

- Supervision of generator house construction work (to instruct the location of the generator house and pump distribution lines, witnessing foundation work, checking the location of the generator, entrance, ventilation holes, material storage space and control panel, witnessing the progress of concrete block heaping work, roofing, exterior and interior design work, checking the finishing touches, witnessing generator installation and test run operation, and checking the spare parts of the generator)
- Supervision of communal faucet base construction work (Confirmation and instruction of the locations, checking distribution pipe connections, tap fixing, observation of the process of the faucet base construction work, and witnessing the flow test)
- Supervision of the work flow of each facility construction work.
- Checking the work records.
- Meeting with the Consultant, and reporting the situation to the project managers.
- Giving out technical instructions to the users' operator and the person in charge of the maintenance concerning the methods of facility operation and inspection.
- Formulation of the facility maintenance plan (especially the maintenance system which involves the cooperation of the State Water Board and the residents' organization).

4-4-4 Procurement Plan

- All the well construction materials, such as drilling equipment, vehicles, mud pumps, compressors, generators, soil conditioner, logging equipment, etc., except for the well casing and screen materials, can be found in the local drilling firms. Since these materials are procurable, only the casing and screen materials are to be procured from Japan. The cost of the equipment and materials is to be included in the costs of the well drilling contract.

- Two types of pumping facilities are used in this project; the hand pump facilities and the motor pump facilities (a combination of the submersible motor pump and the diesel engine generator). Although the hand pumps are imports, they are very common in the northern States. Only the procurement of easily obtainable hand pump parts, therefore, are to be made in Nigeria. The procurement of the motor pump facilities in the project area is difficult, hence, they are to be imported from Japan.

- The obtainment of large amount of water pipes is extremely difficult in the local market. Furthermore, although there are large stocks of pipes of small diameter in the local market, they are not of good quality. Therefore, these materials are to be procured from Japan. The materials for the construction of the communal faucet base, however, will be obtained in the local market.

- The materials for the construction of the generator house shall be procured in the local market.

Considering its durability, maintainability, and short construction term, the FRP assembly type to be procured in Japan shall be used for the construction of the reservoir tank. The bolting assembly type steel tower which shall be procured in Japan, too, shall be used for the construction of the elevated reservoir tank, because of its strength, durability and manageability.

All the equipment, materials and vehicles for the maintenance of the facilities shall be procured in Japan since their procurement in the local market is difficult.

The specific names, quantity, and place of purchase of the equipment and materials are summarized in Table-15.

Table-15 Procurement of Facilities, Materials and Equipment

Procurement from Japan		Site procurement	
Materials for well construction			
4" PVC Casing	625m	All of the materials shall be prepared by the site drilling firms except for the drilling equipment and support vehicle.	
4" PVC Screen	330m		
4" FRP Casing	540m		
4" FRP Screen	220m		
6" Steel Pipe	132m		
6" Steel Screen	24m		
Materials for pump base and hand pump set			
		Hand pump	35 sets
		Pump Pipeline	35 sets (1,765m)
		Pump base materials	32 sets
Motor pump facilities			
Submersible motor pump	7 sets	Generator house materials	5
Pump Pipeline	7 sets		
Diesel Engine Generator	6 sets		
Communal faucet base			
		Faucet mouth	50 sets
		Materials for faucet concrete base	25
		Framework materials	1 set
Water pipelines			
∅ 25 mm distribution pipe	250m		
∅ 50 mm water supply pipeline	428m		
∅ 80 mm water supply pipeline	2,701m		
∅ 100 mm water supply pipeline	1,254m		
	(Total 4,633m)		
Valve, joints	1 set		
Elevated reservoir tank			
FRP type 32m ³ reservoir tank	5 sets	Reinforced concrete base materials	5
Materials for 3m high steel tower	1	Framework materials	1 set
Materials for 5m high steel tower	3		
Materials for 7m high steel tower	1		
	} 5		
Materials for operation and maintenance			
4WD station wagon equipped with repair tools and equipment	2		
Truck mounted well service machine	1		
Tools	1 set		
Spare parts	1 set		

4-4-5 Implementation Schedule

(1) Overall Implementation Schedule

The construction work in this project is divided in two, that is, the well drilling work and the water supply facility construction work. However, since more than half of the project sites are situated in the basement rock area where groundwater development potential is low, most of the wells will be hand pump wells. Therefore, 32 wells (1,760m long) are to be drilled, and the work period shall depend on the term required by the well drilling work. Four out of the five wells for semi-urban type supply systems are previously constructed wells which should be re-developed. The construction work can immediately commence right after the arrival of the equipment and materials. Furthermore, the well drilling work and the hand pump installation work which shall be conducted concurrently can be completed within the term planned.

The well construction work require 7 and a half months and the methods to be used are DTH in the basement rock area and mud drilling in the sedimentary area. From the time of completion of the last well, various work such as the execution of the pumping test, the (1) hand pump base work, the turnover of the facilities to the Nigerian Government, etc., will take half a month. Taking these periods into consideration, the actual construction period is 8 months.

Aside from the time required for the construction work, the procurement and delivery of the equipment and materials and the site preparatory work shall cover 4 months. The overall implementation schedule, therefore, totals 12 months as shown in Table 16.

(2) Work volume and efficiency

A total of 32 wells with a length of 1,760m are to constructed in 11 villages. The well drilling work in the sedimentary area (mud rotation method) and in the basement rock area (DTH method) are as follows.

Basement rock area: 23 wells in 7 villages; length - 1,260m

Sedimentary rock area: 9 wells in 3 villages; length - 500m

The efficiency of the work was evaluated according to the following items.

- 1) The period for the movement from the work base to the target village or between villages, the construction of the work base, gathering of the materials and equipment, and the drilling preparations in both sedimentary and basement rock areas is estimated to take 4 days.
- 2) The period for the small movements within the village such as the movement of the drilling rig, the supporting equipment and materials, and the drilling preparations is estimated to take 2 days. The work base in the village shall not be moved.

Table-16 Work Flow Chart

Item		Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Design for Execution	Field Survey												
	Domestic Work												
	Field Identification												
Procurement / Const- ruction	Procurement												
	Delivery												
	Site Preparation												
	A Group Well Construction Work												
	B Group Well Construction Work												
	Hand Pump Base Construction												
	Pipe Group Facility Construction Work												

3) Actual drilling work

- Since the DTH method is highly efficient and is applicable to more than 80% of the basement rock area, a drilling of 16m/day is estimated.
- The rotary drilling method is applicable to the entire sedimentary area, with estimation of 12m/day.

These figures are based on the experiences of the excellent drilling firms in Nigeria and the results of the test drilling work conducted during the development study.

- 4) Well logging will immediately commence after the completion of the drilling work. Screen and casing are to be installed in the holes. Then a series of work such as, gravel packing, well cleaning, supplementary gravel packing, and cement grouting of the ground surface is following before the well is finally completed. These will all take 2 days in the basement rock area, and 3 days in the sedimentary area because of the need to completely conduct the cleaning of wells due to the use of the mud circulation method.
- 5) Actual working days per month

- If construction is carried out during the dry season (April to November), the actual working days per month, excluding Sundays and public holidays (an average of 6 days/month) and the half-month suspension of work for the Lamadan (an average of 2 to 3 days/month), shall be 23 days.

- It is impossible to conduct a whole month's work if construction is carried out during the rainy season (December to March). The working days shall be 14 days including some Sundays and holidays.

- The actual date of construction is still unknown at present. The actual working days, therefore, shall be estimated by taking the average of the dry season (8 months a year) and the rainy season (4 months a year), thus arriving at 20 days/month.

$$23 \text{ days} \times 8/12 \text{ month} + 14 \text{ days} \times 4/12 \text{ months} = 20 \text{ days}$$

From the above results, the duration required for the well drilling work shall be 8.45 months in the basement rock area and 4.65 months in the sedimentary rock area. Thus, by transferring some of the drilling groups

from the sedimentary area to the basement rock area, the whole process can be completed in 7.0 to 7.5 months (see Table 17).

The construction of the semi-urban type water supply facilities, namely pipelines, communal faucets, elevated reservoir tank, and generator house, shall be conducted concurrently. The construction of the elevated reservoir tank has been particularly studied because it takes time. The period for the installation of the pipelines will be reduced by increasing the members of the work group.

An elevated reservoir tank is to be constructed in each of the five villages. The towers for the 5 tanks shall have a bottom area measuring $4\text{m} \times 4\text{m}$, and the heights range from 3 to 7m. There shall be three 5m towers and one 3 and 7m tower. The actual construction working days are divided between the foundation works, tower assembly and tank assembly works. However, since they are to be conducted by different groups, the overall working period is estimated to be 7.65 months (5 base, 5 towers with one tank each).

- (1) The actual working days and months for foundation work, earthwork (4 days) + formwork and reinforcing-bar placing work (10 days) + concrete placing work (3 days) + concrete curing (14 days) = 17 days
(17 days \times 5 wells = 85 days)

Assuming that, like the drilling work, it requires the same number of days (20 days/month), the foundation work shall, therefore, require 4.25 months if computed as follows:

$$(4 \text{ days} + 10 \text{ days} + 3 \text{ days}) \times 5 \div 20 \text{ days} = 85 \text{ days} / 20 = 4.25 \text{ months}$$

- (2) The actual working days and months for tower assembly work

- Transportation of equipment and materials, and preparation work

1 day per tower, $1 \text{ day} \times 5 \text{ towers} = 5 \text{ days}$

- 3m tower assembly work

3 days per tower, $3 \text{ days} \times 1 \text{ tower} = 3 \text{ days}$

- 5m tower assembly work

5 days per tower, $5 \text{ days} \times 3 \text{ towers} = 15 \text{ days}$

Table-17 Well Construction Work Schedule

	Basement rock area (DTH) 23 wells in 8 villages, length - 1,260m	Sedimentary Area (Rotary) 9 wells in 3 villages, length - 500m
Temporary work and movement from village to village	8 times × 4 days = 32 days	3 times × 4 days = 12 days
Temporary work and movements within the village	14 times × 2 days = 28 days	6 times × 2 days = 12 days
Drilling DTH 16m/day Rotary 12m/day	$1,260/16 \doteq 79$ days	$500/12 \doteq 42$ days
Logging, Casing/Screen Installation, gravel packing, well washing, others;	23 places × 2 days = 46 days	9 places × 3 days = 27 days
Total number of days	185 days	93 days
Required number of months (actual work - 20/month)	9.25 months	4.65 months
	 7.5 months	

- 7m tower assembly work

7 to 22 days per tower

10 days × 1 tower = 10 days

A total of 33 actual working days and 1.65 months.

(3) Tank assembly work

- preparation work 2 days

- assembly work 5 days

7 days × 5 sets = 35 days / 20 = 1.75 months

(1) + (2) + (3) = 7.65 months

4-4-6 Scope of Work

The respective scope of works are as follows.

1) Scope of Work under Japanese Grant Aid

- Construction of water supply facilities (well, hand pump and motor pump facilities, etc.);
- Redevelopment of existing wells (those constructed during the development study as test wells);
- Procurement and transport of equipment and materials;
- Turnover of completed facilities and remaining materials after the completion of construction works.

2) Nigeria's Scope of Work

- To provide and shoulder the expenses of counterpart staff for the implementation of the plan;
- To execute and shoulder the expenses of site preparation, road reparation and Project Office arrangement work;

- To operate and maintain the constructed facilities and to cover their costs;
- To cover the charges of mediatory banks;
- To secure right of way and temporary land for the required extra land, base camp, site camp, etc;
- To procure and shoulder the expenses of necessary materials and equipment not included in Japan's Grant Aid Program for the completion of the project;
- To exempt the project facilities and equipment from import taxes;
- To exempt the Japanese staff and their baggages from taxes;
- To guarantee the Japanese staffs' safety;
- To guarantee the entry and departure of the Japanese staff in and from Nigeria, and to assist in the procedures;
- To adequately operate and maintain the facilities and equipment handed over.

4-4-7 Project Cost Estimation

The rough estimate of the project cost shared by Nigerian side is as follows:

(1) Conditions

- Date of estimation November, 1991
- Exchange rate 1 US\$ = ¥ 135.98
 1 US\$ = 10.4688 Naira
 1 Naira = ¥ 12.99

- Construction term

A single fiscal year without term division because the construction works, including the procurement and delivery of the equipment and materials, can be completed within 12 months.

Project Cost shared by Nigerian side

1,960,714 Naira

1) Construction cost of the Water Supply facilities

155,544 Naira

a. Site Preparation Cost 24,024 Naira

b. Road Repair Cost 44,700 Naira

c. Project Office
Improvement Cost 36,000 Naira

d. Bank Charge 50,829 Naira

2) Operation and Maintenance cost of the constructed facilities

1,805,170 Naira

Total 1,960,714 Naira

**CHAPTER 5. PROJECT EVALUATION, CONCLUSION
AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CHAPTER 5 PROJECT EVALUATION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5-1 Project Effects and Conclusion

The project is considered to have two effects, one is to enable almost 60,000 people residing in the project areas to directly benefit from the project by the resolution of the previous water intake inconveniences and insanitary environmental conditions.

This project is also assumed to have a favorable effect on Northern Nigerian States also located in the dry savannah zone where water resources are scarce and where the rural area water supply is inevitably dependent on groundwater development, due to similar physical conditions.

The direct effects of the project are specifically enumerated as follows.

- Elimination of the frequent occurrence of diarrhea and worm diseases due to insanitary water utilization (especially the the frequent occurrence of guinea worm diseases in Yambuki, Dauran, Ruwan Bore, Tunga Ardo and Bamamu).
- Reduction of time and heavy labor in the collection of water from distant water resources.
- Reduction of the financial expenses of villages largely dependent on the purchasing of expensive water during the dry season.

The direct effects of the project based on the indirect effects, such as the reduction of working time (particularly the working time of women and children), can give the residents time to indulge in cultural production and educational activities, give the residents a healthy state of mind due to the resolution of worries concerning water. The use of sanitary domestic water is considered to largely influence the development of the socioeconomic conditions of the area through the reduction of the occurrence ratio of water related diseases and the activation of production as the result of the improvement of the health conditions of the residents.

Based on these effects, the implementation of the water supply project in the middle to large villages within the project area, therefore, is considered to be largely profitable. Furthermore, the anticipatory effects of the project in other northern Nigerian State make the implementation of the project through the Japan Grant Aid Program seem considerably appropriate.

5-2 Recommendations

It is desired, that the water supply services of the villages not covered by this project will be furthered by the Nigerian Government related agencies by making full use of the technological skills gained during the implementation of this project. Simultaneously, the effective use of the materials for the maintenance and management of the facilities and the long term use of the constructed facilities are also desired. In addition, particularly with regard to the maintenance of the facilities, the following are recommended.

- 1) The operation and maintenance of the facilities can be conducted smoothly through the mutual cooperation of the users and the administrators. By using the pilot facilities constructed in Horo Birni during the development study as a case study, autonomous community organizations were formulated. However, the further improvement and reinforcement of the cooperative system of operation with the State Water Board, and the use of the case study as an example for the operation of the facilities to be constructed in this project should be implemented.
- 2) The expansion of the water supply services and the fulfillment of the contents of the request are being hampered by the customary law that state that the administration should be fully responsible for the maintenance and management works. It is also hampered by the fact that the government or state government is responsible for all water supply projects (from their construction up to their operation and maintenance), except for the urban water supply.

As advocated in the 1st Rolling Plan, the maintenance and management expenses should be partially shouldered by the residents to reduce the financial burden of the administration. Therefore, the active forwarding of the revision of the system is highly recommended.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX 1 Minutes of Discussions

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT
OF WATER SUPPLY FOR MIDDLE TO LARGE SCALE
VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN AREA
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

In response to a request of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Project of Water Supply for Middle to Large Scale Villages in the Northwestern Area of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (hereinafter referred as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

JICA has sent the Study Team, which is headed by Mr. Satoshi Abe, Grant Aid Division, Economic Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and is scheduled to stay in the country from September 9 to October 4, 1991.

The Team had a series of discussions on the Project with the Nigerian officials concerned and conducted the field survey in the study area.

In the course of discussions and field survey, both parties have confirmed the main items described on the Annex and thereby the Team will proceed to further work and prepare the Basic Design Study Report.

Lagos, October 3 1991.

Satoshi Abe
Mr. Satoshi Abe
Leader
Basic Design Study Team
JICA.

1/10/91

Alhaji Abubakar Anka II
Alhaji Abubakar Anka II
Honourable Commissioner
Ministry of Works, Housing &
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1/10/91

Alhaji Muhammad Lawal Zuru
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Mr. John Chabo
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1/10/91

Alhaji

AA

Q

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ANNEX

1. TITLE OF THE PROJECT

The Project title is "the Project of Water Supply for Middle to Large Scale Villages in the Northwestern Area of the Federal Republic of Nigeria".

In the title "the Northwestern Area" falls within the former Sokoto State equivalent to Sokoto and Kebbi States after Presidential decree of August 27, 1991.

(See reference; attachment 1).

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the Project is to develop the water supply system in the 20 proposed villages in the Northwestern Area of Nigeria relevant to "Groundwater Development Study in Sokoto State, July 1990".

