehensive project.

12. The acquisition charges for existing commitments total £684,000 and the development cost of putting in roads, drains, water and electricity, is estimated at £1,385,000. In view of this, it is decided that the allocation for the Phase II development of Trans-Amadi amounting to £1.3 million is to be utilized for the acquisition and development of new multi-purpose layouts in Enugu and Onitsha.

13. Following are changes in the projects in the programme:—

(a) **Project 66: Land Acquisition and Development**

This project is restructured and retitled *Land Acquisition and Development*. The expanded allocation, now £2.5 million, will be utilized for the acquisition and development of land for both residential and industrial purposes (*see* Project 33).

(b) **Project 67: Town Planning**

The increase of £168,000 in the allocation for this project is for assistance to areas (particularly townships) with serious erosion problems.

(c) **Project 68: Survey Division**

The increase of £157,000 in the allocation for this project is made to enable the establishment of a Photogrammetric Centre in the Survey Division of the Ministry of Town Planning.

(d) **Project 70: Government Staff Housing Scheme**

There is a reduction of £22,000 in the allocation for staff housing loan programme.

H.—PUBLIC INFORMATION

14. Capital allocation for Information Services is increased from £450,000 to £1.1 million, and a recurrent outlay of up to £1.2 million is forecast. The increase in capital allocation is in part due to an initial under-estimate of the requirements of the Ministry of Information, but mostly to the unavoidable introduction of unplanned capital expansion. The increase in the recurrent provision on the other hand is a result of over-estimation of the extent to which Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Service/Television and Eastern Nigeria Information Service can be self-sustaining in the present Plan period. This is a consequence of these Corporations' exaggerated view of their revenue-earning potentials as revealed by the evaluation of projection of revenue submitted by them.

I.—GENERAL GOVERNMENT

15. The net increase amounting to £340,000 in the allocation for General Government is in respect of Project 76: *New Legislature* and Project 78: *Completion*

of Building Programme. The increase is attributed to the expansion in the scope of these two projects and an over-estimation of the pre-Plan expenditure on these projects, both of which will be finished in the coming financial year.

J.—FINANCIAL OBLIGATION

16. A loan of £50,000 is proposed for the establishment of the Local Government Pension Fund, thus the increase in allocation by £50,000.

TABLE II

REVISED ALLOCATION ON PROJECTS

Project No.	Title	Original Allocation £ '000	Revised Allocation £ '000	Increase + Decrease - £ '000
<i>Primary Production</i>				
1.	Rubber Planting Scheme	2,975	1,800	-1,175
5.	Nucleus Estate and Small-holder Scheme	—	500	+500
6.	Cross River Scheme	2,500	500	-2,000
12.	Extension Training Programme	1,311	1,100	-211
15.	Community Development	410	624	+214
17A.	Minor Crops (formerly Project 6)	100	300	+200
26.	Forestry	153	160	+7
	Total	£ 7,449	4,984	-2,465
<i>Trade and Industry</i>				
33.	Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout	1,304	—	-1,304
34.	Industrial Estates	500	250	-250
39.	Miscellaneous Investigation	—	60	+60
	Total	£ 1,804	310	-1,494
<i>Electricity</i>				
41.	Rural Electrification	600	758	+158
	Total	£ 600	758	+158
<i>Transport</i>				
42.	Roads and Bridges	8,800	10,300	+1,500
	Total	£ 8,800	10,300	+1,500
<i>Education</i>				
47.	Secondary Grammar Schools	341	374	+33
47A.	Comprehensive School	—	795	+795
48.	Scholarship and Training of Engineers (transferred to recurrent)	518	—	-518
49.	Advanced Teacher Training College	500	450	-50
52.	Science Expansion	—	557	+557
53.	Institute of Administration (and Secretarial Training)	313	284	-29
54.	Technical Institute, Trade Centres and Schools }	1,038	{ 723	+535
54A.	Technical College, Enugu }		{ 850	
55.	Handicraft Centres	75	107	+32
56.	Ashby Recommendations not elsewhere specified	4,655	2,580	-2,075
	Total	£ 7,440	6,720	-720

TABLE II

REVISED ALLOCATION ON PROJECTS—*continued*

Project No.	Title	Original Allocation £ '000	Revised Allocation £ '000	Increase + Decrease - £ '000
<i>Health</i>				
57.	Hospital Expansion	1,300	736*	-564
58.	Mental Health	15	300	+285
59.	Tuberculosis Service	—	112	+112
60.	Dental Service	35	27	-8
61.	Urban Health	76	116	+40
62.	Rural Health	200	261	+61
64.	Malaria Control	30	89	+59
65.	Health Education	50	102	+52
	Total	£ 1,706	1,743	+37
<i>Town and Country Planning</i>				
66.	Land Acquisition and Development	950	2,504	+1,554
67.	Town Planning	81	249	+168
68.	Survey Division	25	182	+157
70.	Government Staff Housing Scheme	250	228	-22
	Total	£ 1,306	3,163	+1,857
<i>Public Information</i>				
74.	Information	450	1,187	+737
	Total	£ 450	1,187	+737
<i>General Government</i>				
76.	New Legislature	800	940	+140
78.	Completion of Building Programme	602	802	+200
	Total	£ 1,402	1,742	+340
<i>Financial Obligation</i>				
91.	Local Government	120	170	+50
	GRAND TOTAL	£ 31,077	31,077	—

*This allocation includes only the planning and designing cost of Enugu Specialist Hospital but not construction.

