
NIGERIA

AND THE EUROPEAN

COMMUNITY



NIGERIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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INTRODUCTION

Links between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the European Community which have developed strongly over the years are now of considerable importance to both partners. In the first half of the 20th century, trading relationships mainly depended on agricultural products. After the major oil discoveries of the 1960s the pattern of exports changed. Dominated by oil, some 45% of Nigeria's external trade is now with the EEC. In 1988-89 Nigeria alone accounted for 37% of all African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) exports to the Community, while 23% of the EEC's exports to the ACP Group went to Nigeria.

As a signatory to the Lomé Conventions, which currently group sixty-nine ACP countries and the twelve Member States of the European Community in a single contract, Nigeria, in addition to enjoying trading advantages also has access to a substantial volume of development assistance. This provision from both the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) reflects the significant position of Nigeria as the most populous of all the ACP States.

This brochure outlines the major areas of co-operation between Nigeria and Europe at the start of the implementation of the Lomé IV Convention and as both enter the 1990s.

Nigeria in Figures

General Information

Date of Independence : 1960.

Constitution : A Federal Republic comprising 21 States each headed by a Governor, and a Federal Capital Territory.

Head of State : General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida.

Area : 923,768 km².

Population (1989 estimate) : 115 million more than half of whom are under 20 years of age. Growth rate 3.4% annually.

Main ethnic groups : Hausa, Yoruba and Ibo.

Urban Population : 33%.

Principal towns : Lagos, Ibadan, Kano, Benin and the new Federal Capital, Abuja.

Average population density : 125 per km².

Literacy rate : 43% (1985).

Hospital capacity : One bed per 1,198 inhabitants (1987).

Languages : Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo and numerous local languages (official language English).

The Economy

GDP in 1988 : 137 billion Naira.

GNP per capital : 1,305 Naira (1988 estimate).

Export earnings in 1989 : Estimated 63.5 billion Naira of which oil was estimated at 90%.

Imports in 1989 : Estimated 40 billion Naira.

Foreign Debt 1989 : 32.5 billion US dollars.

Debt Servicing : Approximately 30% of export earnings.

Crude Oil Production : 1.66 million barrels/day.



(1 ECU equivalent to 9.6 Naira in June, 1990)

Nigeria is the most populous of all African countries.

Nigeria's Economy

Amongst the largest countries in Africa, Nigeria's 923,768 square kilometres embrace a wide variety of cultural groupings, landscapes and climates. A Federation of 21 states peopled by a host of major and minor ethnic groups, some Moslem, some Christian, some Animist, some speaking Yoruba, others Ibo, others Hausa.... The population, rising at an annual growth rate of more than 3%, is presently estimated at 115 million and is expected to exceed 160 million by the turn of the century.

Dissected by the Niger River in the west and the Benue River in the east, the countryside varies from the rolling sandy plains of the north, the high plateau of central Nigeria and mountainous region of the east to the wide flat Niger River Delta in the south. From Sahelian in the north to equatorial in the coastal belt of the south, Nigeria's wide range of climatical conditions offer almost limitless opportunities for diversified agricultural production.

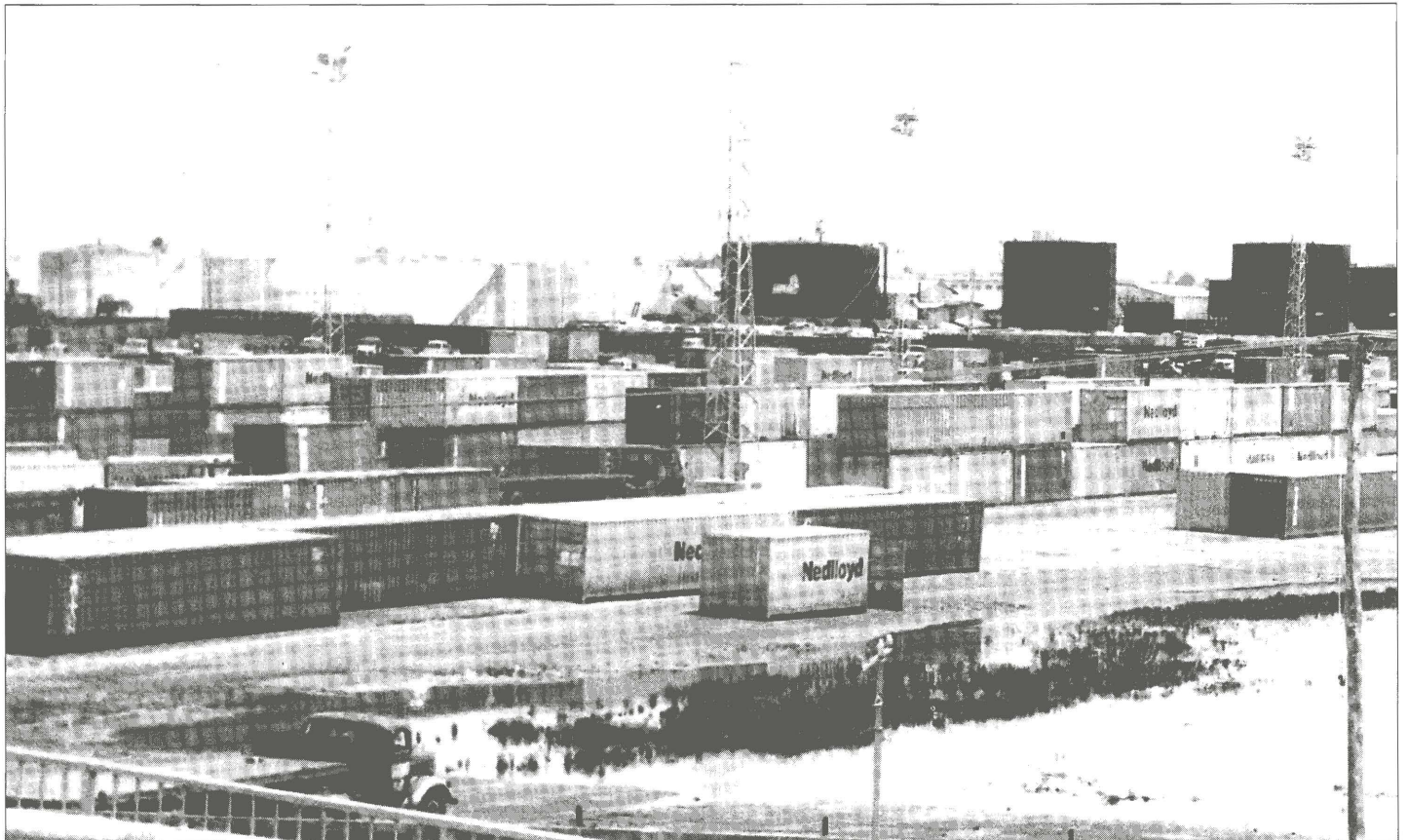
Natural resources are varied and extensive. Oil reserves are estimated (1989) at 17 billion barrels and natural gas at 2.6 trillion cubic metres. Mineral resources are abundant.