3. PROJECT SITES

The 20 proposed sites are the following (see map; attachment 2).

Area 1 (Sokoto State)

Villages	(1)	Tunga Ardo
	(2)	Bullakke
	(3)	Ruwan Bore
	(4)	Dokau
	(5)	Bamamu
	(6)	Dauran
	(7)	Yambuki
	(8)	Daki Takwas
	(9)	Zugu
	(10)	Soro
	(11)	Mallamawa
	(12)	Samalu

Luso.

Area 2 (Kebbi State)

- Villages (1) Maga
(2) Takware
(3) Gudale
(4) Chibike
(5) Gendene
(6) Sambawa
(7) Kimba
(8) Kuka Kogo

4. ORGANIZATION OF THE PROJECT

- (1) Regarding the Area 1 stated in 3 above, the Nigerian organizations of the Project are the following:-

Responsible Agency; Ministry of Works, Housing and Water Resources of Sokoto State.

Executing Body; Sokoto State Water Board.
(including responsibility for operation and maintenance)

Co-ordinating ^{and monitoring} Agency for Federal matters; Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

(See organization chart; attachment 3)

- (2) Regarding the Area 2 stated in 3 above, the Nigerian organizations of the Project are the following:

Responsible Agency; Ministry of Works, Housing and Water Resources of Kebbi State.

Executing Body; Kebbi State Water Board.
(including responsibility for operation and maintenance)

Co-ordinating ^{and monitoring} Agency for Federal matters; Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

(See organization chart; attachment 4)

5. ITEMS REQUESTED BY THE NIGERIAN SIDE

After discussion with the Basic Design Study Team, the following items were finally requested by the Nigerian side;

- (1) Construction of 13 units of semi-urban style water supply system.
- (2) Construction of 7 units of hand-pumped supply system.
- (3) Provision of the following maintenance-related equipment and materials;
 - Truck-mounted well servicing machine
 - Service vehicles fully equipped with repair tools
 - Workshop tools.

6. JAPAN'S GRANT AID SYSTEM

- (1) The Nigerian side has understood the system of Japan's Grant Aid System explained by the team.
- (2) The Government of Nigeria will take necessary measures described below for smooth implementation of the project on condition that the Japan's Grant Aid should be extended to the Project.

7. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

- (1) To make the necessary budget allocation by making a definite provision in the budget and personnels for operation and maintenance of the items stated in 5. of this minutes.
- (2) To provide data and information necessary for implementation of the Project.
- (3) To ensure prompt unloading, tax exemption, customs clearance of the goods for the Project at the Port of disembarkation in the Federal Republic of Nigerian and prompt internal transportation therein of the products purchased under the Grant.

- (4) To exempt Japanese nationals engaged in the Project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Federal Republic of Nigeria with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts.
- (5) To accord Japanese national whose services may be required in connection with the Project under the verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the Federal Republic of Nigeria and stay therein for the duration of their work.
- (6) To provide necessary permissions, licenses and other authorization for carrying out the Project.
- (7) To bear two kinds of commissions to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based on the Banking Arrangement as follows;
 - (a) Advising commission to the Authorization to pay.
 - (b) Payment commission.
- (8) To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Japan's Grant Aid, necessary for the implementation of the Project.
- (9) To provide the space necessary for temporary office, working areas, stockyards and others required for the Project implementation.
- (10) To ensure the land and access to every site before commencement of construction works.
- (11) To ensure that the Japanese side is exempted in any issue of compensation for any land utilized for the Project in the candidate villages.



THE GUARDIAN

CONSCIENCE, NURTURED BY TRUTH

VOL. 8 NO. 5,154

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1991

TWO NAIRA

MONEYWATCH (PAGES 11-18) COMES WITH NIGERIA'S BIGGEST CLASSIFIEDS PACKAGE

Nine new states created

By Raheem Adedoyin,
Ag. News Editor

NINE new states, whose capitals were largely conceded to the minorities, emerged yesterday, raising Nigeria's geographical configuration from 21 to 30 states.

Three other old states were renamed: Bendel is now Edo State with Benin as capital and Gongola becomes Adamawa State while the remaining part of Anambra is now Enugu State, with headquarters in Enugu.

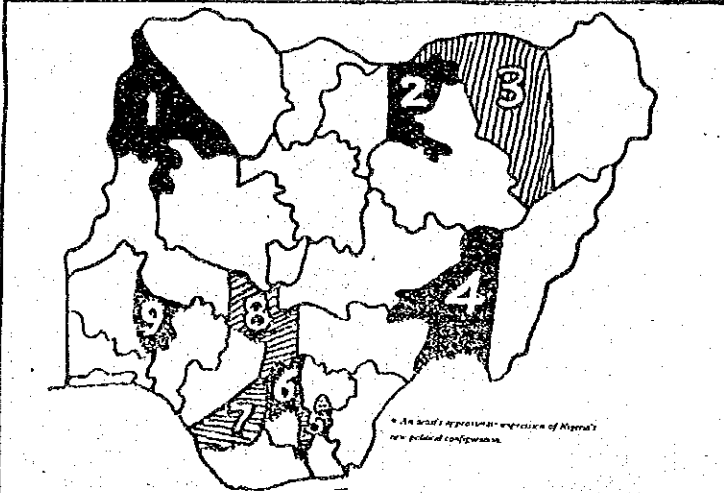
Along with the new states came 47 local government areas, re-designation of three old states and the realignment of the boundaries of four states.

All the creation and adjustments, which formed the highlights of President Ibrahim Babangida's administration's sixth anniversary speech yesterday, took immediate effect. The nine new states — five from the north and four from the south — created on principles of "social justice, development and a balanced federation," according to the President, are:

- Abia State, carved out of Imo State. Its headquarters is Umuhia.

- Anambra State with headquarters at Awka.

- Kebbi State out of Sokoto State with headquarters at Birnin Kebi.



• Kogi State out of Benue and Kwara States, with headquarters at Lokoja.

• Delta State out of Bendel State, with headquarters at Asaba.

• Osun State out of Oyo State with headquarters at Oshogbo.

• Taraba State out of Gongola State with headquarters at Jalingo.

• Jigawa State out of Kano State with headquarters at Dutse.

• Yobe State out of Borno State with headquarters at Damaturu.

Details of the com-

NEWLY CREATED STATES

1. Kebbi
2. Jigawa
3. Yobe
4. Taraba
5. Abia
6. Anambra
7. Delta
8. Kogi
9. Osun

CAPITAL

- Birnin Kebbi
- Dutse
- Damaturu
- Jalingo
- Umuhia
- Awka
- Asaba
- Lokoja
- Oshogbo

position of the new states were not provided in the President's speech yesterday. But most of the capitals of the new states were given to the minority areas.

Arising from the new states, General Babangida said, were 47 new local government areas. The number of the Federal constituencies,

he said, would "now be as per every local government."

The state creation has compelled the realignment of the boundaries of some states, the President said, "in order to effect their correct descriptions."

The realigned boundaries are between Plateau and Benue states. Specifically, Daura council area in Plateau State has been relocated to Benue State; Borgu, Kwara

Continued on Page 2

States lose right to joint ventures

MEETINGS of governors, which are based on geo-political or regional boundaries, were abolished last night with a presidential fiat which also took away the management of state corporations from governors.

President Ibrahim Babangida said last night

that the measure was to make the 30 states acquire identities of their own.

Said the President: "Traditional lines of geo-political cleavages, which have served as tools in the hands of party-seekers must give way, and the 30 states, individually, must be

By Mike Asuquo,
Asst. Features Editor

allowed to acquire identities of their own. Consequently, common services requiring the meeting of governors of geographical areas are hereby abolished."

The prime victims of this measure are the

meetings of the 11 governors of states which were hatched by the now-defunct Northern Region — Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina, Bauchi, Plateau, Borno, Gongola, Benue, Niger and Kwara — and the meetings of the governors of — Oyo, Ogun and Ondo states, which

were carved out of the now-defunct Western Region. It also affected meetings of eastern states governors in respect of joint assets.

The President's speech comprised other key decisions, which drew comments in Lagos

Continued on Page 2

Transition programme won't be extended

By Felix Abugu

THE transition programme is on course and the government will definitely hand over to a democratically elected government next year, according to President Ibrahim Babangida.

The President told the Doubting Thomases yesterday that not even the creation of nine additional states, would derail the transition programme.

Said he: "Government wishes to reassure all Nigerians that the transition programme is

on course. The apprehension of some that the creation of new states would extend the lifespan of the transition is unfounded."

The President said the government had gone too far into the transition programme to turn back because of the creation of new states.

He noted that although the transition programme had suffered some "interruptions" here and there, such interruptions could not be dismissed easily as "diversionary" because they were, in a sense, "inputs in our search for an equitable democratic polity and society."

Such interruptions, he added, guided the administration into making "necessary adjustments to accommodate genuine and progressive demands and ideas" — such as the creation of new states.

Dismissing as unfounded speculations that the creation of new states would prolong the transition, the President said:

"It is clearly an apprehension not borne out of experience especially when it is recalled that, in the recent past, a similarly major political

Continued on Page 2

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New governors may emerge today

By Kelechi Onyemaobi,
State House Correspondent

CHIEF executives are expected to be named today for the nine new states announced last night by President Ibrahim Babangida.

Although the creation of the new states took "immediate effect," the President's 41-page speech was silent on the names of the military

Continued on Page 2

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NEWS

Continued from Page 1
State's largest council area, moves to Niger State.

Training Nigeria's governmental progression, President Babangida stated that what he had done as president in 1983 has been because of a total creation of all areas.

According to him, the colonial de-divisionary policy of 'divide and rule' led

Nine new states created

to the breaking of Nigeria into two parts (the northern and southern states) in 1914 while the economic unity yet realisation of unity in the country was the pre-occupation for the three regions structure which existed from 1936 to 1961.

The fourth region, the former Midwest Region, the President said, was created in 1963 as part of "the search for parity between the political party configurations dominant in Nigeria at the time."

In 1987, the Babangida administration created Akwa Ibom and Kwano states bringing the state structure to 21. At that time, the President had said with a seeming tone of finality that there would be no more new states in his administration's tenure.

When, therefore, the government announced last month the possibility of emergence of new states, some critics said the administration lacked decisiveness.

But Gen. Babangida defended the decision yesterday, saying it would be unjust for the government to ignore the genuine demands of the people.

He said: "Certainly, it is neither an act of indecisiveness nor insensitivity for this administration to rise and respond to the call of our compatriots for new states at this time."

"This administration is, however, persuaded by the basic premise and the imperative of transition as a learning process and also compelled by the axiom that the quest for justice cannot be foreclosed in any meaningful democracy such as the Nigerian experience."

The President said the government studied carefully the recent demands for the creation of new states alongside the report of the Political Bureau led by Dr. S.J. Cookey.

But President Babangida said that in addition to the Political Bureau report, his administration also considered the following factors in creating the new states:

- the re-alignment of boundaries of the old colonial provinces as at 1960-61, where such re-alignment is considered inevitable to achieve the objectives as outlined by the Political Bureau.

- the expressed wishes of the people and communities based on such objective factors as common socio-cultural ties and institutions.
- the historical associations of the communities at the time of inde-

pendence from colonial rule.

geographical contiguity, especially the need to avoid the 'divide and rule' syndrome inherent in the present power structure and resource allocation.

- the need to achieve a measure of relative balance in population and resource distribution.

The Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), which met in Abuja last week, the President said, considered the various demands for new states but, according to Gen. Babangida, in examining these demands, the council "was mindful of the imperative necessity to place utmost premium on political stability and social integration."

The government, he said, is hopeful that the creation of additional states and local government areas "will certainly go a long way in achieving the objectives of the transition to civil rule programme."

"It will also neutralise, if not completely eliminate, further agitations for states in the future. Fortunately, each of the old colonial provinces and divisions contain communities that are more or less socially and culturally compatible, and thus justifying the critical factor of common socio-cultural ties and institutions," the President added.

He also added that the creation, re-designation and re-alignment of the boundaries of the new states and affected old states "take immediate effect."

New governors may emerge

Continued from Page 1
officers who will be the helmsmen in the nine new capitals.

But government watchers think the silence was a prudent device to avoid cluttering the speech with overflowing details, which may emerge this morning when the Vice-President meets with the media.

He is also expected to speak on the composition of the new states and the names of the 47 new councils created yesterday.

The new chief executives, who may be sworn in today, will remain in the saddle for four months to prepare the ground work for the effective take-off of the civilian administration.

Transition programme won't be extended

coming civilian administration a much improved economy, a politically conscious and enlightened citizenry, and, more importantly, a stable, peaceful and united country."

The progress the government has made so far in implementing the political transition programme, said the President, "is sufficiently impressive to convince even skeptics and cynics

of our sincerity of purpose and our commitment."

"We reaffirm our resolve to hand over power to a democratically elected government," was another unmistakable statement of Gen. Babangida to reassure Nigerians that the government would not stay longer than the two years (ending next October) by which the original promise is to be over-stretched.

States lose right to joint ventures

Continued from Page 1
last night. They are that:

- joint state assets should be capitalised;
- educational institutions owned by groups of states as a result of the new states will now be taken over by the Federal Government; and that
- governors, who are expected to leave for civilian next year will render accounts of their stewardship.

Some public policy critics reasoned last night that such a measure may prepare the grounds for the weakening of the states and strengthening of the central government in an age when events in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union would appear to suggest a converse course.

But according to the President, states involved in common services are either to set up boards of trustees to run them or ensure that such business concerns are capitalised and run as public quoted companies to which governments and individuals can subscribe.

The directive that governors should no longer be involved in the management of these capitalised ventures will essentially affect two of Nigeria's foremost investment companies — Oduas Investment Company and the New Nigerian Development Company (NNDC). Oduas was inaugurated in 1976, following the creation of Ogun, Ondo and Oyo

states out of the former Western State, as a holding company.

Among its babies are: recuperating National Bank, Wema Bank, WEMABOD Estates, Western Hotels etc. There was noticeable friction among the owning states, which had a share holding proportion of 44:31:25 for Oyo, Ondo and Ogun states in the Second Republic.

The NNDC, owned by the 11 states carved out of the defunct Northern Region, has interests in banking, textile, hotels, mortgage and manufacturing.

The only enduring business venture in the defunct Eastern Region appears to be the African Continental Bank (ACB), which is owned by the governments of Rivers, Imo and Anambra states.

The directive is to stop co-operation based on old regional ties, but observers said last night that the measure would leave an adverse impact on inter-state co-operations, especially at the economic level, and leave the states prostrate and parasitic on the centre.

They cited positive arrangements during the Second Republic when the Government of Lagos State under Alhaji Lateef Jakande and that of Oyo State under Chief Bola Ige embarked on mutually beneficial economic ventures with the Government of Borno

State under Alhaji Muhammadu Goni.

According to them, Borno State secured a virtually interest-free loan from Lagos State, which in turn gained from a pool of labour from Borno State to assist in its massive construction activities.

No word on David-West

HOPES that Professor Tam David-West would soon be released from prison faded last night as no mention was made of him in the President's 41-page speech.

The former Petroleum Resources Minister, who won an appeal against his 10-year sentence at the Special Appeal Tribunal on August 8, is still in Barua prisons in Borno State.

Last November, a lower tribunal found him guilty on a two-count charge of abuse of office and corrupt embezzlement of an American oil company, Stinnes Intercoil Inc.

He was, however, set free by the Special Appeal Tribunal on August 8.

But he could not be released immediately because, according to the Justice Ministry, the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) was yet to confirm the tribunal's verdict.

It appeared the AFRC did not take a stand on the issue at its marathon meeting last week.

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Constitutional ceilings on expenses, ministries

THE states are to have their power of free decision somewhat curbed under a plan to reduce the size of Federal and State governments and pass some of their work to local governments.

As the governments beat a retreat, in the economy, the private sector will be encouraged to step into their shoes.

Some institutional and budgetary limits will be prescribed for all levels of government. And the Constitution will set out the number of ministries that states can have.

The President explained last night that the measures are necessary to prevent financial wastage.

By **Kelechi Onyemaobi, State House Correspondent**

Apart from plugging loopholes of financial drain on the economy, the rationalisation is meant to streamline the activities of both the Federal and State governments by concentrating attention on only crucial areas of national development.

Specifically, the exercise will involve the shodding of some functions by the governments and scrapping of a number of ministries in the states.

The principles of the imminent rationalisation as spelt out last night by

coming

The President are that:

- some institutional and budgetary limits will be put in place to enhance the economy and contribute to the overall improvement in government activities;
- the scope of Federal activities will be significantly reduced;
- a constitutional ceiling will be imposed on the number of state ministries (because "there is no reason why all the states in the Federation should establish ministries for all subject matters;")
- in the new dispensation, some particular ministries will be consti-

tutionally prescribed for each state, while leaving room, within the ceiling, to reflect the peculiarity of each state.

Steps will be taken in the next few months to work out the full details for implementing the rationalisation, said the President.

He also announced that a National Planning Commission would be appointed next year to monitor the problems and progress of the rationalisation scheme.

The commission will be located in the Presidency, as an autonomous body responsible only to the President.

