

**VISION 2010 COMMITTEE**

**VOLUME THREE BOOK 4**

**PUBLIC MEMORANDA**

**CONTENTS**

<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>1. Analysis of memoranda.....</b>	<b>1</b>
* Economic Development, Industry and Tourism.....	4
* Politics, Governance, Law & Order.....	68
* Culture, Norms and Values.....	80
* Nigeria's Role & Image.....	83
* Environmental & Ecology.....	86
* Women & Youths.....	92
* Science & technology.....	95
* Human Development.....	114
* Petroleum, Natural Resources & Solid Minerals.....	136
* Trade, Finance and Banking.....	141
* Communication and Information Management.....	151
* General Issues.....	184
* General Direction and Strength of Public Interest...	182
<b>2 Public Answers to the 'Three National Questions' .....</b>	<b>189</b>

## **INTRODUCTION**

The external memoranda summarised in this Book are in two categories. The first category consists of the large number of submissions in which members of the public expressed their views on issues of their choice. The second category consists of the answers members of the public gave to the 'Three National Questions' put to them by the Vision Committee.

Public memoranda were reproduced and given to the various sub-committees for their deliberations. But, for the purpose of the final documents, it was considered necessary to analyse and summarise the various memoranda in order to reduce the volume of publications.

### **1.0 ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC MEMORANDA**

To facilitate analysis, public memoranda were organised into twelve broad subject areas.

The subject areas and the number of memoranda received are shown below.

#### **1.1 CLASSIFICATION OF MEMORANDA**

<u>Subject Area</u>	<u>No. of Memoranda Received</u>	<u>% of Total No of Memoranda</u>
1. Economic Development, Industry, Tourism	108	38.2
2. Politics, Governance, Law & Order	20	7.1
3. Culture, Norms & Values	4	1.4
4. Nigeria's Role & Image	6	2.1
5. Environment & Ecology	11	3.9
6. Women & Youths	6	2.1
7. Science & Technology	25	8.8
8. Human Development (Education, Health-Care, Population)	30	10.6
9. Petroleum, Natural Resources, Solid Minerals	7	2.5
10. Trade, Finance & Banking	13	4.6
1. Communication, Information Management	3	1.1
12. General Issues	<u>50</u>	<u>17.7</u>
Total No. of Memoranda	<b><u>283</u></b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>

As shown in the table, the Committee received a total of 283 memoranda from the public. The subject area of Economic Development, Industry and Tourism had the largest number of memoranda; it accounted for about 38.2 per cent of the total number of memoranda received. This was followed by the category of 'General Issues' with 17.7 per cent, and Human Development (which includes memoranda on Education, Health-Care, and Population) with 10.6 per cent. Science and Technology had 8.8 per cent, and 'Politics, Governance, and Law and Order' had about 7.1 per cent. The distribution of the total number of memoranda received thus indicates the major concerns of the members of the public who were able to send in their views.

## 1.2

### SUMMARY OF MEMORANDA

**SUBJECT AREA:** Economic Development and Industrial/tourism

**Title:** Accelerated Agricultural production to ensure Food sufficiency and provision of Raw Materials

**Source:** NU Supplies and Procurement Consultants

**Summary:** The memorandum proposes a new orthodoxy - the Nigerian perfect market (NPM) - a mechanism which engages the real sector, i.e. agriculture and industry, in interdependent trading. This mechanism promotes agriculture with part of the fund generated by industries whilst substantially increasing, as a source of incentive, consumer and producer goods and services from the industrial sector. The NPM will seek to optimise the use of scarce resources and underscore the need for efficiency. Remunerative prices would be guaranteed together with subsidy for peasant production inputs and services.

The NPM will be made up of units of the physical market complex infrastructure located in all States and Local Government Areas. Insurance guarantee and bank credit would constitute the main source of funding. The private sector and the relevant governments would also participate in the operation of NPM as sources of funding.

**Title:** Cement Production in Nigeria

**Source:** Unspecified

**Summary:** Nigeria has a total of eight cement plants with a total installed capacity of 5 million metric tones. Actual capacity utilised reached its peak of 64 percent in 1986 but this has since declined steadily to 52.0 percent in 1996, with most companies producing at a loss. Yet demand for cement has generally outstripped supply over the years.

The major problems of the cement industry include: ageing plants which have been difficult to replace due to the heavy devaluation of the Naira, increasing cost of production, spare parts problem, irregularity and scarcity of some vital infrastructural facilities, e.g. power shortage. Stress is laid on the fact that unless government reduces various input costs, the cement industry might collapse irredeemably. In this circumstance, the memorandum calls for the following policy actions: provision of more duty concession, investment in entirely new plants, and modernization and expansion of the existing plant.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Tariff on imported Cement should be gradually increased as the naira gains strength.

- Government should ensure adequate and constant essential utilities at reasonable and stable prices.
- Cement companies should be encouraged to use gas.
- All cement companies should be connected to gas pipelines.
- New capital investment should be injected.
- Privatised cement companies
- Investment in road haulage and the rehabilitation of the Nigeria Railway Corporation should be now.
- Pressure for price reduction in the face of escalating cost should be discouraged.
- Re-instate duty-free concession.

**Title: A Memorandum**

**Source: Ponle Akande**

**Summary:** This is an Omnibus memorandum which touches on virtually every aspect of the nation's socio-cultural and politico-economic life. It delineates constraints and problems that plague the Nigerian economy which, according to the memo, includes **inflation, low capacity utilisation, low investment, inappropriate exchange rate and interest rate**. It notes the heterogeneous nature of the Nigerian peoples with concomitant diversity in social, cultural and religious structures, all of which pose many problems for governance.

On education, health care delivery system, and employment, the memo highlights some of the factors responsible for substantial deterioration in the quality of social services and in the growth of unemployment. These factors are common knowledge to most Nigerians—mainly lack of adequate educational and health infrastructures and economic depression. On environmental aspects, the memorandum refers to the Ogoni community and sees the need for the oil companies to address the environmental degradation problems there.

**Title: Industrial Development, Inflation and Employment**

**Source: Dr. G. C. Orewa**

**Summary:** In this memorandum emphasis is laid on the need for government to provide an enabling environment for industrial growth. This would include, among other things, adequate infrastructural services and appropriate socio - political framework. The establishment of industrial areas with appropriate infrastructural services is considered a key prerequisite for industrialisation.

The lesson from implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme, according to the memorandum, is that the World Bank/IMF free market (liberalisation) philosophy cannot work in Nigeria and must be abandoned. Appropriate level of control and

regulation of the economy would be in the interest of industrial growth. NEPA and NITEL should be assisted financially, through PTF, to function efficiently. There is also the need to take action on the exchange rate front to strengthen the Naira and scrap the Pilgrims Welfare Board to save the taxpayers money for investment.

**Title: Specific Roles for Public and Private Sectors in the Economic and Social activities in Nigeria.**

**Source: (Chief) Nlogha E. Okeke.**

**Summary:** The memorandum identifies the various roles of the public and private sectors and notes that the latter is fragmented and cannot be said to be “Organised”. It suggests that the formal and informal private sectors must be mobilised into one body - the “National Federation of the Nigerian Private Sector Chambers of Businesses”.

Proliferated all over the country, the affiliated bodies to the National Federation of Private Sector Chambers would be organised nationally in a three - tier system: the state Assemblies, the Zonal Assemblies and the National Assembly of Chambers of Businesses, each with proposed principal officers. The functions of the organised enlarged private sector would include, among others, improving Nigeria ‘s business image abroad and making greater private sector contribution to the national economy. A strong and virile private sector is the bedrock of growth and development as demonstrated by the history of development process of a number of countries. Action taken to strengthen the private sector’ s contribution to the economy must be of interest to the public.

**Title: Money’s Panacea: National and International Remedies for Low Value of Money (Naira) and of Workers Salaries**

**Source: Chukwuma Onuora**

**Summary:** This memo is, infact, a book by Mr. Onuora titled Money’s Panacea: National and International Remedies for Low Value of Money (Naira) and of Workers Salaries. Two key issues are addressed, namely: the value of the Naira and the workers’ salaries. On the Naira, three factors are noted as responsible for the dismal value of the Naira. These are: under management, ill-conceived administration and subversion. About fifteen remedies are proffered to strengthen the Naira. Obviously some of the remedies, if not most of them appear economically naive and may be counter productive if implemented. A few, however, merit consideration.

On inflation, the memo holds the generally accepted view, that the main victims are the workers. The memo’s main recommendation in this regard is a form of wage - price indexation, adjusted every five years.

The memo indicates a bold attempt to depart from orthodox policy stands but ends up with a generally economically naive policy posture that may be counter productive. indexation, adopted in/Israel has its merits and demerits and may not suit the Nigerian situation.

## **Recommendations: Strengthening the Naira.**

- Insisting on the Institution of Neutral Universal Currency Based on Land Standard
- Regardless of cost, making the Naira to be Internationally Convertible, either by meeting up any Reasonable Conditions Prescribed by the IMF or Even by Unilateral Action.
- Making our Export in Naira not in Foreign Currencies.
- Minimising imports
- Banking of Proceeds from Oil and other Exports in Nigerian Banks and in Nigerian-Controlled Banks Abroad.
- Review the CBN's Philosophy and Modes of Banking, Control and Sales of foreign Exchange.
- Adoption of Uninflationary and Stable Currency Denominations and Units.
- Elimination of Wasteful and Inflationary Programs, Projects and Attitudes
- Proper and uninflationary management of pensions.
- Insisting on drastic review of the operational concepts of the IMF and World Bank
- Drastic review of Government Accounting Systems.
- Identifying and Militantly Supporting Patriotic Governments.
- Permanently Instituting Stable System of Democratic Government.

## Workers' Purchasing Power Problem

- Determine annual living wage for each category of workers
- Permanent agreement between labour and government expressed through law
- Permanent agreement between labour and government on salary disparity between public and private sectors.
- Rectification of existing awkward salary structure
- Improved training for labour leaders.

- Internal purge.

**Title: Deliberate Plan for Multi-faceted Development Of Nigeria: The Economic Agenda for Nigeria**

**Source: Northern Elders Forum**

Summary: This memo emphasises the need for industries to be built to facilitate the harnessing and easy exploitation of Nigeria's economic potential which abound in different nooks and corners of the country. Human resources development is also essential in the overall development of the Nation. The realization of the objective of self-reliance and Unity will be hinged on ten pillars of development. These include Development of petrochemical and LNG complex, steel complex, cement and quarry industries, roads, bridges, water ways, telecommunications, pulp and paper Industries water resources and distribution, electricity and its distribution, agro-allied and produce processing industries and skilled as well as semi-skilled manpower.

This memorandum embraces the development of the entire nation and focuses on issues which would enhance societal well being.

**Title: Federal Ministry of Science amid Technology**

**Source: Statistics of Research Results and Projects for Rural Areas**

Summary: The importance of foundry development to industrialisation and maintenance of machinery has made it a relevant project to be undertaken by both government and the private sector in the long term.

Furthermore the difficulty in electricity supply to all corners in the country has made it mandatory for the development of solar devices to substitute for the use of conventional energy supply especially in our rural areas. Notable ones include: solar electricity, solar water distillation, solar water pumps, solar cookers, solar dryers; solar refrigerators and solar water heaters.

**Title: Vision 2010 and Rural Development: Where Is Larry koinyan?**

**Source: Abokie Galadima**

**Summary:** The defunct DFRRRI was a well thought out programme aimed at turning around the pitiable state of our rural areas. Most of those entrusted with this assignment did try their best to achieve results. There were lapses though in some areas in terms of the quality of jobs done as well as corrupt practices by some officials. What needed to have been done would have been to detect shortcomings, mistakes and derailment for appropriate amendments and changes. The scrapping of DFRRRI was indeed the killing of a vision.



The defunct DFRRI was a programme which in one way or another touched the lives of majority of Nigerians especially in the rural areas.

**Title: Agricultural Sector and the Vision 2010 Crusade**

**Source: Council of Nigeria Farmers (CNF)**

**Summary:** It is imperative that Nigeria takes a critical look at her agriculture with a view to enhancing the sector's capacity for sustained contribution to national development. It is envisaged that there should be an ardent drive for the development of scientific agriculture by the year 2010. The sector needs to be integrated with the industrial sector to make the two interdependent and benefit from each other's know-how. Food security should be at the centre of our food policy while our watch word should be "Food for Stability". The private sector should be encouraged to invest in the agricultural sector while such investment should be made to consider the food and fibre needs of the nation.

Agricultural development is inevitable in the achievement of our vision of development by the year 2010.

**Title: Prof. I F. Adu**

**Source: Vision 2010 and the Future of Livestock Industry in Nigeria**

**Summary:** The livestock industry in Nigeria is at a cross-road today. The milieu of the present challenge has necessitated the need for a well-articulated intervention. The Nigerian Society for Animal Production would be relevant and also has a lot to contribute to the nation's livestock development by the year 2010.

The Livestock industry is an important integral aspect of the Nigerian food sector and must therefore be developed to ensure food security in future.

**Title: Vision 2010 and the Future of Livestock Industry in Nigeria: the Role of Stakeholders in Reviving Livestock Production in Nigeria.**

**Source: I. F. Adu**

**Summary:** The problem of food insecurity in Nigeria is very acute and continues to widen as reflected in the unavailability and prices of food items, the low purchasing power of the people and further compounded by the quantity, quality and balance of food eaten by the people. The role of livestock in particular and agriculture in general in addressing this problem is basic and highly strategic as the adequate quantity of balanced and nutritious food is a primary indicator of the quality of life, human welfare and development in a society.

The identified stakeholders in the Nigerian livestock industry include the government, professionals, private practitioners, professional bodies, farmers/producers, livestock Organisations, livestock-based companies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). If these stakeholders are given ample opportunity to play their role, livestock production would be revived in Nigeria.

The Stakeholders in livestock production are virtually the entire Nigerian public who need to be motivated to revive this important sector for mutual societal benefits.

**Title:           The Role of Small and Medium Enterprise Sector in the Nigerian Economy under the Vision 2010**

**Source:        Yusuf A. Suleiman**

**Summary:     The concentration of economic power in the hands of a few would be discouraged by promoting small and medium enterprise as a tool for decentralization of economic ownership. However, for the S.M.E. to fully achieve its role:**

- (1) It must be removed from the normal civil service structure
- (2) Government must divest from direct loans
- (3) Trustees should be appointed for S. M. E.
- (4) A Chief Executive must be appointed for S.M.E.
- (5) The Chief Executive must be given a target if target is not achieved
- (6) Establishment of S.M.E. insurance company.
- (7) Identification of local fabricators of machinery and equipment
- (8) Identification of users of equipment for the production of goods and services
- (9) Identification of the marketers of the end products.

The small and medium scale Enterprises are the peoples enterprises and must be encouraged to play their role in our vision 2010.

**Recommendations:**

- SME must be removed from the normal Civil Service Structure
- Government should divest from direct loans
- Trustees and a Chief Executive should be appointed for SME
- Provision of Library for Technical Books and information on international licensing
- Laboratories for testing new ideas should be provided
- Training aimed at Entrepreneurial Development should be undertaken
- Enabling environment for SME should be provided

- Trade groups should be formed
- SME Insurance Company should be established
- SME should be encouraged to participate in Trade Fairs

**Title: Submission of the Summary of Achievements of DFRRRI to Vision 2010's Economic Group Subcommittee on Rural Development.**

**Source:**

**Summary:** During the existence of DFRRRI (1986-1993) the directorate formulated and implemented eleven major programmes whose summary of achievements is presented as:

1. Rural feeder roads and Waterways: 100,000 kms and 90 jetties were constructed, reconstructed, rehabilitated and consolidated.
2. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: 20,000 potable water points to about 18,000 rural communities and 1,000 ventilated improved pit-latrines to rural areas.
3. Electricity: To about 550 rural communities. Others include Rural Housing, Rural Industrialisation, the promotion of Relevant Rural Technology, - Organisations and Mobilisation, Food and Agriculture, Credit Mobilisation, the Direct Participation Scheme (DPS), as well as its performance, monitoring and Evaluation to ensure accountability and implementation of programmes.

DFRRRI succeeded to some extent in changing the well being of many Nigerians positively. The public must be wondering why it was scrapped.

**Title: A Maximal Non-inflationary Growth Rate Resource Allocation System for Planning/budgeting in a Developing Economy**

**Source: Don U. Anyanwu MNSE**

**Summary:** The state of the economy can be measured by choosing any economic parameter e.g. GDP, employment, etc. The value of the chosen economic parameter is a function of time. The cumulative public expenditure is also a function of time since funds are released periodically. Hence cumulative public expenditure is a monotonic increasing function of time. Hence we can solve for time as a function of the cumulative public expenditure. This then relates an economic parameter to public expenditure. Hence the more the government spends the more would be the rate of economic growth but up to a point, that is, up to available resources. Spending beyond this limit creates price push inflation as well as unaccomplished objectives.

It would be in the interest of the entire Nigerian populace to allocate resources maximally.

**Title:           Towards a Sustainable Industrial Development of Nigeria by the Year 2010 and Beyond (the Role of Small and Medium Enterprises (Smes))**

**Source:         Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI)**

Summary:     Nigeria's industrialisation drive up to the year 2010 and beyond should be based primarily on the principles of self-reliance and the maximum utilization of the country 's human and natural resources. Thus emphasis should be on the development of SMEs. The SMEs employ more labour per unit of capital employed, mobilise domestic savings for investment, promote the use of local raw materials, serve as training grounds for indigenous entrepreneurs, provide raw materials for large scale Organisations and make for more equitable distribution of income as well as assure regional balance in industrialisation. If well managed the SMEs could become the giant corporations of tomorrow.

The Nigerian government is expected to maintain appropriate policy framework favorable to the speedy development of SMEs.

Since members of the Nigerian public have stakes in small and medium enterprises, they need to be motivated and encouraged to pilot these enterprises to become giant corporations in future.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Provision and enlargement of existing infrastructures at all levels.
- Reactivation and completion of strategic industries such as automobile, iron and steel with emphasis on production.
- Development of functional industrial estates
- Immediate establishment of a Credit Guarantee Scheme
- New investment in SME's should be attracted
- SME's should be categorised according to national priorities
- The Proposed Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) to coordinate the activities of DFIs
- Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) should be streamlined and strengthened.
- A pool of fund for SME development
- The DFIs should be adequately monitored
- Local technologies should adapted and developed.
- There should be linkages between large industrial/manufacturing firms and SMEs
- All loans granted to SMEs should be denominated in local currency.
- There should be flexibility in the capital market
- Government should vigorously pursue the trade liberalisation policy in the ECOWAS sub-region.

**Title: National Directorate of Employment: Poverty Alleviation Activities**

**Source: Engr. Baba Gana Zanna**

**Summary:** Unemployment has been noted as a major cause of poverty in Nigeria. Having been established in 1986 to combat the menace of unemployment through the creation of employment opportunities the NDE uses various strategies to achieve this aim. These include: -

1. Provision of skill acquisition opportunities for school leavers. This is achieved through the Vocational Skills Development Programme. This involves National Open Apprenticeship Scheme, School-On-Wheels Scheme, Waste-to-Wealth Scheme and Resettlement Scheme.
2. Sensitising the Youths to the Culture of Entrepreneurship accomplishment
3. Granting of Loans: Under this are the Graduate job Creation Guarantee Scheme, Mature People's Scheme and Motor-cycle Transport Scheme.
4. Provision of Transient job Opportunities
5. Rural Employment Promotion.
6. Job Placement and Vocational Guidance.

Poverty is pervasively deep rooted among majority of Nigerians. It would be in public interest to find ways of alleviating poverty among the citizens.

**Title: Provision of Basics**

**Source: Professor G. O. Sofoluwe**

**Summary:** The basic needs of man are food, shelter and health. These can be provided properly at low cost and in a way which generates economic activity and work and uses local skills and materials adapted to the needs. The methods of the best multinational companies who have achieved these ends for their own employees much more cost-effectively than have Government and other projects would be used.

However it is necessary to know the extent of the need for basic provision of proper housing, food and health etc. in Nigeria. The potential benefits to recipients, their government, multinational corporations who may provide the expertise and necessary manufacturing facilities must be known. Finally novel solutions must be found to the problems of providing affordable shelter, mosquito proofing, water supplies, energy, communications and educational media.

Most Nigerians lack the basic needs of food, shelter and health and they urgently need these basics.

**Title: Draft White Paper on the Report of the National Council on Water Resources and Rural Development's (NCWRRD) Committee on Rural Development**

**Source: Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, Garki-Abuja**

**Summary:** The committee recommended for adoption four major programme areas. These are

- (a) Promotion of Rural Productive Activities including:- Rural Employment and Income, Agricultural Production, Rural industrialization, Science and Technology for Rural Development, Mining, Storage, Marketing and Distribution, Rural Transportation, Energy for Integrated Rural Development and Rural Credit etc.
- (b) Enhancement of Rural Infrastructures, Comprising:- Rural Feeder Roads and Water Ways, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Land and Regional Planning, Rural Housing and Environment and Rural Electrification etc.
- (c) Rural Community Development Programmes, Comprising:- Rural Manpower Development and Utilization, Information and Communication, Population, Health, Food and Nutrition, Culture and Sports, Recreation and Tourism.
- (d) Special Programmes, Comprising: Women, Youth, Children, The Elderly and Retired, The Handicapped, Disadvantaged Regions, Natural Disasters and emergencies, Enhancement of National Cohesiveness.

The recommendations of this committee are highly of public interest and welfare.

**Recommendations:**

- The Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development should provide moral and financial leadership in rural development.
- IRD should have promotion of rural productive activities, enhancement of rural infrastructures, rural community development programmes, and other areas such as women, Youth, Children, etc.
- The establishment of National Integrated Rural Development Commission (**NIRDCOM**).
- The establishment of National Technical Committee on Integrated Rural Development (NTCIRD).
- The establishment, at both State and Local Government Level, of Rural Development Commission.

- The establishment of Area Integrated Rural Development Committee (AIRDC).
- Adequate and sustained funding
- The establishment of Planning, Research and Statistics Units
- An effective performance monitoring and evaluation system at each tier of the Commission

**Title: Co-operation for Development - Indian Experience**

**Source: Yogesh K. Gupta**

**Summary: Cooperation among various organs of government and society at large**

has been aided by traditional Indian pluralistic outlook towards organisation of state, religion, languages, festivals, customs and values. The kings were advised to keep a finger on the pulse of public opinion and never to offend it too blatantly. The Indian constitution, promulgated on January 26, 1950 provided for a Democratic Republic to secure social economic and political justice, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship and equality of status and opportunities to all.

The constitution encourages cooperation between Union and States, Cooperation between the private sector and public sector, cooperation between government and the non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) as well as international cooperation. India has made major advances in agriculture, industry, information, hi-technology, electronics, atomic energy and special sciences. All these has been made possible by the acceptance of a democratic system and a pluralistic outlook by the people of India. We ought to learn from India in placing the public first in all issues of decision making as well as developmental policies.

**Title: Poverty and Income Inequality in Nigeria: Measurements and Strategies for Reform**

**Source: Foluso Okunmadewa**

Summary: There is increasing poverty, deprivation and inequality in Nigeria. Poverty Alleviation was listed as one of the objectives of the 1996 budget as well as a key element of the 1996-98 Rolling Plan. As the government, civil society as well as the international community embarks on the search for the most appropriate and practicable way to tackle the issue of poverty, it becomes crucial to consider the size, the form and the dynamics of poverty in a country.

Poverty is multi-faceted: it is characterised by lack of purchasing power, exposure to risk, insufficient access to social and economic services and limited opportunities for income generation. A detailed analysis seems to suggest that a successful poverty reduction strategy in Nigeria will require a package of strong and focused emphasis on economic growth, access to social services and infrastructure and targeting the poor with resources.

Most Nigerians are poor and the income gap is wide. It is high time we made efforts in alleviating poverty in Nigeria and saved the majority of the people from extinction.

**Recommendation:**

- Economic growth that is rapid, broad-based, and employment generating
- The poor should have access to quality social services and essential infrastructure
- Targeted resource transfers
- Increasing the institutional capacity and degree of accountability.

**Title: Privatization in Nigeria**

**Source: Dr. Hamza Zayyad**

**Summary:** Privatisation is both an economic and a political exercise, and it needs the commitment of the highest political authority in the land to take off and to be sustained. There are over 120 countries in both developed and developing countries currently undertaking one form of Privatisation or another. It is country specific since each country seeks to address its own peculiar socio-economic circumstances. Privatisation works and offers solutions to economic problems of many countries. However, programmes of economic reforms require a judicious mixture of innovations to succeed. Increasingly everybody is privatising and the frontiers are ever getting wider in the sense that the private sector is being involved in increasing areas of economic activity. Nigeria must privatize and the time is now.

There are fears that privatization is not in the public interest as the few rich people in the country may buy the privatized companies to become richer and exploit the poor the more.

**Title: Venture Capital for Sustainable Development**

**Source: S. B. Olaniyan**

**Summary:** In order for our nation to industrialise by the year 2010, there is need to mobilise venture capital in the required quantity to finance innovation and to undertake critical business and development risk. The resource in which Nigeria has the best competitive and comparative advantage is her people. We should invest in the ingenuity and innovation of the Nigerian and also provide the right environment for innovation to thrive.

Venture Capital will be mobilised as a deliberate policy to promote innovation and industrial development in Nigeria. In order to achieve this, the envisaged structure of the venture capital industry and the financial plan that will enhance realisation of the vision goal include establishment of the National Risk Fund PLC, formulation of a financial



plan, among others.

Many people who would like to venture generally lack capital. It will benefit the public if ways of mobilizing venture capital for financing innovation and risk are found

**Title: Rejoinder to “Empowering Indigenes to Sustain Development in the Construction Industry”.**

**Source: Nigerian Chamber of Indigenous Contractors**

**Summary:** In order to empower Nigerians to rise up to the challenge of positive development in the construction industry to the benefit of Nigeria in terms of technological and economic advancement, it is unnecessary for foreign construction firms to participate in projects that do not require high technological input. Furthermore, indigenous contractors should be mandatorily attached to foreign/indigenised construction companies engaged in major and complex Engineering projects to enable indigenes to learn and practice on the job to develop modern skills, technology and managerial ability for improved performance.

The requisite enabling law and machinery should therefore be established to enhance the implementation of the national construction policy.

A case is made here for the empowerment of indigenous contractors. The contractors would stand to benefit first before the Nigerian public.

**Recommendations:**

- Enabling law and machinery should be established
- The National Construction Council and the Implementation Committee should be reconstituted.
- The establishment of a Construction Bank
- The exclusion of foreign/indigenised firms from projects that require low technological input.
- The attachment of indigenous contractors to foreign firms working on major and complex engineering projects.

**Title: A Profile of the Nigerian Economy in 2010**

**Source: Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), Ibadan**

**Summary:** By the year 2010, production should have become modernized and diversified with the share of manufacturing in GDP rising from present level of about 7% to at least 30%. The share of wage income in value added should be as high as 50% thereby enhancing the capacity of the economy to generate employment opportunities and incomes. The share of investment expenditure in GDP should be increased from its present level of 6% to at least 35%. It follows that national savings rate must have increased tremendously by 2010.

By 2010, Nigeria’s exports should have been diversified away from crude oil and agricultural commodities towards manufactured goods. The share of manufactured

exports in total exports should be as high as 50% while the ratio of manufactured imports to total imports should fall to about 50%. If these are achieved, then by the year 2010, there should be a shift in the structure of revenue, and non-oil revenue should account for over 70% of total revenue.

If the above profile is achieved by the year 2010, the entire Nigerian public would be the better for it.

**Title: Special Report on Malaysia.**

**Source: South Magazine Edition of September 1985**

**Summary:** The Malaysian experience with counter trade reveals that counter trade has become an increasingly popular way to save foreign exchange and create new markets. Their focus was not on a government-to-government basis; counter trade agreements have involved private companies and government agencies. Within a few years Malaysia's economy has experienced a quantum jump. With innovation and effective management Malaysia is now a self-reliant economy with a stable and growing financial sector and significant breakthroughs in science and technology.

If Nigeria attains Malaysia's level of development the well-being of the Nigerian people will be enhanced.

**Title: Industrial Production in Nigeria and the Problems of Small & Medium Enterprises (SME); on Foreign Exchange Denominated Loans - (Nexim Adb/esl/nerfund)**

**Source: Centre for the Promotion of Foreign Trade and Investment**

**Summary:** Industrial growth anchored on SMEs, technological know-how and the will ability to apply it diligently, is the key ingredient that will propel economic growth, creation of wealth, full employment and agricultural production in Nigeria. SME's make up a large proportion of any growing national economy in terms of output. Countries like Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, South Korea, have succeeded in the creation of strong SME's. This is where the responsibilities of NEXIM/NERFUND and other development banks in Nigeria lie.

It is in the public interest to encourage small and medium enterprises and enhance industrial production.

**Recommendations:**

- NEXIM/NERFUND should be restructured
- These institutions should be properly supported with funds
- They should take over direct management of the facilities and collateral provided by beneficiaries.

**Title: Summary of State of Nigerian Cement Manufacturing Sector**

**Source: Unspecified**

Summary: Since 1992 the total production of cement has been declining while demand has been on the increase, leaving a huge supply gap. In order to arrest the declining trend in local cement production there is need to reactivate the existing plants for better performance. Most of the cement companies have very low financial base coupled with crippling cash flow problem. These, added to the post - SAP devaluation of the Naira vis-à-vis other currencies have made funding of these cement companies increasingly difficult.

These companies should be privatised and funded back to life. Then if well managed these cement companies will be able to meet domestic needs and possibly export their surplus.

One of the most important basic needs of Nigerians is shelter. If the declining trend of cement production is redressed and the product is made affordable, the average Nigerian would be assured of where to lay his head.

**Title: Construction Industry and Vision 2010**

**Source: Alhaji Murtala A. Oladapo**

**Summary:** The main goal of the construction industry within the framework of the vision 2010 should be to achieve a faster growth rate of construction output than other sectors of the economy. This would be achieved by the use of indigenous capacity and cost reductions in absolute terms on construction products so as to provide more funds for sustainable growth and development. There is also the need to nurture and put in place appropriate mechanism for self-reliance in intermediate technology and resources production as a basis for all construction development while research and development should be adequately funded as obtained in developed and emerging market economies.

The construction industry is a major input in the overall development process of our Nation. It is therefore of public interest to enhance this sector for sustainable growth and development.

**Recommendations:**

- Use of Indigenous capacity
- The review of the National Construction Policy
- Review National Housing Policy
- Incorporate National Maintenance Policy
- The establishment of a Centre for Construction Management Development
- A disciplined compliance with the Systems and Procedures in Public and Private Sectors.

**Title:**        **Revolutionising the Agricultural Sector for Increased and Improved Food Production: Stamping out Hunger from Nigeria and Africa**

**Source:**     **Alhaji Mauazu Abimaji**

**Summary:** In spite of huge budgetary allocations to the agricultural sector by all tiers of government and abundant human resources, hunger is the experience of most people in the country. The reason for this poor state is insincerity.

As a way out, the Ministry of Agriculture and all the parastatals under it should be reorganised to make them food producers rather than theoreticians. Silos and storage facilities should be built across the country to store up food during harvest and expand and reinforced the Strategic Grains Reserve Arm of the Ministry. Total war should be declared on food hoarding and smuggling and on the activities of law enforcement agencies whose money-extorting machine has caused prices of food to rise unreasonably.

The issues raised are of paramount interest to the generality of the people. In fact poverty has become probably Nigeria's most dehumanising factor, reducing a once proud and happy people to a beggarly state where the only concern of all is 'what shall we eat?'

#### **Recommendations:**

- The Ministry of Agriculture should be made to be food producers by establishing farms in each of the different ecological zones and producing crops suitable for each zone.
- All other agriculture-related agencies like ADPs, and the River Basin Development Authorities should be restructured to make them food producers rather than agricultural theoreticians.
- Unions, associations, groups, societies, etc, should be encouraged to go into co-operative agricultural farming aimed at producing food for their members.
- Farm inputs should be distributed on farms in order to prevent pilfering and diversion.
- The Federal Government should build silos and other Storage Facilities for storing food produced from the numerous farms that will spring up.
- Some of the most money - guzzling and expensive agricultural ventures should either be scrapped or merged to reduce the number of competing theoretical and un-productive variables.
- The Federal Government should set up a body to curb the activities of hoarders of food items.
- The Federal Government should encourage farm settlements to produce some of

the inputs needed for their operation.

- The Federal Government should probe how trillions of naira sunk into agricultural ventures produced no impact.
- The activities of Federal Road Safety Commission, the Police, and the Vehicle Investigation Officers at check points imposed on agricultural produce.

**Title: Submission on Vision 2010 Programme: Preamble.**

**Source: Rude Kornmayer**

**Summary:** All Sectors of the economy should be tackled simultaneously just as the entire population should be kept busy. Efforts should be directed towards curtailing wasteful consumption even by government too.

Commercialization and privatization should be a continuous exercise. This will increase the level of industrialization.

The University System should be revisited to bring down cost, and, as much as rationalization is desirable, no University should be closed.

War on unofficial injection of currency into the economy should be launched. This will check the misplaced value attached to money.

Efforts on sourcing of raw materials locally should be intensified and the centre in Nigeria should surrender a lot of its revenue to the States and Local Governments.

