UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

REVIEW OF CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

MARCH 1964

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THIS BOOK IS
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UNITED STATES A.I.D. MISSION TO UGANDA

REVIEW OF CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet is a summary of United States economic assistance to Nigeria from the beginning of the programme in 1954 through June 30, 1963. Total U.S. funds made available to this co-operative programme during this period amount to nearly £28,155,000 ($78,833,000).

Nigerians sometimes ask why the United States extends economic assistance to the less developed countries of the world. The answer is simple. We live in a world system that is based on concepts of the independence and freedom of nations. When the realization of these concepts breaks down and independence and freedom are lost or threatened, the entire international structure is affected. The genuine independence of each and every nation within the framework of the United Nations, the genuine freedom of peoples, and genuine progress towards economic and social development are therefore the best guarantees of the security, stability and well-being of all states.

It is in this spirit that the United States has, in the post-war period, made available to a number of the free nations of the world such assistance as they may request and as the United States may be in a position to contribute. In so doing, we seek nothing more than to assist nations which wish to maintain and strengthen their independence and freedom as a contribution to world peace and stability.

The United States is impressed with the extent to which Nigeria is committing its own resources to well conceived development plans, its ability to absorb foreign assistance and the sense of social justice that pervades its planning. It is in recognition of these vital considerations that the United States has agreed to support the Government of Nigeria's 1962-68 Development Plan in the amount of $225,000,000 (approximately £80,357,000) for both loans and grants.

The Government of the United States is glad to be able to contribute to the great tasks of national economic and social development which Nigeria has set for itself. This booklet is a review of the co-operative activities being carried out by the Governments of Nigeria and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Complementing U.S. AID efforts are the Peace Corps Volunteers, the costs of whom are not included in the commitment to the Development Plan. The PCVs are serving as teachers and supporting technical staff in Nigerian Government programmes throughout the Federation.

It is the hope that continued co-operation between Nigeria and the United States will redound to the advantage of both countries and to world peace by strengthening our mutual dedication to the freedom and independence of our own peoples and of all mankind.

* *

"It is not only to our interest but it is our desire that the young African nations have the economic health that will enable them to live not only in dignity but in proud independence..... We in America welcome our new neighbors in Africa. We wish them well. We rejoice when they flourish and share their happiness in a bright future."

... from a Proclamation by
United States President Lyndon B. Johnson
November 1963

* *

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (U.S. AID)

THE ORGANIZATION

The United States Agency for International Development (U.S. AID) is the part of the Department of State responsible for the foreign economic and technical assistance programmes of the United States Government.

Under the direction of the American Ambassador, and in cooperation with the Federal and Regional Governments of Nigeria, the U.S. AID Mission in Nigeria is responsible for the administration of AID grant and loan funds in this country.

CRITERIA FOR U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Two assumptions that underlie U.S. foreign aid efforts are: (1) that the vital interests of the United States require that the American people do what they can to assist the growing strength of other independent countries -- for only in a world community of free and self-sustaining nations can our own nation not only survive but flourish and prosper, and (2) that the principal efforts to develop a nation's economic, political and military strength must be made by the people of that country themselves. Only when there is a responsible local leadership and a realistic programme of action for bringing about the changes that are necessary, can outside aid achieve lasting results.

In September 1961, the United States Congress approved foreign assistance legislation which stated that assistance shall be:

* Based upon sound plans and programmes;

* Directed toward the social as well as economic aspects of economic development;

* Responsive to the efforts of the recipient countries to mobilize their own resources and help themselves;

* Cognizant of external and internal pressures which hamper their growth; and it

* Should emphasize long-range development assistance as the primary instrument of such growth.

U.S. AID — HOW IT WORKS

American assistance to Nigeria takes the form of both loans and grants. Loans are generally used to finance large, long-term capital undertakings such as construction of roads, power plants, large building projects for universities.

Grants assist in the financing of development projects in education, agriculture, industry, public administration and other fields. They are primarily to improve educational, technical and professional skills and to develop the institutions to carry on this work. U.S. AID grant funds bring American professional advisors and specialists to work in Nigeria; train Nigerians abroad; provide equipment and supplies for demonstration or training purposes; or pay part of the local costs of building and equipping new facilities, such as schools.

Each project must be something Nigerians themselves want. It must be something they are willing to support by financing a substantial share of the costs, and by providing Nigerian counterpart specialists for training and strong leadership. The importance of each project to Nigeria is assured by following the programme established in the joint Development Plan of the Federal and Regional Nigerian Governments. Every project is designed to achieve specific objectives that are in accordance with a work and financial plan jointly approved by the Nigerian Ministries and U.S. AID.

A project is initiated only on the specific request of the Nigerian officials concerned, and must be first approved by the appropriate Regional authorities and thereafter by either the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Economic Development on behalf of the Federal Government. This process ensures that projects are well conceived and carefully planned, and that the Nigerian Governments can absorb them within their normal budgetary operations after U.S. assistance is terminated.

The basic objective of American assistance is to help Nigerians to help themselves. This is done in two ways. First, a Nigerian counterpart is assigned to work with each U.S. AID technician. This enables the Nigerian to learn while doing, and to carry on once the American has gone.

Second, since some positions require more training than can be provided on the job, Nigerians are sent abroad for training, with the Nigerian Government paying international transportation costs, and U.S. AID paying training and living costs abroad. This is referred to as "participant training".

SUMMARY STATISTICS
TOTAL PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA

I. Development Grants and Technical Co-operation		
FY 1962 and Prior Years	₦13,992,510	$39,179,030
FY 1963 (July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963)	5,169,310	14,474,070
TOTAL	₦19,161,820	$53,653,100
II. Development Loans		
December 1959	₦ 237,000	$ 663,600
August 1961	1,070,420	2,997,200
December 1962	3,071,400	8,600,000
December 1963	4,321,400	12,100,000
TOTAL	₦ 8,700,220	$24,360,800
III. Food for Peace Shipments		
FY 1959 and Prior Years	₦ 61,790	$ 173,000
Fiscal Year 1960	18,920	53,000
Fiscal Year 1961	28,930	81,000
Fiscal Year 1962	54,640	153,000
Fiscal Year 1963	128,210	359,000
TOTAL	₦ 292,490	$ 819,000
IV. Grand Total	₦28,154,530	$78,832,900

V. Other U.S. Government Assistance to Nigeria

Export-Import Bank Loans

Peace Corps Volunteers

Regional Projects in which Other African Countries and/or Other Donor Countries are co-operating, for example, the African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU), Guinean Trawler & Fishing Survey, Rinderpest Eradication.

U.S. AID ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

EDUCATION

I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1. University of Nigeria - Eastern Nigeria
   - General Studies
   - Continuing Education Centre
   - Economic Development Institute
   - College of Agriculture
   - College of Engineering

2. Ahmadu Bello University - Northern Nigeria
   - College of Agriculture and Home Economics
   - College of Veterinary Medicine
   - Institute of Administration, Zaria

3. University of Ife - Western Nigeria
   - College of Agriculture and Home Economics

4. University of Lagos
   - Faculty of Business and Social Studies

5. Engineering Training in the U.S.

II. SECONDARY AND NON-DEGREE EDUCATION

1. Vocational and Technical
   - Ibadan Technical College
   - Manual Arts Training - Eastern Nigeria

2. Schools of Agriculture
   - North - Samaru, Kabba, Mando Road Veterinary Assistants, Farm Institutes, Farm Training Centres
   - West - Akure, Moor Plantation - Ibadan, Farm Institutes
   - East - Umudike Agricultural Centre

3. Comprehensive Secondary Schools
   - Aiyetoro Comprehensive Secondary School
   - Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School

EDUCATION (Continued)

III. TEACHER TRAINING

Federal Advanced Teachers College - Lagos
Olunloyo College of Education - Ibadan
Kano Teacher Training College
Graduate Teacher Training in the U.S.

IV. OTHER EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Education Planning
Aptitude Testing
Modern Aids to Education (Schools Broadcasting)
Communications Resources & Visual Aids

AGRICULTURE

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
Western Nigeria
Midwestern Nigeria
Eastern Nigeria
Northern Nigeria

II. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

III. WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS

IV. HADEJIA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

V. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

VI. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND CO-OPERATIVES

VII. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPERVISORY SERVICES

INDUSTRY

I. INVESTMENT PROMOTION

II. INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

III. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ADVISORY SERVICES

IV. INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

I. ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL PLANNING & STATISTICS

Central Bank
Niger Delta Development Board - Eastern Nigeria
Educational, Agricultural and Industrial Statistics

II. GOVERNMENT SERVICES TRAINING IN THE U.S.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

Engineering & Planning Studies & Development Loans

I. ENGINEERING & PLANNING STUDIES

Northern Nigeria Urban Water Supply
National Telecommunications Development
Lagos Water Supply
Northern Nigeria Teacher Training Support
Port Harcourt-Igrita-Umuezeala Road
Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School
Umudike Agricultural Centre

II. DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Apapa Warehouse
Track Relay - Northern and Eastern Nigeria
Ibadan Water Supply
Calabar-Ikom Road

TOTAL NUMBER OF NIGERIANS SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TRAINING
BY U.S. AID —— 1958 through 1963

FIELD OF ACTIVITY AND U.S. FISCAL YEAR	REGION					
	EAST	WEST	MID-WEST	NORTH	FEDERAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE						
FY 1958	–	–	–	2	–	2
FY 1959	1	1	–	–	–	2
FY 1960	7	2	1	8	1	19
FY 1961	2	10	–	9	1	22
FY 1962	44	17	8	12	1	82
FY 1963	32	41	3	20	1	97
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	86	71	12	51	4	224
EDUCATION						
FY 1958	–	2	–	–	–	2
FY 1959	–	5	–	–	–	5
FY 1960	–	2	–	–	–	2
FY 1961	1	6	2	2	1	12
FY 1962	22	15	3	3	3	46
FY 1963	43	9	1	9	18	80
TOTAL EDUCATION	66	39	6	14	22	147
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION						
FY 1959	–	4	3	–	1	8
FY 1960	4	15	2	4	7	32
FY 1961	–	7	1	1	3	12
FY 1962	4	25	6	3	11	49
FY 1963	5	3	1	–	8	17
TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	13	54	13	8	30	118
INDUSTRY						
FY 1960	–	2	1	–	–	3
FY 1961	–	1	–	–	1	2
FY 1962	–	–	–	–	1	1
FY 1963	–	–	–	4	–	4
TOTAL INDUSTRY	–	3	1	4	2	10
TOTAL PARTICIPANT TRAINEES	165	167	32	77	58	499

PRIVATE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND FIRMS
WORKING IN NIGERIA AS PART OF U.S.AID

Contractor	Activity	Location
Michigan State University	University of Nigeria	Nsukka, Eastern Nigeria
Western Michigan University	Ibadan Technical College	Ibadan, Western Nigeria
Ohio University	Olunloyo College of Education	Ibadan, Western Nigeria
Ohio University	Kano Teacher Training College	Kano, Northern Nigeria
Indiana University	Communications Resources	Throughout Nigeria
University of California at Los Angeles	Comprehensive Secondary School	Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria
University of California at Los Angeles	Federal Advanced Teachers College	Lagos
University of Pittsburgh	Ahmadu Bello University Institute of Administration	Zaria, Northern Nigeria
Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Investment Promotion	Throughout Nigeria
Harvard University	Comprehensive Secondary School	Aiyetoro, Western Nigeria
New York University	University of Lagos Faculty of Business and Social Studies	Lagos
Kansas State University	Ahmadu Bello University College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine	Zaria, Northern Nigeria
Board of Education Washington County State of Maryland	Modern Aids to Education	Throughout Nigeria
American Institute of Research	Aptitude Testing	Throughout Nigeria
University of Wisconsin	University of Ife Survey College of Agriculture	Ife, Western Nigeria

