

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**U.S. TECHNICAL AND CAPITAL ASSISTANCE  
IN SUPPORT OF  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

**REPORT AS OF  
JANUARY 1965**

**U. S. A. I. D.**  
136, Broad Street,  
LAGOS, NIGERIA,  
Telephone : 25951

**OFF-SITE** ◇

NI

309.2235669

U58

USAID/Nigeria, Lagos.

U.S. technical and capital assistance in support of economic development in Nigeria; report as of Jan. 1965.

89 p. illus.

*Also as of Jan. 1967.*

1. Economic assistance, American - Nigeria. 2. Economic development - Nigeria. 3. Technical assistance, American - Nigeria.

*See also  
NI  
309.2235669  
U58*

31929

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
MAP OF NIGERIA - LOCATION OF U.S. AID SPECIALISTS AND ACTIVITIES . . . . .	2
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
THE ORGANIZATION . . . . .	3
CRITERIA FOR U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE . . . . .	3
U.S. AID -- HOW IT WORKS . . . . .	4
TOTAL U.S. AID PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA - CHART . . . . .	5
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF U.S. AID PROGRAMME . . . . .	6
TOTAL U.S. AID PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAMME - CHART . . . . .	7
U.S. AID-FINANCED CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS WITH NIGERIAN FIRMS . . . . .	8
PRIVATE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND FIRMS WORKING IN NIGERIA FINANCED BY U.S. AID . . . . .	10
FOOD FOR PEACE . . . . .	13
<u>DEVELOPMENT LOANS</u> . . . . .	14
<u>U.S. AID DEVELOPMENT LOAN PROGRAMME</u> IN NIGERIA - CHART . . . . .	15
U.S. DEVELOPMENT LOANS	
WHO MAY APPLY . . . . .	16
TERMS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS . . . . .	16
HOW TO APPLY FOR A DEVELOPMENT LOAN . . . . .	17
THE U.S. AID DEVELOPMENT LOAN PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA . . . . .	18
<u>DEVELOPMENT GRANTS</u> . . . . .	21
U.S. AID TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY CATEGORY - CHART . . . . .	22
SUMMARY OF U.S. AID GRANT PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA . . . . .	23
DESCRIPTION OF EACH DEVELOPMENT GRANT ACTIVITY	
EDUCATION . . . . .	28
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION . . . . .	48
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION . . . . .	60
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT . . . . .	74
PUBLIC & BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION . . . . .	79
CAPITAL PROJECTS ENGINEERING & PLANNING . . . . .	86

## INTRODUCTION

This summary report on United States economic assistance to Nigeria covers the period from the beginning of the programme in 1954 through December 31, 1964. Total U.S. funds made available to this co-operative programme during this period amount to £42,924,600 (\$120,189,200).

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 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 report describes the activities being carried out co-operatively by the Governments of Nigeria and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Complementing U.S. AID efforts are approximately 600 Peace Corps Volunteers, the costs of whom are not included in the commitment to the Development Plan. The PCVs are serving as teachers, agriculturists, 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.

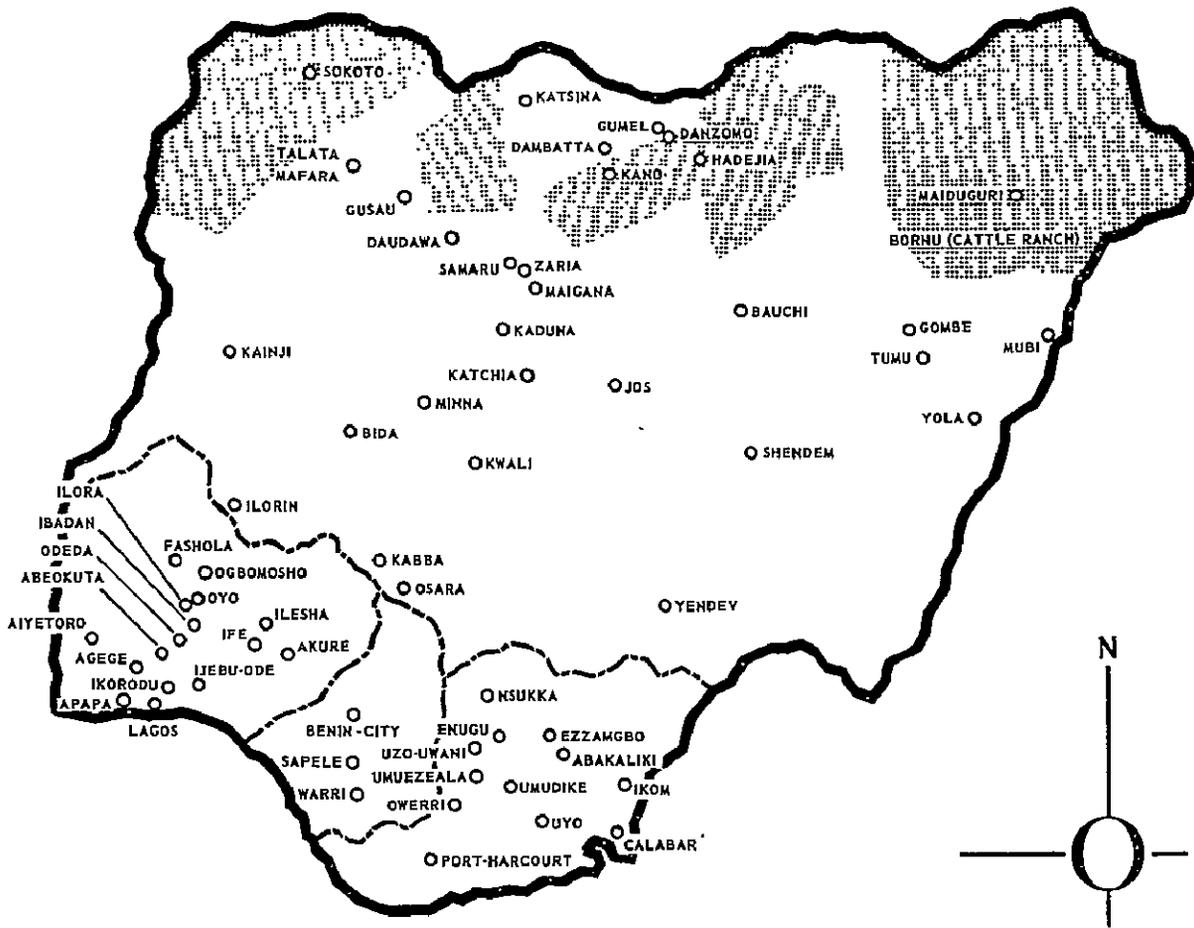
## ADDENDUM

As of December 31, 1964 total U.S. funds made available to Nigeria's development programmes were ₦42,924,600 (\$120,189,200). The revised figure in the chart on Page 6 -- ₦45,645,600 (\$127,807,800) -- includes ₦2,714,300 (\$7,600,000) for the Port Harcourt-Umuezeala Road Development Loan.

Since publication of this booklet the following U.S. development loans have been authorized: (1) An AID loan in the amount of ₦1,000,000 (\$2,800,000) for expansion of facilities at Umudike Agricultural Centre; (2) An Export-Import Bank loan in the amount of ₦1,200,000 (\$3,360,000) to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (repayable in 13 years with 5½% interest) for generator units at ECN's Ijora Power Station in Lagos.

Additional grant funds have also been obligated, bringing the total of U.S. grant and loan funds made available from 1954 to May 31, 1965 to ₦50,829,000 (\$142,320,000). Of this total, ₦42,377,000 (\$118,656,000) has been committed to specific grant and loan projects since the establishment of the ₦80,357,000 (\$225,000,000) U.S. commitment.

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



## NIGERIA

Area 356,669 Square Miles

- HOME BASE OF SPECIALISTS, LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION OR MAJOR U.S. AID ACTIVITY
- WATER RESOURCES, RANGE MANAGEMENT, TSETSE FLY ERADICATION AND IRRIGATION

OCTOBER 1964

## 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 co-operation 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 long-term capital undertakings such as construction of roads, power plants, large building projects for educational facilities.

Grants assist in the financing of development projects in education, agriculture, industry, public administration and other fields. The projects aim 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.

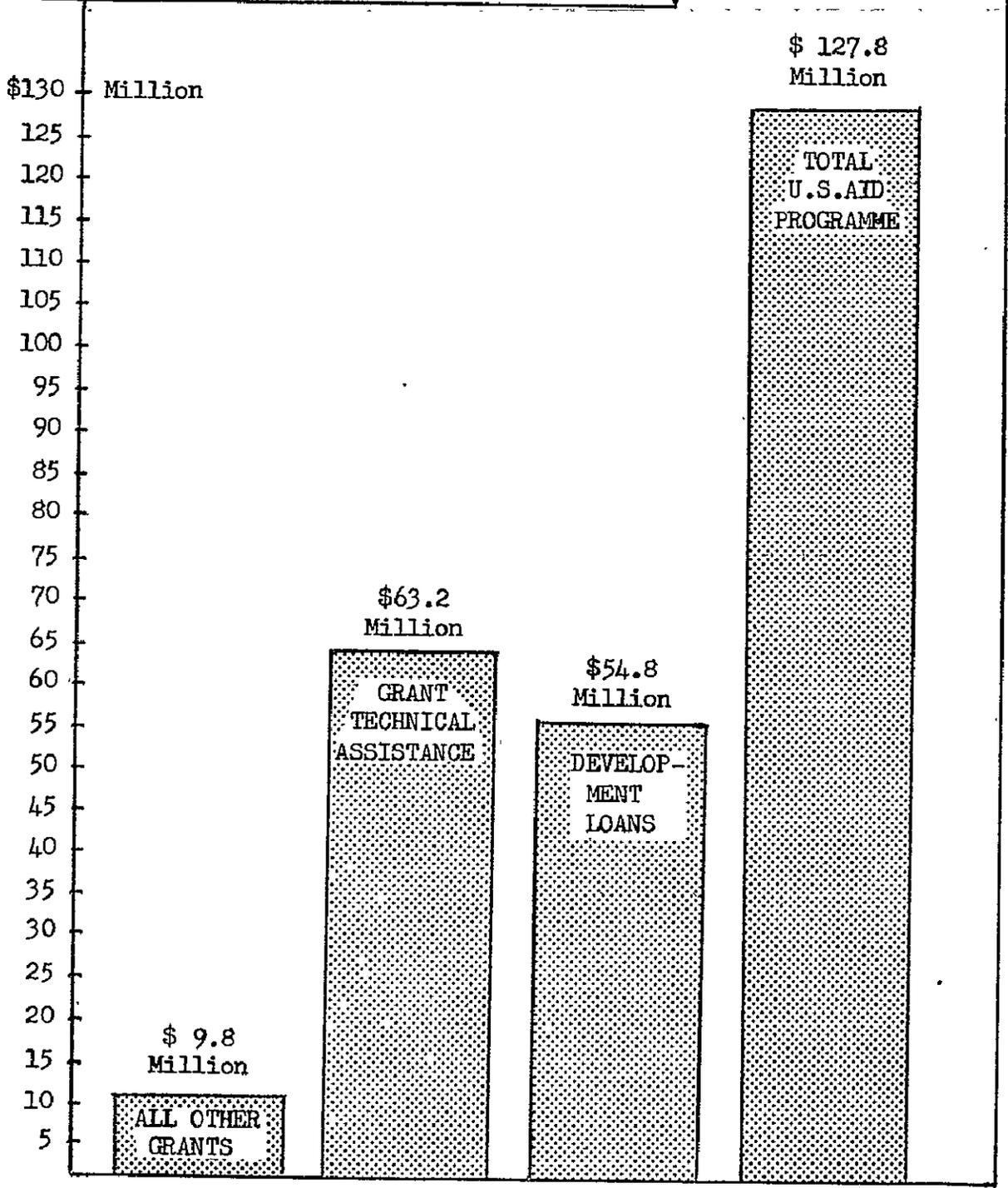
Each project must be something Nigerians themselves want. It must be something they are willing to support by financing a substantial share of the costs, and by providing Nigerian specialists for training and leadership. The importance of each project to Nigeria is assured by following the programme established in the Development Plans 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 either by the Ministry of Finance or by 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 resources after U.S. assistance is terminated.

The basic objective of American assistance is to help Nigerians to help themselves by making opportunities available for training and experience. This is done in two ways. First, a Nigerian counterpart is assigned to work with each U.S. AID specialist. 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 provided training abroad, 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".

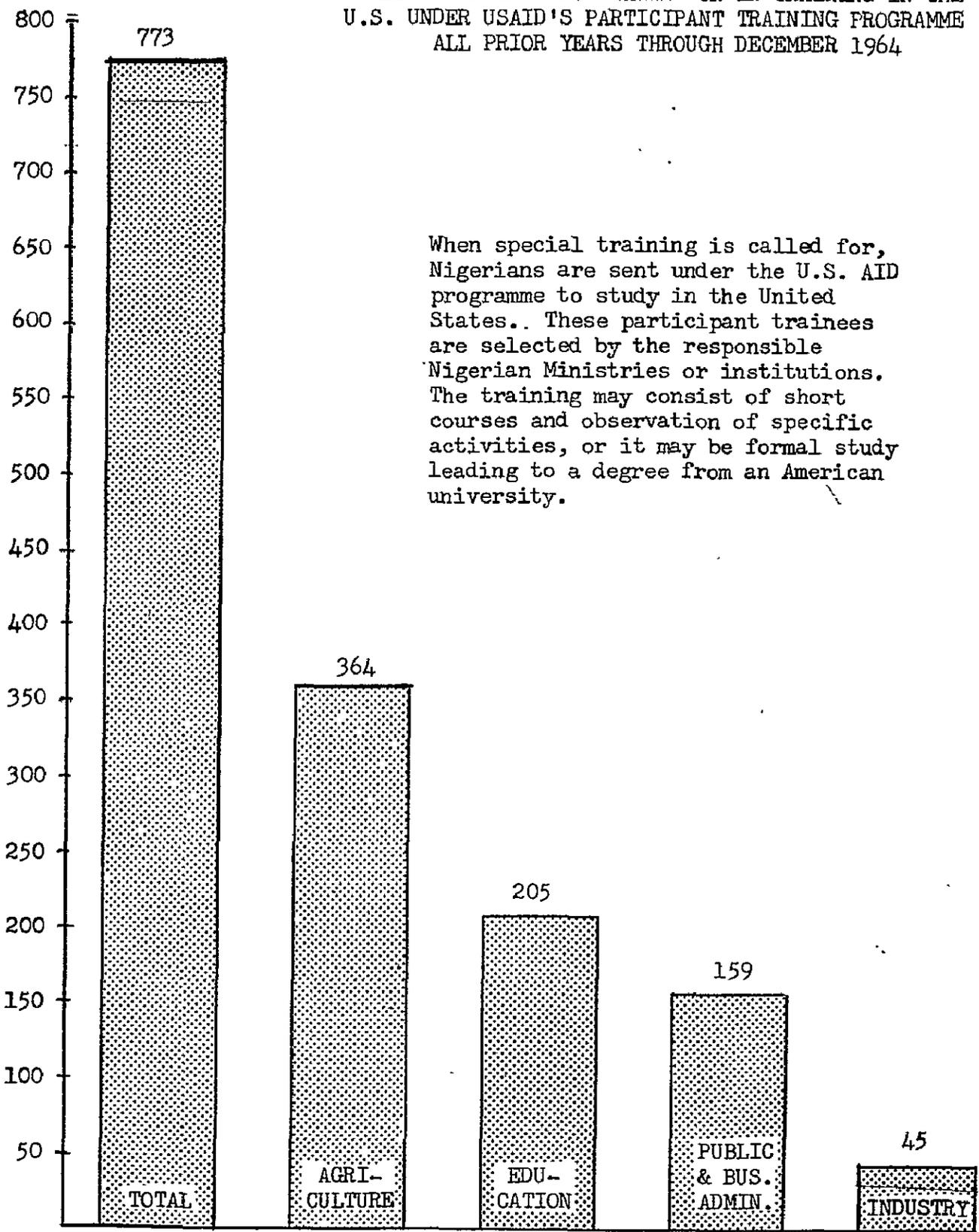
TOTAL U.S. AID PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA  
ALL PRIOR YEARS THROUGH DECEMBER 1964  
IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SUMMARY OF U.S.AID PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA  
ALL PRIOR YEARS THROUGH DECEMBER 1964