Apart from these areas of constitutional

responsibilities, he said the Federal Government ought to concern itself principally with:

- formulating national policies;
 - setting and monitoring national standards;
 - providing incentives to states and local governments to enhance grassroots development, and
 - monitoring and regulating social and economic development.
- He said that the rationalisation was in line with the other "fundamental policies" of democratisation, decentralisation and deconcentration of governance which the administration had already carried out.

For the record (1)

Agitation for new states is healthy, says Babangida

Being text of an address to the nation by General Ibrahim Babangida CFR, FSS, rni, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on Tuesday, 27th August, 1991.

Consolidating the gains of development
Fellow Nigerians.

Six years ago, this administration came into power at the height of deepening economic, social and political crisis. On the domestic front, there were huge fiscal imbalances and inflationary deficit financing, reckless expenditure of oil windfalls on unproductive projects and poor management of the national economy. Consequently, there was an increased role for government in the management of the national economic life as well as strangulating rules and regulations of the public bureaucracy.

On the international front, the country was in a deep balance of payments crisis, with diminishing foreign exchange reserves, instability in the oil market and the virtual cessation of non-oil exports. The fixing of the foreign exchange rate by administrative fiat had encouraged massive imports, discouraged exports and drastically curtailed the competitiveness of domestic producers. Furthermore, the allocation of scarce foreign exchange rate relied on import licences without proper regard for national priorities.

In view of the fragility of our political machinery and the subsequent instabilities and uncertainties it engendered, and given the enormous problems of the economy, this administration was convinced that our actions must be in the nature of political and economic institutional reforms. Such reforms must also start with each of us as individual citizens of this nation who must change our ways of life, our perception of political and economic issues, our attitude to work and value preferences. For our efforts on institutional reforms would be meaningless if we were unable to effect changes in the way we think and act. All along we were convinced that Nigerians can change their existing lifestyle to something more productive and more rewarding without undue force.

Accordingly, we have sought, as an administration, to foster the basis of participatory democracy and protect the rights and interests of individuals, as well as social groups. We started with the genuine assumption that the ordinary Nigerian is hard working and resourceful, and that what was required was an appropriate political and economic arrangement that could harness these attributes in order to build a productive and purposeful economy and polity. Our goal was to awaken the latent spirit of enterprise among Nigerians. This, we believe, could be done through freedom and appropriate incentives. Accordingly, we resolved to pursue a number of purposeful programmes.

It is very gratifying to observe that so far, we have succeeded in implementing most of our programmes to the satisfaction of the generality of Nigerians. The physical and economic landscape of this country has been transformed to the extent that we now look inwards for a large measure of our requirements. We are beginning to be proud of "made-in-Nigeria goods" which now compete favourably with the imported ones. Indeed, with the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), we have undeniably



President Babangida — yesterday. PHOTO: OKON IYANSA

achieved the objectives of developing in the spirit of self-reliance.

Thus, despite the perceived pains of the Structural Adjustment Programme, there is clear evidence of its gains in terms of reduction in the level of our external dependency, increased productivity, increased opportunities for rural development, and enhanced creativity and inventiveness of our people.

External debts

As the life of this administration gradually comes to an end, the issue of our external debt still looms large. I wish to make it abundantly clear that this government has not, in the past six years, incurred more debt than is necessary to service what was inherited as well as to provide the support for restructuring the economy. I would like to say that this administration will hand over a clearer picture of the structure of our external debt and a better mechanism for its management without mortgaging the resources of future administrations.

As part of our prime objective of fostering the creativity and consciousness of rural dwellers, we have given prominence to women, especially their social status and role in development. This concern gave birth to our support for the programme of Better Life for Rural Women. The rapid spread of this consciousness has continued to gather momentum from state to state, to the extent that today, millions of our rural women have been mobilized into the national and global development process and multilateral co-operation.

We see this as a healthy and welcome development and one of the most effective catalysts for producing a new socio-political order. Co-operative movements have spread throughout the country, which have laid the dawn of rural industrialization, the effect of which is being felt in the gradual but steady rise of exports of locally-produced materials. In appreciation of the

Better Life Programme, this administration has created the National Commission for Women; by to doing, we hope to institutionalize the structural foundations for steady growth and development of the womenfolk as a social force, as well as project the role of women and this new ethos into the Third Republic.

Political and diplomatic 'smena

Fellow Nigerians, the progress which we have so far made in implementing the political transition programme is sufficiently impressive to convince, even skeptics and cynics, of our sincerity of purpose and our commitment. The two-party system has become effectively assimilated by the population at the grassroots. More importantly, the parties have themselves become instruments for engineering political consciousness and participatory democracy in our national political system. Our success continually inspires and convinces us that we are not only following the right and proper course, but also blazing a new trail in political transition and democratisation.

We, therefore, wish to reaffirm our irrevocable commitment to the transition programme. There have, often times, been prolonged debates over aspects and machinery implementation as well as new demands by politically conscious individuals and groups. Such demands cannot be dismissed easily as diversionary; they are inputs in our search for an equitable democratic polity and society. Despite such interruptions, we have kept faithfully to the overall transition framework and made necessary adjustments to accommodate genuine and progressive demands and ideas.

In this regard, I wish to draw the attention of all actors in the political process to the need for moderation as well as the need to abide by the rules of the game. We must strive to avoid violence which has already started to rear its disruptive head in

electoral campaigns. Electoral contests must be seen as 'games' rather than as 'battles' in which Nigerians victimize, harm, maim or even kill fellow Nigerians; and in which various forms of violent thuggery, hooliganism, and wanton destruction of property are used and directed against political opponents or adversaries.

It is, therefore, the obligation of all actors in the emerging democratic order to desist from all forms of electoral malpractices which characterised the 'old' political order. Unless all actors desist from these anti-democratic practices and recognise the need for fairplay, the best and most acceptable candidates can never emerge. More importantly, the new socio-political order which we are all striving to establish will be denied the emergence of a new political leadership, imbued with the democratic ethos, patriotism and nationalism which are the necessary conditions for democracy to thrive and endure in this country. This administration sees as one of its responsibilities the creation of a congenial environment, institutions, structure, and the right calibre of political leadership.

I wish to use the occasion of this anniversary to emphasise the strong link between our domestic and foreign policies within the transition programme. We are building a new socio-economic and political order in which the country will not live in isolation from the rest of Africa and the world. At the same time, we want to ensure that Nigeria is better equipped than before to interact with other countries. The aim is to further enhance the welfare and horizon of our people, and also to contribute to international peace and security. Our starting point is a strong national economy and a stable democratic polity, based on social justice and self-reliance, upon which a dynamic foreign policy can be sustained.

I also wish to emphasise that in theory and practice, the thrusts and orientations of our external relations and diplomatic posture are informed by the dynamic character of the transition programme which I have just described. It is in this context, rather than the narrow framework of "economics" and "opportunity costs," that our strategy in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as well as our economic diplomacy and stance in the politics of self-determination and change in South Africa will be understood and appreciated. Popular and informed attitudes towards the 'new' foreign policy strategy of this administration must transcend the sacrifices which it entails. Instead, they must attempt to capture the constellation of national and international objectives which constitute the targets of our diplomacy.

Fellow Nigerians, I am convinced that with the high level of discourse of African integration achieved at Abuja, Nigeria and Africa are now better prepared emotionally, spiritually, and institutionally to face the murky and unpredictable challenges of the 1990s and beyond. I am convinced, too, that the progressive integration of liberation movements in South Africa into the mainstream of Africa's struggle for survival, signals the beginning of the final collapse of apartheid. Taking these into consideration, I am convinced, more than ever before, of the positive contributions which our foreign policy initiatives have made, and will continue to make, in creating the appropriate environ-

ment for our economy, progress and influence in Africa and world affairs. It is, therefore, in the best interest of our beloved country to sustain the present strategy and the integrative forces which it has generated in the politics of the transition programme and of pan-Africanism.

Local government administration

This administration has not only made local governments an effective third tier of our Federal system, but has also introduced far-reaching reforms aimed at enhancing their autonomy and strengthening their administrative framework and operational procedures. We must, however, bear in mind the fundamental principles which underlie the new federal system. That is the co-existence of three tiers of government — Federal, state and local — each of which operates in a co-ordinate and co-operative manner with sphere of authority and functions allotted to it and enshrined in the new Constitution of the Third Republic.

This implies that each tier of government is, and should be, a replica of the other. It is in order to ensure uniformity that this administration introduced the presidential system, which had existed only at the Federal and state levels, into the local governments. The logic of the presidential system and the decree on its application, as well as funding and allocation of new responsibilities constitute some of the recent reforms in the local governments.

Following the reforms, the system of democratic local government is gradually settling down and becoming fully functional. As the quasi-separation of powers introduced, participatory democracy is intensified and broadened. All elected councillors now constitute the legislative arm of the local government, while the executive arm now consists of the chairman and vice-chairman of the council, as well as appointed supervisory councillors. The rationale behind this reform is to enhance the system of checks and balances, and to ensure proper democratisation and accountability.

I am delighted to note that one of the achievements of presidentialism at the third tier of government is the increase in the level and frequency of interactions between the elected and ordinary party members at the grassroots. They hold regular meetings, raise funds and mobilize material and human resources at the ward level to sustain party activities and to engage, like voluntary associations, in village and community development.

Fellow Nigerians, I do not intend to gloss over areas where our new local government system has faced, and continues to face, problems of transition. These problems arise from the fact that although the state and local governments retain their relative internal autonomy, the local governments have come to assume a lot of responsibilities which appear to go beyond the funds available to them. One excellent area of illustration is the funding and maintenance of primary education and of primary health care. With the recent decision of the Federal Military Government to increase the local governments' share of the federally collected revenue to 15 per cent, it is important that the import of the decision should be allowed to sink before any further review, if necessary. We believe that with time and the right type of

Continued on Page 5

Agitation for new states is healthy, says Babangida

Continued from Page 3

leadership, and with the requisite management and manpower, there would not be any serious problem. As elected representatives of the people, the chairmen and councilors must not misuse the education fund, as the consequences of doing so should be very clear to them.

It must be appreciated that the transition programme is a learning process. There is no doubt that the introduction of reforms makes the learning process strenuous and difficult. But we must not give up. Council chairmen must not be mere passives in faithfully implementing their party's cardinal objectives; they must also be prodigies of parity in the handling and utilisation of council funds.

On a final note, I wish to draw the attention of all elected chairmen of the local councils to the need for moderation in handling council funds and the general administration of their local government areas. They should exercise care in their expenditure and not implement projects and programmes that have not been provided for in their approved budgets. They should precise and preach the doctrine of social justice and accountability. They should run an open government with input from both the executive and legislature. They should endeavour to minimise areas of conflicts, so that a conducive atmosphere could prevail to enable them work for the people who elected them.

Rationalisation of the scope and structure of government

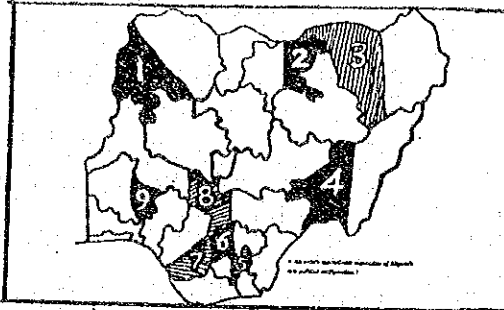
When two new states were created in 1987, I noted the need to rationalise the scope and structure of government ministries. This issue is even much more critical today than it was in 1987. The present administration has already implemented some fundamental policies of democratisation, decentralisation and de-concentration of governance. It has also undertaken fundamental reforms of economic deregulation. These developments have reinforced the need to reduce and re-structure the scope of activities of, not only the state governments, but also the Federal Government.

In the light of these realities, the direct functions of the Federal Government ought to be limited principally to such areas as defence, foreign affairs, foreign trade, currency and banking, macro-economic management and other clear areas of national activities. Outside these areas of constitutional responsibilities, the Federal Government ought to concern itself principally with:

- formulating national policies;
- setting and monitoring national standards;
- providing incentives to states and local governments to enhance grassroots development;
- monitoring and regulating social and economic development.

Apart from the fact that Nigeria's public sector has been a major avenue of waste of public resources, it has become clear, since the early 1980s, that its direct involvement in many economic activities has hardly succeeded in propelling the economy and society on to the path of sustained and positive growth and development. It is for this reason that SAP provides for the rationalisation of the public sector and the enhancement of the role of the private sector. Moreover, SAP has been in place now for about five years and the various deregulatory policies under it have been put in place.

It is therefore considered oppor-



tunity to now undertake a significant pruning down of the size and structure of the Federal and State governments, devolve more functions to the Local Governments, and expand the scope of operations of the private sector. Government will henceforth be much more concerned with creating the appropriate enabling environment for private sector initiative and deal much less with direct production and provision of services. Accordingly, steps will be taken in the next few months to work out the details of this rationalization with a view to the relevant schemes taking off in January, 1992. In the light of this, some institutional and budgetary limits will be put in place in order to enhance the economy and contribute to the overall improvement in government activities. In addition, the scope of Federal activities will be significantly rationalised.

The same principle of rationalising the organisation and structures of government will be applied to the states. There is no reason why all the states of the Federation should establish ministries for all subject matters; consequently, a constitutional ceiling will be imposed on the number of state ministries. Outside the ceiling, state governments should seek the approval of the state House of Assembly and justify the financial, budgetary and resource basis for establishing a new ministry. In the new dispensation, some particular ministries will be constitutionally prescribed for each state while leaving room, within the ceiling, to reflect the peculiarity of each state.

To give effect to this new policy, government will in the new year, ensure the early take-off of the National Planning Commission which will be given the responsibility for monitoring problems and progress of plan implementation. It will advise on changes and adjustments in administrative and management techniques as well as attitudes necessary in order to align actions with plan targets and goal. More importantly, it will take over the responsibility of formulation and preparation of long-term, medium-term, and short-term national development plans and will also co-ordinate similar plans at state and local government levels with a view to harmonising them with the programmes and priorities as set out at the national levels. The commission shall be located in the Presidency as an autonomous body, responsible to the President.

Creation of new states and new local government areas. Guiding principles and objectives.

Fellow Nigerians, we need to remind ourselves that as a people with diverse social and cultural background, we had lived together as a nation for quite a long time. Indeed, it is a measure of the growth of our Federation and our ingenuity and resilience as a people, committed to living together in spite of our plural-

ity, that what began as two colonial units in 1914 has today been transformed into a Federation of 21 States. Of course, the environment and circumstances of the creation of units of our Federation have been different. So also have the consequences of state creation. In all, the contexts of our social existence at the specific historical conjuncture of previous state creation exercises were clearly decisive in the choices which successive Nigerian leadership have had to make.

With the benefit of hindsight, it is possible to identify the disparate set of factors which informed the decision to create states in our country. We are reminded by historians that the concern of the Colonial Administration with its objective mission in Nigeria necessitated the deliberate policy of divide and rule which, in turn, dictated the rationality of breaking Nigeria into two units, i.e., the Northern and Southern Protectorates in 1914. History also reminds us of the seemingly contradictory, yet realistic principle of 'unity in diversity' as the propelling force for the three-region structure which Nigeria operated from 1939 to 1963 when the fourth region, the defunct Midwest Region was created.

The creation of the Mid-West Region in 1963 owed more to the balance of power struggle at the time, especially the search for parity between the political party configurations dominant in Nigeria at the time. The exigencies of an imminent Civil War was the precipitant factor in the 12-state structure put in place in 1967.

The state-structure was expanded to accommodate seven more states in 1976 as part of the political restructuring prelude to the Second Republic. In 1987, this Administration created two additional states — Akwa Ibom and Katsina states — to bring the Nigerian Federation to its present 21-state structure.

An observed tendency in previous state creation exercises is that the initiative has always come from central government. Although there are constitutional provisions for state creation, it is arguable, given the experience of the Second Republic, whether the conditions of these provisions can be met without overt action by the central government. If the genuine needs of our people are to be met; if, indeed, aspirations are not to be frustrated by cumbersome constitutional processes, then, the initiative of the central government in creating states is necessary, expedient and decisive. It should be observed that, hitherto, states creation exercises have been less than comprehensive exercises.

The justification for splitting the Federation had usually been anchored on an isolated criterion leaving room for further manoeuvres by those who seek political capital out of the state creation issue.

Accordingly, this administration

has decided to come to terms with the state creation issue and to remove it from the arena of partisanship by applying three mutual reinforcing principles, namely: the principle of social justice; the principle of development; and the principle of a balanced Federation. Government sees the current agitation for the creation of additional states in the Federation as healthy because it re-inforces our belief in self-determination. The agitation MUST, however, be appropriately situated in the context of our tradition of robust debates and the culture of dialogue which this administration has consistently promoted. Far from being an unwarranted intrusion, the various agitations are, indeed, a welcome intervention in our social experiment of transition. Such an intervention can be appreciated within our concept of transition as a learning process.

Government sees the intervention as useful because it draws attention to an observed anomaly in our social experiment of transition, thereby placing us in a better position to test, articulate and elaborate on that experiment. We must come to terms with the anomalies which our transition experiment has engendered. Certainly, it is neither an act of indecisiveness nor insincerity for this administration to rise and respond to the call of our compatriots for new states at this time. I have been reminded of my statement in September, 1987, when Akwa Ibom and Katsina states were created that "no further comments or petition... will be tolerated on states creation during the period of transition." This administration is, however, persuaded by the basic premise and the imperative of transition as a learning process and also compelled by the axiom that the quest for justice cannot be foreclosed in any meaningful democracy such as the Nigerian experience.