**Title: Construction Industry and Vision 2010**

**Source: Alhaji Murtala A. Oladipo**

**Summary:** Construction industry constitutes a major component of investment and should grow at a faster rate than the economy as a whole.

For this to be realised, a Centre for Construction Management Development should be established for upgrading and strengthening managerial skills and techniques of professional management and supervisory staff of the organizations in the construction industry.

This will lead way to the complete Nigerianisation of the construction industry by the year 2010.

As a result of the huge financial layout involved in the construction industry and the fact that the major financier is government, the private sector should be involved in the build/operate/transfer (BO1,~ as practiced in many South East Asian Countries.

The place of construction industry is unique if vision 2010 is to be actualised. Accordingly, it should be given a prominent place in the programmes of this vision process.

This will add to the Stock of existing houses and thus bring down rents.

Recommendations:

- Indigenous capacity should be used in the industry
  - The government should create an enabling environment for the realisation of the National Construction Policy and implementation of the National Housing Policy.
  - The establishment of a National Maintenance Policy.
  - An enabling environment that would allow for the emergence of strong medium and large multi-disciplinary consultancy and construction firms.
  - A Centre for Construction Management Development should be established.
  - A Strict adherence to procedures for planning and procurement of projects should be implemented by all in the industry.
- 
- There is a need to adequately fund Research and Development.
  - BOT should be practiced.

**Title: Vision 2010: Expert Advice and Consultancy Services on Industry, Trade and National Development**

**Source: Enterprise Consulting Group Ltd.**

Summary: In spite of huge financial investment in the manufacturing sector, the Country is yet to realise its benefits. There is need for a careful appraisal of this sector to highlight the constraints and suggest solutions. This will allow our entry into the export trade and the consequent benefits.

This proposal is aimed at finding answers to the questions that often worry us as a people: 'what is the problem with the industrial sector?' If the solutions are found then growth in the industrial sector would generate employment opportunities and increase our standard of living.

**Title: Poverty Alleviation and Enhancement of Household Food Security Through the Participation of Women in Animal Production in Nigeria.**

**Source: Drs. Mohammed Kuta Yahaya, Hussain Adam Kumshe and Aminu Ibrahim Daneji**

Summary: The major rearers of ruminants in our society - women - have overtime been neglected, leading to the shortage of protein and protein sources.

Our country has the potential for providing rich sources of protein at affordable prices. The main way of realizing this laudable objective is to reach the rearers - women - with

soft loans for, as they put it, the women have the primary responsibility of feeding members of the household.

The recent trend is towards gender role in combating the ills of the society particularly the role of women in the actualization of society's goals and objectives.

This study, if properly conducted and the findings meticulously implemented, will doubtless reduce poverty level and also provide us with rich sources of protein.

**Title: Labour Market, Competitiveness and Economic Development in Nigeria Beyond the Year 2000**

**Source: Drs. Yahaya Hashim and Judith-Ann Walker**

**Summary:** In order to achieve the goals and objectives of long term development planning, major economic challenges of the day must be confronted. One of such is employment generation. For Nigeria to be competitive in the true sense of:

- \* Securing a world market for its tradables and
- \* Creating a domestic environment for direct foreign investment, it is imperative that its strategic resources, infrastructure and competitive industries are identified and sound industrial relations geared towards rapid conflict resolution and productivity improvement.

Employment generation strategies are of paramount concern today as the army of unemployed youths and retrenched workers increase by leaps and bounds. An in-built industrial conflict resolution mechanism that will ensure rapid resolution of conflicts will not only help employment but will sustain and improve productivity. A situation where employers of labour - government or otherwise - adopt an unconcerned or "a when they are tired" attitude towards labour conflict is, to say the least, anti-employment and productivity killing.

**Title: The Role and Relevance of Town Unions and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) in the Economic, Social and Political Development of Community Life - a Vision for 21st Century Nigeria**

**Source: Continental Resource Concepts.**

**Summary:** The submission based on prior researches has revealed that Town Unions and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) have made some tangible contributions as change agents towards the development of community life.

Vision 2010 should provide properly designed and well laid out roles for these unions and Organisations as Nigeria marches into the next century as these unions can provide alternative to community development efforts.

Public interest in the activities of these community based organisation (CBOs) has until recently been very high with even government providing aid. Today, the economic reality of the day has strangled this noble effort and hampered its positive effect. For a proper realisation of vision 2010 impetus should be given to this laudable approach.

**Title: Memorandum Submitted to the Committee on Vision 2010 by the Managing Director, Mercedes - Benz Anambra Motor Manufacturing Company Limited.**

**Source: Rudi Kommayer (Managing Director).**

**Summary:**

Transportation the world over is regarded as a catalyst to for industrial and economic development, industrial development. Hence for the successful implementation of Vision 2010, the transport sub sector must be given the attention it deserves.

This attention will be in areas of expansion of the financial capital base of local automotive industry, policy consistency, infrastructural provision and an enabling environment.

It is the opinion of the memorandum that if the suggestions mentioned above are implemented then by the year 2010 Nigeria should be able to roll out vehicles from its local auto plants to meet not only its own need but that of the West African sub region.

Transportation of human and material resources from one part of the country to another is of paramount importance for a successful implementation of vision 2010. High transport cost fuels inflation.

Reliable power supply and potable water are the cry of the generality of our people. Therefore no effort should be spared in meeting the needs of the people.

**Recommendations:**

- Fresh funds should be injected into all the auto plants.
- The nation's infrastructures should be properly maintained.
- All the Steel Mills with emphasis on flat sheet should be completed.
- An enabling environment should be created for the proper functioning of auto plants.
- Local Content Development Programme should be fully examined and implemented.
- There should be increased patronage of the products of local automotive plants.
- The National Automotive Policy launched in 1993 should be implemented.

**Title: "Strategies for Revolutionizing the Development and Promotion of Non-oil Exports in Nigeria: The Short, Medium and Long Term Perspectives.**

**Source: Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC)**

**Summary:** Crude Oil relegated non-oil export to the background as foreign exchange earner. Vision 2010 should have as one of its cardinal objectives the reactivation of non-



oil export as a major source of foreign exchange earner by tackling such constraints as inadequate funding, policy induced problems, weak infrastructure base, cumbersome export procedures and documentation, among others.

To achieve this, a strategy called “SWOT” analysis can be conducted. This involves looking at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the export sector. This idea, if implemented, will optimise Nigerians non-oil export prospects and launch the nation into the group of export-oriented developed countries by the year 2010.

The memo reechoes the numerous call by the public for diversifying the economy to enhance its competitiveness and thus shield it from the vagaries of the unstable world economy.

**Title:           Submission.**

**Source:        The Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors.**

**Summary:**   A very large proportion of all building and civil engineering construction works are executed by expatriate construction firms. For the realization of the dreams of vision 2010, this proportion should be consciously reduced through deliberate policy implementation that will allow Nigerians a say during project design and implementation. Foreign firms and/nationals can work as advisers and consultants where necessary.

Vision 2010 should evolve policies that will allow Nigerians to completely take over the construction industry else for ever we will remain an appendage of the developed world with massive leakages.

**Title:           Nigeria: Destination 2000.**

**Source:        The Nigeria Association of Tour Operators-NATOP**

**Summary:**   Nigeria has an abundant and rich potential tourist sites. Vision 2010 should incorporate strategies to develop our tourism potential thereby bringing in a sizable number of tourist. This will generate huge foreign exchange.

The memo has identifies scores of attractive sites across the nation. Effort to develop them should be made now.

There has been a lot of public comments on this sub sector overtime, thus vision 2010 should launch fully our country s potential into the World Tourism Trade and reap huge foreign exchange. This expenditure will be justified because of its employment generation capacity for our teeming tertiary school graduates.

**Title: Public Debt Management under the Vision 2010 Programme.**

**Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria. Abuja.**

**Summary:** An ideal debt management framework for sustainable economic growth requires that loan acquisitions are properly programmed to allow the Nation to reap the fruits of the loan and at the same time allow the government lower debt service cost.

This will ensure cash flow and more importantly macroeconomic stability. This will be possible if concerted efforts are made to reduce fiscal deficits and debt service burden.

Nigeria's loan burden has resulted in adopting very unpleasant austerity measures that have lowered standard of living and per capita income. A system that will allow for quick loan repayment and at the same time growth and development should form a cardinal part of vision 2010 programme.

### **Recommendations:**

#### Domestic Debt

- The recent move towards more active public debt policy and open market operations coupled with flexible interest rate must be intensified.
- Private underwriters should be appointed to effectively manage domestic debt.
- Effective co-ordination between fiscal and monetary policies is necessary for effective debt management.
- Government should reduce its reliance on ways and means advances to finance budgetary gap because of its inflationary effect.
- For effective debt management strategy, fiscal viability, fiscal prudence and budgetary transparency through revenue mobilization, improved expenditure efficiency, and budgetary control, must be put in place.
- Communication network and a strong data base are needed.
- Long term stock for long gestation projects should be raised.
- All laws governing domestic borrowing must be reviewed.

#### External Debt.

- Cooperation with our creditors and the international financial institutions.
- Manpower and skills on the use of computer for external debt compilation should be developed through training and retraining.
- A credible external debt policy should be pursued
- The computerized database should be continuously improved.
- A credible programme of sustainable economic growth acceptable to Breton Woods Institutions should be developed.

**Title: Environment, Agricultural Food Production and Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria.**

**Source: FAQ Representative in Nigeria.**

Summary: Food production must be carried out at a rate fast enough to ensure sufficient food for all. This will bring along with it environmental issues such as deforestation, erosion menace and desertification. Vision 2010 should evolve strategies that will ensure adequate food for all in an environment that constitutes no threat to human existence. The achievement of this goal will involve the use of local farmers in a “bottom up” approach.

Linking food production with environmental issues is recent in outlook, yet the call has been on optimum use of the environment that ensures adequate food in pollution free World.

**Title: Rural Development as the Bedrock of Vision 2010 and Beyond.**

**Source: XPRESSIT and PARTNERS**

**Summary:** For the supply of adequate food both quantitatively and qualitatively to be actualised as proposed in vision 2010, efforts at reversing the dangerous trend of able bodied youths migrating to urban canters must be consciously pursued.

One of such efforts is the establishment of farm settlements where infrastructures akin to those in the urban centres will be provided as well as income comparable to those in urban centres.

Previous efforts that lacked depth had failed to reverse the trend yet the cry continues on a daily basis; this is because of the danger(s) such migration poses to the economy. Implementing this scheme meticulously may reverse this trend and win the hearts of the people.

**Title: Comments on Revenue Generation.**

**Source: Nigeria Customs Service**

**Summary:** Revenue generation and protection is at the centre of the duties of Nigeria Customs Service. Evidence as revealed by this memo shows that its revenue generating machinery having been sharpened should be improved upon. Government, for the successful implementation of vision 2010, will require huge financial resources and one source is at the ports. Therefore there is the need to reinforce the reforms for better performance.

The facilities at the ports must be improved just as the access roads as well as the revenue collection machinery.

**Title: Vision 2010 and Water Resources Development.**

**Source: Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development**

**Summary:** The memo envisages in its long-term plan a meticulous exploitation of

abundant water resources for use in agriculture, home and industries. It has plans to irrigate about 1.5 million hectare of land and potable water provided to about 80% of the citizens.

This target to be met will call for decentralisation, commercialisation, Privatisation and user/community participation in the planning, operation and maintenance of facilities. User/Community participation or the “bottom up” approach will endear the projects to the user communities that will protect and judiciously use the facilities.

**Title:       The Magnitude of Unemployment in Nigeria (1985-1996)**

**Source:     National Directorate of Employment.**

**Summary:** The memo disagrees with the figures of the FOS and CBN because from its experience unemployment, particularly among the youths and graduates, is uncomfortably high and thus calls for concerted effort on the part of government to bring it down to tolerable limits

The level of unemployment is uncomfortably high. This is evidenced by a large army of youths rooming the streets in search of employment. This army is breeding unacceptable social vices that if not checked may destroy the fabric of our society. So vision 2010 should be in a position to proffer solutions to this malady.

**Title:       Perception on Vision 2010 and the Distinctive Role of National Productivity Centre in its Actualisation.**

**Source:     National Productivity Centre**

**Summary:** By the year 2010, most of the constraints facing the economy should have been eliminated or at worst drastically reduced. Some of these constraints include unemployment, capacity utilisation, growth in GDP, and productivity culture. In order to achieve this, NPC has packaged two programmes:

- (i)     *Productivity Awareness Campaign (PAC) aimed specifically at cultivating productivity consciousness in the lives of the citizens and*
- (ii)    *Total Factor Productivity Enhancement Programme (TFPEP) which aims at frontally tackling the problem of low productivity in both private and public sectors.*

Generally most workers lack work ethics and are completely indifferent to productivity issues.

**Title:       The Role of Tourism in Vision 2010**

**Source:     Rear Admiral Jubril Ayinla, Honourable Minister of Commerce and Tourism.**

**Summary:** The tourism industry is at its infancy, but now is the time for a Coordinated Tourism Approach with Government concentrating on the provision of a suitable environment with deliberate efforts at keeping towns and cities clean. Obnoxious laws

should be removed and our embassy staff should be told to be polite to attract tourist. While private sector should invest in tourism, government should provide standard infrastructure.

This sector if developed will provide employment opportunities and the much needed foreign exchange, hence the recent interest in it.

**Recommendations:**

- Tourists must be attracted
- Provision of necessary infrastructure and an enabling environment
- Procurement of Nigeria Visa abroad should be less hectic.
- Security of tourists' lives and property must be taken seriously.
- Courteous treatment of tourists
- Tourism potential of our Country to be highlighted abroad.
- Coordinated Tourism Approach

**Title: Economic Transformation of South Korea: from Dust to OECD:  
The Korean Experience.**

**Source: Sing - Young Lee Ph.D.**

**Summary:** The South Korean miracle was possible because the Government was able and willing to involve everybody and every sector of the economy. This allowed everybody to actively participate.

There was consistency in implementation as readjustment during the first five years was minimal. South Korea has only an educated labour force and no known natural resources.

The conclusion is that Nigeria with huge natural resources can become an industrialized nation if policies drawn are implemented with some degree of consistency and of course the focus is export trade. A national consciousness should be preached in churches/mosques and taught in schools.

The problem here is policy inconsistency and the absence of a national motto that can weld the different nation states into one. The time is now as we contemplate vision 2010.

**Recommendations:**

- structure as well as its environment. People must be
- Find the best alternatives in economic strategies between equitable, simultaneous development and efficient concentration of effort.
- Government should be trimmed down for intensive development programme.

- Government should harmonise the economic objectives of high economic
- Emphasis should be placed on educated, high quality labour.

**Title: The Veterinarian and Vision 2010.**

**Source: The Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA)**

**Summary:** The memo advocates that deliberate and conscious attempts be made, if the nation is to attain self-sufficiency in crop and livestock production, to provide food for the people and raw materials for the industries. Strategies focusing on livestock production, animal health and public health be adopted as listed and discussed.

The memo maintains that unless the most important challenges of hunger, disease, poverty, ignorance and indiscipline are tackled the objectives of vision 2010 may never be achieved.

The public outcry over low protein content in food has been heard for some years now, yet no consistent laid down plans have ever been evolved except fire brigade approach of beef importation of the good old days.

The solution should be properly laid out and meticulously implemented programmes.

### **Recommendations:**

#### Livestock Production Strategies

- A Ministry of Livestock, Wildlife and Fisheries should be created
- Livestock Development Project (LDP) should be established in each State.
- Livestock Investigation and Breeding Centres (LJBC) should be re-established in the different ecological zones.
- Both present and future land use development policies and programmes should incorporate a livestock component.
- New Research Institutes/Centres should be established in appropriate ecological zones.

#### Animal Health Strategies

- Manpower development and Training facilities should be improved
- The National Capacity to produce vaccines, biologics, essential veterinary drugs and pesticide chemicals should be strengthened.
- Well equipped zonal and State Diagnostic Laboratories should be established.
- Livestock Extension Delivery Services should be improved through adequate training
- Veterinarians should be involved in the enactment and implementation of Laws.

#### Public Health Strategy

- Veterinary Public Health and Meat Inspection services should be standardized.

#### Private Veterinary Practice

- Government should gradually disengage from active clinical veterinary practice.
- Incentives should be provided to private veterinarians in the form of credits and soft loans.
- Abandoned Government Livestock projects and facilities should be privatized.

**Title: Credit Guarantee Scheme as a Springboard for Economic Prosperity and Sustainable Growth In Nigeria.**

**Source: Tunji Moore**

**Summary:** Experience has shown that Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are the bedrock of the emerging South East Asian tigers. Nigeria can follow the example and allow SMEs produce and feed the large scale enterprises in all sectors of the economy. This class of business is often handicapped by finance and as experience has shown financial institutions dread them. In order to bridge this gap a Credit Guarantee Company for SMEs should be established with banks and other financial institutions owning shares but none should be in a position to control the company. The Federal Government should only grant the company a long term loan with a moratorium period but should not own any shares. This will ensure the survival of SMEs and act as feeder to large-scale enterprises.

Seminars and conferences have been held many times on how to operationalise the survival of small and medium Enterprises as feeders to the large scale enterprises. If the strategies and recommendations are meticulously followed then the problem of financial support would have been a thing of the past. The time is now.

**Title: A Vision for Nigeria**

**Source: The National Planning Commission**

**Summary:** As Nigeria looks ahead into the 21st Century, a framework of market economy where Government plays a catalytic role must be put in place and reinforced.

Improvement in welfare and living standard of the population must form the corner stone of 2010. In order to accomplish this a “The Production Oriented Small Holder Strategy” (POSH) which aims at harnessing and promoting the potential in all sectors of the economy must be put in place. Emphasis must be on productivity improvement and an industrial sector with an export orientation strategy, and a human • oriented approach to development with emphasis on the basic needs of the populace should be adopted for the vision period.

The issues raised are of paramount interest to the nation as a whole as well as to individuals. Issues such as improvement in welfare and living standards, productivity improvement and a people-oriented approach among others constitute the bedrock of meaningful progress and sustained growth. The inclusion of these issues will ensure the co-operation of the peoples at all levels.

**Title: Memorandum on Infrastructural Development Requirement for the Successful Implementation of the Vision 2010 Programme.**

**Source: Dr. Abdullahi A. Aliyu.**

**Summary:** For the industrialisation efforts embedded in the Vision 2010 programme to be meaningful, there have to be concerted efforts geared towards development of infrastructures. This is because the present levels of infrastructures are grossly inadequate.

Roads must be all-season and dual, the nearly collapsing railway system must be saved, modernised, and fashioned to acceptable international standards. Electricity must be reliable and steady, among others.

It is the contention of the memo that one singular factor that could derail the programme of V2010 is the lack of infrastructural facilities as all sectors of the economy depend heavily on them. Thus for the success of V2010, infrastructural provision must be a foundation.

The menace caused by inadequate infrastructural provision in terms of wasted food that could not be moved to urban areas, the interruption occasioned by frequent power failure or the hardship resulting from the collapsing railway system can hardly be given in monetary terms. The cry has been loud and clear. If Vision 2010 can heed the “Save Our Soul” the happier the people will be, and their degree of sacrifice for the proper working of other sectors would be boundless.

**Title: Memorandum to the Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source: Alhaji Muhammadu Gambo Jimeta**

**Summary:** After a careful look at the performance of agriculture highlighting its successes and constraints, the memorandum posits that for a successful implementation of Vision 2010, particularly as it affects agriculture, the land tenure system must be reviewed to allow farmers access to land; efforts must be geared to improving the farmer educationally to allow for easier transmission of research findings; input distribution network must be fashioned out that will ensure that improved seedlings and inputs reach the farmers early and at affordable cost; research institutions must be properly funded and NACB must be adequately funded to allow it perform its role properly; and commodity exchange markets should be established that will engender appropriate price incentives.

The ability to feed the citizens with balanced diets constitutes the bedrock for a successful implementation of Vision 2010. High cost of foodstuff has dogged our progress path since Independence hence submitting this memo is akin to touching the soul of the matter.

**Recommendations:**

- Review the land tenure system to ensure freehold land ownership and tenement



rights for genuine farmers.

- Improve the farmer's level of education through the promotion of an effective and action - oriented extension services
- Establish Commodity Exchange Market to engender appropriate price incentives for the active farming population.
- Review the input distribution system to ensure that inputs get to the farmers in the right quantity and at the right time.
- Promote the design and dissemination of appropriate technologies that will be capital saving, labour-intensive, easy to operate, and affordable.
- Fund the research system adequately. to enable it cope with the challenge of providing timely and affordable credit facilities.
- NACB should be properly funded to allow it provide timely and affordable credit facilities.

**Title: The Vision 2010 Project: Myths, Realities and Possibilities.**

**Source: Dr Ahmed Abdulahi**

**Summary:** This twelve-chapter memorandum touches on a very wide range of problems or issues-from the inception of the Vision 2010 programme, the economy, democracy, foreign investment, to the problems of lack of food, water/transportation, 419 and the entire realm of corruption, the National Youth Service Corps and the collapse of university education in our country. Salient points include.

- Vision 2010 Committee members must have first hand knowledge of Nigeria, even rural Nigeria
- much food is wasted due to lack of storage facilities.
- the economic development of a nation should not be the responsibility of foreign investors.
- democracy merely assumes that all are equal
- a government that is desirable may not be affordable
- corruption often blamed on the receiver, not on the 'enabling circumstances'
- though burden remains a major problem for the youth
- university education has collapsed; the 'socialist' doctrines have a hand.

### **Recommendations:**

Sand filling/reclamation of land in some areas should be stopped forthwith Only desirable investors should be encouraged.

Vision 2010 should determine the best kind of democracy for Nigeria; the training, cost, and method of sustaining such democracy should be primary considerations.

Senators and others should be made to realize that governance means more sacrifice, and less 'perks'.

- Corruption must be wiped out before 2010; the foreign input into it must be dealt with.
- The NYSC needs refocusing to face the challenges of the future, including the right kind of leaders.
- Government should remove boredom from our society
- Studies should be commissioned on the collapse of the University system as a way of moving forward.

**Title: A Memorandum on the Vision 2010 Project**

**Source: Niger State Government**

**Summary:** This memo highlights areas of the economy to which attention should be turned: agriculture, health, education, transport/housing, rural infrastructure, security and industrialization.

**Recommends as follows:**

- Vision 2010 should seek improvements in the agricultural sector, of better storage facilities, distribution of fertilizers.
- policy of effective preventive/environmental health care based on implemented programmes of primary health care.
- aim at achieving 80% literacy level, deal with cult activities on campuses.
- provide affordable housing and building materials for the people.
- Vision 2010 should have better implementation through good planning.

**Title: A Memorandum on the Vision 2010 Project**

**Source: Anambra State Government.**

**Summary:** The memo covers such areas as education, agriculture, health care, industry and labour, law and order, and revenue allocation. Under education, a number of problems are highlighted; the same is done for agriculture and the others.

**Recommendations:**

- Government should ensure sufficient funding for the Universities; the entire vision will depend on how well teachers are encouraged.
- Government should provide enough funding to encourage health professionals, enlighten people on health, and provide for the overall physical, mental and social well being of Nigerians by 2010.
- Government should support capable indigenous companies;

Regular training for officers/men of the police, prisons, fire service and customs services; Judiciary.

**Title: Inputs in Graphing Strategic Focus for Nigeria**

**Source: Justin U. Harris, USA.**

**Summary:** Sees the role of the Committee as that of graphing a national strategic plan. Argues for the adoption of a strategic plan, an operational plan, and a tactical plan/all three should be amenable to the strategic functions of formulation, implementation, and evaluation. Observes that there is a congruence of the terms of reference given to the Vision 2010 committee. Memorandum also refers to the eleven success factors of the committee, including, for example, good/stable government, corruption, education, food, health care, and law and order.

**Recommendations:**

Best modus operandi for vision is to adopt three-stage process of vision formulation, implementation, and evaluation.

- Recognise the interconnectedness of the success factors already mentioned.

To achieve such factors, Nigerians must be ready to make radical changes; good leadership & dedicated service required by vision as an indication of a new beginning for our country in the new millennium.

**Title: In Search of Viable Agricultural Self-sufficiency**

**Source: Alh. Aminu Ahmed Maiturare**

**Summary:** Considers agriculture as the nations next option after oil, and addresses itself to the overall development of the agricultural sector of the economy.

**Recommendation:**

Federal, State and Local Government parastatals, and companies be required to go into farming, and to produce given agriculture output annually. No organisation should be allowed to go below the agreed output.

**Title: Administrative Aspect of Management Problems and Solutions**

**Source: Chinade Merchants (Nig.) Ltd.**

**Summary:** This memo identifies four major problems of our society:- the dishonesty of some Chief Executives (as evidenced by the failed banks phenomenon).

- Lack of continuity and consistence in implementing government programmes and policies.

- Corruption and over invoicing by some chief executives or their collaborators.
- Non-implementation of report findings by Government.

**Recommendations:**

- There is need for proper and effective records, e.g of government property vehicles etc.
- Vision committee to ensure legal backing and protection for its recommendations (for continuity sake)
- The need for Federal Government to check financial recklessness by some State Executives.

**Title: A Proposal for Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source: Hon. Theodore C. I. Onuoha**

**Summary:** The author presents his own vision for Nigeria by the year 2010. He wishes to see:

- a country with deep-rooted democratic political structure
- a country with a stable government that inspires confidence both within and internationally.
- a country with technological competence relevant to handling its basic agricultural and industrial problems.
- a country able to shelter and feed its teeming population.
- a country with adequate transportation, private enterprise, and law enforcement strategies
- a country with closer links to the USA in the areas of science/technology, commerce/industry.

**Recommendations:**

For the above to be achieved, the country must have a viable and fair judiciary, a crack police force (not people who have turned an otherwise respectable profession into a shameful joke), sustainable government policies in place, as well as a virile/responsive civil service. Political heads of ministerial departments should have the power to execute policies and projects. An interplay of the foregoing factors is necessary.

**Title: Vision 2010: Mission Statement**

**Source: Habeeh Adekanye.**

**Summary:** This is simply a poem on the vision 2010 concept. The poet sees the vision as the first step towards national development. The call is made that now is the time for us to find unity in our diversity, to make great use of our resources and hand a legacy to posterity.

**Title: Reorganisation of Institution for The Implementation of the Vision 2010 Programme**

**Source: Dr. J. C. Eluogu, Director General.**

**Summary:** Paper agrees with Dr. A. A. Aliyu on his identification of such problems as duplication of government agencies/functionaries, poor management/staffing, incompetence, and a high rate of corruption. Vision 2010 is counseled to be careful enough to avoid such mistakes already identified. A substantial portion of the memo is devoted to the question of duplication of functions and on his topic, such comments or suggestions as the following have been put forward.

- Vision 2010 is only a Committee within government and should not become a parastatal
- The NPC should be reorganized while the National Economic Intelligence need not be a permanent body.
- The Presidential Advisory Committee to be revamped to carry out its assignment.

There are other suggestions regarding such bodies as the National Industrial Infrastructural Development Agency, Nigerian National Solid Minerals Co-operation, National River Basin Development Authority, National Commission for Health, Nigerian Roads Development Committee/PTF, National Board for Secondary School Education, National Investment Promotion Commission. In all, the memo urges the Vision Committee to address these problems, to remove the corruption they created, as Nigerians are looking up to the commission for salvation.

**Title: The Economy of Frugality**

**Source: Emmanuel A. Oguntoye.**

**Summary:** This memo touches on a number of diverse issues. The author laments how our natural resources have been wasted in the past through corruption, fraud, the illegal monetary dealings of foreigners, poor management of the economy. The author calls on our leaders to live humble and transparent life, like Alhaji Sir Abubakar Balewa, former and late prime minister. On the question of political stability, he pleads with the Head of State to release Chief M.K.O. Abiola, and urges people to pray for social harmony. He pleads also that adequate financial attention be accorded education in Nigeria.

**Title: Transforming Nigeria: 2010 and Beyond**

**Source: Fasipe, A and Faturoli Gbenga.**

**Summary:** This write-up is simply a promotion for a recently published book 'Transforming Nigeria: 2010 and Beyond- The Revolutionary Leadership of General Sani Abacha'. The authors, Fasipe & Faturoti (eds.), recommend the book highly to the elite and others who are interested in how economic experiences can be transformed to be of benefit for Nigeria. The book, in three parts, is a collection of articles edited by Fasipe and Faturoti.

**Title: Contributions to the Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source: S. I. Salangi**

**Summary:** The memo opens by re-echoing the Head of State's speech at inauguration, charging the members to define the correct economic, political/cultural direction for the country. On political institutions, the paper considers some factors that cause political instability.

\* NB: This paper is exactly the same as that of S. S. Ibrahim, which has already been dealt with\*

**Title: A Memorandum to the Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source: C. E. Azikiwe**

**Summary:** Opens by underlining the significance of the inauguration of Vision 2010 by the Head of State. On political direction, the memo outlines a number of imperatives, for example:

\* the need for fairness to all; the encouragement of meritocracy in all political appointments; the discouragement of tribalism, the toleration of other views, sanitization of the Armed Forces, stemming the tide of brain drain, discouragement of federal character. Regarding economic direction, he recommends, for example, the discouragement of siting industries in particular areas for political reasons, non-abandonment of government projects, a concerted onslaught against corruption, price labeling of food to be encouraged. On social direction, such recommendations as the provision of social security, promotion of inter-ethnic marriages, promotion of religious tolerance, provision of basic amenities for the rural areas, and creating awareness regarding vision 2010 (its aims and objectives) are made.

**Title: Linking Vision and Values**

**Source: Justin Harris, Ph.D**

**Summary:** The memo opens by underlining the need to give Vision 2010 the encouragement it deserves, and an exhortation of members to seize the opportunity to pool our national resources to build a vibrant nation. On the economic imperative, the memo observes that Nigerians have suffered enough, and indeed deserve a better, stable, peaceful and economically bright twenty-first century. On citizens' part of the bargain, Dr. Harris advocates the following values: recognition of competence/accomplishments, the enthronement of respect and dignity, as well as personal choice and freedom, pride in one's work, life style quality and financial dignity. The paper concludes with a charge to the 172 members to prove their mettle.

**Title: Youth Movement: an Integral Part of National Development**

**Source: Chief Olu Fadairo**

**Summary:** The memo opens by observing that in the past, development planning has not given sufficient consideration to youth development. But youth need quite some recognition for a number of reasons; for example, its an impressionistic age that requires correct ideas/good upbringing and youth is an age of emotional development/one of idealism in which issues are often perceived in very theoretical or idealistic terms.

For reason of such importance, the country should have such specific objectives of youth development as

- involving youth in the social, physical and economic development of the nation.
- fostering of national/international unity and awareness among the youth.
- inculcating in them the virtues of devotion patriotism, honesty, peaceful coexistence, for example.
- organising and channeling youth energies to serve their immediate environment and nation.
- inculcating in them sound leadership values. Vision 2010 must devise a basis for the mobilization, utilization, and orientation of Nigeria's' Youth.

**Title:** Memorandum to the Vision 2010 Committee

**Source:** Prof. Elo Amucheazi, DG, NOA, Abuja

**Summary:** The piece underlines the mandate of the agency NOA (National Orientation Agency). It determines some norms and standards, on which our traditional societies usually placed emphasis, for example, hard work, honesty/integrity, justice, fairness/fairplay, respect for elders and others. Over the years such values have gradually been eroded and there is now genuine concern regarding the prominence of such values or negative dispositions as corruption, excessive materialism, injustice/discrimination, lack of patriotism, lawlessness and violence, disrespect for authority and elders, the penchant for cutting corners, dishonesty and indiscipline, violation of human rights by agents of the State, and marginalisation of parts of the population from the socio-political/economic processes of the nation.

Such erosion of values is then attributed to a number of factors, including for example, the civil war, the military incursion into government, crisis of succession bred by political instability, government's harsh economic policies, the misdirected oil boom, the influence of negative foreign values, and inappropriate policies recommended by such bodies as the IMF.

### **Recommendations**

Government must provide the right political/socio-economic environment for its citizens. -It should support such establishment as the NOA concerned with value orientation. To enhance value orientation, education and socialization should be used, and

the family unit should be strengthened to contribute its quota. A reward system is advocated. Above all, carrying the transition programme effectively to its desired conclusion is necessary.

**Title: Contributions to the Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source: S. S. Ibrahim**

**Summary:** The memorandum opens by reiterating the terms of reference given by the Head of State at the inauguration of the Committee.

On political stability, the memo gives a number of factors which would render military takeovers impossible. Such factors include the sanctity of the nation's constitution, respect for the law, a fearless judiciary, a strong civil service, and patriotic political movements. The memo also comments on the need to enlighten the populace, restructure the economy, provide adequate social services, especially education, health, housing, and transportation, maintain law and order, as well as social security.

**Title: A Memorandum to the Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source: Agency of the Niger (NGO)**

**Summary:** Agency of the Niger is an NGO concerned with democratic government, national unity, and social security. The memo identifies two reasons for military intervention in government in the country, namely corruption and insecurity. The paper makes the proposal that the Agency be made to act as a mediator between the government and interest groups in the country to help solve some of the problems of the country.

