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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR NIGERIA

UNDP Assistance requested by the Government of Nigeria for the period 1983-86

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present country programme, which is the second one for Nigeria, covers the four-year period 1983-1986. It seeks to provide technical assistance in support of the Government's current Five-Year National Plan (1981-1985) and its projections for the 1980s.
2. The content and orientation of the country programme has been decided upon by the Federal Ministry of National Planning. In doing so, the Government has taken into account: (a) the basic national development options as set forth in the current National Plan; (b) the results of recent evaluations of UNDP projects and programmes jointly undertaken by the Government, UNDP and the executing agency concerned; (c) the development activities of the Government itself as well as assistance being obtained by the Government from other sources.
3. For the formulation of the present country programme, the Government has had, since September 1981, the benefit of close consultations with officials of UNDP, from both its headquarters and its Lagos office, as well as with officials of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system that are engaged in providing technical assistance to Nigeria. In view of the Government's current concern with the problems of agriculture, a special programming mission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) visited Nigeria in April-May 1982 to assist in identifying the technical support needs in this crucial sector of the economy. Similar assistance has also been provided in various ways by several other United Nations agencies in respect of their areas of work.
4. As in the previous UNDP country programme, 1975-1979, considerable attention has been given to ensuring co-ordination and complementarity not only with the assistance programmes of other United Nations organizations, but also with those of bilateral and multilateral donors operating in Nigeria. Fruitful consultations were carried out in Lagos during 1982 with major bilateral aid programmes as well as with the European Economic Community (EEC) and the World Bank.
5. Although the indicative planning figure (IPF) for Nigeria for the 1982-1986 programming cycle has been established at US\$ 55 million, only 80 per cent of this amount or \$44 million is considered available for programming in accordance with existing UNDP guidelines. To this has been added the sum of \$4,203,000, carried forward as unspent funds from the preceeding programming cycle, thus making a total sum of \$48,203,000 available for the period 1982-1986. However, with the commitments for 1982 authorized at \$9,973,000, the total IPF resources available for programming for 1983-1986 is estimated at \$38,230,000. In this connection, the Government has agreed to provide under Government cost sharing during the same period an estimated \$9,163,000, which brings to approximately \$47,393,000 the total level of resources available for programming in 1983-1986. The above figure of \$47,393,000 includes an amount of \$1,270,300, which has been set aside as unprogrammed reserve for unforeseen expenditures and inflation.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES
TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

6. The content of the second country programme derives from the development objectives, priorities and strategy of Nigeria as embodied in the Government's Fourth National Development Plan (1981-1985). The Plan represents a major concerted effort to mobilize the full apparatus of not only the Federal Government but also the State and local governments in the constructive tasks of accelerated development. The Plan also outlines a dynamic role for the private sector of the economy. Designed to further the process of establishing a solid base for the long-term economic and social development of the country, the Plan places priority emphasis on the expansion and diversification of key sectors, namely, agriculture (particularly food production), manufacturing, education and skills development, and infrastructural facilities. Social services, especially housing, water supply and health, are also emphasized as important means of improving the quality of life in the country.
7. Of special relevance to UNDP is the existence in Nigeria of an acute shortage of skilled manpower, which presently constitutes the most serious bottleneck to the country's capacity to absorb the unique volume of investment which is made possible by oil revenues. Aside from the urgent need for the middle and high-level technical and vocational personnel required to man existing infrastructural facilities in such fields as transport, telecommunications, electric power and water supply, the Government is also anxious to promote increased participation by citizens in the ownership, management and general administration of productive enterprises as well as to achieve significant reduction in the levels of unemployment and underemployment. For both UNDP and the Government, training, at all levels, has emerged as one of the most potential areas for UNDP and Government collaboration in the next four years. Appropriate and timely training is of particularly urgent importance to Nigeria in the consolidation and maintenance of existing (and new) infrastructural facilities so as to prevent the gains from previous development efforts from being lost through the rapid deterioration of productive assets.
8. In line with the above objectives, and taking into account assistance forthcoming to the Government from other sources, both bilateral and multilateral, the Government has decided that the individual projects outlined below, sector by sector, shall be that part of its development programmes which will be financed from resources available from UNDP. Special attention has been given to the need to ensure that these programmes are complementary to programmes of other multilateral and bilateral donors and particularly that the UNDP programme of assistance makes the fullest use of the technical expertise available through the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.
9. The Nigerian Government maintains its long established interest in exploring areas of regional and interregional co-operation with other countries, particularly those in the subregion, in such programmes as the United Nations Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa (1978-1988); Technical co-operation along developing countries (TCDC); and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Furthermore, while the present and past UNDP country programmes for Nigeria are primarily concerned with the attainment of national goals, there have and continue to coincide with global priorities indicated above, as well as with the areas of rural development, environment and the participation of women in development.

A. General development issues, policies and planning

10. Nigeria plans to increase its gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices at an average rate of 7.2 per cent per annum during the Plan period. This would raise per capita income from 427 naira (₦) (\$655) in 1980 to ₦534 (\$819) in 1985, at constant 1977-1978 prices. Emphasis is on greater self-reliance through diversification of the national economy and balanced development of all the sectors and geographical areas of the country. With a projected investment programme of about ₦82 billion for the Plan period (1981-1985), the evident need is for effective planning at all levels of government and for viable national infrastructural services and facilities.

11. Accordingly, previous UNDP activities in these areas have been concerned with the strengthening of the government's national planning machinery, mainly at the state level, in various aspects of planning, including economic planning; physical planning; statistical and financial services; general administration and management. Under assistance already concluded, UNDP has financed the strengthening of the Institute of Administration (NIR/72/022); the development of co-operative banking and investment in Bendel State (NIR/75/140) as well as improvement of statistical services in Kano State (NIR/75/007) and the Central Statistical Office (NIR/74/017) in Borno State. The present country programme continues to emphasize these areas and the specific projects selected for this period are described below.