PRIVATE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND FIRMS
WORKING IN NIGERIA AS PART OF U.S.AID

Contractor	Activity	Location
University of Wisconsin	Northern Nigeria Teacher Training Support Survey	Northern Nigeria
Robert Nathan Associates	Indigenous Industry Development Survey	Throughout Nigeria
Research Triangle Inst.	Agricultural Statistics	Throughout Nigeria
Western Electric, Inc.	National Telecommunications Development	Throughout Nigeria

ARCHITECT, ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Louis Berger, Inc.	Calabar-Ikom Road Engineers	Eastern Nigeria
Dalton & Dalton	Comprehensive Secondary School Architects	Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria
Gilbert Associates	Ibadan Water Supply Engineering	Ibadan, Western Nigeria
Sarvis Associates	University of Nigeria Continuing Education Centre Architects	Nsukka, Eastern Nigeria
Stanley International Ltd.	Urban Water Supply Engineering	Northern Nigeria
	Northern Nigeria Teacher Training Colleges Prototype Drawings	Northern Nigeria
	Engineering for Abattoir	Kaduna, Northern Nigeria
The Architects Collaborative	Kano Teacher Training College Engineering	Kano, Northern Nigeria
Utah Africa Construction Ltd.	University of Nigeria Continuing Education Centre Construction	Nsukka, Eastern Nigeria
Walsh Construction Co.	Ahmadu Bello University Institute of Administration Library Construction	Zaria, Northern Nigeria
	Kano Teacher Training College Staff Housing	Kano, Northern Nigeria

U.S. DEVELOPMENT LOANS

To help developing nations finance capital projects, the United States Government provides a major proportion of its assistance as Development Loans. In Nigeria this type of development financing is undertaken in order to assist in meeting the capital investment goals of Nigeria's Development Plan.

WHO MAY APPLY

U.S. AID and Export-Import Bank loans are available to finance many activities both in the public and private sectors of the economy. Loans may be made for government projects such as construction of municipal water and sewerage systems, highways, telecommunications systems, electric power plants, irrigation projects, port development, educational institutions, and for purchase of capital equipment. Development loans may be provided for projects at any level of government; however, all applications for such loans must be directed through the Federal Ministry of Finance.

Loan proposals may also be presented by private firms seeking to expand or diversify, and by firms or individuals seeking to establish new enterprises such as manufacturing plants. To ensure that external financing is channeled to projects of high priority in Nigeria's Development Plan, these loans must have the approval of the Federal Government.

TERMS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Terms on A.I.D. loans to the Government of Nigeria are determined in accordance with standards set for all A.I.D. loans by the U.S. foreign aid legislation. These standards may change from time to time with the annual passage of aid legislation by the United States Congress. A.I.D. loan terms to Nigeria as of March 1964 provide for a 40 year repayment period including a 10 year grace period before repayment begins, and a 3/4 of 1% annual interest charge for ten years and 2% for the remaining years.

A.I.D. loans may be on-lent within Nigeria by the Nigerian Government on terms different from those extended by A.I.D. to the Nigerian Government.

Export-Import Bank loan terms are currently the following:

5½% interest including administrative costs ...

Varying repayment period, usually depending on the economic life of the equipment financed ...

Grace period, usually depending on the time necessary for construction or installation.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A DEVELOPMENT LOAN

To ensure that they are compatible with the priorities set forth in Nigeria's Development Plan, all U.S. AID loans, whether to individuals engaged in private enterprise or to Government agencies, must be approved by the Federal Ministry of Finance.

U.S. AID is required by law to commit loan funds only after it has received conclusive evidence of the technical and economic feasibility of a project. Sufficient engineering must have been carried out to provide a detailed plan for execution of the project and permit accurate estimates of the total cost as well as the cost of the portion to be financed by U.S. AID. Although serving primarily as the basis for loan authorizations, these studies are also especially valuable to Nigeria since they help to insure that scarce resources - Nigerian as well as external - will be spent in the most economic way on projects which have a high priority in terms of Nigeria's needs.

An application for a loan for construction of a school, for example, should include information such as a description of the community to be served by the school; the present school system; the position of the project in Nigeria's overall Development Plan; anticipated benefits; factors creating demand for a new school; facilities which the new school will make available; design criteria; preliminary site and utilities studies and plans; planned use of all buildings; supplies and equipment needed; construction standards; labour and materials; time-table for execution of construction; maintenance and operating organization; estimated capital cost, and maintenance and operating costs; conclusions regarding the economic and technical soundness of the project.

A proposal for an industrial project would include: information relative to markets, transportation, competitors; a summary of commercial prospects; design for plant and equipment layout; planned capacity and build-up; utilities and equipment needed; sources of raw

materials; plans for all buildings and construction work; operating organization and background of management; overall technical soundness; estimated capital cost and working capital requirements; costs of production, distribution, selling; profit possibilities; benefits which will accrue to the national economy; how the proposed activity fits in with Nigeria's Development Plan.

Similar information is required in applications for Export-Import Bank loans, which should also be approved by the Federal Ministry of Finance.

THE U.S. AID DEVELOPMENT LOAN PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA THUS FAR

Four U.S. Government capital loans have thus far been extended to Nigeria:

1. Apapa Warehouse

An agreement was signed in December 1959 to cover costs of construction of a produce warehouse for the Nigerian Ports Authority in the port area of Apapa near Lagos. The project has been completed and the warehouse is now being used. The adjusted value of the loan is ₦236,998 ($663,600).

2. Track Relay

In August 1961 a loan agreement was signed to finance the purchase of steel rails in the United States for the Nigerian Railway Corporation. These rails replace old track between Enugu and Makurdi in Eastern Nigeria, and between Minna and Kaduna in Northern Nigeria. The Railway Corporation is undertaking a track relaying programme which extends over 599 miles of the rail system. The portion involved in the U.S. AID Development Loan consists of 176 miles. The finally adjusted value of the loan is ₦1,070,419 ($2,997,198).

3. Ibadan Water Supply

A loan for ₦4,321,394 ($12,100,000) was authorized in May 1963 to enable the Government of Western Nigeria to expand the water supply system of the city of Ibadan so that it will be adequate to meet the demands of the increasing population as well as needs of expanding industry. The project provides for the development of an entirely new source of supply on the Oshun River about 15 miles east of Ibadan.

This will require an impounding reservoir with an earth dam and concrete spillway, treatment and pumping facilities, 15 miles of supply mains, new storage reservoirs in Ibadan and additions to the water distribution system within the city.

Funds were earlier granted by U.S. AID for a feasibility report. This comprehensive information served as a basis for the loan application.

4. Calabar-Ikom Road

A ₦3,071,400 ($8,600,000) loan was authorized in August 1963 for construction of sections of roads connecting the cities of Calabar and Ikom, providing access to the Cross River Basin and direct linkage with the Abakaliki-Enugu area. These new road sections will create an artery of communications between the port of Calabar and the territory to the north, and expedite both import and export trade.

A team of American engineers, financed with a U.S. AID grant, completed a technical and economic feasibility study of the road. Their report on such items as specific routes, suitable location for a bridge, drainage criteria, soil conditions, availability of suitable construction material, and preliminary design was incorporated in the loan application, and will furnish the basis for subsequent construction.

Additional loan applications from Nigeria are under review and further applications are expected, covering both public and private sector activities.

CAPITAL PROJECTS - ENGINEERING AND PLANNING

ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

In certain instances U.S. AID will grant funds to help finance feasibility studies and engineering plans. Applications for such assistance should reach the U.S. Agency for International Development through the Federal Ministry of Finance. Currently funds are being provided for several such feasibility studies (see below); the results of two of these studies have already been used as a basis for loan applications that have been approved. If the agencies concerned decide to make application for U.S. development loans, the information gained from other studies will help support their proposals.

In addition to the two studies already cited (Ibadan Water Supply and Calabar-Ikom Road) the following studies are being provided for with U.S. AID grant funds:

1. Northern Nigeria Urban Water Supply

To supplement the inadequate water systems of the towns of Gusau, Ilorin and Maiduguri in Northern Nigeria, new sources of water supplies and new treatment plants are proposed. American consulting engineers are assisting in assessing the economic and technical feasibility of the systems, together with preparation of preliminary designs and cost estimates.

2. National Telecommunications Development

A team of engineers from the United States firm of Western Electric, Inc. has completed a national telecommunications study for Nigeria. The study provides fundamental engineering plans and cost estimates for a five year development programme for a system that would eventually include these features: (1) telephones would be available to consumers within one week of demand; (2) telephone calls anywhere within Nigeria would be made within 30 seconds; (3) 24-hour service throughout the country would be maintained; (4) the telecommunication services would be operated at a profit; and (5) four international switching centres would be established to facilitate telephoning abroad.

3. Lagos Water Supply

A new water source and an expanded distribution system are necessary to enable Lagos to keep pace with its rapid population growth and its commercial and industrial development. U.S. consulting engineers are to prepare a master plan for the Lagos water system in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Works and Surveys.

4. Northern Nigeria Teacher Training Support

The Government of Northern Nigeria hopes to put at least 28% of all eligible six and seven year old children in schools within the next six years. As the first step toward this goal, teacher training facilities must be expanded to accommodate the need for increased numbers of primary teachers. U.S. educational consultants have reviewed Northern Nigeria's requirements as to courses of study and size and location of necessary primary teacher training colleges, and U.S. AID has financed preparation of architectural plans.

5. Port Harcourt-Igrita-Umuezeala Road

Services of a U.S. engineering firm are being financed to assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria in executing an economic and technical feasibility study of 72 miles of regional trunk road from Port Harcourt to Igrita to Umuezeala. The new road would shorten the distance between Port Harcourt and Enugu by more than ten miles, and would pass through an area with considerable agricultural potential. The engineers will prepare preliminary designs, cost estimates, and outline technical specifications for reconstruction of the road to Trunk A standards.

6. Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School

Present planning calls for the development of the Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School as a fully comprehensive school enrolling 1440 students by January 1968, with studies offered in academic subjects necessary for post-secondary education as well as agriculture, trades and industry, commerce, and home economics. Construction of new facilities is proposed to begin in 1964 to supplement the classrooms and other facilities currently in use. A U.S. firm of architects and engineers has completed plans and cost estimates required and a loan application is under review.

7. Umudike Agricultural Centre

The Government of Eastern Nigeria plans to double the capacity of the School of Agriculture located at Umudike, to meet the Agricultural Superintendents and Agricultural Assistants training requirements, and to enlarge the scope of research activities. The expansion of the physical plant will provide for new classrooms and laboratories, farm shops, farm machinery classrooms, livestock and agronomy buildings, hostels and a library. U.S. AID will finance preparation of architectural and engineering plans.

FOOD FOR PEACE

Food for Peace is the name given to programmes carried on primarily under U.S. Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. More than 92 million people in 112 countries and territories benefit from this law, which provides for the distribution of surplus U.S. farm products to other countries.