Nigeria has developed at a strong pace since Independence in October 1960. Stimulated by the **oil boom** of the 1970s and early 80s, massive investments were made in transport and communications infrastructure, education and the creation of Universities, health services, and in public utilities. Under pressure of urbanisation Nigeria's cities have expanded and also developed. As with many other economies in the middle 80s Nigeria experienced a slowing down of economic expansion. The reversion of oil prices to more modest levels in the early 1980s stimulated the nation into embarking on a far reaching structural adjustment programme in 1986. This SAP aims to return Nigeria to self-sustainable economic development based on the expansion of the country's industrial capacity through export promotion and import substitution, and on an acceleration and diversification of agricultural development. The latter is intended to ensure food security, increase the use of domestic raw materials and promote exports.

Following substantial realignment of the value of the Naira resulting from the institution of predominantly market-determined exchange rates coupled with

policy reforms, agricultural production has responded well to increased farm gate prices. The industrial sector has been slower to respond but 1990 has brought indications of improvements in this sector as well. Nevertheless the structural shifts in the economy are taking longer than initially envisaged. Consequently, the social costs of the economic reform programme have been painfully felt.

The international community has responded positively to Nigeria's structural adjustment efforts. Debt rescheduling and direct balance of payments support have been a feature of the EC Member States' response in the late 1980s. Under the Lomé IV Convention, which confirms the Community's willingness to support structural adjustment programmes while helping to mitigate social hardships arising from austerity measures, the European Community will provide appropriate support for Nigeria's continuing programme of reforms, as it has already done by financing both development and sectoral import programmes.



An economy undergoing structural adjustment but still dependent on oil exports and substantial imports of consumables.

EUROPE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Milestones in ACP-EEC Co-operation

1957

When the Treaty of Rome signed in 1957 between six States, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands, created the European Economic Community (EEC), an Implementing Convention was added to the Treaty which provided for an association between the Community and its Member States' Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTS). This association envisaged the maintenance of relations in aid and trade. In 1958 the first European Development Fund (EDF I) was set up with 581 million units of account (now ECUs). All in grant form, this finance was mainly utilised in infrastructure projects.

1963

In 1963, 18 newly independent African countries negotiated the first formal Convention with the six Member States of the EEC. This Convention, named the Yaounde Convention was the forerunner of ACP-EEC Co-operation in a number of ways. It was a bilateral negotiation concluded between two groups of like-minded countries; it was concluded for a period of five years; its provisions included preferential trade agreements; and finally it provided for the setting-up of joint institutions at ministerial and at parliamentary level. EDF II also came into being comprising grants and loans for a total of 800 million units of account.

1966-69

While in Europe there were continuing discussions over the possibility of Britain joining the EEC, Commonwealth countries in Africa were exploring ways and means of joining the Yaounde association. In 1966, Nigeria signed but did not ratify an agreement with the EEC and in 1969 following the signing of the Yaounde II Convention Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda concluded the Arusha Agreement with the EEC which came into effect in 1971.

1973

The enlargement of the Community from Six to Nine, with the accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom signalled the need for a more formal agreement between the EEC and the independent Commonwealth countries.

After a year of discussions and negotiations 43 African, Caribbean and Pacific States decided on a joint approach with the EEC that would build on the foundations laid at Yaounde. Nigeria played a particularly significant role in rallying the African countries into a single negotiating group, alongside their Caribbean and Pacific partners, which is now universally known as the ACP States (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific).

1975

This year saw the signature of the Lomé I Convention between Europe of the Nine and 46 ACP States. The trade and aid features of the earlier Conventions were maintained and enhanced. A particular innovation was the Stabex system designed to help maintain revenues of primary commodity exporters in times of low world prices or falls in production. Joint institutions including the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors, and the Consultative Assembly were formalised. EDF IV provided 3,450 million units of account as loans and grants for the five year span of the Convention.