1. Ongoing projects

Assistance to Development Planning (NIR/73/003) (NIR/82/002)

UNDP contribution: \$1,677,500 Duration: 2 years

12. Since 1973, the project NIR/73/003 has been assisting in the development of viable planning units and training in seven states, namely: Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Niger, Plateau and Sokoto. The Phase II project (NIR/82/002) will consolidate current assistance with emphasis on annual plan preparations and implementation for state and local government.

Development of Financial Administration, Kaduna (NIR/75/009)

UNDP contribution: \$165,700 Duration: 1 year 7 months

13. During 1983 and 1984, the project will revise and improve the accounting procedures used by the government of Kaduna State as well as facilitate the installation of a system of computerized government accounting. A training unit is to be developed within the Treasury.

Programme and Administration Support - UNDP office, Lagos (NIR/78/007)

UNDP contribution: \$78,700 Duration: 1 year

14. This project supplements the capacity of the UNDP field office in Lagos in the implementation of UNDP-supported programmes. It includes component for training of government officials.

2. New projects

Application of Socio-economic Indicators in Development and Administration Planning (NIR/81/002)

UNDP contribution: \$500,000 Duration: 3 years

15. The project is intended to advise federal and state ministries on the use of socio-economic indicators in planning and to assist in training programmes for planning personnel.

Budget Reform (NIR/81/003)

UNDP contribution: \$530,000 Duration: 1 year

16. This pilot project, which jointly involves UNDP, the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will assist the Budget Department, Office of the President and the Federal Ministries of Agriculture, Housing and Environment in reforming and improving the budget and accounting systems and procedures with a view to making them more development oriented. Its special feature will be the introduction of programme-performance budgeting (PPB) on a trial basis.

Establishment of Programme Performance Budgeting System in the Directorate of Budget, Owerri, Imo State

UNDP contribution: \$269,000 Duration: 2 years

17. The project seeks to introduce the PPB system on a pilot basis at the state level, for possible generalization to other states.

Statistical Services, Kano

UNDP contribution: \$534,000 Duration: 2 years

18. This project is a follow-up to the tasks carried out during 1977-1981 under project (NIR/75/007). Emphasis is on strengthening the Statistics Division of the Department of Budget in Kano State as well as to establish and/or strengthen statistical units in other ministries or departments of the state. Project activities will focus on data collection, processing, statistical surveys and training.

General Training (Phase I)

UNDP contribution: \$525,000 Duration: 4 years

19. The project provides for training activities not related to specific projects but which are important for enhancing the skills and efficiency of Nigerians to carry out general development tasks.

B. Natural resources

20. This sector continues, as in the past, to be dominated almost exclusively by the petroleum subsector, which in turn is entirely dominated by government and large transnational corporations. Petroleum remains the one most important single source of government revenues and accounted for 24.7 per cent of GDP in 1979-1980. Other important minerals include coal, tin metal, limestone, marble, bitumen iron ore, lignite, gold and crude salt. There has never been much involvement of the United Nations development system in the sector and none is deemed necessary or relevant in the near future. Since 1980, however, the Government has identified water resources development and rural electrification as potential areas for initial UNDP participation. The specific projects selected are as follows:

1. Ongoing project

National Institute of Water Resources, Kaduna (NIR/75/027)

UNDP contribution: \$796,000 Duration: 2 years

21. Since June 1980, this project has been assisting Kaduna State in (a) establishing a training unit in the Water Resources Institute and training higher-level technicians in such fields as hydrology, hydrogeology, irrigation and water resources development; (b) establishing a water sciences investigation unit to solve specific water resources problems; and (c) establishing a hydrological data unit within the Institute.

2. New projects

Water Resources Development, Benue State

UNDP contribution: \$274,000 Duration: 2 years

22. This project will assist Benue State in its development of rural water supplies through the construction of reservoirs and boreholes and the training of various levels of staff.

Rural Electrification, Benue State

UNDP contribution: \$299,000 Duration: 2 years

23. The project is to provide advisory services and training to Benue State in its programme relating to the electrification of several rural towns and villages.

C. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

24. Nigeria is in urgent need of agricultural transformation. Lagging output of agricultural crops, livestock, fisheries and forests has posed serious problems such as rising food prices, growing food-import bills, decline of traditional export crops and migration from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities. To remedy the situation, the country is seeking to increase its output of agriculture and allied activities at an average annual rate of 4 per cent during the current Plan period. This key sector has been allocated 12.6 per cent of the total planned public investment during the 1981-1985 Plan period. Programmes under the Plan emphasize crop production, agricultural mechanization, crop storage, improved production of inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizer), water resources development, forestry, fisheries, livestock, extension services and co-operatives. A total amount of ₦8.828 billion (\$13.540 billion) has been earmarked by federal and state governments for public investment in agriculture under the Fourth Plan as follows: crops, ₦5.438 billion (\$8.341 billion); water resources development, ₦2.255 billion (\$3.459 billion); livestock, ₦0.672 billion (\$1.062 billion); forestry, ₦0.292 billion (0.448 billion); fisheries, ₦0.171 billion (\$0.262 billion). Unlike the Third Plan, which had emphasized direct production in large-scale mechanized farms established by public sector enterprises, the Fourth Plan aims at increasing the output of small-holders who currently account for more than 90 per cent of domestic food supply.