I.	Development Grants and Technical Assistance		
	Technical Assistance - FY 1964 and All Prior	£21,138,200	\$59,187,000
	First Half FY 1965 (1 July 64-31 Dec 64)	1,439,300	4,030,000
	Other Grant Assistance - - - - -	2,688,600	7,528,000
	TOTAL - - - - -	£25,266,100	\$70,745,000
II.	Development Loans		
	FY 1962 and Prior - Apapa Warehouse - - - -	£ 237,000	\$ 663,600
	" - Railway Corporation - - - - -	1,070,400	2,997,200
	FY 1963 - Ibadan Water Supply - - - - -	4,321,400	12,100,000
	FY 1964 - Calabar-Ikom Road - - - - -	3,071,400	8,600,000
	" Niger Dam - - - - -	5,000,000	14,000,000
	" Port Harcourt Comprehensive		
	Secondary School - - - - -	643,000	1,800,000
	" Northern Nigeria Teacher Training		
	Colleges - - - - -	1,357,000	3,800,000
	" Telecommunications Engineering - -	1,143,000	3,200,000
	FY 1965 - Port Harcourt-Umuzeala Road - - -	2,714,300	7,600,000
	TOTAL - - - - -	£19,557,500	\$54,760,800
III.	Food For Peace Shipments (Title III)		
	FY 1962 and Prior - - - - -	£ 164,000	\$ 460,000
	FY 1963 - - - - -	147,000	411,000
	FY 1964 - - - - -	154,000	431,000
	FY 1965 (Estimated) - - - - -	357,000	1,000,000
	TOTAL - - - - -	£ 822,000	\$ 2,302,000
	GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	£45,645,600	\$127,807,800
IV.	Other U.S. Government Assistance to Nigeria not listed above includes:		
	(1) Export-Import Bank Loans		
	(2) Peace Corps Volunteers		
	(3) 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.		

NUMBER OF NIGERIANS TRAINED OR IN TRAINING IN THE U.S. UNDER USAID'S PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAMME ALL PRIOR YEARS THROUGH DECEMBER 1964



When special training is called for, Nigerians are sent under the U.S. AID programme to study in the United States. These participant trainees are selected by the responsible Nigerian Ministries or institutions. The training may consist of short courses and observation of specific activities, or it may be formal study leading to a degree from an American university.

U.S. AID-FINANCED CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS WITH NIGERIAN FIRMS  
AS OF DECEMBER 1964

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>NORTHERN NIGERIA</u>		
Alhaji M. A. Deribe	Two houses	Gambola
Alhaji Yaro Mubi	Farm Training Center	Mubi
A. S. Ohiare	Farm Training Center	Osara
Kaduna Constructors Ltd.	Retail Meat Store Abattoir Veterinary Assistants School  Extension to Veterinary Center - Samaru School of Agriculture	Kaduna Kaduna Mando Road, Kaduna  Samaru
Alhaji Bature Tailor	Poultry house at the Poultry Production Unit	Samaru
P. A. David & Sons	Farm Institute Two houses	Dan Zomo Kano
Alhaji Shehu Bida	Farm Institute One house	Kwali Bida
Bello Adedokun	One house	Kaduna
A. M. Maigini	One house	Kano
Alhaji A. Rufai	Industrial Development Center (Phase I)	Zaria
A. Maiwada	Two houses	Kano
Ibrahim Nadabo	Two houses	Kaduna
Alhaji Maikaka	One house	Samaru
Alhaji Kotoko	Two houses	Maiduguri

(Continued next page)

(Page Two)

U.S. AID-FINANCED CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS WITH NIGERIAN FIRMS

AS OF DECEMBER 1964

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>WESTERN NIGERIA</u>		
Ogunleye Contract Services	Horticultural Center	Agege
Fashanu Bros & Sons	Soils Laboratory	Moor Plantation Research Station, Ibadan
<u>MID-WESTERN NIGERIA</u>		
Basunu Bros & Sons	Rubber Research Building	Iyanomo, Benin Province
<u>EASTERN NIGERIA</u>		
Ben Anyachebelu & Sons	Six houses	Umudike
<u>FEDERAL DISTRICT</u>		
Ekwueme Associates	Architects - one house	Lagos

PRIVATE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND FIRMS  
WORKING IN NIGERIA FINANCED BY U.S. AID  
AS OF DECEMBER 1964

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>THE FEDERAL DISTRICT &amp; THROUGHOUT NIGERIA</u>		
Indiana University	Communications Resources	Throughout Nigeria
University of California at Los Angeles	Federal Advanced Teachers College	Lagos, Federal District
New York University	University of Lagos - Faculty of Business	Lagos, Federal District
American Institute for Research	Aptitude Testing	Throughout Nigeria
Franklin Book Programs	Educational Book Publishing	Throughout Nigeria
Board of Education Washington County, Md.	Modern Aids to Education	Throughout Nigeria
Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Investment Promotion	Throughout Nigeria
Research Triangle Inst.	Agricultural Statistics	Throughout Nigeria
Western Electric, Inc.	Telecommunications	Throughout Nigeria
Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall	Lagos Water Supply (Engineering)	Lagos, Federal District
Checchi and Co.	Lagos Water Supply (Economics)	Lagos, Federal District
Wilbur Smith & Associates	Federal Roads (Economics)	Lagos & Western Nigeria
Sverdrup and Parcel & Associates, Inc.	Federal Roads (Engineering)	Lagos & Western Nigeria
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation	Civil Aviation (Economics and Engineering)	Lagos & Kano

(Continued next page)

(Page Two)

PRIVATE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND FIRMS  
WORKING IN NIGERIA FINANCED BY U.S. AID  
AS OF DECEMBER 1964

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>EASTERN NIGERIA</u>		
Michigan State University	University of Nigeria	Nsukka
University of California at Los Angeles	Comprehensive Secondary School	Port Harcourt
Colorado State University	Umudike Agricultural Centre	Umuahia
Louis Berger, Inc.	Calabar-Ikom Road (Engineering)	Calabar-Ikom
Louis Berger, Inc.	Port Harcourt-Umuzeala Road (Engineering)	Port Harcourt-Umuzeala
Dalton-Dalton Associates	Comprehensive Secondary School (Architects)	Port Harcourt
Dalton-Dalton Associates	Umudike Agricultural Centre (Architects)	Umuahia
Sarvis Associates	Continuing Education Centre (Architects)	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Utah Africa Construction	Continuing Education Centre (Construction)	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Promech Sales (Nigeria)	Continuing Education Centre (Constr. - Sub-Contractor)	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Wilbur Smith & Associates	Port Harcourt Arterial Streets (Economics)	Port Harcourt
Sverdrup and Parcel & Associates, Inc.	Port Harcourt Arterial Streets (Engineering)	Port Harcourt

(Continued next page)

(Page Three)

PRIVATE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND FIRMS  
WORKING IN NIGERIA FINANCED BY U.S. AID  
AS OF DECEMBER 1964

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>WESTERN NIGERIA</u>		
Western Michigan University	Technical College Ibadan	Ibadan
Ohio University	Olunloyo College of Education	Ibadan
Harvard University	Comprehensive Secondary School	Aiyetoro
University of Wisconsin	Faculty of Agriculture	University of Ife, Ibadan
Gilbert Associates	Ibadan Water Supply (Engineering)	Ibadan
Stanley International	(Management Services)	Ibadan
<u>NORTHERN NIGERIA</u>		
Ohio University	Kano Teacher Training Col.	Kano
University of Pittsburgh	Institute of Administration	Ahmadu Bello Univ, Zaria
Kansas State University	Faculties of Agriculture & Veterinary Medicine	Ahmadu Bello Univ, Zaria
Stanley International	Urban Water Supply (Engineering)	Gusau, Ilorin, Maiduguri
The Architects Collaborative	Kano Teacher Training College (Architects)	Kano
Brezina Construction Co.	Kano Teacher Training College (Construction)	Kano

## FOOD FOR PEACE

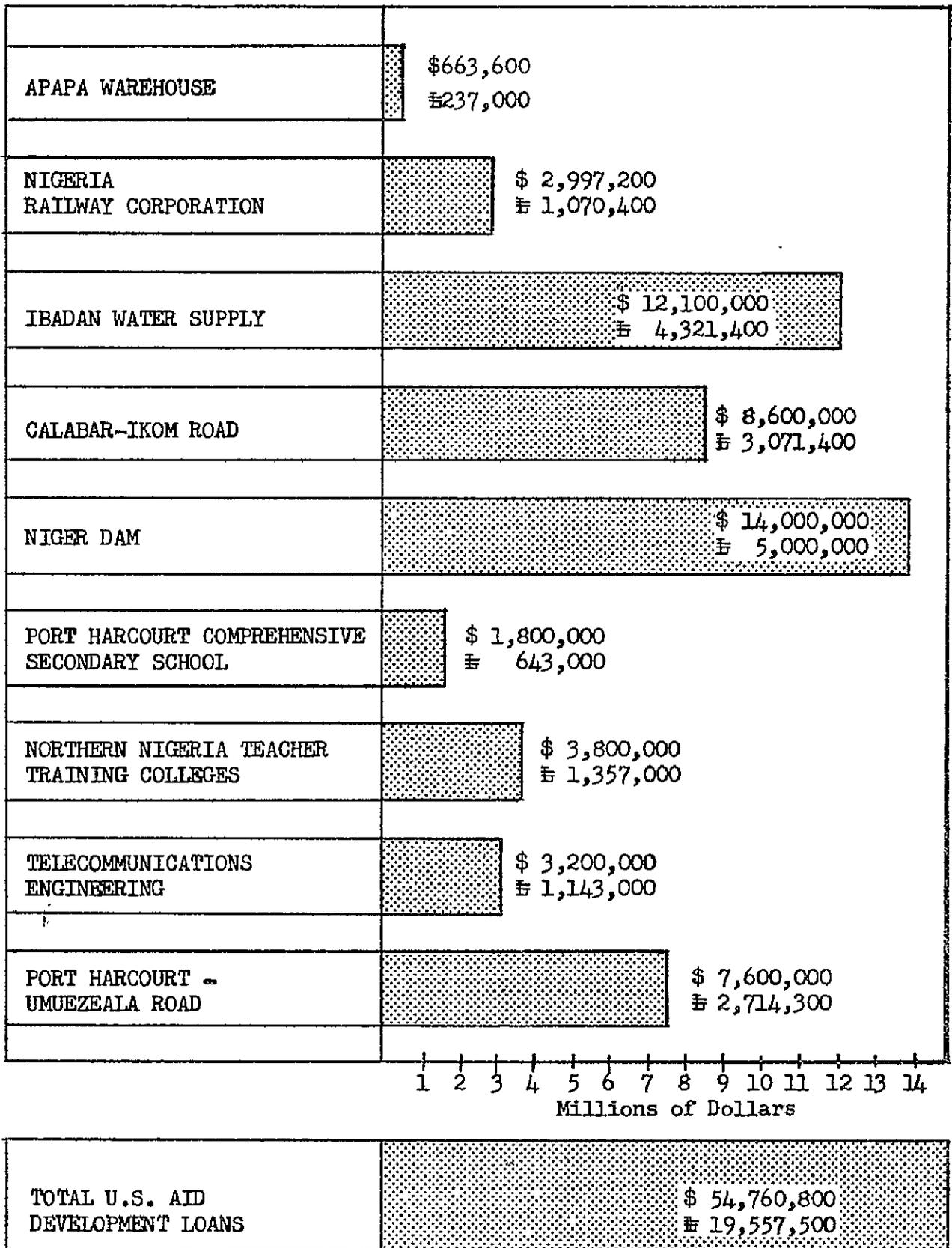
Food for Peace is the name given to programmes carried on primarily under U.S. Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. More than 92 million people in 112 countries and territories benefit from this law, which provides for the distribution of surplus U.S. farm products to 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 ₦822,000 (\$2,302,000) will have been distributed under this programme by the end of July 1965. 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 U.S. AID DEVELOPMENT LOANS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA  
All Prior Years Through December 1964



## 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; applications for such loans are 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 February 1965 provide for a 40-year repayment period including a 10-year grace period before principal repayment begins, and may be as low as a 1% annual interest charge for those ten years and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 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 Federal Government.

Export-Import Bank loan terms are currently the following:

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 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

Nine U.S. AID loans have thus far been authorized for 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 replaced old track between Enugu and Makurdi in Eastern Nigeria, and between Minna and Kaduna in Northern Nigeria. The Railway Corporation undertook a track relaying programme which extended over 599 miles of the rail system. The portion involved in the U.S. AID Development Loan consisted of 176 miles. The finally adjusted value of the loan is ₦1,070,419 (\$2,997,198).

#### 3. Ibadan Water Supply

A loan for ₦4,321,400 (\$12,100,000) was signed in December 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.

(Continued next page)

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 signed in December 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 is providing the basis for subsequent construction.