Government has carefully studied the recent demands for the creation of new states alongside the report of the Political Bureau headed by Dr. S.J. Cookey. The Bureau's report, it will be recalled, provides a comprehensive review of the history of agitations for state creation in the country. The various options and viewpoints made in the 1986-87, nation-wide debate organised by the Political Bureau on the issue and demands being made today were exhaustively reviewed. Having examined the recent upsurge of demands, government is convinced that there are really no new issues being raised except reaffirmations of earlier positions and undue complications in the specific demands for particular states.

In recommending the creation of additional states, the Political Bureau provided the following reasons and rationale which, in my view, and with the benefit of hindsight, are unassailable, cogent and still very relevant to recent demands, namely:

a. That creating additional states is necessary in the interest of a much more balanced and stable Federation.

b. That such an exercise will assist further extension of the democratisation process, and deconcentration of power.

c. That the exercise will remove a major source of undue political and social tensions which had bred instability and frustration to sections of the country, and had provided easy ingredients of exploitation by vested interests.

d. That creating additional states will result in a much more even spread of major development centres throughout the country.

e. That such an exercise will

greatly enhance the structure of political and social mobilisation and the development of a wholesome Nigerian citizenship, and

f. That the exercise is better undertaken by the military administration rather than a civilian government, since the military administration provides an evident basis for an objective exercise of state creation without undue polarisation of social forces and mutual recriminations. Indeed, the views of the Political Bureau complement the three principles of social justice, development and balanced Federation which I indicated above as the guides to the AFRC's review of demands for new states.

Fellow Nigerians, in the light of these cogent reasons and principles, government is convinced that creating new states and new local government areas, and re-alignment of the boundaries of a few states would be in harmony with the philosophy and logic of the transition programme. However, in doing so, we believe that the exercise should be based on a combination of the following factors:

a. The re-alignment of boundaries of the old colonial provinces as at 1960-61, where such re-alignment is considered inevitable to achieve the objectives as outlined by the Political Bureau.

b. The expressed wishes of the people and communities based on such objective factors as common socio-cultural ties and institutions.

c. The historical associations of the communities at the time of independence from colonial rule.

d. Geographical contiguity, especially the need to avoid the 'divide and rule' syndrome inherent in the present power, structure and resource allocation.

e. The need to achieve a measure of relative balance in population and resource distribution.

The judicious application of these factors in creating additional states and local government areas will certainly go a long way in achieving the objectives of the Transition to Civil Rule Programme. It will also neutralise, if not completely eliminate, further agitations for states in the future. Fortunately, each of the old colonial provinces and divisions contain communities that are more or less socially and culturally compatible, and thus justifying the critical factor of common socio-cultural ties and institutions.

In the light of these reasons and the factors indicated above, the Armed Forces Ruling Council has approved the creation of NINE (9) new states. The new states are:

1. ABIA State out of Imo State, with headquarters at Umuahia.

2. ANAMBRA State, with headquarters at AWKA.

3. KEBBI State out of Sokoto State, with headquarters at BIRNIN KEBBI.

4. KOGI State out of Benue and Kwara states, with headquarters at LOKOJA.

5. DELTA State out of Bendel State, with headquarters at ASABA.

6. OSUN State out of Oyo State, with headquarters at OSHOGBO.

7. TARABA State out of Gongola State, with headquarters at JALINGO.

8. JIGAWA State out of Kano State, with headquarters at DUTSE.

9. YOBE State out of Borno State, with headquarters at DAMATURU.

As a result of this exercise, Forty-seven (47) new local government areas have also been created. The number of Federal Constituencies

Continued on Page 24

FOR THE ECONOMY

Agitation for new states is healthy, says Babangida

Continued from Page 5

will now be as per every local government. Similarly, what remains of Bendel State is renamed Edo State, with headquarters at Benin City, while Gongola State is now Adamawa State with headquarters at Yola. Finally, what is left of the old Anambra State renames as ENUGU State, with headquarters at ENUGU.

It has become necessary to realign the boundaries of some states in order to effect their correct descriptions. The boundaries that are so affected are those between Plateau and Benue States and that between Kwara and Niger states. Thus, Duma Local Government Area in Plateau State is moved to Benue State. Similarly, Borgu Local Government in Kwara State is moved to Niger State.

Finally, the AFRC considered all the demands for new states made to it. However, in examining these demands, the AFRC was mindful of the imperative necessity to place utmost premium on political stability and social integration.

Administrative issues

The creation, re-designation and re-alignment of the boundaries of the new states and affected old states by the decision of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) takes immediate effect. The various agencies of the Transition to Civil Rule Programme should immediately adjust themselves and their activities to the present realities, especially in the new and affected states.

Government is not unaware of the implication of the foregoing decisions. Government is especially sensitive to the concerns and apprehension of our people of the consequences of the creation of new states at this stage of the transition

programme. Government wishes to reassure all Nigerians that the transition programme is on course. The apprehension of some that the creation of new states would extend the lifespan of the transition is unfounded.

It is clearly an apprehension not borne out of experience especially when it is recalled that, in the recent past, a similarly major political adjustment was accommodated within the transition time-table with minimal disruption.

In furtherance of the decision to create new states and having regard to the transition time-table, government hereby directs the National Electoral Commission (NEC), to continue to interact with the two political parties, with a view to working out the modalities for the conduct of nominations in the new states, bearing in mind the peculiar problems which the act of state creation has thrown up. Government has implicit confidence in the leadership of the two political parties and their capacity to adjust to the issues arising from the creation of new states. This is an administration of realism; we do not want to create a condition for future bitter political conflict.

Government feels concerned, however, about the perpetuation of anachronistic tendencies especially as manifested in joint consultations of chief executives of existing states along old geo-political or regional boundaries. The new 30-state structure must be given a chance to succeed. Traditional lines of geo-political cleavages which have served as feels in the hands of policymakers must give way, and the 30 states, individually, must be allowed to acquire identities of their own. Consequently, common services requiring the meeting of governors of geographical areas are

hereby abolished.

Accordingly, states involved in common commercial services are directed to set up board of trustees to run the undertakings or, in the alternative, they should be capitalized and run as public-quoted companies to which governments and individuals can subscribe. The management of these hitherto commercial undertakings should no longer be the concern of governors. Furthermore, the educational institutions currently jointly managed by groups of states are hereby taken over by the Federal Government.

Accountability

Fellow Nigerians, the policies we have adopted and pursued during the past six years are yielding encouraging results, despite observed leakages in the system. As we progressively addressed these problems, we wish to reassure the nation of our firm commitment to public accountability. Last year, you will recall, we reconstituted the Public Accounts Committee and enjoined them to ensure that all audited accounts of Federal ministries and extra-ministerial departments are properly scrutinized and brought up-to-date. The committee had worked hard to clear all outstanding arrears of our accounts and is now working on the 1990 accounts. The audited accounts up to the end of 1989 are to be published. In the same vein, all state Military Governors had been directed to render an account of their stewardship and to also ensure that their states' audited accounts are brought to date before they finally hand over to a democratically elected government.

Conclusion

fellow countrymen and women, we reaffirm our resolve to hand over power to a democratically

elected government. Very soon, the two political parties will hold primaries to choose candidates that will stand for gubernatorial and state legislative elections. The candidates contesting these elections must show maturity in participating in the game. The electorates, on their part, must come out en masse to exercise their civic right and responsibilities of choosing the leaders who will render service to the nation. The candidates to be chosen should have sailed through various screening exercises conducted by the National Electoral Commission, the security agencies and their political parties. They have not been found wanting; if anything, they have been adjudged capable of providing the type of leadership for which we have been yearning.

All electoral contestants should, therefore, conduct themselves properly in the course of electioneering campaigns and provide us with concrete evidence of positive leadership if eventually elected. They should not only respect the rules of the game, but should, like true sportsmen and women, accept the final verdict with an open mind.

Let me reaffirm that this administration will continue to prosecute its various economic and political reform programmes on the firm belief that the future of this country is bright and the prospects of a better tomorrow are real. What we require is patience, honesty, commitment and hard work on the part of both the leadership and the followership. In whatever we do, we should be conscious of the fact that our immediate neighbours, and indeed the whole of black Africa and the world look up to us for positive and exemplary leadership. Therefore, we should not relent in our efforts to individually and collectively contri-

bute to the development of our country.

For us to succeed as a nation, we need to further consolidate on the successes recorded during the past six years. As a people, we have the capacity, and as a nation, we have the resources to develop this country into a stable polity and a self-reliant economic giant. The signs are already there, that with the right leadership and consistency in the pursuit of sound socio-economic programmes, we shall attain the triple objective of economic reconstruction, social justice and self-reliance.

As we intensify our gradual disengagement from governance, I wish, on behalf of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, to salute you all for the support and understanding given to this Administration during the past six years. The journey so far has been eventful, rough and difficult, given the fact that we embarked on a number of painful economic reform programmes which we considered necessary to save our economy from collapse.

We have individually and collectively made sacrifices in the firm belief that we are doing so for a better tomorrow. I wish to urge you to continue in the same spirit. This administration will continue to implement faithfully the agreed agenda of the transition programme, and at the same time, pursue vigorously the economic reform programme. We shall not waiver in our pursuit of the twin programmes of political and economic reforms. We intend to bequeath to the incoming civilian administration a much improved economy, a politically conscious and enlightened citizenry, and more importantly, a stable, peaceful and united country.

Thank you. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.


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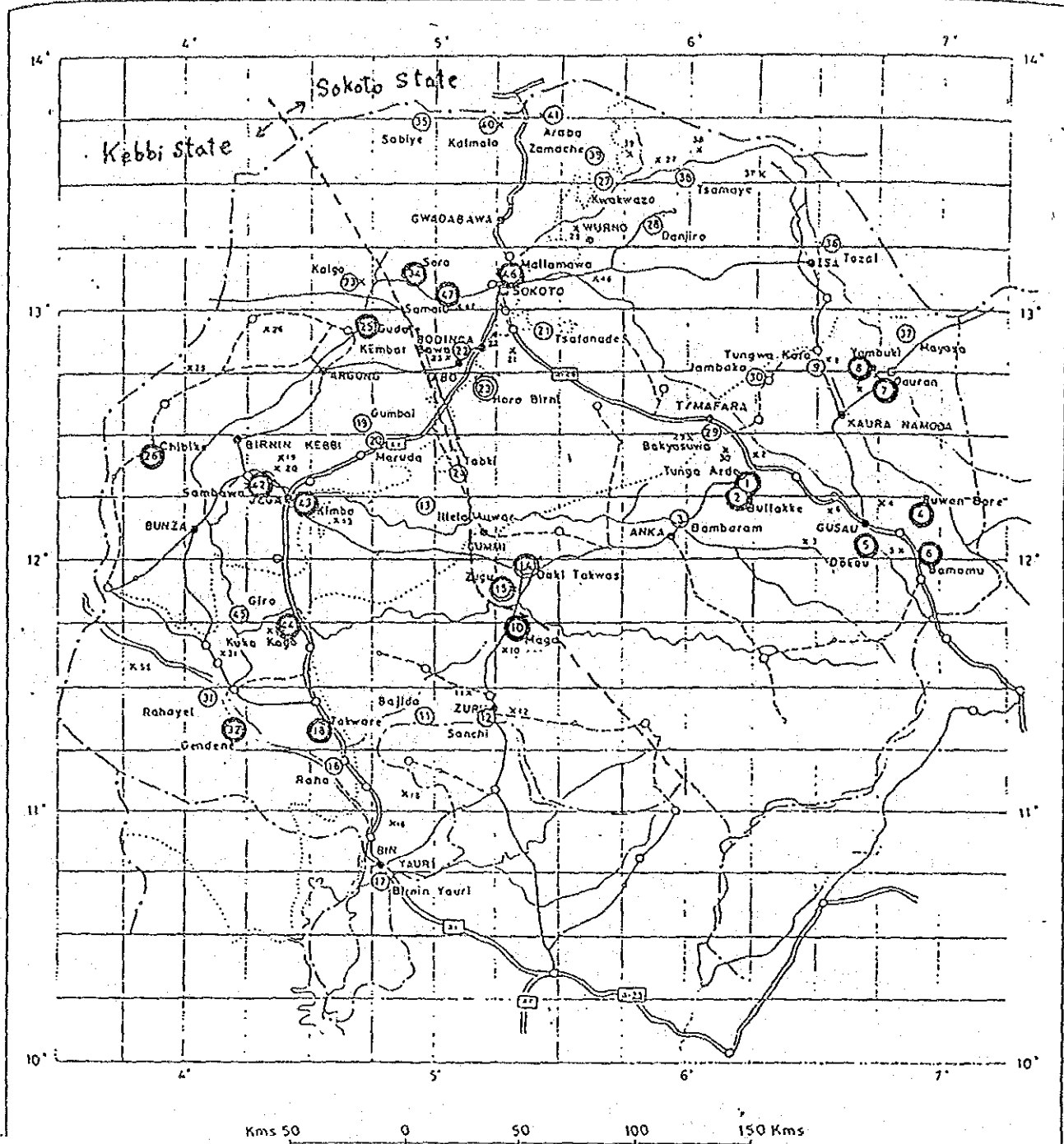
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

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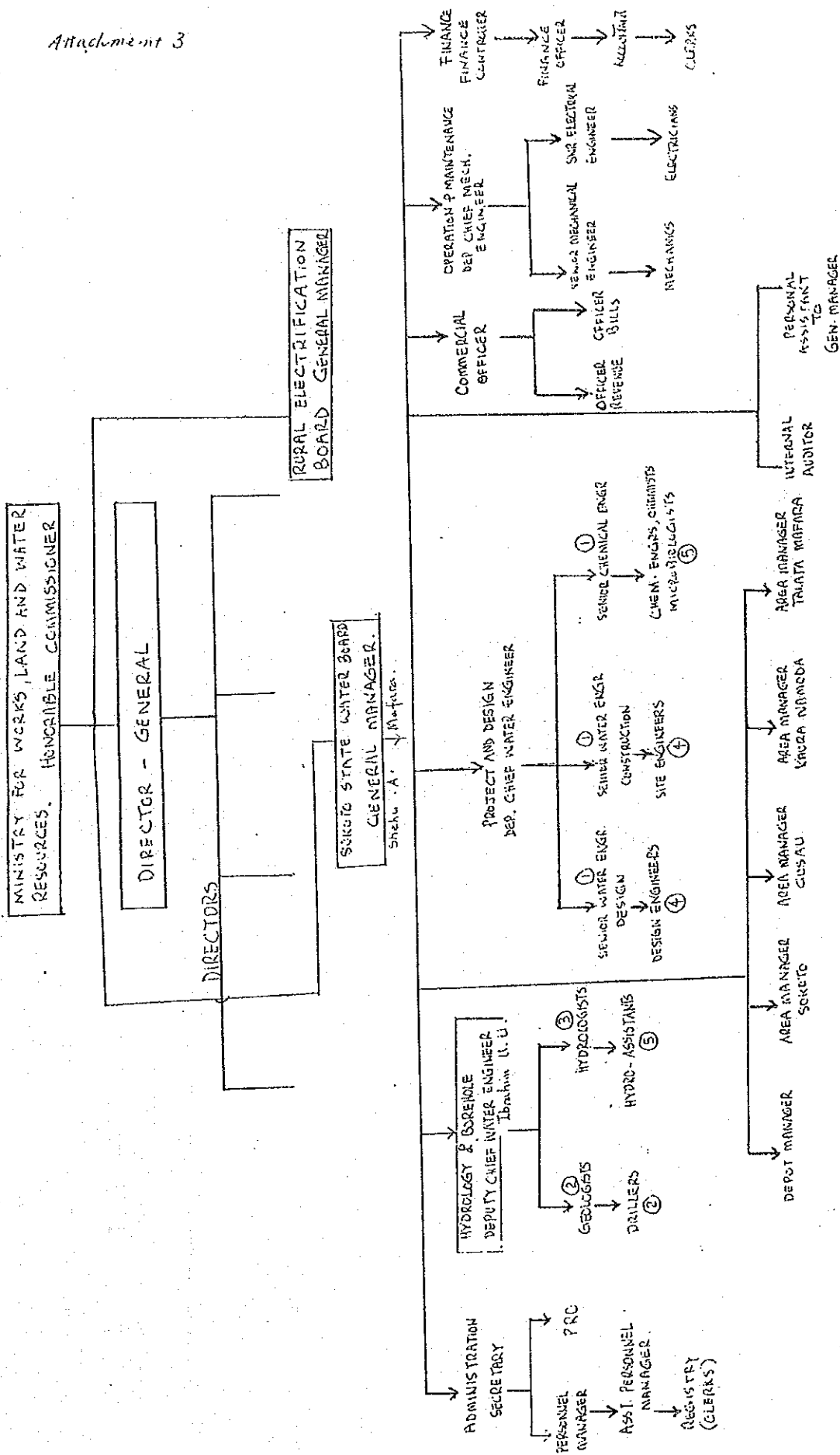
Attachment 2 Location of the Project sites