25. The assistance of UNDP to agriculture outlined below has been developed with the Government by a special FAO review and programming mission which visited Nigeria in April-May 1982. The projects selected by the Government take into account its own extremely large-scale initiatives in this field as well as activities which will be carried out by other sources, either bilateral or multilateral. Many projects which were considered weak or no longer relevant have either been phased out already or will soon.

26. All in all, the UNDP programme is designed to complement the country's ongoing or planned emphasis on food production, with appropriate attention being extended also to increased livestock, fisheries and forestry activities, where progress, both now as in the past, is severely hampered by acute shortages in various categories of trained manpower, inadequate infrastructural facilities and weak extension services. In this connexion, past UNDP assistance in fisheries receives special mention and appreciation in the Government's Fourth Plan. Two specific projects cited in this regard are: Artisanal and Inshore Fisheries Project (NIR/77/001) and Fresh water Fish Farming Development and Demonstration Project (NIR/75/059).

27. Forestry remains a major area of concern to both the Government and FAO. Despite its forest estate of 96,500 square kilometers (Km²), which is threatened by creeping dessertification, Nigeria, without an ambitious forest regeneration programme, will become a major importer of forest products by the year 2000, due to highly accelerated consumption of forestry products especially fuelwood. Forestry, however, is one area which has received considerable UNDP support in the past. Altogether, at least ten projects were financed under the first UNDP country programme in the areas of forestry education and training, forestry inventory and industries development, forestry research, range management, zone afforestation, forestry mechanization, wildlife management and training, forestry utilization and forestry data processing. In the second country programme, UNDP will continue to give attention to the development of forest management capability and institution-building for forestry.

1. Ongoing projects

Assistance to National Grains Production Company (NGPC), Kaduna (NIR/76/017)
UNDP contribution: \$300,000 Cost-shared NGPC: \$583,500 Duration: 3 years

28. Since 1978, this project has provided advisory services and training to the National Grains Production Company in Kaduna, which was established with the aim of guaranteeing adequate returns to farmers and ensuring reasonable prices for consumers. NGPC activities also entail the establishment of storage facilities for grain reserve.

Food and Drugs Training Institute (NIR/76/016)
UNDP contribution: \$438,000 Duration: 2 years

29. The project assists the Government in establishing a Food and Drugs Training Institute and in making it capable of planning and conducting courses for specific categories of staff involved in the enforcement of Nigeria's Food and Drugs Act. The Act seeks to ensure that only foods and drugs of acceptable quality are offered for consumption to the Nigerian public.

Home Economics Extension (NIR/75/013)
UNDP contribution: \$16,000 Duration: 1 year

30. This project has provided assistance in the planning and organization of a functional Home Economics Communication Centre of the Federal Department of Agriculture. In essence, the project was completed in 1981. Only fellowships continue until the end of 1983.

Range Management, Sokoto (NIR/75/041)
UNDP contribution: \$254,000 Duration: 2 years

31. Started in 1979, this project has provided experts to Sokoto State, the second largest producer of beef in Nigeria, in supervised range management of the grazing

lands already acquired and those to be acquired. Scientific range management techniques are being introduced and on-the-job training provided.

Artisanal and Inshore Fisheries Development (NIR/77/001)

UNDP contribution: \$910,000 Duration: 2 years

32. Started in 1980, this project aims at increasing the fish output of artisanal and inshore fisheries, which account for more than 50 per cent of the total fish catch in Nigeria. Integrated rural fisheries development centres are being established in all six coastal states of Nigeria. Fishery technology, fish processing, marine engineering, extension services, boat-building, marketing and co-operatives receive attention through the services of experts provided under this project.

Federal Fisheries Training School, Lagos (NIR/76/019)

UNDP contribution: \$185,000 Duration: 8 months

33. The objective of this project is to complete the training courses at the Federal Fisheries School during the academic year ending in 1983.

Forest Management and Utilization (NIR/77/005), (NIR/77/008) and (NIR/77/009)

UNDP contribution: \$1,353,000 Duration: 2 years

34. Under the project (NIR/77/005), assistance has been provided to the Forest Utilization Centre in Benin City in establishing a sawmill logging unit and conducting training courses. Under projects (NIR/77/008) and (NIR/77/009), assistance has been provided for development of forestry management and forest cartography. In order to streamline activities, it is proposed to merge these projects. Provision is needed for expert posts, consultancy services, fellowships and equipment to help strengthen the country's capability for forest management and utilization.

Training in Agricultural Mechanization (NIR/74/020)

UNDP contribution: \$8,000 Duration: 6 months

35. This project has assisted the Government in developing teaching materials and revising the curriculum for a two-year diploma course in agricultural mechanization at Ahmadu Bello University. Only fellowships continue into 1983.

Establishment of Federal Dairy Engineering and Processing Advisory Services (NIR/68/015)

UNDP contribution: \$10,000 Duration: 7.5 months

36. This project has assisted the development of the dairy industry in such areas as engineering, technology, economy and training, as well as in the selection, specification and installation of equipment. One fellowship continues into 1983.

Federal School of Wildlife (NIR/76/003)

UNDP contribution: \$11,000 Duration: 7 months

37. Preparatory assistance has been provided to assist in the establishment of the school and to develop proposals for further assistance. One fellowship continues into 1983.

Strengthening of the National Seed Service (NIR/72/025)

UNDP contribution: \$280,000 Duration: 2 years

38. This is an extension of an ongoing project currently being implemented under a trust-fund arrangement between FAO and the Government of Nigeria, after a period of

UNDP funding under the project (NIR/72/025). Its main objective is the provision of limited consultant services in seed certification, legislation, seed technology, training and processing.