#### 5. Niger Dam

This project, which consists of the construction of a dam at Kainji on the Niger River, has been accorded top priority in the Development Plan. The dam will play an important role in facilitating Nigerian economic growth. In April 1964, U.S. AID authorized a loan for up to ₦5,000,000 (\$14,000,000) to finance 50% of the U.S. procurement costs under the main dam construction contract. The total project involves a \$208 million financing plan participated in by the World Bank, Italy, U.K., the Netherlands and Canada.

#### 6. Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School

A ₦643,000 (\$1,800,000) loan was signed in December 1964 to finance construction of new facilities at the Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School to supplement the classrooms and other facilities currently in use. The institution -- to be Nigeria's largest secondary school -- is being developed as a fully comprehensive school, with present plans calling for an enrollment of 1,440 students by 1970. AID grant funds provided financing for a U.S. firm of architects and engineers who completed plans and cost estimates necessary to complete the loan application.

## 7. Northern Nigeria Teacher Training Colleges

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. A U.S. AID loan of ₦1,357,000 (\$3,800,000) was authorized in June 1964 to cover the first phase of the construction program consisting of four new schools and expansion of 12 existing government schools.

## 8. Telecommunications Engineering Services

A ₦1,143,000 (\$3,200,000) loan was signed in December 1964 to provide financing for engineering services, including the final design of a national telecommunications plan for Nigeria. These services are being provided by a team of engineers from the United States firm of Western Electric, Inc. As a basis for applications for external aid, the Western Electric team completed fundamental engineering plans and cost estimates for the system. This initial study was financed with U.S. AID grant funds.

## 9. Port Harcourt-Umuezeala Road

A loan amounting to ₦2,714,300 (\$7,600,000) was authorized in March 1965 towards construction of a heavy duty road. The 65-mile road between the seaport of Port Harcourt and the town of Umuezeala in the central part of Eastern Nigeria will link the seaport with important inland commercial centres in Nigeria. The economic and preliminary engineering studies for the road project were financed by U.S. AID grant funds, and the road construction will be carried out by an American contractor under the supervision of a U.S. engineering firm.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

## ADDENDUM

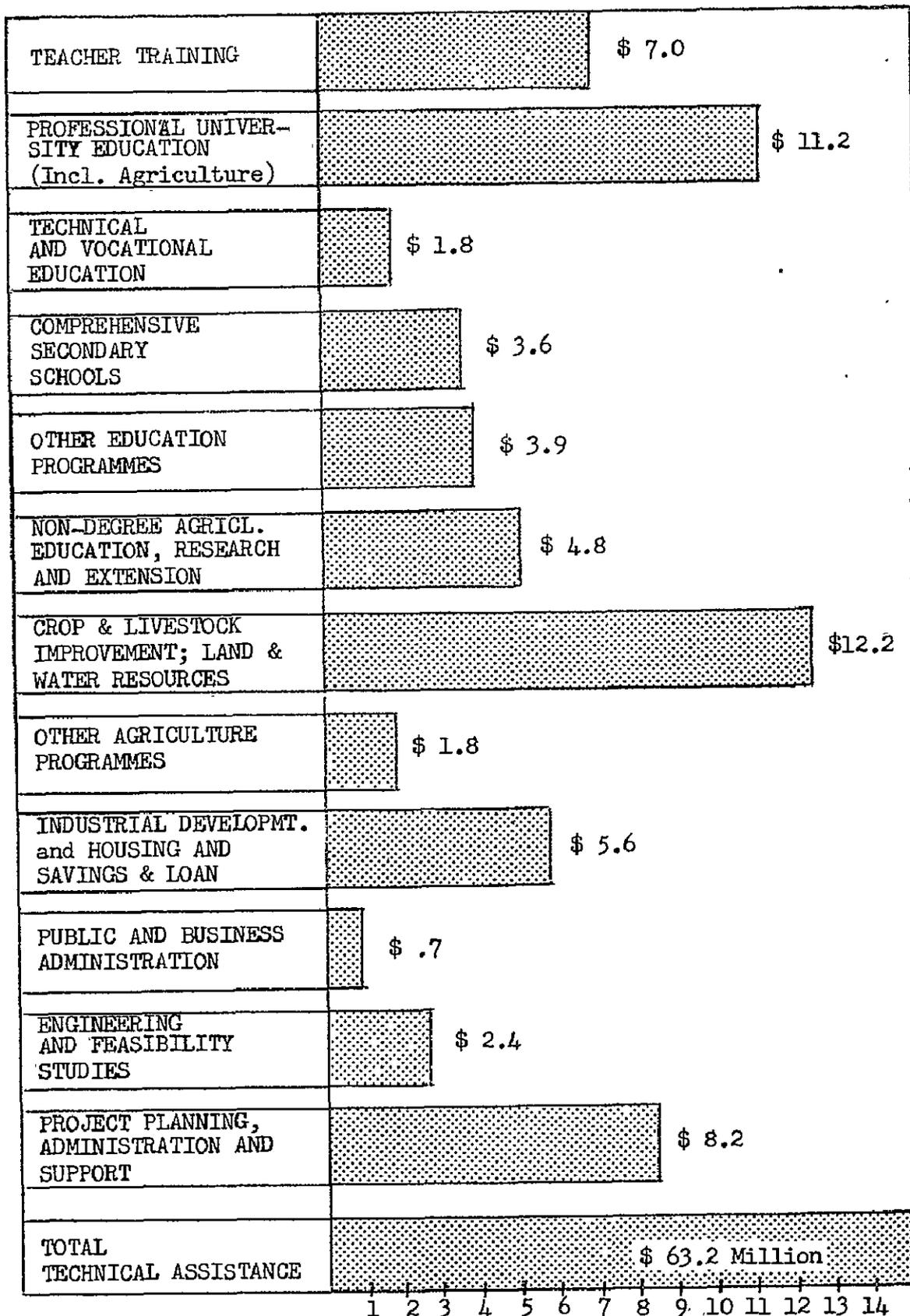
### Umudike Agricultural Centre

Since this booklet was prepared, a £1,000,000 (\$2,800,000) development loan has been authorized by A.I.D. to assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria to expand the Umudike Agricultural Centre. The capacity of the School of Agriculture will be doubled to meet the training requirements for Agricultural Superintendents and Agricultural Assistants, and facilities for research activities will be enlarged.

These loan figures are not reflected in charts or summaries on other pages of this booklet.



TOTAL U.S. AID GRANT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
 BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY  
 All Prior Years Through December 1964 (\$000,000)



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

The economic assistance programme, which has been carried out by the United States in Nigeria since 1954, has increased as development planning has progressed and priorities have been established for the use of external resources. Total U.S. AID commitments to Development Grant and Technical Assistance projects through December 1964 amounted to ₦23,662,470 (\$66,254,900). U.S. personnel working on project activities are nearing 305 in number, stationed throughout the Federation. By the end of 1964, about 770 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 education, agriculture, industry and government administration.

### EDUCATION

Nigerian educational planners have established the major objectives and requirements for the development of Nigeria's educational system with a view to meeting the manpower requirements for economic and social advancement inherent in Nigeria's Development Plan. This system, which is being both expanded and improved, is being developed within the framework of Nigeria's own unique culture. U.S. AID is supporting Nigeria's educational activities in teacher training for primary and secondary schools; in technical and commercial education; and in university education in key professions.

To supply and upgrade the teachers necessary for Nigeria's expanding schools system, staff is being trained for primary and secondary teacher training schools throughout Nigeria. In some cases U.S. AID funds are being used for construction and equipment as well as for advisory staff. 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 Technical College Ibadan, which offers courses in engineering technology. At the University of Nigeria at Nsukka, a team of thirty educators from an American university is assisting in the development of various Faculties and Departments. A manual arts training programme has been conducted 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. A project to encourage and assist writing and publishing of textbooks by Nigerians is under way.

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 radio and television for education is in progress, and equipment is being provided for a national resources centre which will contain a nation-wide source of education films and teaching materials.

As of December 1964, 117 U.S. AID educators were working in Nigeria, many of them through U.S. universities and other institutions under contract to U.S. AID. Approximately ₦1,283,000 (\$3,592,000) has been committed by U.S. AID for architect and engineering services and construction of school buildings, staff housing and training centres; and ₦888,500 (\$2,488,000) for commodities such as teaching aids, demonstration equipment, textbooks and lesson materials. By the end of 1964 two hundred 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.

As an additional U.S. resource, 495 Peace Corps Volunteers were teaching in schools and universities throughout Nigeria at the end of 1964. Of these, 350 were assisting in secondary schools, 75 in teacher training colleges, 19 in technical schools and 47 in universities.

#### 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, fisheries, crop production, storage and marketing; developing better farming methods; utilizing water and soil conservation methods; extending agricultural credit; expanding agricultural co-operatives; improving extension services; eradication and control of tsetse fly, rinderpest and other pests and diseases; gathering agricultural statistics and utilizing them in planning; expanding both university and non-degree 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. Increasing attention is also being given to the marketing and distribution of agricultural products in order to help to raise the income levels of farmers and herdsmen and to make more consumer goods available to the Nigerian people.

Activities vary among the Regions but in general the pattern is much the same, involving research, the development of pilot programmes, assistance in the organization of agricultural service and educational institutions, and training of Nigerians both in Nigeria and in the United States. By the end

of 1964, 364 Nigerians from all Regions and the Federal District had either returned from agricultural training 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 co-operative utilization of information gained on 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 workshops 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 1964, 117 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 ₦1,215,650 (\$3,403,800) available for construction of livestock facilities, agricultural training institutions, and other buildings; ₦2,938,000 (\$8,226,300) has also been provided for such agricultural commodities as 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. for breeding purposes; books, laboratory equipment and training aids.

Concurrently 87 Peace Corps Volunteers are working on various agricultural and rural development activities.

### INDUSTRY

In the industry sector 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.

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 is 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 is being made available to entrepreneurs

and businessmen through industrial development centres in the Regions. Management seminars and training programmes within Nigeria are supplemented by special training in the U.S. for key Nigerians in government and industry. So far 45 Nigerians have either completed or are still enrolled in courses in the U.S. concerning industrial development.

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 industrial area of Port Harcourt. Savings and Loan Institutions are being established to help promote and finance an indigenous housing and home finance industry in Eastern Nigeria.

#### PUBLIC AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

As Nigeria's development progresses, great numbers of personnel must be trained to administer the modern, complex functions of government. U.S. AID is co-operating in this effort through a number of educational activities. The Faculty of Business and Social Studies of the University of Lagos is being developed with the assistance of a team from New York University. U.S. AID is also assisting at Ahmadu Bello University's Institute of Administration at Zaria, 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. By the end of 1964, 159 Nigerians were enrolled in U.S. universities in government management courses or had received this type of training under the U.S. AID programme and had returned to Nigeria.

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

## ENGINEERING AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES

To assist in carrying out the engineering and technical analyses required in the planning of large-scale capital projects, U.S. AID grants funds for engineering and economic feasibility studies of capital projects. For example, consulting engineers are assessing the feasibility of urban water systems in the North and West. In Lagos, U.S. engineers and economists are assessing a master plan covering expansion of the water system and the sewerage and draining systems. A national telecommunications survey has been completed and engineering services are being provided for the expansion program. A feasibility study was made for the Ibadan water system prior to the granting of the ₦4,321,000 loan. Educational consultants reviewed Northern Nigeria's needs for primary teacher training colleges before the authorization of a U.S. AID loan for ₦1,357,000. In Eastern Nigeria American engineers completed a technical and economic feasibility study of the Calabar-Ikom Road prior to the ₦3,071,000 loan approval; and of the Port Harcourt-Umuzeala Road prior to authorizing a ₦2,714,300 loan toward its construction. Other road studies are under way in that Region as well as in the West and the Federal District. U.S. AID financed the preparation of architectural and engineering plans for expansion of the Umudike Agricultural Centre in Eastern Nigeria; and economists' services are being provided to review projects involving improvement of civil aviation facilities in Nigeria.

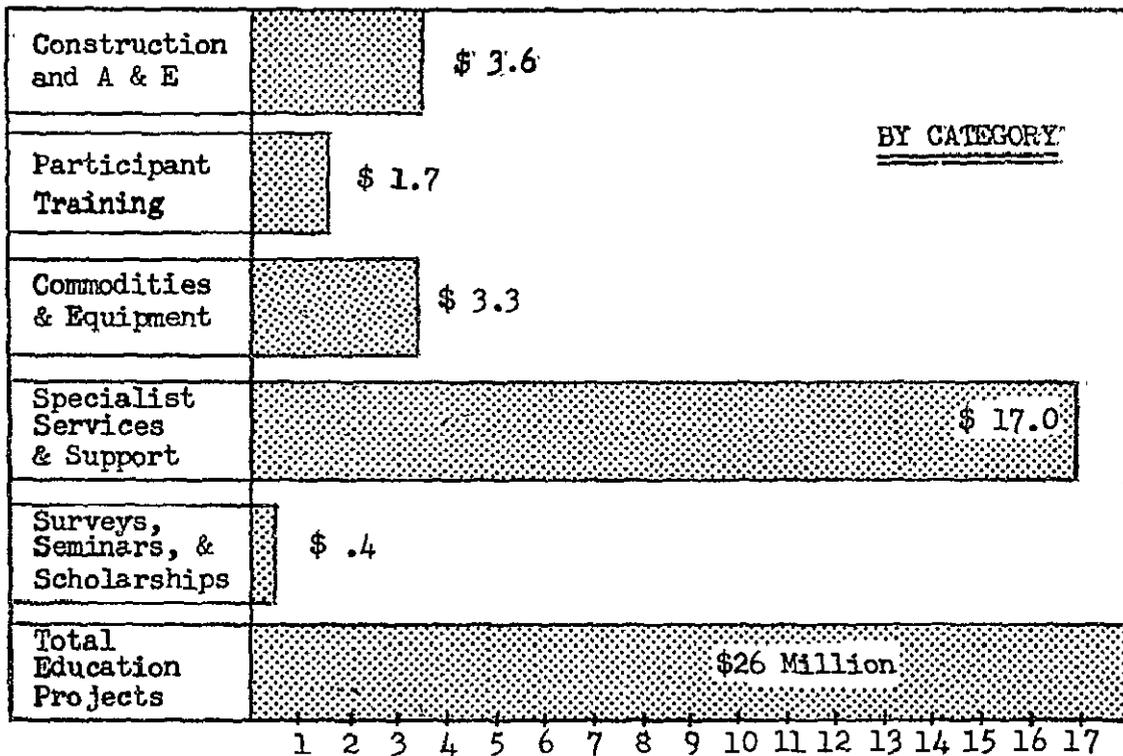
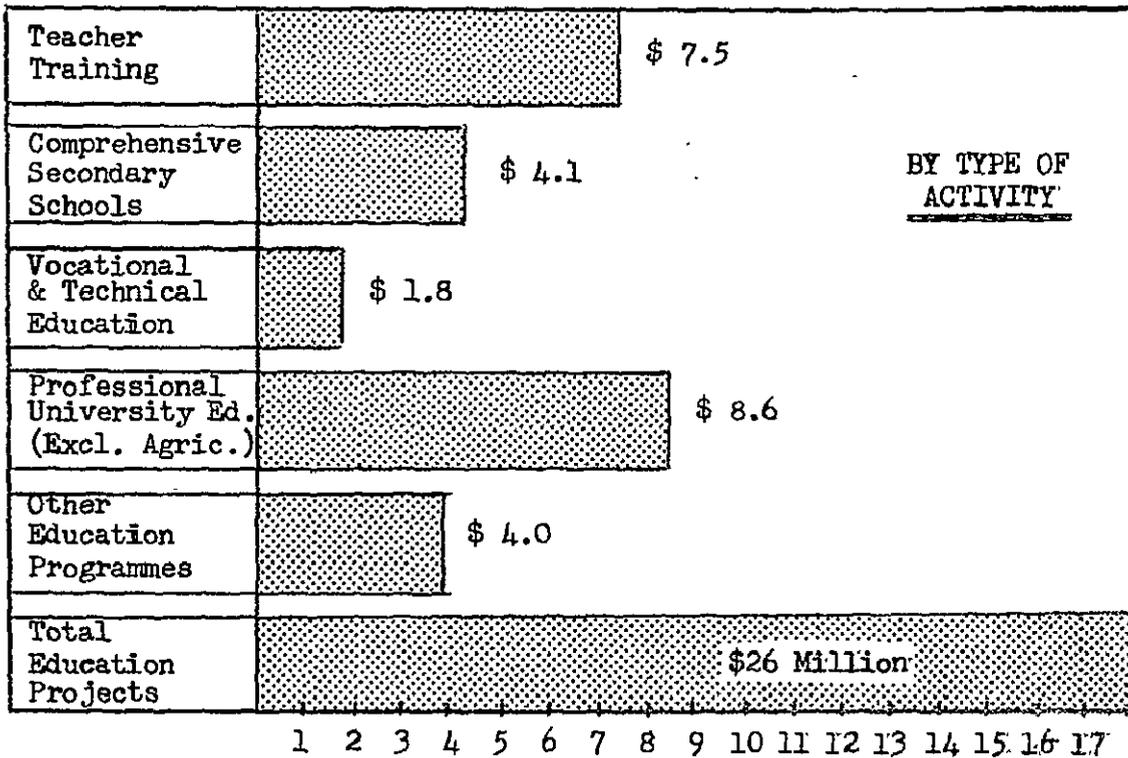
## PROJECT SUPPORT