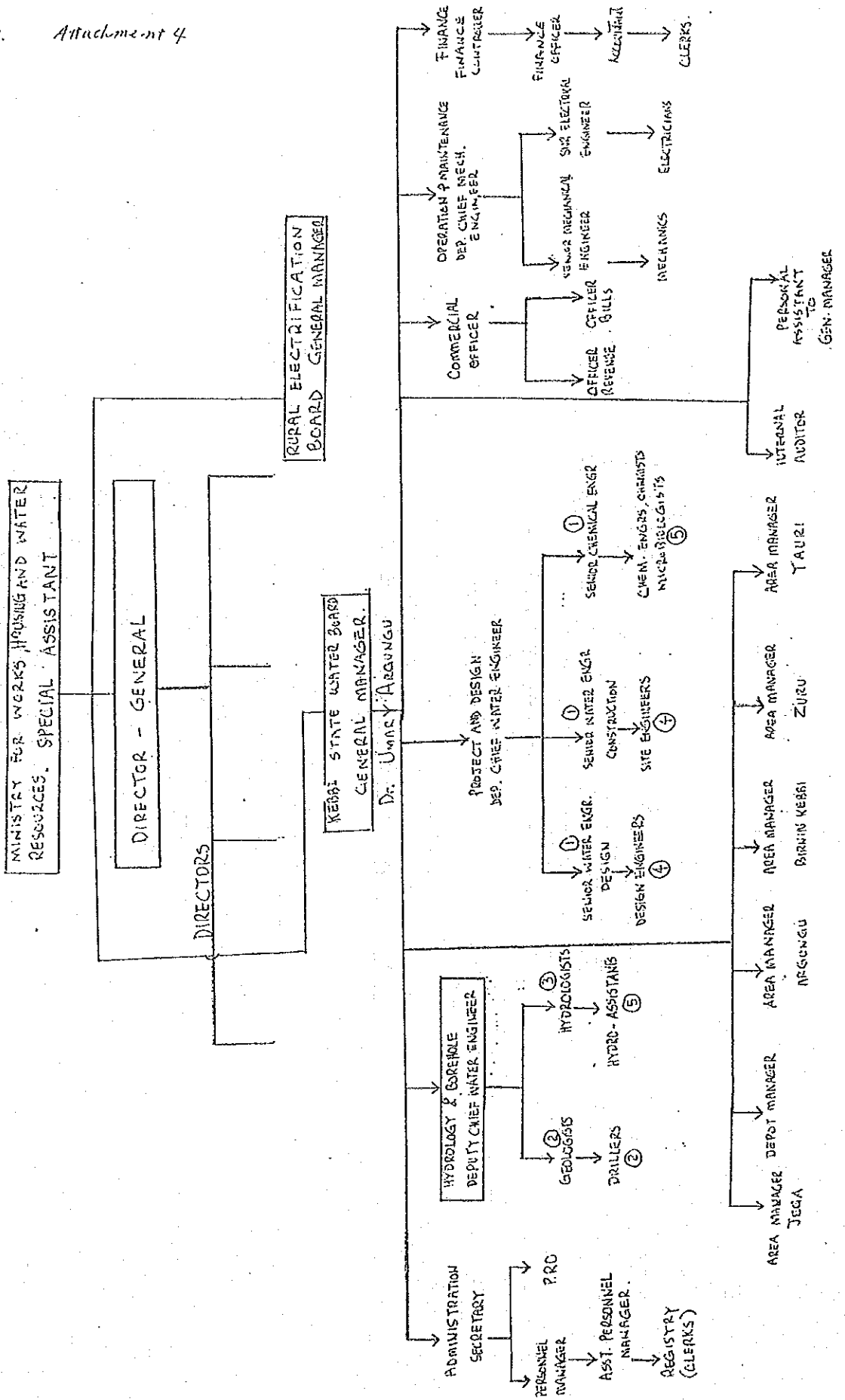
Location Map of Candidate Villages for Water Supply Schemes

-  Villages
-  Sedimentary rock area
-  Basement rock area

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF SOKOTO STATE WATER BOARD



ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF KEBBI STATE WATER BOARD



**APPENDIX 2 Interview members list of
Basic design survey team**

Interview members list of Basic design survey team

Name	Institution	Position
Mr. Yasushi Kurokochi,	Japanese Embassy in Nigeria	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Mr. Wataru Hayashi,	Japanese Embassy in Nigeria	Counsellor
Mr. J. A. Hanidu	Department of Hydrology and Hydrogeology Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Abuja.	Director
Mr. John Chabo	ditto	Deputy Director
Mr. O. M. Olatinwo	Federal Ministry of Water Resources	Zonal Officer, Sokoto
Mr. J. C. Chalokwu	Department of External Finance, Development Aid Division Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.	Deputy Director
Mr. Dayo Aderinto	ditto	Secretary to the Director
Alhaji Abubakar Anka II	Ministry of Works, Housing & Water Resources, Sokoto State	Commissioner
Alhaji Muhammad Lawal Zuru	Ministry of Works, Housing and Water Resources, Kebbi State	Special Assistant to the Governor
Mr. S. A. Mafara	Sokoto State Water Board	General Manager
Mr. Ibrahim U.U	Sokoto State Water Board	Chief Water Engineer
Mr. Tony Charles	National Association of Construction and Building Companies	Chairman
Mr. Brian Schlossor	Preussag Drilling Engineers LTD.	Managing Director
Mr. Doiun Adekile	Water Surveys (Nigeria) LTD.	
Alhaji Sani Garba	Caraspine Enterprises	

APPENDIX 3 Formation of Basic Design Survey Team

3. Formation of the Basic Design Study Team

The Basic Design Study Team is formed by the following 5 members, 4 of which participated in the field survey work.

Leader:

Satoshi, Abe Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Water Supply Plan:

Akira, Naotsuka Chief Engineer, Overseas Department,
Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Basic Design Plan:

Masahiro, Tajima Chief Engineer, Overseas Department,
Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Hydrogeology:

Kunio, Fujihara Chief Engineer, Overseas Department,
Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Cost Estimation:

Sakuzo, Kanazawa Chief Engineer, Overseas Department,
(Domestic Operation) Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX 4 Calender of Basic Design Study Team

Basic Design Study Team Calendar

Order of days		Date		Official Survey Team	Consultant Survey Team
	1	9/8	Sun		from Narita to Frankfurt
	2	9/9	Mon		from Frankfurt to Lagos
	3	9/10	Tue		pay courtesy call to the Japanese Embassy ; visit the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
	4	9/11	Wed		From Lagos to Sokoto State (project area)
	5	9/12	Thu		Visit and hold Conference with the Sokoto State Water Board
	6	9/13	Fri		Visit the Sokoto State Water Board, Field Survey Preparation
	7	9/14	Sat		From Sokoto to Gusau for eastern base of site survey
	8	9/15	Sun		Site Survey in Dauran
	9	9/16	Mon		Site Survey in Yambuki
	10	9/17	Tue		Site Survey in Ruwan Bore, Dokau
	11	9/18	Wed		Site Survey in Tunga Ardo, Bullake, from Gusau to Sokoto
	12	9/19	Thu		Visit the Sokoto State Water Board, Conference of Facility Scale, etc.
	13	9/20	Fri		Survey on Construction Details, Arrangement of Field Survey Data
	14	9/21	Sat		Site Survey in Daki Takwas, Zugu, Maga
	15	9/22	Sun		Site Survey in Soro, Samalu, Mallamawa
1	16	9/23	Mon	leave Narita for Lagos	From Sokoto to Lagos
2	17	9/24	Tue	Arrival in Lagos	Meeting in the Embassy
3	18	9/25	Wed	Visit and hold a meeting in the Embassy	Site Survey in Chibike, Sambawa
4	19	9/26	Thu	Visit and hold a conference in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Site Survey in Kimba
5	20	9/27	Fri	Leave Lagos for Sokoto	Site Survey in Gendene, Takware
6	21	9/28	Sat	Hold a conference with the Sokoto State Water Board, Inspection of the Sokoto State Water Board Workshop	Site Survey in Kuka Kogo
7	22	9/29	Sun	Inspection of the construction of the Horo Birni model facilities, Group/Team Meeting	
8	23	9/30	Mon	Formulation of a conference, the minutes of the meeting and the documents ; Visit and hold conference with the Sokoto State Vice Governor	
9	24	10/1	Tue	Conference with the Sokoto and Kebbi State Ministers and signing of the minutes of the meeting	
10	25	10/2	Wed	move from Sokoto to Lagos ; Report to the Embassy, visit the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and signing of the minutes of the meeting	
11	26	10/3	Thu	distribution of the original copy of the minutes of the meeting ; dinner party ; departure from Lagos	Arrangement of Field Survey Data, Supplementary Data Collection
12	27	10/4	Fri	Arrival in Brussels	Arrangement of Data, leave Lagos
13	28	10/5	Sat	Departure from Frankfurt	Arrival in Paris
14	29	10/6	Sun	Arrival in Narita	Leave Paris
	30	10/7	Mon		Arrival in Narita

**APPENDIX 5 The Basic Design of the
WaterSupply Facilities for
The 8 Villages in Kebbi
State**

5 BASIC DESIGN OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES FOR THE 8 VILLAGES IN KEBBI STATE

5.1 Water Supply Facility Plan

Type B and C facilities with motorized pumps are to be constructed in these 8 villages with comparatively large population, high groundwater potential, and few problems in the operation and maintenance aspect of the system.

The appended table 1~6 below shows the details of the water supply facility plan.

(1) Outline of the Water Supply Facility Plan

1. Outline of the Kebbi State Water Supply Facility Plan (Appended Table-1)

2. Summary of the Kebbi State Water Supply Facility Design (Appended Table-2)

(2) Water Supply Facility Plan

1) 4" - 6" Wells 8 Wells (Appended Table-3)

(1) Borehole of hand pumps
two 4" casing wells 2 Wells

(2) Borehole of submersible motor pumps
six 6" casing wells 6 Wells

2) Elevated Tank and Tower 8 Sets (Appended Table-4)

(1) Tank storage capacity
32 - 128 m³

four 32 m³ tanks, one 50 m³, two 98 m³ tanks, one 128 m³ tank

(2) Tower Height eight 3-7m towers (Appended Table-4)

five 3m towers, two 5m towers one 7m tower

3) Diesel Engine Generator House (Appended Table-4)

floor area : 14 m², height : 3.0 m, number : 8

4) Submersible Motor Pump and Generator 8 pairs (Appended Table-5)

5) Distribution Pipeline 25-150 mm in diameter (Appended Table-6)

70-2, 300 m/village
length : 7,207 m

6) Communal Faucet
Base with 2 taps 2-12 units/village total : 48 units

Appended Table-1 Outline of the Water Supply Facility for the 8 villages in Kebbi State

Village name	Population	Geology	Well Construction	Hand pump facility	Pipeline length	Number of communal faucets	Volume and height of Reservoir tank	Utilization of Existing Boreholes
Maga	7,000	Basement	4", 2pcs × 50m = 100m	2 sets	950m	5sets	32m ³ , 5m	6", 1well
Takware	18,000	Sedimentary	6", 1pc × 150m = 150m	-	2,316m	12sets	128m ³ , 3m	-
Gudale	6,000	*	6" 1pc × 110m = 110m	-	915m	6sets	50m ³ , 5m	-
Chibike	2,000	*	6" 1pc × 200m = 200m	-	70m	2sets	32m ³ , 3m	-
Gendene	3,000	*	6" 1pc × 80m = 80m	-	631m	4sets	32m ³ , 3m	-
Sambawa	10,000	*	6" 1pc × 150m = 150m	-	860m	7sets	98m ³ , 7m	-
Kimba	11,000	*	6" 1pc × 120m = 120m	-	992m	8sets	98m ³ , 3m	-
Kuka Kogo	3,000	*			473m	4sets	32m ³ , 3m	6", 1well
Total	60,000		8 pcs total 910m		7,207m	48sets	(8sets)	(2 wells)

Appended Table 2 Outline of the Water Supply Facility Plan for the 8 villages in Kebbi State

No.	Village name	Geology	Service Area (ha)	Service Population	Water Supply		Water Demand (m ³ /d)	Water Supply facility (Type)	Number of drilled well	Basic Design		Data on test wells	
					Amount (l/c/d)	P.				Well Diameter x Depth (m)	dynamic well water Level	Pump Facility	rank measurement and height from ground
10	Maga	Basement	28.0	7,000	10	5,000	50 (34)	Semi-Urban	(1)	(6" x 138)	70	Motor	138m Depth, 1000/min SWL 7.79m, DWL 65.62m
				2,000	5	2,000	10 (20)	Rural	2	4" x 50	10	Hand	
18	Takware	Sedimentary	24.3	18,000	20	18,000	360 (250)	Semi-Urban	1	6" x 150	50	Motor	
25	Gudate	Sedimentary	7.4	6,000	20	6,000	120 (83)	Semi-Urban	1	6" x 110	40	Motor	
26	Chibike	Sedimentary	2.0	2,000	20	2,000	40 (27)	Semi-Urban	1	6" x 200	50	Motor	
32	Gandene	Sedimentary	4.6	3,000	20	3,000	60 (41)	Semi-Urban	1	6" x 80	40	Motor	
42	Ssabawa	Sedimentary	12.7	10,000	20	10,000	200 (138)	Semi-Urban	1	6" x 150	40	Motor	
43	Kimba	Sedimentary	13.9	11,000	20	11,000	220 (152)	Semi-Urban	1	6" x 120	40	Motor	
44	Kukakogo	Sedimentary	4.0	3,000	20	3,000	60 (41)	Semi-Urban	(1)	(6" x 113)	40	Motor	
Total:	8 Villages	Basement 1 Sedimentary 7	96.9	60,000			1,120 (786)	Semi-Urban 7 Rural & Se-Ur-1		6" x 810m 8 4" x 100m		Motor 7 Hand & Motor 1	8

Appended Table-3 Quantity of Planned Wells

No.	Village name	Hydrogeology	New wells					Existing wells					Pump facility	
			4"			6"		6"			Hand pump	Motor pump		
			Depth (m)	Number (n)	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Number (n)	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Number (n)			Length (m)	
10	Maga	Basement	50	20	100	0	0	138	1	138	2	1		
18	Takware	Sedimentary	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	1		
25	Gudale	Sedimentary	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	1		
26	Chibike	Sedimentary	0	0	0	200	1	200	0	0	0	1		
32	Gendene	Sedimentary	0	0	0	80	1	80	0	0	0	1		
42	Sambawa	Sedimentary	0	0	0	150	1	150	0	0	0	1		
43	Kimba	Sedimentary	0	0	0	120	1	120	0	0	0	1		
44	Kuka Kogo	Sedimentary	0	0	0	0	0	113	1	113	0	1		
Total				2	100		6	810	2	251	2	8		

Total length of 7 new wells: 910m

Appended Table-4 Quantity of Elevated Tanks, Towers and Generator Houses

No.	Village name	Required quantity (m ³ /S)	Tank volume (m ³)	Tank measurement (Length X Width X Height)							Tower measurement (Bottom X Height)							Generator house					
				4m x 4m x 2m	5m x 5m x 2m	7m x 7m x 2m	8m x 8m x 2m	3mH	4m x 4m 5mH	5m x 5m 5mH	7m x 7m 7mH	8m x 8m 8mH	3mH	5mH	7mH	8m x 8m 3mH (building)							
10	Maga	50	32	1								1											
18	Takware	360	128				1																1
25	Gudale	120	50		1																		
26	Chibike	40	32	1								1											
32	Gendene	60	32	1								1											
42	Sambawa	200	98				1																1
43	Kimba	220	98				1															1	
44	Kuka Kogo	60	32		1							1											
Total				4	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8

Appended Table-5 Quantity of Pump Facilities

No.	Village name	Tank volume (m ³)	Required capacity		No. of pumps	Pump items	Pump capacity	Submersible pump generator (50 Hz X 400 vx)	Utmost external diameter of the pump (mm)	Generator (KVA)
			Depth (m)	Length (m)						
10	Maga	32	68	70	1	34 ℓ/min X 80m X 2 Pole X 1.5 kw	70 ℓ/min X 80m	2 Pole X 1.5 kw	95	10
18	Takware	128	250	50	1	250 ℓ/min X 60m X 2 Pole X 5.5 kw	375 ℓ/min X 60m	2 Pole X 5.5 kw	142	12.5
25	Gudale	50	166	40	1	83 ℓ/min X 50m X 2 Pole X 1.1 kw	83 ℓ/min X 50m	2 Pole X 1.5 kw	95	10
26	Chibike	32	54	60	1	27 ℓ/min X 70m X 2 Pole X 1.1 kw	50 ℓ/min X 70m	2 Pole X 1.1 kw	95	10
32	Gendene	82	82	40	1	41 ℓ/min X 50m X 2 Pole X 1.1 kw	83 ℓ/min X 50m	2 Pole X 1.1 kw	95	10
42	Sambawa	98	138	40	1	138 ℓ/min X 50m X 2 Pole X 2.2 kw	152 ℓ/min X 50m	2 Pole X 2.2 kw	95	17
43	Kimba	98	152	40	1	152 ℓ/min X 50m X 2 Pole X 2.2 kw	152 ℓ/min X 50m	2 Pole X 2.2 kw	95	17
44	Kuka Kogo	32	82	40	1	41 ℓ/min X 50m X 2 Pole X 1.1 kw	83 ℓ/min X 50m	2 Pole X 1.1 kw	95	10
Total					5					