Support to the National Horticultural Research Institute (NIR/72/007)

UNDP contribution: \$287,400 Duration: 1 year

39. The extension of this project operational since 1974, will ensure the successful completion of important phases of research development initiated during the past year, particularly in the fields of genetic resources, vegetable seed technology and fruit tree breeding. The project is further aimed at strengthening the link between research workers, extension agents and producers of fruits and vegetables. Expert assistance is required.

Freshwater Fishfarming Demonstration and Development (NIR/75/059)

UNDP contribution: \$712,500 Duration: 3 years

40. Supplementary assistance is required for the ongoing project to demonstrate the economic viability of fishfarming under Nigerian conditions. Services of experts are needed to help achieve the aim.

Forest Mechanization School, Afaka (NIR/75/054)

UNDP contribution: \$868,000 Duration: 2 years

41. Following a period of preparatory assistance, infrastructural arrangements are under way to enable the Forest Mechanization School to start functioning in 1984. The project is to train personnel for the development of mechanized afforestation in the savannah area of Nigeria. Assistance required is mainly experts, consultants and training fellowships.

2. New projects

Ranch Development, Kwara State

UNDP contribution: \$271,000 Duration: 2 years

42. In order to increase livestock production, advisory services and training are required for carrying out surveys and establishing grazing reserves; preparing scientific range-management plans, and development plans for livestock and breeding centres; surveying and developing stock-watering facilities; and strengthening staff capabilities.

Upland Rice Production, Ondo State

UNDP contribution: \$284,000 Duration: 2 years

43. The project seeks to improve rice production in five areas of Ondo State (Afao, Ijaw, Erio, Aramoko and Efon Alaaye through better cultivation in large plantations, processing, conservation and storage of rice. Provision has been made for expert services and fellowships.

Commercial Sugarcane Production, Ondo State

UNDP contribution: \$299,000 Duration: 2 years

44. The purpose of this project is to help increase commercial sugarcane production in the areas of Oluwa River Valley, Otu River Valley and Ajagba, Ondo State. Provision has been made for expert services and fellowships.

Establishment of Agricultural Engineering Workshops, Calabar

UNDP contribution: \$292,000 Duration: 2 years

45. This project proposes to establish five workshops in Cross River State. The workshops will maintain and repair all equipment belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture. The project will also assist in bush clearing, land development, farm mechanization and the forming of access roads to the farms.

Improvement of Fishing Technology, Lagos State

UNDP contribution: \$299,000 Duration: 2 years

46. This project will provide an expert to introduce small-sized trawlers to local fishermen in Lagos State. The expert, with experience in gilt netting techniques, will also train personnel in gear technology and general fishing management.

Farming Management Advisory Services, Oyo State

UNDP contribution: \$264,000 Duration: 2 years

47. Under this project requested by Oyo State, an expert will assist farmers in developing improved farm plans, farm records and other farm management techniques. Twelve man-months of fellowships are also proposed.

Agricultural Extension

UNDP contribution: \$3,130,000 Duration: 3 years

48. This project seeks to build up extension training leadership at the national level and to foster closer co-operation between research and extension as an institutional arrangement. It will upgrade the quality of trainees of agricultural schools and other middle-level institutions and improve upon the overall quality of agricultural training at the middle and lower levels. Expert and consultancy assistance is required, as are fellowships.

Development of Livestock Production on Grazing Reserves

UNDP contribution: \$3,006,000 Duration: 3 years

49. This project is aimed at infrastructural development in selected major grazing reserves in Bauchi and Plateau States and the improvement of animal production, disease control, milk production, etc. Experts and short-term consultants will be required.

Assistance in Soil Conservation and Land Use Planning

UNDP contribution: \$842,000 Duration: 3 years

50. The project is to provide advisory assistance in solving serious soil erosion problems through inter alia the development of conservation practices for the various agro-ecological zones, and the establishment of a data bank on land resources.

Establishment of Agricultural Data Bank

UNDP contribution: \$2,000,000 Duration: 3 years

51. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture has requested assistance in the establishment of an agricultural data bank to improve effective agricultural development planning in Nigeria. Sectoral and subsectoral data will be gathered and made available in respect of field crops, farm income, livestock and poultry data, forestry and fisheries. A project proposal is to be developed by FAO with activities scheduled to commence in mid-1984.

D. Industry

52. For a developing country of the size and potential of Nigeria, industrialization is essential for rapid economic and social transformation. Nigeria has the human and material resources, the large domestic market and energetic private sector necessary to build a strong industrial base. Although industrialization is taking place, manufacturing activity currently accounts for only a small proportion of GDP (7 per cent at the outset of the Fourth Plan) and it has yet to make a significant contribution in respect of employment opportunities, foreign-exchange conservation and earnings, and the promotion of effective linkages between various sectors of the economy.

53. The Fourth Plan is designed to initiate major industrial changes. Increasing annually at 15 per cent, manufacturing output is expected to constitute 12.2 per cent of total GDP by 1985. Manufacturing activity is envisaged to absorb an estimated ₦8.2 billion (\$12.577 billion) or 11.1 per cent of total public investment and 26.1 per cent of total private investment during the Plan period. To reduce dependence on imported inputs, special attention is being given to the development of industries that rely on local resources. A more balanced development of the manufacturing sector is sought in order to strengthen linkages within this sector as well as with other sectors of the economy. This implies a balance between light and heavy industries, between agro- and non-agro industries, between import substitution and export promotion activity and between large-scale and small-scale manufacturing.

54. Continuing support from UNDP is needed for industrial projects that contribute to the attainment of the above objectives. UNDP emphasis is therefore to continue on the promotion of small-scale industries, industrial infrastructure and industrial research, including the establishment of industrial development centres.