1979

The Lomé II Convention was signed between the Nine and 57 ACP States. A new departure under this Convention was the introduction of Sysmin, a system to re-establish the viability of the mining sector in the ACP States. EDF V provided financing of 5,700 million ECU.

1984

Greece joined the Nine in 1981. The Ten together with the ACP Group of 65

countries signed the Lomé III Convention late in 1984. Lomé III placed emphasis on self-reliant development in the ACP States. In particular, there was a thematic focus on the fight against drought and desertification; on increased openings for private investment; on expansion of fisheries and shipping; on cultural and social co-operation; and on the importance of human dignity and the placing of man at the centre of all development activities. The financial provision of the EDF was further increased to 8,500 million ECU.

1989

Spain and Portugal joined the Ten in 1986. The Twelve together with 68 ACP countries signed the Lomé IV Convention in late 1989. A 69th country, Namibia, applied to sign the Convention after attaining independence in 1990. The Lomé IV Convention provides both continuity and change. Continuity is further assured by the 10-year life of the Convention. The focal sector and policy dialogue aspects of Lomé III continue to be centred on the importance of rural development and food security. The changes and innovations of Lomé IV include technical and financial support for structural adjustment; a renewed emphasis on investment and industrial co-operation; new emphasis on protection of the environment; a focus on population matters; and the involvement in ACP-EEC co-operation of more people outside central government. Trade provisions have been extended and the volume of aid increased to 12,000 million ECU of which more than 90% is in the form of grants.



The Lomé IV Convention is signed in Lomé on 15 December 1989. (Photo : EC Council).

The Institutions of the European Communities

Twelve European countries :

Belgium	Italy
Denmark	Luxembourg
Federal Republic of Germany	Portugal
France	Spain
Greece	The Netherlands
Ireland	The United Kingdom

are signatories of the three treaties which form the framework for the construction of an united Europe:

- the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) treaty of 1951;
- the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) treaty of 1957;
- the European Economic Community (EEC) treaty of 1957.

The aim of the treaties, and in particular the EEC treaty, is the formation of an economic union in which goods, people, capital and services can circulate freely and where common policies will govern external trade, agriculture, transport and other economic sectors. The Single European Act, signed in 1986, amends and complements these Treaties, setting out certain objectives of the Community including the completion of the internal market by 1992; measures to make the Community work more efficiently and democratically ; and the institutionalisation of co-operation among Member States in the field of foreign policy.

Managed by common institutions the three European Communities are increasingly referred to, in the singular, as the European Community. The five main institutions are:

- **The Council of Ministers, the decision makers.**

The Council consists of Ministers from Member State Governments and makes the major policy decisions of the Community. Each Member State Government acts as President of the Council for six months in rotation. Participants in the meetings change according to the agenda - agriculture, trade, foreign affairs. The European Council which brings together the Heads of State or Government and the President of the Commission, deals with Community questions and with political co-operation.

- **The European Commission, initiator and executive.**

The Commission consists of 17 members and is composed of at least one



The headquarters of the Council and the Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, Belgium. (Photo : EC Commission).

citizen from each Member State. The Commission proposes and administers common policies in the interests of the Community. Members of the Commission are subject to the supervision of the European Parliament and may not receive instructions from any national government.

- **The European Parliament, democratic control.**

The 518 members or deputies of the European Parliament are democratically elected by universal suffrage every five years. The European Parliament has a legislative, budgetary and supervisory function.

- **The Court of Justice, monitors Community Law.**

Comprising 13 judges, through its judgments and interpretations, the Court of Justice helps to create a body of Community Law which applies to all Community institutions, Member States, national courts and private citizens.

- **The Court of Auditors, checks Community expenditure.**

The Court of Auditors comprises 12 members whose task is to monitor and control the expenditure of all Community funds.

There are two other institutions playing a major role in the Community's activities. **The Economic and Social Committee** is an advisory body with 189 members representing employers, trade unions and other interest groups. Before Commission proposals can be

adopted by Council an opinion must be sought not only from the European Parliament but also in many cases from the Community's Economic and Social Committee. **The European Investment Bank (EIB)** was created by the Treaty of Rome as an independent institution

within the Community with its own administrative structure and decision making bodies. The EIB raises most of its funds on the capital markets and lends on a non-profit making basis to finance priority investment for the Community.

The Lomé Convention in brief

Essential Features

The Lomé Convention, a comprehensive co-operation agreement between the European Community (EEC States) and the ACP Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, was first signed in 1975 and renewed, after fresh negotiations, in 1979, 1984 and 1989. An example of North-South dialogue in practice, it offers:

- a partnership in which the political, social, cultural and economic options of each partner are respected;

- secure and lasting co-operation based on a freely negotiated and legally binding contract;

- permanent dialogue, through 3 joint institutions:

ACP-EEC Council of Ministers

ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors

ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;

- overall, flexible co-operation using the full range of aid and trade development instruments.

Aid and Trade

• Aid

The European Development Fund (EDF) provides grants and risk capital, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) provides loans, for national and regional development programmes. Also included in the EDF are five specific funds:

- Stabex - for cash transfers to offset serious losses on agricultural exports
- Sysmin - for mining industries in difficulty
- Emergency aid - for disaster relief
- Refugee aid - for serious refugee situations
- Structural adjustment aid - for countries undergoing economic reforms.

• Trade

The main arrangements are:

- duty and quota-free access to the EEC market for almost all ACP exports
- guaranteed purchase by the EEC of up to 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar at EEC prices
- funds for trade promotion and development.