APPENDIX

REVISED LIST OF PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURE PROVISION

Project No.	Title	ALLOCATION 1962-68 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1962-63 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1963-64 £'000	
		Original	Revised	Net Authorized	Actual	Approved Estimates including Supplementary	Revised Estimates
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
	<i>Tree Crops: Ministry Scheme</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.	Rubber Planting Scheme	2,975	1,800	53	36	135	100
2.	Palm Grove Rehabilitation	1,920	1,920	117	61	169	133
3.	Cocoa Planting Scheme	600	600	51	27	101	48
4.	Farm Settlements	6,125	6,125	768	251	1,004	767
5.	Nucleus Estates and Small-holder Schemes	—	500	—	—	—	—
6.	Cross River Scheme (former Project 5)	2,500	500	5	2	55	20
	Total £	14,120	11,445	994	377	1,464	1,068
	<i>Tree Crops: E.N.D.C. Plantation Schemes</i>						
7.	Oil Palm Plantations	2,028	2,028	489	489	652	652
8.	Rubber Plantations	6,650	6,650	298	298	432	432
9.	Cocoa Plantations	2,398	2,398	427	427	500	500
10.	Coconut Plantations	88	88	21	21	13	13
11.	Cashew Plantations	195	195	144	144	51	51
	Total £	11,359	11,359	1,379	1,379	1,648	1,648
	<i>Agricultural Training, Research and Extension</i>						
12.	Extension Training Programme including Veterinary	1,311	1,100	281	162	70	113
13.	Livestock Extension	40	40	30	9	6	—
14.	Extension Services (Senior Staff)	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Community Development	410	624	74	69	53	54
16.	Agricultural Information	34	34	20	8	4	4
17.	Agricultural Research	300	300	3	—	60	60
17A.	Minor Crops Research and Pilot Schemes (former Project 6)	100	300	5	5	10	10
	Total £	2,195	2,398	413	253	203	241

REVISED LIST OF PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURE PROVISION — *continued*

APPENDIX

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Project No.	Title	ALLOCATION 1962-68 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1962-63 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1963-64 £'000	
		Original (c)	Revised (d)	Net Autho- rized (e)	Actual (f)	Approved Estimates including Supple- mentary (g)	Revised Estimates (h)
(a)	(b)	£	£	£	£	£	£
	<i>Animal Health and Husbandry</i>						
18.	Regional Livestock Centre	50	50	20	2	10	20
19.	Poultry Centre	66	66	66	14	—	36
20.	Brooder Units	105	105	3	1	19	27
21.	Obudu Cattle Ranch (including Adada Farm) ..	242	242	—	—	27	—
22.	Animal Feed Mill and Grain Storage	50	50	34	—	16	—
23.	Trypanosmiasis Units	28	28	8	1	3	—
24.	Veterinary Services (including Hides and Skins) ..	180	180	45	9	27	31
	Total £	721	721	176	27	102	114
	<i>Fisheries and Forestry</i>						
25.	Fisheries	153	153	20	7	42	21
26.	Forestry	153	160	22	21	34	34
	Total £	306	313	42	28	76	55
	<i>Land Use</i>						
27.	Niger Delta Scheme	75	75	20	—	20	—
28.	Soil and Land Use Survey	100	100	—	—	10	6
29.	Land Registration and Consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total £	175	175	20	—	30	6
	<i>Supporting Services for Agriculture</i>						
30.	Machinery Pool	85	85	17	14	14	10
31.	Processing Machinery	400	400	60	54	276	239
32.	†Agricultural Credit	1,000	1,000	—	—	120	120
	Total £	1,485	1,485	77	68	410	369

†Agricultural Credit is administered by the Fund for Agricultural and Industrial Development.

REVISED LIST OF PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURE PROVISION — *continued*

Project No.	Title	ALLOCATION 1962-68 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1962-63 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1963-64 £'000	
		Original	Revised	Net Authorized	Actual	Approved Estimates including Supplementary	Revised Estimates
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
	<i>Trade and Industry</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
33.	Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout (merged with Project 66)	1,304	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Industrial Estates	500	250	6	6	78	40
35.	Industrial Production	10,000	10,000	2,832	2,297	2,713	3,073
36.	Industrial Institutes and Centres	226	226	51	2	12	2
37.	*Small Industry Loan Scheme	500	500	18	—	80	80
38.	Trade Division	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Miscellaneous Investigations	—	60	15	9	27	27
40.	Co-operatives	400	400	8	1	82	39
	Total	£ 12,930	11,436	2,930	2,315	2,992	3,261
	<i>Electricity</i>						
41.	Rural Electrification	600	758	163	162	86	—
	Total	£ 600	758	163	162	86	—
	<i>Transport</i>						
42.	Roads and Bridges	8,800	10,300	2,095	1,476	2,142	1,526
43.	Inland Waterways	50	50	20	10	22	19
	Total	£ 8,850	10,350	2,115	1,486	2,164	1,545