These products can be used in a number of ways, such as international sales agreements; payment in food for labour to construct roads and buildings in developing countries; disaster relief; and distribution of food.

In Nigeria food valued at about ₦292,490 ($819,000) has been distributed under this program since 1959. This assistance is not included in the U.S. commitment to Nigeria's Development Plan. The programme is carried out under the general direction of U.S. AID by two voluntary agencies: Catholic Relief Services and Church World Services. These organizations distribute milk and other food through schools, hospitals and other institutions throughout Nigeria to school children, mothers and babies, and other economically needy people.

SUMMARY OF THE U.S. AID GRANT PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA

Economic assistance projects have been carried out by the United States in Nigeria since 1954. As development planning progressed and priorities were established for the use of external resources, contributions from the U.S. were increased. From July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961 they were more than double all previous years.

U.S. AID commitments to Development Grant and Technical Co-operation projects through U.S. Fiscal Year 1963 (ending June 30, 1963) amounted to ₦19,161,820 ($53,653,100). U.S. personnel working on project activities are nearing 290 in number, stationed throughout the Federation. By the end of 1963, 499 Nigerians were in training in the United States, or had completed training and returned to their positions in Nigeria. The sectors receiving the major portion of assistance are agriculture, education, industry and public administration.

AGRICULTURE

U.S. AID assists Nigeria's agricultural development through programmes in agricultural education, extension, mechanized cultivation, water supply and irrigation, storage and marketing. The major target is to co-operate in the attainment of Nigeria's goal of doubling agricultural production by 1972, with resulting higher farm income and improved diets.

Work begun in previous years is being expanded, for example, in food and tree crops, poultry and livestock development, and in the training of personnel for the Nigerian extension services. Assistance is continuing in the fields of fisheries development, eradication of tsetse fly and rinderpest, and investigations of artesian water supplies. Both university and non-degree agricultural education are receiving marked attention. Colleges of agriculture in universities in three Regions are being established, and staff members, equipment and funds for construction are being provided by U.S. AID for non-degree agricultural schools. American specialists are helping to gather and interpret agricultural statistics vital to planning; assistance is being given in the development of agricultural credit and grain storage programmes.

EDUCATION

In the educational field, the activities receiving the greater part of assistance are teacher training and technical, commercial and university education in key professions. To supply the teachers necessary for Nigeria's expanding schools system, staff to assist in programme development is being provided for teacher training schools throughout Nigeria. In some cases U.S. AID funds are being used for construction and equipment for new as well as expanding facilities.

In the East and the West, model comprehensive secondary schools are being developed. These schools will offer both academic and technical courses to prepare graduates either for careers or more advanced education. Americans are advising and serving as instructors at Ibadan Technical College, which offers sub-professional courses in engineering. At the University of Nigeria at Nsukka, a team of educators from an American university is assisting in the development of various Colleges and Departments. A manual arts training programme is under way in elementary schools in Eastern Nigeria. Specialists in aptitude testing are developing and adapting manpower selection techniques especially for use in Nigeria's schools and for business and government employers.

Support for all of these activities is being provided by a programme of training in various communications media. U.S. AID personnel guide teachers in the preparation and use of audio-visual aids; a programme to make more effective use of facilities for educational radio and television is under way; and equipment is being provided for a central film bank which will contain a nation-wide source of educational films.

As an additional U.S. resource, Peace Corps Volunteers are teaching and advising in many Nigerian schools, both those being assisted by U.S. AID and others.

INDUSTRY

The industrial development programme is designed to strengthen and expand established Nigerian industries and to encourage and support the growth of new industry. Under the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, U.S. specialists are making studies of Nigeria's industrial development opportunities. Data on industrial resources and markets are being collected and analyzed to guide the Government in its determination of investment needs and priorities. With the help of industrial development specialists, expert guidance on

technical, financial and managerial problems will be available to industrialists and businessmen through industrial development centres in the Regions. Members of the Peace Corps are also assisting Nigeria's industrial development by serving as technicians and advisors in trade and industrial development centres.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

As Nigeria's development progresses, even larger numbers of personnel must be trained to handle the modern, complex functions of government. U.S. AID is co-operating in this effort through a number of educational training schemes in the field of public administration. In addition to helping to develop the Faculty of Business and Social Studies of the University of Lagos, U.S. AID is assisting at the Zaria Institute of Administration, which is to be a major centre for the training of regional, provincial and local government officials of Northern Nigeria. Special training programmes for Nigerians are organized in the United States in the field of public administration. These courses and seminars aim at the development of skills required by Nigerians in Government management and administration.

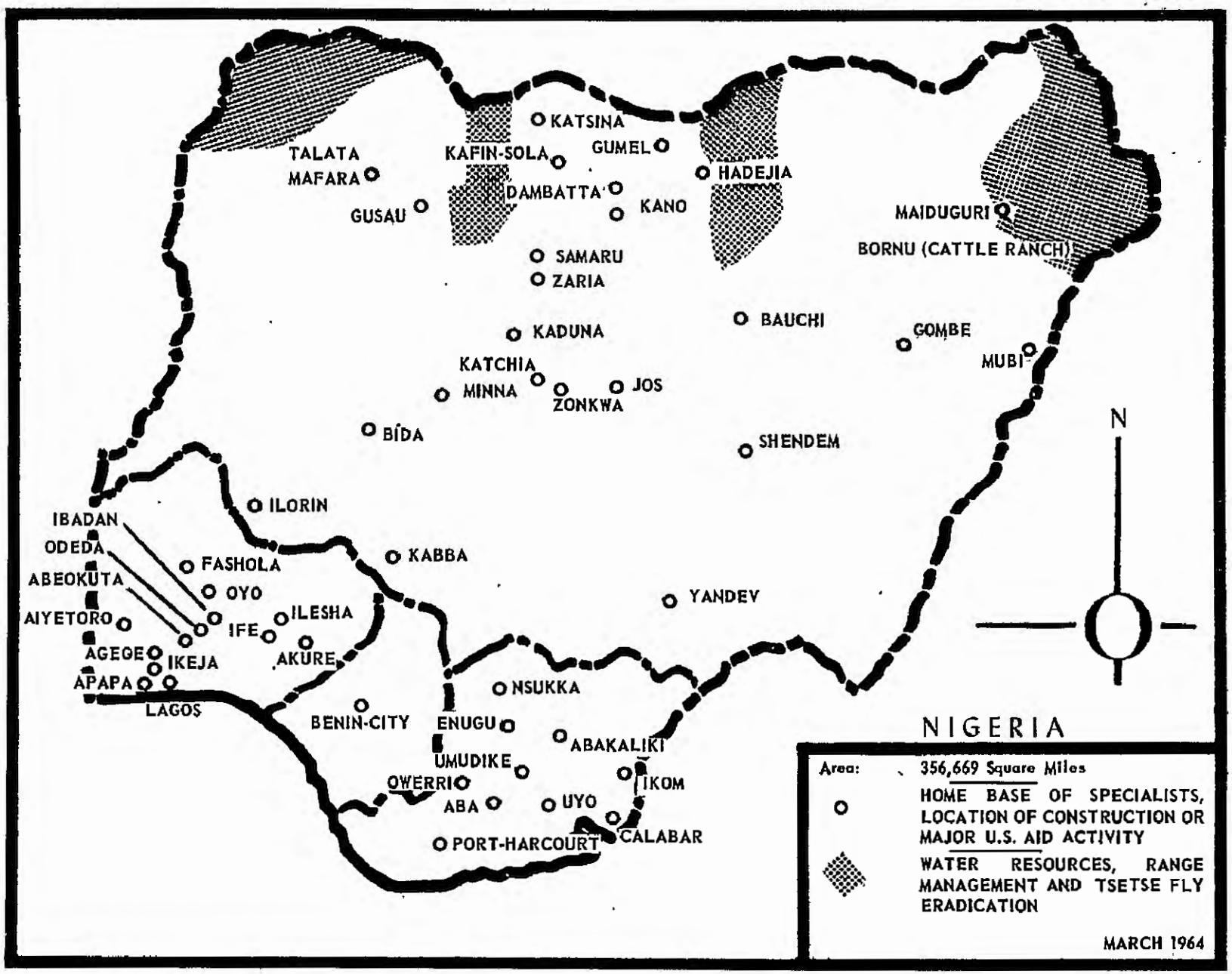
OTHER ACTIVITIES

Assistance in the establishment of a Research Department in the Central Bank to collect, analyze, and interpret economic and financial statistics is being carried out to form a basis for effective economic planning.

Assistance is being provided to the Eastern Nigeria Housing Corporation to help meet the increasing demand for low and medium-cost houses in the rapidly growing area of Port Harcourt.

To contribute to the engineering and technical analyses required in the planning of large-scale capital projects, U.S. AID provides funds for engineering and economic feasibility studies of capital projects. Consulting engineers are assessing the feasibility of urban water systems in the North and West; educational consultants are reviewing Northern Nigeria's needs for primary teacher training colleges; a national telecommunications survey has been completed. A feasibility study was made for the Ibadan water system prior to the granting of the ₦4,321,394 loan; study of the Lagos water system will be made. A team of American engineers also completed a technical and economic feasibility study of the Calabar-Ikom Road in Eastern Nigeria prior to the ₦3,071,400 loan approval, and other road studies are about to begin in that Region.

LOCATION OF U. S. AID SPECIALISTS & PROJECTS IN NIGERIA



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EDUCATION

Educational planners in Nigeria, guided by the recommendations of the report of the Ashby Commission,* "Investment in Education", have established the major objectives and requirements for the development of Nigeria's education system. These goals were set out in a White Paper, "Educational Development 1961-1970", published by the Federal Government in 1961. Designed to meet the manpower requirements for economic and social advancement inherent in Nigeria's Development Plan, the expanded system is being developed within the framework of Nigeria's own unique culture.

U.S. AID is supporting Nigeria's educational activities in each of these major areas: teacher training for primary and secondary schools; comprehensive secondary education; technical and vocational training; agricultural education; university expansion in selected professional fields; and modern aids to education. As of December 1963 more than 130 U.S. AID educators, both direct hire and contract, were working in Nigeria. Approximately ₦1,270,000 ($3,554,000) has been committed by U.S. AID for architect and engineering services and construction of school buildings, staff housing and training centres; and ₦710,800 ($1,990,400) for commodities such as teaching aids, demonstration equipment, text books and lesson materials. By the end of 1963 approximately 145 Nigerians were studying in the education field in the U.S., or had returned from educational training there under U.S. AID's participant training programme.

Approximately 445 Peace Corps Volunteers are teaching and advising in schools and universities throughout Nigeria.

Following is a brief description of each Nigeria/U.S. AID co-operative education project:

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* Ashby Commission - a group of leading educators from Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States, which made a study in 1960 on Post-School Certificate and Higher Education in Nigeria.

I. VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A. IBADAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Date of Initial Project Agreement: January 1960

The Ibadan Technical College is in its third year of operation. It is being assisted by U.S. AID through (1) a contract with Western Michigan University, which is supplying seven specialists, and (2) advisory services of an American principal. Two Peace Corps Volunteers are teaching electrical engineering technology. The purpose of the school is to help fill a major Nigerian manpower need for assistants to engineers. While the need for professional engineers in Nigeria is great, the shortage of these skilled technicians is even more critical.