LOME IV

Duration: 10 years (1990-2000)

Membership:

- 12 EEC States
- 69 ACP States, including three new members: the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and, after independence, Namibia.

Financial Resources:

	million ECU
LOME I (1975-1980)	3 450
LOME II (1980-1985)	5 700
LOME III (1985-1990)	8 500
LOME IV (1990-2000)	
Financial Protocol (1990-1995)	12 000
made up of:	
European Development Fund (EDF VII)	
Grants for national and regional programmes	6 215
Structural adjustment	1 150
Stabex	1 500
Sysmin	480
Emergency aid	250
Refugee aid	100
Interest rate subsidies	280
Risk capital	825

European Investment Bank (EIB)

Loans for national and regional projects 1 200

Of the total amount of 12 000 million ECU (EDF+ EIB) 1 250 million ECU are set aside for regional co-operation.

The European Development Fund

The European Development Fund (EDF), to which all EEC Member States contribute, finances projects and programmes in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which have signed the Lomé Convention. It is administered by the Commission (with the exception of risk capital, administered by the European Investment Bank).

The Fund is renewed each time a new Convention is signed. Since 1958, when the first EDF was set up, there have been six successive Funds, each one backing up a five-year Convention. Thus the fourth EDF corresponded to the first Lomé Convention (1975-80), the fifth EDF to Lomé II (1980-85) and the sixth EDF to Lomé III (1985-90). As Lomé IV

will run for ten years (1990-2000), the seventh EDF will cover the first five years of the Convention.

The total size of the Fund has been steadily growing:

	million ECU
EDF IV (Lomé I)	3 072
EDF V (Lomé II)	4 724
EDF VI (Lomé III)	7 400
EDF VII (Lomé IV, first half)	10 800

The proportion of grants to loans has also risen, from 75% of the 6th EDF to 92% of the 7th EDF.

Each Fund is supplemented by loans from the EIB. The Bank is making available up to 1 100 MECU (1) for Lomé III

and will lend up to 1 200 MECU over the period 1990-95.

The bulk of the EDF is divided among the ACP countries and regions for their national or regional development programmes. Each country and region is allocated a fixed amount at the start of each Convention (213.5 MECU from EDF VI and 365 MECU from EDF VII for Nigeria, 210 MECU from EDF VI for West Africa). The remainder is used for assistance of a kind that depends on circumstances, e.g. Stabex transfers, Sysmin loans, emergency aid or refugee aid.

(1) MECU = million ECU.