1. Ongoing projects

Industrial Development Centre, Oshogbo (NIR/73/014)

UNDP contribution: \$862,000 Duration: 2 years

55. This project, which began in 1976, is intended to improve the efficiency and productivity of existing small-scale and medium-scale industries, establish new ones and train Nigerians in the six states of Bendel, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo and Oyo. The project also provides extension services to small-scale industrialists, on-the-job training and specialized seminars. A Government trust-fund agreement for the procurement of equipment (\$2,250,000) has now been signed.

Industrial Management Development Services (NIR/75/012)

UNDP contribution: \$340,000 Duration: 2 years

56. Started in 1978, this project has been assisting the University of Ife in the establishment and conduct of its Management Development Division as an integral part of the Industrial Research Unit. Extension services to small-scale and other industrial enterprises have been provided and industrial management programmes developed both for entrepreneurs and for government officials concerned with the small-scale industries programme. On-the-job training and fellowships have also been provided.

Industrial Training Fund (NIR/74/004)

UNDP contribution: \$545,000 Cost sharing: \$400,000 Duration: 2 years

57. The project enters its second phase in January 1983. Under the first phase, it

concentrated on vocational in-plant training at the headquarters of the Industrial Training Fund in Jos and in various area offices in the states. Activities during the second phase envisage the establishment of a pilot instructor training unit, the implementation of the National Apprenticeship Scheme (the plan for which was developed in the first phase), and assistance in the establishment of offices of the Industrial Training Fund in all states of Nigeria.

2. New projects

Manufacture of Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery

UNDP contribution: \$1,670,000 Duration: 3 years

58. This project is to provide expertise and training for upgrading rural small and medium-sized industries for production of simple agricultural machinery and application of appropriate production technology in order to provide farmers with improved agricultural tools, implements and machinery, utilizing existing production potential and facilities. A nucleus for upgrading engineering design and development capabilities and adapting technologies to local climatic and soil conditions is foreseen.

Integrated Agro-Industry Complexes

UNDP contribution: \$2,000,000 Duration: 4 years

59. This project aims at assisting the Government in its policy of agro-industry development that makes better use of available agricultural raw materials, serves as a stimulus to the increase of agricultural production, creates employment opportunities in rural areas and increases the value added to the agricultural produce. In 1978, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) implemented the project (NIR/76/013) for elaboration of an indicative agro-industry development plan as well as a plan for the establishment of one integrated food industries complex. Technical assistance will now be provided to elaborate feasibility studies and to determine the most suitable technologies for such complexes in Nigeria.

Establishment of Industrial Data Bank

UNDP contribution: \$272,000 Duration: 2 years

60. The Government of Nigeria is conducting a nationwide industrial survey, the results of which are to be stored in an industrial data bank. Assistance is requested in conducting repetitive surveys of small-scale industries as well as methodological studies for perfecting survey techniques for undertaking sample surveys.

Federal Institute of Industrial Research: Industrial Information Service (Phase II)

UNDP contribution: \$489,000 Duration: 2 years

61. The Phase I project (NIR/75/069) assisted the Federal Institute of Industrial Research in the establishment and initial operation of an Industrial Information Centre. The Phase II project is designed to develop a full-fledged industrial information service capable of supplying a wide range of information on industrial production technologies, to provide advisory services in the industrial information field and to establish links with industrial networks at national, regional and international levels.

Development of Small-scale Industries, Rivers State

UNDP contribution: \$539,000 Duration: 2 years

62. The project is to assist the government of Rivers State in the establishment of

industrial estates and in the development of small-scale industries. Assistance is required in the form of provision of expert services and training of staff.

Assistance to National Institute for Hotel, Catering and Tourism Training

UNDP contribution: \$155,000 Duration: 1 year

63. The Nigerian Tourist Board which has been established to promote tourism in Nigeria, has identified a need for preparatory assistance in the establishment of an Institute for Hotel, Catering and Tourism Training.

E. Transport and communications

64. Transport requirements arise largely from activities in other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, industry and commerce. Similarly, the development of communication facilities is closely linked with the expansion of various other productive activities. The planned annual growth rates in real terms for transport and communication facilities during the first half of the 1980s amount to 12 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. Transport facilities are envisaged to absorb 15.2 per cent of total public investment and 7 per cent of total private investment during the Plan period. Communication facilities have been allocated 2.9 per cent of total public investment during the same period.

65. Government policy is seeking to ensure that (a) road, rail, air and water transport services are rationalized to allow for fair competition between the various modes; and (b) proper co-ordination is maintained both within the transport sector and between this sector and other sectors of the economy. As for communications, the overriding objective is to ensure that adequate services are available; emphasis will continue to be placed on speed, reliability and efficiency in the utilization of installed telecommunications and postal facilities.

66. In both transport and communications, UNDP technical assistance under the Second country programme, as under the first, remains limited to telecommunications planning, training and assistance to civil aviation.

Ongoing projects

Advanced Aeronautical Training (NIR/74/009)

UNDP contribution: \$1,036,000 Duration: 3 years

67. Assistance has been provided to the Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre since 1967 and 1975, respectively, under the project (NIR/68/031) and (NIR/74/009). Further assistance is to be provided to expand the scope of training through advanced courses, to develop a maintenance programme for equipment to be provided for the advanced courses and to train personnel in the required maintenance. The Centre's teaching capacity is also to be expanded, for which assistance is being sought in the preparation of the required syllabi, training materials and instructional techniques.

Air Traffic Control Radar (NIR/78/008)

UNDP contribution: \$666,000 Duration: 3 years

68. Since 1979, this project has been assisting the Government in putting into operation a new air traffic radar control system in the country's major airports and in training national personnel to enable the system to be operated by qualified Nigerian air traffic controllers. The subcontract component of the project is continuing and

some fellowships remain to be implemented.