The institution provides a two-year senior programme which offers non-degree courses in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering as well as commercial subjects. Major emphasis is placed on actual work-shop practice and manipulative experience. In 1961 the Technical College provided one one-year preparatory programme aimed at giving secondary modern school graduates further education with a technical bias so they could acquire basic skills in woodwork, metalwork and technical drawing. Thirty-one students completed the course, and the next year entered the regular senior course. This class was graduated in December 1963. Including the above, a total of 212 students have been enrolled in the two-year engineering courses, plus 40 in the commercial programme. In addition, 15 students are enrolled in the first year of a part-time evening course in telecommunications which will take three years to complete. Other evening courses will be instituted as demand arises.

In an effort to stimulate an expansion in the enrollment of those students who are likely to go into business for themselves, U.S. AID has made available 80 two-year scholarships. This has had the added effect of encouraging private Nigerian firms to give scholarships to Ibadan Technical College; it is anticipated that by 1965 every student will have a sponsor from the private sector.

Two participants have received Education Degrees in Industrial Education at Western Michigan University's home campus; three Nigerians are currently enrolled there and others will be sent. It is anticipated that Ibadan Technical College will have 500 students enrolled by 1968, and that a Nigerian staff will be available to assume responsibility for entire operation by that time.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦370,480 ($1,037,350)
U.S. Personnel: 8 Under Contract
2 Peace Corps Volunteers

B. MANUAL ARTS TRAINING - EASTERN NIGERIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1958

This project, which offers training in manual arts to boys enrolled in senior primary schools in Eastern Nigeria, is an effort to broaden the scope of primary education by making it more functional and by increasing manipulative skills. The programme includes:

(1) Nine handicraft centres, each serving 5-10 primary schools. Children from standards (grades) five and six attend these centres two hours each week. Each centre has one or two metal working shops and one or two wood working shops, with a total of 28 shops in the nine centres;

(2) A teacher training centre at Uyo;

(3) Twelve handicraft work rooms located at twelve elementary schools.

U.S. AID assistance began in 1958 under a contract with Ohio University which provided two specialists to assist in developing nine handicraft training centres and an in-service training programme for teachers. Since this contract was terminated in 1961 activities have been carried on under the direction of direct hire U.S. advisors.

U.S. funds have been provided to construct the twelve new handicraft work rooms as well as a workshop-classroom building and a dormitory at Uyo Teacher Training College. Tools and equipment were furnished for the shop at Uyo as well as for use in the 12 new work rooms.

Approximately 7,000 students are enrolled in the nine centres now operating. Several in-service training workshops and short courses have been conducted for the teachers instructing at these centres. Twenty-four prospective manual arts teachers are enrolled in the two-year programme at Uyo Teacher Training College. One Nigerian is now studying manual arts training and industrial trades in the U.S.; four others will be sent during the next year. Construction of the handicraft work rooms financed by U.S. AID will be completed by 1965. It is expected that enough Nigerians will be trained as manual arts teachers to assume complete responsibility for the program by 1966.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦117,310 ($328,470)
U.S. Personnel: 1 Direct Hire

C. ENGINEERING TRAINING

Date of Initial Training: 1962

While Nigeria is planning for the training of engineers in local institutions of higher learning, there is a pressing need for emergency training until these Nigerian universities can develop their programmes. U.S. AID is contributing to the preparation of such engineers through its participant training programme which enables promising students to study in Colleges of Engineering in the United States. Twenty-five future engineers are currently in the U.S. and ten others will be sent.

As the Nigerian universities are now beginning to offer courses in engineering, FY 1963 was the last year for selection of engineering students for training at the under-graduate level; however funding will be required to continue the training of those already in the U.S. until approximately 1967. Beginning in FY 1964, engineering students will be selected from among those who have already earned the Baccalaureate for training to the Masters degree level.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦71,960 ($201,500)
U.S. Personnel: None

II. EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

A. TECHNICAL SERVICES

Date of Initial Educational Planning Assistance: 1958

To assist the Nigerian Ministries of Education in formulating and implementing plans for the expansion of their school systems, U.S. AID advisors work with educators throughout the Federation. This advisory staff includes specialists in the fields of elementary, secondary and teacher education; modern aids to education; the teaching of English as a second language. Two educational statisticians are provided -- one in the East, the other in the North -- to assist in the collection and interpretation of data necessary for proper planning. Nigerians are receiving on-the-job training for leadership in the statistics offices of these Ministries.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦185,210 ($518,590)
U.S. Personnel: 12 Direct Hire

B. APTITUDE TESTING

Date of Initial Project Agreement: 1961 (Multi-Country)

Effective student selection procedures can be employed to help assure that those who enter schools and universities are qualified and can benefit most from the education. Careful selection processes, too, offer each youth the opportunity of developing his own special talents.

The aptitude testing programme — carried out through a U.S. AID contract with the American Institute of Research (AIR) — was designed to assist in filling this need. After extensive research and field-testing conducted as part of an African regional project by AID/AIR, 21 aptitude tests have been prepared specifically for use in Nigeria. The effectiveness of these tests, which are valid for selection and guidance decisions from the primary school leaver up to and including university level, has been demonstrated through validity studies in trade centres, secondary schools, teacher training colleges and universities.

Six highly qualified Nigerian graduates were selected for professional training in manpower selection techniques and have returned from their studies in the U.S. After an initial three-month field orientation these specialists received a concentrated one-year Masters Degree programme in the U.S., and now will undergo three years of on-the-job training in actual Nigerian test operations.

It is planned to have a completely Nigerian-staffed Federation-wide service established by 1967 which will be capable of testing 700,000 examinees annually. These services could be extended to assist both private organizations and government agencies in selection of personnel.

Funds provided through FY 1963 by AID/Washington under multi-country programme
U.S. Personnel: 3 Under Contract

(Educational Planning Project - Continued)

C. COMPARATIVE EDUCATION SEMINAR

Date of Seminar: 1963

Sixteen of Nigeria's leading educators travelled, under the auspices of U.S. AID, to Sweden, France and the U.S. to study the educational systems of those countries. They visited educational institutions of all levels and conferred with leading educators of each country to compare the systems and choose those elements of each that would most profitably be adapted to Nigerian education. Follow-up sessions were held in Nigeria to afford an opportunity to share ideas on inclusion of new concepts and techniques of education in Nigerian curricula.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦25,040 ($70,120)

U.S. Personnel: None

III. COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A. AIYETORO COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

The Comprehensive Secondary School at Aiyetoro is being developed to demonstrate the educational, economic and social feasibility of a multi-programme school as opposed to small, single-purpose schools. The curricula and syllabi developed at Aiyetoro will serve as a prototype for other comprehensive schools in Western Nigeria.

The Aiyetoro school opened in February 1963 with an initial intake of 140 first-form students (grade 7) and 12 sixth-form (grades 12). Courses include -- in addition to a college preparatory programme -- commercial, vocational agriculture, and trade and industrial studies. It is planned to have the co-educational school fully equipped and operating with an enrollment of 880 by 1967.

U.S. educators, provided through an AID contract with Harvard University, serve as advisors and will assist as faculty until Nigerian instructors are available. Eleven members of the Harvard team are currently at Aiyetoro; five more may be added during the next two years. The U.S. is also furnishing ₦228,570 ($640,000) toward costs of construction and equipping of the school.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦845,990 ($2,368,760)
U.S. Personnel: 11 Under Contract

(Comprehensive Secondary School Project - Continued)

B. PORT HARCOURT COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Date of Initial Project Agreement: January 1960

Through a contract with the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) U.S. AID is assisting the Government of Eastern Nigeria in the development of a comprehensive secondary school at Port Harcourt. This pilot school seeks to demonstrate the practicality of offering vocational subjects in a multi-purpose secondary school, and of making courses such as industrial arts a part of general education for all students.

The school offers -- through courses in wood working, metal working, mechanical drawing and commercial studies, as well as academic courses -- a terminal vocational education for those suited for it, and preparation for further education for those qualified for it. Other vocational courses such as agriculture, home economics, and automobile mechanics will be added.

The institution opened in January 1962 with an enrollment of 120 students. This increased to 210 the following year, and reached 300 in January 1964. The AID/UCLA team now consists of seven advisors; this staff may increase to eleven during 1965. U.S. AID has also provided ₦112,500 ($315,000) for equipment and teaching materials. Ten Nigerians are currently in the United States, receiving training under the U.S. AID participant programme, to prepare them for key posts at the Port Harcourt School. It is expected that a completely Nigerian staff will be available by 1970.

Plans are under way to expand the physical plant and staff of the Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School to facilities for 1,440 students annually by 1968. Cost estimates and plans for this expansion have been completed by a U.S. firm of architects and engineers.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦562,430 ($1,574,800)
U.S. Personnel: 7 Under Contract

IV. UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA - NSUKKA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: January 1960

One of the fastest growing universities in Africa, the University of Nigeria began its fourth year in October 1963 with approximately 2,000 students. The first class of 150 was graduated in June 1963. U.S. AID assistance began even before the campus was laid out. In 1958 a team of educators from Michigan State University (USA) and from the United Kingdom made an analysis of the social and economic problems of Nigeria. This information formed the basis for the establishment of the University. Although the institution's policy draws upon the educational philosophy and methods of other universities, it adapts this experience to the unique social and economic needs of Nigeria and is evolving a programme that provides maximum support to the solution of the country's practical development problems. The experience of land-grant* universities of the U.S. is serving as an important source of guidance.

In 1960 the first advisors arrived from Michigan State University — under contract with U.S. AID — to lay the foundation for the development of the University. Since that time the academic organization of the University has been developed. Five faculties have been established; the programme includes 33 subject areas. The Government of Eastern Nigeria has provided 1,000 acres of land at Nsukka and an estimated ₦2½ million for construction. In addition, a campus at Enugu with approximately ₦1 million worth of buildings which can serve about 500 students has been made available.

In addition to the Chief of Party, who serves the University as Vice Chancellor, twenty-nine MSU advisors are provided to work in the areas of education, agriculture, economics, physical education, social sciences, engineering, English, physical sciences, continuing education and overall research and planning. Short-term advisory services have also been provided. Future planning calls for concentration of U.S. AID assistance in key fields, such as agriculture and teacher education.

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* "Land-Grant" colleges are so called because much of their early support came from the sale of land, granted them by the U.S. Federal Government. The philosophy referred to is the concept that a publicly-supported university should be more than an institution of higher learning, and should serve the general public in a variety of ways through its staff of trained experts in many fields, and through its research facilities.

(University of Nigeria Project - Continued)

Twenty-three Peace Corps Volunteers are currently assisting the University of Nigeria as teachers, lecture assistants and research assistants.

Six Nigerians who completed training in the U.S. under AID's participant training programme have returned to positions in the University. Thirteen additional faculty members are presently receiving advanced training in the U.S. and others will be given such training.

Continuing Education Centre

More than ₦357,000 ($1 Million) has been granted by U.S. AID for construction of a Continuing Education Centre. An advisory staff of three specialists has also been provided from the MSU group. The general concept of continuing education is that adults need the opportunity to continue their growth and to fill in the gaps in their educational background, and that this opportunity should be made available on a continuing basis. By providing a place for Nigerian occupational groups to meet on campus, and by offering guidance and teaching staff, the resources of the University will be extended in a very real way to the people of the country.