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. specialists for planning and supervisory work and administrative personnel in the Federal District and the Regions whose work touches on all of the projects; (2) a Nigerian staff of about 300, more than half of whom are 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 sound beginning in its goal to build a fast-growing 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. The United States programme of assistance to Nigeria, which focuses on the strengthening of these resources, is 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.

TOTAL U.S. AID GRANT FUND COMMITMENTS  
 TO EDUCATION SECTOR  
 All Prior Years Through December 1964 (\$000,000)



TEACHER  
TRAINING

I. 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. The College prepares instructors for Grade II teacher training colleges as well as teachers in the lower forms (grades 7-9) of secondary schools. Now in its third year, the institution offers a three-year course leading to the "Nigerian Certificate in Education", the highest non-degree certificate offered by the Ministry of Education. Plans for the merger of FATC with the College of Education within the University of Lagos are now being negotiated.

U.S. AID assistance is carried out through a contract with the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). The Deputy 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. The Chief of Party serves as Dean of the new College of Education within the University of Lagos.

In addition to providing the services of the UCLA group, U.S. AID has made ₦178,600 (\$500,000) available toward construction of facilities plus ₦70,500 (\$197,500) for library and text books, and demonstration and training equipment.

The maximum resident enrollment of 375 has been reached, of which 75 students are in the first year class of the College of Education. It is expected that a completely Nigerian faculty should be available by 1970.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦706,310 (\$1,977,670)

U.S. AID Personnel: 13 Under Contract - University of California  
at Los Angeles (UCLA)

TEACHER  
TRAINING

II. 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 educators. Initial activities consisted of a joint Western Nigeria Ministry of Education and U.S. AID effort at the Government Teacher Training College (G TTC) 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. G TTC 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 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. A total of 240 prospective teachers are now enrolled in the different years of the three-year 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. Nearly 120 commercial teachers have already completed this two-year course and are teaching in 32 secondary modern schools. More than 1,400 secondary school students have completed the prescribed commercial education programme and are now employed as typists, clerks, bookkeepers and secretaries. Another 3,000 are currently enrolled in the three-year course.

The plan now under consideration is to change the two-year course to one concentrating on skills alone, resulting in a Diploma of Commerce. Those graduates desiring to become commercial teachers would study at Olunloyo for an additional year, making them eligible for a Nigerian Certificate in Education.

(3) Assistance in the development of an in-service programme. Originally designed to upgrade primary school teachers on active assignment, this activity

TEACHER  
TRAINING

Olunloyo College of Education (Continued)

involved 26 in-service centres which offered a 60-week evening course for two evenings each week in Arithmetic, English and Educational Psychology & Principles of Learning. More than 4,400 primary teachers who attended these classes are now using their improved skills in teaching methods to help approximately 80,000 students in primary schools.

The concept of the in-service programme has now been broadened, and the evening class activity has been phased out. The new plan calls for the consolidation of in-service facilities and the development of twelve improved centres, some of which will include instructional materials departments with facilities for developing and reproducing simple teaching aids. These centres will be used for evening and vacation courses for teachers, as well as for special seminars and workshops which will benefit educators at all levels.

(4) Conferences, Workshops and Special Activities. A series of conferences has been held under Ministry of Education leadership aimed at developing and co-ordinating programmes of the three advanced teacher training colleges of Western Nigeria. Workshops on teaching methods and business education seminars have been conducted; courses in leadership training have been held for members of the Inspectorate of the Ministry of Education. Three textbooks have been written by Nigerians in collaboration with members of the AID/Ohio University team.

Thirteen 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. Additional Nigerians have been selected for enrollment at Ohio University. Given the Nigerians trained under this activity and those under the "Graduate Teacher Training" project, qualified staff and key administrators should be available for all activities of the Olunloyo College of Education by 1968.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦1,025,820 (\$2,872,290)  
U.S. AID Personnel: 15 Under Contract - Ohio University

III. 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 project aims to:

- (1) Assist in the transition of the College from its present Grade II status to a multi-purpose College by 1965 featuring two distinct programmes:
  - (a) A five-year programme for primary school graduates which will enroll 360 students by 1969 and will produce 72 Grade II primary school teachers annually.
  - (b) A three-year advanced programme for secondary school graduates which will enroll 270 students by 1967 and will produce 90 Nigerian Certificate of Education tutors annually as staff for the Grade II (primary) Teacher Training Colleges.
- (2) Develop an in-service programme which will assist in the upgrading of 10,000 uncertified and Grade II teachers in the Kano area.
- (3) Establish an instructional materials centre which will serve Kano and adjoining areas.

The Kano Teacher Training College programme will be closely coordinated with activities carried out by the University of Wisconsin in the Ministry of Education's region-wide development of teacher training colleges. An AID Development Loan is helping to finance construction of facilities (See Section on Development Loans in this book) and a Ford Foundation grant has been provided for staff.

TEACHER  
TRAINING

Kano Teacher Training College (Continued)

Thirteen members of the AID/Ohio University team are assisting at Kano Teacher Training College; others will arrive as facilities are available until a full complement of 18 is at post. Now operating in temporary quarters, the institution has an enrollment of 205. Five Nigerians are receiving advanced training in the U.S.; the Principal of Kano Teacher Training College has completed a year of graduate study at Ohio University; it is expected that a total of 16 Nigerian educators will be enrolled in U.S. universities under this project. It is planned that a total Nigerian staff will have been trained by 1970. Three 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; ₦323,200 (\$905,000) for architectural and engineering services and construction of the new College; ₦53,820 (\$150,700) for teaching and demonstration equipment, textbooks, and vehicles.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦365,715 (\$2,424,000)

U.S. Personnel: 13 Under Contract - U.S.AID/Ohio University  
3 Peace Corps Volunteers

IV. 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. Fourteen Nigerians are now enrolled in U.S. universities.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦45,000 (\$126,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: None

COMPREHENSIVE  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

V. AIYETORO COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

The Comprehensive Secondary School at Aiyetoro is being developed by the Western Nigeria Ministry of Education 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 intake of 152; enrollment now totals 440. 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 950 by 1967; and to have a qualified staff of Nigerians by 1969.

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 are to be added during the next year. The U.S. is also furnishing ₦230,710 (\$646,000) toward costs of construction and equipping of the school.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦861,060 (\$2,410,960)

U.S. AID Personnel: 11 Under Contract - Harvard University

COMPREHENSIVE  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

VI. 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 commercial, vocational and agricultural as well as academic education - a terminal vocational education for those qualified for it.

The institution opened in January 1962 with an enrollment of 120 students. This has now been increased to 300. The AID/UCLA team consists of ten advisors; this staff will be increased to eighteen in 1966. 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; one Nigerian has completed graduate work and is currently serving at Port Harcourt as Vice Principal. 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 1970. Cost estimates and plans for this expansion have been completed by a U.S. firm of architects and engineers, and an AID Development Loan in the amount of ₦642,850 (\$1,800,000) has been authorized.

Grant Funds provided through December 1964: ₦611,960 (\$1,713,500)

U.S. AID Personnel: 10 Under Contract - University of California  
at Los Angeles (UCLA)

VII. TECHNICAL COLLEGE IBADAN

Date of Initial Project Agreement: January 1960.

Technical College Ibadan is in its fourth 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. Three Peace Corps Volunteers are teaching courses in city planning. The purpose of the school is to help fill a major Nigerian manpower need for industrial technicians. While the need for professional engineers in Nigeria is great, the shortage of these skilled supporting 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. (Although the commercial classes are housed at TCI they are conducted by personnel from Olunloyo College of Education (See II - Teacher Training) and are not a responsibility of the Western Michigan University contract.) Major emphasis is placed on actual workshop practice and manipulative experience. In 1960 the Technical College provided one two-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 then entered the regular senior course. A total of 194 students are now enrolled in the two-year engineering courses; in addition, 60 have been graduated, all but three of whom are employed either by government or industrial firms. Twelve other students are enrolled in 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 Technical College Ibadan; it is anticipated that by 1965 every student will have a sponsor from the private sector.

Five participants have received training in the U.S. under this project. Of these, four are now on the staff of the College -- one of whom is being considered for the position of Head of the Engineering Department; another is under consideration for the position of Principal. Eight additional Nigerians are expected to receive training in the U.S. under this project.

It is anticipated that Technical College Ibadan will have 500 students enrolled by 1968, and that a Nigerian staff will be available to assume responsibility for the entire operation by that time.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦395,100 (\$1,106,300)

U.S. Personnel: 8 Under Contract - U.S.AID/Western Michigan University  
3 Peace Corps Volunteers

VIII. 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 by the Ministry of Education to broaden the scope of primary education by making it more functional and by increasing manipulative skills. The programme includes:

- (1) Nine manual arts centres (constructed by the Government of Eastern Nigeria) 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 three-unit manual arts teacher training centre at Uyo Teacher Training College (AID-financed construction);
- (3) Twelve manual arts workshops located at twelve elementary schools (AID-financed construction).

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 workshops 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 workshops.

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. The 24 prospective manual arts teachers enrolled in the two-year programme at Uyo Teacher Training College are expected to complete their training in January 1965, after which two will be assigned to each of the workshops being constructed by AID. Three Nigerians are now studying manual arts training and industrial trades in the U.S.; two others will be sent during the next two years; a sixth has completed training and is now assigned to the teacher training programme at Uyo. Construction of the handicraft work rooms financed by U.S. AID will be completed during early 1965. It is expected that enough Nigerians will be trained as manual arts teachers to assume complete responsibility for the programme by 1966.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦137,300 (\$384,440)

U.S. AID Personnel: 1 Direct Hire

IX. 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 the 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. Thirty-one future engineers are currently in the U.S. for advanced study. These students will, upon completion of their courses in the U.S., (1) return to Nigerian for employment by government or industry; (2) return to Nigerian universities as staff members; or (3) pursue graduate degrees in the U.S. This latter category will be confined to outstanding students, who will be provided additional funding by U.S. AID to continue their studies.

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.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦125,550 (\$351,550)

U.S. AID Personnel: None

X. UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA - NSUKKA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: January 1960

The University of Nigeria, under the leadership of the Eastern Nigeria Ministry of Education, began its fifth year in October 1964 with approximately 2,500 students. The first class of 143 was graduated in June 1963; 189 were graduated in 1964.

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 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 under the AID/Michigan State University contract to lay the foundation for the development of the University. Since that time the academic organization of the University has been developed; seven faculties have been established, offering a broad range of subject areas comparable to those in U.S. land-grant institutions. The Government of Eastern Nigeria has provided 1,000 acres of land at Nsukka and an estimated ₦5.3 million for construction. In addition to classrooms and dormitories, the 40 buildings that have been constructed include a library capable of housing 500,000 books, medical centre, auditorium, stadium, kitchen and dining facilities. A campus at Enugu which can serve about 500 students has been made available.

In addition to the Chief of Party, MSU provides the Vice-Chancellor and twenty-eight advisors who work in the areas of education, agriculture, economics,

---

\* "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 (Continued)

physical education, general studies, 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 the key fields of general studies, agriculture, engineering and teacher education, as well as assistance to the Continuing Education Centre and the Economic Development Institute.

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

Already, fifty percent of the University of Nigeria staff is Nigerian. It is expected that sufficient Nigerians will be prepared to assume complete responsibility for the institution by 1970. Seven Nigerians who completed training in the U.S. under the AID programme have returned to positions in the University. Twenty-one 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 four 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. Working largely through other elements of the University, the Centre organizes classes and seminars to meet the demands of government, business, agriculture, and labour for help in improving their ability to cope with particular problems. The Centre also provides classes in general studies for those who simply want to improve themselves. Sessions have ranged from short courses in poultry raising to credit courses in economics; from courses for farmers to courses for bankers. Summer courses since 1962 have served more than 2,000 teachers.

Economic Development Institute

The Economic Development Institute has been firmly established under the guidance of four MSU educators, and its researchers are engaged in vital research. Designed specifically to train Nigerians to identify and attack

University of Nigeria (Continued)

economic problems of concern to Nigeria in any element of the economic structure, the Institute has very quickly become a respected instrument for economic development, and it is often engaged in research for various Ministries. It has received a grant of ₦102,100 (\$236,000) from the Ford Foundation, and has ties with foundations and universities in the United States, Canada, England and the Netherlands.