Appended Table-6 Quantity of Distribution Pipes

No.	Village name	Hydrogeological feature	Distribution pipes							Faucet	Water conveyance pipes connected to reservoir tanks	Total pipe length (m)
			Diameter									
			ø150 (m)	ø125 (m)	ø100 (m)	ø50 (m)	ø25 (m)	Length (m)	Q'ty (m)			
10	Maga	Basement	0	0	0	500	400	50	950	5	0	950
18	Takware	Sedimentary	320	431	843	602	0	120	2,316	12	0	2,316
25	Gudale	Sedimentary	0	0	441	282	132	60	915	6	0	915
26	Chibike	Sedimentary	0	0	0	0	50	20	70	2	0	70
32	Gendene	Sedimentary	0	0	0	385	206	40	631	4	0	631
42	Sambawa	Sedimentary	239	261	0	0	290	70	860	7	0	860
43	Kimba	Sedimentary	512	0	0	110	290	80	992	8	0	992
44	Kuka Kogo	Sedimentary	0	0	0	182	251	40	473	4	0	473
Total			1,071	692	1,284	2,061	1,619	480	7,207	48	0	7,207

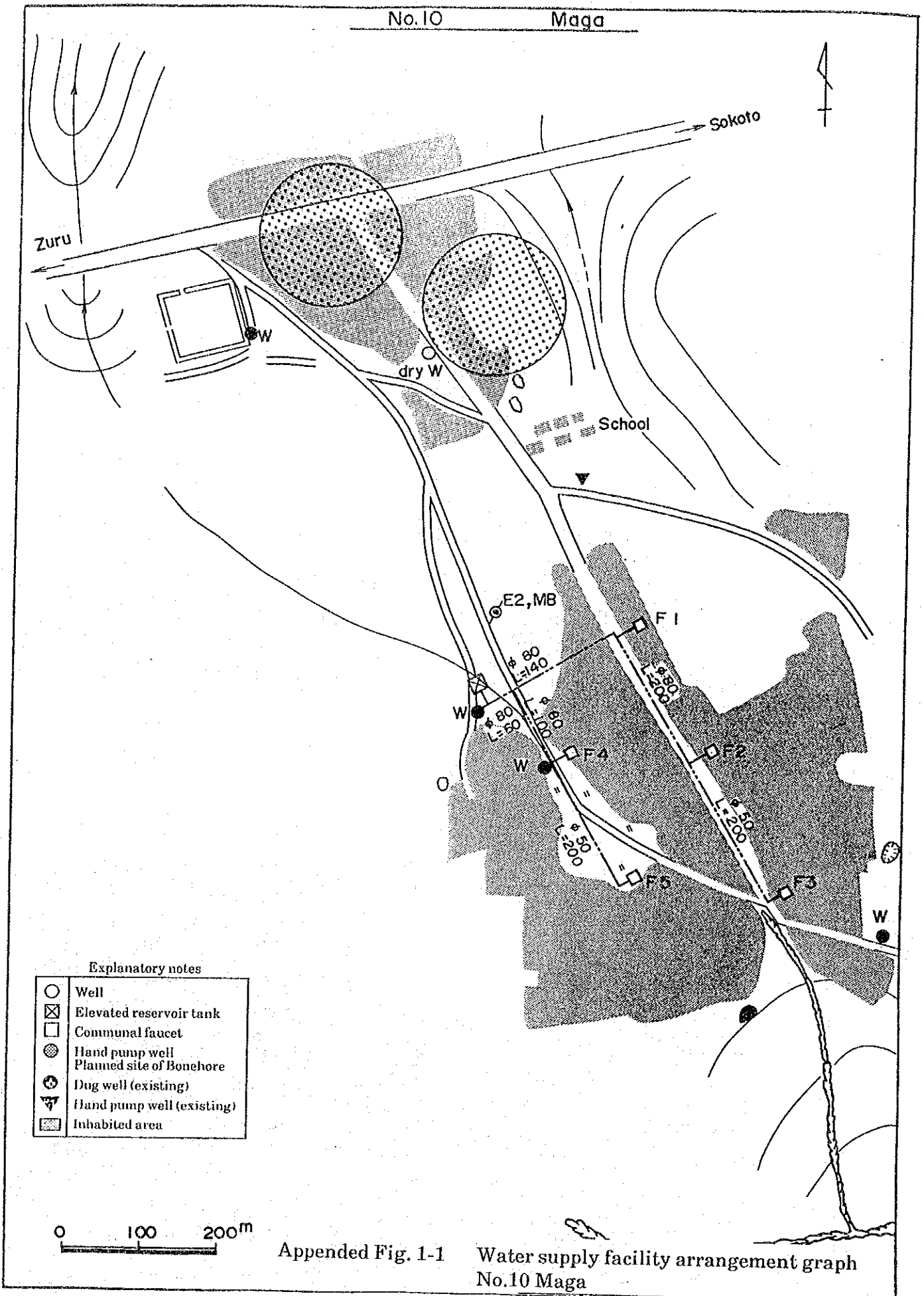
5-2 Water Supply Facility Plan by Village

Semi-Urban Water Supply System Designed for the 8 villages in Kebbi State.

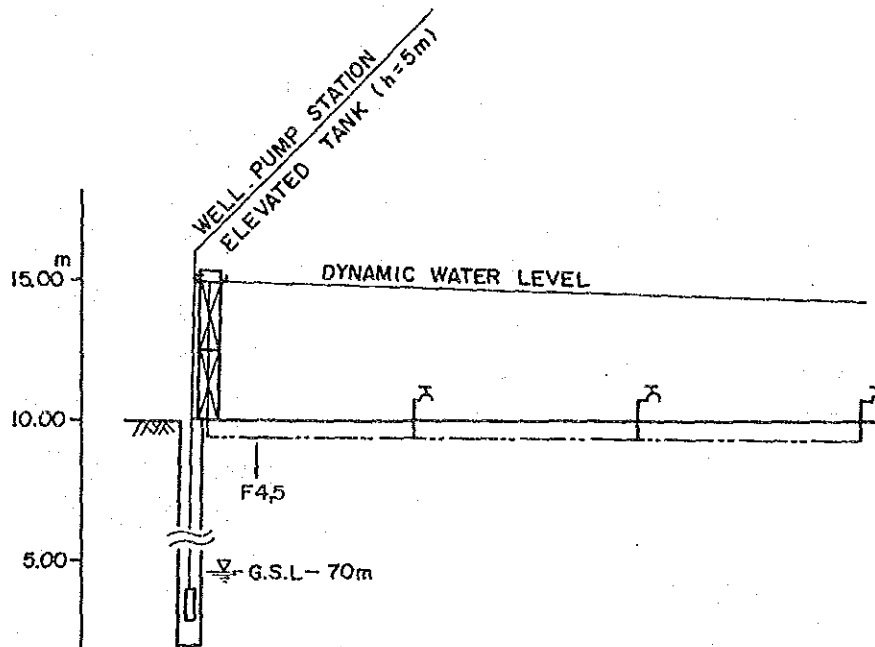
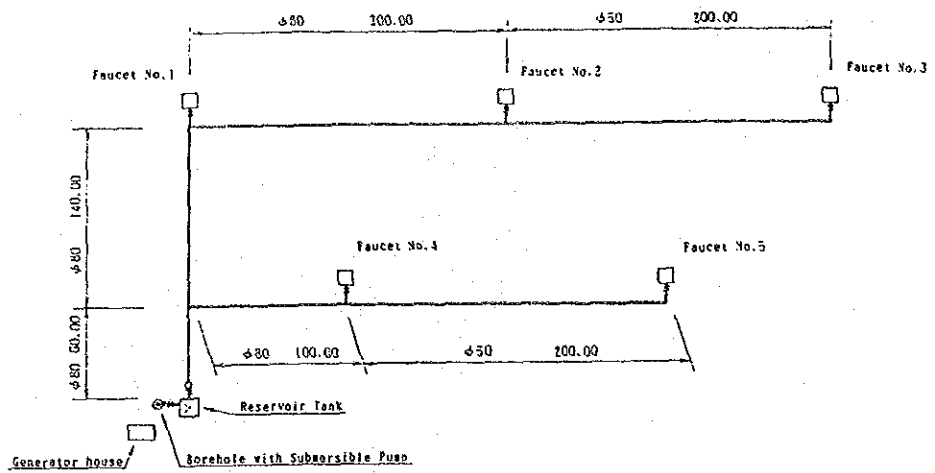
The layout and Vertical Figure of the 8 villages are shown in Appended Fig. 1~8

Water Supply Facility Plan by Village

No.	Village name	Water supply system (type)	Water supply facility graph	
			Arrangement graph	Vertical graph
No. 10	Maga	C	Appended figure-1-1	Appended figure-1-2
No. 18	Takware	B	Appended figure-2-1	Appended figure-2-2
No. 25	Gudale	B	Appended figure-3-1	Appended figure-3-2
No. 26	Chibike	B	Appended figure-4-1	Appended figure-4-2
No. 32	Gendene	B	Appended figure-5-1	Appended figure-5-2
No. 42	Sambawa	B	Appended figure-6-1	Appended figure-6-2
No. 43	Kimba	B	Appended figure-7-1	Appended figure-7-2
No. 44	Kuka Kogo	B	Appended figure-8-1	Appended figure-8-2

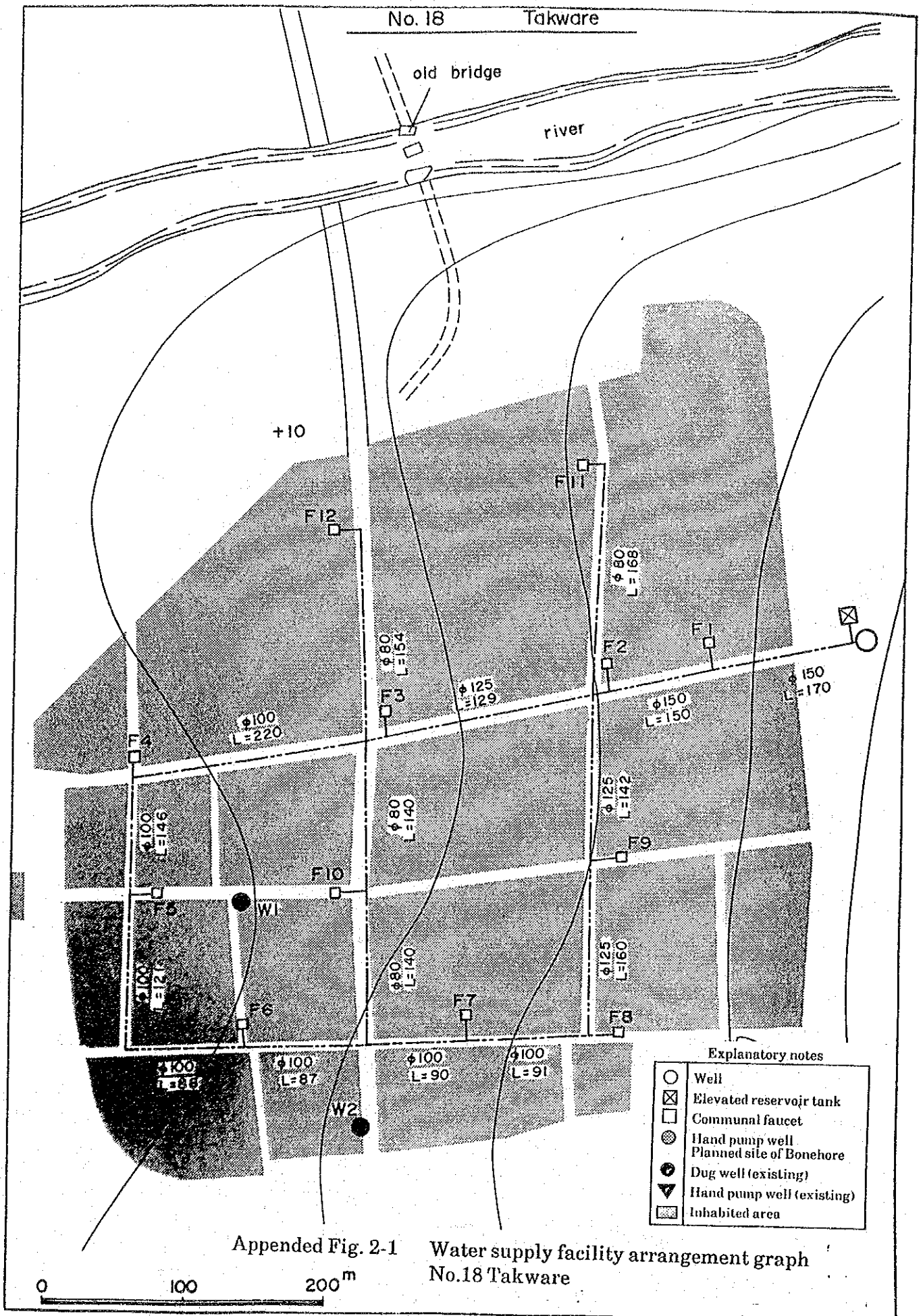


No.10 Maga



PIPE DIA METER (mm)	80		80	50	
EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	5.000	4.843		4.497	4.234
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	60	200	400	600
DISTANCE (m)	0	60	140	200	200
STATION	0	0	1	2	3

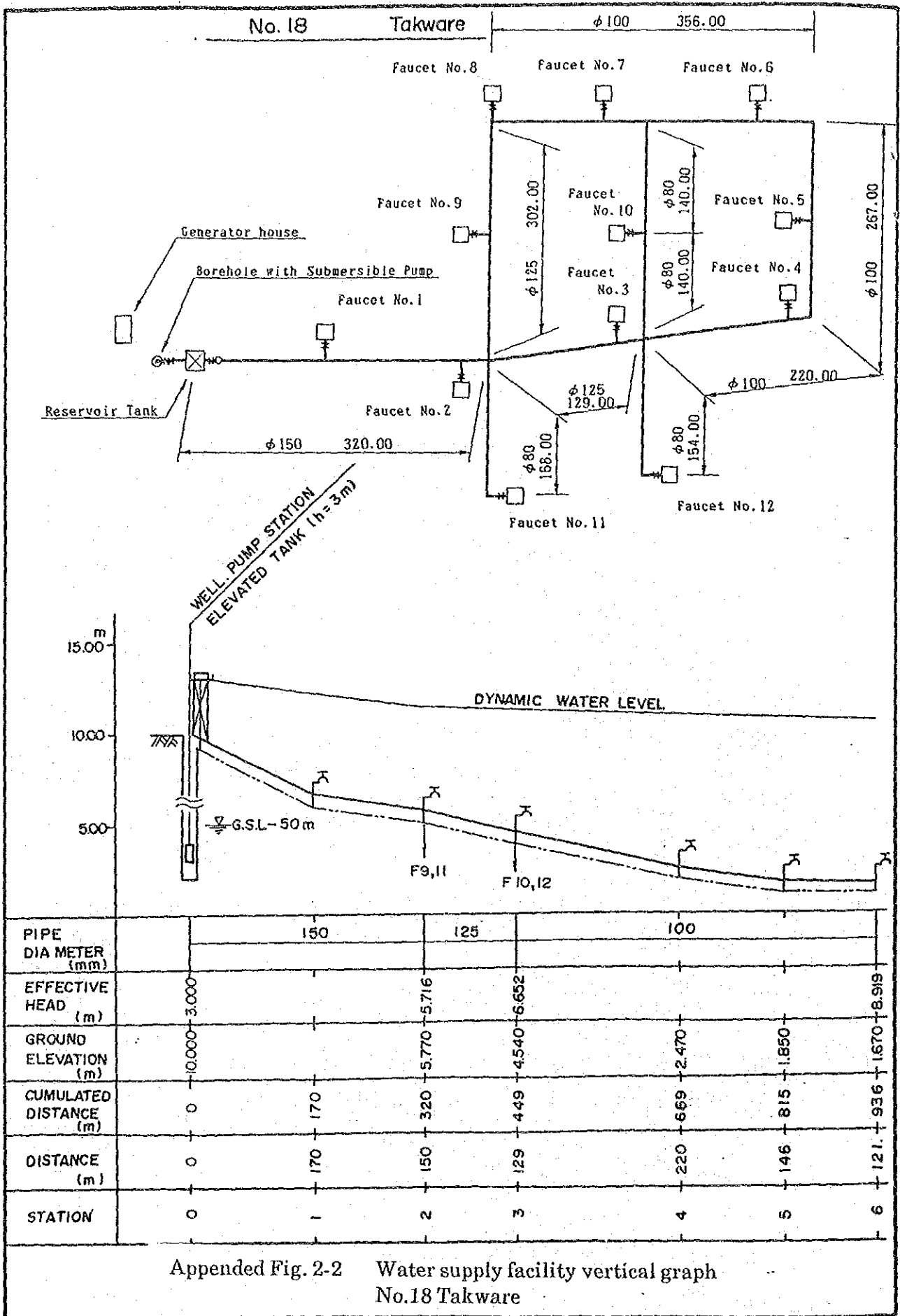
Appended Fig. 1-2 Water supply facility vertical graph No.10 Maga