**Title: Move Towards Solving Unemployment Problem in the Country**

**Source: O.A. Isola**

**Summary:** The memorandum addresses the issue of unemployment in the country. The author stresses the importance of unemployment statistics for planning, and urges State Governments in particular to encourage people to take up farming as a way of dealing with the unemployment problem. To facilitate this, the government should help to provide necessary implements and inputs, for instance fertilizer, at affordable prices

**Title: Electricity Power Development under Vision 2010 Project**

**Source: Engr. Mohammed Abba Gana, Chairman, Rural Electrification Board, Borno State and Engr. M. Kagu, Civil Service Commission, Yobe State.**

**Summary:** The memorandum stresses the role which reliable electricity power supply can play in the realisation of our national objectives in Educational Development, Health Care Delivery, Domestic Needs, Communication, Agro Processing



Industrial Development, Irrigation Development and (small scale) Industrial Development.

The memorandum stresses the necessity for all electricity supply undertakings in Nigeria (public or private) to conform to the provisions of the electricity Act. The problems and prospects of the supply of electricity to Borno, Yobe and Jigawa States are enumerated.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (1) Extension, Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Transmission and Distribution Networks of The National Grid.
- (2) Development of additional generation facilities.
- (3) Establishment of industries for manufacture of generators, transformers, switchgears and other items used in the electrical power industry.
- (4) In addition to NEPA, more hands should be employed in the management of the nation's electric power system. State - based Distribution Authorities should be established to handle distribution at their areas as well as construction of extension lines of up to 132 KV Lines.
- (5) The above programme naturally involves substantial capital outlay, but in the long run it will be seen to be money well spent.

**Title: Reform of Public Enterprises with Emphasis on Electricity and Steel Sectors**

**Source: Alhaji Bashir Mohammed Dalhatu, Hon. Minister of Power & Steel.**

**Summary:** The memorandum gives the history and structure of the National Electric Power authority (NEPA). It observes that Nigeria's power system has fallen short of expectation and its potential because the system is not run according to commercial principles. There has been little investment in the sector over the last ten years and NEPA has been unable to expand the system to support economic growth of the country. NEPA's cash flows, constrained by low tariff levels and low collection ratios, have been inadequate to support maintenance of the system. Electricity Supply, therefore, is generally of inadequate quality to support industrial and commercial activities.

The Ministry of Power and Steel in collaboration with the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) organised a National Workshop on the Power Industry in Nigeria and Private Sector participation in December 1996 at Abuja focused on the establishment of a starting point for expected and intended changes in The Restructuring of The Power Sector in Nigeria along more efficient lines.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (i) A Restructured Power Sector fully commercialised, and the introduction of economic tariff.
- (ii) Private Sector participation in electric power business is a global trend and should be encouraged in Nigeria.

- (iii) While allowing private sector participation, government should, at the same time, come out with a definite policy to ensure continuity in its rural electrification programmes.
- (iv) To allow for effective participation of the private Sector and protect investors and consumers, an appropriate legal and regulatory framework must be put in place.

## **Part II - The Steel Industry**

**Summary:** The steel industry in Nigeria is at its infancy. Both the public and private sectors have not been able to make the desired impact on the economy due to the capital intensive nature of the enterprise and the complexity of its operations which requires discipline and sophisticated management.

The memorandum provides a progress report on all the public sector steel projects in Nigeria and observes that they are all owned and funded entirely by the federal government. The greatest problems facing the steel industry are inadequate funds and poor management.

### **Specific Recommendations:**

The main reform required in the Steel Sector is the participation of private entrepreneurs in the running, management and ownership of the steel companies. Most private entrepreneurs are not prepared to invest in the sector because of the generally low rate of return on investment. A cautious approach is needed.

**Title:            **Important Elements of Vision 2010****

**Source:         **Dr. A.A. Aliyu, Chief Executive, Raw Materials Research and Development Council****

### **Summary and Recommendations:**

#### Development of infrastructure:

a. Roads:

In order to open up the country and ease transportation, government should aim at construction of dual carriage ways to connect all state capitals with Abuja. As the Nigerian economy improves, more cars and buses would appear on the roads. Measures need to be taken to stem the looming congestion in the emerging urban areas, in particular.

b. Public Transport:

Within the cities, dedicated lines should be marked out for buses. This will enable the buses move faster and attract more passengers.

The Nigerian Railway Corporation should introduce light rail transit services

within the cities. These trains will convey commuters from the city centres to as far as satellite settlements which have become a common feature in many Nigerian cities.

For inter-city lines, the Nigerian Railway Corporation should aim at modernisation in order to achieve a higher passenger and freight train speed. The Nigerian average speed of 32 km per hour is lower than the African average of 40km per hour for passenger traffic. The speed should be higher in order to attract more passengers and ease the transportation problems.

'Kabu-Kabus' and motorcycles should be integrated into the formal transportation network with measures taken towards ensuring safety and efficiency.

**Title: Transport: the Path**

**Source: Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology, PMB 1138, Zaria, Kaduna State.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Examine the total transport system and outline the problems of each sub-sector and the solutions.
- ii. Examine the role of Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology as a Research and Training Institution established to assist in solving the problems in the transport sector through appropriate policy recommendations.

**Title: Tourism and the Nation: Importance Within the Vision 2010 Programme.**

**Source: Federation of Tourism Associations of Nigeria.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The memorandum stresses the importance of tourism as part of a nation's physical, social, economic and industrial growth. It views tourism as a development strategy and an image-making agent.

Consequently, it encourages Government to evolve appropriate policies and put in place machinery to ensure the development of tourism. These include, among others, a 1% levy on the tourism sector, roads, water and electricity at tourist centres.

**Title: Memorandum for Vision 2010.**

**Source: Bartholomew Opara**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The memorandum laments the unhealthy state of Nigerian politics and the Nigerian economy particularly the Industrial sector.

It draws on lessons from South Korean economy as worth emulating in order to improve the Nigerian economy.

As a solution, it suggests increase in food production, livestock, forest products and wildlife.

‘ It stresses the need for full implementation of the zoning system and protection of lives and property. It encourages Government to continue to subsidize education and to maintain its stand on ASUU.

**Title:       The Grammar of the Future.**

**Source:     Pius Okigbo.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The paper explores, for the future, ways in which Nigeria can master science and technology to better the daily lives of the people; to jump from poverty to wealth.

It identifies four main sectors of the Nigerian economy (Agriculture, Solid Minerals, Manufacturing and Petroleum) and traces in detail the progress and problems in science and technology in these sectors.

The paper calls on managers of the economy to integrate the technologies of the most advanced and the most primitive economic sectors through a wider diffusion of technologies.

It argues for the strengthening of machinery for the deepening of the technology in each sector through the promotion of skill formation and the domestication of Science and technology.

**Title:                   Implementing Vision 2010 The Chinese Experience.**

**Source:                Pacific Merchant Bank Limited.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The memorandum is the communique emanating from the Annual Lecture of Pacific Merchant Bank which was devoted to Vision 2010.

The communique encourages Nigeria to copy from the Chinese experience in order to improve its economy. Thus Nigeria should learn from China’s socialist Market economy, open up to the outside world, and engage in long-term strategic planning.

Back home, Nigeria should allow the private sector to be the main engine of economic growth, pay priority attention to the agricultural sector, and review economic programmes of past administrations to see what went wrong.

**Title:**                    **The Taming of the Private Sector for the Success Of Vision 2010 and Beyond; the Benefits to be Expected.**

**Source:**                **Ambassador M.B.G. Dogon-Yaro, Mni X4 Aliyu Makama Road, Barnawa  
P.O..Box 457, Kaduna**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i.        Enactment of a law to restructure and fortify NACCIMA in accordance with Nigeria’s exigencies as its counterparts in Togo and Ghana.
- ii.       All private sector operators should be brought under one umbrella organisation for the benefits thereof, creating security for members, controlling vices like 419, smuggling, etc, creation of resources, provision of easy and adequate information on members, and enhancement of the status and strength of the body (NACIMMA)

**Title:**                    **Sustainable Nigeria: An Agenda for Development.**

**Source:**                **Olugbenga M. Adesanya,  
Project Management Consultant**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i.        Alleviate absolute poverty which has a direct relationship with sustainable development.
- ii.       ‘Demilitarize’ the economy by transferring some expenditures on military ventures to infrastructure development.
- iii.       Government should maintain the National Economic Summit as a regular consultation between the public and private sectors.
- iv.       It is necessary to provide basic services like primary health care, water, sanitation and education to the poor to stop the rural-urban drift.
- v.        Greater attention should be given to the enabling role of women in environmental and conservation issues in both urban and rural areas of Nigeria.
- vi.       Erosion problems in Nigeria require urgent attention to avert serious deterioration of infrastructure especially roads and housing.
- vii.       In the arid areas of Nigeria, irrigation should be carefully utilised to prevent water logging of farmland.
- viii.      Government should maintain greater technological cooperation which involves the interaction of the economic, human, environmental and technological aspects in realising sustainable development.

- ix. Privatisation of parastatals and financial institutions to ensure effective and efficient services and discipline.

Human and physical capital investments on a large scale. The Nigerian I Population should have equal access to relevant education.

**Title:** Nigeria's Maritime Industry and National Development  
**Source:** Engr. I. Olu Akinsoji,  
Administrator, Maritime Academy of Nigeria (Man), Oron,  
Akwa Ibom State.

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Invest in the training of maritime personnel
- ii. Develop a national policy for the maritime sector and shipping activities,.
- iii. Strengthen maritime safety guidelines.
- iv. Prepare the Maritime Academy to meet the required training standards.
- v. Encourage training programmes that are self-financing and yield revenue.
- vi. Encourage standardisation of programmes with recognised bodies e.g. NBTE, NUC, etc.
- vii. Encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation between the public and private sectors of the industry.
- viii. Encourage both the public and private sectors of the industry to train Nigerians.

**Title:** Whose Vision for Vision 2010.  
**Source:** Vitalis C. Nwaneri Chairman,  
First African Comex Consortium

**Summary and Recommendations:** Calls for the establishment of the Nigerian Commodity Exchange (NICOMEX). Appeals to the Head of State and Commander in Chief, General Sani Abacha to promulgate the NICOMEX Decree without further delay.

**Title:** Industrialisation of Nigeria  
**Source:** Engr. (Dr) Chibueze Ukaegbu  
44 Aba-owerri Road, P.o. Box 20999, Aba, Abia State.

### **Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. All the Salt Plants in Nigeria depend on imported raw or refined salt to meet our domestic consumption of salt (over 600,000 metric tonnes per annum).
- ii. Our vast resources of salt are yet to be exploited for the manufacture of Caustic Soda whose level of production is regarded as a measure of a country's development.
- iii. Multi-national companies in Nigeria still import caustic soda to manufacture soaps and detergents.
- iv. Need to enforce the nation's backward integration policy.
- v. *Government* is being called upon to establish a Venture Capital Bank for the provision of soft loans for private sector development of non-petroleum mineral resources.
- vi. As a means of funding the Bank, a special tax should be levied on manufacturers whose imports of raw materials are more than 60% of total input.
- vii. According to the writer, salt and Galena deposits are in excess of 500 million and 8 million tons respectively in Abia and Ebonyi States.

**Title:            Developmental Planning and Programming Implications of Global Climate Change.**

**Source:         Engr. J.c. Umolu.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The effect of global climate changes can be mitigated if the following are considered:

- i. Government should give due attention to the impact of global warming on water and energy.
- ii. The River Basin Projects must be multipurpose and based on integrated basin wide development.
- iv. Flood and erosion to be investigated to provide contingency plans.

**Title:            National Development Planning**

**Source:         Emeka Francis Aniche**

### **Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Mass involvement of the populace in national planning: The rural populace should be integrated into the formulation and implementation of development





- a. Primary Amenities
  - i. Reliable Power Supply
  - ii. Consistent water supply
  - iii. Good transportation system
  - iv. Efficient communication system
  
- b Supporting Amenities
  - i. Housing
  - ii. Education
  - iii. Health care

ix. Government should formulate an indigenous economic model for Nigeria.

**Title: Nation-wide Industrial Survey and Establishment of an Industrial Data Bank**

**Source: Engr. Kosamotu B. Anibilowo**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Compile data on natural and agricultural resources, their geographical distribution and the products obtainable from these resources.
  
- ii. Compile the list of industrial plants and machinery required.
  
- iii. Undertake environmental impact assessment of the potential industries to determine their social desirability.
  
- iv. Assess the power, fuel, water and other infrastructural requirements associated with the industries.
  
- v. A team of private consultants should be constituted to work with relevant government agencies. Such consultants would be those in the following fields.
  - a) industrial development and technical services
  
  - b) data processing.

Random verification/inspection of industrial establishments should be undertaken by selected experts.

**Title: Sustainable Economic Growth**

**Source: Alhaji (Hon) Aminu Ahmed Maiturare**

**Summary:** Sustainable economic growth should aim at ensuring self-sufficiency in food production and distribution; economic diversification to reduce over dependence on oil revenue; reduced level of unemployment and the provision of efficient, effective and reliable infrastructure.

Policy directives designed to achieve these objectives should aim at encouraging local craftsmanship with a view to upgrading local economies, and therefore the national economy; the construction of a Trans-Saharan Trade Route to link countries of North and Central Africa with a view to diversifying external trade contacts; maintaining import volumes below export volumes with a view to conserving the nation's foreign reserve; and maintaining a realistic exchange rate for the Naira vis-a-vis international currencies through government fiat.

**Title: Nigerian Economic, Political and Social Development Plan for the Year 2010**

**Source: John O. Udeh (Jp)**

**Summary:** For the complex problems of Nigeria's economic, political and social development to be properly addressed, the basic needs approach should be adopted as a national policy with focus on the provision of food, water, shelter, health services, work and political rights to all citizens. The responsibility for development from this perspective rests squarely with individual households, extended families, communities and government. To facilitate the achievement of developmental goals, attempts must be made to set time frames-long and short-term for specific objectives; a national planning commission be established in the presidency to monitor and co-ordinate development planning and implementation; and a good record of vital statistics should be maintained.

Policy thrust should focus on social as well as economic development, rural rather than urban development; completion/maintenance of existing projects rather than new ones; and labour intensive rather than high technology. The overall framework for the achievement of the basic needs objectives should be a commitment to good governance, the elimination of bad government, and a common will to embrace patriotism.

**Title: Paper on How Nigeria Can Be Enroute by the Year 2010 to Becoming a Developed Nation in Terms of Economic Prosperity and Social Harmony.**

**Source: Tseyina Mchieve**

**Summary:** In order to achieve high quality economic and social growth certain strategies must be put in place by government. Such strategies must primarily target the masses at the individual, family and community levels, with an overall aim of ushering in a sustainable economic and social revolution that enable citizens to increase their income and consumption levels; integrates the effects of past adjustment strategies, restores the

pre-adjustment value of the Naira; provides security for vulnerable groups and promotes environmental sustenance.

Policy initiatives taken to achieve the overall goals should include the establishment of two autonomous institutions, namely:

- (i) A National Community Based Production and Management Monetary Fund, aimed at private sector resources mobilization; and
- (ii) An International Bulk Purchase Market, aimed at providing a global supermarket for industrial, commercial and social interaction and transactions.

**Title: Input on “a Full-fledged Industrialization Programme Based Largely on Local Raw Materials Input for Enhancement of the Exportation of Manufactured Goods.**

**Source: J.O. ALEGBELEYE**

**Summary:** Nigeria’s status as a non ship-building nation with minimal repair facilities can be improved if specific strategies are adopted. A ship repair programme should be embarked upon with an aim of providing more shipways, workshops and Floating/Dry Docks culminating in the nation’s ability to repair vessels of diverse sizes and types by the year 2010. In addition, a spare parts fabrication/production programme should be initiated possibly utilizing facilities at Ajaokuta Steel Company or Oshogbo Machine Tools Company currently underutilized. A shipbuilding programme should also be embarked upon beginning with vessels relatively easier to construct. Nigeria abounds with artisans, craftsmen technicians and Engineers who can actively contribute to the proposed programmes.

**Title: Lecture on Vision 2010 Organized by the Pacific Merchant Bank Ltd. In Lagos.**

**Source: The Presidency, Special Services Office.**

**Summary:** Nigeria stands to gain from the Chinese experience in economic reforms as well as from the ongoing co-operation between the two countries in the area of implementing economic programmes. Besides, to move forward due attention must be given to agriculture and manufacturing, reduction of the debt burden, improvements in basic infrastructures, maintenance of peace and political stability, and introduction of a stable and equitable exchange rate for the Naira. Furthermore policy initiatives should be put in place to improve Nigeria’s image abroad.

**Title: How to Tackle the Problems of Agriculture and Education of the Economy.**

**Source: Mahmoud Ibrahim Daneji and Tijani Isma’il Daneji**

**Summary:** Several problems inhibit substantial progress in the educational and

agricultural sectors. Remedial steps to improve education should include the development of a more science-oriented curriculum; the creation of a Post-primary Education Authority, rationalization of Nigerian Universities, adequate funding of education, greater motivation for teachers, and intensified war against such vices as cultism and examination malpractices. For sustained agricultural development, government should embark on such measures as making farm inputs easily available and affordable, proper funding of agricultural research institutes, ensuring easy access to agricultural loans by authentic farmers; and direct government involvement in commercial farming.

**Title:           The Nigerian Steel Sector and the Vision 2010.**

**Source:        Engr. Tim C. Efobi President,  
                  African Iron and Steel Association Abjua.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- a.       A sound industrial base based on a well-developed iron and steel industry is what is needed by Nigeria for the economic well being of its people. The mistakes and constraints that led to the present level of development of the steel industry in Nigeria are chronicled.
- ii.       The Ajaokuta steel project is reported to be up to 98 percent completion level,
- iii.       Reviews the progress of work and reasons for low capacity utilisation at Delta Steel and the three rolling mills.
- iv.       Any vision for the year 2010 or thereafter that does not address the issue of a strong steel base for Nigeria would be a non-starter.

If Nigeria is to industrialise, it needs a solid steel base.

**Title:           Strategy for Full-fledged Industrialisation and Manufacturing for  
Export by Nigeria Before the Year 2010 Through the Export  
Processing Zones.**

**Source:        Nigeria Export Processing Zones Authority (NEPZA)**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

In order to bring about sustainable growth, there is the need for consistent and stable macroeconomic policies towards agriculture, human and industrial development which necessarily must involve the development of the private sector.

Government should provide enabling environment, regulate the economy using non-discriminatory tools, provide adequate incentives and maintain law and order.

Government should put more investment an the industrial sector by addressing the following main factors:

- a) Macroeconomic instability
- b) Political instability
- c) Risk of policy reversal and government attitudes toward private sector.

Government should diversify the nation's sources of income using part of the oil revenue to lay a solid foundation for future prosperity by embarking on income and employment-generating programmes.

**Title: The Development and Improvement of Road Transport System in Nigeria.**

**Source: Nigeria Association of Road Transport Owners (NARTO). Summary and**

**Recommendations:**

- i. Provide a road transport commission under the Department of Land Transport the in Federal Ministry of Transport.
- ii. Nigeria should be able to have a network of all-season roads by the year 2010 to withstand the vagaries of weather and the test of time in view of the envisaged increase in the movement of people and goods.
- iii. Emphasis must be placed on modernising the present traffic management technologies by ensuring the re-training of all relevant law enforcement agencies and equipping them adequately for general security and safety on our roads.
- iv. By the year 2010, by-pass roads must have been constructed on all our major cities and commercial towns to reduce traffic jams and commuter time.
- v. All motor parks in the country should be modernised and run on commercial basis by local government councils or state governments, as the case may be, but not by any transport union.
- vi. By the year 2010 all necessary structural facilities such as parking facilities for heavy trucks at all major centres in Nigeria must be in place. Such parking facilities should be provided with modern amenities like restaurants, toilets and telephones. There should be no sale of alcoholic beverages in such places.
- vii. By the year 2010 Nigeria should have an efficient system for a vehicle statistical data collation on all modes of transportation for effective planning and implementation of government policies.

**Title: Suggestions on the Economic, Social Spheres and Some Practical Solutions for Redeeming Nigeria's External Image**

**Source: Mr. Regis Onuoha, Managing Partner, Regis & Regis Consulting Ltd., Lagos.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

Economic policies must be developed to encourage the activities of private sector.

- ii. Enhance the effective use of local raw materials for the benefit of the economy.
- in. Citizens should be mobilized along goals that are more tangible and measurable.
- iv. A programme of a high level of candour must be developed and implemented at various layers of our national life.
- v. Take urgent and immediate steps towards reconciling Nigeria with the various world associations to which it belongs.
- vi. Greater use should be made of joint chambers of commerce present in Nigeria to build goodwill across countries.
- vii. The Country's embassies should be revamped and made to be proactive.
- viii. Greater professionalism should be infused into our embassies by seconding professionals from the private sector in diverse fields to serve for some time.

**Title: Memorandum by CIBN to the Committee on Vision 2010 Programme**

**Source: The Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Ensure the enthronement of democracy, which will promote stability and peaceful political climate in the country.
- ii. Encourage private investment in basic infrastructure (network of roads, power, water, telecommunications, etc).
- iii. Provide policy guidelines and incentives to attract investment to various sectors of the economy.
- iv. Provide amenities in the rural areas to improve the quality of rural life thereby improving their productivity.
- v. Provide incentives to encourage the processing of agricultural produce into finished products.
- vi. Revive the idea of establishing the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development Authority of Nigeria.
- vii. Invest in human resources development. This area should not be neglected.

- ix. Establish the proposed Education Bank to provide credit facilities to students.
- x. Adequate machinery for effective supervision of banks should be put in place to ensure that debts and financial malpractices are detected at an early stage.
- xi. Market discipline should be enforced and observance of ethical standards should be adopted.
- xii. Nigerian payment system should be improved. Speed and safety in payment and settlement should be ensured.
- xiii. Guarantee greater autonomy of Central Bank of Nigeria to enable it formulate meaningful policies.
- xiv. There is need to merge the official and the autonomous foreign exchange rates for transparency.

**Title: Empowering Indigenes to Sustain Development in the Construction Industry.**

**Source: Nigerian Chamber of Indigenous Contractors**

#### **Summary and Recommendations**

- The requisite enabling law and machinery should be established to enhance the implementation of the National Construction Policy.
- The National Construction Council and the Implementation Committee should be reconstituted as a matter of top priority to organise and manage a virile construction industry in Nigeria.
- The Construction Bank should be established.
- Foreign/indigenised construction firms should no longer participate in projects which do not require high technological input.
- Indigenous contractors should be mandatorily attached to foreign/indigenised construction companies engaged in major and complex engineering projects. This will enable the indigenes to learn and practise on the job, the relevant skills, technology and managerial ability for improved performance.

**Title: Save the Poultry Egg Industry: Letter of Appeal Committee.**

**Source: Commercial Egg Producers Association of Nigeria**

#### **Summary and Recommendations:**

- Tackle the problem of food security and health prevailing in the agricultural

sector of the economy.

- The rising prices of inputs especially maize which constitute 55 - 60% of poultry feed is retarding the development of the industry.
- The ban on the importation of maize did not make any impact on the industry. It instead created an avenue for the middlemen to exploit the market.
- The supply of fertilizer to boost maize production will improve the economy of the sector.
- The lifting of ban on maize importation will be of enormous help to the industry.

**Title: Industrialisation, Employment and Control of Inflation**

**Source: Dr. Orewa, Crest Products Ltd.. Agbor, Delta State.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

Many industries have closed down and many others are tottering. A committee should be constituted at the state government level to, among others,

- i. Compile a list of all dormant industries and categorize their problems.
- ii. Identify the industries, which borrowed from NEXIM sources in foreign exchange at less than N20 per US \$1 and are now being asked to repay the loans at the current rate of N80 to US \$1.
- iii. Examine the effect of trade liberalisation, which allowed the indiscriminate importation of goods into Nigeria to the detriment of locally manufactured alternatives.

In order to encourage the establishment of new industries, the state governments, through their appropriate investment promotion agencies, should assist small and medium scale industries by:

- a. Co-sponsoring the preparation of feasibility studies;
- b. Monitoring the implementation, growth and performance of the new industries and reporting same to the financial institution, which is funding the project.

State governments should establish industrial areas with necessary infrastructural facilities. The process of obtaining certificate of occupancy on the plots of land in the area should be accelerated.

The Federal Government should not introduce the trade liberalisation policy to the detriment of local industry. Appropriate instruments such as tariff must be used to control the dumping of various goods in the country.



Government should also do the following:

- i. Seek the implementation of Nigeria's debt-relief proposals by the World Bank and IMF.
- ii. Encourage shareholders to re-invest their profits in the respective industries.

**Title: Specific Roles for Public and Private Sectors in the Economic and Social Activities in Nigeria.**

**Source: Dr. (Chief) N.E. Okeke**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Establish, by law, the Organization of the Nigerian Private Sector of Chambers of Business; to be organized on a three tier system (National, State, L.G.A.).
- ii. Eliminate unhealthy business activities
- iii. Encourage free market economy and democracy.
- iv. Businessmen should swear to observe code of business ethics.
- v. The private sector umbrella organisation should take over from government, the trade and information centres overseas.

**Title: The Last Stage of Industrial Development Will Solve Nigeria's Economic Problems Permanently.**

**Source: Engr. Sam O.O.. Uzoukwu**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- Proper planning in our industrial development.
- In order to go into mass production of goods and services, food, raw materials, plant and machinery should be mass-produced.
- The relationship between Agriculture and industry must be emphasized.
- Full pledged mechanized agriculture will provide enough food by the year 2010.
- A planned industrial development will give us required tools and machine parts.

**Title: A Proposed Programme for Accelerated Food Production in Nigeria**

**Source: M. A. ADAWEL**

**Summary:** The objective of accelerated agricultural production is achievable through an aggressive and expanded development of the fertilizer industry in the country. Several benefits are derivable from an expanded and well developed fertilizer industry. These include the possibility of fertilizer exports to finance importation of other agricultural inputs more difficult to produce locally; breeding of downstream industries thus fostering positive linkages in the economy; and the transmission of skills and enhancement of technology acquisition through downstream activities. Besides a well-developed fertilizer industry will both ensure raw material and food sufficiency for Nigeria and confer on the nation an added strategic role in the West African sub region. Finally a well developed fertilizer industry would serve as the nerve point where benefits and gains from the financial sector would be translated and transmitted to the productive sector.

**Title: NIDB's Vision of the Evolution of the Industrial Sector by the Year 2010.**

**Source: Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB)**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The thrust of the submission is the manufacturing sub-sector. Antecedents in industrialised countries indicate that there is a relationship between the growth of manufacturing output and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Industrialisation should be regarded as the engine of economic growth.

The submission concentrates on strategies for the establishment of a sound industrial base and achievement of self-sustaining industrial growth by the year 2010.

The recommendations are grouped under priorities and pre-requisites.

**a. Priorities**

**i. Export-Orientation:**

Priority should be accorded to the rapid expansion of manufactured exports in such a way that expansion of manufactured exports would rise from the present less than 1% to at least 10% of total exports by the year 2010.

**ii. In order to enhance inter-sectoral input-output linkages and alleviate import dependence, the re-structuring of the manufacturing sector should be given prominence.**

By the year 2010, Nigeria should be able to produce simple capital goods and the bulk of intermediate products for the consumption of local industries and for export.

**iii. Focus on Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSME's)**

This should be based on local resources and guided by economic rationality and

competitiveness. The current policy emphasis on MSME's if vigorously pursued, should contribute appreciably to employment generation and poverty alleviation by the year 2010.

iv. **Technology Development.**

Nigeria should sustain the efforts to promote technology development in order to achieve meaningful and self-sustaining industrial growth.

b. **Pre-requisites**

i. **An Enabling Environment**

In order to stimulate both domestic and foreign investment, the country's macro-economy environment must be improved with good governance, political stability, security of life and property and improvement of infrastructural facilities.

ii. **Strategic Management of Industrial Development (SMID)**

The SMID approach of bringing together all the activities and parties involved in an industrial operation is highly recommended. It induces private sector

participation and sectoral inter-dependence which in turn facilitates plan implementation.

iii. **High Rate of Savings and Investments**

Since the achievement of rapid industrial growth requires a high rate of investment, effort should be made to increase the domestic savings ratio through fiscal incentives, rationalisation and sanitisation of the formal financial sector as well as integration of the informal financial sector.

iv. **Attraction of Foreign Private Investment**

In order to reduce the need for further borrowing of foreign capital, Nigeria should improve the macroeconomic environment and liberalise its capital market to attract foreign investment.

v. **Revamping the Environmental System**

In order to reduce Nigeria's dependence on foreign expertise for technological development, the country's educational system must be revamped.

## **SUBJECT AREAS: POLITICS/GOVERNANCE/LAW AND ORDER**

**Title:** National Unity

**Source:** Unspecified

**Summary:** The memorandum distinguishes between what it terms “democratic constitutionalism” and “forced constitutionalism” - the former is congruent only with conference of “sovereign” nationalities while the latter is congruent with “sovereign” conference of nationalities. One is the product of a democratically elected assembly of the people’s representatives, while the latter is the product of a constituent assembly of people, some of whom are appointed by the government in power. Forced constitutionalism therefore denotes partial democracy, e.g. diarchy, limited franchise or constitutional monarchy as opposed to democratic constitutionalism.

In the event of a serious threat to the Unity of the country, the memorandum recommends forced constitutionalism. The 1995 Draft constitution of Nigeria is seen as a case in point where the Military Government, through the constituent assembly, etc., may come up with a forced constitution. Given ethnic plurality and differences in the stages of socio-economic development of states, the memo calls for greater devolution of power so that the states could have greater responsibilities for dealing with education, agriculture, water transport, infrastructure, etc. Similarly, the memo urges for decentralisation of power over revenue generation and allocation such that optimum allocation accrues to any sector or group that generates revenue. In this connection, it sees the need to implement a true federalism in which case the exploitation of natural resources must be vested in the respective states.

Constitutional matters: Federalism and revenue allocation issues etc. are matters that impinge on national unity and, therefore, of great interest to the public. But the

memorandum merely broached the issues, a lot more work could still be done with specific recommendations.

**Title:** “Does Movement Have a Beginning”

**Source:** Surajo Ado Faskari

**Summary:** The Nigerian elite are found largely responsible for the economic and political problems of the country. The memo notes that the elite class - be it civilian or military - is corrupt and arrogant and manipulates the apparatus of government to perpetuate accumulation of ill - gotten wealth. There are, however, other socio economic, political, educational, agricultural problems, which must be addressed. In this connection, recommendations made, include: change in the elite’s attitudes to national wealth, peaceful coexistence of Nigerians, consistency and continuity in government policies and programmes. The issue of Corruption and lack of accountability deserve to be thoroughly addressed by the Committee in the public interest and in the interest of Nigeria ‘s image.

**Recommendations:**

- Policies on national unity, integration and high sense of patriotism.
- The elite must depend less on the Nation
- Respect for other people's beliefs, rituals, values and social activities
- Sustenance of federal character
- Uniform Conditions of Service in the labour market
- Government should cease to be the largest employer of labour
- Year - employment for all
- Compel those with wealth abroad to bring them home
- Introduce compulsory National Service for retirees
- Revisit the Nigerian Economic Summit.
- Focus attention more on developing nations
- Consistency and continuity in government policies.

**Title:** A Memorandum to the Vision 2010 Committee.

**Source:** The Supreme Court of Nigeria

**Summary:** This memo, concerned with the establishment of a free and efficient judiciary, begins by identifying four major areas which militate against the realisation of a truly independent judiciary in this country, namely appointments, conditions of service, finance, and enforcement of court orders and judgments against the Executive.

**Recommendations:** The appointment of judicial officers of lower courts and staff of the State Judiciaries remain the responsibility of State Judicial Commissions. Consolidated allowances of at least 10% of the salary of a judicial officer of a superior court and at least 5% of that of a lesser grade court, as tax-free consolidated allowance. Twenty-one days overseas leave every 5 years for Judicial officer of a superior court and his wife. There are several other recommendations in the measures. This memo is nearly 400 pages long. It contains a wide range of measures and an even greater range of recommendations, depending on the issue being treated.

**Title:** A Memorandum to the Vision 2010 Committee on Law and Order.

**Source:** Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC)

**Summary:** The memorandum opens by discussing the concept of law and the two schools of thought on the concept - the positivist school and the Naturalist. After giving a history of law and order in Nigeria, the paper considers the problem with law and order, for example, having laws which emphasize the supremacy of government, creating offences/punishing offenders. It also considers the present law making process in Nigeria and what should be the focus of our laws. For instance, our laws should ensure that the government is not the master of the people, but should be seen as the servant of the people.

Such agencies as the police and the judiciary which are to maintain order in the society need to be made viable. There is also a socio-economic dimension to law and order-for example, only people who are guaranteed the basic things of life can appreciate the essence of law and order. The socio-economic standard of the populace has to be raised so that people will appreciate laws, and then law and order can become meaningful and maintainable.

**Title: Transparency and Accountability in Governance.**

**Source: J. C. Asugha, Auditor-General of the Federation**

**Summary:** This paper proposes to identify the structure of government, consider the concept of transparency/accountability, and the problems militating against it in government. Government is structured according to the nature of the business carried out, e.g. social, political, civic, or commercial; transparency focuses on how well resources are managed; while accountability in the public sector is viewed at two levels

- the Ministerial/Extra-ministerial and parastatal/Individual level. The paper then dwells on the area of budgeting/budgetary control, accounting systems, financial reporting and how to improve these. Recommendations include:
- the PPBS (programme/project-based management system) should be retained/improved.
- present system of capital budgeting on the basis; of a 3-year rolling plan should remain and be strengthened/government policies require constant evaluation.
- Performance evaluation of programs should be introduced.
- personnel to be trained in the various subject areas.
- Government programmes (i.e. former governments') should be taken over/completed.
- The department of planning/Research/statistics in the ministries should be strengthened.
- published audit accounts should be made available to the public.
- streamlining the whole purchasing system.
- facilitate information collection on expenditure on frequently needed items.