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. These meetings have given impetus not only to forming basic principles for the University, but also to the establishing of curriculum. 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.

Faculty of Agriculture

In addition to advisory services, U.S. AID has provided ₦300,000 (\$840,000) for equipment for the Faculty of Agriculture. Several major facilities have been constructed (GON financed) and the experimental farm is under cultivation. Research and experimentation is being carried out on crops, livestock and poultry.

Faculty of Engineering

The Faculty of Engineering has been established, with an MSU engineer functioning as Dean. The Government of Eastern Nigeria has financed construction of two buildings. This Faculty also receives considerable assistance from the Netherlands.

Other Activities

Other Faculties, Colleges and Departments at the University of Nigeria which are being assisted by AID/MSU educators include the College of Architecture, Department of Economics, College of General Studies, Department of English and Philosophy, and the Department of Physical Education.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦2,263,730 (\$6,338,450)

U.S. Personnel: 1 Direct Hire; 29 Under Contract - U.S.AID/MSU  
22 Peace Corps Volunteers

XIII. 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 improving 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, (WCBE), pioneers in educational radio and television.

A seven-man team of specialists is assisting in a programme to:

- (1) Assist in production and broadcast of carefully planned classroom lessons;
- (2) Assist in the establishment of a system of evaluation of broadcast instruction to measure educational effectiveness;
- (3) Help to develop a programme of in-service teacher training in the classroom utilization of broadcast instruction;
- (4) Support broadcast lessons with other teaching aids;
- (5) Assist in the establishment of a national coordinating committee, and a national educational resources centre. The coordinating committee has been organized and the creation of the resources centre is under way.

Another 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.

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. The project will send Nigerian specialists in educational programme production to the U.S. for training; four officers will receive technical training in the U.S. in the operation and maintenance of electronic equipment.

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. These centres will continue to support the radio and television education activity.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦410,340 (\$1,148,950)

U.S. AID Personnel: 7 Under Contract - Washington County, Maryland,  
Board of Education

XIV. 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.

(1) 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 have been 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.

(2) 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.

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 within the Ministries of Agriculture and Education.

To further develop Nigeria's own capabilities in this field, 32 Nigerians have been sent to Indiana University for a year of advanced study and practice. These specialists will assume responsibility for a major portion of the communications resources activity in Nigeria, and no U.S. AID assistance is expected to be required after 1966.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦509,800 (\$1,427,440)

U.S. AID Personnel: 5 Under Contract - Indiana University

XV. APTITUDE TESTING

Date of Initial USAID/Nigeria Project Agreement: 1964 \*/

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 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), twenty-one 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.

A National Aptitude Testing Council has been established with representatives from government, business and commerce and the education sector. This group has helped to develop a mutually acceptable pattern for a federation-wide testing service. This service, called the Aptitude Testing Unit, has been opened in Lagos. Field offices are to be established in various universities or wherever most practicable. The unit is expected to build up to a capacity of at least 200,000 examinees per year by 1967.

Six highly qualified Nigerian graduates received training in manpower selection techniques in the United States. These specialists are now forming the nucleus of the professional staff at the Aptitude Testing Unit. Other Nigerians will be trained in the U.S. in this field.

Beginning in December 1964, three specialists under a U.S. AID/Nigeria contract with AIR, have served on the professional staff of the Testing Unit. They work with Nigerian counterparts in managing the testing services, formulating operational routines, developing new testing instruments, conducting research and training educators and personnel officers to carry out all aspects of the testing organization. By 1967 it is expected that a completely Nigerian staff will be available.

\*/ Funds were provided through FY 1963 by AID/Washington under a multi-country programme

Funds provided by USAID/Nigeria through  
December 1964: ₦118,930 (\$333,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: 3 Under Contract - American  
Institute of Research

OTHER EDUCATION  
PROGRAMMES

XVI. EDUCATIONAL BOOK PROGRAMME

Date of Initial USAID/Nigeria Project Agreement: 1964 \*/

The purpose of this activity is to develop in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Education and the Ford Foundation an educational textbook publishing program in Nigeria. Specific goals envisaged are the editorial development of 25 manuscripts in 1965; 40 manuscripts (two-thirds original by Nigerian authors and one-third adaptations or translations of U.S. books) in 1966; 60 in 1967 and 80 in 1968, for a total of 205 manuscripts. All printing is to be by Nigerian publishers.

The Ford Foundation has made a grant of ₦130,350 (\$365,000) to fund a basic organization in Nigeria, which is being guided by Franklin Book Programs, Inc. (FBP), a non-profit U.S. organization. Three FBP offices have been established in Lagos and the Regions, and others are planned. These offices are operated by Nigerian staff. Editorial Advisory Committees have been formed of Nigerian educators to identify most urgent book needs and advise on maximizing the effectiveness of the programme. Nigerian writers are being encouraged and assisted to create both textbooks and supplementary readers through workshops and writers groups. Short-term FBP consultants will provide on-job training of Nigerians in graphic arts, book publishing and distribution. Sample American books are being provided under the FBP contract for the review of Nigerian educators, and rights for adaptation and translation have been funded.

In addition, the Central Book Fund (an AID multi-country operation) is providing training for 15 Nigerians in the U.S. in publishing techniques.

USAID/Nigeria is providing funds to carry on both the advisory services of the Franklin organization, and participant training in the U.S. during the years 1967 and 1968, after the end of Ford Foundation and Central Book Fund support.

\*/ Funds have been provided through CY 1966 by Ford Foundation and Central Book Fund

Funds provided by USAID/Nigeria for activities in  
1967 and 1968: ₦29,645 (\$83,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: None except short-term consultants

XVII. EDUCATIONAL PLANNING & ADVISORY 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; technical and university education; and modern aids to education.

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-job training for leadership in the statistics offices of these Ministries.

The Educational Advisory staff assists these specialists, coordinates and supports the work of contract teams, and carries on such other activities as seminars, teacher workshops, and special manpower or educational surveys, often utilizing the services of short-term U.S. consultant personnel. In cooperation with the Government and educational institutions of Nigeria, U.S. AID is supporting a comprehensive study by Education and World Affairs (EWA), an organization under the aegis of various American universities, to assess Nigeria's manpower requirements, the cost of meeting these needs, the adequacy of available facilities and the effectiveness of various external assistance projects, including those of U.S. AID.

Typical of the seminars conducted under U.S. AID auspices are:

(1) Comparative Education Seminar

In 1963 sixteen of Nigeria's leading educators travelled 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. 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.

(2) Science and Mathematics Seminar

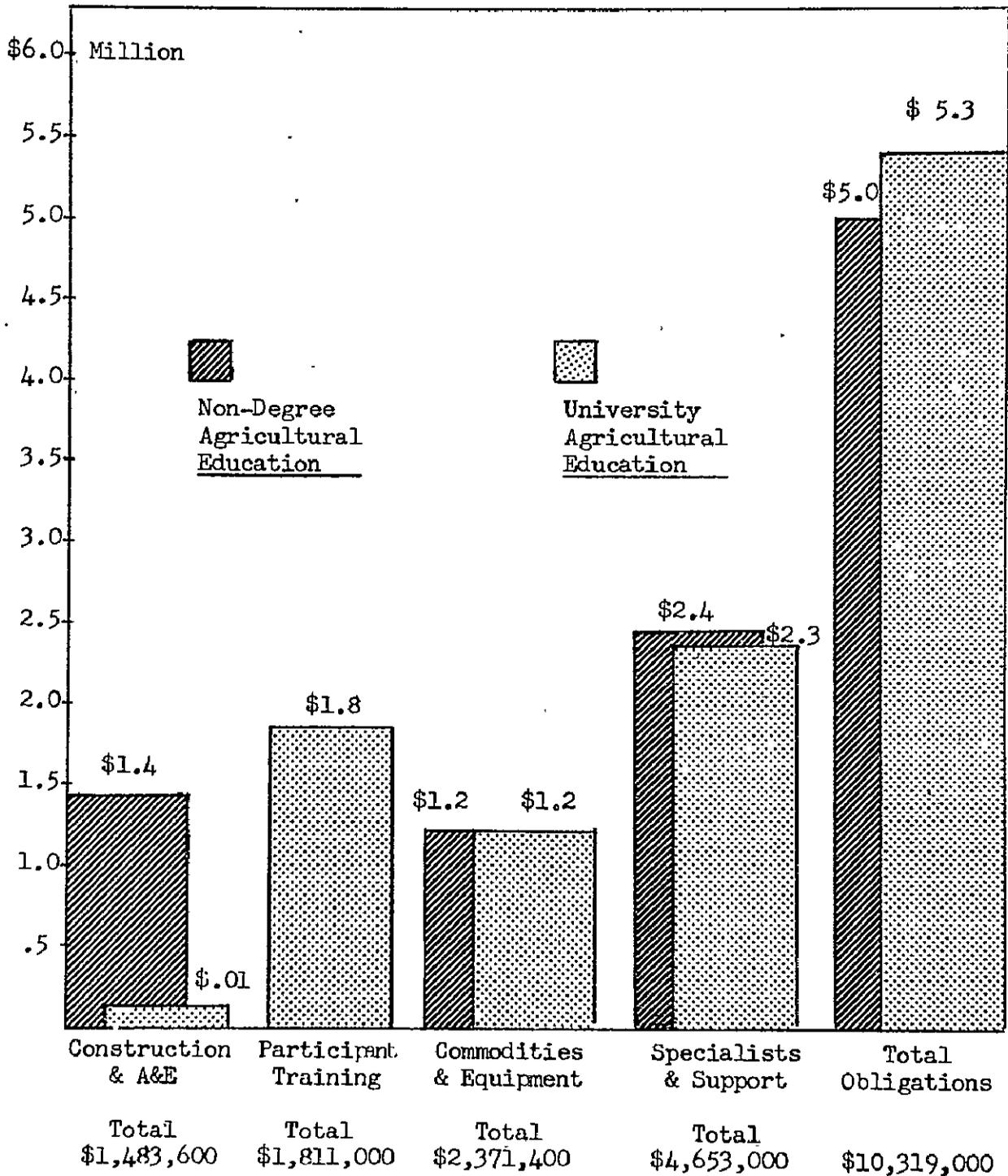
To acquaint Nigerian secondary school teachers with new science and mathematics syllabuses developed in the United States during the last few years, a six-week seminar was held at the University College, Ibadan, in 1962 with 60 Nigerian participants chosen from teachers throughout Nigeria. A seminar director and six science and mathematics lecturers were provided by the National Science Foundation.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦351,400 (\$983,915)

U.S. AID Personnel: 12 Direct Hire



TOTAL U.S. AID GRANT OBLIGATIONS TO AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION  
 BY CATEGORY OF OBLIGATION IN AREAS OF  
 (1) NON-DEGREE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS  
 and  
 (2) UNIVERSITY FACULTIES OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY MEDICINE  
 All Prior Years Through December 1964 (\$'000,000)



ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION TO NIGERIA'S MANPOWER NEEDS IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR  
THROUGH TRAINING IN AID-ASSISTED UNIVERSITIES  
1970 Enrollment Goals

INSTITUTION	TYPE AND LEVEL OF TRAINING	TOTAL ENROLLMENT 31 Dec 1964	ANNUAL ENROLLMENT EXPECTED BY 1970	TOTAL ENROLLMENT EXPECTED BY 1970
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND DEPT. OF HOME ECONOMICS UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA  Eastern Nigeria	Four-year Agri- culture - B.S. Degree	230	125	450
	Four-year Home Economics B.S. Degree	7	24	90
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND DEPT. OF HOME ECONOMICS UNIVERSITY OF IFE  Western Nigeria	Three-year Agri- culture B.S. Degree	40	100	270
	Three-year Home Economics B.S. Degree	NONE	60	160
FACULTIES OF AGRI- CULTURE AND VETERINARY MEDICINE; DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY  Northern Nigeria	Three-year Agriculture B.S. Degree	23	100	270
	Six-year Vet Medicine D.V.M. Degree	9	50	270
	Four-year Home Economics B.S. Degree	NONE	60	220
TOTAL		309	519	1,730

ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION TO NIGERIA'S MANPOWER NEEDS IN THE AGRICULTURE  
SECTOR THROUGH TRAINING IN AID-ASSISTED NON-DEGREE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS  
1970 Enrollment Goals

INSTITUTION	TYPE AND LEVEL OF TRAINING	TOTAL ENROLLMENT 31 Dec 64	ANNUAL ENROLLMENT EXPECTED BY 1970	TOTAL ENROLLMENT EXPECTED BY 1970
Ibadan Agric School WEST (Moor Plantation)	Two-year training for Agric Supts. (In 1968 begin 3 yr.)	82	100	280
	Two-year training for Veterinary Assistants.	34	45	80
Akure School of Agric - WEST	Two-year training for Agric Assistants	310	165	300
Samaru School of Agric - NORTH	Two-year training for Agric Assistants	203	100 AA	190 AA
	One-year training for Agric Superintendents	34	20 AS	40 AS
	Two-year training for Home Economists	29	48 HE	90 HE
Kabba Agric School - NORTH	Two-year training for Agric Assistants	31	45	85
Veterinary Asst. School - Kaduna NORTH	Two-year training for Veterinary Assistants	60	60	110
Umudike Agric Centre EAST	Two-year training for Agric Assistants, plus one-year to Ag. Supts.	181	205	390
Non-Degree Trng at University of Nigeria - EAST	Three-year training for Livestock & Animal Health Assts.	114	40	110
3 Farm Institutes Ilesha, Odeda, Ikorodu - WEST	Two-year vocational agric training for farmers	610	300	575
Farm Institutes NORTH - 8 through 1964; 6 additional in 1965	One-year vocational agric training for farmers	20 students per farm institute		
7 Farm Training Centres - NORTH	One-year vocational agric training for Agric Instructors	16 students per farm training centre		
TOTAL		1,688	1,128	2,250

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Nigeria's agricultural production goals cannot be attained unless there is widespread adoption of improved farming practices. First, research must be carried out to determine which of the modern methods and techniques that have proved successful in other countries will be most adaptable to Nigeria. This information must then be put into a form which can be used by the farmers, and most important, the knowledge must be disseminated to the farmers.

To further this effort, which is guided by Ministries of Agriculture in each of Nigeria's Regions, U.S. AID is assisting in the areas of agricultural research, both degree and non-degree education in all aspects of agriculture, and in upgrading and expansion of agricultural extension services in all Regions of Nigeria.