Appended Fig. 2-1 Water supply facility arrangement graph No.18 Takware

Explanatory notes

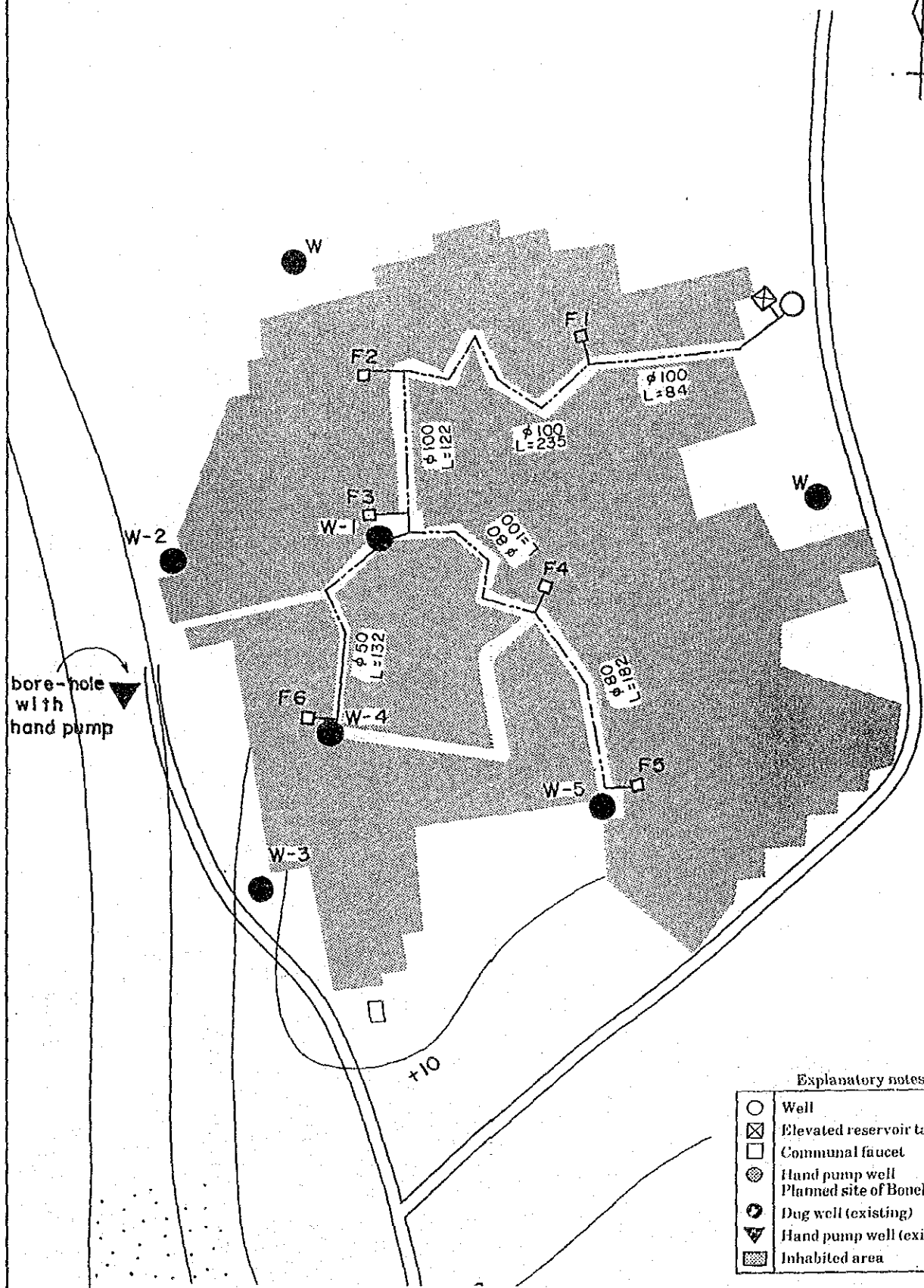
○	Well
⊠	Elevated reservoir tank
□	Communal faucet
⊙	Hand pump well
⊕	Planned site of Bonehore
●	Dug well (existing)
▽	Hand pump well (existing)
■	Inhabited area



Appended Fig. 2-2 Water supply facility vertical graph No.18 Takware

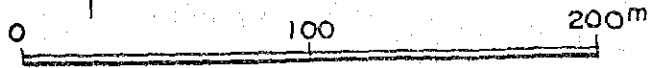
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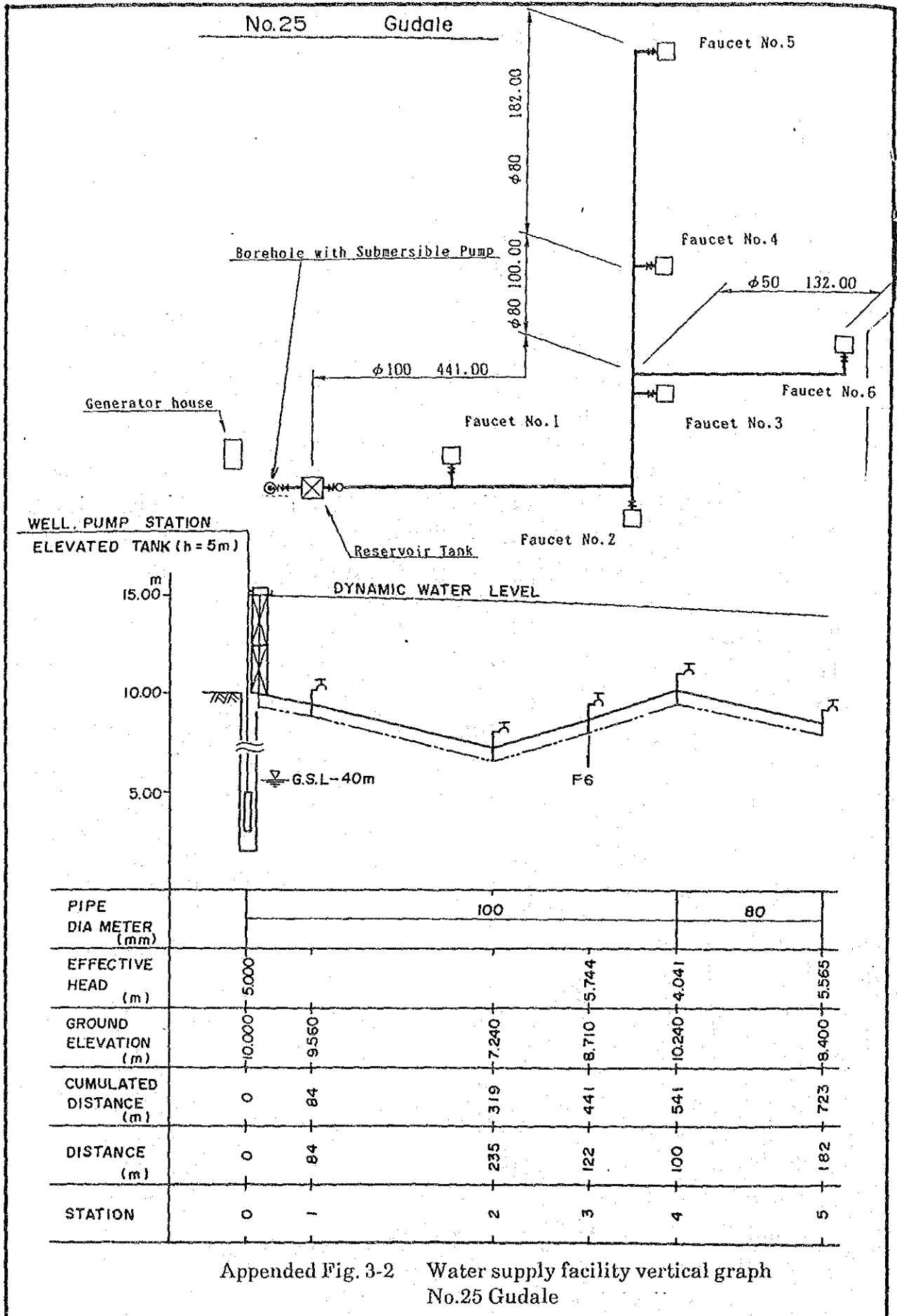
Gudale



Appended Fig. 3-1

Water supply facility arrangement graph
No.25 Gudale



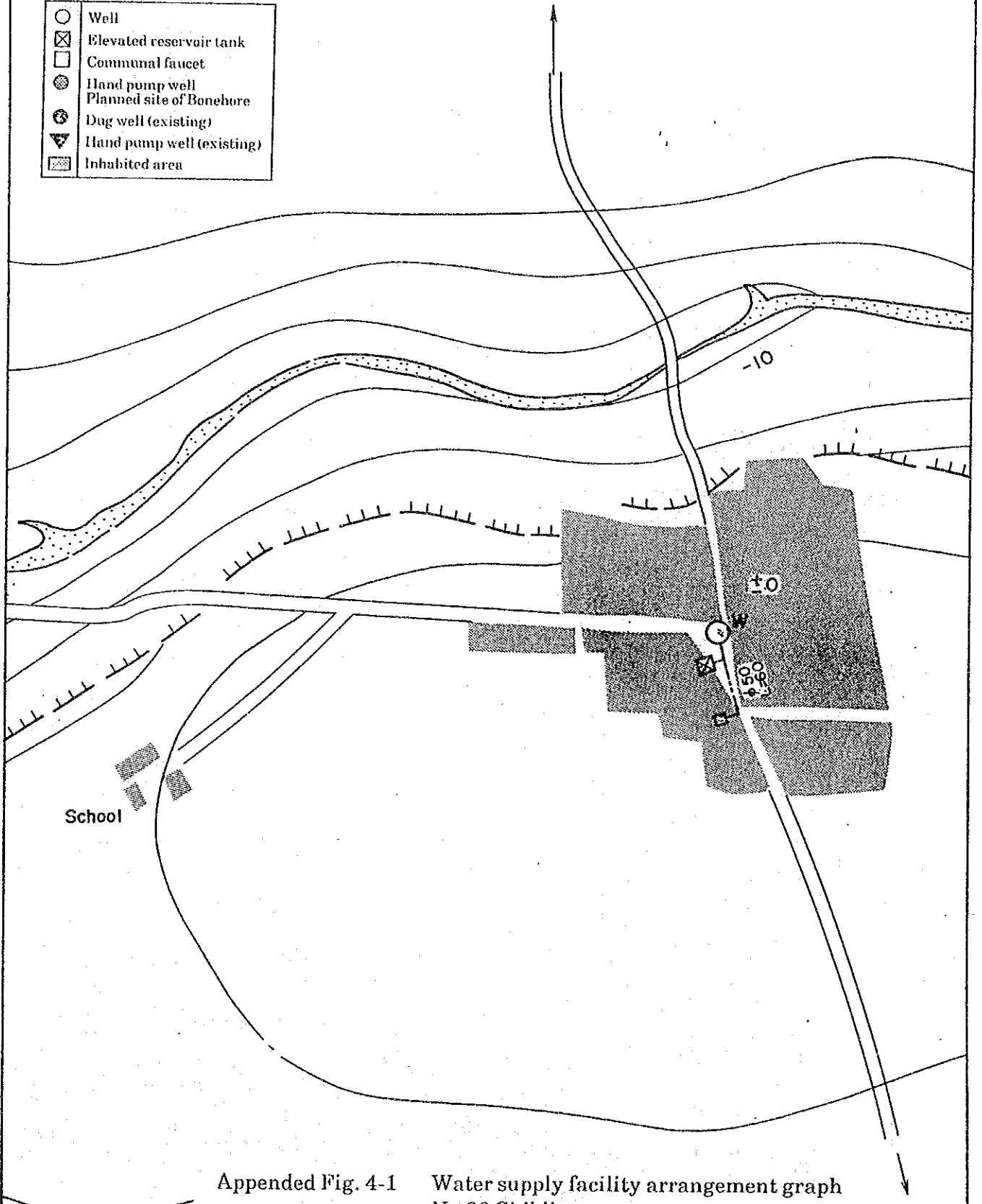


Appended Fig. 3-2 Water supply facility vertical graph No.25 Gudale



- Explanatory notes
- Well
 - ⊗ Elevated reservoir tank
 - Communal faucet
 - ⊙ Hand pump well
 - ⊕ Planned site of Bonehore
 - ⊗ Dug well (existing)
 - ⊙ Hand pump well (existing)
 - ▨ Inhabited area

Kaingiwa



School

-10

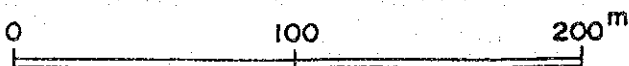
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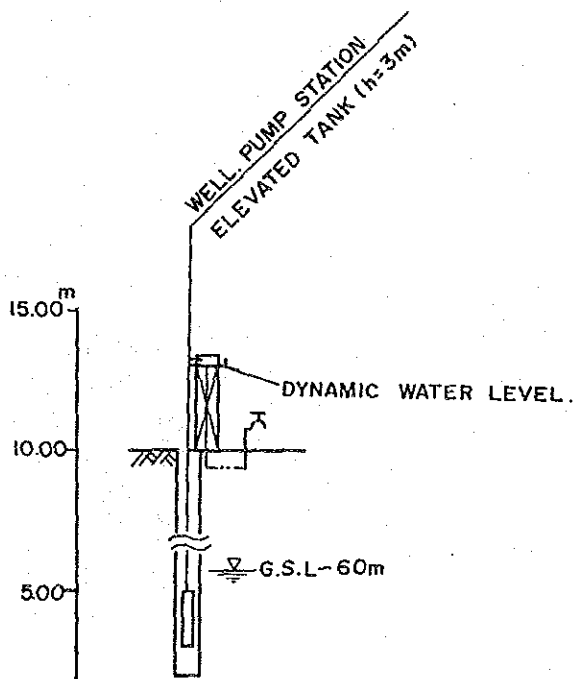
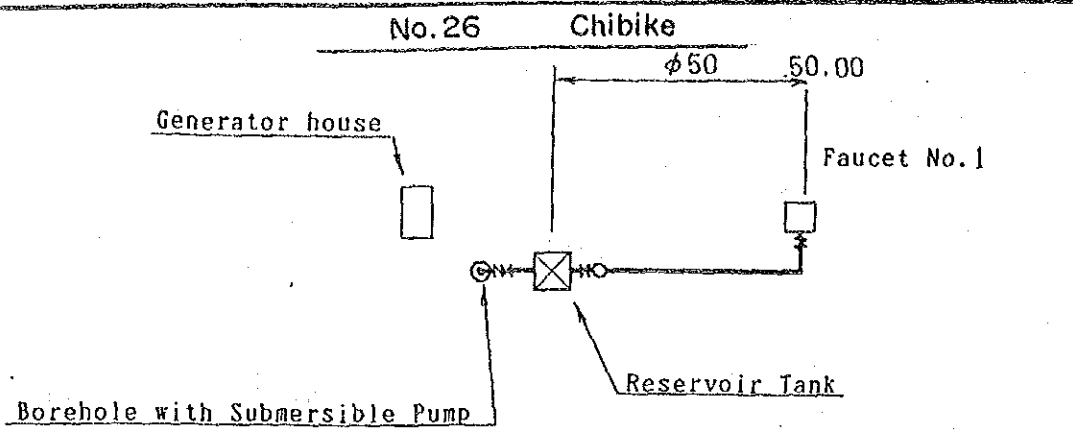
20