**Title: A memorandum of Cooperation**

**Source: Vice Admiral Murtala Nyako (Rtd.)**

**Summary:** Principally, a speech to the Vision 2010 cooperation group, on cooperation amongst various stakeholders in our country. Begins with a sad history of military interventions and killings in the country, as well as 'anti-democracy' and opportunistic elements in Nigeria. Paper counsels politicians to stop fraternizing with the military for the purpose of ousting a government, and that the best antidote to coup d'etats is good governance. Argues that in all, the Army suffers in being

• entangled in governance. The paper calls for CO-OPERATION and hopes that Vision 2010 will achieve much, especially in establishing a common ground for all Nigerians to cooperate again and work for the common good of the nation. Concludes by imploring the sub-committee to 'teach' Nigerians to shine the "with immediate effect" or "gidigidi" syndrome, embrace dialogue or due judicial process in conflict resolution.

**Title: Conclusions of Police Probe Panel**

**~1J**

**Source: Unspecified**

**Summary:** Paper is a summary of recommendations of Police Probe Panel Conclusions.

- Government and police to blame for the poor State of law and order in the country today.
- Nigeria police council functions to be as provided in Decrees no 36/37 of 1971.
- Some decrees to be repealed: 23, 14, 5, 25 (1993)
- Police service commission to be re-established.
- Police watch committees to be set up.
- Structure of organisation to revert to old form of 'A' 'B' 'C'/'F' (Force Headquarters).
- Nomenclature for the command of training institutions should be Commandant. Other recommendations on terms of Reference 'B', 'C'/'F'
- Finally, in place of uniformed policemen, the SSS to train suitable candidates as personal orderlies to public office holders.

**.Title: Caring for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.**

**Source: Mrs. Gloria Egbuji, Director, CRIVIFON**

**Summary:** The memo begins with a profile of CRIVIFON - Crime Foundation, a voluntary service or charity that offers support to victims of crime. The driving force here is that the State is often more interested in punishing offenders nothing is done to help their victims. The memo argues that setting up a programme is not a costly venture, as people have feared. Indeed, it has advantages.

**Recommendations:**

- The vision 2010 committee should design a suitable programme or package victims of crime in Nigeria.  
Memo provides annexure that will be valuable in the setting up of such programme.

**Title: A. M. Fika, Chairman, F.C.C.**

**Source: Fostering Cooperation**

**Summary:** The memo opens by referring to the very poor State of affairs in the nation - corruption, apathy, a disregard for law and order. Thus, the Head of States charge to the commission to work out an equitable formula for the distribution of federal posts is underlined. The paper then considers the strategy adopted and some of the criteria

adopted for implementation.

The paper emphasizes in conclusion that the distribution of posts based on federal character is not at all synonymous with a lowering of standards. Considers that the spirit of give and take remains the most important requirement for federal cooperation, national unity and a sense of belonging. Concludes with Benjamin Franklin's charge to Americans that we hang together, rather than all hanging separately.

**Title: To Define for Our Country its Correct Bearing and Sense of Economic, Political, Social and Cultural Direction.**

**Source: Prof. Adebayo Babalola**

**Summary:** The starting point for a consideration of the future of Nigeria involves evaluating the feasibility of forging a unified nation out of the numerous and disparate ethnic nations in the country. In this regard there is a need for the convening of a supreme conference of Nigerian peoples with proportional (ethnic) representations.

The outcome of the deliberations by delegates at the proposed conference should then form the basis for fashioning out the social, political, economic and constitutional character and future of the country.

**Title: Vision 2010 and the Transition to Civil Rule Programme.**

**Source: Dr. Abba Rufa'i, Bayero University, Kano**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- Map out a realistic, self-reliant economic path that Nigeria should follow, which will in the end lead her to a lofty position of economic growth and greatness.
- Government should implement the recommendation of Vision 2010 Committee immediately for realisation of positive economic growth.
- From the year 1998 - 2010 the diarchical system of governance should be practiced in Nigeria.
- The rotational provision in the new Constitution be limited to the position of the Prime Minister only.
- The rotation be rehearsed with the Prime-Ministership at the Federal level.
- The tenure of a Prime Minister during the period be related to the six political zones mapped out for the country. Accordingly, the tenure should be two years, only.



- The Prime Minister be selected from the elected Members of the National Assembly from the zone whose turn it is to produce the Prime Minister.
- The rotation should be conducted as follows:
  - a) Southern Minorities Zone
  - b) Northern Minorities Zone
  - c) South-West Zone
  - d) North-East Zone
  - e) South-East Zone
  - f) North-West Zone
- The present Provisional Ruling Council should from October, 1998 itself and its composition into a Provisional Monitoring Council (PMC). purpose being that it should monitor the implementation and realisation of Vision 2010 Programme.
- The Chairman of the Provisional Monitoring Council should serve as Head of State and should be in charge of national defence and security.
- At the State level, the position of a Chief Commissioner be created for the civilians, in line with that of the Prime Minister at the Federal level. Similarly, a military Prefect should be appointed for each State as a representative of the Chairman of PMC.
- The total departure of the military from governance be delayed to the year 2010 to ensure proper execution of the Vision 2010 programme.
- the Nigerian Armed Forces should make adequate arrangement for their participation in the diarchical arrangement.
- To rally national support for the ideas expressed herein, a Vision 2010 Programme Consultative Assembly should be elected to provide the legalbacking for the execution of the ideas as expressed.
- Massive campaign and propaganda about the virtues of the Vision should be mounted, to make people understand and accept the good will behind it.
- Ideally, throughout the period in question (1998 - 2010), this country should be governed by a one-party system, or failing that, a national government based on the ideology of national economic self-reliance and growth. The period should be even declared as that of *national economic emergency*. The single party system proposed is to ensure that all Nigerians from all sections participate in the effort to ensure national reconciliation and cohesion, economic growth, and the development of a democratic system suitable and peculiar to Nigeria. The western type of democracy is alien and an imposition. It should not be blindly copied in toto.

**Title: Democracy and Vision 2010: A Panacea to Misery and Poverty in Nigeria.**

**Source: Emeka C. Eze  
Business and Political Consultant,  
92, Jubilee Road, Aba, Abia State.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- I Identify societal ills and why they exist.
- ii. Place the nation's economy on a proper course.
- iii. The importance of export trade and the establishment of an agency (National Export Promotion Agency (NEXPA)
- iv. Functions of NEXPA vis-à-vis those of Nigerian Export processing zone and other related Government Agencies or Establishments should be defined.

**Title: Training for Civil Rule: "Local Agenda 21"**

**Source: Hrh Chief (Dr) H.J.R. Dappa-Piriye  
9 Moscow Road, Port-Harcourt,  
Rivers State.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- Seeks to promote the sets of ideas which emerged from the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) at Rio de Jenario, popularly known as 'Agenda 21'
- Draws attention to the emphasis on the consultative process in seeking consensus on the ideas of 'Agenda 21'
- Explains the implications of sections of Agenda 21, emphasizing in particular the importance of 'training citizens for civil rule' and the issue of 'human rights'

**Title: The Rule of Law and Democratic Governance**

**Source: Chief Adegboyega S. Awomolo (SAN) 3rd Floor Owoniboy House,  
159, Ibrahim Taiwo Road, P.O. Box 51, Ilorin.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Enactment of a comprehensive Decree incorporating those of Failed Bank~ Failed Projects, Parastatals, etc and spelling out such acts which amount w corruption, corrupting influence or abuse of office, false and misleading receipts, secret commissions and other related offences as it exists in other countries, e.g. UK, Ghana, Zambia, India, Hong Kong, Jamaica and Kenya.

- ii. Establishment of a Special Institution distinct from the existing ones to enforce the new legislation.
- iii. Consolidation of the Failed Banks Tribunals and all the Miscellaneous Offences Tribunals under one permanent Federal agency.

**Title: Representative Nationalism: Key to Effective and Stable Republic.**

**Source: Adewale Ladipo  
Geology Dept., University of Ibadan.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Create an enabling environment with political stability to enhance the socio-economic structure for its effective and enduring policies.
- ii. The country's polity should be fashioned out, in relation to her geographical position, i.e. the zoning of the presidency and multi-vice presidency.
- iii. The relationship between the three tiers of government must be of maturity, tolerance and patriotism.
- iv. All different sections and ethnic groups of the country should come together to build the nation and to share the national as well as human resources together.
- v. The key factors of nationalism must be upheld to reflect the profound changes in the socio-economic structure of the country.

**Title: The Permanent Formula for Cost-effective Inter-tier Government Relations.**

**Source: Chukwuma Onuora. Esq.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** A four-tier system of government is proposed as follows:

- i. National Government
- ii. Regional Government (not more than 100 regions with 18 metro-regions)
- iii. Town Governments (about 10,000 Towns or Autonomous Communities). It is a replacement for Local Governments.

- iv. Ward Governments (not more than 100 family-wards and/or neighbourhood-wards in a town.

**Title:** **Nigeria in the First Decade of the 21 Century: Strategies/Insights for Policy Makers.**

**Source:** **Dr. Chukuka Okonjo  
Adigwe Okonjo Centre  
Ogbe-ofor, Ogwastri-uku**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Presents an in-depth analysis of Nigeria, cutting across most of the critical success factors and economic groups.
- ii. Emphasises the need to re-engineer Nigeria to make it function especially to its potential.
- iii. Recommendations range from developing appropriate technologies for Nigeria's eco-systems to empowering women to proper infrastructure (both human and capital).

**Title:** **How Public Financial Corruption in Nigeria Is Substantially Promoted and Protected by the Constitution**

**Source:** **Chukwuma Onuora Esq. Dept. Of Accountancy  
School of Management Studies, Mohammed Abdullahi Wase  
Polytechnic, Kano**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Constitutional and other subsidiary legislative provisions with regard to public finance are not only defective but they also tend to promote public finance corruption.
- ii. Ambiguous, unguarded and outdated provisions are used in financial regulation: making it difficult to enforce, e.g. contingency vote, preparation of estimates.
- iii. Lack of effective penalties for non-performance of annual final accounting and audit duties.
- iv. Need for establishment of public Anti-Fraud Tribunals manned by retired accounting, audit and store officers.

**Title:** **Vision 2010: a Watershed in the History of Nigeria.**

**Source:** **Potoskum Local Government Area**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Re-examine our history in order to settle once and for all the past grudges and animosities.
- ii. Consider our past and select those institutions that enabled our forefathers to survive. The diverse society must respect others as equals.
- iii. The Government should implement the recommendations of the National Reconciliation Committee, especially the restoration of cultural institutions.

**Title:** **Memorandum to Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source:** **Mahmoud Usman**

**Summary:** Sudden, often unexpected changes in government policies often send confusing signals to the business sector, in many cases with devastating economic effects. To create an atmosphere conducive to substantial private investment government should endeavour to be rational and consistent in policy matters.

**Subject Area:** **Culture/norms/values (CNV)**

**Title:** **Code of Ethics of the National Federation of the Nigerian Private Sector Chambers of Businesses.**

**Source:** **Members of the National Federation of the Nigerian Private Sector Chambers of Businesses.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Maintain ethical relationship within the nation such that businessmen will not be involved in any business activity, which overtly may endanger the safety, good name and dignity of the country.
- ii. Promote the best policy framework and climate for doing business in the country to ensure that businesses will be conducted in such manners as will encourage the government to accord a high regard to the business sector as an essential tool of development and to the private sector as a veritable agent of progress.

iii. Promote ethical relationship with business clients:

Give the best services to clients locally and abroad and do everything to keep clientele growing.

iv. Promote ethical relationship among employees.

Discourage all kinds of discrimination on ethnic ground or on the basis of sex or religion.

**Title: Inclusion of Representative of this Association in Committee on Vision 2010.**

**Source: National Association of Culture and Arts Practitioners**

**Summary:** Arts and culture practitioners constitute a large proportion of the skilled and unskilled labour force and professionals in Nigeria. They need to be represented on the Vision 2010 Committee to enable them make their contributions.

**Title: Nigerians and the Erosion of Core Values of the Society.**

**Source: Prof. Elo Amucheazi, Director-general/chief Executive, National Orientation Agency, Abuja.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

1. Awaken the conscience of all categories of Nigerians to their rights and privileges, responsibilities and obligations as citizens of Nigeria.
2. Propagate and promote the spirit of dignity of labour, honesty and commitment to qualitative production and consumption of home-produced commodities and services.
3. Orientate populace about power, its use and the proper mode of the Federal Government in serving the collective interest of Nigerians.
4. Propagate the need to eschew all vices in public life, including corruption, dishonesty, electoral and census malpractices, ethnic, parochial and religious bigotry.
5. Propagate the virtue of hard work, honesty, loyalty, self-reliance, commitment to and the promotion of national integration.
6. Government should establish appropriate national framework for educating, orientating and indoctrinating Nigerians towards developing society-desirable attitudes, values and culture which will project individual national pride and positive national image for Nigeria.
7. The state must guarantee the political and socio-economic conditions for the well-being of the citizenry.
8. Government should support and strengthen institutions established for value orientations such as the National Orientation Agency.
9. Government should provide education as a basic ingredient for human development and social transformation.
10. Government should strengthen Nigerian families so that they can properly socialise their children to acceptable core values of the society.

11. Government should embark on serious commitment to the provision of social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas so as to raise the standard of living of the people and stimulate agriculture and industrial development.
12. Determined efforts should be made to expand social and economic opportunities to all without discrimination. Such opportunities will no doubt enhance competition, hard work and patriotism.
13. Government should provide conducive political environment (the democratization process) for all the programmes and activities whether in economic or social fields in order to achieve substantial progress.

**Title:**

1. **Laying the Groundwork for Vision 2010 for Nigeria.**
2. **The Vision 2010 Project: Inputs in Graphing a Strategic Focus for Nigeria.**

**Source:** **Dr. Justin U. Harris**  
**Professor and Head of Department, Business and Economics,**  
**Strayer College, Alexandria, VA, USA.**

**Title:** **Memorandum to Vision 2010**

**Source:** **Elder Chukwudebelu Nwachukwu**

**Recommendations:** Advocates positive value system for Nigeria and suggest the of the strategic planning approach in realizing the objectives of the VISION programme.

**Summary:** Nigeria needs a God-based development programme that draws on the teachings, injunctions and principles of the major religions of Islam and Christianity. Adherents to the various religions should be encouraged and allowed to practice collectively and individually the tenets of their beliefs.

**Subject Area:** **Nigeria's Role and Image**

**Title:** **Restoring and Sustaining a Positive Image for Nigeria.**

**Source:** **Federal Ministry of Information and Culture**

**Summary:** Nigerian culture which has been misrepresented and denigrated by centuries of prejudice and racial discrimination requires vigorous publicity campaigns to correct the distortions. The Government should consider the establishment of Agencies/Centres similar to the British Council and United States Information Service which should be protected by diplomatic immunity.

The centers should be adequately equipped with modern communication gadgets as well as cultural and information materials from Nigeria on a regular basis. Nigeria needs to

enter into bilateral and multilateral cultural/information agreements with other countries so as to promote mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation with the aim of improving and sustaining our image abroad. There is a need for Nigeria to be linked to the Internet/Satellite communication systems. Our NTA should go full global satellite on the scale of CNN, Canal France, Saudi TV and BOP TV so that our positive values may be disseminated to the outside world.

It is in the interest of every Nigerian that something be done urgently to restore our national image in the eyes of the rest of the world. Every Nigerian desires a positive image for the country.

**Title: The Place of Public Relations in Actualising Vision 2010.**

**Source: The Nigerian Institute of Public Relations.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- Adopt a common language for Nigeria.
- Create sound avenues of communication.
- Sensitize the international community to the true situation in Nigeria so that they may sympathize with country.
- Government should set goals for achieving the various modalities put in place; the last aspect of public relations input should be in form of feedback.

**Title: Film as a Tool of National Awareness and International Diplomacy**

83

**Source: Mr. Afolabi Adesanya  
Executive Director,  
A-productions Nigeria Limited**

**Summary and Recommendations:** Recommends the production dissemination of films on Sports, Technical Aid Corps, NYSC, Nigeria's contribution to peace keeping (e.g. ECOMOG) and areas of positive endeavour through information sections of the Nigerian missions abroad.

**Title: Redeeming Nigeria's External Image.**

**Source: W.A. Fujah, Wajeh Farms Ltd., Lagos**



## **Summary and Recommendations:**

1. Nigerian High Commissions should keep an up-to-date list of Nigerian citizens, in their countries of accreditation.
- ii. Nigerians convicted of crimes abroad should be made to serve their term imprisonment in Nigeria, through necessary diplomatic arrangements.
- iii. Nigeria's successes in the war against narcotics trade should be given publicity by especially the local press. Similarly, the progress made by government in other aspects such as sanitation of the banking industry, should be given adequate publicity.

**Title:** Memorandum to the Committee on Vision 2010

**Source:** Martha Dunkwu

**Summary:** Certain issues need to be addressed in the areas of Education, Nation Image and Orientation, Democracy and International Relations for the progress Nigeria. Government should promote the concept of individual and corporate responsibility for the establishment and funding of educational establishments secondary and tertiary levels. To enhance our national image, deliberate and decisive steps should be taken to inculcate love for Nigeria in all citizens through informal and formal channels, especially through the use of dynamic private sector-based Public Relations outfits both locally and internationally. In the search for democracy care should be taken to avoid Western intimidation and manipulation, rather attempt should be made to fashion out a peculiar system of 'Nigerocracy' to incorporate good Nigerian values and positive aspects of Western democracy. International relations should be planned, sustained and based on the principle of reciprocity, with Africa as the focal point.

In order to contribute to an enhanced image for Nigeria both internally and internationally it is desirable to form an association named The International Association of Love Nigeria Clubs (The shorter form will be 'Love Nigeria Clubs International'), with branches and chapters across the world in Abuja as well as state capitals and local government Headquarters. The club will target children as well as adults with the aim of propagating patriotism and good citizenship. The key objectives will be to encourage Nigerians to love Nigeria and project Nigeria positively; propagate togetherness; encourage blacks worldwide to invest in Africa and identify with Africans; to set up endowment fund for the study and propagation of black values; and to project Nigeria as the undisputed leader of the black world.

The responsibility of enhancing our national image must be anchored on a strong private sector-led internal public relations system. And in this regard the creation of an appropriate impression or image for Nigeria in the eyes of the world is fundamental. Government should therefore identify and fund appropriate public relations outfit in the private sector in order to launch a "Love Nigeria" programme to be propagated overseas, at Abuja, and in the various states and Local Government Areas of the nation.

**Title:**        **Comprehensive and Practical Solutions for Redeeming Nigeria's External Image.**

**Source:**     **Dr. N. E. Okeke**

### **Summary and Recommendations**

- Instill discipline into citizens.
- Ensure security of life and property. This can be guaranteed through the following measures:
- The Nigeria Police Force must be adequately funded and the policeman must be well educated, with the lowest cadre recruited with a minimum of West African School Certificate.
- Take measures to stamp out indiscipline from our educational system.
- The return to democracy can be used to boost Nigeria's external image. Each political party must explain its policies and programmes to the nation.

**Subject Area:**        **Environment and Ecology**

**Title:**                **Ecology and Environmental Protection.**

**Source:**              **Abuja Horticultural Society**

**Summary:**            The memo focuses on what needs to be done to achieve environmentally friendly nation by the year 2010. It proposes as follows:

- Government should develop a land use planning policy to be reconciled land use Decree by 2010.
- Need to identify intrinsic value of medicinal plants and create public awareness in them.
- Adequate funding of national parks.
- Government should enact a law against bio-prospecting and other incursions, whether by local or international agents.
- Involve communities around the national parks as on-the-spot resource managers, in planning and managing such a natural heritage.
- There should be a national tree-planting campaign - our town planners, architects, and environmentalists to draw up a plan and policy on this.
- Forest conservation personnel to be set up against bush fires, for example.
- Government to exploit the export potential of our herbs/horticultural products.
- Environmental NGO's should be encouraged to participate at international events
- Protection of Abuja capital territory greenbelt.

**Title: Environment/Ecology**

**Source: Friends for the Preservation of the Niger Delta Environment (FEPEN)**

**Summary:** This memo by the NGO, FEPEN, is concerned with the preservation of the Niger Delta environment/its ecology. Identifies four distinct ecological areas of the Niger Delta and points to the situation of the area as very complex (e.g. expanding population, farming deforestation, pollution, urbanization; also problems of oil exploration and exploitation and industrial activities). The vision of the body is that by 2010, the Niger Delta will be truly a treasure base of the nation, fully developed in a sustainable manner, with the adverse effects of mineral exploitation/exploration minimized.

**Recommendations:**

- The identified ecological/environmental problem area of the Niger Delta should be tackled. These relate to pollution, flood/geomorphology, erosion, soil aspects, agriculture/fishing communication/ infrastructure, economic development, environment.
- Also preservation of the Niger Delta environment through conservation of forests, wild life and fisheries.
- Establishment of welfare/economic projects to provide alternative sources of revenue for host communities.

**Title: Protection of the Environment & Ecology.**

**Source: Prof. D. O. Adefolalu**

**Summary:** The Memorandum reports that on environmental issues, Nigeria now needs to wake up from sleep. Eight technical areas to be covered by an ideal meteorological service are outlined, but the NDMS (Nigerian Department of Meteorological Services) is so far ill equipped to cope in this direction, especially as arch and Development are lacking. FEPA, on its own, has made some progress but stands in need of re-orientation, especially in working together with NDMS, to duplication of efforts or the wasting of national resources.

**Recommendations:**

- Vision 2010 should consider the possibility of restructuring both organizations under one umbrella.
- Nigeria does not benefit from such UN programmes as UNDP, WMO, UNEP and setting up a strong Ministry of Meteorology/Environment is here necessary.
- Implementing (a) above will produce a strong duo as an Agency for
- Meteorological applications and sustainable development in the environment.

**Title: Achieving Economic Prosperity Through Environmental Protection.**

**Source: Abia State Forum For Environmentally Friendly Associations (ASFEFA).**

**Summary:** Considers the core of the Head of State's speech on the inauguration of Vision Committee to be a call for sustainable development. It reports that Abia certainly in a State of environmental degradation which also leads to poverty (e.g. of health facilities, erosion and loss of land, depletion of forest, pollution of water, The land has suffered much environmental violence and the results and manifestations of poverty are everywhere in sight. Recommends environmental education as well as appropriate policies that can reverse this trend. Environmental education would include.

- achieving mobilization/changing peoples habits e.g. on migration
- developing a training centre
- developing/sustaining communication developing sustainable employment
- achieving a clean environment; reducing pollution, erosion and environmental
- degradation. (Main argument) Economic prosperity cannot be restored unless environmental restoration takes place.

**Title: Protection of the Environment and Ecology for Sustainable Development in Nigeria.**

**Source: Federal Environmental Protection Agency, Abuja**

**Summary:** This memorandum presents a general view of environmental problems in the country, provides an update on Government efforts to deal with such, and suggests ways and means of achieving sustainable development by the year 2010.

The problems include erosion, uncontrolled logging/tree felling, bad agricultural practices, industrial pollution, oil pollution and spillage, depletion of marine wildlife and fishery resources. Initiatives include the establishment of FEPA, with a set of terms of reference. Strategies include the integration of environmental concerns into decision making process, using economic instruments in the management of natural resources, alleviating poverty, promoting research and development of environmentally sound technologies, having strong partnership among various stakeholders and interest groups, nationally/internationally.

Recommends as follows:

(a) Vision 2010 to ensure that environmental expertise is incorporated in the different deliberations of various facets of national development.

(b) Workshop for national stakeholders, NGOs, CBOs, government agencies, private sectors/professionals and other interest groups to sensitize people and further refine the draft proposal on Environment.

(c) A standing forum to be created for target groups to clarify their viewpoints on economic and other matters pertaining to the achievement of sustainable development.

**Title: Protecting the Nigerian Environment & Ecology: The Forestry Perspective.**

**Source: Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria**

**Summary:** This memorandum is divided into the following main areas; the present state of the Nigerian environment, the desired State by the year 2010, and strategies for achieving the desired state. On the present State of the Nigerian environment, it is observed that there has been an over exploitation of our complex vegetation, deforestation, erosion, desertification, sand dune movement, and adverse climatic conditions. Desired State of the Nigerian Environment would include stable conditions, self-sufficiency in forest products, appropriate land use practices, increased participation of communities in forest management, sustainable exploitation of non-wood forest resources (e.g. mushrooms), rural population to be stabilized, improved an environment through tree planting, a sound forest policy. Strategies for achieving such conditions include primary/supportive forestry development programmes, industrial plantations/farm, forestry development programmes, community wood and/or non-timber forest products developments and industrial forestry involving, say, sericulture, pulp & paper, fruit trees, wood wastes utilization, apiculture.

**Title: Need for Unity of Purpose Now**

**Source: "Our Environment - Our Future" Project.**

**Summary:** This memorandum is shocked by the 16th May, 1997 Guardian article "DANGER: 26 Year old Refuse Heap Defies Solution" and by other such problems of environmental degradation in all our cities. This paper is therefore a clarion call to all to join in the fight for sustainable environmental friendliness, beginning such basis as proper waste disposal.

**Recommendations:**

- Government should be supported by NGOs, corporate bodies, etc. in the battle against such 26-year "National Monument", or other such threats.
- Individual support is solicited for "Our Environment - our future" project; its six-month piece of research and other environmental activities. Corporate citizens should also help or support such environmental efforts to do the citizens proud.

**Title: Memorandum to the National Committee on Vision 2010**

**Source: Federal Environmental Protection Agency**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- Integrate environmental concerns into every economic decision-making process
- Promote the institutionalization of environmental costs.

- Use of economic instruments in the management of natural resources.
- Provide correct and efficient mining practices.
- Through appropriate land use practices, the problem of erosion will be tackled,
- Appropriate use of marginal lands to avoid exploitation, over-grazing and uncontrolled tree felling.
- Ensure that environmental concerns are integrated into all developmental projects and processes.
- Alleviate poverty, since poverty and environmental degradation are intimately interconnected.

**Title:                    Making Human Settlements Development Sustainable in Nigeria**

**Source:                Dr. Mustapha Zubairu.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i.        Make sustainable development meaningful at the local government level.
- ii.      Develop systems that will involve the stakeholders in devising appropriate solutions to local environment and development issues.
- iii.     Improve the quality of municipal services and integrate to address environmental, economic and social problems of the communities.
- iv.     Local Government Councils should be empowered to provide modern infrastructural facilities that their residents are willing and able to pay for, on a self-sustaining basis.

Harness the resources, talents and skills of public, private and voluntary sector to address sustainable urban development challenges in the 21st century.

Strengthen local and national capacities to address urban issues.

**Title:                    Developmental Planning and Programming Implications of Global Climate Change.**

**Source:                Engr. J.C Umolu.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i.        The effect of global climate changes can be mitigated if the following are considered:
- ii.      Government should give due attention to the impact of global warming on

- water and energy.
- iii. The River basin Projects must be multipurpose and based on integrated basin wide development.
  - iv. Flood and erosion to be investigated to provide contingency plans.

**Title: The Vision 2010 Programme: Strategies for the Protection of the Environment and Ecology**

**Source: Anthony A. Adeoye.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Geographical information systems is required in accounting for existing resources and their rates of change.
- ii. As a matter of policy, government should adhere to the recommendations of Agenda 21 of the Rio Summit in which 2% of the total budget of any nation should be devoted to surveying and mapping for ecological management and human sustainable development.
- iii. Government should liaise with the space agencies of US, Europe, India or any other country for the establishment of ground receiving stations for satellite observations. This will facilitate access to geographical information on the country and also aid research and academic development

**Subject Area: Women/Youths**

**Title: Communique on the Theme: “Nigeria: Toward a Youth A the Twenty-first Century.”**

**Source: Obafemi Awolowo Foundation**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- A comprehensive and sustained resuscitation of the nation’s educational is suggested.
- .Stresses the renewal of the sanctity of the family and the fear of God.
- Give consideration to the exploitation of and promotion of the skills of the youth through youth employment programmes.
- Provide initiatives for youth to organize themselves.
- Establish structures to facilitate understanding between the youth, government and those in authority.
- Organise community programmes/services for the youth within their localities,

**Title:** A Memorandum on Youth Development to “Vision 2010”

**Source:** Gregory C. Udeh

**Summary:** Nigerian youth are indispensable partners in national development. However youth development has suffered severe setbacks due to improper placement of the Youth Development Department, which, keeps shifting from one ministry to another.

Policy initiatives should be geared towards establishing a National youth Commission to be otherwise called “NAYOUCOM”. The main task of the proposed commission should be the co-ordination of activities of National Youth Organizations, and to facilitate the development of a National Youth Advocacy Movement to articulate and advance the interests and concerns of young people.

**Title: Combating Social Vices/Unemployment Among the Youth Through Vocational Training.**

**Source:** Samselly Institute of Textile & Fashion Design  
(Sitafad)

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Introduces the School as a private training institution for youths who have no marketable skills.
- ii. The institution wishes the committee to formally recommend it for the training of youth.
- iii. The institution requires the assistance of UNDP to improve its facilities for sustainable human development.

**Title:** Memorandum to Vision 2010 Committee (Sports)

**Source:** Educare Trust

**Summary:** Both government and the private sector should be involved actively in the development of sports in the country. All schools should have minimum modern adequate and broad-based sport equipment for effective regular practice. Village, neighborhoods, town and city sports club should be encouraged and zonal competitions should be stimulated. adequate incentives and rewards should be provided at all levels. The media must play an important role in the promotion of sports.

This is of great public interest as sports promotion would not only enhance the health lead to d~ of criminal tendencies among the youths.



**Title: Women's Vision for the year 2010**

**Source: Nigerian Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women**

**Summary:** This memorandum gives a brief background of its work in the wider context of UN Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women. Gives further background by citing relevant aspects of the Nigerian constitution, which are concerned with or are against discrimination of the citizen on the grounds of sex. The Nigerian Women's vision of Nigeria by the year 2010 is a society in which retrogressive practices harmful to women are done away with. The five political parties are called upon to devise genuine means by which more women will be field and elected. Also, by the year 2010, it is desired to have a Nigeria that gives equal opportunities to both men and women; a society in which, through improved awareness/education, women break out of stereotypical occupations/professions and improve the quality of their lives. The Vision Committee is implored to include final report feasible and attainable recommendations regarding the status of women as well as their participation in politics and in the decision-making process.

**Title: The Role of Women in the Economic Development And Democratization Processes in Nigeria.**

**Source: Morin Olu-Akindele (Mrs.)**

**Summary:** The memo stresses the need to involve women in decision making process in both the public and private sectors. This can be achieved by removing legal, cultural, religious and political barriers against women from our body politic.

Women complain of being marginalised and are actively campaigning that the time for change has come. If provision is made for this to occur on the platform of Vision 2010, then the women would have been integrated into our body politic.

**Recommendations:**

- Adequate funding for effective mobilization of women
- A national policy on women should be put in place
- Women should be involved in decision-making
- Provision of conducive working environment for mothers
- Women should be accepted as household leaders, and soft loans should be provided for women.
- All discriminatory laws and regulations and practices should be reviewed.

**Subject Area: Science & Technology**

**Title: National Fire Safety Code for Nigeria.**

**Source: Nigerian Institute of Architects**

**Summary:** The document provides technical details and proposals for evolving a National Fire Safety Policy. The principal objectives would be to satisfy fire prevention and fire fighting requirements of the Nation.

National Fire Safety Code would, among other things, provide for safety and protection of life and property. The various provisions of the code would deal adequately with the design, construction, alteration, use and maintenance of and access to all types of building, structures, equipment and safety devices. The role and powers

of the Fire Service Authority in the administration and implementation of the safety code have been spelt Out in detail.

For electrical installation in buildings, specifications and wiring must be in accordance with the provisions of the code. To ensure safety, automatic fire alarm systems are also provided for; and before any premises are certifiable for occupation, the test results of electrical appliances as specified in the code must be submitted by the project engineer to the Fire Service for verification.

Measures taken to minimise fire hazard and ensure safety of life and property would certainly provoke public interest and should be considered seriously.

**Title: Development Plan for Science & Technology/Industrialisation in Nigeria.**

**Source: Dr. J. A. Omoleye**

**Summary:** This brief memorandum highlights factors responsible for Nigeria' s industrial and technological underdevelopment and proffers solution. These factors include lack of confidence in our capability, our preoccupation with short-run profit motive, the fear of failure of investment in indigenous technological development, and lack of clear government policy on it.

To solve the problem, the memorandum, proposes the establishment of a National Centre for Industrial Research and Development to monitor and supervise Research projects undertaken in all Institutions of higher learning. The memo provides an organisational structure for the centre, which should enjoy a measure of financial and administrative autonomy.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- Only people with Master's of Science Degrees should be employed.
- Salary should be University Scale.
  - Government projects should be executed through indigenous experts.