Telecommunication Planning (NIR/77/003)

UNDP contribution: \$504,000 Duration: 7 months

69. Since 1978, as a follow up to project (NIR/72/010), this project has been providing assistance to the Planning Section of the Posts and Telecommunications Department, Ministry of Communications. The ultimate aim is to have an expanded and modernized telecommunications system with a Planning and Research Section within the Posts and Telecommunications Department, well established to deal with development problems and to forecast future requirements more accurately.

Telecommunications Training (NIR/77/004)

UNDP contribution: \$150,000 Duration: 6 months

70. Since 1978, as a follow up to project (NIR/68/534), this project has been providing assistance in the establishment of a permanent telecommunications training centre, principally through the development of training courses. Fellowships and consultancies constitute the remaining inputs of this project.

Nautical College of Nigeria (NIR/75/082)

UNDP contribution: \$1,109,800 Duration: 3 years

71. Started in late 1980, following an earlier funds-in-trust arrangement with the International Maritime Organization (IMO), this project is assisting in the training of academic staff in the newly established Nautical College of Nigeria as well as in the setting up of the planned engineering workshops, laboratories, long and short-term courses and, eventually, in the development of a research capacity in marine and related disciplines.

F. Human settlements

72. The increasing tempo of economic activity and the rapid growth of population, especially in urban areas, have generated a mounting demand for housing and the services that accompany it. The acute shortages currently encountered in this respect have been posing serious problems and a great deal of attention is being given to their resolution. During the current Plan period, housing facilities are programmed to increase at an average annual rate of 8 per cent. To improve the quality of life in urban areas, town and country planning is being invigorated. The construction of the new federal capital at Abuja is being pushed. Housing and town and country planning have been allocated 3.8 per cent and 7 per cent of total public investment planned for the period 1981-1985

73. The UNDP response in this sector has been both timely and positive. Of the nine projects supported by UNDP since 1973, seven have been approved since 1979 with emphasis on the preparation and implementation of physical development plans for metropolitan areas and on technical training of Nigerian personnel in various aspects of physical planning, plan implementation, housing and town administration, maintenance and servicing. A master plan for metropolitan Lagos has been prepared and is under implementation with UNDP assistance. Two physical development plans have been prepared for two states, namely, Kano and Oyo. Four training projects have assisted the Governments, both state and federal, in the training and operational physical planners and town planning technicians. The current emphasis by UNDP on plan preparation, implementation and training is being continued during 1982-1986.

1. Ongoing projects

Town Planning Technicians, Kaduna (NIR/75/190)

UNDP contribution: \$157,000 Duration: 1 year 10 months

74. This project is designed to assist the Town Planning Department at the Kaduna Polytechnic in strengthening and developing the course work material for the Ordinary Technician Diploma. The work gives special emphasis to physical planning, dealing with techniques, site planning and rural areas.

Master Plan for Metropolitan Ibadan (NIR/76/114)

UNDP contribution: \$174,000 Duration: 1 year

75. The objective of this project is to contribute to a planned and orderly development of Ibadan, the second major urban centre of Nigeria. Among other things, a viable Master Plan Unit is to be established in the Town Planning Division of the Ministry of Environment. The project covers only the initial preparatory tasks of identifying the immediate problems, undertaking such surveys and preliminary studies as may be needed to collect the required basic data, suggesting policies and strategies to be adopted in the drawing up of the Master Plan and preparing the documentation and terms of reference applicable to the consultancy firm that will undertake the preparation of the Master Plan under a subcontractual arrangement.

Master Plan for Metropolitan Lagos - Implementation (NIR/82/001)

UNDP contribution: None Cost sharing: \$595,675 Duration: 1 year

76. Since January 1982, the project has been assisting the Lagos Government in the implementation of the Master and Regional Plans for Lagos State prepared under project (NIR/72/143). The total project costs are fully funded by the Lagos State Government under a cost sharing arrangement with UNDP.

2. New project

Development of Abuja and the Impact Area (NIR/82/007)

UNDP contribution: \$673,000 Cost sharing: \$1,069,600 Duration: 3 years

77. The project is to provide technical services required for the development of the new federal capital city of Abuja and the federal territory by focusing on the shelter needs of the lowest income groups and the management, construction and training requirements of the Federal Capital Development Authority. Subcontracts for a cadastral survey of inground infrastructure will be arranged.

G. Health

78. As in the past, no major UNDP involvement is envisaged in this sector due to the Government's own considerable involvement in the area. In accordance with the Government emphasis on preventive rather than curative health care, UNDP will continue for one year, under a Government cost sharing contribution of \$170,000, the project, Epidemiological and Laboratory Services (NIR/75/049). This project has assisted, since 1977, the Federal Ministry of Health in developing new strategies for the control of communicable diseases. In addition, an IPF allocation of \$572,000 has been earmarked for a new two-year project to expand the Federal School of Radiography through the provision of experts, equipment and training.

H. Education

79. Education has been accorded a high priority in the successive development plans of Nigeria. Despite massive expansion of education in recent years, however, the results have been mixed. Shortages of teaching staff are acute. Preoccupation with expansion needs of the formal school system has diverted attention from the requirements of adult and non-formal education. Inadequate supplies of laboratory equipment, instructional materials and relevant, locally designed and produced textbooks have also impeded progress. Educational policy in the framework of the Fourth Plan is designed to raise the quality of education at all levels in order to make the graduates of Nigeria's school system more useful to society. The plan has assigned 11 per cent of total public investment to educational development during 1981-1985.