REVISED LIST OF PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURE PROVISION — *continued*

Project No.	Title	ALLOCATION 1962-68 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1962-63 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1963-64 £'000	
		Original (c)	Revised (d)	Net Auth- orized (e)	Actual (f)	Approved Estimates including Supple- mentary (g)	Revised Estimates (h)
(a)	(b)	£	£	£	£	£	£
	<i>Water Supplies</i>						
44.	Rural Water Supply	3,100	3,100	630	1,003	1,035	1,001
45.	Urban Water Supply	2,000	2,000	561			
	Total £	5,100	5,100	1,191	1,003	1,576	1,001
	<i>Education</i>						
46.	University of Nigeria	1,300	1,300	500	500	500	500
47.	Secondary Grammar Schools	341	374	103	70	71	25
47A.	Comprehensive School	—	795	17	14	373	8
48.	Scholarship and Training of Engineers	518	—	23	—	—	—
49.	Teacher Training College	500	450	32	26	124	80
50.	Rural Education	45	45	8	7	26	11
51.	Women Occupational Training College	20	20	1	—	9	5
52.	Science Expansion (formerly Secretarial Training)	†	557	4	2	40	—
53.	Institute of Administration	313	284	—	—	100	40
54.	Technical Institutes, Trade Centres and Trade Schools	1,038	723 850	63	14	4	1
54A.	Technical College, Enugu			75	107	29	16	40	28
55.	Handicraft Centres	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.	Ashby Report Recommendation not elsewhere specified	4,655	2,580	34	—	44	15
	Total £	8,805	8,085	814	649	1,407	713

† £29 is the allocation for Secretarial Training project now eliminated.

*Small Industries Loan Scheme is administered by the Fund for Agricultural and Industrial Development (F.A.I.D.).

REVISED LIST OF PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURE PROVISION — *continued*

APPENDIX

FIRST PROGRESS REPORT

Project No.	Title	ALLOCATION 1962-68 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1962-63 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1963-64 £'000	
		Original	Revised	Net Auth- orized	Actual	Approved Estimates including Supple- mentary	Revised Estimates
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
	<i>Health</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
57.	Hospital Expansion	1,300	736	81	31	93	97
57A.	Completion of 1958-62 Programme	107	107	100	86	5	5
58.	Mental Health	15	300	13	—	15	—
59.	Tuberculosis Service	—	112	—	—	—	—
60.	Dental Service	35	27	13	2	15	17
61.	Urban Health	76	116	18	—	16	—
62.	Rural Health	200	261	53	41	33	44
63.	School Health	6	6	6	—	6	6
64.	Malaria Control	30	89	8	—	10	13
65.	Health Education	50	102	6	2	22	23
	Total	£ 1,819	1,856	298	162	215	205
	<i>Town and Country Planning</i>						
66.	Land Acquisition and Development	950	2,504	770	438	721	572
67.	Town Planning	81	249	—	—	—	120
68.	Survey Division	25	182	—	—	11	11
69.	Housing Corporation	2,000	2,000	262	262	500	500
70.	Government Staff Housing Scheme	250	228	24	24	50	50
	Total	£ 3,306	5,163	1,056	724	1,282	1,253
	<i>Social Welfare</i>						
71.	Fire Service	180	180	35	4	58	58
72.	Libraries	179	179	30	30	35	35
73.	Sports Facilities	175	175	10	10	5	5
	Total	£ 534	534	75	44	98	98

REVISED LIST OF PROJECTS AND EXPENDITURE PROVISION — *continued*

Project No.	Title	ALLOCATION 1962-68 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1962-63 £'000		EXPENDITURE 1963-64 £'000	
		Original	Revised	Net Auth- orized	Actual	Approved Estimates including Supple- mentary	Revised Estimates
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
		£	£	£	£	£	£
74.	<i>Public Information</i>						
	Information	450	1,187	484	364	210	114
	Total £	450	1,187	484	364	210	114
75.	<i>Justice</i>						
	Administration of Justice	250	250	24	7	71	61
	Total £	250	250	24	7	71	61
76.	<i>General Government</i>						
	New Legislature	800	940	333	203	487	487
77.	Miscellaneous Administration	367	367	77	9	146	149
78.	Completion of Building Programme, 1958-62	602	802	697	422	342	340
79.	Rehabilitation and Works Organization	168	168	49	30	35	27
80.	Government Printer	130	130	—	—	—	—
	Total £	2,067	2,407	1,156	664	1,010	1,003
81.	<i>Financial Obligation</i>						
	Local Government	120	170	20	11	66	75
	Total £	120	170	20	11	66	75
	Grand Total £	75,192	75,192	13,427	9,723	15,110	12,830

Price: Two Shillings and Sixpence

WT 580/364/2,000