Now under construction, the Centre will include accommodations and dining facilities, conference rooms, audio-visual and library facilities for use by short-term students there. The Continuing Education Centre, in co-operation with the various Faculties and Colleges, will help to develop courses and seminars. Already in operation, the Centre held summer courses for 600 in-service teachers in 1962, and 750 in 1963. Adult courses in such areas as agriculture, commerce, English, economics, history and trades are being given throughout the Region.

Economic Development Institute

Establishment of an Economic Development Institute is well along on the Enugu campus under the guidance of four AID/MSU advisors. The Institute is designed specifically to train Nigerians to identify and attack economic problems of concern to Nigeria in any element of the economic structure, such as agriculture, education, industry. Advanced training in research and planning techniques for growth and development is being made available to Nigerians who may later assume significant roles in development planning. Included in the investigations they will undertake as part of their training could be studies of various

elements of agricultural economics, for example, buying habits of consumers, or marketing procedures. Although these studies are carried out as part of the training at the Institute, results will be made available to Nigerians currently involved in economic planning.

Seminars

Various seminars have been held at the University of Nigeria with the assistance of the U.S. educators, bringing together recognized specialists from Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States to study aspects of the University's programme. For example, an Education Seminar was held for the purpose of exploring the role of the University of Nigeria in Nigerian educational developments; a seminar in Social Sciences made recommendations for the development of this discipline at the University within the Nigerian context. Other seminars explored aspects of African Studies, Student Affairs and Continuing Education.

College of Agriculture

In addition to advisory services, U.S. AID has provided ₦300,000 ($840,000) for equipment for the College of Agriculture. One classroom has been constructed (GON-financed), basic staff has been developed and a 600 acre experimental farm has been organized.

College of Engineering

The College of Engineering has been established, and is being assisted by an engineer from the AID/MSU team. The Government of Eastern Nigeria has financed construction of two major units, one of which is completed.

It is anticipated that by 1972 the University of Nigeria will have a complete university complex with facilities for 6,000 students and approximately 1,000 employees, six faculties and 16 colleges. When this stage is reached, U.S. AID assistance can be terminated.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦2,076,470 ($5,814,120)
U.S. Personnel: 30 Under Contract; 1 Direct Hire;
23 Peace Corps Volunteers

V. UNIVERSITY PUBLIC AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

A. UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS
FACULTY OF BUSINESS & SOCIAL STUDIES

Date of Initial Project Agreement: January 1963*

The University of Lagos -- the first "city university" in Africa to service a metropolitan area as one of its primary activities -- was established in 1961. The Faculty of Business & Social Studies was one of the first three Schools opened in October 1962. A staff of advisors from New York University is assisting to develop this Faculty as an integral part of the University structure, offering a three-year degree programme in the fields of commerce and business.

The New York University team, under contract to U.S. AID, is making recommendations concerning forward planning and evaluation; assisting in the preparation of curricula, syllabi and teaching materials; and will help to develop a staff of 30 Nigerians who will assume complete responsibility for the institution by 1970. Currently, four U.S. educators are serving at the University; two others will arrive as facilities are expanded, and short-term consultants will advise in specialized areas of interest.

The Faculty of Business & Social Studies has a projected student body of 450. Both day and evening degree courses are conducted. Programmes of seminars, conferences and workshops to serve the needs of the Nigerian business community will be offered. Forty-six students are enrolled in the second year and 50 in the first. 50 others are attending evening classes.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦185,600 ($519,700)
U.S. Personnel: 4 Under Contract

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* The Ford Foundation provided funds to support New York University during its initial period of planning and developmental work.

B. INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION - ZARIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

The Institute of Administration, which was established in 1954, focused during its early period on the training of governmental clerical staff. Later it added training for government administrative officers, and the pre-law courses. The Institute is now a semi-autonomous unit within Ahmadu Bello University, offering training in Government and Business Administration and in Law. It benefits from a three-way arrangement between the Institute itself, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Manchester, which is resulting in a valuable blend of African, American and British experience.

U.S. AID assistance (along with the Ford Foundation) initially supported only the Provincial Local Government Training Scheme, under which over 7,300 lower-level employees of Native Authorities received training in local government techniques at the Institute, and more than 22,000 received training in the provinces. In 1961, U.S. AID entered into a contract with the University of Pittsburgh to provide assistance in the development of:

(1) A two-year university-level public administration diploma course, a third-year baccalaureate programme, and post-graduate as well as short-term courses;

(2) A Research and Publications programme within the Institute which will identify and carry out research projects of high priority in the area of governmental and administrative problems. Work has commenced on a variety of publications, including a textbook on Nigerian Government & Administration and a handbook for Native Authorities;

(3) The Institute Library;

(Institute of Administration Sub-Activity - Continued)

(4) A conference programme which will initiate and conduct local, national and international conferences in fields of interest to public officials;

(5) Specific training programmes in the United States which will prepare Nigerians for teaching and research at the Institute.

Sixty-four Nigerians are enrolled in the first and second year of the diploma course in Administration. Most of the students will go on to the third year to work for a baccalaureate degree, specializing in either Government Administration, Business Administration, or International Affairs; the others will go into Government as top level Executive Officers.

In addition to the advisory services of seven specialists from the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs of the University of Pittsburgh, U.S. AID has provided ₦32,140 ($90,000) for the construction of the 30,000 volume library; ₦69,000 ($193,000) for support of the PLGTS; plus 1,900 library books and funds for training Nigerians in the U.S.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦432,730 ($1,211,650)
U.S. Personnel: 7 Under Contract

VI. TEACHER TRAINING

A. FEDERAL ADVANCED TEACHERS COLLEGE - LAGOS

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

The Federal Advanced Teachers College is being developed through the co-operative efforts of the Government of Nigeria, U.S. AID, UNESCO and the Ford Foundation. Two Peace Corps Volunteers serve as Librarians. The College prepares instructors for Grade II teacher training colleges as well as teachers in the lower forms (grade 7-9) of secondary schools. Now in its second year, the College has a total enrollment of 300 with 150 in each of the first and second-year courses.

U.S. AID assistance is carried out through a contract with the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). The Chief-of-Party of the 13-member UCLA team serves as Head of the Department of Education which is responsible for the professional training of teachers in the principles and practices of education.

In addition to providing the services of the UCLA group, U.S. AID has made ₦171,430 ($480,000) available toward construction of facilities, plus 3,000 library and text books, and demonstration and training equipment.

A maximum resident enrollment of 450 is expected to be reached in another year and an eventual non-resident enrollment of 450 is anticipated, for a total of 900. U.S. AID assistance will be continued until 1970, by which time a Nigerian faculty should be available.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦579,220 ($1,621,820)
U.S. Personnel: 13 Under Contract
2 Peace Corps Volunteers

B. OLUNLOYO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION - IBADAN

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1957

This activity, AID's oldest education project in Nigeria, is carried out through a contract with Ohio University, which provides a 15-member team of advisors. Initial activities consisted of a joint Western Nigeria Ministry of Education and U.S. AID effort at the Government Teacher Training College (GTTC) in Ibadan, where a programme was developed for upgrading currently employed tutors of teacher training colleges. After three one-year courses in which 150 tutors received training, this activity was terminated. GTTC was upgraded and renamed the Olunloyo College of Education. The new institution, which opened in January 1963, offers a three-year course leading to the "Nigerian Certificate in Education", the highest non-degree certificate offered by the Ministry of Education.

The specific activities of the AID/Ohio University team are:

(1) Assistance in the development of a programme to prepare instructors for both secondary schools and teacher training colleges. Seventy-nine prospective teachers enrolled in the first year of the new course; the goal is to graduate 100 teachers annually by 1970.

(2) Assistance in the development of a commercial programme for preparing teachers of commerce and business in secondary modern schools. Fifty-nine commercial teachers have already completed this two-year course and are teaching in 32 secondary modern schools. Twenty-nine were graduated from the commercial teacher-training course in December 1963; 34 others were enrolled in first-year studies.

(3) Assistance in the development of an in-service programme designed to upgrade primary school teachers on active assignment. As of July 1963 over 3,000 primary school teachers were enrolled and 538 had completed the two-year course. Evening classes are conducted in Arithmetic, English, and Education Psychology & Principles of Learning.

(4) Conferences, Workshops and Special Activities. Three textbooks have been written by Nigerians in collaboration with members of the AID/Ohio University team in the fields of physical education, art education, and business education. A series of conferences has been held aimed at developing and coordinating programmes of the three advanced teacher training colleges of Western Nigeria. Workshops on teaching methods and business education seminars have been conducted under the guidance of the U.S. educators.

Ten Nigerians have received advanced training in the United States under this project. Three of these are now on the Olunloyo staff, with the others serving elsewhere in the education field. An additional three Nigerians are now enrolled at Ohio University, and provision will be made for others to attend. Given the Nigerians trained under this activity and those under the "Graduate Teacher Training" activity, qualified staff and key administrators should be available so that U.S. AID assistance to Olunloyo College of Education can be terminated by 1970.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦989,630 ($2,770,970)
U.S. Personnel: 15 Under Contract

(Teacher Training Project - Continued)

C. KANO TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE

Date of Initial Project Agreement: April 1962

The Northern Nigeria Ministry of Education is planning a major expansion of the primary teacher education programme in the North. An enrollment of approximately 829,000 students in the seven grades of the primary school system is projected by 1970 in contrast to only 316,000 enrolled in 1960. To provide the teachers for this enlarged programme the number and size of teacher training colleges must be increased. The Kano Teacher Training College, an integral part of the teacher training system, is being developed with the assistance of U.S. AID through a contract with Ohio University. The two-phase scheme aims to:

(1) Develop a teacher training college which will produce 150 Grade II primary teachers annually by 1966, with an enrollment of 540;

(2) Upgrade the Kano Teacher Training College from a Grade II institution to an advanced training college by 1970, with an enrollment of 630 and an annual graduating class of 210 Grade I primary teachers.

Additional activities at the Kano Teacher Training College are to include an in-service programme which will upgrade uncertified and Grade III teachers; and the establishment of an instructional materials centre to serve Kano and adjoining areas. Seven members of the AID/Ohio University team are assisting in this programme; others will arrive as facilities are available until a full complement of 15 is on hand. It is planned that a total Nigerian staff will have been trained by 1970, at which time U.S. AID assistance will be phased out. Now operating in temporary quarters, the institution has an enrollment of 165. Two Nigerians are receiving advanced training in the U.S.; additional Nigerian educators will be enrolled in U.S. universities under this project. Two Peace Corps Volunteers are teaching at the College.

In addition to the services of the Ohio University advisors and participant training, U.S. AID is providing ₦85,700 ($240,000) for construction of 16 staff houses; ₦322,500 ($905,000) for architectural and engineering services and construction of the new College; ₦93,750 ($262,500) for teaching and demonstration equipment and text books.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦803,980 ($2,251,160)
U.S. Personnel: 7 Under Contract
2 Peace Corps Volunteers

(Teacher Training Project - Continued)

D. GRADUATE TEACHER TRAINING

Initial Assistance to this Activity: 1962

To help fill Nigeria's critical need for post-graduate teachers who will hold leadership positions in administrative and supervisory posts as well as key teaching positions, U.S. AID is providing post-graduate training. Fifteen Nigerians are now enrolled in U.S. universities; others will be selected and provided similar training in the future.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦38,210 ($107,000)
U.S. Personnel: None

(Teacher Training Project - Continued)

E. SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS SEMINAR

Seminar held in 1962

To acquaint Nigerian secondary school teachers with new science and mathematics syllabuses developed in the United States during the last few years, a six-week seminar was held at the University College, Ibadan, with 60 Nigerian participants chosen from teachers throughout Nigeria. A seminar director and six science and mathematics lecturers were provided by the National Science Foundation.