80. Past UNDP assistance to education has followed closely the areas of concern identified by the Government. Of the 13 projects funded by UNDP during 1982 alone, one was in educational planning and administration; six in teacher training and teacher education; four in science and technical education; and two in curriculum development. Most of the projects involved institution building and direct training. Assistance was also provided to the Centre for School Science Equipment. In view of the institution building nature of most of these activities, many of the projects are being continued into 1982-1986 cycle. A number of new projects are also included, but still in the same areas of emphasis.

1. Ongoing projects

Strengthening the Department of Educational Management, University of Ibadan (NIR/75/10)
UNDP contribution: \$25,000 Duration: 1 year 8 months

81. The project, which started in 1977, is scheduled to be completed in 1982; however, one fellowship continues into 1984.

Centre for School Science Equipment, Federal Ministry of Education, Lagos
(NIR/71/549) (NIR/82/003)

UNDP contribution: \$115,000 Duration: 1 year

82. Since 1972 this project has been assisting in the creation of national system for: (a) repair, maintenance and production of school science equipment; (b) development of science curriculum; (c) establishment of sub-centres in various States; and (d) development of prototypes of science teaching aids. In-service training of technicians has also been carried out. Technical assistance is now required, mainly in respect of the services of a workshop manager and fellowship training.

Professional Accountancy, Auchi Polytechnic, Bendel State (NIR/75/113)

UNDP contribution: \$140,000 Duration: 1 year

83. This project has been assisting the Auchi Polytechnic in the planning and development of study programmes leading to the Higher National Diploma in accountancy. A one-year extension is required to complete the project.

Quantity Surveying, Auchi Polytechnic (NIR/77/007)

UNDP contribution: \$6,500 Duration: 1 month

84. This project, which is scheduled for completion in early 1983, has been assisting in the improvement of the Ordinary National Diploma and in the introduction of the Higher National Diploma course in quantity surveying.

University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt, Rivers State (NIR/75/111)

UNDP contribution: \$699,000 Duration: 2 years

85. Since 1979 this project has been assisting in the establishment of a Technological Centre and in strengthening and expanding the Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture.

Strengthening of Educational Planning Establishments (Federal and State Governments) (NIR/82/006)

UNDP contribution: \$1,335,000 Duration: 2 years

86. Since 1973 this project has provided assistance, mainly through expert services and fellowships, in planning for the Government's new national policy on education. Emphasis has been put on the training of senior educational planning personnel of the Government to enable them to improve the general planning capability of their junior staff (including field education officers and local government education personnel) and also in the collection and analysis of statistics, costing and other planning tasks. The aim now is to develop planning and research units in all ministries of education as well as the co-ordination role of the Planning and Development Section of the Federal Ministry of Education in respect of educational planning throughout the Federation. Assistance is also required in the evaluation of learning process within the system of formal and non-formal education programmes.

College of Education, Uyo, Cross River State (NIR/72/038)

UNDP contribution: \$16,000 Duration: 1 year

87. This project has assisted the College of Education at Uyo in improving its curricula as well as pre-service and in-service training in the areas of educational technology, home economics, mathematics and physics. One fellowship continues into 1983.

Teacher Education and Curriculum Development, Cross River State (NIR/72/040)

UNDP contribution: \$270,000 Duration: 2 years

88. The project is assisting the Ministry of Education, Cross River State, in the areas of teacher education and curriculum development through the provision of expert services and training.

2. New projects

Staff Development Programme, Six Colleges of Education, Bendel State

UNDP contribution: \$561,000 Duration: 2 years

89. This project is intended to be a follow-up phase of the Bendel State funds-in-trust project with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which terminated in June 1982. Its objective is to prepare the staff of the six participating Colleges of Education, as well as others nominated by the Bendel State Ministry of Education, for a master's degree in education. The training course will be offered on a part-time basis during the academic year and on a wider basis during the vacation periods on the campus of the College of Education, Abraka. Assistance is required in obtaining expert and consultancy (subcontract) services.

Kwara State College of Technology, (Phase II)

UNDP contribution: \$551,000 Duration: 2 years

90. Since 1975 Phase I, project (NIR/72/028) provided technical training at the level below that of universities. Suitable curricula have been developed for this purpose. The focus of activities will be on key aspects of mechanical, electrical/electronic and civil engineering.

Development and Planning of Vocational and Technical Education, Sokoto State

UNDP contribution: \$265,000 Duration: 2 years

91. The project, requested by Sokoto State, requires an expert in the development and planning of vocational and technical education. Twelve man-months of fellowship are also proposed.

I. Employment

92. It is estimated that Nigeria's labour force will increase from 32.2 million in 1980 to 36.05 million in 1985. The Fourth Plan has therefore sought to increase employment opportunities substantially. Shortages of a wide range of skills have to be overcome. Productivity has to be increased in all activities. Schools, colleges, universities and vocational institutes have to be geared to meeting the development needs of the country. On-the-job training has a critical role to play in all activities. Such institutions as co-operatives, also have an important role to play in increasing industrial productivity and achieving rural transformation.

93. As in the past, UNDP participation in this sector will be rather limited since the Government's manpower development requirements are met largely from the country's own resources (both private and public) as well as from other external sources. In the present country programme, the previous emphasis on increased individual productivity is to be continued. Furthermore, UNDP will also actively participate in the all-important areas of manpower planning, co-operatives management training and skills development activities which have been designed specifically to improve the technology levels of rural women in Nigeria.

1. Ongoing projects

National Productivity Scheme (NIR/78/009)

UNDP contribution: \$342,000 Cost sharing: \$345,000 Duration: 2 years

94. This project, which will enter its second phase in 1982, is aimed at promoting productivity consciousness in Nigeria's labour force, thereby increasing productivity in all sectors of the economy. Legislation has been prepared for establishing a National Productivity Council and a National Productivity Centre. Assistance is to be provided in establishing the Centre, in preparing a three-year plan of action and in conducting research studies. Management consultancies and training courses are also to be undertaken.