ACP Countries

■ ACP COUNTRIES

AFRICA

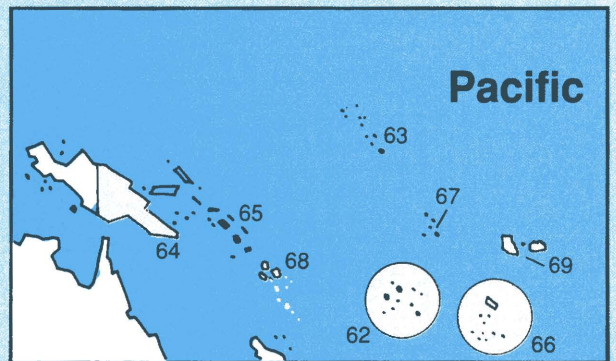
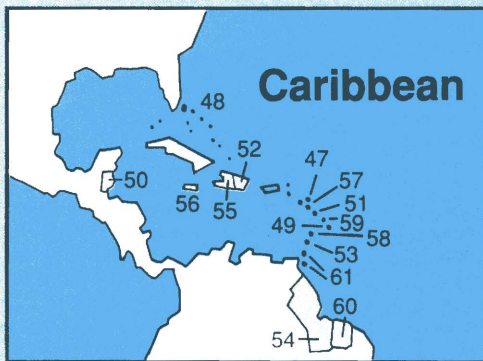
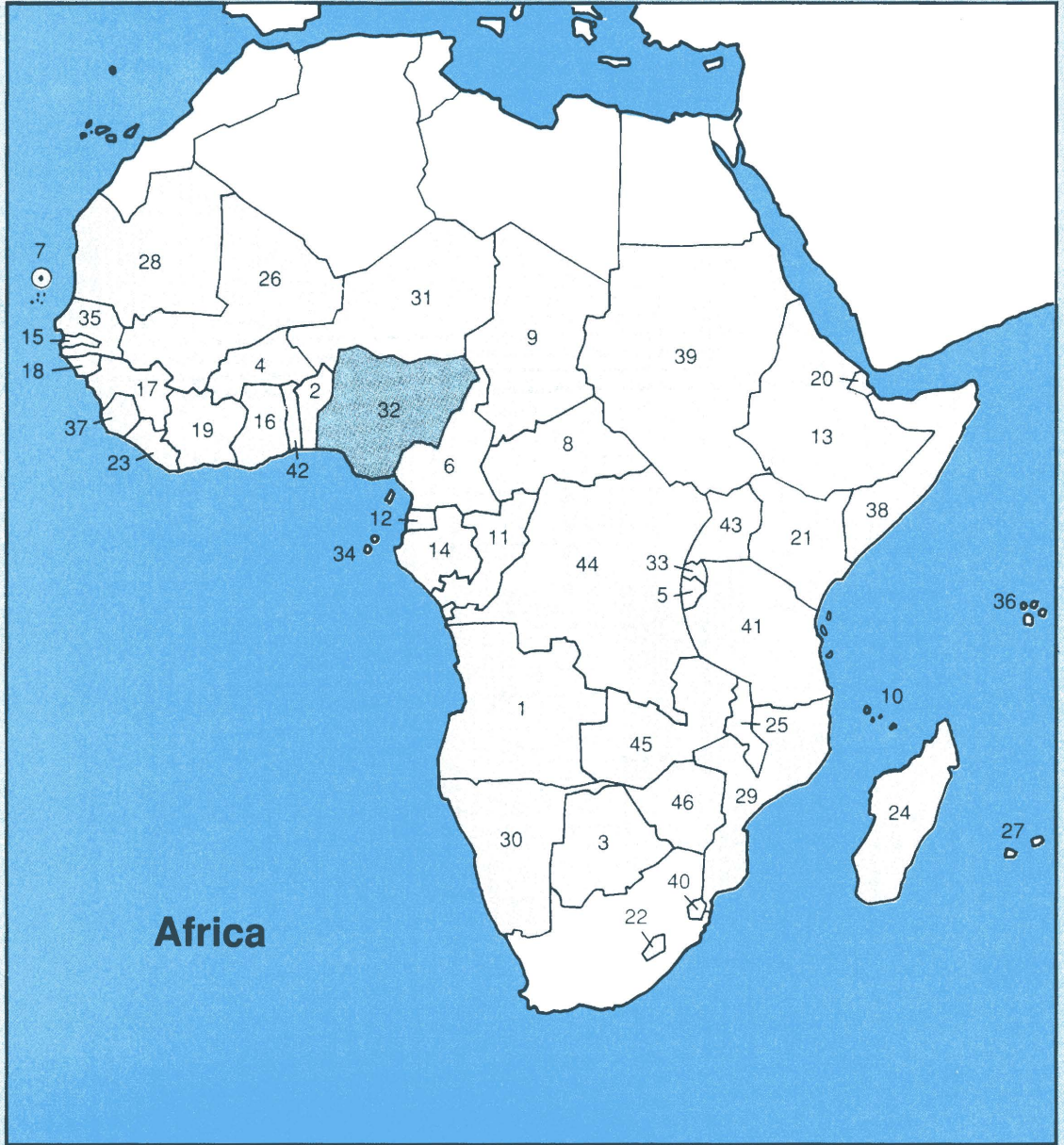
- 1 Angola
- 2 Benin
- 3 Botswana
- 4 Burkina Faso
- 5 Burundi
- 6 Cameroon
- 7 Cape Verde
- 8 Central African Republic
- 9 Chad
- 10 Comoros
- 11 Congo
- 12 Equatorial Guinea
- 13 Ethiopia
- 14 Gabon
- 15 Gambia
- 16 Ghana
- 17 Guinea
- 18 Guinea Bissau
- 19 Ivory Coast
- 20 Jibuti
- 21 Kenya
- 22 Lesotho
- 23 Liberia
- 24 Madagascar
- 25 Malawi
- 26 Mali
- 27 Mauritius
- 28 Mauritania
- 29 Mozambique
- 30 Namibia
- 31 Niger
- 32 Nigeria
- 33 Rwanda
- 34 Sao Tome Principe
- 35 Senegal
- 36 Seychelles
- 37 Sierra Leone
- 38 Somalia
- 39 Sudan
- 40 Swaziland
- 41 Tanzania
- 42 Togo
- 43 Uganda
- 44 Zaire
- 45 Zambia
- 46 Zimbabwe

CARIBBEAN

- 47 Antigua and Barbuda
- 48 Bahamas
- 49 Barbados
- 50 Belize
- 51 Dominica
- 52 Dominican Republic
- 53 Grenada
- 54 Guyana
- 55 Haïti
- 56 Jamaica
- 57 Saint Christopher & Nevis
- 58 Saint Vincent
- 59 Saint Lucia
- 60 Suriname
- 61 Trinidad & Tobago

PACIFIC

- 62 Fiji
- 63 Kiribati
- 64 Papua New Guinea
- 65 Solomon Islands
- 66 Tonga
- 67 Tuvalu
- 68 Vanuatu
- 69 Western Samoa



NIGERIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Relations with EC Member States

Although the nature of their relations with Nigeria has changed since the early 1960s, the Member States of the European Community continue to maintain close ties with the country, particularly as trading partners. Taking into account imports and exports the European Community accounted for more than 45% of Nigeria's external trade during 1987 and 88.

Eleven of the Member States - Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom maintain Embassies or a High Commission in Nigeria in addition to the Commission's Delegation. Nigeria has reciprocal relations in most European capitals as well as with the Community. Nigeria is a member of the Commonwealth.

Trade relations

The vast majority of ACP countries' exports are given preferential treatment by the Community - they are not subject to custom duties or quantitative restric-

tions on entry into the EEC - except for a few products covered by the EEC's common agricultural policies. Under the Lomé Convention ACP countries are not obliged to treat EEC products in the same way, and Nigeria can therefore charge customs duties on European imports coming into the country - a source of quite considerable government revenue.

In the case of Nigeria where 90% of all exports are oil or oil products including natural gas less advantage has been taken of these arrangements. However, the structural adjustment programme is stimulating industrial growth and promoting export development. Thus the Lomé Convention trade provisions may assume greater significance to Nigeria in the future. In 1988, Spain was Nigeria's main EC customer, taking 30% of the country's exports, with Germany (22%) second, followed by France (16%) and the Netherlands (15%). Nigeria imports principally from the United Kingdom (28%), Germany (21%), France (19%), and Italy (12%). Traditionally due to oil Nigeria exports more to the Com-

munity than it buys from the EEC: in 1988 the trade surplus was 5.4 billion Naira.