**Title: Technological Breakthrough Towards Vision 2010**

**Source: Prince Joseph O. Kolawole, MD/CEO, Auto-Aero Company Limited**

**Summary:** The memorandum congratulates the Head of State on setting up Vision 2010 Committee. The author acknowledges the role of education in technological, social, economic, and political development of any country. To at this goal, there has to be a harmonious relationship between the various education sectors. In recognition of this, the author calls for the narrowing of the gap bet~ University and polytechnic graduates.

Finally, the author notes the role technology can play and stipulates conditions ft rapid technological development of Nigeria.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (1) Government to inaugurate the REWHABIC Committee - this means Reproduce what Has Already Been Invested Committee.
- (2) Assistance for the rapid completion of our capital goods projects - Nigerian Machine Tools, Ajaokuta Steel Project, The Aluminum Smelting Project; Petrochemical Project, Private Sector Foundries and Forges Shop; Centre Automotive Design and Development, Coal Mines, Paper Mills and Ste Rolling Mills.
- (3) The Industrial Development Centres, The Technology Business Incubator at the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure should I assisted and funded.
- (4) The Country to shun all wasteful projects by Council, Agency, Board, Parasata Cooperation or even Ministry.

**Title: A Blueprint for Moving Our Great Country Forward Technologically**

**Source: Chief John Kenechukwu**

**Summary:** The memorandum argues that the only way for Nigeria to move forward is by learning the secrets of technology. Technology, which, according to the author, is the foundation for all socio-economic development, can be categorised as Low, Medium and High - in their ascending order of complexity and sophistication.

The history of technology both globally and nationally is explored with the observation that as far as the acquisition of the secrets of technology is concerned, Nigeria is a non-starter. The impact of imperialism and non-technological system of education on the topic is explored. The memorandum believes that Nigeria can still forge ahead technologically despite heavy odds, which may appear to be insurmountable, but which (according to the author) are surmountable. The way out for this predicament is indicated in the recommendations:

- (i) Technology is a highly classified matter internationally and must be treated with utmost secrecy by the Federal Government.
- (ii) Engineers and scientists must be properly trained in secret technology schools either at home or abroad in friendly countries of the orient.
- (iii) The right type of education must be provided.
- (iv) The Federal Government must acquire the secrets of technology for the country because no other organization in the country has the resources and power to do so.
- (v) Government must reorder its priorities and adequate budgetary allocation must be made to science and technology.
- (vi) Scientists must learn how to prepare a blueprint of what is to be reproduced by them through copy technology.
- (vii) Our own schools for teaching the secrets of technology must be established all over the country. Nigeria must go into silent contract with friendly countries such as North/South Korea, Israel, China or Taiwan for technical assistance in the teaching of the first crop of our own set of premier secret technology institutions which initially should be equipped with foreign instructors. If that fails to work, our country can scan abroad for technology mercenaries who will be paid heavily in hard currencies as founding tutors/lecturers of such schools.
- (ix) A National Think Tank and Research Unit must be established by the Federal Government. This should be made up of sound, dedicated, successful, respected and eminent Nigerians that will be directly under the This will free it of bureaucratic red tape of the Ministry.
- (x) The Petroleum Trust Fund should be responsible for adequate funding Think Tank and Research Unit.

**Title: Recommendations to the Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source: Eddy Bongos Motor Manufacturing Plant Ltd.**

**Summary:** The memorandum introduces the Eddy Bongos Motor Manufacturing Plant Ltd. and its range of products - Jeeps, Pick-Up trucks, farmers' trucks and to the Vision 2010 Committee. It produces evidence to show that its existence and location had been approved by the Federal Ministry of Industries; its products have been tested and recommended; it has won prizes at many International Trade Fairs, it has technical partners in South Korea, Japan, China and others; it is famous for automobile spare parts production and the assembly of motor vehicles and that its personnel are best qualified. Its chairman was appointed Chairman of Automobile Engineering Committee in Anambra State. The Company has Seven affiliates. Members of The Vision 2010

Committee are invited to visit this indigenous motor plant, and the company will be happy to be invited to be part of the dream come true.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (i) Make funds available to artisans for the purchase of tools, equipment and machinery so that they can fabricate with ease.
- (ii) The Chairman of Eddy Bongos Motor Manufacturing Plant Ltd. will be happy to serve as adviser/consultant to Auto Development.
- (iii) Inaugurate a Committee of Engineers, Administrators, Technocrats and Economists to come up with a workable programme.

**Title:** ASCOT Electrical/Electronic Vocational Training Service Centre.

**Source:** Engr. Bankole O. Adesina.

**Summary:** The memorandum sets out to introduce ASCOT Electronic/Electrical Vocation Training/Service Centre to the Vision 2010 Committee. Its objectives are stated in detail and include, among others, training of apprentices and employment workers with relevant training and background knowledge on installation, repair, service and maintenance of electrical appliances and electronic communication equipment. ASCOT undertakes the execution of community - based projects and is available for service to the nation.

**Title:** Utilization of the Nigerian Engineer and Scientist Towards Vision 2010

**Source:** Engr. (Chief) Tim Efobi (Asagha Obosi)

**Summary:** A lot of disparaging comments have been made from time to time and at quarters from where such comments are least expected, on the lack of competence of the Nigerian Engineer. This memorandum attempts to provide solutions to this problem. Citing examples from the Japanese work gangs or teams, Taiwan, China, South Korea India, and defunct Biafra, the memorandum illustrates how best to put the Nigerian Engineers and Scientists to most profitable and rewarding uses. The Nigerian Engineer, according to the author, is competent and only needs to be given the opportunity to prove himself.

The author is prepared to make himself available to elaborate on his recommendations.

**Specific Recommendations:**

1. A Review of our crafts and Technician Training Programmes and an update of the training facilities to promote state-of-the-art technology. Retraining of The Nation's Technical Instructors is a must. The German model for the training is recommended here. This will make it certain that whatever is designed by the engineer will be correctly fabricated, operated and maintained.
2. To make the best use of our Engineers, we could start off using the Japanese

- example of having work gangs in different locations of the country.
3. The personnel must be adequately remunerated to be able to pay for his accommodation, children's education and medical facilities. These facilities must be available in the right quality.
  4. A national think tank team would from time to time determine what special projects to go into. The relevant gangs are then commissioned to handle the projects.
  5. A Special Team in the Presidency viii be delegated to handle the funding of the gangs devoid of all bureaucracy.
  6. A management team from within the gang would have full autonomy to run affairs of the gang.
  7. At the national level, gang group leaders would be meeting periodically to review the progress in each project area and update themselves on all the projects. This will be a forum for the exchange of design ideas and overall welfare of personnel.
  8. The programme must be run with utmost secrecy since "technology pinching" (copying) could generate international furor.

**Title: Technology Acquisition for Industrialization and Sustainable Economic Development.**

**Source: Engr. (Alhaji) Ahmadu Rufai Mohammed and Engr. Abimbola Danlyan on behalf of the Nigerian Association of Technological Engineers**

**Summary:** The understanding of the problem of Nigeria's underdevelopment is crucial to redesigning of national development policies and agenda. Nigeria's problem of underdevelopment is rooted in the dysfunctional structures of the educational system, production (and employment), consumption, distribution, ownership, technology development, governance, the military and entrenched interest. The attainment of our national objectives and providing a solution to our underdevelopment problems requires specific strategies. These strategies are listed under specific recommendations.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (i) Move away from importation, except for the purpose of copying machines and technology to help intensify production at home as the basis for industrialisation
- (ii) Redirection and Reorientation of various existing institutions and creation of new ones to systematically and comprehensively implement the new direction.
- (iii) Reform or revolutionization of education - its concept, content and orientation. It must reflect national priorities.
- (iv) Deliberate channeling of construction expenditure to competent indigenous companies for maximum national development impact.
- (v) Restoration of Democratic rule strengthens the institutions of civil society and the principle of rule of law.

(vi) Industry must reflect national priorities.

**Title: Nuclear Energy: An Option for Nigeria**

**Source: Professor E. D. Mshelia, FAS**

**Summary:** Energy is the life blood of societies. Its availability in reliable and economical form is one of the important pre-requisites for economic and social development. The world's energy demand is growing continuously with higher growth rates in developing economies than in industrialised ones.

There are strong indications that the future availability and use of electricity will turn out to be the determining factor for development because it can be controlled for precision for providing power in the right amount just where needed.

At the moment electricity generation in the country is heavily dependent on fossil fuels. Such an over dependence on one major commodity is not in line with sustainable economic development. The Nigerian oil cannot last forever.

An analysis has shown that the future availability of energy in Nigeria in form of solar or wind power, fossil fuel or hydro-power to enable it cope with its ever increasing electricity demands in the forthcoming few decades appears bleak. We must act now and very fast too.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (i) Nigeria to explore the possibility of harnessing nuclear technology for electricity generation and for the other peaceful uses such as in mining, hydrology, healthcare delivery, geology and archaeology, food presentation, insect irradiation, plant breeding, animal production and others.
- (ii) The Nuclear energy Research centre at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and at Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife; and the Sheda Science and Technology Complex (SHESTOCO) at Abuja should be pursued more vigorously and indeed incorporated into Vision 2010.

**Source: Engr. J. O. Makoju, MD/CEO, West African Portland Cement PLC.**

**Title: Science, Engineering and Technology in Nigeria: Problems and Prospects.**

**Summary:** Thirty six years after independence, the majority of Nigerians increasingly feel alarmed and distressed at Nigeria's relatively slow progress towards taking its rightful place as one of the world's newly industrialised, emerging nations. This is particularly the case when we remember that many of today's emerging countries were at the same level of development with Nigeria some twenty years ago.

In launching the Vision 2010 initiative, it has become clear that the government is determined to mobilise the nation for a big leap forward on to the path of accelerated

economic development, which within a finite time frame must get us to our desired destination of being clearly and irreversibly en route to becoming a self-sustaining emerging economic force by the year 2010. Many of the recent success cases of emerging economic powers did at some stage of their development embark on similar programmes.

The role of science, engineering and technology in economic development cannot be over-emphasised. Government must have a national plan for industrialization, setting clear targets and developing an ideology that marshals all national efforts in the educational, religious, cultural, political and economic spheres towards the achievement of clear - cut national goals. The leadership must establish a culture of discipline, national unity and industry and introduce democratic reforms, discipline and accountability at all stages.

### **Specific Recommendations:**

- (1) **Educational Training** - there is need for an educational system that would be more practically oriented, more closely geared to the country's real development needs; a system which encourages creativity and adaptability rather than mechanical rote learning. The current shortage of staff in our Universities and colleges of technology calls for concern, and not less worrisome is the acute shortage of research materials.
- (2) **Transportation:** The mileage of roads in Nigeria is very small compared to what obtains in other less developed countries and what we require at our present stage of development. Additionally, the few kilometres of roads we have are poorly maintained. These need improvement. The few local vehicle plants we have must be encouraged to become more functional. The Nigerian Railway corporation requires a surgical approach if it is to regain any of its lost glory, and the Nigeria Airways management should be completely divorced from stifling bureaucracy of the civil service and be allowed to rationalise on staff and materials and be ready to sink or swim in the waters of laissez-faire.
- (3) **Develop Basic Industries:** Efforts here should include an acceleration of the Aladja and Ajaokuta steel ventures and the Port Harcourt petrochemical plant. Nigeria's cement industry provides ample opportunity for technology acquisition and because of 100 percent local raw materials content, Nigeria should supply not only its consumption needs but also export to the ECO WAS sub-region.
- (4) **Research and Development:** Investigations into, and research and development of the vastly available local material resources for industrial use would have tremendous positive impact on the economy in the areas of savings on scarce foreign exchange, increased local value-added content of industrial products, added impetus to technological development, creation of employment opportunities, and general improvement of living standards. The industrial sector must be made to appreciate and accept the need to initiate research and development activities. There must be a way of reducing the risk an innovating firm carries. The cost of technological innovation in the private sector must be subsidised. Government should see the imperative of promoting indigenous technological innovation and act decisively by having an entrepreneurial approach



to achieving this goal. The private sector itself must rise up to the challenge and do more in the area of research.

- (5) **Communication:** Our telephone and postal systems have to be expanded, modernised and reorganised to meet the growing demand as the pace of industrialization and urbanization quickens. The opening of postal and communication services to private competition may eventually usher in a new regime of prompt, efficient and competitively priced service.
- (6) **Power Supply and Utilities:** NEPA is one problem-prone utility that requires wide ranging corrective and rescuing state assistance. It needs urgent reorganisation. Consumers need to be enlightened as to the damage their indiscriminate illegal connections, refusal to settle light bills promptly, and tampering with NEPA installations, do to NEPA's efficiency. Still on the major utilities like power and water, government should assist these parastatals both financially and in easing the importation of vital machinery and spares with concessionary import duties to augment their capacity and efficiency.
- (7) **Rural Development:** Government should institute measures that would encourage the flow of resources to rural areas.
- (8) **Cooperation between institutes and industry:** Adequate fora must be provided for the industrial sector to interact with research institutes to know the technological needs of industry, which information should guide the selection of research projects.
- (9) **Integrate Technology into Macro Policies:** Government must, above all, evolve policies, which will integrate technological development into the various macro-economic programmes.
- (10) **Foreign Investment:** Acceleration of economic and social development means finding short cuts towards achieving our objectives. The one way to find short cuts is to be able to create a climate and an environment that can attract foreign investment. Without foreign investment there will be no short cut and vision 2010 will not be realised.
- (11) Our leaders must display nationalist spirit: They must establish a culture of discipline, national unity and industry while introducing democratic reforms; they must maintain strong government discipline and accountability at all stages.

**Title: Technology and Comparative Advantage in the Context of Vision 2010**

**Source: Banji Oyelaran Oyeyinka, Ph.D.**

**Summary:** The paper proposes a stage model of industrial evolution to guide thinking. Using some macroeconomic variables it analyses macroeconomic attributes, which

characterize a country with a high overall technological capability. The analysis shows that Nigeria is a non-industrialised, totally technologically dependent country, whose production capability is low, investment capability very low; innovation capability very low and overall technological capacity (OTC) is also very low.

The paper analyses the evolution of industry through “technological learning”<sup>t</sup> in three South Asian Countries to show the advantage which late-corner countries have relative to the earlier ones.

Finally, the paper outlines some concepts of technology development and the ways in which technology under girds industrialization.

### **Specific Recommendations:**

- (1) Technology under girds development and as such it is vital for Nigeria to develop a whole range of capabilities for rapid industrialization
- (2) The simplistic knowledge of technology, which relies on artifacts to solve all problems, has been rejected in place of explicit technological learning.
- (3) Intervention may be required but Nigeria’s industrial policy must aim at removing irrational and inefficient interventions. Protection may sometimes be necessary for infant industries, but learning time must be clearly specified and adhered to. Nigeria needs to pursue strategies for export competitiveness in sectors where she has clear comparative advantage.
- (4) Development of institutions, incentive systems and technological capabilities are the triad for firms, sectors and the nation to become competitive. This triad must aim to support efforts of firms rather than exist outside the productive ambits of firms. In other words, industrial technology policies must take the shop floor as their strategic focus.

**Title: Nigeria’s Problematic Situation and the Vision 2010**

**Source Sule Alhaji Baba**

**Summary:** No programme would succeed in Nigeria unless there is a total change of hearts by the elements of destabilisation. For us to move forward this country requires a peaceful atmosphere that will usher in political stability.

There is also this observation with regards to the copyright law which is dangerous to our technological development. It is on record that the present world leading Industrial giant (JAPAN) was at a time referred to as the copying country but today all the derogatory remarks have gone. Even China adopted the habit of spying from the American model of almost everything - drugs, electronics, computer, etc. to further improve its industrial growth. Others are Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea. The truth is that Nigeria must adopt the ‘copycat’ principle as well as industrial and military espionage to be able to advance.

The more inward looking we are in solving our problems the better, but this can only be achieved when we gain breakthrough in science and technology. This we will initially get from somewhere.

**TITLE:** **Adaptation and Acquisition of Technology**

**Source:** **Mall. Mohammed Lawal Engr.  
Managing Partner/project Director,  
Russia Associate,**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- The memo stresses the need to imbibe maintenance culture in our industries and manufacturing outfits to enhance rapid industrialisation.
- Low productivity, dwindling revenue and inefficient resource allocation are the consequences of the absence of appropriate maintenance programmes in the manufacturing sector.
- Adoption of maintenance seminar/workshops which is being practiced in Japan, China, Germany and France has been recommended for sound education and training of industry personnel.

Mallam Lawal on behalf of Russia Associates has offered to provide specialised planned preventive maintenance/engineering consultancy to the Vision 2010 Committee.

**Title:** **Vision on Engineering**

**Source:** **Engr. Emmanuel Orsar  
Iwopin Pulp & Paper Mill,  
P.O.Box 2090, Ijebu-ode. Ogun State  
Ref: Not Dated.**

**Summary:**

- i. There is the need to harness the country's engineering potential and talents through the establishment of research and manufacturing centres to cater for the fabrication needs of indigenous technology.
- ii. Nationwide establishment of Machine Shops, Foundries and Electronics/Electrical Shops is suggested.
- iii. Polytechnics/Universities to embark on viable projects for commercialisation,
- iv. Appoint qualified engineers to head research and manufacturing centres.

- v. Government should encourage and support the establishment of small industries to be ultimately owned and operated by the private sector.
- vi. Industrial policy should be based on many small-scale industries and the availability of local raw materials.
- vii. proper integration of science and technology into national development should start from the kindergarten level with appropriate teacher training curricula developed for the primary, secondary and technical school levels.
- viii. Government should promote science and technology through regular TV broadcast programmes for public education and enlightenment.

**Title: Technological Growth in Metal and Allied Products.**

**Source Dr. Adedayo, Dept. Of Mech. Eng., Univ. of Ilorin.**

**Summary:**

- i. Compile data on research findings and products in the academic and research institutions. The findings should be assessed for promotion and commercialization.
- ii. Prepare a directory of metal and allied products manufacturing outfits. The outfits and their products should be assessed for growth potential and assistance.
- iii. Collateral for the accessing of special funds such as NERFUND should be relaxed to enable the small-scale industries benefit.
- iv. Importation of raw materials for the metal and allied industry sector should attract low duty.

**Title: Science and Technology Input into Vision 2010.**

**Source: Major General Sam Momah:  
Honourable Minister of Science and Technology**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. There must be a systematic and deliberate investment in science and technology in the manner in which the “Asian Tigers” utilized science and technology to Industrialize.
- ii. The science and technology industrialization process advocated will guarantee competitiveness and be export-driven for the attainment of advanced national economic status.
- iii. The following priority areas, with regard to purposeful Research and

Development (R & D) for national development, are identified:

- Agriculture for food production and the provision of industrial raw materials:
  - Health and healthcare delivery
  - Industrial development through the application of appropriate policies
  - Energy and the environment.
- iv. A central funding system under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology (FMST) and involving government at all levels and the private sector, should be adopted.
- iv. FMST should coordinate all R & D activities in the public sector (Including universities of technology) and liaise with the private sector. This is to avoid the wasteful replication of R & D activities, which currently exists.
- vi. The existing science and technology policy should be reviewed to reflect changes in the overall national development plans.
- vii. For the enhancement of agricultural production, it is recommended that attention be devoted to several areas including Post - harvest handling;
- Plant pathology and animal protection;
  - Pharmaceutical raw materials, and
  - Agricultural biotechnology and genetic engineering
- viii. In order to achieve rapid industrialization based on local raw materials, the following should be accorded priority:
- a. development of local raw materials including metallic and non-metallic mineral sources.
  - b. development of back-bone chemical and petrochemical industries
  - c. development of infrastructures for machinery and equipment design and fabrication.
- ix. Development of the healthcare delivery system should be based on homegrown raw materials, comprehensive chemical and allied studies as well as the systematic development and application of pharmaceutical and chemical products.
- x. A consistent and rational tariff structure is required at this embryo stage of our development in order to enable local production effort survive the normal teething problems of the gestation period and competition occasioned by trade liberalization and other policies.

- xi. Given the vital role of energy in national development and the problems of energy supply in Nigeria, all sources of energy in the country should be integrated into the country's energy supply system. Sources under reference include: hydrocarbons petroleum, gas, coal, bitumen, ), solar, wind, biomass and nuclear fuels.

**Title: Enhancement of National Technological Capability for Sustainable and Rapid Socio Economic Development: The Place of Science and Technology in the Realization of the Vision 2010.**

**Source: Dr. Akin Aju, Centre for Technology Policy**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Nigeria must formulate appropriate policies for promoting endogenous technology. For this purpose, experts on technology policy who have good understanding of the nature of the interactions between science, technology, industry and society should be tasked.
- ii. It is suggested that a team of experts on technology policy planning and management be constituted and charged with the responsibility of laying the framework for the development of technology which will evolve from the Nigerian culture and tradition.
- iii. Proposes to organize three-day seminar for Vision 2010 Committee members. The seminar will discuss technology management and national development. In the alternative a five-day seminar for relevant sub-committees can be organized.

**Title: The Automotive Sub-sector and its Relevance to the Nigerian Economy.**

**Source: Executive Secretary,  
National Automotive Council  
Garki, Abuja.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** Highlights the importance of the automotive industry in terms of its wide linkage with the rest of the economy and employment generation.

Recommends that Government should:

- i. Provide the enabling environment through appropriate legislation such that all arms of government will patronise local auto products;
- ii. Increase effective demand for auto products by the provision of consumer credit;
- iii. Impose adequate tariffs to protect the Ajaokuta Steel Plant and the Port Harcourt Petro-Chemical Complex; and

iv. Increase the training of auto industry personnel.

**Title: Development Plan for Science and Technology/Industrialization in Nigeria.**

**Source: Dr. J. A. Omoleye, Univ. Of Ilorin**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- Establish a national centre for industrial research and development, which will focus on relating issues of industrialization of Nigeria.

**Title: Ship Building/Repairs.**

**Source: Misac Ltd., Marine, Industrial Surveyors and Consultants, Lagos.**

**Recommendations:**

- i. Develop spare parts fabrication/production programmes for marine engines, which would enable the country, acquire the capability for marine engine building (under license).

**Title: Vision 2010 and Transportation.**

**Source: Rudi Kornmayer  
Managing Director  
Mb-anamco Ltd.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** Reviews the present status of the different means of transportation in Nigeria (Air, Rail, Water and Road), and the automotive industry in Nigeria. Recommends the following:

1. Injection of new capital into the automobile plants;
2. Improvement of the Nation's Infrastructure and completion of steel especially the production of flat sheets for the automotive industry;
3. Creation of Enabling Environment;
4. Local Content Development;
5. Patronage of domestic products; and
6. Implementation of the National automotive policy launched.

**Title: Proposed National Fire Safety Code for Nigeria.**

**Source: Unspecified**

**Summary and recommendations:** Summarizes Government's views on the proposed National Fire Safety Code drafted by the Nigerian Institute of African Architects. Contains information on how to obtain fire safety certificate, the powers of the Fire Service, building type classifications-by types of construction, by material, accessibility, means of escape and fire resistance rating. Others are protector systems - sprinkler

control or rising main valves, namely fire suppression systems, water sprinkler systems, water spray fixed systems, foam extinguishing systems, carbon dioxide extinguishing systems, dry chemical powder extinguishing systems and fire hydrants. Devoted to electrical installations in buildings and the attendant fire hazards. The draft code specifies penalties for contravening the guidelines of the Fire Safety Code.

**Title: Empowering Indigenes to Sustain Development in the Construction Industry.**

**Source: Nigerian Chamber of Indigenous Contractors**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. The requisite enabling law and machinery should be established to enhance the implementation of the National Construction Policy.
- ii. The National Construction Council and the Implementation Committee should be reconstituted as a matter of top priority to organise and manage a virile construction industry in Nigeria.
- iii. The Construction Bank should be established.
- iv. Foreign/indigenised construction firms should no longer participate in projects, which do not require and high technological input.
- v. Indigenous contractors should be mandatorily attached to foreign/indigenised construction companies engaged in major and complex engineering projects. This will enable the indigenes to learn, practice on the job, and develop relevant skills, technology and managerial ability for improved performance.

**Title: Suggested points for the take-off of Vision 2010**

**Source: Maj.Gen. Sam Momah, Hon, Mm. of Science & Technology**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. The Committee should first decide what Nigeria should be by the year 2010
- ii. A brief on how developed countries such as those of Asia achieved development should be produced so that the committee can learn from such proven cases.
- iii. The Committee should list the country's targets at the take-off point and put them in order of priority.
- iv. An abstract of past plans, policies, programmes, strategies, conference memoranda and decisions should be prepared.
- v. Organise a Vision 2010 Peoples Assembly in all Local Government Council Areas. This is to sensitize the people on Vision 2010.
- vi. Make science and technology one of the central hubs for Vision 2010. Expand the critical success factors to include:



Agriculture  
Infrastructural development  
Industrial growth

In addition, Norms and Standards as a CSF should be split into:

- i. Traditional, cultural and social values
- ii. Discipline, patriotism and other national ethos.

**Title: A Memorandum**

**Source: U.Z. Umar**

**Summary:** Economic prosperity is a function of technological development seen in terms of technology transfer, adaptation, and innovativeness. To achieve the objective of technological development, science education should be emphasized and encouraged through adequate reward system and early science orientation for pupils. For effective and comprehensive health care delivery to be achieved, a health insurance scheme involving every family unit should be introduced. The agricultural sector should be overhauled with strategic government participation by way of establishing large scale farms, fixing production targets, supply of inputs, provision of storage facilities, and subsequent privatisation of successful public farms. For achieving a major breakthrough in industrialisation, the recommendations, structure and role of such specialised agencies like RMRDC, NISER, NDB, NERFUND, NEXIM should be seriously re-evaluated. The backbone of all the recommendations is the twin principle of technical efficiency and social accountability.

**Subject Area: Human Development**

**Title: Population and Development in Nigeria.**

**Source: Department of Community Development and Population Activities, Federal Ministry of Health & Social Services.**

**Summary:** Concern about the rapid rate of growth in the country's population and its implications for the carrying capacity of the country led to the promulgation of the National Policy on Population for Development, Unity, Progress and Self Reliance (NPP) in 1988. The NPP was formally adopted in 1989. It is one of the best-articulated population policies in Africa, with goals to accomplish.

Voluntary family planning using various forms of contraception is the main instrument being used to implement the NPP since its adoption in 1989. Hence, most of the advances made have concentrated mainly on improving the reproductive health of women although success has fallen short of the targets stated in the policy. Programmes emanating from the NPP have so far had little impact on the general population because of weak political commitment and support for population programmes which are generally not seen as integral components of mainstream development strategies, as well as strong resistance to

population programmes including gender issues in parts of the country.

**Specific Recommendation:**

- (i) Increased Advocacy;
- (ii) Better IEC (Information, Education, and Communication);
- (iii) Increasing female enrollment in secondary and higher level education are key strategies.
- (iv) Creation of a new Apex Ministry of Population Affairs to ensure greater advocacy and more vigorous implementation of the NPP.

**Title: The Population and Development Debate and the Evolution of Population Policy in Nigeria.**

**Source: Dr Patrick Ohadike**

**Summary:** Before 1974, African planners and policy makers did not consider rapid population growth as a threat to the improvement of the standard of living. They were still arguing in the mood of Boserup's logic that Africa has abundant agricultural land and manpower and that population pressure on land could create challenges and lead to better production. In addition to Boserup's theory, there were also socialist theorists who blamed underdevelopment on the prevailing capitalist system of production and the attendant dependence and marginalisation of labour. Population pressures have nothing to do with social economic problems.

The year 1974, when the third world population conference was held in Bucharest, marks the important watershed and beginning of growing African awareness, recognition and acceptance of the vital role of population factors in development planning and promotion of well-being and standard of living.

Until 1985, however, Nigeria had no explicit population policy. Its population policy up till 1985 was basically implicit. The aim was to alter population and development dynamics through creation of social and economic programmes. It did not contemplate changing the demographic factors by acting on them directly.

**Specific Recommendations:**

This is just a working paper prepared at the request of the UNFPA Ikoyi - Lagos, and submitted for the meeting of the Population, Health and Education Sub-Committees of the Vision 2010 Committee.

**Title: The Primary Health Care Approach to Rural Development/Poverty Alleviation.**

**Source: Dr. Cephas Tsevende Ityonzughul.**

**Summary:** The problems of rural people are many, obvious and glaring for everyone to see. Lack of portable water, poor feeder roads, inadequate health clinics and schools; abundance of preventable diseases are only few examples. Government recounts with some disappointment the not-very-successful attempts we have made at enhancing the quality of life of rural Nigerians since independence. In spite of the demonstrable impetus on the part of government for poverty alleviation however, our rural people have, since 1987, continued to suffer deprivation and a declining quality of life as shown by worsening infant mortality rate and increasing malnutrition.

Chaotic and top-down planning, Programme implementation and monitoring have been the bane to realising our rural development objectives. It is the members of the community/ward that know which problems bite them most. It is in this context that they ought to be allowed to say which problem should be tackled first, which second, which third, and so on.

- (1) For each ward in an LGA constitute a Ward Development Committee whose function is to determine development priorities in the order it wishes and review progress.
- (2) Similarly a Local Government Development Committee is needed at the Local Government Headquarters.
- (3) There must also be a State Rural Development Committee (SRDC) to co-ordinate and streamline the activities of the various state rural development agencies. Such co-ordination will maximise result by avoiding duplication of effort.
- (4) The military administrator/governor of the State must exercise the powers of projects monitoring, projects verification, supervision including technical assistance, and on-the-job training of LGA staff; implementation of projects under LGA development plans.

**Title:**           **Population and Development.**

**Source:**       **Dr. A. B. Sulaiman, Executive Director, Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria, and Professor O. Adegbola, Executive Director, Population Activities Fund Agency.**

**Summary:**     Emphasizes the need to enable policy-makers and government advisers to appreciate the interrelations between population and development, encourage them to place people at the centre of development and take an active role in determining the direction and success of Nigeria's population and development programmes.

The memorandum further demonstrates that the rapid growth in the Nigerian population has widespread implications for its present and future citizens by making the already challenging task of economic development even more difficult.

The memorandum also argues that by reducing the birth rate and the population growth rate, strong population and family planning programmes would improve the health of

Nigerians, especially of children and mothers, and would also provide significant economic and social benefits. It highlights the benefits of investing in strong population programme.

The target of the National policy on population is to reduce the average number of births per woman from 6 (in 1990) to 4 by the year 2,000. Achieving this goal will require commitment from policy makers and advisers to implement a vigorous and effective population and development strategies, which will address health, education, national economy, environment, agriculture, national resources and poverty alleviation.

### **Specific Recommendations:**

Provide a ready access to a broad range of contraceptives through both government and private sector channels.

Strengthen the political commitment of top leaders at the federal, State and local levels to a strong population policy and family planning programme.

Expand information, counseling, and communication programmes on sex education, family planning and reproductive health issues to all segments of the population, including adolescents.

Provide universal primary education with equal access for girls and boys to post -primary education. Increase opportunities for women to participate in the formal labour force. Enhance women's decision making and economic security by guaranteeing their right to inherit and own property and to obtain credit. Promote rapid economic growth and the equitable allocation of resources and access to social services. Adopt environmentally sustainable development policies.

At all levels, population issues should be integrated into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development. Development strategies must realistically reflect the short, medium and long-term implications of and consequences for population dynamics as well as patterns of production and consumption.

**Title:** **Memorandum to Vision 2010 Committee.**

**Source:** **Nigeria Union of Teachers (NUT)**

**Summary:** The Memorandum urges the Vision 2010 Committee to devise a system that will ensure a truly independent management of the Nigerian economy devoid of excessive foreign elements and influence in the socio-political and economic spheres of our national life. The role of world bodies in the Nigerian economy such as the MF, the World Bank, etc., should be minimised if neo-colonialism must be suppressed.

Increased funding of education at all levels is the key to improvement of the nations educational system. At the primary school level, the memorandum notes that the National Primary Education Commission (NPEC) has so far been successful in restoring public confidence and urges that a National Secondary Education Commission for Secondary Schools should be set up with similar powers and functions as the NPEC. Voluntary

agencies, particularly Missions, could participate by establishing and building new schools but they should not be allowed to take over existing schools. For National development, the school curriculum should seek to inculcate democratic principles and ideals and the love of the Nigerian Nation (Patriotism).

Stress is laid on the importance of provision of adequate infrastructures for effective teaching at all levels, and the need for improved motivation of teachers for higher productivity.

**Title:**                **Education.**

**Source:**            **Educare Trust**

**Summary:**        The thrust of the memorandum is to provide recommendations that would assist in reversing the falling standard of education at the Primary and Secondary School Levels. All Schools should have Boards of Governors made up of members of the community, Business, P.T.A., and old students associations - each participating effectively in fund - raising and other activities aimed at the physical and academic improvement of schools. Each school should have its prospectus and should produce its Annual Report and they should be ranked periodically in terms of curricular activities and general performance. Such ranking should be made public. A five - year Development Plan is suggested for all schools to bring them up to international standards through judicious use of P.T.F resources.

**Title:**                **Cheap, Practical & Easily Implementable Solutions**

**Source:**            **Educare Trust**

**Summary:** Some twenty - one suggestions are made for practical solution to educational problems at the primary and secondary school levels. All involve cooperative participation among teachers, children and the community (P.T.A). The objective is to produce a completely educated child.