Labour Statistics (NIR/75/135)

UNDP contribution: \$169,000 Duration: 1 year 4 months

95. This project has been providing assistance since 1981, through the provision of a labour statistician, in strengthening the organization structure of the Statistics Unit of the Federal Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity. The ultimate objective of the project is to overcome the lack of comprehensive, regular and up-to-date statistical information which adversely influences the efficiency of the Government in the development and best use of human resources.

Vocational Rehabilitation for the Handicapped (NIR/78/014)

UNDP contribution: \$138,000 Duration: 1 year

96. Started in 1981, this project has aimed at assisting the Federal Government and the six co-operating State Governments in developing rehabilitation programmes and

services for all categories of disabled persons, as well as in the establishment of decentralized and community-based services and employment and formation of organizations of and for disabled persons, including voluntary services.

2. New projects

Training in Skill Development and Improved Technology for Rural Women

UNDP contribution: \$850,000 Duration: 3 years

97. The objective of this project is to assist in training rural women workers in the use of new tools and technologies with a view to increasing productivity and generating an increase in income. Pilot Projects for demonstration purposes will be established.

Assistance to the National Agricultural Co-operative Management Centre

UNDP contribution: \$1,462,000 Duration: 3 years

98. The National Agricultural Co-operative Management Development Centre of Nigeria is fully established but requires expert assistance to carry out an analytical review of the existing network and an examination of its organizational and structural set up, as well as a survey of existing arrangements for the supply and marketing activities of the agricultural co-operatives. At a later state in this project's operations, additional expertise will be required in financial management training of agricultural co-operation staff. Short-term consultancies are to be provided to help carry out specific tasks.

Manpower Planning

UNDP contribution: \$697,000 Duration: 2 years

99. This project aims at preparing a comprehensive framework for planning manpower development and for providing manpower information to serve mainly the Federal Government but to also assist state governments. Provision is made for experts, short-term consultancies and fellowships.

J. Science and technology

100. In the framework of the Fourth Plan, the Government of Nigeria is actively pursuing the policy of promoting the socio-economic development of the country by the application of science and technology. Development of science and technology has been allocated 0.85 per cent of the total public investment planned for the period 1981-1985. It is envisaged that more than three-fifths of the funds allocated for this purpose will be spent on agricultural research, more than one-fifth on industrial and technological research (including building and road research), and the remainder on medical research and remote sensing and natural resources research.

101. Previous UNDP technical assistance in this sector has been rather limited. This situation prevails also under the present country programme in light of the Government's own considerable involvement in this area.

1. Ongoing projects

Strengthening of the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIR/71/545)

UNDP contribution: \$300,000 Duration: 1 year

102. The extension of this ongoing project is aimed at the completion of prototypes and the testing of small-scale palm oil processing machinery.

Establishment of a National Office for Technology Transfer (NIR/78/006)UNDP contribution: \$211,000 Duration: 1 year

103. This project has been assisting the Government in carrying out the groundwork for the establishment and initial operation of the National Office for Technology Transfer. Assistance is being provided through experts on such matters as defining the objectives and scope of the Office, drawing up its statutory framework, establish its work programme and budget, setting up its organizational structure, identifying i staff requirements, and formulating guidelines for the training of its staff. The project also includes provision for training fellowships and study tours.

Central Metallurgical Research and Development InstituteUnited Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development UNFSSTDcontribution: \$632,000 Cost sharing: \$891,480 Duration: 2 years

104. This project, operational since March 1981, is designed to assist the Federal Government of Nigeria in the establishment of a central research and development facility to serve the Nigerian steel industry.

2. New projectDevelopment of Meat Preservation System in the TropicsUNDP contribution: \$120,000 Duration: 2 years

105. The purpose of this project is to assist the Departments of Animal Science, Agricultural Engineering and Chemical Engineering of the University of Ife in develop ing a solar meat dryer to improve the quality of meat and enable easier enlargement c meat-handling capacity in the sun-drenched tropics. Assistance is required in the fo of consultancies and training services.

Annex
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A. <u>Resources</u>	<u>Dollars</u>			
<u>(a) IPF and other resources</u>				
(i) Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986	55 000 000			
(ii) Less unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>	(11 000 000)			
(iii) Less authorized budget level for 1982	(9 973 000)			
(iv) Previous IPF cycle balance	4 203 000			
(v) Other resources: Government cost sharing	9 163 000			
<u>(b) Provision for adequate programming</u>				
Total resources available for programming:	47 393 000			
B. <u>Use of resources</u>				
<u>(a) Programmed</u>				
(i) Ongoing projects	18 226 500			
(ii) New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme	27 144 000			
(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage	752 100			
Subtotal:	46 122 700			
<u>(b) Reserve</u>				
Total programmed plus reserve:	47 393 000			
C. <u>Financial distribution of programme, by sector</u>				
<u>b/</u>				
Sector	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u>	<u>Sectoral earmarkings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
02 General development issues, policies and planning	2 059 400	2 358 000	-	4 417 400
03 Natural resources	796 000	573 000	-	1 369 000
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4 635 900	12 267 500	-	16 903 400
05 Industry	2 147 000	5 125 000	-	7 272 000
06 Transport and communications	3 379 800	-	-	3 379 800
09 Human settlements	926 900	1 742 600	-	2 269 500
10 Health	170 000	572 000	-	742 000
11 Education	2 606 500	1 377 000	752 100	4 735 600
12 Employment	994 000	3 009 000	-	4 003 000
16 Science and technology	511 000	120 000	-	631 000
TOTAL:	18 226 500	27 144 100	752 100	46 122 700

a/ Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

b/ According to ACC classification.