Bilateral Co-operation

Reflecting Nigeria's strong ties with the United Kingdom substantial assistance was made available, mainly in the form of personnel principally in education fields, in the years immediately following independence. Rising revenues from the oil industry in the late 1960s and through the 1970s caused a complete reorientation of the development process with Nigeria utilising either internally generated funds or external borrowing to satisfy financial requirements for development. In the late 1980s due to financial constraints the country has sought more development assistance to support activities in rural development, health and education, and environmental protection. Excluding direct balance of payment support, technical assistance by EEC countries amounted to some 264 million Naira in 1988.

Community Development Assistance

Since the start of Nigeria's formal involvement with the Lomé Convention in 1975, the Community has adapted and expanded its financial and technical assistance to national economic circumstances and development priorities. The volume of assistance has dramatically increased. Under successive conventions Nigeria now benefits from the largest allocation of programmable resources of all the ACP countries in the first five years of Lomé IV. Including the present convention, the total amount of assistance to Nigeria stands at 920 million ECU (equal to 8,834 million Naira at the 1990 rate of exchange). Of this amount 637.5 MECU is programmable.

208 MECU (or some 2 billion Naira) is being loaned by the European Investment Bank; the remainder has been in the form of emergency aid, EDF interest rate subsidies on EIB loans, and regional programmes.

Rural development and the development of human resources have been the main targets of EDF programmable assistance. EIB resources have been

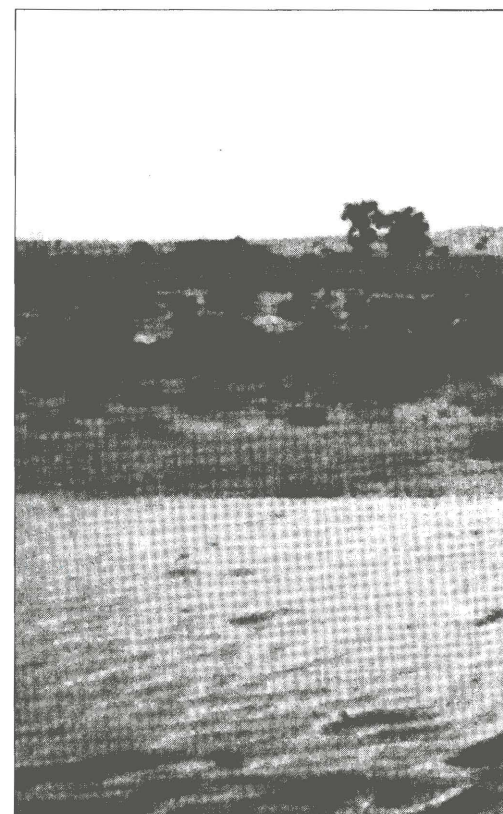
focussed on urban utilities (water and electricity), and on the development of small and medium size businesses through loans to national development banks.

After fifteen years (1976-90) of maturing financial and technical co-operation between Nigeria and the Community, the main emphasis now centres on human resources development in the rural sector; conservation, protection and re-development of the environment in conjunction with agriculture; and national economic expansion through support to the productive sector.

The Environment and Rural Development

• The Fight Against Desertification

Drought and the southward march of the Sahara desert began to extend the Sahelian Zone into the northern border regions of Nigeria during the 1970s and 80s. The complex interaction of human



The fight against desertification is a necessity,

activity and climate caused a deterioration in the environment. Water tables were lowered resulting in depleted water supplies, vegetation dried out and the growth of trees slowed. Grazing of nomadic herds increased the pressure on the diminishing natural resources. As a consequence, large areas have become denuded of vegetation. Wind erosion has accelerated. In some regions typical crescent shaped sand dunes have formed, inundating villages and agricultural lands as they are moved forward by the prevailing winds. This ecological disaster in the making had to be tackled to forestall the threat of a mass migration of the population to the centre and south of the country with the consequent social upheaval that would involve.

Long term solutions are required particularly as the wetter seasons of the late 1980s have given the illusion that the threat of desertification will recede.

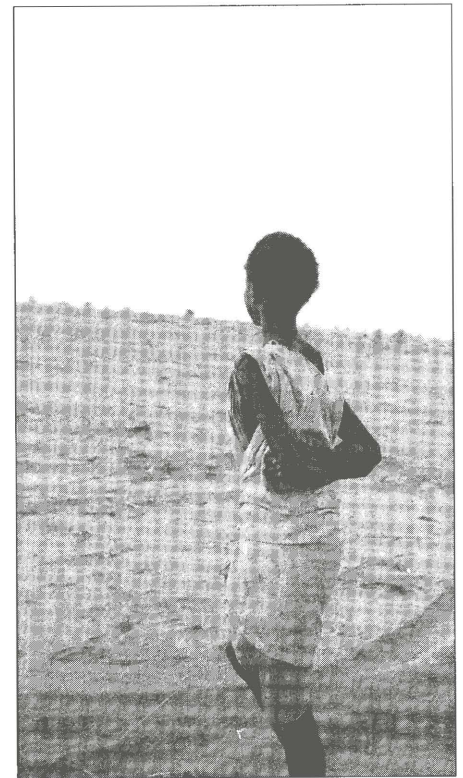
Government decided, in 1987, to embark on a dynamic, creative and innovative approach to the North's ecological problems and to utilise Lomé funds to support these new programmes. A major source of inspiration was the **Katsina Afforestation Project**. Funded with 90 million Naira from Lomé II, project implementation began in 1987. The main objective was to combat erosion and desertification in the north of Katsina State,

thus contributing to the improvement of agricultural productivity and to provide forest products, mainly poles and firewood. The approach combines the strategic planting of shelter belts to break up the winds from the north east and to stabilise the soil, with an intensive extension approach promoting the establishment of on-farm windbreaks and woodlots through active farmer participation. By early 1990 more than 3 million trees had been planted.