Funds provided: ₦16,320 ($45,700)

U.S. Personnel: 7 from National Science Foundation

VII. MODERN AIDS TO EDUCATION

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1962

Because of the shortage of qualified teachers in Nigeria it is essential that all who are available be used as efficiently as possible and that teaching materials be put to most effective use. To do this, Nigerian educators are investigating the use of radio and television in the schools to determine how these media can assist in extending and enriching classroom and related instruction, and achieve this economically. U.S. AID is assisting in this activity through a contract with the Board of Education of Washington County, Maryland, pioneers in educational radio and television.

A five-man team of specialists is assisting in a programme of (1) producing and broadcasting lessons; (2) establishing a system of evaluation of broadcast instructions including cost comparisons; (3) encouraging maximum co-operative planning and exchange of materials between the Regions and the Federal Ministry of Education; and (4) establishing and operating a national educational resources centre.

A direct-hire U.S. advisor has assisted WNTV, Western Nigeria's television station, in developing its educational programmes and training a staff that now produces and broadcasts regular lessons. This specialist is now supporting the U.S. AID contract team by providing advisory services in the establishment of the national educational resources centre.

The U.S. has provided funds for a limited number of radio and television receivers and other equipment for schools, and for film storage facilities and educational filmed and recorded programmes for the "Film Bank" which will become part of the national educational resources centre. Provision has been made for training of eight Nigerians in the U.S. in schools broadcasting, in addition to the two already in training there.

The Communications Resources Support Project (see below) has assisted in the development of centres for the preparation of audio-visual materials, and a substantial number of Nigerians have been trained in preparation and use of these aids. This project will continue to support the radio and television education activity.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦336,430 ($942,000)
U.S. Personnel: 1 Direct Hire; 5 Under Contract

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS RESOURCES SUPPORT

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1958

This project is designed to improve communications skills and techniques needed to accelerate Nigeria's programme for economic development, with particular emphasis on the vital sectors of education and agriculture.

Education

Along with the "Modern Aids to Education" Project, this activity aims to achieve improved instruction and learning in the schools of Nigeria through the application of audio-visual materials and techniques, and programmed instruction. Teachers will be trained in the use and preparation of all types of visual aids, particularly simple inexpensive instructional materials. A programme of testing the educational value of instructional materials and the development of plans for mass-producing them in Nigeria is being implemented.

Agriculture

Because of the great number of individual farmers to be reached by extension personnel, every means of communication must be utilized. Extension workers are being taught to fabricate visual aids and to make maximum use of them, and encouraged to call on the services provided by the Agricultural Information Centres established with the help of U.S. specialists.

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The advisory services of five specialists are being provided by U.S. AID through a contract with Indiana University. Working with the respective Ministries of Education and Agriculture, their activities include lecturing at teacher training schools, organizing workshops and special audio-visual courses, designing and producing teaching and learning materials of all types. They have assisted in establishing six teaching materials and information centres.

To further develop Nigeria's own capabilities in this field, 19 Nigerians have been sent to Indiana University for a year of advanced study and practice. Nine more are scheduled to be trained during the next two years. These specialists will assume responsibility for a major portion of the communications resources activity in Nigeria, and U.S. AID assistance will no longer be necessary after 1966.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦481,780 ($1,349,000)
U.S. Personnel: 5 Under Contract

AGRICULTURE

The United States supports the Federal and Regional Governments of Nigeria in their programmes to increase agricultural production, improve diets and lower food costs. Activities which receive U.S. AID assistance include those aimed at improving livestock, crop production and marketing; developing better farming methods; extending agricultural credit; improving extension services; and expanding agricultural education. The objective is to assist Nigerian efforts to increase technical knowledge needed for greater agricultural output, and to transmit this knowledge to farmers in ways that will make it possible for them to apply it effectively.

Activities vary among the Regions but in general the pattern is much the same, involving research, the development of pilot programmes, technical assistance in the organization of agricultural service institutions, and training of Nigerians both in Nigeria and in the United States. By the end of 1963 more than 220 Nigerians from all Regions and the Federal District had either returned from training in some aspect of agriculture in the U.S. or were enrolled in agricultural studies in universities there through U.S. AID's participant training programme.

Each activity is strengthened by the introduction of other projects. For example, methods of plant disease control discovered by the researchers are applied by horticulturists working on other projects; agricultural information advisors work closely with extension specialists to plan specific types of informational material; area extension advisors collaborate with agricultural educators in developing training programmes; specialists in all areas serve as instructors at work shops and short-term refresher courses conducted by schools of agriculture. This sharing of experience and knowledge leads to maximum benefits from the services of each U.S. advisor. As of December 1963, approximately 95 U.S. specialists were at work on agricultural activities throughout the Federation.

In addition to providing the services of these advisors, U.S. AID has made ₦948,700 ($2,656,500) available for construction of agricultural training institutions and other buildings. More than ₦2,290,000 ($6,400,000) has also been provided for agricultural commodities, for example, supplies and equipment for irrigation, soil conservation, crop improvement, seed multiplication, grain storage; farm implements and power machines; improved seeds; fertilizers and insecticides; livestock and poultry imported from the U.S.; books, laboratory equipment and training aids.

Agricultural activities are grouped in eleven projects within the broad categories described below:

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Date of Initial Project Agreement: 1957

Many activities are carried out under this general heading, all with the goal of increasing agricultural production. Some are directly connected with a certain product, for example, rubber or poultry; others are concerned with teaching the overall skills of modern farming and farm management; still other efforts are directed toward conserving and developing these resources necessary for continued production.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦3,048,210 ($8,535,000)
U.S. Personnel: 70 Direct Hire
6 Under Contract

A. CROP RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

1. Moor Plantation Research Station - Ibadan

This research project is one of the first programmes of technical co-operation between the United States and Nigeria. Although centered in Western Nigeria, where U.S. agricultural researchers have been headquartered since 1957, the results of the research will be useful throughout the Federation.

A scientific research laboratory has been established in which hundreds of trials have been conducted, and more than 175 Nigerians trained on-the-job in the techniques of researching. Typical of the many activities carried out by the U.S. researchers and their Nigerian counterparts are: (1) soils tests from which recommendations have been made for most beneficial use of fertilizers; (2) legume breeding trials which resulted in the release of four improved varieties of cowpeas and two varieties of groundnuts so seeds can be multiplied for distribution to farmers; (3) experiments to establish most advantageous farming practices for Nigeria; (4) projects to identify plant parasites and other insects as well as plant diseases, and experiments with methods of control and eradication. Four U.S. specialists are currently working at the Moor Plantation Research Station.

2. Rubber

Special attention is being given to rubber production programmes. A U.S. rubber specialist is advising at the Rubber Research Station near Benin, and another is posted at Aba in Eastern Nigeria to assist in projects to improve the propagation and cultivation of high-yield rubber, and distribution of high-yielding budded planting stock to farmers.

3. Pastures and Grass Seeds

Research on improved pastures is being conducted in both the West and the North. Grass seeding trials have demonstrated the feasibility of reseeding and rotational grazing. Experiments are carried out to develop grasses most suitable for Nigerian rangelands.

4. Vegetables

The first Horticulture Centre in Western Nigeria is being constructed at Agege with U.S. assistance. Seventy varieties of vegetables are being tested there under the guidance of a U.S. AID horticulturist.

B. LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

1. Range Management

A U.S. range management advisor has been assisting in Katsina Province in Northern Nigeria since 1961 in developing a programme of controlled grazing in association with a plan for the maximum use of existing water resources. Based on experience gained from this pilot project -- which proved that the surface water in the northern provinces of Northern Nigeria is sufficient to provide year-round stock water if it is impounded in inexpensive earthen ponds -- similar controlled grazing projects are to be developed in other provinces with further U.S. AID assistance. It is hoped to develop nine new range areas within the next four years.

2. Soils and Irrigation

Soils throughout Nigeria are being tested to determine chemical content and mineral deficiencies, and most beneficial fertilizers are then recommended. (In the soils testing laboratories of Western Nigeria about 50,000 samples are tested annually by Nigerians who received on-the-job training in these techniques from U.S. advisors). Typical yield increases of food crops and vegetables due to fertilizer application have been from 30% to 100% depending on weather conditions and insect and disease control problems. In Western Nigeria three U.S. advisors are conducting demonstration activities of such soil and water conservation processes as contour farming, crop rotations and installation of farm ponds for stock water. Specialists are working in both the North and East developing the broad range of data needed to establish the feasibility of new irrigation schemes. Nigerians are being trained in hydrology and other aspects of irrigation.

C. LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, FISHERIES

1. Livestock

Work on improvement of beef animals is going forward throughout Nigeria. Feeding and fattening trials have demonstrated the practicality of supplemental feeding. U.S. specialists are assisting to establish a permanent cattle feeding station as well as a cattle breeding ranch in Northern Nigeria. U.S. AID has contributed £93,200 ($260,000) toward their construction, and for the construction of a modern abattoir in Kaduna and two retail meat outlets. In Eastern Nigeria, training in meat processing and marketing methods was given in Enugu by a U.S. advisor who also assisted with the designing of a cold store. U.S. livestock men are advising at the Fashola Livestock Station in Western Nigeria and others will be posted there as facilities are expanded.

2. Agege Dairy

At the Agege Dairy fresh whole milk is being pasteurized in Western Nigeria for the first time. This project aims (1) to establish a small dairy which will provide operating experience as a basis for guiding Nigerians who wish to go into the dairy business for themselves; and (2) to establish facilities where Nigerians can be trained to operate their own dairies. In addition to the services of an advisor, U.S. AID is providing funds for equipment and selected cattle from the U.S.

3. Pest and Disease Control

U.S. veterinarians are assisting Eastern, Western and Northern Nigeria to improve veterinary services. They are helping to modernize and establish stationary and mobile laboratories and clinics, give on-the-job training to Nigerians and advise in the drafting of sanitary laws and regulations. Veterinarian services in Northern Nigeria are being strengthened by the expansion of the Veterinary Assistants School in Kaduna, which U.S. AID is assisting with construction funds and advisory services. Help in this area is being given the University of Nigeria, and a programme for assistance for Western Nigeria is in the planning stage.

A programme to complete the eradication of tsetse fly in the Hadejia Valley is being carried out, with U.S. AID furnishing insecticides, vehicles and equipment as well as services of specialists. The U.S. is joining with CCTA in projects to combat the cattle diseases of rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia.

4. Poultry

At the Poultry Centre in Abakaliki breeding flocks are maintained and hatcheries operated. More than 185,000 day-old chicks have been distributed to farmers and commercial poultry producers; the need for balanced rations is being demonstrated; instructions are given farmers, commercial firms and extension workers in poultry production, handling and disease control. A U.S. poultry man advises at the Abakaliki Centre, and his Nigerian counterparts receive both on-the-job training and advanced education in the U.S.

Similar centres are planned for Northern Nigeria in Kaduna, Jos and Ilorin. U.S. AID has made funds available for construction and U.S. specialists have assisted to develop plans for the centres as well as programmes of chick production and distribution and training in poultry handling and marketing.