U.S. agriculturalists help with overall planning; serve as instructors in agricultural schools and universities in order to assist with the development of curricula and teaching materials; carry out research in collaboration with their Nigerian counterparts; work with agricultural extension agents to teach farmers by demonstration and example.

In addition to providing the services of these specialists, U.S. AID furnishes a variety of commodities such as seeds, tools, farm implements, fertilizers for demonstration and teaching, textbooks and other teaching aids, both in schools and on farms. Through December 1964, the U.S. had committed grant funds of ₦846,430 (\$2,370,000) for demonstration and teaching equipment, as well as ₦528,570 (\$1,480,000) for construction of agricultural educational facilities.

The training of Nigerians is a vital part of U.S. AID's assistance. One way this is accomplished is by providing on-job experience, whereby Nigerians work closely with Americans to acquire skills as well as to learn the best methods of teaching these techniques to others. When advanced training is required, Nigerians are enrolled in colleges and universities in the United States under U.S. AID's participant training programme. Through December 1964, 364 Nigerians were either studying various aspects of agriculture in the U.S., or had completed their training and returned to Nigeria.

Total funds provided for Agricultural Education  
through December 1964: ₦3,677,500 (\$10,297,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: 15 Direct Hire  
18 Under Contract

I. SAMARU SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE - NORTHERN NIGERIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

Established 42 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 have now been expanded to graduate 90 Agricultural Assistants, 20 Superintendents and 20 Home Economists annually. Six U.S. specialists are posted at Samaru School. In addition to assisting in the revision of the curriculum and serving as instructors in the classrooms, they have helped to train 210 extension agents under actual village and farm conditions. The U.S. has provided ₦86,430 (\$242,000) toward construction of expanded facilities and ₦34,180 (\$95,700) for equipment, seeds and books.

II. KABBA SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE - NORTHERN NIGERIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

Construction of the Kabba School was completed in April 1964 and classes opened immediately with 31 students. The school expects to train 45 Agricultural Assistants annually with the two-year course following the same improved curriculum as that of the Samaru School. U.S. AID specialists 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.

III. VETERINARY ASSISTANTS TRAINING CENTRE - MANDO ROAD, KADUNA  
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 agricultural educators are assisting to establish the expanded curriculum and improved teaching methods. Thirty students are presently enrolled; 11 were graduated in December 1964. The goal is to train 30 assistants each year from the two-year course. U.S. AID is also helping to provide facilities for short-course training of livestock extension agents and livestock producers.

IV. FARM INSTITUTES & FARM TRAINING CENTRES - NORTHERN NIGERIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

Young prospective farmers receive one year of practical training at Farm Institutes; Agricultural Instructors are trained at Farm Training Centres. U.S. AID has provided ₦103,570 (\$290,000) for construction of new or expanded facilities at fourteen Farm Institutes and seven Farm Training Centres.

Two participants, now in training in the U.S. in vocational agriculture, will return in 1965 to serve as supervisors for this programme - counterparts to a U.S. AID specialist. Students who are in training at Samaru School in teaching methods will teach in the Farm Institutes and Training Centres. U.S. AID extension training specialists are guiding curriculum development and suggesting means of improving course material and teaching methods.

V. UMUDIKE AGRICULTURE CENTRE - EASTERN NIGERIA  
EASTERN NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

In order to improve and expand U.S. AID assistance to Eastern Nigeria, activities previously carried out under an agricultural education project and an agricultural production and distribution project have been combined. They are to be implemented through a contract with Colorado State University. This is to be a two-pronged effort which will provide a team of specialists which will work with the Ministry of Agriculture in developing the Umudike Agricultural Centre and assist in improving Eastern Nigeria's Extension Services.

A. Education and Research

Agricultural education and research activities are headquartered at the Umudike Centre. It is expected to expand these facilities, through an AID Development Loan, to accommodate 400 students and 110 teaching and research staff by 1967. Two-year training will be provided for Agricultural Assistants, some of whom will then receive a third year of instruction and be graduated as Agricultural Superintendents. A 14-man AID/Colorado team will assist in developing and coordinating the expanded research and teaching programme.

B. Extension

The extension activities, which will be headquartered in Enugu, are to be expanded, developing and training a staff of 1,300 workers by 1971. Eleven AID/Colorado State University specialists will assist in this effort by working both with administrators and with in-service training personnel.

In the past, U.S. AID direct hire personnel have helped to develop educational and extension activities. These included six educators at the Umudike Agricultural Centre, an agricultural information specialist and a poultry specialist who assisted in the development of the poultry centre at Abakaliki.

U.S. AID has provided ₦253,100 (\$708,700) for commodities for use at Umudike and elsewhere in the Eastern Region, such as shop tools, farm machinery, grain storage and laboratory equipment, mobile veterinary clinics, soils laboratory and entomology teaching equipment, seeds, fertilizer, and baby chicks.

Twenty-one Eastern Nigerians have completed training in the U.S. in various agricultural specialties. Provision is made for training at least 27 others under this and the Future Agricultural Leaders projects.

VI. IBADAN (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. Consideration is being given to the expansion of facilities and staff to attain the capacity for an enrollment of 300 students per year by 1970, about 80 of whom will be graduated annually from a three-year course. The school's curriculum is under review with the help of U.S. agricultural educators. Under the guidance of a U.S. AID veterinarian, an Animal Health Section has been established with 40 prospective Animal Health Assistants enrolled thus far; total enrollment in the two-year course is expected to be 80. Fifteen graduates of the Ibadan School are presently in the U.S. for degree training under the Future Agricultural Leaders project. Two U.S. specialists are currently assisting at the School.

VII. AKURE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE - WESTERN NIGERIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: June 1961

The Akure School has a curriculum which is complementary to that at the Ibadan School, and will become part of a Region-wide unified system for the training of extension workers and agricultural education personnel. Two U.S. specialists have been active since 1963 in developing the curriculum and assisting with the introduction of improved teaching methods; a third is expected to arrive in the near future. During the 1963-64 year, 335 prospective Agricultural Assistants were enrolled; the goal is to graduate 165 from the two-year course annually. Ten graduates of this school are selected each year to continue university training in the U.S. under the Future Agricultural Leaders project. In addition to providing this training and the services of specialists, U.S. AID has furnished demonstration equipment and teaching materials.

VIII. FARM INSTITUTES - IKORODU, ILESHA, ODEDA - WESTERN NIGERIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1962

The basic purpose of the Farm Institute is to train primary school leavers in vocational agriculture to enable them to apply this knowledge to their own farms and at farm settlements. Each Farm Institute has an enrollment of approximately 200 students. Since 1963 U.S. AID has been supplying one vocational agriculture specialist to each of the three Farm Institutes to advise the Principals in ways of improving the training programme. ₦45,890 (\$128,500) has also been provided for tools and farm machinery for demonstration and training:

IX. FUTURE AGRICULTURAL LEADERS

Date of Initial Training: 1962

The purpose of this activity is to provide the Ministries 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 1970. After this time Nigerian universities will be equipped and staffed to provide necessary training. As of December 1964, about 210 Nigerians were enrolled in U.S. universities in connection with this project, or had completed training and returned to Nigeria.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION  
(UNIVERSITY)

X. 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 in the agricultural development of Eastern Nigeria. The Faculty of Agriculture includes departments in agronomy, animal husbandry, poultry, agricultural engineering, soils, pre-clinical veterinary science, and a Department of Home Economics. Several major facilities for the Faculty of Agriculture have been completed (GON-financed) and the experimental farm has been placed under cultivation. Agriculturists, provided by U.S. AID through a contract with Michigan State University, are guiding the development of the Faculty. 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.

---

\* 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 book.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION  
(UNIVERSITY)

XI. AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY - NORTHERN NIGERIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1962

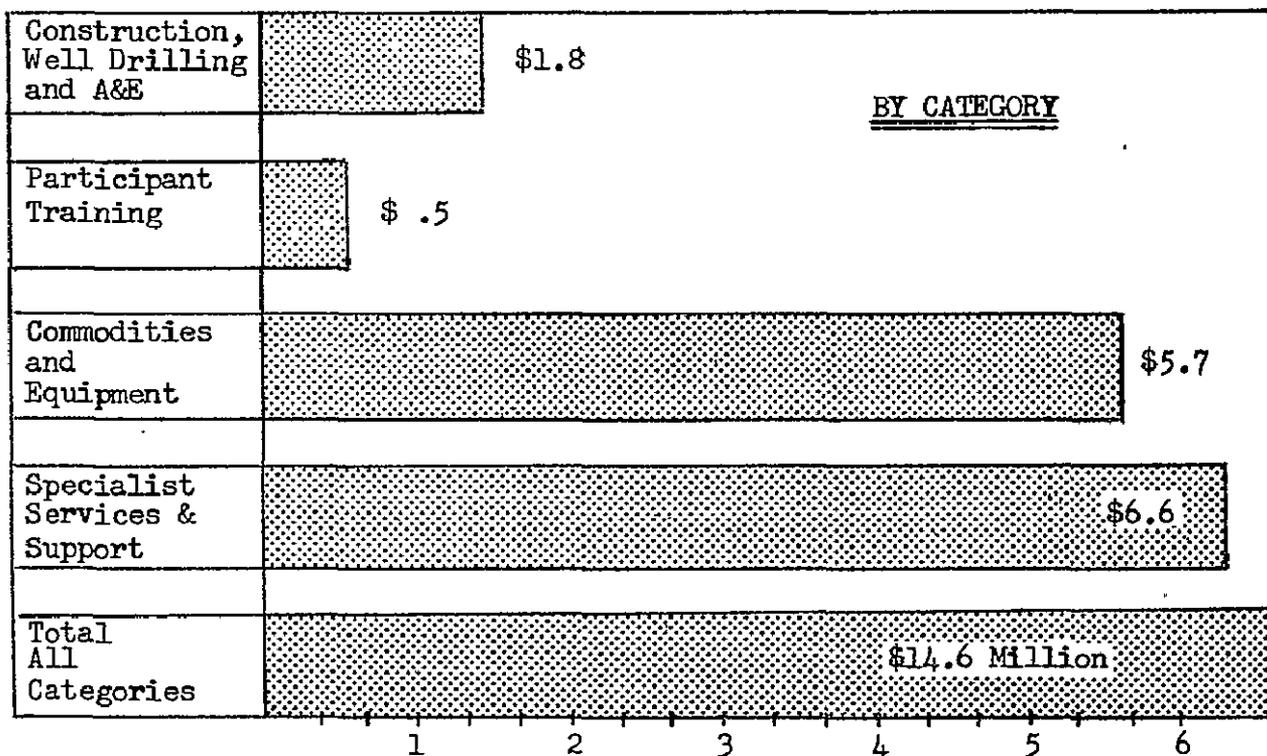
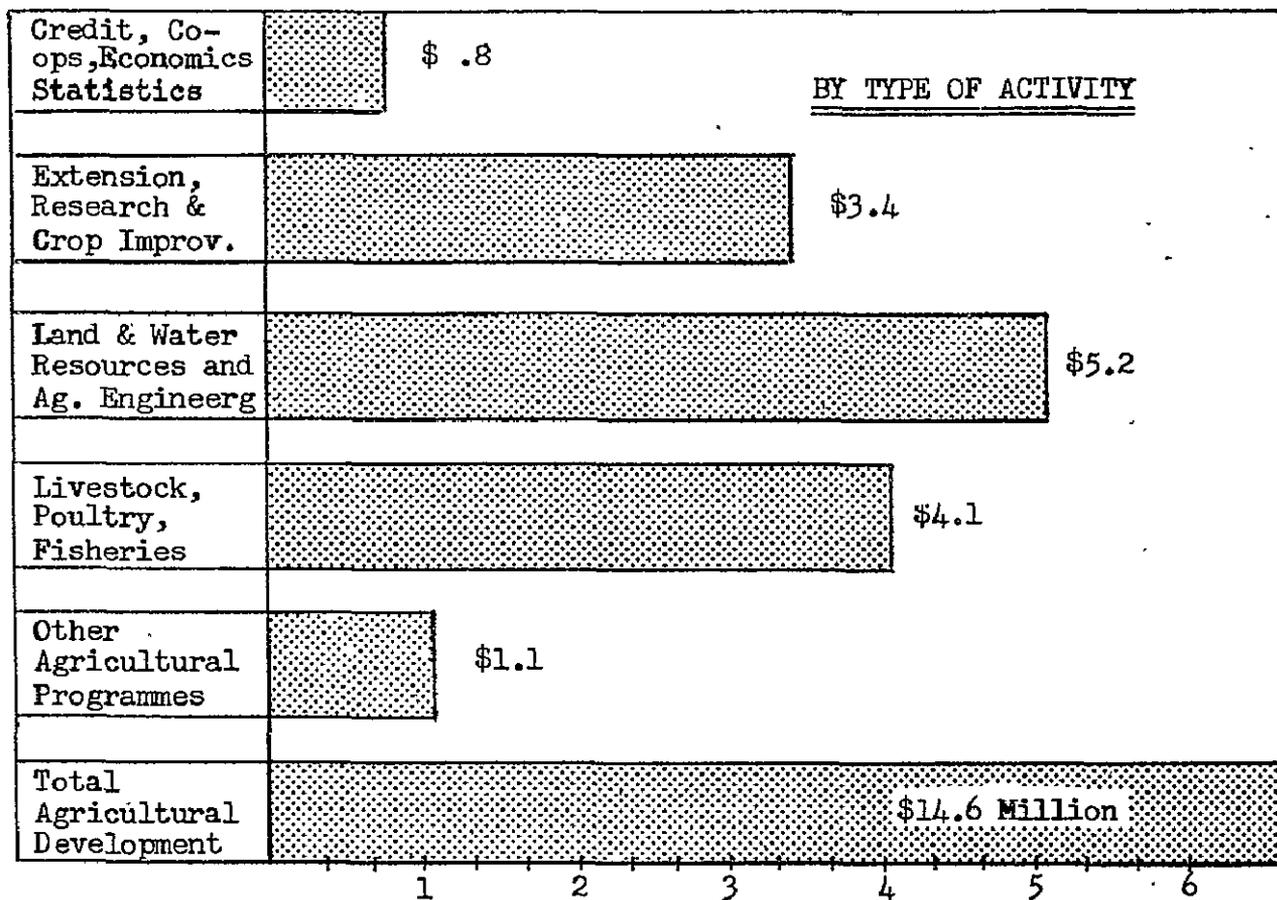
The U.S. is assisting in the development of the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine through a contract with Kansas State University. A twelve-member team of educators (seven of whom are now at Ahmadu Bello University) will assist in the preparation of curricula and research programmes, and will advise on the facilities required by the Faculties and on their future expansion. Provision has been made by U.S. AID for training of staff members in the U.S., and for research and teaching equipment.