While embarking on this direct forestry approach a **High Forest Monitoring project** was also being undertaken in the Central region of Nigeria to sample and measure the growth of economic timber producing tree species with the aim of determining sustainable exploitation levels in the context of human pressure and changing land use patterns.

Combining the early results of these two initiatives with the more familiar Agricultural Development Programme approach two major **arid zone** programmes were conceived and funded under Lomé III.

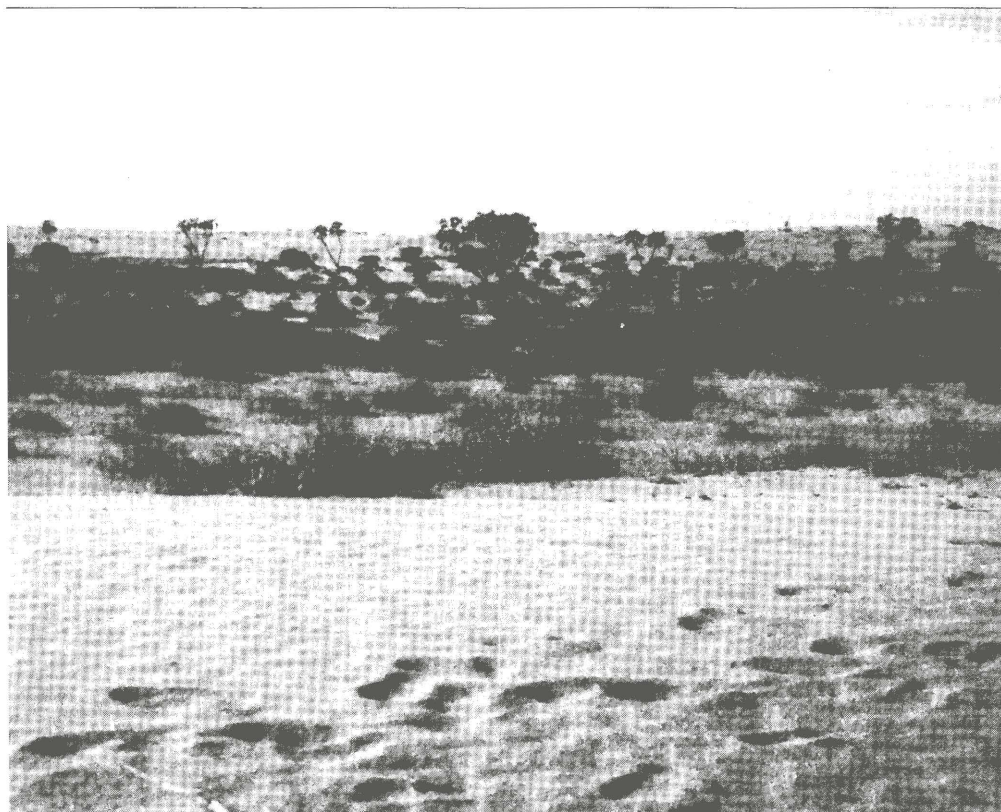
The North East Arid Zone Development Programme (NEAZDP) funded with 336 million Naira in 1988 is an innovative, integrated rural development programme focussed on an area of 10,500 km² with a population of 600,000 in the north western semi-desert area of



Long-term solutions are required in the Sahelian zone.

Borno State adjacent to Nigeria's northern border with the Niger Republic. The area straddles the lower valleys of the Hadeja and Komadugou rivers. Centred on Gashua the programme area also embraces the wetlands around Nguru, an ecological region of major importance to the annual global north-south migration of birds, and to Nigeria's national stock of wildlife. The programme combines the objective of sustainable agricultural development with environmental protection and preservation of unique habitats.

The guiding principles on which the programme is based are **community awareness and mass mobilisation (CAMM)**. The programme seeks to adapt and develop traditional technologies and to introduce appropriate low cost, low risk techniques. It integrates dryland and irrigated crop production concentrating on the fadamas, nomadic pastoralism, and agro-forestry. Extension workers and marketing services personnel are being trained, motivated and mobilised. Microprojects are being promoted to assist the population in developing their own social and economic infrastructure. To provide a long term momentum research, development and training programmes are being carried out by the University of Maiduguri (UNIMAID) within the Centre for Arid Zone Studies, and by Ramat Polytechnic through its Centre for Appropriate Technology.



as large areas become denuded of vegetation.

The Sokoto Environmental Programme (SEP) was funded in 1989 with 294 million Naira. Located in an area of 17,500 km² in the north east of the State, it is situated in one of the most ecologically sensitive zones of the country. The long period of general drought in the Sahel over the last two decades coupled with population pressure and over-grazing has resulted in an increasingly barren and hostile landscape - one which can no longer sustain sufficient agricultural production to support the approximately 2.3 million inhabitants of the programme area. This unique programme aims at the better utilisation of available scarce productive resources and improved natural resource management to achieve long-term sustainable growth and environmental stability.

The approach depends on full community level participation of the population. Community awareness mobilisation and development initiative (CAMD) set out to create environmental awareness, basic skills development and improved literacy within the community. Additionally, the State Government's capability to deliver relevant services to the population at large will be developed.