Appended Fig. 4-1 Water supply facility arrangement graph No.26 Chibike

RAMBA

BUNZA

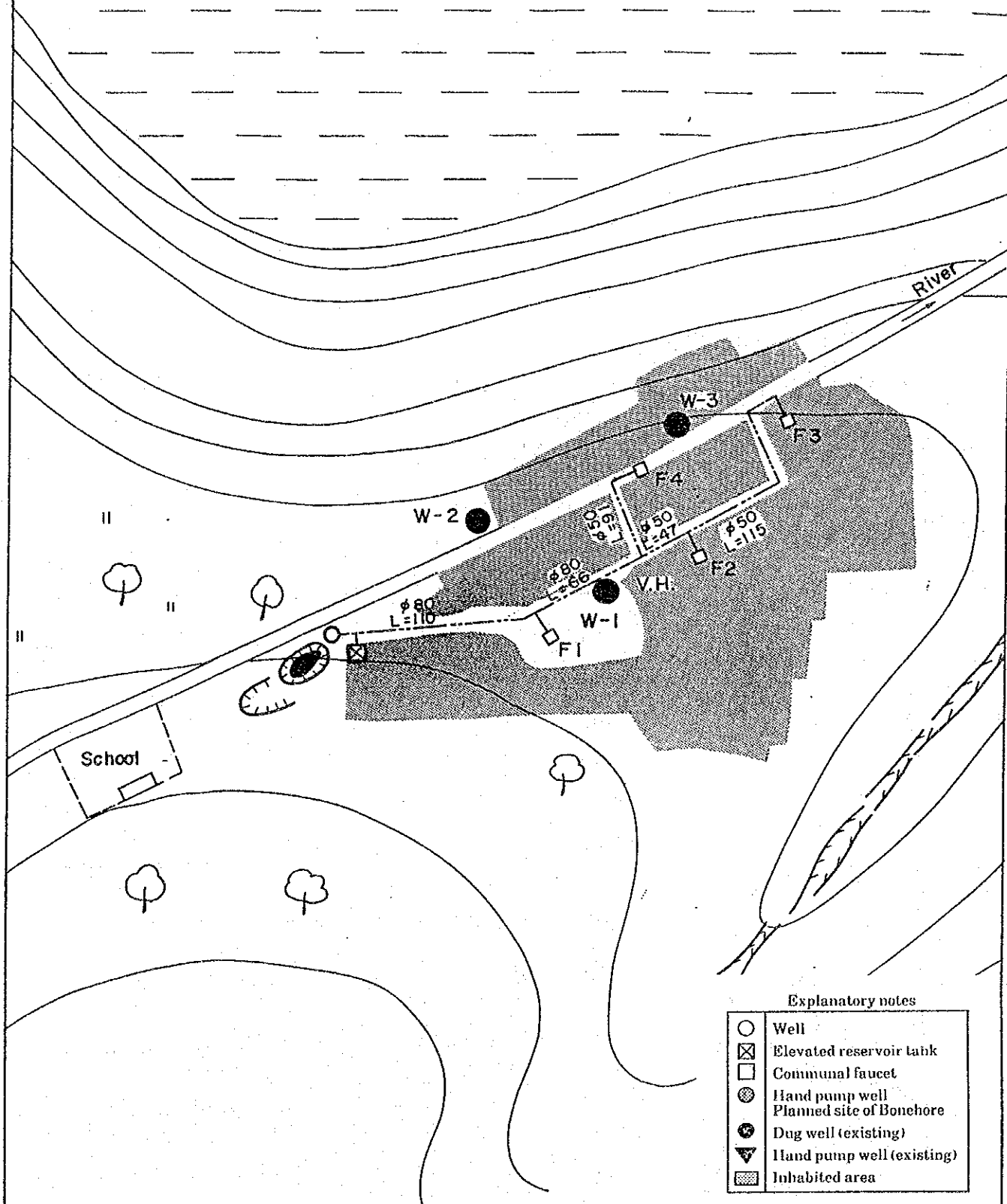
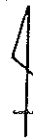




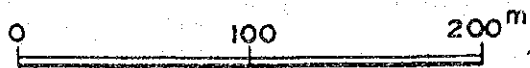
PIPE DIA METER (mm)	50
EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	3.000
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0
DISTANCE (m)	0
STATION	0

Appended Fig. 4-2 Water supply facility vertical graph No.26 Chibike

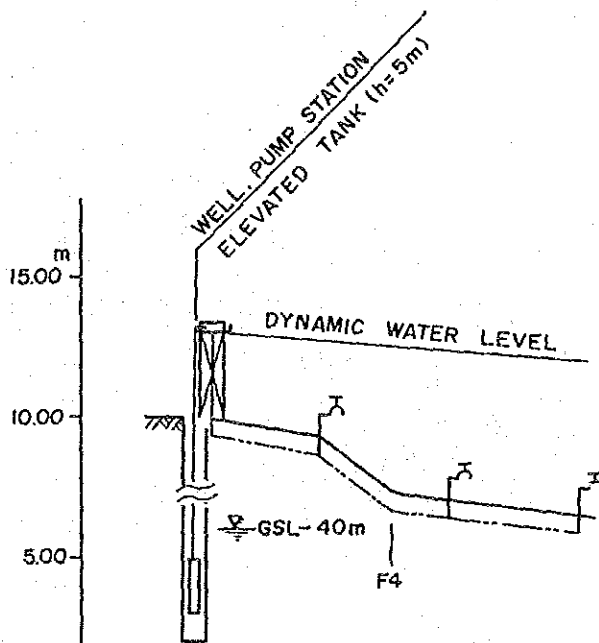
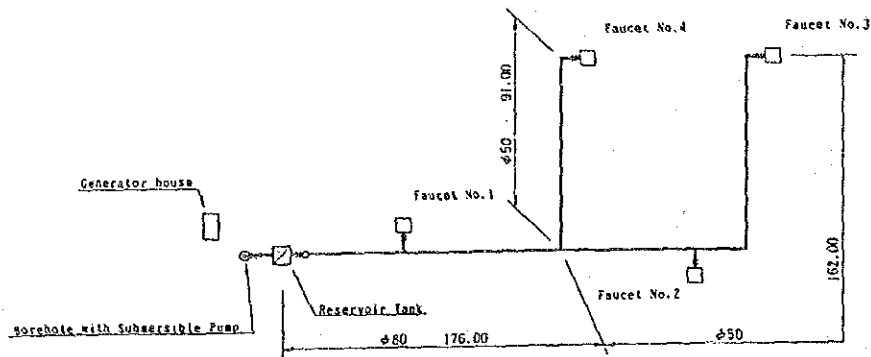
Fadama of River Niger



Appended Fig. 5-1 Water supply facility arrangement graph No.32 Gendene

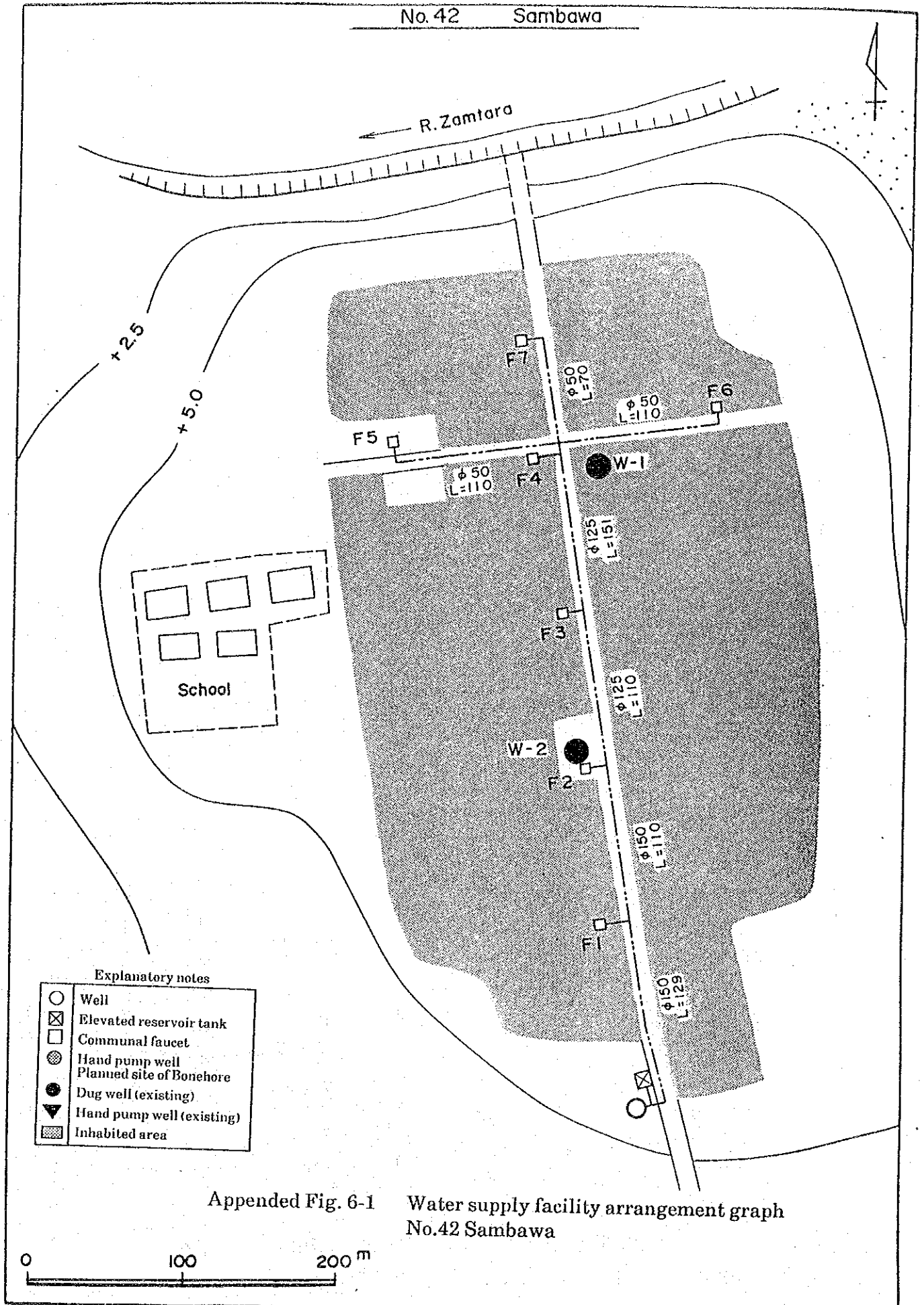


No.32 Gendene



PIPE DIA METER (mm)	80		50		
EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	3.000		5.144	5.052	5.598
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	9.090	7.210	7.220	6.360
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	110	176	223	338
DISTANCE (m)	0	110	66	47	115
STATION	0	1	2		3

Appended Fig. 5-2 Water supply facility vertical graph No.32 Gendene



Explanatory notes

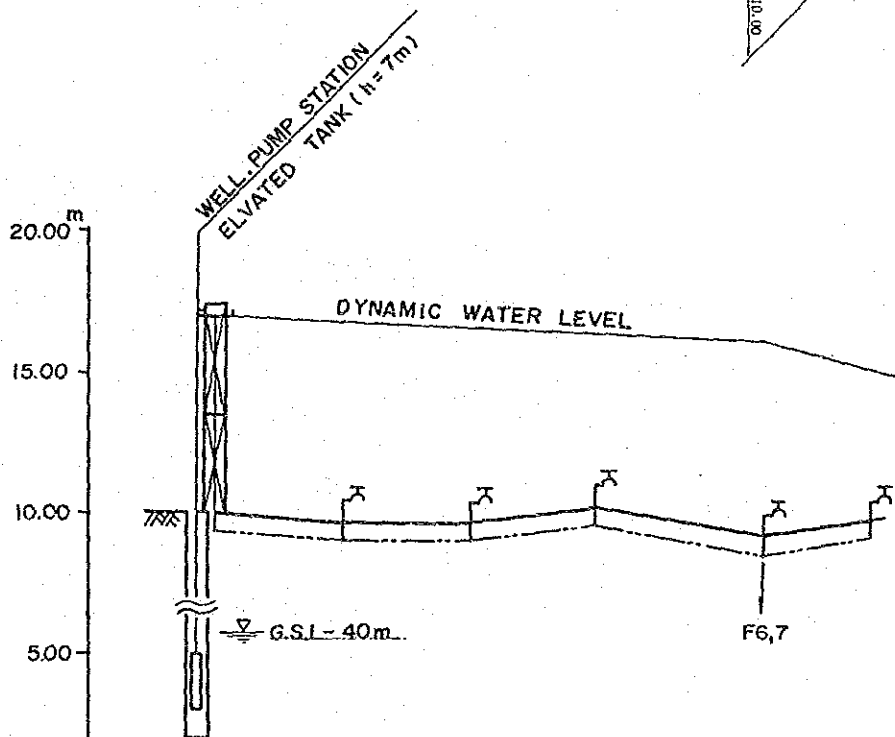
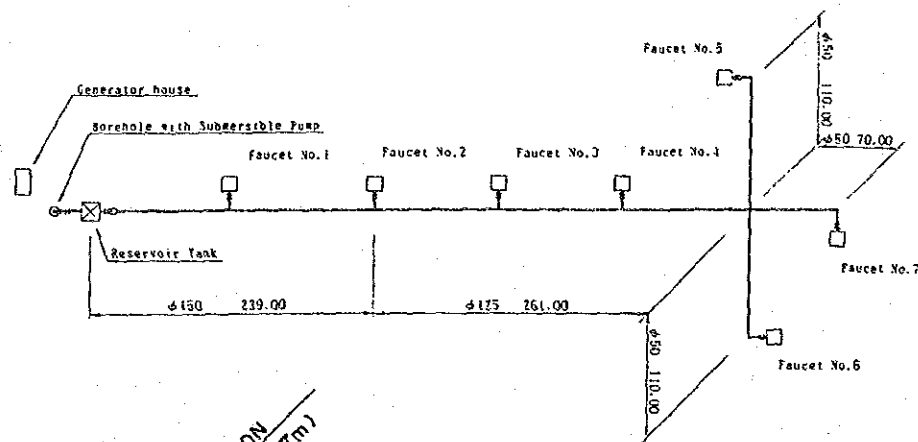
- Well
- ⊗ Elevated reservoir tank
- Communal faucet
- Hand pump well
- Planned site of Bonehore
- Dug well (existing)
- ▼ Hand pump well (existing)
- ▨ Inhabited area

Appended Fig. 6-1

Water supply facility arrangement graph
No.42 Sambawa

0 100 200 m

No. 42 Sambawa

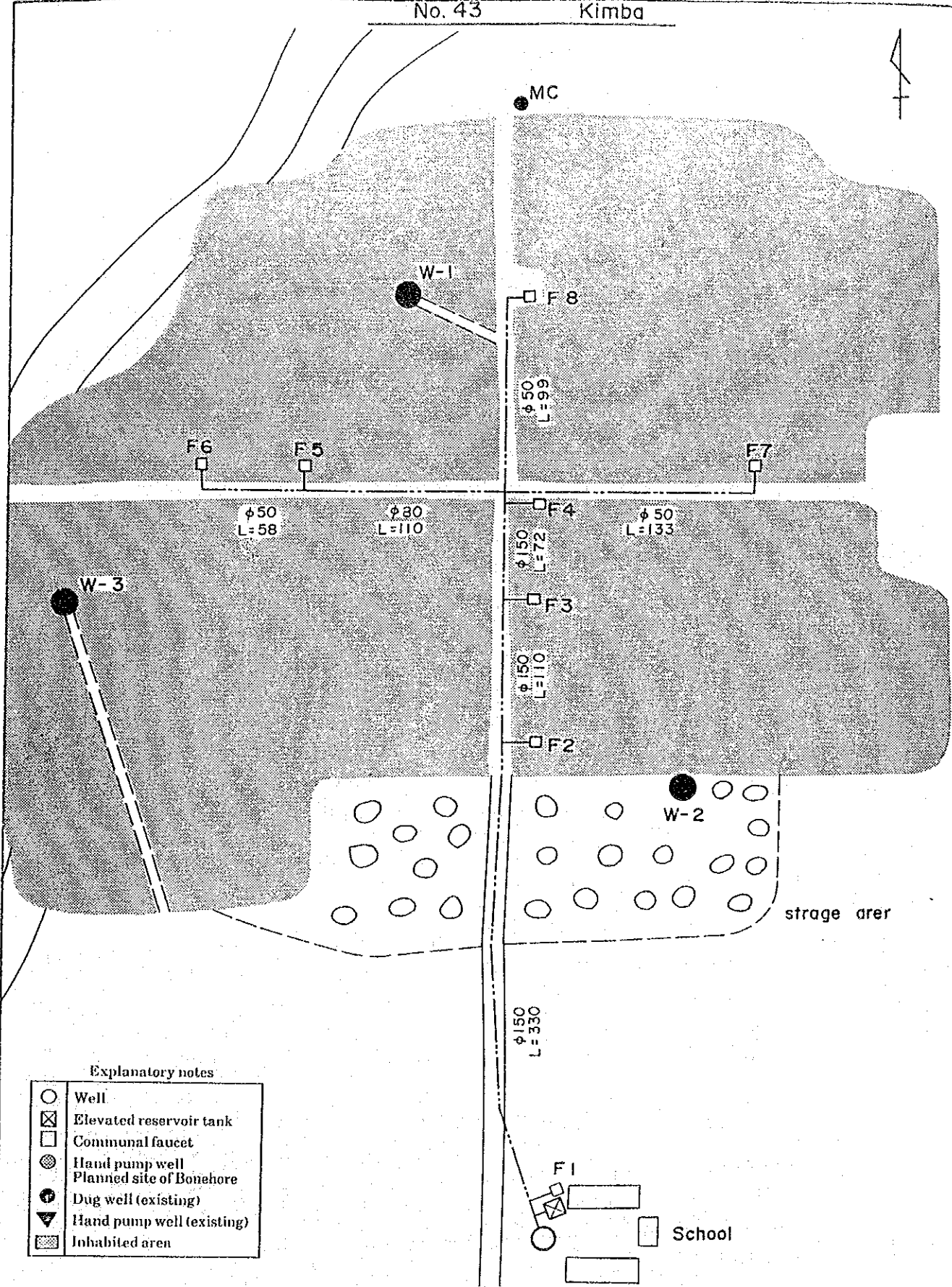


PIPE DIA METER (mm)		150		125		50	
EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	7.000			6.939		6.866	5.241
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	9.750	9.680	10.060	9.230	9.750	
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	129	239	349	500	610	
DISTANCE (m)	0	129	110	110	151	110	
STATION	0	1	2	3	4	5	

Appended Fig. 6-2 Water supply facility vertical graph
No.42 Sambawa

No. 43

Kimba



Appended Fig. 7-1 Water supply facility arrangement graph No.43 Kimba