XII. UNIVERSITY OF IFE - WESTERN NIGERIA

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1962

The University of Ife is being assisted by U.S. AID in the development of its Faculty of Agriculture through a contract with the University of Wisconsin. Facilities are being developed by the Government of Nigeria, guided by requirements set forth in a survey assisted by U.S. consultants. While contract negotiations were pending, U.S. AID direct hire specialists provided part-time assistance in planning, initiating and instructing courses. Five professors under a grant financed by the Rockefeller Foundation were provided by the University of Wisconsin as an interim team until the first full-term members of the 15-member U.S. AID/Wisconsin team arrived. Teaching materials, livestock, research and farm equipment will be supplied. Three 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.

U.S. AID GRANT COMMITMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL  
 PRODUCTION AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES  
 All Prior Years Through December 1964 (\$ 000,000)



## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

Date of Initial Project Agreement: 1957

Increased agricultural production in Nigeria will come about through a combination of additional knowledge of the principles of crop production; the application of this knowledge by farmers; provision of capital for the purchase of better seed, fertilizer, insecticides and improved tools; and the incentive of a fair marketing system. The Ministries of Agriculture and U.S. AID are cooperating in various carefully planned projects that follow the lines set out in Nigeria's Development Plan. Some activities are in the exploratory stage of finding out what is possible; others, having determined what methods and techniques are most advantageous in Nigeria, have moved forward to implementation on a broader scale.

Some activities are directly connected with a certain product, for example, research on rubber or assistance in fisheries development; others are concerned with experiments on a broader scale, such as farm mechanization or irrigation. The strengthening of farm credit and agricultural cooperative institutions and the collection of agricultural statistics are significant aspects. Of major importance is the expansion of the Extension Services, which is the vital link between the researchers and experimental activities and farmers, on whom the final production increases depend.

As of December 1964, eighty-four U.S. AID agricultural specialists were working in Nigeria under projects either directly concerned with or supporting agricultural production. U.S. AID has provided ₦2,087,500 (\$5,845,000) for commodities and equipment for agricultural production as well as ₦678,575 (\$1,900,000) for construction.

Eighty-seven Peace Corps Volunteers working in agriculture and rural development complement the activities of the U.S. AID specialists, serving an important role between those who are introducing new ideas and those who are putting them into practice.

Following is a brief description of Government of Nigeria/U.S. AID activities which are directed toward the increase of agricultural production.

Total funds provided through December 1964: ₦5,226,110 (\$14,633,120)

U.S. Personnel: 69 Direct Hire - U.S. AID  
15 Under Contract and PASA - U.S. AID  
87 Peace Corps

## I. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION, RESEARCH AND CROP IMPROVEMENT

Date of Initial Assistance: 1957

These three activities are closely allied, with crop improvement depending upon the combined efforts of researchers and extension agents and their success in encouraging and demonstrating to farmers how to adopt better methods.

Extension activities include assistance in training Nigerian Ministry staff in subject matter and skills as well as in organization and operation of the extension services. U.S. AID extension specialists are assisting the Ministries of Agriculture in each Region in planning and implementing region-wide extension programmes; others concentrate on staff training and administrative procedures. Supporting the core of extension advisors are subject matter specialists in such areas as seed multiplication, animal husbandry, agricultural information, pastures, crop improvement, plant pathology, home economics, and rural youth. These experts divide their time between backstopping extension field personnel and establishing expertise in their various specialties.

Sixty Nigerians have received training in various aspects of extension methods in the U.S.; others are enrolled in U.S. institutions under the Future Agricultural Leaders project; still more Nigerians will be selected by their governments for this type of training.

The main purpose of agricultural research activities has been to make scientific tests involving crops and to analyze the resulting information for use by the Extension Service. In Western Nigeria, U.S. AID researchers have assisted in establishing research laboratories and have provided on-job experience for more than 175 Nigerians in techniques of researching. Typical of the many activities headed up by these researchers, who have been headquartered at the Moor Plantation Research Station in Ibadan since 1957 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 the most advantageous farming practices for Nigeria; (4) experiments to determine which varieties of maize are most adaptable to Nigerian soil and climatic conditions; (5) 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.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION,  
RESEARCH & CROP IMPROVEMENT

Research on improved pastures is being conducted; grass seeding trials have demonstrated the feasibility of reseeding and experiments are carried out to develop grasses most suitable for Nigerian grazing lands. The first Horticulture Centre in Western Nigeria is being constructed at Agege with U.S. assistance. Over one hundred varieties of vegetables, as well as over 20 varieties of fruit tree crops, are being tested there under the guidance of a U.S. AID horticulturist.

In MidWestern Nigeria more than 5,000 acres furnished by the Government of Nigeria are being developed into a rubber research station. A U.S. rubber breeder has been helping to plan the facilities, establish a nursery, and carry out test plantings. The station works closely with the Extension Service to distribute improved rubber seedlings to farmers.

In Northern Nigeria, U.S. agriculturists have carried out experiments in pasture improvement, demonstrating the feasibility of reseeding and rotational grazing. Studies have been completed in the Riverain area to determine the production potential of various tree crops, including cocoa and coffee. These studies are used as a basic reference for formulating tree crops programmes.

Assistance to Eastern Nigeria extension and research activities, which has been provided by U.S. AID direct hire specialists, is now to be undertaken by a contract team from Colorado State University. Some members of the CSU team are to concentrate on education and research at the Umudike Agricultural Centre, and others on helping to strengthen the Extension Service (See Section V - Agricultural Education).

Projects carried out by direct hire extension specialists in the East include the establishment of pilot areas such as the Olokoro Village scheme which has demonstrated advantages of fertilizer application and improved crop production techniques on 100 separate plots of maize; and assistance with a 100-acre oil palm rehabilitation programme.

As of December 1964, twenty-two U.S. AID extension and research specialists were working in Nigeria. About fifteen others were expected to arrive by mid-1965. A total of ₦410,710 (\$1,150,000) had been committed for demonstration and research equipment, and ₦84,290 (\$236,000) for construction of facilities.

## II. IRRIGATION

The Ministry of Agriculture of Eastern Nigeria has selected the rice-growing area of Uzo-Uwani for an irrigation scheme that would demonstrate the feasibility of growing two crops each year. U.S. AID is assisting in the effort by providing two engineers to guide the installation of the system as well as to teach Nigerians in the techniques of planning and implementing irrigation schemes, and in the use and maintenance of equipment.

In Northern Nigeria a programme is being developed jointly by the Government and U.S. AID to investigate irrigation practices on areas of land using relatively small streams and other water sources. The most successful of these minor irrigation techniques are being taught to extension agents who will demonstrate them to farmers. Priority areas for major irrigation programmes have also been established by the Government of Northern Nigeria, which has begun construction of two schemes. To assist the Government in making irrigation reconnaissance studies, U.S. AID is to provide a team of eleven specialists with skills in hydrology, soils classification and engineering. A major aspect of this activity will be the training of Nigerians. Five Americans are currently at work on the activity.

## III. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

A rural water supply scheme is being developed by the Government of Eastern Nigeria in the Cross River Plain to provide safe, adequate sources of domestic water for year-round use, thus encouraging permanent and more productive communities. U.S. AID is assisting in planning, and is providing technical direction for the construction of 100 reservoirs by village labour with some assistance from U.S.-provided small earthwork equipment.

#### IV. SOILS AND WATER USE AND CONSERVATION

In Western Nigeria U.S. AID is assisting in the development and improvement of a soil and water conservation programme for the purpose of demonstrating techniques of conservation, stock water impounding, land survey and classification, and the applicability of conservation measures to mechanized farming. Two U.S. specialists have been working on this project; a third is expected soon. Nigerians are being trained in techniques of strip and contour farming, crop rotation, and installation of farm ponds for stock water and fish.

Soils throughout Nigeria are being tested to determine chemical content and mineral deficiencies, and the 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-job training in these techniques from U.S. researchers.

Five soil conservation specialists are expected to be provided to concentrate on the development of standards and specifications for conservation methods and practices which are economically and technically applicable in Northern Nigeria.

#### V. WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS

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. Sixty-three test wells have been drilled and data has been collected and analyzed on the source, availability, quantity and quality of the ground water. The U.S. has provided ₦135,700 (\$380,000) for the drilling of test wells, equipment, vehicles and scientific apparatus. Five geologists are now working in Nigeria and one more is to be assigned.

VI. LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

A. Cattle and Swine

Work on improvement of beef animals and swine 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 at Katchia, as well as the Bornu cattle breeding ranch in Northern Nigeria. U.S. AID has contributed toward their construction, and for the construction of a modern abattoir in Kaduna and two retail meat outlets. U.S. specialists are advising on the proper handling, grading and distribution of meat products. In Eastern Nigeria, training in meat processing and marketing methods was given in Enugu by a U.S. specialist who also assisted with the designing of a cold store. Livestock men are advising at the Fashola Livestock Station in Western Nigeria and others will be posted there as facilities are expanded.

B. Range Management

U.S. range management specialists have been assisting the Government in Kaduna and Sokoto Provinces 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 these pilot projects -- 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 planned to begin development of six new range areas in 1965 with three more to be developed in subsequent years. The total area involved covers over 3,100 square miles.

C. Agege Dairy

At the Agege Dairy, which is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 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 business for themselves; and (2) to establish facilities where Nigerians can be trained to operate their own dairies. In addition to the services of a specialist, U.S. AID has provided funds for equipment and cattle from the U.S.

D. Pest and Disease Control

The Eastern, Western and Northern Nigeria governments are all engaged in efforts to improve their veterinarian services. U.S. veterinarians are helping to modernize and establish stationary and mobile laboratories and clinics, give on-job training to Nigerians and advise in the drafting of sanitary laws and regulations. Veterinary 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. In Eastern Nigeria the U.S. is assisting in the training of veterinary specialists at the University of Nigeria and at the Veterinary Investigation Centre at Ezzangbo; in Western Nigeria a programme for the identification and control of poultry diseases is being assisted by a U.S. AID specialist. Fifty Nigerians have been sent to the U.S. for training in Veterinary Medicine under the Future Agricultural Leaders project.

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 pleuropneumonia.

## VII. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

Two poultry stations in Western Nigeria are currently in operation under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. These centres serve as training and production stations for high quality chicks for distribution to poultry keepers through the extension services. U.S. specialists and part-time consultants who are helping to train poultry producers and station operators at these centres are placing increased emphasis on the marketing of eggs and the production and marketing of broilers.

A U.S. poultry specialist helped to develop the Poultry Centre in Abakaliki, Eastern Nigeria, where 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 has been demonstrated and a feed mill installed to supply the farmers with economical feed; instructors are given farmers, commercial firms and extension workers in poultry production, handling and disease control.

Poultry stations being established in Kaduna, Jos and Ilorin will be both production centres for the sale of high quality chicks and training centres for poultry farmers as well as the extension workers. U.S. poultry specialists are advising in two of these; a third is expected soon. ₦59,640 (\$167,000) has been made available by U.S. AID for construction of these stations, and ₦61,960 (\$173,500) for equipment.

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 Eastern, Western and Northern Nigeria, U.S. AID pathologists are assisting in the development of poultry disease control programmes.

## VII. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Western Nigeria and U.S. AID are assisting the Western Nigeria Cooperative Fisheries Association (WNCFA) to improve boats and gear for both inshore and offshore fishing as well as to improve the preservation, marketing and distribution methods of the industry. Fresh fish marketing through the WNCFA facilities has grown from nothing to 12,000 lbs. per week during the first six months of operation. Recent discoveries of prawn in commercial quantities have led to plans for the development of this aspect of fishing, which offers considerable export potential.

Thus far U.S. AID has made ₦81,800 (\$229,000) available for commodities such as refrigerated trucks, nets and gear, fish processing equipment, refrigerators and ice making machines. A fish marketing and processing specialist has been advising the WNCFA; three additional experts in various aspects of the fishing industry are expected in mid-1965.

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.

IX. FARM MECHANIZATION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Western Nigeria is developing a region-wide programme to (1) efficiently utilize and maintain their equipment and (2) help farmers to mechanize their operations. Two U.S. equipment engineers are assisting with this activity.

A heavy equipment specialist in Eastern Nigeria is helping to train Nigerian operating crews for land-clearing and construction of irrigation systems as well as in maintenance and use of irrigation machinery.

Two specialists are assisting in the development of improved hand tools and in the adaption of animal and power driven equipment to Northern Nigerian conditions; one additional specialist is expected to investigate mechanization possibilities of the agricultural industry in other areas of the North.

Agricultural engineers at AID-assisted agricultural schools throughout Nigeria are contributing to experimental and testing work with improved tools and farm implements; special courses in the use and maintenance of tools and farm machinery are a part of each curriculum.

X. GRAIN STORAGE

In Western Nigeria a U.S. grain storage specialist 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 a specialist 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 thirteen grain storage units; an engineer provided under the Colorado State University contract will supervise their erection. Nigerians will be trained to operate grain handling and drying equipment, and to use fumigants and insecticides.

XI. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Date of Initial Project Agreement: 1960

The Governments of both Eastern and Western Nigeria are endeavouring to establish and maintain effective agricultural credit institutions to meet the needs of farmers. Several U.S. consultants have studied various aspects of the agricultural credit field in Nigeria. With the information they assembled as a guide, both Regions have established agricultural credit institutions and U.S. AID will provide specialists to assist in training Nigerians in the management of credit programs.

Funds provided for both credit and co-operative activities through December 1964: ₦110,350 (\$309,000)

XII. AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

Date of Initial Project Agreement: 1960

This project will assist the Governments of Eastern and Western Nigeria to strengthen agricultural co-operatives and to broaden their scope of assistance to farmers. Thus far U.S. assistance has been in the form of consultants who studied the potential for co-operatives and made recommendations for more effective operations. Three Nigerians have been sent to the U.S. for training in the structure and organization of co-operatives. Services of full-term co-operatives advisors in the Western Region is to be provided, and additional Nigerians are to be sent to the U.S. for training.

XIII. 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. A farm planning specialist is engaged in a continuing process of appraisal of agricultural activities in Western Nigeria in accordance with economic considerations, and recommending adjustments and changes in emphasis. A marketing expert studies the potential of selected enterprises in Western Nigeria (eggs, feed, grains, livestock, etc.) and develops plans by which markets may be expanded and handling methods improved, and assists in putting these plans into operation.