On tertiary Institutions, Teacher Training Colleges should concentrate on providing teachers for primary schools, the Polytechnics should provide professional manpower while the universities should be properly funded by the public and private sectors to enable them maintain internationally accepted standards.

Very practical and implementable proposals in the interest of educational growth and human resource development.

**Recommendations:**

- Adequate facilities at both Primary and Secondary Schools
- At the tertiary, all to be affiliated to Universities

## Universities

- Establishing University should be done with care
- Universities should be run by their councils and all appointments should be done internally.
- Adequate funding should be provided
- Hall system should be fully revived
- Restoration of proper University atmosphere
- NUC should concentrate on funding and providing reliable manpower
- Private Sector should be compelled to participate actively.

**Source:**        **Wole Oyewo**

**Title:**         **The Untapped Benefits of Brain-drain Syndrome in Nigeria**

**Summary:** The Nigerian Government can assist her citizens who engage in menial jobs abroad by setting up soft loan scheme for them with which to develop their skills. Once this is done the benefits to the government would include National allegiance from Nigerians abroad. There would be a new awareness to the course of the Nigerian nation and love for their fatherland and willingness to perform their civic obligations to their country. This would also help redeem Nigeria's battered image abroad. Furthermore, the scheme will expose the beneficiaries to modern technology that will be easier to transfer home thereby accelerating Nigeria 's technological and economic advancement.

The brain drain syndrome is inimical to public interest in the first place and must be checked. The Nigerian public is highly affected by this constant flight of our best brains.

**Title: The Role of Human Resources Development in a Developing Country like Nigeria**

**Source: Youths Organisation For Unity and Total Harmony of Society**

**Summary:** All over the developed countries, the youths are challenged with national problems with a view to discovering new ideas and methodology. Nigeria's neglect of human resources development in her overall political and economic development has accounted, to a large extent, for the state of our economy and polity which is overtly dependent on the dictates of Western and Oriental Nations. The factors, which are responsible for this rather tragic situation among others are: North-South Dichotomy, Phobia of National disintegration, mutual distrust, jealousy of the younger generation by the older.

These problems must be tackled and overcome if our country must move forward. The development of our human resources will ensure continuity in all aspects of  
I> national life.

**Title: Memorandum on Impact of Population Growth on Development in Nigeria.**

**Source: Dr. C. J. G. Orjoke**

**Summary:** Nigeria's actual population is still contentious. However, it is worrying that 44.9% Nigerians are below the age of 15 years. The implication of this is a high ratio of about 2:1 and an in-built momentum for a rapid population growth rate by a natural increase for a long time. It is equally worrying that this rapid population growth rate is bound to impede, if not wipe out, the availability and growth of resources.

In a situation where the economy is on the down-turn and a young population growth rate is haywire, not much development can be expected particularly in the areas of health, education, economy, urbanisation, agriculture and environment. Some ways out of the above problems include: the reduction of the number of women who get married before 18 years, the reduction in the proportion of women who bear more than 4 children, the universal coverage of family planning services, the reduction of population growth rate to around 2% and reduction of total fertility rate to replacement fertility rate. These could be achieved through education of the young population, explicit legislation and provision of basic social amenities to the rural population.

Issues pertaining to population and development must be taken seriously as it has to do with the well-being of the citizens.

**Recommendations:**

- There should be a Ministry of Population Management.
- Bring all the population sectors under one commission to be under the presidency.
- Strengthen NCGPD with a decree.
- Streamline the Agency to be functional.

**Title: Memorandum for Vision 2010: The Health Sector**

**Source: Shina K. Gyoh**

**Summary:** In order to achieve an acceptable level of health in Year 2010, our national health policy must be implemented completely. Even with limited resources, Primary Health Care should be a foundation upon which the health care delivery should be built. The secondary and tertiary Health Care need to be well funded both by government and individuals. Education of the public on health matters needs to be given much greater emphasis. Public participation in the planning and implementation stages of health programmes would make them regard such programmes as their own projects, and would enhance efficiency of such programmes. Effective accreditation authorities should be instituted at all levels of government to license and monitor the quality of health practice and check the activities of quacks and the incompetent in the medical profession.

The health of a nation 's citizens determines their productivity, hence the health sector is a very important component of the well-being of the citizens.

**Title:           Ways to Improve the Quality of Education in Nigeria**

**Source:       National Universities Commission**

**Summary:** For the development of a meaningful vision on education, it is imperative that one appraises not only the National Policy on education, but also its implementation regarding administration, funding, human resource development, facilities, curricular and general quality. Having identified the state of things as at now, then one would be able, from that vantage point, to proffer suggestions towards improving the prospects for the nation's educational system. The paper then proceeds examine the present State of Primary, Secondary and tertiary education, the three level at which education is offered in the country.

The paper finds that the single most important problem in the education sector is funding of the institutions at all levels. Administration and Funding of Primary Schools through the NPEC is a welcome short-term solution to poor resource management by states and local governments.

The present arrangement for quality monitoring, evaluation and control at primary and tertiary levels is adequate provided sufficient funds and adequate facilities are provided for the agencies to carry out their functions. Staff morale is currently low and therefore staff retention is poor at all levels. This suggests a need for a review of wages so that they reflect productivity and demand as well as improvement of funding to enable adequate and regular remuneration of the staff of educational institutions. The low wage regime has lowered the self-esteem of the teacher and his commitment to teaching as a profession.

The primary, secondary and tertiary institution of the future should be well equipped, properly funded, and internationally competitive in endowment and performance.

**Specific Recommendations:**

Funding from government should improve considerably and capital budget should emphasize maintenance and rehabilitation in the next five years. Users of educational institutions should be made to pay part of the cost and imprest should be given directly to primary and secondary schools for the day-to-day running of the schools for greater efficiency and effectiveness. Normal controls should apply. Private sector participation in the educational sector should be encouraged. Government, as is the case for the private sector, should always go through the rigorous processes laid down for the establishment of tertiary and other institutions successfully before establishing any. Chief executives in educational institutions and other managers in the education sector should be trained and retrained in management techniques. The entire educational system should be rationalized and existing establishments for quality monitoring, education and control should be equipped and allowed to operate. Guidance and counseling facilities should be available at all educational institutions.



Government should prescribe stringent sanctions against tertiary institutions which affiliate with other agencies for educational activities without the permission of government through such supervisory agencies as NUC, NBTE and NCCE. The government policy banning educational activities in Nigeria by surrogates for purposes of the award of degrees of foreign universities should be formulated into a law prescribing stringent sanctions against those who contravene the law. The NPEC should be reviewed after ten years from 1999 with a view to returning the management of primary schools to their constitutionally prescribed loci. To produce the right quality of teachers and in the requisite disciplines, teacher education should be reoriented towards single honours degree in a core subject simultaneously with or followed by a diploma or certificate in education.

Government should establish and, through incentives, encourage the establishment of vocational and technical subjects at Senior Secondary School level in the next ten years to decongest the queues for university entrance and ameliorate the dearth of personnel in these areas. All secondary schools should be comprehensive, offering both academic and vocational/technical courses, further education should be pursued at the universities for academic subjects and at the polytechnic for the vocational and technical subjects.

Teachers' conditions of service should be reviewed upwards to attract and retain more and better quality personnel in the profession. The federal universities should continue to be funded by the Federal Government. Release of Universities to states will lead to the death of the institutions and, therefore, should not be attempted.

**Source:** Mr. J. O. Idowu

**Title:** The Education Industry in Nigeria

**Summary:** The paper poses the initial question whether the education sector in Nigeria was making any progress, and argues that the answer tilts more towards the negative than positive. It lists the factors responsible for this situation, which include the teacher, incessant strikes, corporal punishment, and the whole question of funding.

**Recommendations:**

- Teachers should be adequately remunerated and motivated.
- A time limit beyond which no strike should be allowed should be determined and enforced; a time limit within which government and the unions must resolve the issues.
- A pre-determined proportion of the budget should be allocated to education.
- Discipline should be enforced, with no corporal punishment except as a last resort.

**Source:** Oswald A. Shodeinde

**Title:** Human Development

**Summary:** The ultimate mission of “Vision 2010” is to ensure that all Nigerians, regardless of their sex and age, are sufficiently healthy to pursue productive social and economic life in an atmosphere of freedom. The keyword is “health”, and health as used here is not merely the absence of disease, but also includes factors such as the life span of the population, water supply, housing, roads, employment and earning power, food supply and adequate nutrition. The point of emphasis here is that the individual is a complete person with basic needs crying to be met. Where those needs - physical, psychological, social and economic - are not met to an appreciable extent, that individual becomes sick and diseased. Since the life of an individual is inextricably linked directly or indirectly to the lives of the rest of us, a reduction in the quality of life of one Nigerian is a reduction in the quality of all our lives, regardless of our station in life.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (i) Develop strategies that will enhance the quality of all our lives.
- ii) Provide necessary infrastructure that promotes and boosts growth in all aspects of the economy.
- iii) The most strategic infrastructure in any development effort is constant, continuous and uninterrupted supply of electricity.
- iv) Good road network to link all parts of the country. Standards exist in appropriate quarters for building various types of roads. Those standards should be re-examined, up-graded where necessary, and upheld all the time
- v) Housing: Equitable, affordable and accessible housing must be provided for all Nigerians. Government must estimate and pronounce a housing policy which must be meaningfully translated into reality.
- vi) Education: The future of Nigeria’s educational system demands that the Vision 2010 Committee carefully examines and reappraises the remote and recent causes of the breakdown of our educational system.
  - (a) The bedrock of the educational system is the primary level. At this level, the federal government should make education compulsory and parents who fail to comply must be penalized.
  - (b) Standards must be set in terms of class size, text books, examinations, buildings, furniture, control of school environment and school clinics.
  - (c) Government may subsidize school fees.
  - (d) Government should provide one school meal and take all other actions that will engender good quality teaching and learning.
  - (e) Should government want to own schools at this level, they must serve as models.
  - (f) At the secondary school level government must establish standards for qualitative

education. There is the need to effectively monitor the attainment of those standards by the school.

- g) At the tertiary level, government must restore their full independence to pursue rational thoughts.
- h) Government must provide and ensure that such institutions comply with programmes and projects.
- i) Government must ensure linkages of these institutions with other research and development organizations in society as well as local industries particularly the private sector and they must be financially supported in this regard.

vii) **Transportation:**

- (a) A standard gauge, dual carriageway rail link to all parts of the country is inevitable in the face of rising costs of air and road transportation.
- (b) National standards must be set for the type, condition and age of vehicles especially buses, trucks, trailers and taxis that ply our roads.

viii) **Health Care:**

- (a) Primary Health care must remain the cornerstone of the National

**Health System.**

- (b) The provision of health care system is not merely the provision of curative care-patch-up work. Preventive, restorative and rehabilitation services are equally, if not more, important.

**Title: Input on Ways to Improve the Quality of Our Education**

**Source: Dr. Au T. Adamu - Executive Secretary; National Primary Education Commission**

**Summary:** This memorandum provides information on the activities of the National Primary Education Commission which was established by Decree 96 of 1993 and whose functions include the management and funding of primary education in Nigeria. The three tiers of government (according to the commission) are involved in funding of primary education. These are the only sources of funds for the commission. Therefore, any shortfall existing from non-approval of budget proposal must be shelved and carried forward until proposal is approved. Shortfalls are most pronounced between proposal and approved budget particularly in areas of capital expenditure for which the Federal Government is responsible. There are no significant shortfalls in respect of state and L.G.A. contributions since these are based on actual figures submitted to federation account allocation committee monthly.

The commission has also carried out schools and staff audit of the primary school systems in the country. This has had positive consequences including the flushing out of ghost workers, prompt payment of salaries/allowances, ascertaining the wage bill, obtaining enrollment figures in primary schools, as well as arresting teachers unrest in the

country because of prompt payment of salaries and fringe benefits. It is now possible to know the number of primary schools in Nigeria.

**Title:       Where Is the Place of the Handicapped in the National Economy?**

**Source:     Isaac I. Aku**

**Summary:**           The handicapped in the Nigerian society are often neglected and, therefore, most of them resort to begging for a living. In various sectors of the Nigerian society, they are discriminated against. This practice handicaps them the more through ill-health resulting from psychological breakdowns. The integration of the handicapped into the productive efforts of our economy is advantageous to society because it keeps them (the handicapped) out of trouble and lessens the problem of dependence - a problem which is a big strain on the meager resources of the group on whom the handicapped is dependent. The government, through the Vision 2010 Committee, is implored to act, and quickly too, to avert the seeming apathy to the plight of the handicapped in the society.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (a)    Government must plan for the development of the handicapped to enable them participate and contribute meaningfully to the economic and social life of the nation.
- (b)    Those who become handicapped while in service should not be prematurely retired but should be given assistance to continue to make inputs, feel relevant, and overcome the disability (through encouragement).
- (c)    Provisions should be made to assist the handicapped in society for example, in transportation, provision of gadgets for the use of the disabled, training, employment and medical services.

**Title:                Health Care**

**Source:             Pharmacists Council of Nigeria (PCN)**

**Summary:**           The Pharmacists Council of Nigeria (PCN) notes that government is already aware of the problems of the Nigerian Healthcare sector. The problem of fake drugs is also known but has not been dealt with decisively. Three problem areas on fake drugs and distribution in Nigeria have been identified as follows:

- (ii)    The elimination of illegal drug markets, drug hawkers, unregistered pharmaceutical premises
- (iii)   Tackling illegal trade in narcotics;
- (iv)    Improving pharmaceutical inspection.

Federal and State Task Forces were set up to tackle the first problem while the second was addressed by establishing NDLEA. The third is yet to be addressed. There is need to effectively control the problem of fake drugs in Nigeria.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- i) Urgent updating of pharmacy laws in line with global developments and present realities of the country.
- ii) There is need for massive public awareness campaign to educate public on proper use of pharmaceutical product.
- iii) Putting in place workable pharmaceutical policy.
- iv) There is the need for harmonization of the laws establishing the regulatory and control agencies to remove the non-pharmaceutical services and areas of overlap
- v) State Governments must not use pharmaceutical services as revenue generating ventures.
- vi) Pharmaceutical inspection must be intensified
- vii) The sale of drugs in markets and by any other unregistered premises/persons must be specifically stopped.
- viii) Creation of Task Force that is ad hoc in nature to address the problem.
- ix) A national pharmaceutical policy must be developed
- x) There is need for PCN to create an enabling environment for effective professional practice.
- xi) The pharmaceutical industry in Nigeria must be encouraged to develop into state of full manufacture and exportation of drugs to other countries.
- xii) There is need for integration of traditional medicine practice into Nigeria's health care programme.
- xiii) There is need for PCN to employ and equip pharmaceutical inspectors and create its office in each State.
- xiv) The PCN is in urgent need of a full-fledged legal department to defend and prosecute.
- xv) There is need to place PCN on capital budget if it is to effectively carry out its statutory functions of regulating and controlling the practice of pharmacy in the country.
- xvi) There is need to urgently reconstitute the governing board of PCN which was

dissolved in 1994.

- xvii) The establishment of a Chartered Institute for Pharmacists would be most appropriate at this time to encourage professionalism, continuity and effective control/regulation of pharmaceutical services.
- xviii) There is also need to review the Pharmacy Laws of Nigeria with the aim of bringing them up in line with current developments and march towards excellence in the practice of pharmacy by the year 2010.

**Title: Strategies for Attaining the Goals of the Nigerian Population Policy**

**Source: Lawrence A. Adeokun**

**Summary:** The author analyses the five variables that must increase or decrease if corresponding increases and declines in fertility are to be observed in human populations. These are the proportion married, the length of the post-partum infecundability, the practice of prolonged lactational sexual abstinence, the level of contraception and the level of abortion. These five variables are referred to as the intermediate fertility variables (IFV). A number of life births can be averted by the operation of each of the variables. This is illustrated with examples from the Ikale and Ekiti experiences. The reasons for their observance in the traditional society are given while the problems posed by modernity are outlined. The options and strategies for enhancing fertility declines are discussed. The focus on strategies by the author for reducing fertility decline through the manipulation of determining variables and relative neglect of other issues which only indirectly impact on fertility and whose direction of impact is not easy to establish are deliberate.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (A) Social Science Research Strategy:
  - (i) Funding appropriate research
  - (ii) Focus on status of women and children and fertility decline
  - (iii) Monitoring changes in intermediate fertility variables.
- (B) Social Engineering Strategy:
  - (i) Status of Women and Children
  - (ii) Female Registration Programme
  - (iii) Marriage Age and Family Health Programme.
- (C) Family Health Strategy:

- (i) Building Industrial Capacity for Family Health
- (ii) Coalition of Family Planning and AIDS and Control Organisation
- (D) Advocacy Strategy aimed at Public Enlightenment:
  - (i) IEG on Marriage and Social Status of Women
  - (ii) IEG on Traditional Practices affecting Infant Health
  - (iii) IEG on Family (Male, Female and Adolescent) Sexual Health.

**Title: Nigeria's Population and Development**

**Source: Dr. Patrick Ohadike**

**Summary:** Nigeria is one of the ten most populous countries in the world with the high rate of growth. The rapid rate of population growth has been due to the persistently high level of fertility co-existing with a declining level of mortality. The rapid rate of growth frustrates the accomplishment of development goals and objectives.

Rapid population growth has implications for migration especially the rural-urban type. The migrants-receiving urban areas have grown remarkably, so much so that they are inundated with accommodation, employment, sanitation and refuse disposal problems. The failure of supply to meet the demand for services, infrastructure and basic needs is reflected in the defective and deficient availability of these requirements in the country. In the rural areas, rapidly increasing population has led to continued land fragmentation and this is associated with over-cultivation, over-grazing which lead to soil erosion, desertification and a general degradation of the environment. Linked with this, is the process of deforestation as the expanding population extensively exploits the forests for fuel wood.

The high rate of population growth draws attention to the continued critical contribution of fertility to the prevailing rapid growth of the Nigerian population. In programming for the year 2010, it is clear that the variable of great concern is fertility. The single most potent factor which can reduce fertility at least in the short run is family planning.

**Specific Recommendations:**

- (i) The National Population Policy of Nigeria which was adopted in 1988 is adequate for transforming the demographic and economic landscape of the country.
- ii) The 1991 census result must be further analyzed to provide the finer statistics needed for planning to implement the policy. This calls for the joint effort of the NPC, FOS, NISER and possibly, institutions of higher learning





should be sourced for internally by the Universities.

- (5) Tuition fees (not below N5,000) must be introduced immediately.
- (6) Polytechnic education must be emphasized; government to establish technical colleges and craft centres in all States of the Federation and Universities of Technology and Agriculture should receive more support from government for self-reliance.
- (7) Universities should be encouraged to disengage gradually from municipal services.
- (8) Salaries and allowances should be adequate to enable University staffs to be able to stand on their own *in* terms of welfare, accommodation and education of their children.
- (9) States who want to establish their own universities should be encouraged to go into partnership with contiguous states for such ventures.
- (10) Trade unions in universities to be totally scrapped for now but subject to review by the year 2010, if necessary.
- (11) Resources monitoring committee must be set up in each university to monitor the use of the funds that come in.
- (12) For the sake of peace, unity and sustainable development, federal universities must be allowed intact since they are children of geo-political circumstances.
- (13) Students, especially those in the liberal arts, to be given more course load to deny them time for cult activities. Government must legislate against cult activities and the localization of Vice-Chancellors should be reviewed in the interest of peace and unity.

**Title: Call for Memoranda, Committee on the Vision 2010 Programme.**

**Source: Rev. Dr. Amos Omoresemi**

**Summary:** Sustained social and economic development will be facilitated if attention is given to specified areas. Unemployment will be drastically reduced if governments at all levels embark on job creation schemes; and appropriate legislation is put in place to facilitate private investment and the formation of vocational guidance movement. Definite educational, social, and cultural benefits will result if government encourages private participation in the educational and social development, as well as accord education a top priority position in the national budgetary and motivational schemes. To give a boost in the area of health for the elderly and welfare for retirees, government should play active role in providing health care for the elderly, and adopt more rational, systematic and sympathetic approach to retirees and pensioners.

**Title: Health Care Reforms in Nigeria: A Blueprint for Achieving an Effective Comprehensive and Qualitative Health Care Delivery System.**

**Source: Dr. Obinna F. Onwujekwe**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. A basic healthcare planning model should be designed to guide our policy makers.
- ii. General, Specialist and Teaching Hospitals should be allowed some autonomy to enable them plan adequately, retain generated funds and therefore directly improve facilities and services.
- iii. Contract Out the management of comprehensive health care centres, general and specialist hospitals. The main causes of inefficiencies in these hospitals are managerial inability of the people in charge and bureaucratic bottleneck caused by government. The contract should be given to interested health organizations, which should be non-profit oriented. This system will have the advantages of a self-governing hospital. All the essential facilities needed in a standard hospital should be put in place.
- iv. Private healthcare outfits be sanitized. A federal task force should be set up to remove all forms of quackery in the health care delivery system.
- v. The establishment of a department of health management and planning in some universities is imperative. In addition basic principles of health economics planning and management must be introduced in the curriculum of medical schools.

**Title: Solving the Unemployment Problem**

**Source: Dr. Dele Fapohunda**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Reduce unemployment especially among the non-skilled, by engaging them in agricultural and housing construction.
- ii. Improve the environment and health care delivery system in order to increase the welfare of Nigerians
- iii. Cut back on military expenditures, which could then be diverted to other social or productive ventures.

**Title: Total Quality Management Imperative**

**Source: Joseph Akpeiye, Trithel International Consulting**

**Summary and Recommendations:** Total Quality Management should be considered as a critical success factor. A Total Quality Improvement Act or Decree is proposed. It should make the total quality concept to be firmly rooted as a way of life in Nigeria.

Nigeria's paradoxical situation of being poor in the midst of plenty can be reversed with total quality management (TQM).

TQM will bring substantial productivity gains on a broad scale, in Nigeria.

A team of experts drawn from public and private sectors should be constituted to work out the framework for the passage of a Total Quality Improvement Law. Terms of reference

**TITLE: Response to Vision 2010: The Pharmaceutical Approach.**

**Source: Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Development and utilisation of locally available natural drug products, raw materials and other ingredients through organized programme of research and development.
- ii. Involvement and active participation of our local herbalists in eliciting the health values of our flora in health care delivery.
- iii. Provision of facilities and incentives to the overall development of the pharmaceutical industry.
- iv. Full realization of the petrochemical plant which will produce most of the raw materials required for pharmaceutical production.
- v. Ensure effective policing of distribution/manufacture of adulterated and fake drugs in the country.
- vi. A network should be formed to ensure availability and accessibility of the pharmacists working in a range of locations of community pharmacies, health centres, hospital.
- vii. Pharmacist must retain a strong presence in the community as an easily accessible source of advice and products valued by others in the health care system.
- viii. Continuing Education for pharmacists to facilitate re-certification and further enhance approach to service at all levels of development and ensure discipline.
- ix. Total exclusion of unqualified and uninformed persons including drug peddlers in the drug distribution system in all parts of the country.

- x. Total restriction on drug products distribution from market places or similar environments.
- xi. Design an organized and meaningful child education on drugs in primary and secondary schools.

**Title: Population Growth and Nigeria in the Year 2010: A Bold Approach to the Population Crisis.**

**Source: Isiaka Yahaya  
President, Muslim Welfare League.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Review the National Population Policy to create quick and meaningful intervention strategies for population growth to reach zero growth by 2010
- ii. Increase funding for population intervention.
  - a) 10% of VAT
  - b) 10% expenditure of PTF
  - c) 5% expenditures of States and LGA's
- iii. Proceeds from VAT and PTF to be administered by the Population Activities Fund Agency (PAFA).
- iv. Establish a Ministry of Population Affairs - to advise and formulate policies on population as they affect Health, Education, Environment, Economy, Politics, Military.

**Title: National Operational Efficiency Scheme**

**Source: The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators of Nigeria**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

1. Organise people for efficiency improving programme
- ii The following factors are crucial for efficiency measurement
  - Efficiency Data Bank
  - Diagnosis of problems
  - Plan improvements
  - Improvement strategies
  - Motivating works
  - Evaluation

Reporting and sustenance of efficiency scheme.

**Subject Area:** Petroleum/Natural Resources/Solid Minerals

**Title:** Vision 2010 for the Energy Commission

**Source:** Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN)

**Summary:** The main objectives of the ECN are to guarantee adequate, sustainable and optimal supply of energy, at appropriate cost and in an environmentally friendly and responsible manner, to the various sectors of the economy by utilizing all available energy resources in an optimal mix. Energy is fundamental to all economic, social and even political activities.

The government, through the energy commission, must put in place a policy package and an enabling environment which will encourage appropriate investments in the various energy sub-sectors to ensure the sustenance and growth of their contribution to the economy.

A new framework for energy planning that is designed to lay the foundation for a more efficient, and environmentally sustainable future is a national energy strategy under vision 2010, which should offer a programme of greater energy efficiency, use renewable energy as well as the development of all available energy resources.

The problems of rural areas such as poverty and low productivity which have been attributed to low levels of technology and health delivery services must also be addressed. The non-availability of adequate rural energy especially electricity has generated in a strong tendency towards rural-urban migration, resulting in undue pressure on urban infrastructures and declining output from the rural sector. Provision of rural energy infrastructures is essential for the development of the rural areas.

#### **Specific Recommendations:**

- Increase exploration of different energy resources so as to improve the stock of the nations energy reserves.
- Encourage Private Sector participation in the energy sector through liberalisation and Privatisation.
- Expand transmission and storage facilities for petroleum products to achieve a 90-day strategic reserves.
- Provision of manufacturing infrastructures for engineering equipment and spares, power plants and accessories.
- R & D activities in oil, coal and other energy related issues such as production, processing, optimal utilisation of various energy resources.
- Promote an effective training and manpower development programme for skilled personnel.
- Monitor, co-ordinate and regulate energy utilization in industry and energy efficiency guidelines and regulations for liberalizing the energy sector activities and the machinery for monitoring and regulating activities.
- Increase alternative fuels contribution to the national energy mix. Provide information and data processing of energy resources inventory and energy

technology.

- Widespread installation of renewable and alternative energy sources for agriculture and rural energy problems and for power production.
- Improve multilateral and international co-operation.
- Public Enlightenment campaign on energy conservation, energy efficiency, and environmental problems.
- Increase area covered by forest reserve and encourage forest conservation and provide stable alternative to fuel wood.
- Develop other potential sites for hydropower, gas, coal, nuclear and other power plants for electricity generation.
- Maintain adequate stock of the various transport fuels at levels that will ensure internal fuel security.
- Provide energy efficient transportation systems.
- Strengthen the relevant regulatory authorities/agencies to ensure enforcement of appropriate set standards on environmental impact of energy production and utilization, and carry out environmental impact assessment of major energy projects.
- Develop building codes to ensure buildings are designed for efficient energy use.
- Provide adequate infrastructural facilities for indigenous enterprise involved in the development of the energy sector.
- Internationalise Nigeria's capital market to attract inflow of foreign investment and establish favourable investment climate to attract investments in the energy sector, with guaranteed and dependable repayment schemes for loans invested in energy projects.
- Establish energy council comprising chief executives and heads of major institutions and organizations active in the energy sector under the chairmanship of Energy Commission of Nigeria to iron out any matter outstanding or arising from implementation of the national energy policies. Establish, review, strengthen and sustain the implementation of the national energy master plan.
- Put in place necessary guidelines and regulations on fuel mix, energy efficiency, conservation, consumption, technology, and develop appropriate machinery monitoring
- Introduce integrated energy and environment-related disciplines in the programmes of tertiary and secondary institutions.
- There is need for a Ministry of Energy or an autonomous energy commission in the Presidency/Office of the President.

**Title:** **Funding of NAFCON and the Refineries.**

**Source:** **Unspecified**

**Summary:** The paper focuses on the 'Funding of NAFCON and the Refineries'. The paper argues against the privatization of NAFCON and the refineries which is being considered as a way out of the funding problems of the companies. It underlines the pernicious effects of privatizing the companies in question. The memo also argues against the present financial administration of NAFCON and the refineries whereby these bodies, though they generate huge amounts of money, have to undergo a complicated bureaucratic process to get funds released for maintenance and other obligations.

**Recommendations:**

- An equitable pricing formula should be put in place for both the refineries and NAFCON.
- Funding of NAFCON and the refineries should be improved. In each case, the financial procedures should be changed so that the management can have needed funds promptly.

**Title: Brief on the Establishment of Oil and Gas Free Zone.**

**Source: Federal Ministry of Commerce & Tourism**

**Summary:** The memorandum is simply a brief on the steps so far taken on the establishment of Oil and Gas Free Zone at Onne/Ikpokiri.

After Decree No.8 of 1996, which established an oil and gas free zone at Onne/Ikpokiri, a UK-based Company, Development and Management Services Ltd., was given the contract to draw up a plan for the project. The Ministry of Commerce and Tourism has also set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee for the project. The Committee has reviewed reports and submissions by the consultants and the Nigerian Ports PLC, in addition to taking relevant measures to publicize the free zone. The memo provides information concerning the potential benefits of the project.

**Title: Towards Sustainable Development in a Virile Solid Minerals Sector.**

**Source: Nigerian Society of Mining Engineers**

**Summary:** This position paper on the theme, “Towards sustainable development in a healthy and virile solid minerals sector”, begins by putting mining and technological development in historical perspective. It also considers the overall importance to man of minerals as raw materials/the need to manage the former very well. Other aspects of the paper include, for example, kinds, classification and uses of minerals, their location, control, ownership, and financing of mining projects.

**Recommends as follows:**

- (i) that Nigeria have by the year 2010, a virile solid minerals sector,
- (ii) the establishment of a National Mining and Geological Institute, at Jos,
- (iii) the Mines office be strengthened to deal with such inimical activities as smuggling and trafficking in solid minerals,
- (iv) attention of mined-out areas, to protect the environment,
- (v) government to create an investment climate that will attract mining capital,

- (vi) government should immediately inaugurate the council of Nig. Mining Engineers/Geoscientists (COMEG) for the regulation of mining practice, and
- (vii) that the society of Mining Engineers be co-opted into the Vision 2010 Project, considering the importance of the mineral sector in nation building

The memorandum points out that local and foreign investments are crucial for the development of the solid minerals sector. It identifies factors that enhance investments in solid minerals production. They include: geological investigations, data base, mining code, minerals rights and land tenure, government participation, technical facilities, and promotion. The memo introduces the Nigerian Minerals Appraisal and Magnetization Programme (NIMAMOP), which is concerned with the analysis and evaluation of revealed minerals data and occurrences, and is run by the Global Minerals Consortium.

The memo urges the government to get involved in the running of NIMAMOP in order to promote the activities which are necessary for developing the much-needed skills for the sector. It also calls for adequate funding of the sector.

**Title: Vision of PTI by the year 2010.**

**Source: Petroleum Training Institute (PTI), Warn**

**Summary:** The memorandum begins with a quotation, which says that ‘The only way out of under- development is through science and Technology’. It argues that the only effective approach to the development of capabilities in science and technology is by training, and goes on to show how PTI is contributing to this objective. The memorandum lists the problems of the institute which include inadequate funding and poor infrastructure, and calls for appropriate actions to deal with them so that the objectives of the institution will be achieved.

**Title: N N P C Vision 2010**

**Source: NNPC.**

**Summary:** After pointing out the key elements of Vision 2010’s terms of reference, it provides a large body of facts and figures in skeletal form. These include rapid changes in the past ten years, that external debt relief is tied to democratization/SAP policies, environmental issues, rapid technology changes, refining industry, internal analysis, strength of the oil industry, weaknesses, funding, institutional constraints, objectives, goals and strategies. Part of the last mentioned-objective is to develop and manpower and attain 95% Nigerianisation in management and professional level. appears to be a summary or itemization of aspects discussed in another paper.  
Paper

**Title: National Agricultural Management Systems**

**Source: i. Abdulkareem Obaje**



- ii. **Bolarinwa Bolaji**
- iii. **Salata Agono**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- Nigeria should design a scheme for the development of skills in the area of development studies, especially policy analysis and project management. Courses in policy analysis and project management should be offered in the universities. It should be mandatory for officers in the public service, Grade Level 10 and above, to attend.
- A national network of agricultural cooperatives is proposed. There should be national coordinating unit, regional coordinating unit, state coordinating unit and local coordinating unit. These units will organise farmers into cooperatives for the purpose of extension services.

**Subject Area:** **Finance, Trade and Banking**

**Source:** **Joint Tax Board**

**Title:** **A Memorandum to the Vision 2010 Committee**

**Summary:** The memorandum focuses on the place of taxation in the generation of funds for the programmes of the nation. It discusses several issues in tax administration, including the constitutional provisions for the imposition of taxes, tax administration in general, and the problems of tax administration in the country. The major problems include inadequate funding of revenue services, poor infrastructure facilities, and the use of untrained tax contractors in carrying out 'the statutory duties of assessment, collection, and accounting for taxes assigned specifically to the tax authorities'.

**Recommendations:**

- All tiers of government should make a deliberate investment in their tax agencies. At least 10% of the estimated revenue should be set aside as cost of collection for the tax authorities to equip themselves.
- There should be incentives for tax officials, to encourage and motivate them for greater productivity.
- Use of tax contractors should be discontinued.
- Tax authorities should be granted autonomy in the implementation of tax laws.