In Western Nigeria, U.S. advisors and part-time consultants are working on the problems of poultry production and marketing. Their work includes on-the-job training of producers and poultry station operator and of extension workers.

The control and eradication of poultry diseases receive considerable attention throughout Nigeria. A concentrated inoculation campaign in Kaduna reduced the incidence of Newcastle disease considerably. In both Eastern and Western Nigeria U.S. AID pathologists are assisting in the development of poultry disease control programmes; a pathologist is to be provided in the North to guide similar activities.

5. Fisheries

The strengthening of the Western Nigeria Fisheries Co-operative Association (WNFCA) is one of several Government of Western Nigeria projects designed to increase production and consumption of fish -- a protein-rich food that would be a valuable addition to the Nigerian diet. U.S. AID is assisting in this activity by providing advisory services and equipment that will help to improve boats and gear used for inshore fishing, as well as to improve the preservation, marketing and distribution methods of this industry.

The U.S. has provided ₦259,000 ($725,000) toward the Guinean Trawler Survey, a study conducted by CCTA to explore the Gulf of Guinea to determine the quantity and quality of fish available for commercial trawling.

D. EXTENSION AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

1. Extension

Assistance to Nigeria's extension services is directed to training in both methods and subject matter, and in organizing the Service so that it will serve as a lasting agricultural institution. U.S. specialists, working as counterparts to Extension Officers in all Regions, advise on overall planning, organization and management of the Service, and are helping to develop training programmes for extension personnel. Other extension specialists work in specific areas -- for example, rural youth, seed production and distribution, entomology -- co-ordinating their work with the area-wide advisors and agricultural schools.

2. Home Economics

One U.S. home economist in Western Nigeria and two in Northern Nigeria are helping to establish home economics programmes. The activities, carried out principally in homes of farmers, schools and at village meetings, concentrate on raising living standards by presenting information on food preparation, child care, health and sanitation, and care of the home. Field staff is given on-job training; young Nigerian women who have entered U.S. colleges for degree training will return to take over key administrative posts. A home economist is to be provided for the school of agriculture in Eastern Nigeria.

3. Information

Agricultural information specialists are working throughout Nigeria to assist in developing the processes of dissemination of information to farmers, and to encourage extension personnel to make maximum use of the aids offered them through agricultural information centres. The U.S. technicians have helped to develop these centres, and Nigerians are being trained in the preparation and use of such materials as how-to-do-it films, newsletters, posters and illustrated pamphlets.

4. Seed Production and Distribution

Specialists in Western, Eastern and Northern Nigeria are helping to multiply seeds of improved varieties of crops, to educate extension personnel and farmers in the advantages of using improved seeds, and to assist the governments in developing distribution facilities.

5. Grain Storage

In Western Nigeria a U.S. grain man is heading up a project to demonstrate proper drying, grading and storage of grain. It is hoped that the benefits of these improved methods can be demonstrated successfully enough to encourage farmers to procure similar facilities as individuals and co-operatives. In Eastern Nigeria an advisor helped to establish a feedmill at the Abakaliki Poultry Station, and has analyzed the Region's grain storage requirements. U.S. AID has provided ₦50,000 ($140,000) for equipment for 13 grain storage units and an advisor will supervise their erection. Nigerians are being trained to operate grain handling and drying equipment, and to use fumigants and insecticides.

6. Mechanization

A U.S. agricultural engineer is advising the Western Nigeria Government on the utilization and maintenance of agricultural equipment and on the operation of machinery and implement workshops. A heavy equipment advisor in Eastern Nigeria is helping to train Nigerian operating crews for land-clearing and construction equipment in connection with an AID-assisted irrigation project. In the North two advisors are working specifically on improvement of farm tools and implements. A third specialist is to be added. Agricultural engineers at the schools also are contributing to this experimental and testing work.

In all Regions, emphasis is placed on the training of Nigerians in the efficient utilization and maintenance of tools and machinery as well as proper selection of equipment and the ordering of spare parts. Farm mechanics are being taught in all agricultural schools.

7. Fertilizer Demonstrations

In close co-ordination with FAO, Eastern Nigeria (and to a lesser extent Western Nigeria) are being assisted in the conduct of demonstrations to farmers of the economic advantages of using fertilizers and other good soil management practices such as mulching and weed control.

E. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Activities in agricultural economics are in the fields of farm management and marketing and are designed as a service to other agricultural programmes. Economists are engaged in a continuing process of appraisal of agricultural activities in accordance with economic considerations, and recommending adjustments and changes in emphasis. Marketing experts study the potential of selected enterprises (eggs, grains, etc.) and develop plans by which markets may be expanded and handling methods improved, and assist in putting these plans into operation.

II. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

A. NON-DEGREE AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Nigeria's agricultural production goals cannot be attained unless there is widespread adoption of improved farming practices, and this can be accomplished only through the dissemination of knowledge to farmers. To further this effort, U.S. AID is assisting in the upgrading and expansion of the Extension Service by non-degree training of agricultural and veterinary personnel. Agriculture educators help with overall planning, serve as instructors, assist with the development of curricula and teaching materials, working closely in all of these activities with their Nigerian counterparts who have responsibility for the schools. An important aspect of each training schedule is the actual farm work and supervised practical experience received by the trainees. The U.S. has committed more than ₦382,140 ($1,070,000) for commodities and teaching equipment, and is providing for the training of 300 Nigerians in the U.S. under this project over a five year period.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦1,370,000 ($3,836,000)
U.S. Personnel: 27 Direct Hire

1. Samaru School of Agriculture - Northern Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

Established 35 years ago, the Samaru School of Agriculture trained an average of 15 Agricultural Assistants and Instructors annually until 1956. Then a Senior Course was initiated and approximately 45 Agricultural Assistants and 20 Superintendents have been graduated each year since that time. Facilities and staff at Samaru are now to be expanded to graduate 90 Agricultural Assistants and 20 Superintendents annually. Six U.S. specialists are posted at Samaru School. In addition to assisting to revise the curriculum and serving as instructors in the classrooms, they have helped to train 138 extension students under actual village and farm conditions. The U.S. has provided ₦86,430 ($242,000) toward construction of expanded facilities and ₦32,400 ($90,700) for equipment, seeds and books.

2. Kabba School of Agriculture - Northern Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

Recently constructed, the Kabba School will open in 1964 and expects to train 45 Agricultural Assistants annually. The two-year course follows the same improved curriculum as that of the Samaru School. Two advisors are assisting at Kabba; the U.S. has also provided ₦120,000 ($336,000) toward cost of construction, in addition to demonstration equipment and teaching materials.

3. Mando Road Veterinary Assistants Training Centre Northern Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

This institution is being expanded and construction of the new facilities, toward which U.S. AID is contributing ₦89,000 ($249,000) is under way. Two advisors are assisting to establish the expanded curriculum and improved teaching methods. Thirty students are presently enrolled; the goal is to train 25-30 assistants each year from the two-year course. A range management course is to be added in 1965 with one U.S. advisor.

4. Farm Institutes and Farm Training Centres - Northern Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

Prospective farmers receive one-year training at Farm Institutes; Agricultural Instructors are trained at Farm Training Centres. U.S. AID has provided ₦73,000 ($206,000) for construction of new or expanded facilities at eight Farm Institutes and seven Farm Training Centres. Tentative plans are to assist the Ministry of Agriculture further in its project which calls for a Farm Institute at each of its 54 administrative divisions in Northern Nigeria. Extension training advisors are guiding curriculum development and suggesting means of improving course material and teaching methods.

5. Umudike Agricultural Centre - Eastern Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

The Ministry of Agriculture of Eastern Nigeria and U.S. AID have agreed on the development of a unified region-wide agricultural education and research organization at Umudike. The capacity of the agricultural school will be doubled and the training courses improved and expanded. The goal is to graduate 250 Agricultural Assistants and 20 Superintendents annually by 1968. U.S. AID has provided ₦235,710 ($660,000) for equipment and supplies, is financing the preparation of architectural and engineering planning for school expansion and the advisory services of seven agriculture educators. It also is providing advisory assistance in research.

6. Moor Plantation School of Agriculture - Western Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: 1960

Instruction for Agricultural Superintendents is provided at this institution, which opened in 1961. Facilities and staff are being expanded so that 40-50 Superintendents may be graduated annually until 1968, when, the instruction having been changed to a three-year diploma course, 30 will be graduated annually. In addition to the advisory services of two agriculture educators and equipment for teaching and demonstration, U.S. AID has provided ₦36,000 ($100,000) for construction of a library and classroom building. A study now under way looks toward further expansion and modernization of this institution and the related research work at Moor Plantation.

7. Akure School of Agriculture - Western Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

U.S. AID is supplying the services of three advisors at the Akure School, and has provided training equipment and books. This school, now being expanded, will upgrade present extension staff by instruction of selected Field Overseers, who will be graduated as Agricultural Assistants. During the past two years 240 Assistants have been trained. Refresher courses in extension methods have been given to 1,115 extension workers in Western Nigeria under the guidance of U.S. AID specialists at Akure and Moor Plantation Schools of Agriculture. The study concerning expansion of the Moor Plantation School also includes Akure, looking toward a unified school system for the training of extension and agricultural education personnel.

8. Farm Institutes - Western Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1962

Each Farm Institute in Western Nigeria provides two years of vocational education in agriculture, graduating approximately 100 trainees annually, many of whom are then placed on Farm Settlements. A U.S. vocational agricultural advisor is furnished for each of three Farm Institutes at Ilesha, Odeda and Ikorodu to advise the Principals in ways of improving the training programmes. The U.S. has provided tractors and other training equipment.

9. Future Agriculture Leaders

Date of Initial Training: 1962

The purpose of this activity is to provide the Ministry of Agriculture with a supply of qualified personnel for key positions in Schools of Agriculture, Farm Institutes, Farm Training Centres, Research Stations and the Extension Service. Degree training in agriculture and supporting fields in the U.S. will be supplied for a total of 300 Nigerians by 1968. After this time Nigerian universities will be equipped and staffed to provide necessary training. As of October 1963, 125 Nigerians were enrolled in U.S. universities in connection with this project.

B. UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

One of the greatest needs of Nigeria is that of providing capable students with the opportunity of obtaining a university education in the field of professional agriculture. The recognition of this need underlies both Nigeria's plans to establish colleges of agriculture in three of its Regions, as well as the top priority which U.S. AID places on assisting and supporting these efforts.

1. University of Nigeria - Eastern Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: January 1960 *

At the University of Nigeria, the agricultural programme is being expanded to reflect the increasing importance of the University on the agricultural development of Eastern Nigeria. Land for a college farm and experiment station has been cleared. One of the main buildings for the College of Agriculture is completed, and construction of the Agricultural Training and Research Centre is under way. Agriculturists, provided by U.S. AID through a contract with Michigan State University, are guiding the development of the College. The U.S. has furnished ₦300,000 ($840,000) for laboratory and farm equipment, and made provisions for advanced training of Nigerians in U.S. universities.

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* This activity is funded under the University of Nigeria Project. For a full description of the development of this Institution, refer to the Education Section of this booklet.