XIV. 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 three statisticians from an American firm, the Research Triangle Institute. This group works with the Federal Office of Statistics in developing a Rural Economic Survey for the collection, analyzing and publishing of data pertinent to agriculture, its development and improvement. Assistance will also be provided to the Federal Office of Statistics in the establishment of a Research and Planning Unit which will provide for continuing improvement and expansion of the statistical services.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦131,130 (\$367,160)

U.S. AID Personnel: 3 Under Contract

XV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND EVALUATION

A programme involving a three-pronged simultaneous approach has been proposed to study the needs of Nigerian agriculture and to evaluate GON agricultural development plans and joint Government of Nigeria/USAID projects. This programme calls for: (1) general studies of the needs of Nigerian agriculture and over-all programme evaluation by U.S. consultants working in cooperation with Nigerian agriculturists and economists; (2) research in depth of selected aspects of the Nigerian agricultural economy by Nigerian institutions; and (3) detailed studies to be carried out by the U.S. AID agricultural economics staff of specific U.S. AID projects.

XVI. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND ADVISORY 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: agricultural education; agronomy, soils and horticulture; agricultural economics, livestock and veterinary medicine; agricultural engineering; extension.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦402,500 (\$1,127,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: 15 Direct Hire



I. HOUSING AND SAVINGS & LOAN DEVELOPMENT

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). Technical assistance is 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.

Activities of the ENHC, being carried out in or near Port Harcourt, include: (1) a pilot housing project in the Trans-Amadi Industrial Estate containing 115 completed units soon to be offered for sale; (2) plans and preliminary land clearing in the Trans-Amadi Estate accomplished toward the goal of construction of 3,000 low-cost houses per year for the next six years; (3) a 65-house estate, 35 of which are completed and occupied by officials of new and expanding industries; (4) 60 medium-cost units completed, with 80% sold and occupied by junior staff of industrial firms; (5) a rental project of 32 dwellings for low-income workers under construction at Shell-British Petroleum Company's Bonny Terminal; (6) an 114 acre tract in Enugu, on which construction of houses has recently begun; (7) formation of a National Association of Housing Corporations and the conduct of conferences through this organization which will benefit the housing industry of Nigeria.

In the establishment of long-range financial plans that will support a continuing housing programme throughout Eastern Nigeria, emphasis has been placed on a savings and loan scheme to build up a reservoir of people's savings. A U.S. consultant who surveyed Eastern Nigeria's potential to support a savings and loan system recommended that it would be commercially feasible. Planned and organized with the assistance of the U.S. specialists, the scheme was initiated by opening one Savings and Loan office in Port Harcourt and one in Enugu. Negotiations are under way to open a third S & L office in Onitsha. It is hoped that later this activity will be taken over by private institutions.

Personnel from ENHC receive on-job experience, and several will be sent to the United States for training in the fields of administration, housing finance, community planning, housing design and construction. It is estimated that the training of key Nigerian staff will have been completed and the programme of the Housing Corporation will be well established by 1968.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦88,570 (\$248,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: 4 Direct Hire

II. INVESTMENT PROMOTION ADVISORY SERVICES

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

This project provides assistance to the Government of Nigeria in its efforts to achieve maximum industrial growth through encouragement of investment of private capital by both Nigerian and foreign commercial and business interests. The consulting firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc. (ADL) has been retained by U.S. AID to provide advisory services in (a) the development of background information of interest to potential investors; (b) the preparation of concrete proposals for profitable new enterprises; and (c) the analysis of specific proposals of new or expanding industries in Nigeria, and the recommendation of those which offer the greatest potential for viability as well as contribution to Nigeria's development. The AID/ADL team also offers advisory services to potential foreign investors who require information concerning industrial investment opportunities, incentives, markets, etc.

An Economic Analysis & Statistics Division has been established with AID/ADL assistance in the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This Division serves as a nucleus organization to provide national industrial advisory services to Nigeria, as well as the promotion abroad of foreign investment in Nigeria. ADL advisors have worked in the Western, Northern and Eastern Regions assisting industrial development advisory groups within the Ministries of Trade and Industry to carry out feasibility studies of new and expanding industries in a search for new investment opportunities. An ADL advisor has recently been assigned to assist MidWestern Nigeria in several aspects of industrial development planning.

Typical of the feasibility studies that have been conducted are those on the economics of a cocoa processing plant; international market potential for cassava products; potential for sugar industry; manufacturing opportunities for construction products, for wooden furniture and for mineral fertilizer. Various comprehensive reports which have been researched, published and widely disseminated to potential investors include those on availability of labor; transportation facilities; and industrial possibilities.

An important phase of the activities of the ADL specialists has been to train Nigerians to assume complete responsibility for the work of the Economics and Statistics Division within the Federal Government, and the various advisory groups in the Regions. This is accomplished by providing on-job experience, as well as advanced training in the U.S. Eight Nigerians from the Ministries of Trade and Industry are now in the U.S., and it is expected that twelve others will receive training there during 1965.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦1,460,700 (\$4,090,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: 13 Under Contract - Arthur D. Little, Inc.

III. INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

This project is designed to support Nigerian government plans for the development of a strong private enterprise system by expanding established Nigerian-owned industries and by stimulating and supporting the growth of new industrial operations established by Nigerians. U.S. specialists are helping to identify new business opportunities. Local entrepreneurs interested in establishing enterprises will be given assistance in all operations involved in getting a manufacturing operation under way, including selection of location, plant layout, marketing, etc. Help will also be given to these new enterprises in locating financing. Attention will be given to those who could undertake specialized work supplying parts for other producers, assembly operations, etc.

To carry out these objectives Industrial Development Centres are being established in the East and in the North with the assistance of U.S. AID. These IDCs offer advisory and demonstration services to Nigerian firms 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.

An important aspect of the IDC programme will be assistance in business management. This will include advice on business procedures and personnel management; financial counseling and credit supervision; assistance in establishing accounting and records-keeping procedures. This phase of the programme will go hand-in-hand with advice and training in production methods.

The Industrial Development Centre at Owerri in Eastern Nigeria, at which three U.S. specialists are advising, has demonstration shops in woodworking, shoemaking, leatherworking, metalworking and machine shop operation. Seminars bring together selected Nigerians for intensive study and training in such fields as business administration and marketing. In addition, the staff of the IDC visits entrepreneurs and gives on-job assistance.

In Northern Nigeria, the Industrial Development Centre at Zaria is under construction and is expected to be completed during 1965. A U.S. specialist has been advising the Ministry of Trade & Industry since 1961; two others have recently arrived to assist the development of the IDC programme.

More than 1,000 technical books have been provided by AID and an active book-lending programme is under way. U.S. AID has provided ₦40,000 (\$110,000) for equipment, and ₦9,000 (\$250,000) for construction. An important element of the activity is that of training a Nigerian staff to assume responsibility for operating each of the IDCs.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦463,100 (\$1,296,720)

U.S. AID Personnel: 6 Direct Hire

IV. 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 services offered by different units of the advisory teams.

Two activities are being stressed: (1) training Nigerians in principles and techniques of management; and (2) technical aids and advice to Nigerian government officials and private individuals in industry. Among the means used to develop the managerial potential of Nigerians have been the following: (1) Eight seminars have been held on industrial management and others are planned; (2) Four Nigerians have returned from one-year studies of business management in the U.S. while 25 Nigerian business officials have studied various aspects of business management during 10 and 14 week observational tours in the U.S.; (3) A pilot project of correspondence courses in management subjects has been introduced with 64 Nigerian managers of firms or departments having been selected for the studies.

Technical aids and advice include the publication of a bi-weekly Industrial Newsletter distributed to 4,800 Nigerian government and industry personnel and a Technical Inquiry Service which provides professional advice to Nigerian firms on such matters as plant layout, selection of machinery or materials, and other technical problems.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦256,300 (\$717,600)

U.S. AID Personnel: 5 Direct Hire

I. FACULTY OF BUSINESS & SOCIAL STUDIES - UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

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 purposes -- 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 1968. Seven U.S. educators are serving at the University; 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 are offered. About 130 students are enrolled in day time classes; 94 others are attending evening classes. Thirty-five day time students are expected to be in the first graduating class in 1965.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦307,140 (\$860,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: 7 Under Contract - New York University

---

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

II. ZARIA INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION - AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY

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 in 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 nearly 200 instructors were trained who in turn have trained about 27,475 employees of Native Authorities in elementary accounting and administrative techniques.

The AID/University of Pittsburgh contract team has provided assistance in the development of:

- (1) A two-year university-level public administration diploma course, which has now been upgraded to a three-year baccalaureate programme, and post-graduate as well as short-term courses;
- (2) A research and publications programme within the Institute to identify and carry out research projects of high priority in the area of governmental and administrative problems. A variety of publications have been prepared including a textbook on Nigerian Government & Administration, a handbook for Native Authorities, and an economics primer;

Zaria Institute of Administration (Continued)

- (3) The President Kennedy Library (so named at the wish of the Council of Ahmadu Bello University) which was opened in April 1964 and already has well over 15,000 volumes;
- (4) A conference programme which has already established the Institute as an important conference centre. Local, national and international conferences in fields of interest to public officials, for example, development planning, urbanization, health, agriculture, and various aspects of government administration, have been held at the Institute and a variety of others is scheduled.
- (5) Specific training programmes in the United States which will prepare Nigerians for teaching and research at the Institute.

Approximately 100 Nigerians are enrolled in the baccalaureate course, specializing in either Government Administration, Business Administration, or International Affairs. 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 2,600 library books and funds for training Nigerians in the U.S. An eighth full-time team member is expected to arrive during 1965; short-term consultants will arrive as required.

Funds provided through December 1964: £495,990 (\$1,388,780)

U.S. AID Personnel: 7 Under Contract - University of Pittsburgh

III. 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 planning and implementation of development projects, particularly in education, agriculture, and industry, as well as capital development projects in other sectors. Training in that aspect of public administration relevant to the officials' work in Nigeria may vary from short courses to formal academic study of a year or more.

By December 1964 about 160 Nigerian officials had received or were undergoing training in the United States under this programme. Their field of study included finance and banking; budget; data processing; engineering; labour relations; development economics; and public administration.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦165,350 (\$463,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: None

IV. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PLANNING AND STATISTICS

Date of Initial Project Agreement: May 1961

To assist the Central Bank of Nigeria, which provides data important to economic planning, U.S. advisors have helped to develop capable staffs for both the Research Department and the Balance of Payments Section. 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. Included in the informational material prepared by the Nigerian staff are a weekly financial newsletter, a monthly report to the Bank's Board of Directors, several statistical series and a widely distributed periodical covering economic and financial subjects.

Another Nigerian institution which received assistance under this project was the Niger Delta Development Board in Eastern Nigeria. A short-term U.S. Transportation Economist assisted 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 might be feasible in that area.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦66,430 (\$186,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: 1 Under Contract

V. INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION - UNIVERSITY OF IFE

As part of Nigeria's programme to strengthen the executive capability of the Government, efforts are being made to upgrade Nigerians already employed in the public service in middle and senior level positions. In Western Nigeria the responsibility for this activity will rest primarily with the Institute of Administration, which has been established at the University of Ife. The Institute of Public Administration (IPA), a non-profit U.S. research and educational organization, is providing assistance; a member of the IPA staff is Deputy Director of the Institute.

U.S. AID is to provide the services of a tax administration specialist. His duties will encompass the development of a training programme, research on taxation problems, and instruction. He will, at the same time, help to provide on-job training and experience for selected Nigerians.

Funds provided through December 1964: ₦9,280 (\$26,000)

U.S. AID Personnel: None



## 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. If the agencies concerned decide to make application for U.S. development loans, the information gained from these studies will help to support their proposals.

Several studies have been completed and used as a basis for loan applications that have been approved. In addition to these, the following studies are currently being provided for with U.S. AID grant funds:

#### 1. Northern Nigeria Urban Water Supply

To supplement the present 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. 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 preparing a master plan for the Lagos water system in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Works and Surveys.

#### 3. Umudike Agricultural Centre

The Government of Eastern Nigeria plans to double the capacity of the School of Agriculture located at Umudike to meet the training requirements for Agricultural Superintendents and Agricultural Assistants, 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, and a library. U.S. AID has financed the preparation of architectural and engineering plans, information from which has been incorporated in a loan application to AID.

4. Port Harcourt-Umuezeala Road

Services of a U.S. engineering firm were financed to assist the Government of Eastern Nigeria in executing an economic and technical feasibility study of 65 miles of regional trunk road from Port Harcourt to Umuezeala. The new road, which will shorten the distance between Port Harcourt and Enugu by more than ten miles, will pass through an area with considerable agricultural potential. The engineers prepared preliminary designs, cost estimates, and outlined technical specifications for reconstruction of the road to Trunk A standards. This information was the basis for an AID loan application, which was approved for ₦2,714,300.

5. Lagos Sewerage & Drainage

A master plan is to be prepared covering expansion of the sewerage and drainage and refuse disposal systems of the city of Lagos, and their coordination with the expanded water system now being engineered. U.S. consulting engineers are being provided by AID to assist the GON to assess the economic and technical feasibility of the master plan.

6. Port Harcourt Arterial Streets

The second largest port of Nigeria, the city of Port Harcourt is also rapidly becoming a chief industrial centre; it is also the centre of the country's oil and natural gas industry. While the Federal Government of Nigeria intends to construct a main access road from the port to the petroleum complex, the Eastern Nigeria Government is responsible for township roads. U.S. AID has provided the services of consultants who reviewed existing GOEN project plans and prepared a feasibility report on nine township roads with a total mileage of just over six miles.

7. Civil Aviation

Aviation constitutes a major form of transportation within Nigeria as well as between Nigeria and the rest of the world. Existing airport facilities are lagging behind the growth of traffic. AID is providing economist services to review Government of Nigeria projects concerning improvement of Ikeja (Lagos) and Kano airstrips, as well as aviation telecommunications equipment and other airport equipment at these airports. Future plans for improvement and expansion of these facilities will depend on the results of the economic survey.

8. Western Avenue & Agege Motor Road

The services of U.S. engineers are being provided to compile a feasibility report on proposed projects concerning reconstruction of nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Western Avenue and Agege Motor Road. These roads are key links in the Federal Highway system to the busy Lagos/Apapa area. The engineering survey is being conducted to establish engineering, construction, and maintenance details; an economic feasibility study is also being made.

9. Port Harcourt-Aba and Owerri-Onitsha Roads

In a similar vein, U.S. economic and engineering consultants will appraise the feasibility of upgrading the road from Port Harcourt to Aba and the Owerri-Onitsha Road -- two important Trunk A (Federal) roads in Eastern Nigeria.

10. Western Nigeria Regional Water Supply

The purpose of this project is to provide minimal potable water supplies to six township areas, centres of handicraft and agricultural activities. Services of a U.S. consultant are being provided to evaluate benefits of installing six of the schemes. If the reconnaissance appears feasible, a master plan based on a review of existing installations and basic design standards for new facilities will, in all likelihood, be provided.