**Title:** **100 Years of Banking in Nigeria**

**Source:** **J.O. Sanusi,**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The memo gives an account of 100 years of banking in Nigeria. It critically examines the evolution of banking in the country, the era of minimal banking regulation (1952-69), that of intensive regulation (1969-86), and the industry in the post-1986 era. In addition to a consideration of other significant

developments since SAP, it deals with current challenges and problems of the sector, e.g. the need for close supervision by CBN of the rising number of banks. The memo concludes that in spite of the progress recorded so far by the sector, its ability to get Nigeria out of its current economic problems will depend on, among other things,

- (a) the structure of ownership/the control of the banks
- (b) the quality of staff/services
- (c) the quality of supervision by CBN and NDIC,
- (d) Level of relationship between banks and the supervisory agencies;
- (e) full implementation of the avowed autonomy of the CBN.

**Title:** **A History of Bank Failures in Nigeria.**

**Source.** **A. M. Ndiomu**

**Summary and Recommendation:** Discusses various facets of the history of bank failures in Nigeria. After underlining the strategic and sensitive nature of banks and thus their being subjected to strict surveillance, this memo views the phenomenon of bank failure as highly inimical to the growth of any economy. It recommends a systematic evaluation of bank projects, taking into account the changing influences. Banks should take more seriously the problem of manpower development. Better methods of management are called for in the face of challenges/competition since bank failures are caused mainly by poor management. The present commercial banks should gear up to the new trends and development in the banking industry.

**Title:** **UBA Annual International Lecture: Welcome Address**

**Source:** **Chief Luke E. Okafor, Managing Director/CEO, UBA PLC.**

**Summary:** Chief Okafor's submission is a welcome address at the maiden UBA Annual International Lecture held in Lagos in 1996. The recommendation is that Nigerians should follow 'the Korean example' in seeking to resolve the country's economic problems.

**Source:** **Nigerian Insurers Association**

**Title:** **A memorandum to the Vision 2010 Committee.**

**Summary:** This memo begins by underlining the function of insurance, namely to ensure the survival of other businesses. The Association is pleased with Government's efforts at sustainable development and thus, the establishment of the Vision 2010 Project. The memo discusses the following sub-topics. "Education as the bedrock of sustainable development", "Embracing the culture of capital maintenance and the elimination of economic wastage". "Insurance Control/Supervision; "Government participation in Insurance", "Insurance and Investments". The following major Recommendations emerge.

- the establishment by government, of an Insurance Academy for practical

- training (e.g. for diploma courses in aspects of insurance).
- making it mandatory for corporate bodies to insure their assets within Nigeria rather than taking out such insurance abroad.
- a reduction of the compulsory insurance cession to Nigeria Reinsurance Cooperation to 5%.
- the setting up of adult literacy programmes in insurance by government.

**Title: Establishment of National Credit Guarantee Scheme**

**Source: Dr. Chris M. E. Onalo, Executive Chairman, Graduate School of Credit Administration, Lagos.**

**Summary:** This memorandum is a call for the establishment of a National Credit Insurance. The author posits that small/medium-sized businesses in Nigeria encounter enormous problems arising from their inability to secure loans from banks and other credit institutions. These problems have adversely affected the growth of the enterprises. The author discusses the objectives of the proposed scheme, 'to offset the losses that may be incurred when borrowers in the small-scale business category default on loans payment', and explains how it could be operated.

**Title: Financial Accountability**

**Source: S. K. Ezumbe**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The two professional accounting bodies in Nigeria (ICAN & ANAN) should be controlled by a governing body to be established by the Federal Government. The name could be Council for Accountants in Nigeria (CAIN).

An audit firm should not be allowed to audit the same company for more than three ~ years. The firm could have another chance after ten years from the first audit.

**Title: The Vision 2010 Programme Memoranda**

**Source: Association of Nigerian Purchasing and Supply Officers.**

**Summary:** As professionals involved in management of resources, purchasing and supply officers can contribute significantly towards the task of economic development. Government should therefore tap from the wealth and experience of the professional group.

**Title: Debt Regimes: Proposal for More Responsible Management of Both Public and Private Sectors.**

**Source: Chief Dr. P. D. Cole**

**Summary:** Business transactions between top government parastatals and private companies are often characterized by delays, variability or unwillingness of the former to settle bills pertaining to duly executed contractual obligations by the latter, leading to extensive indebtedness. Similarly government parastatals are often owed by customers/clients who delay in settling bills as and when due. The situation leads to unnecessary loss by parties being owed.

To combat the finally untidy situation and enhance financial discipline, a procedure should be put in place whereby interest is charged to all debts and unpaid bills 14 days after submission. The proposed system, properly backed by appropriate legislation will go a long way in eliminating wastefulness and ensuring financial accountability and prudence.

**Title:** **Challenges for Public and Financial Sector Reforms in Nigeria**

**Source:** **Ibrahim Dankwanbo (Talban Gombe)**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The paper outlines some strategies for three critical factors in the economy namely: Corruption, Education and Finance Corruption, Government Activities and Markets.

There are factors that make corruption possible in our environment.

- i. The administration of government regulations (e.g. Issuance of license and permits).
- ii. Fines for actual violation of legal norms.
- iii. Control of Government Contracts.
- iv. Control over public investment contracts that can favour some contractors over others.
- v. Tax incentives, subsidized credits and multiple foreign exchange rates.
- vi. Control over hiring and promotion.
- vii. Control over assignment of entitlement and other benefits.
- viii. Control over access to under-priced public services e.g. (electricity, telephone and water).
- ix. Tax administration decisions.

The greater the use of these instruments, the greater the chance of corruption.

- a. Control over these instruments may give employees greater power with the right social environment, the right incentive system, weak and uncertain penalties may allow them to extract large financial advantages for themselves

- b. Corruption is likely to have a negative implication for the stabilization role of the government.
- c. Corruption is always likely to raise the cost of running government while it reduces government revenue.

## **EDUCATION**

- i. Massive investment in both primary and lower secondary education complemented by a pattern of growth that channels labour into productivity was a strategy in South-East Asia towards educational development.
- ii. Our educational systems are directly managed by Federal and State Governments with a great deal of payment of teachers salaries, school rehabilitation programmes which give little room for effective learning.
- iii. The main ways government can improve the quality of education is by setting high performance standards in core subjects. Adoption of flexible strategies for the acquisition and use of inputs and monitoring performance.

There are five reforms in education and management, viz:

- i. Give education priority for the achievement of economic development and eradication of poverty.
- ii. Pay greater attention to outcomes using economic analysis, standard setting, and measuring achievement through learning assessment.
- iii. Emphasise investment in basic education. Efficiency is achieved by making public investments where they yield higher returns.
- iv. Sorting to improve equity:- Every one has the right to basic education in order to acquire the basic knowledge and skill to interact in the society. Government should also ensure that qualified students are not denied education because they are poor. This means making schools available.

Expand schools autonomy. The quality of education can be improved when the schools are autonomous. This will follow funding of schools based on output and quality.

## **FINANCIAL SECTOR**

- i. There is need for an accelerated commercialization of state-owned banks, establishment of effective banking supervision, and reform of the accounting systems used by banks..

**Title:                   The Role of Banks in Our Economy under the Vision 2010 Concept**

**Source:**                 **Jonah a. Agyo**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i.       The agricultural department of Central Bank of Nigeria should be merged with Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank, National Agricultural Insurance Company, Community Assurances and Development Agricultural Bank with Nigerian Agricultural
- ii.       The Board of National Board for Community Bank should be reconstituted to comprise more competent hands.
- iii.      Government should review the matching grants to the community banks and release same as at when due. Each community bank should be made to lend up to 30% of its deposits to farmers.
- iv.      The Rural Banking Scheme which was abolished should be reintroduced. In this case the rural farmers will benefit from agricultural loans.
- v.       Interest rate on agricultural lending should be regulated or pegged at close to the cost of funds in the banking industry.
- vi.      The Federal Government should set up Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) to develop the agricultural sector.

**Title:**                 **Naira Devaluation**

**Source:**             **Engr. A. Fain Nkwmdiche**  
                          **Principal Consultant**  
                          **Anc Engineering Limited, Lagos.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- Administrative fix the value of the Naira at 80 Kobo to 1 US dollar;
- Set up a Manufacturing Productivity Committee for the formulation of productivity master plan, co-ordination and supervision of productivity efforts with the industrial sector, and advise government on manufacturing productivity matters;
- Increase budgetary allocation to education and research; and
- Make assembly plants in Nigeria to re-export their products to their parent companies thereby forcing them to increase product quality and earn foreign exchange.

**Title:**                 **An Export Agenda for Vision 2010**

**Source:**             **S.O. Adebisi, NEXIM**

## **Summary and Recommendations:**

In order to benefit maximally from globalization, appropriate policies and structures must be rapidly put in place to support export-oriented growth.

- ii. Adopt suitable trade, investment and exchange rate policies which are conducive to greater openness and competitiveness.
- in. Develop an export promotion slogan to stimulate the interest of citizens in export trade.
- iv. Nigeria should graduate from the export of primary commodities to intermediate goods/light manufactures to capital goods.
- v. In order to facilitate the provision of funds for export production and marketing, NEXIM's rediscounting and re-financing facility should be strengthened to encourage commercial and merchant banks to lend for export marketing. The ultimate aim is to introduce a scheme of automatic provision of short-term credit.
- vi. Export Risk Unitisation.
- vii. Export of Services.  
A programme, which encourages home remittances, should be put in place to encourage citizens working overseas. A package of services, which facilitate the export of services, should be developed by both NEXIM and NEPC (Nigerian Export Promotion Council).
- viii. Export targeting system.  
Exporters are required to appropriate government agencies. Exporters should be assisted through specific measures which will enable them meet such targets.
- ix. Private shareholders should be admitted into the ownership of NEXIM. This will enable the bank to be more responsive to dynamic market changes.
- x. Rapid adjustment to market development:  
Despite the emergence of the World Trade Organisation, there is a continuous erosion of multi-lateral trade practices in favour of bilateral. Nigeria should therefore seek to adjust to this development by actively seeking and entering into regional and sub-regional trade pacts.
- xi. The creation of a Foreign Market Research Bureau as an arm of an existing institution may be considered for the purpose of preparing market research information for exporters.
- xii. Nigeria's export agenda should indeed be based on accurate market perception, effective transmission of market signals along production lines, stable and export-friendly policy environment and the creation of an institutional framework to guarantee performance.

**Title: Implementation of the Vocational Component of the 6-3-3-4 Education System.**

**Source: Dr. Imoro Kubor.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The paper observes that the vocational component of the 6-3-3-4, which comes after JSS 3, is not objectively, profitably and effectively implemented because there are not enough human resources and material facilities to cope with the situation. Millions of Nigerian Youths therefore graduate or drop out yearly from the 6-3-3-4 system of education without marketable skills and skills for self employment and self-reliance.

The memorandum suggests the unconventional method of resorting to the use of private and informal sector facilities which abound in the country, and provides details on how this can be done. It recommends a pilot scheme to be first run for selected schools in 1998.

**Title: The Attainment of High Literacy Rate and Qualitative Education Levels in Nigeria.**

**Source: Catalyst for Advancing Education (CFAE), an NGO**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Beneficiaries of Higher Education should contribute to the funding of their education.
- ii. Government should implement the policy on education with objectivity and well-planned programmes as is contained in the policy document
- iii. Refine and stabilize the 6-3-3-4 system of education.
- iv. Qualitative education must be paid for. Parents must be prepared to contribute for the sustenance of good quality higher education.
- v. Decentralise education management for effectiveness.
- vi. National Primary Education Commission Decree 96 of August 1993 to be reviewed to include past structures of education management in Nigeria.
- vii. Bridge the gap between planning and implementation in education.
- viii. Government should give top priority to the funding of education in order to redress the noticeable inadequacies in our institutions.
- ix. Teaching should be accorded a professional status through the establishment of the Teachers Council.

**Title: The Attainment of Effective, Comprehensive and Qualitative Health Care Delivery System.**

**Source: M.O. Idowu.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**



1. Adequate funding for Teaching and Specialist hospitals.
- ii. Change the practice of giving full-time employment to specialists.
- iii. Search for capable specialists should not be limited to one state.
- v. All hospitals in each state should be able to draw from the pool of available specialists who can handle all various cases.
- vi. Health Insurance Scheme should be started and the scheme must cover both the public and private sectors. The insurance scheme should be managed by the private sector and not Federal Government.
- vii. Federal Government should appreciate the fact that private hospitals are partners in progress, therefore they require all necessary assistance from the Government through its agencies such as the Petroleum Trust Fund.
- viii. Training/Refresher courses should be organised in such a way that every specialist will have an opportunity to attend at least once in a year. This will keep them abreast of the latest practices.
- ix. There is need to establish a professional body who would inspect hospitals, both private and public, to ensure that they meet the standard.
- x. Reports from the professional teams must be prepared on yearly basis and sent to the federal and state ministries of health. Such report be considered before any renewal or new registration is made.
- xi. Citizens must be given a say in public health education.

**Subject Area:**                    **Communication/Information Management**

**Title:**                                **Building Nigeria's Information Infrastructure for the Emerging Global/African Information Society.**

**Source:**                            **The Nigerian Library Association and the National Library of Nigeria.**

**Summary:**                    The paper refers to a 'Fourth Revolution' of the world, that is, the Information Revolution (following the Printing, Agrarian and Industrial Revolutions). The revolution has already brought about tremendous change in publishing, international politics, and strategic groupings. The developing world is at the receiving end of this revolution and the Vision 2010 Project offers Nigeria a good opportunity not to lag behind any longer, but to even take the lead from other African nations who have made some progress in ICT (Information & Communication Technologies). While the memo is to set out how Nigeria can use information/library services to transform the society, it gives first, 'a catalogue of missed opportunities'. The conclusion of this catalogue of 11 "missed opportunities" is to argue that vision 2010 will give "Library and Information Services for National development" the much needed encouragement and support. There

is also a discussion of the strategic significance of AISI (African Information Society Initiative). Recommendations:

- Commission a study to evaluate Nigeria's' tremendous resource investments in library/information services for national development.
- Help to create an enabling environment for investments by private enterprises
- in ICT infrastructures and services.
- Promote the integration of tertiary-level education and training for computer, information/library science.
- Design sufficient training/retraining to ensure a virile computer-literate society at all the educational levels.
- Launching a Nigerian version of AIS,
- Promote research networks in national information infrastructure development.

The aim of the recommendations is to put Nigeria firmly on the map of the emerging Information Society by the year 2010. Indeed, by 2010, Nigeria should have long become prominent in the growing list of African Nations who use information in a highly productive manner. The road may look rough, but the clarion call to Vision 2010 is that the time is now.

**Title:                   The Role of the Film Industry**

**Source:                The Nigerian Film Corporation**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

Summary and Recommendations:

- i.     Increase the production of indigenous commercial and cultural films for distribution and exhibition locally and abroad.
- ii.    Facilitate the development of the cultural sector.
- iii.   Stimulate the tourism industry.
- iv.    Attract foreign investment into the sector.
- v.     Embark on the following:
  - a.       Completion of the National Film Industry Complex, Shere Hills, Jos.
  - b.       Completion of the National Films Institute, Jos.
  - c.       Establishment of neighbourhood/community cottage theatres.

**Title:                   There Is No Vision Without a Voice.**

**Source:                Federal Radio Cooperation of Nigeria, Abuja**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Three stages are significant as we move into greatness. The stage of evolution, the stage of opposition, and the stage of standardization. If we can have a formidable voice to sail us through these stages, we will arrive at the following:-
- ii. What we call the Nigeria dream is a reality because of many years of sustained public enlightenment for the Nigerians to be proud of anything Nigeria. All these are not without opposition from within and without.
- iii. Nigeria should have a successful propaganda machinery. This too has its fair share of antagonism.
- iv. Nigeria should have a Voice of Nigeria as its media broadcast like the VOA, BBC, Radio France International, Russia has its Radio Moscow.
- v. Nigeria should have a formidable voice capable of neutralizing diversions. Any laudable programme without a commensurate information media that will sustain it is bound to fail.
- vi. The media backup mechanism should be the media that cut across the different segments of our society. The media that appeals to both the illiterate and the literate.
- vii. Workers on the Voice of our vision, must share ideological belief in Nigeria as a country with all the potential for greatness, a country that is great in the eyes of the outsiders and in the eyes of its citizenry, a country with rich natural and manpower resources, a country that has refused to be intimidated into playing the second fiddle for the great powers.
- viii. The only outfit that can be upgraded now to serve as the voice of the vision is Voice of Nigeria. We need a voice that all Nigerians can identify with for analytical programmes on development communication, and mobilisation programmes on health, politics, economics, education, agriculture, culture, etc., to move our nation into international significance.
- ix. For the Voice of Nigeria to meet the challenges, the following should be considered: Immediate purchase of at least 2 high capacity S.W. transmitter that can be picked anywhere in the world.
- x. Immediate orientation, training and maintaining of producers, newstaff, reporters, editors to project the Nigerian vision in programmes and news to be beamed within and outside our country.
- xi. The immediate streamlining of Voice of Nigeria into two services.
  1. External Service of Voice of Nigeria
  2. Domestic Service of Voice of Nigeria

While the External Service packages their programmes in French, English,

Swahili and Hausa, the Domestic Services should package their development programmes in Nigeria's major languages, as complements to other FRCN stations. The External Services should be in Foreign Affairs Ministry while the Domestic Services should be under the Presidency.

- xii. Immediate institutionalization of reforms that will make possible broadcasting within the realms of modern technological practice.
- xiii. Immediate establishment of sources of funding on a continuous basis for the Voice. This can be through a percentage of PTF, a percentage of VAT on all electronic equipment that come into the country, etc.
- xiv. Make it mandatory for the 2 services to carry programmes on investment promotion on a regular basis so as to attract investors to the investment opportunities in the country. Inculcate in the citizenry patriotic feelings of identification with the country's goals and aspirations.

**Subject Area: General Issues**

**Title: The Nigerian Factor: Fact or Fiction - Strength or Weakness**

**Source: U. M. Gombe**

**Summary:** Most of Nigeria's failures and successes are attributed to the "Nigerian Factor". It is worthwhile to find out whether the so-called Nigerian Factor is a catalyst or an inhibitor in the process of growth and development. Is it the individual or collective quality of Nigerians? Is it subject to analysis and application in the day-to-day affairs of Nigerians? How can it be turned around for positive use in educational, medical spheres and the rest? Is this factor the reason we cannot have a truly democratic nation, or is it why the Nigerian Military are constantly holding the rest of the organs of society captive in the name of rulership? Is the Nigerian Factor abused or used by the Military or our foreign detractors or business or political partners? The Nigerian Factor is a bundle of questions which must be answered now if our vision is not to be blurred.

The Nigerian public is genuinely interested in a reorientation of the citizens to embrace what is right and abhor wrong doing rather than hiding under the so called Nigerian factor to perpetuate oppression and exploitation of the poor and the weak.

**Title: Re-The Taming of the Private Sector for the Success of Vision 2010 and Beyond: The Benefits to Be Expected**

**Source: Ambassador M. B. G. Dogon-Yaro, Mni**

**Summary:** Both the nation and the private sector would benefit if the operation of members of the private sector is restructured and regulated through an enabling law. Some of the important benefits would be:

1. Vices which are rampant in the private sector would be checked
2. The chambers of commerce would be a great pool of resources to the

organisations, the three tiers of government, and to the communities where they operate.

3. Private sector resources could easily meet their expectations, leaving healthy balances which could be channeled to the development of the social sector.
4. The leadership of NACCIMA, States or City chambers, would undergo a transformation of superior class.
5. At the international level, the greatly enhanced leadership of Nigeria will give the chamber of commerce a commanding voice, a befitting respect and regional and continental leadership role on behalf of Africa

**Specific Recommendation:**

- \* The operation of members of the private sector should be restructured and regulated through enabling laws.

**Title:**                   **Towards a Prosperous Nigeria by the Year 2010**

**Source:**               **Alhaji Bashir A. Albasu LLB (Hons) BL, Fwc.**

**Summary:**            Planning is essential for a developing country such as Nigeria, in such a way that given our circumstances, growth should be adjusted to resources while resources should be adjusted to population. There is also the need to pursue technological development as a basis for industrial development. Then the basic needs of health, education and shelter should be a priority of government. Since private health delivery is bedeviled with corruption and exploitation of the poor, it should be strictly regulated, while doubling of the health budget is justifiable. Literacy campaigns should be focused more in the rural as well as in the Northern parts of Nigeria. There is need to rationalize universities by grouping some to serve some number of States while superfluous ones are closed.

Nigerians are highly interested in the prosperity of our nation. They need prosperity, they are ready to join hands to build it if given the opportunity to do so.

**Title:**                   **Launching Nigeria into the League of Developed Nations in the Next Millenium.**

**Subject.**               **Chief Sir F. C. Chukwuonje**

**Summary:**            We must develop a productive base, which should serve as a springboard for our productive and economic potentialities. We must shift from subsistence production to tailoring our economy to an export-oriented one. Our industrial revolution must be devoid of politics. We must create an environment, which allows for hospitality and friendliness to foreigners so that they may be willing to invest here. There is an urgent need to develop the transport industry, communication, steel, petrochemical and the

agricultural sectors.

The issues raised above are of national interest and benefits. If Nigeria develops, all and sundry shall live a better life.

**Title: NNDC Group Memorandum to Vision 2010 Committee**

**Subject: New Nigeria Development Company Limited**

**Summary:** It is strongly recommended that the Vision 2010 Committee should adopt and place emphasis on sustainable development of Nigeria and also aim at improving the quality of life of all Nigerians. This can be achieved by pursuing the objectives of economic growth and development, adequate health care for all, provision of functional and qualitative education, establishing sustainable democratic government and ensuring the security of life and property.

From the above broad objectives, the specific objectives include, increasing the GDP annual growth rate, Raising the per capita income, mobilising and sustaining Aggregate savings, policy consistency and the systematic withdrawal of government from direct operation of enterprises. Others include developing the real sector of the economy, strengthening of the financial sector, exploiting fully the potential of the tourism sector, reorganisation of the public service, making all communities accessible.

The recommendations above if implemented will have a lot of impact on the quality of life of all Nigerians.

**Recommendations:**

- Transition Programme should be pursued vigorously
- Politicians should be enlightened
- Politicians should be sensitized
- The Military should be enlightened about the Vision 2010 Project.
- Institutions that enhance accountability should be strengthened

**Title: Memorandum on Creating the Right Atmosphere And Environment.**

**Subject: Prof. D. O. Adefolalu**

**Summary:** The low GDP per capita needs to be redressed by restructuring agriculture through incentives to farmers. Annual growth of 6-10% must be sustained. Population must also be controlled by legislation by limiting children to 3 per childbearing woman. Qualitative education is inevitable. Fees must be made compulsory at all levels, the teachers must be well remunerated and basic learning facilities provided by the government and the private sector.

There is an urgent need for Nigeria to look inwards in finding solution to her dwindling

agricultural production. On this note we renew the call for quality Baseline Data for Enhanced Agricultural Development. Research must be funded into all aspects of agro-climatology, Hydro-climatology, soil type stratification, Ecological zonation.

Finally integrated scientific and technological approach must be adopted in problem solving. All Nigerians desire the right atmosphere for agriculture, education, industry.

**Title:           The Vision 2010 Problem and a Solution**

**Subject:        Omnidata**

**Summary:**    The achievable growth rate is limited by the quantities of resources available to government and the private sector. These include labour, capital, technology and other natural resources. Foreign exchange resources are also scarce and limited. These resource constraints lead to a resource allocation planning/budgeting) problem which can be solved by mathematical programming methods for any desired period of time.

**Title:           Reflections and Proposals for Nigeria's Version of Vision 2010**

**Subject:        Dr. A. O. Chude**

**Summary:**    In this memorandum, Nigeria's policy actions are seen to be on the right track and significant successes have been achieved compared with many other countries in the developing world. However, two weaknesses are noted, namely: inability to manage effectively the abundant resources of the country and inability to manage elections.

The solution to these problems would include: reduction in the financial powers of politicians; control of some government agencies (electoral commission, police, NTA, FRCN and revenue collection) by independent bodies; establishment of National Trust Funds to take care of many areas such as health and education. In this connection, the memorandum welcomes the establishment of the PTF which, it notes, would do much better than Ministries in maintaining infrastructures.

The memo proposes revenue allocation to the proposed numerous Trusts, Boards, and Commissions, together with composition of membership of these agencies. With all these Trusts and Boards, the role and functions of the Federal, State and Local Governments would diminish somewhat. The need for policy reorientation, policy stability and continuity is stressed.

**Recommendations:**

- Review the criminal code within a year.
- Impose a fine on non-payment of salaries
- Overhaul the University system
- Severe punishment for possession, sale, destruction of public property
- Ban timber export
- Declare illegal awarding contracts without funds

Pay salaries before contractors  
Importation or manufacture of sub- standard goods should be liable  
Impose fine on dirty environment  
Computerize government departments

**Title: National Development: Areas for Focus**

**Subject: De K. O. Bello**

**Summary:** The following areas are proposed for National development: Industrial Policies & Strategies, Metallurgical and Engineering, Chemical & Petrochemical, Agro Allied Development, Industrial Pollution & Environment, Construction Industries, Oil & Gas Development & Solid Minerals Development, Cement Development, National Industrial Statistics, Industrial & Technological Information, Sugar Research, Computer Models for feasibility Analysis & Reporting, Export Processing Zone, Private Sector Development, Investment in Development, Enterprises Restructuring & Privatisation, Small & Medium Scale Industries, Rural Industrialisation, Quality Assurance, French Language Policy, Environment & Sustainable Development.

The development of the above areas is of public interest because the quality of life of the average Nigerian shall have improved.

**Recommendation:**

While formulating Vision 2010, it is necessary that careful studies are also made on U.N. Social Initiative on Africa so that Vision 2010 can have a national, regional, continental and global appeal and be a well integrated programme in the world system.

**A Memorandum on Nigeria Vision 2010 - an Indian Input by Indian Professionals Forum**

India's experience, in agriculture, in dealing with population growth, education, industrialization and infrastructure development, current economic policies and system of democracy, has relevance for Nigeria. Nigeria can learn from India's experience. India is willing to strengthen her bonds in political and economic and cultural fields with Nigeria. The Indian economy is a people-oriented economy and Nigeria should learn from it.

**Title: Preamble to a Contributory Submission**

**Source: Alhaji Aminu Ahmed Maiturare**

**Summary:** In order to bring about substantial improvements in the key areas of Go agriculture, education, employment generation, health, security, and infrastructure, certain strategies are mandatory. In agriculture there is a need to mobilise and re-orient the citizenry to value agriculture as well as massive mechanisation and modernisation of the sector. The health sector should emphasize curative strategies and investment in pharmaceutical industries. For effective security system the Nigerian Police Force should be drastically restructured, with substantial replacement of the old with patriotic youths, and the reintroduction of the pre 1976 local authority police under the Federal Police. In



the infrastructural sector emphasis should be on rehabilitation of major highways and the construction of a Trans-Saharan Trade Route to link Nigeria with countries of North Africa. Allowing private sector involvement in power supply and communication services should eliminate the monopoly of NEPA and NITEL.

Policy thrust should aim at encouraging self-sufficiency rather than dependence on external borrowing. Individuals and communities should be encouraged through the provision of soft loans for agricultural and other viable purposes.

**Title: Shelter, Food and Professionalism in the Realisation of National Goals.**

**Source: Arc. Oluwole Olumuyiwa.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Embark on development and provision of affordable and sustainable housing delivery for the generality of Nigerians.
- ii. Emphasis on affordable housing should be on more extensive use of local materials, recycling of agricultural and industrial waste products for the manufacture of building components.
- iii. The strategy of aided self-housing scheme should be evolved. Nigeria should pursue a deliberate and sustained policy of making maximum use of its professionals in a planned and coordinated manner.

**Title: Towards a Sustainable Urban Management and Development Programme for Nigeria in the Attainment of the Vision 2010.**

**Source: Council and Members of the Nigeria Urban Forum**

**Summary/recommendations:**

Government should pursue the following strategies.

- i. Establish at the Federal level a national urban development commission with powers to ensure orderly development and efficient management of Nigerian cities and towns. At the State and Local Government levels, set up State Planning Boards and Planning Authorities respectively - responsible for urban centres at their own levels.
- ii. Carry out the classification of urban centres in Nigeria as a guide for policy intervention.
- in. Restructure the existing institutional arrangements for urban management at all levels of government.

- iv. Strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of government policies for urban development.
- v. Reinforce and widen the financial base for urban development including the position of the Urban Development Bank of Nigeria (UDBN) to be on a better pedestal to offer financial, technical and management support to cities and towns.
- vi. Enable the National Urban Development Commission to produce current cadastral maps and other base maps for effective urban planning and management.
- vii. Prepare/review master plans and other planning schemes for all designated urban centres.
- viii. Identify and strengthen the executive capacity of urban local governments for the effective performance of their statutory functions.
- xx. Ensure the integration of all regional economic policies with the National Urban Policy for effective implementation.
- x. Improve both the quality and quantity of the manpower needed for sustainable urban management.
- xi. Identify and integrate existing community-based organisations to create broad base for public participation and implementation of the urban management process.

**TITLE: Vision and Will - the Relationship Between Both**

**Source: Enolufusika B. Akinkugbe  
Apartment 1, Block 54, Lsdpc Medium  
Income Estate, Ebute-metta, Lagos.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. There should be cultural re-orientation by way of mother tongue education of Nigerians.
- ii. Formulate Comparative Advantage Policy to enable each geographical area to specialise in what it could do better than others.
- iii. Provision of infrastructure for all aspects of the economy.
- iv. Provision of facilities and incentives for small businesses.

**TITLE: 'I Know They Died'**

**Source: Ebi N. Akubo  
Lagos**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The national flag for Nigeria should be changed to reflect our past history or experience as a people. The importance of this may not be manifest; it is nonetheless critical for the development of the entity known as Nigeria.

**TITLE:        Releasing Nigerian Potential.**

**Source:**

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- i. Advocates that people in leadership position should aspire to leave a legacy of their actions that would endear them to others especially when they leave their positions.
- ii. Recognizes the importance of people in all endeavors; and the often said axiom about utilizing Nigeria's diversity as a source of strength.

**Title:        Memorandum on Vision 2010.**

**Source:        Abraham Oba  
Civil Engineering Dept.  
University of Lagos,  
Lagos, Nigeria.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** Calls for the traditional leader members of the Committee to make inputs to such issues as national dressing and language; and that state and local governments should be allowed inputs into the Vision.

**Title:        A Vision Statement For Nigeria**

**Source:        Engr. Bashir Shehu  
Kaduna Refinery and Petrochemicals Company  
Kaduna.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

A vision statement for Nigeria is suggested as follows:

“NIGERIA: The most comfortable nation (to be) in Africa”.

**Title:        Urban Land Development and Management Policy for Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.**

**Source:        Hon. A.M. Sani & Co.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The memorandum projects an increased demand for residential, individual, commercial and community land as size and population of urban

areas will double in the next 10-30 years.

It asserts that poor land development policies and consequent inadequate services lead to the health hazards of millions of urban dwellers.

Focusing more on Abuja, the nation's capital, the memorandum stresses the need for the FCDA to introduce modern land development and management through the formulation of suitable and effective policies and strategies.

It classifies land user groups, recommends appropriate terms of land tenure, and offers detailed guidelines and strategies on how best to evolve an effective and profitable modern land development and management.

**Title: Vision 2010 Programme and Physical Planning**

**Source: Lekwa D. Izutah**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Implement urban and regional planning law enacted by the Federal Government through Decree No. 88 of 1992 to control physical planning activities nationwide.
- ii. Make physical planning a comprehensive activity as provided for by the law is implemented, location of projects will generate greatest advantage to the economy. It will protect our environment, enrich and uphold the integrity of our physical environment.

**Title: Constructive Commentary and Proposals Revision 2010 Recommendations.**

**Source: Chief J.E. Otobo**

**Summary:** As a Development Plan, Vision 2010 is a welcome and noble idea. The objectives of the plan when clearly articulated should be funded from the PTF accumulated funds which should also be immediately frozen and set aside for Vision 2010 projects. Similarly OMPADEC should be restructured and reactivated to take more seriously the issues affecting oil producing communities.

Policy initiatives should target socio-economic issues which fall in three categories: those on which immediate action can be taken and results become immediately noticeable, such as security and infrastructure; those on which immediate action can be taken with immediately noticeable results, but which nevertheless require more careful consideration of related implications, such as exchange rate of the Naira, and salary reviews; and those that are not easily amenable to immediate action, and in which expected results take time, such as rising cost of basic commodities and unemployment. In view of this, care should be taken to ensure that scarce financial resources are concentrated on priority areas to obtain required and lasting results.

**Title: Memorandum to the Committee on the Vision 2010 Programme**

**Source: Muhammed Adamu**

**Summary:** For the nation to move forward computer science technology awareness must be given priority attention so that the nation and its citizens can catch up with the rest of the world. Efforts should also be made to recover national wealth stolen and kept as private property and such recovered funds invested for national development. To facilitate free exchange of goods and services government should take steps to develop local regional and international markets, especially through well organized Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. To ensure effective policy implementation, a policy management-training institute should be established for the benefit of officials. Furthermore, to boost agricultural production and output, Federal, State, and Local Governments should be involved in extensive land development efforts. Such efforts will benefit the unemployed and provide the basis for the establishment of massive regional plantations some of which can focus on rare products like honey.