2. Ahmadu Bello University - Northern Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1962

The Ahmadu Bello University will include a College of Agriculture and Home Economics and a College of Veterinary Medicine. The U.S. is to assist establish and develop these Colleges through a contract with Kansas State University. One U.S. educator arrived early in 1964 to help set up the courses of study and formulate policies for the College of Agriculture. Additional advisors including those for veterinary medicine will follow. Provision has been made by U.S. AID for training of staff members in the U.S., and for laboratory and teaching equipment.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦374,290 ($1,048,000)
U.S. Personnel: 1 Under Contract

3. University of Ife - Western Nigeria

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1962

Land has been reserved for a College of Agriculture and Home Economics, including a farm and experiment station, at the University of Ife. The goal is to accommodate 400 agriculture students and 100 in home economics. Plans for the buildings are being developed by the Government of Nigeria, guided by the requirements set forth in a survey assisted by two U.S. consultants. The U.S. plans to provide the services of agricultural educators through a contract with an American university. Until they arrive, nine U.S. specialists attached to the Western Nigeria Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources are assisting in the resident instruction of students. Teaching materials, laboratory and classroom equipment, livestock and other commodities will also be supplied. Two senior staff Nigerians currently in the U.S. doing graduate work will return to take key positions on the faculty; other Nigerians will attend U.S. universities under this project.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦359,820 ($1,007,500)
U.S. Personnel: 9 Part-time

III. WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS

Date of Initial Project Agreement: 1962

Because of the long dry periods in Northern Nigeria, surface water cannot be relied upon as a continuous source. U.S. AID is supplying the services of a team of geologists to assist the Geological Survey of Nigeria to map the ground water of the artesian basins near Lake Chad and in Sokoto Province. Equipment has been provided as well as ₦100,000 ($285,000) for the drilling of test wells. Four geologists are now working in Nigeria and two more are to be added.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦168,890 ($472,900)
U.S. Personnel: 4 Direct Hire (USGS)

IV. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Date of Initial Project Agreement: 1960

Four U.S. consultants have studied various aspects of the agricultural credit field in Nigeria. With the information they assembled as a guide, recommendations have been made for pilot programmes of developmental credit for commercial farmers both in Western and Eastern Nigeria. U.S. AID is providing a credit advisor to Eastern and Western Nigeria. Emphasis is placed on training Nigerians in the policies, procedures and operating techniques of comprehensive agricultural credit programmes.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦43,930 ($123,000)
U.S. Personnel: 1 Direct Hire

V. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

To assist Nigeria to obtain complete and reliable information on every phase of agriculture, U.S. AID is providing a three-man team of statisticians from an American firm, the Research Triangle Institute. This group works with a joint Federal-Regional organization in developing a Rural Economic Survey which is collecting, analyzing and publishing data pertinent to agriculture, its development and improvement.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦107,500 ($301,000)
U.S. Personnel: 3 Under Contract

VI. AGRICULTURAL SUPERVISORY SERVICES

Date of Initial Assistance: 1957

U.S. agriculturists work directly with officials of the Nigerian Federal and Regional Governments to plan, co-ordinate and implement activities concerned with development of the agriculture sector. Following are the areas of specialization represented: agriculture education; agronomy, soils and horticulture; agricultural economics and marketing; livestock and veterinary medicine; agricultural engineering; extension.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦200,000 ($560,000)
U.S. Personnel: 20 Direct Hire

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following U.S. AID activities are designed to assist Nigerian efforts to achieve maximum industrial growth, both through the development of Nigerian-owned industries, and through encouragement of investment of private capital by foreign commercial and business interests.

I. INVESTMENT PROMOTION

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

This project is a joint endeavour of the Government of Nigeria and U.S. AID to attract external private enterprise and investment to Nigeria, and to determine long-range industrial objectives and develop priorities in the application of Nigerian resources. The firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, on contract to U.S. AID, has assisted in the establishment of Economics and Statistics Divisions within the Federal and Regional Ministries of Commerce, Trade and Industry. These Divisions have collected and analyzed relevant data to determine the status of industry in Nigeria, establishing current trends and forecasting future industrial development. Such information is being used in formulating policies and priorities for allocation of resources. Feasibility studies of more than 20 types of industries have been conducted to determine investment opportunities and others are under way.

A two-pronged promotional programme is being carried out throughout the free world to encourage investment in Nigerian industry; (1) information relative to all aspects of fundamental concern to potential investors is being widely disseminated, and (2) the results of feasibility studies are being made available to selected foreign manufacturers in fields offering most potential in Nigeria.

It is expected that a number of Nigerians will be selected for special training in the United States in the skills of industrial development promotion. A period of practical experience in association with the U.S. specialists will follow this training, after which the Nigerians will carry on the work; U.S. AID assistance should no longer be required after 1967.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦961,790 ($2,693,000)
U.S. Personnel: 13 Under Contract plus personnel assigned to backstop this project at Cambridge.

II. INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

This project aims to assist the development of indigenous Nigerian industry by strengthening and expanding existing industries and by stimulating the growth of new industrial production facilities established by Nigerians. A team of industrial development consultants under contract to U.S. AID recently completed a study on the status of Nigerian indigenous industry and the opportunities for assisting it. While only the preliminary findings of this study are available now, it is anticipated that under this project, assistance will be given to the Governments of Nigeria to provide advisory and demonstration services to existing and new Nigerian entrepreneurs in (1) management and supervisory methods; (2) production techniques; (3) market and product development; (4) financial control and auditing methods; and (5) purchasing and inventory control.

U.S. advisors are to help develop permanent government institutions to carry on this encouragement of private enterprise. Nigerian staff will be trained to operate these institutions, and consideration is being given to establishment of credit facilities. The Industrial Development Centre at Owerri in Eastern Nigeria is well along, with demonstration shops in woodworking, shoemaking, leatherworking, metalworking and machine shop operation. U.S. AID has contributed equipment to the Owerri IDC, as well as the advisory services of industrial engineers. The U.S. has also provided ₦98,900 ($277,000) toward construction of an IDC in Zaria.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦443,590 ($1,242,060)
U.S. Personnel: 1 Direct Hire

III. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ADVISORY SERVICES

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

This project provides administrative planning and programming support, as well as supervision and evaluation of all U.S. AID industrial development projects. It coordinates all activities to assure a maximum exchange of information and use of the varied services offered by different units of the advisory teams.

In addition, the activities of this project are directed toward complementing the efforts of other industrial development projects by offering direct assistance in the forms of technical aids and advice to Nigerian Government officials and private individuals in industry. Among the means used to accomplish this are: (1) participation in seminars on industrial management; (2) publishing a bi-weekly Industrial Newsletter which carries news of developments in management and industry abroad to Nigerian government and industry personnel; (3) conducting a Technical Inquiry Service to provide professional advice to Nigerian firms on such matters as plant layout, selection of machinery or materials, or specific problems. Four Nigerian Government officials are studying business management in the United States and twelve are to leave in May 1964 to study top management; provisions are being made to expand this training element.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦119,640 ($335,000)
U.S. Personnel: 5 Direct Hire

HOUSING

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1962

To assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria increase the supply of low and medium-cost housing in that Region, U.S. AID is providing the services of four housing specialists to advise in the organization and development of the Eastern Nigeria Housing Corporation (ENHC). Their activities include on-the-job training of key personnel in the ENHC in the fields of administration, housing finance, community planning, housing design and construction. Technical assistance is being given in planning and construction of pilot housing projects, and in the establishment of a savings and loan programme as well as a long-range financial plan for a continuing housing programme for Eastern Nigeria.

Initial activities of the ENHC, being carried out in or near Port Harcourt, include: (1) a 384-unit pilot housing project in the Trans-Amadi Industrial Estate on which construction has begun; (2) a 30-house estate which has been completed, and all homes occupied by officials of new and expanding industries; (3) a group of 60 medium cost units nearing completion for junior staff of petroleum firms; (4) a rental project of 32 dwellings for low-income workers at Shell-British Petroleum Company's Bonny Terminal.

Personnel from ENHC will be sent to the United States for training. It is estimated that U.S. AID assistance will no longer be necessary after 1967, by which time the training of the key Nigerian staff will have been completed and the programme of the Housing Corporation well established.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦33,570 ($94,000)
U.S. Personnel: 4 Direct Hire

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

U.S. AID is supporting Nigerian efforts to strengthen (1) the executive capabilities of government personnel and (2) the collection and analysis of economic data. In addition to assisting the public administration sector through activities described elsewhere in this publication (Institute of Administration - Zaria; Faculty of Social Studies and Business Administration - University of Lagos; Institute of Economic Development - University of Nigeria; and advisors in the fields of educational, agricultural and industrial development statistics) the following projects are being carried out:

I. GOVERNMENT SERVICES TRAINING

Date of Initial Training: 1962

To increase the potential for leadership of middle and high-level Nigerian Government personnel in the field of public administration, an active programme of training and observation in the United States is being carried out. The goal is to provide training for approximately 300 public service officials who are directly involved in the implementation of projects in education, agriculture, industry and capital development projects in other sectors. Training in that aspect of public administration relevant to the officials's work in Nigeria may vary from a three-month course to formal academic study of a year or more.

By December 1963 more than 115 Nigerians had received or were undergoing training in the United States under this programme. Their field of study included: finance and banking; budget; court procedures; data processing; engineering; labour relations; development economics; and public administration.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦123,210 ($345,000)
U.S. Personnel: None

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

Statistical data is a vital part of economic planning as well as the efficient day-to-day operations of a government. U.S. specialists are working with the Federal and Regional Governments in the collection and analysis of economic data through two institutions:

1. Central Bank of Nigeria

Two U.S. advisors are helping to develop capable economic research and analysis staffs for both the Research Department and the Balance of Payments Section of the Central Bank. Approximately 40 Nigerian employees of the Research Department have been trained in the techniques of statistical collection, analysis and reporting. A smoothly functioning reference library has been established. A Balance of Payments Section has been organized, and procedures instituted for the collection and reporting of accurate and timely statistics, particularly on capital account transactions. It is anticipated that these departments will be operating effectively with Nigerian staff by 1966, and U.S. AID assistance will no longer be required.

2. Niger Delta Development Board - Eastern Nigeria

A short-term U.S. consultant Transportation Economist is assisting in the preparation of a detailed plan for transportation development in the Delta Region, with cost-benefit comparisons of the several major types of transportation which may be feasible for this area.

Funds provided through FY 1963: ₦57,560 ($161,000)
U.S. Personnel: 1 Consultant
1 Direct Hire
1 Under Contract

PROJECT SUPPORT

The U.S. AID activities described in the preceding pages require logistic support which cannot be attributed to any one project since it is an integral and necessary part of carrying out the U.S. AID programme as a whole. Included are costs for (1) U.S. planning, supervisory and administrative personnel in the Federal District and the Regions who are responsible for overall planning and liaison with the Nigerian Governments concerned, and whose work touches on all of the projects; (2) a Nigerian staff of about 175 professional and clerical employees; (3) a comprehensive programme for in-service training of many of these Nigerian employees in a variety of skills such as accounting, typewriting, purchasing and inventory, records keeping, and office management; (4) leases for office space, warehouses and housing; (5) communications; and (6) travel and transport costs to and within Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

Nigeria has made a splendid beginning in its goal to build a pace-setting independent nation. Supported by its well conceived six-year Development Plan and by the determination and effort of its people, this movement will gather force as both physical and human resources are developed. These Nigerian-United States co-operative projects, which focus on the strengthening of these resources, are making important contributions to the country's progress. It is the hope of the United States that this co-operation in nation-building will not only benefit Nigeria, but will contribute to the strengthening of freedom and independence everywhere.