**Title: Memorandum on Vision 2010**

**Source: A.K. Akinwade**

**Summary:** In order to achieve the envisaged advancement of the country three factors should be addressed seriously. Government should commit itself to a posture of consistency in policy implementation, rather than the syndrome of policy inconsistencies. Corruption in both low and high places must be exposed rather than the tendency to cover up. And government should commit itself to a policy of neutrality in its relationship to the major religions of the nation in order to deal decisively with religious fanatics who practice their beliefs at the expense of others' lives and property.

**Title: Memorandum on Programim Vision Year 2010**

**Source: Joseph A. Aribigbola**

**Summary:** For the nation to move forward fundamental constitutional and institutional issues should be addressed regarding the nature of the economic system, federalism and intergovernmental relationships. Civil servants at both federal, state and local government levels should be adequately remunerated and motivated, and made to feel at home wherever they live and work. Appointments to key posts should be strictly on merit. Particular attention should k given to the railway system, especially by involving competent international agents fir efficient management.

**Title: Vision 2010**

**Source: Ponle Akande**

**Summary:** Three key areas, namely: National Unity, National Constitution and National Development need to receive proper attention if national progress is to be made. At present there appears to exist a level of confusion as public administration is over-centralized, especially in the areas of revenue generation and allocation, federalism and

the civil service, educational system, police and security.

Policy initiatives should therefore aim at decentralization, which requires a great deal of versatility. The author claims having solutions to the problems of unity, constitution, and development.

**Title: Memorandum to the Committee on the Vision 2010.**

**Source: Engr. F.A.O. Oseni,  
32, Moloney Street, P.O. Box 7379, Lagos.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Urgently review our national life in order to establish the complexity of the tasks of the Vision 2010 Committee

Most important are:

Youth development.  
Security  
Religion.  
Quality of life  
Engineering and Development.

- ii. Control the dominant forces by considering the following:

- individual citizen should be given the first place of hearing, not the government.
- establish hierarchical structure of organisation in all government institutions.
- the computer must be introduced into our education system and it should become an important tool for our technological development.
- Our indigenous engineers must be made effective; this can only be achieved through a political decision.

**Title: Memorandum on the Terms of Reference**

**Source: Victor Eromosele**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

The Vision 2010 Committee may consider including the following tasks:

- i. Prepare a comprehensive agenda of the Nigerian environmental realities indicating areas of consistent weakness and the threats and identify strengths, opportunities. Devise realistic approaches towards progressively mitigating limitations.

- ii. Prepare a comparative international study.
- iii. Perform an independent “growing poverty” assessment.
- iv. Work out strategies for poverty reduction. Such strategies would include: creation of an enabling environment for the establishment of small scale agro-allied industries, adding value to agricultural and mineral exports, keeping inflation rate below 10%, reducing population growth, strengthening the naira.
- v. Establish a viable strategy for restoring education to its pride of place. This should be aimed at achieving 90% literacy level, provide reward for the educated and the educator, and expand facilities annually to match population growth.
- vi. Work out appropriate modalities for provision of social security. A scheme should be designed to provide for the aged, the sick and the disabled. A well-managed inflation-indexed fund should be set aside for citizens while they are in active service to adequately provide for retirement.
- vii. Review reward systems and differentials. Reward systems have been inverted. Opportunists flourish while hard workers languish. Huge wage differentials have arisen between and within sectors.
- viii. Map Out strategies for tackling idle capacity syndrome; the idle capacity refers to human talent and industrial plants.
- ix. Review industrialisation strategies. Focus venture capital strengths on export - oriented, resource-based small scale industries utilising local raw materials.
- x. Establish a strategy for reduced import-dependence and increased exports
- xi. Establish a strategy for integrating Nigeria into the global village.
- xii. Plan on multiple political scenarios
- xiii. Establish strategies for empowering a new breed elites and role models. The strategies should revolve around according importance to merit, stressing the vanity of ill-gotten wealth and restoration of dignity in service.
- xiv. Re-define the boundaries of the public and private sectors. Remove constraint which tend to limit public sector efficiency.
- xv. Map out strategies for macro-economic stability and sustainable development; the strategies should be closely tied to performance benchmarks.

**Title: Contribution to the Vision 2010 Committee**

**Source: Ibekendu Martins Ifeanyichukwu 8/10 Ereko Street, Lagos.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

Indiscipline should be curbed by the government

- ii. Government should revisit the agricultural and educational sectors and provide infrastructures for establishment of industries and enforcement of our laws.

**Title: Development of Instruments and Strategies for the Committee on Vision 2010.**

**Source: Okengwu F. Emeka.**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Forge a plan based on cogent and reliable data.
- ii. Create long-term models and strategies for development.
- in. Develop a conception and application of development from the grass roots levels of the community.
- iv. Concentrate on the productive aspect of the development of rural industrialisation.
- v. Control rural-urban migration.
- vi. Prevent the spread of parasitic diseases.
- vii. Government should provide technical and effective supervisory staff to follow up their programmes.
- viii. Create a sense of commitment to public goods for development efforts of Nigeria
- ix. Design and produce instruments for data generation.
- x. Generate information from all levels of government, the private sectors, traditional rulers, women leaders, leaders of thought, multinationals, united nations agencies involved in the development of resources (human and materials) that abound in the country.

**Title: Views on Certain Aspects of the Nigerian Society.**

**Source: National Council of Women's Societies Plot 559c Area 11, Garki, Abuja**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Advocates prompt payment of teacher's salaries and entitlements.
- ii. Continuing and adult education for all citizens to be encouraged.



- iii. Establishment of small scale industries in each community where there are abundant raw materials for such industries.
- iv, Declaration of Saturday mornings as sports days for all neighbourhood children and organising competitions for them.
- v. Settlement of differences between the Ministries of Information and Foreign Affairs with a view to fashioning out a programme that will boost Nigeria's image and counter all negative acts.

**Title:** Suggestions on the General Commencement and Implementation of the Vision 2010 Programme

**Source:** Sina Fagbenro Associates

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Encourage inter-sectoral coordination. This will avoid the potential conflicts and possible under achievement that is bound to occur in the absence of coordinated efforts.
- ii. The Vision 2010 Committee should be serviced by a three armed network of integrating system fully computerized and operated by special units of professionals.
  - a) A Management Information System
  - b) A decision support system
  - c) A command and alerting information system.
- iii. Synchronization. The members should share concurrence of time since the Vision is a time-specific programme.
- iv. The generality of Nigerian people must be mobilised into sensitizing campaigns.
- v. Younger generation should be involved more especially in aspects like sports and academic, sponsorship and grants.
- vi. The Committee must be open to creativity and adventure.
- vii. The Committee may consider the adoption of social accounting matrix in sectoral planning and management at all tiers of government.
- viii. Settlement of June 12 crisis is possible through the judicial process by showing that the election is fallible.
- ix. Diplomatic propaganda should be thoroughly studied.
- x. Anti-sabotage awareness and basic training for the Youth Service and civil defence corps is necessary.
- xi. Social and cultural backgrounds can be propagated through films, drama and other cultural activities.
- xii. There is need to have a minimum standard for all educational and health institutions.

**Title: To Develop a Sustainable Polity and Economic Power out of the Available Resources.**

**Source: Muhammad Adamu, Department of Public Administration, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Provide for the utilisation of computers in information management: planning, implementation, control, evaluation and effecting charges in the Vision 2010 Programmes.
- ii. Vital policy management functions of the nation's economic and social development sectors must be computerized.
- iii. Utilise engineering to accelerate technological development by profoundly lessening the time, effort, risk and resource implications of designing, redesigning, adjusting, adapting, manipulating and fabricating parts of appliances, machinery, instruments and other products of technology needed to reach the goals and objectives of the Vision 2010 programme.
- iv. The Committee should target the development of capacity for self-reliant computer systems application, design and development, manufacture, servicing and maintenance for the nation in all fields.
- v. The Committee should advise the Federal Government to assign competent engineers and technologists to design the range of alternative and feasible organisational systems or formats for the development and delivery of products of technology to the Nigerian economic, industrial, military and social sectors.
- vi. Government should commit more resources and develop the political will towards realising the imperatives of progress as against weak resolve with which national imperatives tended to be pursued in the past.
- vii. To help maximise a available resources for the implementation of the Vision 2010 programme, government must deepen and broaden its drive to recover all stolen wealth in both public and private sectors, plug all avenues of capital flight, eliminate waste; the culture of frugality and nationality must return to public management.
- viii. The surpluses occurring to the nation's private sector enterprises should be mobilised towards long-term investments in the implementation of projects of the Vision 2010 Programme.
- ix. Provide acceptable and stable markets for surplus generation, which is essential for sustainable industrialisation and economic growth.

- x. Government policies should be more dynamic and competently managed. Majority of political office holders are unable to activate the policy process and be creative within it. A policy management-training institute should be tasked with the induction of political appointees or elected representatives on policy management issues.
- xi. The Committee needs to be reminded that to be respected, a nation must be internally cohesive, resolute, socio-economically just within, truthful, hardworking, accountable, and uphold the rule of law and probity.

**Title: Memorandum on Programme Vision 2010.**

**Source: Joseph Akintorin, Chartered Accountants**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Civil servants should be strictly unitary. This will ensure dedication and sense of belonging within the system.
- ii. One percent of staff of a Local Government should be from other local government council areas.
- in. The police should also be unitary to ensure effectiveness.
- iv. Important posts in the public service, especially the new ones, should be advertised.
- v. The modes of transportation in Nigeria need to be reviewed, and rehabilitated.

**Title: “Does Movement Have a Beginning?”**

**Source: Surajo Ado Faskari**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

Government should get rid of unemployment

- ii. Government should get rid of environmental pollution
- iii. Government should eradicate poverty, diseases and malnutrition
- iv. Nigeria must remain a united indivisible nation. A policy that will promote national unity, integration and high sense of patriotism must be put in place. Nigerian citizens must be committed to the principle of one nation, one people, and one destiny. Equally important are the sovereignty and liberty of Nigeria as a country among the international community. In this vein, Nigerians should reject and resist totally any attempt by any nation, no matter how friendly or powerful, to meddle in our affairs.

- V. Education must cease to be the exclusive preserve of the privileged few.
- vi. Nigerians should be encouraged to have respect for one another's beliefs, rituals, values as well as social activities, and must show courage to personally contribute to the welfare of fellow human beings.
- vii. Federal character should continue to reflect in all aspects of our life in order to avail opportunities to every section of the society.
- viii. There should be a uniform condition of service in the Nigerian labour market. Disparity in salary structure among colleagues, after passing through the same rigours of education, must be discouraged.
- ix. Government should cease to be the principal and largest employer of labour. Private sector must be forced to diversify activities.
- x. Government should devise a policy that will encourage Nigerians with stacked wealth abroad to focus their attention home.
- xi. There should be an effective tax administration system in the country.
- xii. The Nigerian Press needs to be sensitized to imbibe the spirit of patriotism as exhibited by their colleagues in other nations.
- xiii. Most importantly, there should be consistency and continuity in government policies and programmes.

**Title: Sports**

**Source: Dr. A.O. Marinho  
Secretary, Educare Trust**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Government should provide youths the opportunity, exposure and guidance to identify and develop various sporting talents.
- ii. All schools should have adequate facilities for the ten basic sports.
- in. Encourage the establishment and sustenance of sports clubs.
- iv. The Ministry of Youth & Sports should establish Sports Data Bank
- v. The media must be responsible and should publish local and national events.
- vi. Encourage role models through 'Halls of Fame' at every level of government.
- vii. Encourage individual and private sector participation in sports.

**Title:           The Fundamental Political, Social, Economic and Religious Issues in Nigeria and How to Address Them.**

**Source:       National Reconciliation Committee**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i.       Revitalisation and adherence to policies in the agricultural sector of the economy.
- ii.     Establishment of an Environmental Control Commission to control soil erosion and desertification.
- in.     Establishment of a Consumer Protection Council with branches in all the states of the Federation.
- iv.     Harmonisation of taxes in the country.
- v.      Incorporation of certain Decrees e.g. Failed Banks and those proposed for Failed Institutions, Corporations and Parastatals, into the Constitution.
- vi.     Rejuvenation of the National Commission for Mass Literacy and Adult and Non-formal Education.

**Title:           Programme Vision Year 2010**

**Source:       Joseph Akintorin Aribigbola and Company**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i.       The Country's Constitution, Companies laws, and other laws relating to out place of work should be made mandatory for every one.
- ii.     The government should define the economic goal. Socialism, social democratic, capitalism or mixture of capitalism with social democratic or any other system.
- iii.    Members of Staff of the Federal Government of each Federal Government establishment must be well defined.
- iv.     There should be representation of indigenes of other states in the civil service of each state.
- v.      In all the local government civil service, one percent of the staff of local government should be from other local government councils and tribes in the state.
- vi.     All civil servants in the Federation should be strictly unitary. The system should be complementary to another.

- vii. The government should provide good rail and road transport system to provide public transport at affordable prices.
- viii. Government should provide housing for all its citizens.

**Title: Whose Vision for Vision 2010**

**Source: Vitalis C. Nwaneri  
Chairman, First African Comex Consortium**

**Summary and Recommendations:** Calls for the establishment of the Nigerian Commodity Exchange (NICOMEX). Appeals to the Head of State and Commander in Chief, General Sani Abacha, to promulgate the NICOMEX Decree without further delay.

**Title: Nigerian in the first Decade of the 21st Century: Strategies/Insights for Policy Makers.**

**Source: Dr. Chukuka Okonjo  
Adigwe Okonjo Centre  
Ogbe-ofor, Ogwastri-Uku**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Presents an in-depth analysis of Nigeria, cutting across most of the critical success factors and economic groups.
  - ii. Emphasises the need to re-engineer Nigeria to make it function especially to its potential.
111. Recommendations range from developing appropriate technologies for Nigeria's eco-system to empowering women and ways of developing proper infrastructure (both human and capital) for development.

**Title: Moving forward with a Heterogenous Nigeria**

**Source: Chukuka Okonjo Adigwe Okonjo Centre, Ogbe-Ofor, Ogwashi-Uku, Nigeria**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Nigeria's economy can be changed within six (6) years through a process called INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL i.e. establishing an Information-Intensive economy.
- ii. Through the process after six (6) years there will be free primary, secondary and tertiary education and health care while all existing facilities and infrastructure should only be expanded and utilized for food production and economic activities.

**Title: The foundations of a Virile economy, Stable Polity and Cultural Rebirth that could meet Domestic and Global Challenges in the Twenty-First (2 1st) Century.**

**Source: Rivers Forum  
123 Agrrey Road, P.O. Box 9164, P/Harcourt  
River State.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** The memorandum urges the Vision 2010 Committee to see to it that steps are taken to sanitize the Nigerian economy by laying the necessary foundations.

**Title: Nigerian Railway System in the Context of Vision 2010**

**Source: Nigerian Railway Corporation,  
Sole Administrator's Office, Abuja.**

**Summary and Recommendations:** A detailed overview of the Nigerian Railway operators. Outlines targets and proposals on how the rail mode of transportation would have positive impact on the Nigerian economy by the year 2010.

**Title: General Suggestions on Vision 2010.**

**Source: C.E. Azikiwe**

**Summary and Recommendations:**

Political Issues: Political instability has adversely affected the fortunes of the country. In order to ensure political stability, any government in power should observe some of the following points:

- i .Be just and fair to all segments of the country and truly care for the entire citizenry;
- ii. Encourage merit in all political appointments
- in. Reward excellence
- iv. Discourage Tribalism at all cost
- v. Extend a hand of help to any Nigerian in distress in any part of the world
- vi. Listen to opposing views
- vii. Imbue in the armed forces, the art of disciplined behaviour towards the civil populace.
- viii. Encourage honesty, accountability and openness in order to carry the public along in policies.

- ix. Discontinue federal character and encourage competition on equal footing.
- x. Make provision for rights of children
- xi. Encourage private participation in education
- xii. Ensure free and fair election at all times.
- xiii. Guarantee freedom of speech and of the press
- xiv. Discourage money politics
- xv. Encourage women to participate actively in politics.

**Economic Issues:** Government should consider the following points:

- i. Discontinue the setting up of both light and heavy industries in a particular area
- ii. Industries should be located in particular areas purely on merit and manned by competent hands
- iii. Concentrate on a few projects at a time
- iv. Stop abandoning projects
- v. Before embarking on any project, government should ensure that the feasibility studies are ready and support the establishment of industries, which have got prospects.
- vi. Corruption should be fought both in the public and private sector circles.
- vii. Manufacturers should label goods with prices,
- viii. Create a good enabling environment for investment.

**Social Development:**

- i. Provision of adequate and social security
- ii. Encourage inter-tribal marriages
- iii. Discourage communal clashes
- iv. Encourage religious tolerance
- v. Discourage customs, which make parents withdraw children from school.
- vi. Provide amenities to the rural areas to reduce migration to urban areas



- vii. Abolish discrimination in any form
- viii. Provide basic social needs such as water, shelter, efficient transportation systems, and security for life and property.

**Title:                   Comments on some of the Critical Success Factors For Vision 2010**

**Source:               Alhaji Bamanga M. Tukur (Wakili Ganye) Member, Vision 2010 Committee**

**Summary and Recommendations:**               Carefully reviews most of the sub-committee themes. Highlights “where we are”, “where we would want to be” and “How to get there”. The comments are so incisive that the only way to benefit from them is for the sub-committees to browse through their sections.

**Title:                   Administrative Aspect of Management Problems and Solutions**

**Source:               Alhaji Mohammed Chinade**

**Summary:**       The main problems that have over the years been obstacles to national development include official fraud and corruption, lack of continuity and consistency in policy implementation, governmental lukewarm attitude to findings of duly appointed committees and commissions of inquiry, and over-invoicing.

Policy initiatives should be geared towards maintaining proper records of accounts, ensuring continuity and consistency in policy implementation, and cultivating financial prudence.

**Title:                   Memorandum to Vision 2010**

**Source:               V/ADM Murtala Nyako**

**Summary:** Nigeria as a nation has a great potential for unlimited greatness. Among key areas that need careful attention are good governance, education, agricultural development and national security. Education should be accorded the highest priority and should at all levels emphasize both intellectual and moral development. A National Education Trust Fund should be established to finance education in key areas. There should be freedom for individuals and organisations to establish and run schools and colleges.

Policy initiatives in agriculture should aim at raising productivity; eradicating crops and coordinated policy inputs that tend to favour unproductive ag specialised institutions at the expense of real farmers, and the establishment of an Agricultural Development Trust Fund to provide supportive facilities for agricultural development. The objective of overall national development and security should emphasize cultivating a culture of

security consciousness even in peace times, creating an enabling environment to attract and retain the youth; and maintaining an environment uncondusive for such vices as assassinations.

**Title:** Nigeria's Vision 20 10-Indian Inputs

**Source:** The Indian Professional Forum  
84 Eleke Crescent, V/Island, Lagos.

**Summary and Recommendations:**

- i. Presents overview of India's development experience in the fields of agriculture, population, education, industrialisation and infrastructure, economic policy issues and democratization. Identified the following factors as contributory to the progress in these areas:
- ii. Increase in the use of scientific agriculture
- iii. Government's offer of minimum or floor price for agricultural produce
- iv. Improved literacy which helps population control and better health care
- v. Provision of inexpensive text books
- vi. Clear policy on technology transfer and trained and motivated workforce.
- vii. Economic liberalization after period of protection.
- ix. A democratic system that works and gives every body a sense of belonging.

Communique of the Inaugural Conference of the First African  
**Title:** Commodity Exchange and Futures Market Consortium  
(FACOMEXCBC)

**Source:** First African Commodity Exchange and Futures Market Consortium

**Summary:** The conference stressed the need for the establishment of state offices and committees, the promulgation of the NICOMEX decree and accelerated training and research to facilitate coordinated agricultural development and stable prices for agricultural produce.

**Title:** Memorandum on Dasin Hause Multipurpose Project

**Source:** Alhaji Au Kotoko and Alhaji Shehu Bukari

**Summary:** The proposed Dasin Hausa Multipurpose Dam Project has great potential for bringing together two African countries - Nigeria and the Cameroon - thus harnessing the abundant natural resources of the region. It portends a scenario of positive development rather than the antagonistic relationships generally characterising

interactions between neighbouring African countries. The construction of the proposed Multipurpose Dam at Dasin Hausa will among other benefits, facilitate greater control of flood from River Benue during the dry season; ensure year long navigating link between Nigeria and the Cameroon, enhance installation of hydroelectric power plant; and make possible irrigation and improved agricultural development in the region, including improvement in fisheries, livestock and forestry.

**Title:                   Inputs to the Programmes on Water Resources and Rural Development**

**Source:                Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development**

**Summary and Recommendations:**               The submission consists of comprehensive programmes for water resources development and rural development projects. The specific components include:

1. Report on the Monitoring of surface and ground water resources under the National Fadama Development Project (NFDP);
2. Report on the Hydro- geological Mapping of Nigeria;
3. Report on ADNA (Kontagora) Dam and Irrigation Project;
4. Report on the Owena Multi-purpose Dam;
5. Report on the Tada-Shonga Irrigation Project; and
6. A Master Plan for the development of National Water Resources.

The other components of the memorandum are submissions by the Cross River Basin and Rural Development Authority, Niger Delta Basin and Rural Development Authority, and the Lower Benue River Basin Development Authority. The submissions all show clearly the specific actions that need to be taken, including costing, to achieve the desired objectives.

### **1.3 General Direction and Strength of Public Interest**

#### **Economic/Development/Industry/Tourism**

Public contribution in the area of economic and industrial development emphasis the need for Nigeria to adopt selective policies and strategies of some South-East Asian countries in their quest for sustained development. The overall direction emphasizes the application of science and technology to industrialization, greater involvement of the organized private sector in key areas of national development, empowerment and participation of the citizenry in the process of economic development, and the promotion of tourism both as a strategy for development and as an instrument of national image reconstruction.

Government is expected to play the key role of providing appropriate incentives, formulating and implementing stable and consistent policies, and ensuring a sound development of the iron and steel industry as a cornerstone for sustained industrial and economic development.

## **Politics/Governance/Law and Order**

Contributors on the general issues of politics, governance, law and order express deep concern over the problems of political instability and corruption that characterise politics, governance and administration of justice in Nigeria. A way forward is seen in terms of the need for a careful handling of the national question through consultations and power sharing arrangements based on zoning and rotation; the enthronement of meritocracy, accountability and openness in government; and long term legislation and institutionalisation of such corrective mechanisms as the Failed Banks and Failed Parastatals Decrees and Tribunals.

## **Culture/Norms/Values**

Almost all the memoranda in this subject area express the firm conviction that the erosion of core values in the society is responsible, in part, for the lack of development and unity in Nigeria. The memoranda believe that there is a need to revisit our positive cultural value system and associated issues in order to create a suitable atmosphere for the development of human and natural resources and national integration. Specifically, the public would like the government to:

- discourage ethnic, religious, and sexual discrimination;
- promote cultural films for internal and external consumption;
- educate Nigerians on their rights, privileges, responsibilities, obligations and power as a weapon for national service;
- promote dignity of labour, honesty, self-reliance, national dress and national language;
- promote and encourage arts and culture practitioners.
- lead by example, and show respect for human worth.

## **Nigeria's Role and Image.**

The general view is that the current negative image has to be redeemed so as to encourage foreign investment. The public firmly believes that a return to democracy will not only redeem Nigeria's image but will also reconcile Nigeria with various world associations. The public is very interested in the execution of the following suggestions which it recommends with strong feeling:

1. Good and extensive publicity to be given to positive endeavour by Nigeria eg. the fight against narcotics, contribution to peace-keeping (ECQMGG), sanitisation of Banking Industry, Technical Aids Corps.
2. The Local Press and Nigerian Missions abroad must be charged with the responsibility for publicity of positive image.
3. Conduct an image and attitude research to know what Nigerians think of Nigeria and themselves; the attitude of Black Africans and Blacks in the Diaspora to Nigeria, and common misunderstanding that need to be addressed.

4. Diplomatically arrange so that Nigerians convicted for crimes abroad will be made to serve their terms of imprisonment in Nigeria.
5. Form a LOVE NIGERIA CLUB with branches within and outside the country.

### **Environment and Ecology.**

The public is clearly aware of the importance of a healthy environment and ecology in the search for human development and progress. Hence the interest of the memoranda in this subject area with urban management and development. They propose that environmental considerations should inform socio-economic and political decision-making process. The public advises that natural resources must be managed economically. It holds the opinion that Government should check mining and ensure appropriate land use practices in order to tackle the problems of erosion, overgrazing, and uncontrolled tree felling. The interest of the public in this subject area may be seen further in the following recommendations:

- Appropriate treatment and disposal of municipal wastes and sewage in order to reduce incidence of epidemics.
- Orderly development and efficient management of cities and towns.
- A Federal Urban Development Commission to implement national objectives in the area of environmental management.

### **Women/Youths**

Contributions on women and youths stress problems of marginalisation and unemployment. The overall thrust of the contributions is on the setting up of an appropriate commission charged with the responsibility for addressing youth problems, the provision of incentives for youths to organise themselves, the creation of jobs to minimise unemployment, and the restoration of the sanctity of the family and the fear of God.

### **Science and Technology**

Science and technology are perceived as having an important role in the drive towards national greatness. Accordingly, contributors emphasise the need for systematic and deliberate investment in the sector. The contributions focus on the need to review the science and technology policy in the context of contemporary development; the promotion and popularization of science; the establishment of a national center for industrial research and development. Suggested policy initiatives highlight the need for the establishment of machine shops and foundries and other infrastructures for machinery and equipment design; rehabilitation of existing infrastructures and commercialization of scientific research findings. Finally, contributors stress that the transport sector should benefit from technological development in terms of improved comprehensive road and rail network, interstate and urban systems; and the provision of adequate facilities for effective maintenance in the aviation industry.

## **Human Development**

The human development issues addressed by contributors include education, healthcare, social welfare, unemployment and population. There is a general consensus that greater consistency is needed in educational policy design and implementation. Specifically, there is emphasis on the need for adequate funding of education as a priority sector, adequate remuneration for teachers, full participation of private individuals and organisations in establishing and managing educational institutions at all levels, and comprehensive fund-raising strategies for educational development.

The healthcare policy is to emphasize a strong primary healthcare base, continuous relation and monitoring of private healthcare providers to ensure qualitative treatment and drugs, an efficient pharmaceutical industry, and a health care insurance scheme to cover both the private and public sectors.

To combat unemployment, job creation strategies should be put in place. Deliberate steps should be taken to ensure adequate care for the elderly, retirees, the disabled and other disadvantaged groups. Finally, the national population policy should be reviewed to ensure the maintenance of an optimum population.

## **Petroleum/National Resources/Solid Minerals.**

Not many memoranda were received in this subject area. The few memoranda received express the fear that if not properly funded and managed, government-owned companies may fall into the hands of foreigners. The particular problems relating to NAFCON and the Refineries were highlighted with accompanying suggestions that more executive powers be given to the Managing Directors for more effective management. Also, the public wishes to see the formulation of a clear policy on technological development and a well-motivated work force.

## **Finance/Trade/Banking**

Contributors in the area of finance, trade, and banking lament the relative lack of accountability, prudence, and discipline in official transactions, and call for greater discipline and transparency in such transactions. Emphasis is laid on the need for monetary and fiscal policies that will ensure a strong national currency, a currency that is strong both internally and externally. Such policies should also aim at minimizing corruption through appropriate accounting and positive measures that enhance accountability.

In the area of trade development the contributors stress the need for aggressive export promotion policy and strategies, and measures to ensure that Nigeria graduates from exporting primary commodities to the export of intermediate light manufactured goods. In this regard, appropriate trade promotion organs such as NEXIM, NEPC, EPZ should be properly funded and infrastructurally strengthened for effective performance. Besides, Nigeria should seek to become a functional participant in regional and sub-regional trade pacts in line with 2.0 contemporary globalization processes.

In the banking sector, emphasis is on the need for a greater autonomy for the Central

Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to enable the apex institution performs its duties effectively.

## **Communication and Information Management**

The views expressed in this subject area derive mainly from one memorandum available. This is the memorandum from the Federal Radio Cooperation Abuja. The belief that there can be no vision without a voice is well articulated. In other words, there must be effective and efficient information and publicity channels to enhance the much needed information dissemination.

People see the need to enlighten Nigerians to be proud of things Nigerian.. To be effective, information agencies belonging to government must be fully equipped with modern electronic facilities and other material and human resources.

## **General Issues**

The memoranda treated under General Issues are those that deal with a variety of national problems together. A good number of these memoranda proffer suggestions on how the Vision 2010 Committee should organise itself; what the terms of reference mean, and what other considerations the Committee should look into. There is a general concern here with information management and the intensive and extensive use of computers. Other areas emphasized include the following important ones:

1. Recovery of all ill-gotten wealth in public and public sectors.
2. Nigerian press to imbibe the spirit of patriotism as exhibited by their counterparts in other nations.
3. Need for continuity in government policies and programmes.
4. Need for social security (the aged, the sick, the disabled etc.).
5. Review of rewards systems and differentials to ensure that hard-working people are adequately rewarded.
6. Provide sports facilities, exposure, and guidance for the youth.
7. A God-based development programme that draws on the teachings, injunctions and principles of the major religions of Islam and Christianity.

### **2.0 Analysis of Public Answers to the 'Three National Questions'**

The three questions put to the public were:

1. What sort of country and society do you want?
2. What should be Nigeria's core objectives over the next 13 years to 2010?
3. What needs to be done to achieve these objectives?

One hundred and seventy-nine (179) responses were received to these questions, and every respondent made an attempt to answer each of the three questions.

First National Question: Nature of the Desired Society: The respondents emphasized five main issues. These are:

- i) Political Organization, National Co-existence and Unity.
- ii) Economic Development.
- iii) Social and Physical Infrastructural Development.
- iv) Religious Tolerance and harmony
- v) International Relations

The views are summarised below:

- (i) Political Organisation, National Co-existence, and Unity Nigeria should be a truly united federal state where there is justice, fairplay and no discrimination on whatever grounds and no domination by a group for whatever reason. There should be a stable, happy, and harmonious co-existence, genuine and sincere reconciliations, forgiveness and reintegration in the event of disagreements.

Nigeria should be a place where governments are democratically chosen, and good governance prevails exhibiting in particular, the principles of honesty, accountability, transparency, clear separation of powers, adherent to the rule of law, and respect for human rights; the citizenry will be conscious of its civic responsibilities as it is expected to be properly disciplined and mobilised to support government in its efforts to develop the society; a military that is not involved in politics and governance - that concentrates on its traditional and professional responsibility of security of the nation.

- (ii) Economic Development  
Nigeria should be a highly industrialized society through proper utilization of human and material resources. Agricultural activities should be developed and mechanised to increase food production and have it in sufficient supply. There should be a high level of applied scientific and technological activities and efficient production. Also there should be a high level of private sector participation in productive activities.
- (iii) Social Sector and Infrastructural Development  
A country where the welfare of the people is greatly catered for by the state; there is available and affordable education for all, good housing and good road network and clean water accessible to most areas; society with a low crime level and a place where the majority of members attain a satisfactory standard of living.
- (iv) Religious Tolerance and Harmony  
Nigeria should be a God-fearing country where the leadership and the citizens show uprightness in their national dealings. It should however, be a secular state.
- (v) International Relations  
Nigeria should be a country that is strong and powerful at the regional, continental, and world levels. It should be a global power by the year 2010.

Second National Question: Core National Objectives During the Next 13 years:  
Respondents would like Nigeria to pursue the following core objectives.



1. To build a strong, vibrant, and self-reliant economy, propelled by high levels of industrial manufacturing and agricultural activities, and with a fully employed work force.
2. To develop the educational sector, making education available to all. The development should emphasize the development of appropriate skills in scientific and technological research and applications.
3. To develop a crime-free society, and a society in which basic and comprehensive -care delivery facilities are functional, and most citizens have access to clean water, good road network, and good housing.
4. To strive to attain political stability through the enthronement of a democratic culture and a leadership that is not corrupt, far-sighted, and generally development-oriented.
5. To strive to play a truly leading role in Africa, and to be a significant world power.

### **Third National Question: How to Achieve the Core Objectives**

The suggestions are as follows:

1. Good leadership: This is the institutionalization of a representative, responsible, and responsive leadership which is consistent in character, transparent, honest and accountable.
2. A political atmosphere that is stable, allows democracy to prevail, separation of powers and the rule of law to function, and discouraging military rule.
3. The enthronement of principles of merit and discouragement of godfatherism and favouritism.
4. Planned industrialisation which attracts foreign and local investment, operating under a private sector-led economy, but losing no sense of nationalism.
5. High level of development of science and technology. This will be achieved proper funding of education and research and development.
6. Eradication of poverty through labour remunerations that reflect prevailing conditions.
7. Fighting corruption through prosecution of corrupt officers in order to set standards for public office holders and those seeking public offices.
8. The development of mechanised agricultural systems to make food sufficient for all citizens.
9. Consistency in policy formulation and implementation processes, and the formulation and implementation of strategic development programmes and plans.