Three campaigns are being launched in the context of the CAMD; an environmental campaign to provide the population with a thorough understanding of the environmental changes that are taking place, and in particular the role of

man in the process of deforestation and desertification; a skills development campaign related to the region's most basic social and economic requirements, which include the production of fuel-efficient stoves, house construction with minimal use of timber, basic carpentry and brick-laying skills, the construction of latrines, mechanical repairs for farm machinery, irrigation equipment and well and borehole maintenance; and an adult literacy campaign, which will not only aim to teach the fundamental skills of reading and writing, but will also simultaneously be used to introduce and reinforce health and population education.

Great emphasis is placed on the role of women in development by the Sokoto Environmental Programme. This is underscored by the creation of a Directorate of Women's Affairs by the State Government.

• Protection of the Rain Forest

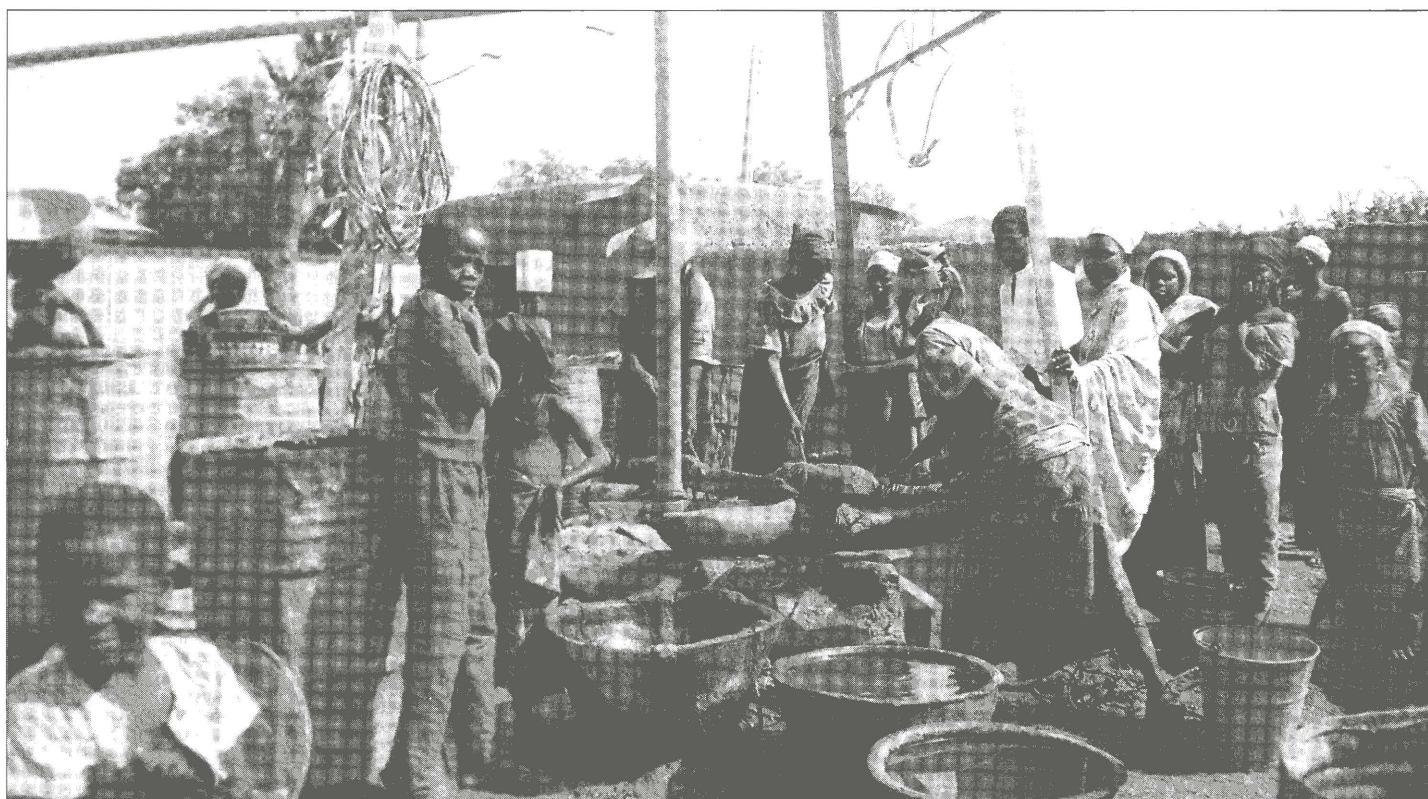
By the late 1980s an estimated 90% of Nigeria's tropical rain forest had been cleared or degraded, leaving isolated areas amounting to a few thousand square kilometres strung across the southern coastal regions. One area, the Oban Hills region of Cross River State, has been designated a National Park. A comprehensive feasibility study amounting to 2.7 million Naira from Lomé III regional funds has been completed, planning the Park's future development

in this area of unique biodiversity of global significance. Covering some 3 000 km² the Park will demonstrate Government's commitment to the sustainable conservation and protection of the environment for the national heritage.

Human Resources Development

Specific Training Programmes in manpower development

A constant theme of Nigeria's Lomé programmes since 1976 has been the focus on general education, training and research. Concentrating on University level the various programmes have sought to provide tertiary level education in both technical and management skills to help fill the gaps in these areas in the public, and increasingly in the private, sectors. Over the last 15 years more than 800 Nigerians, both women and men, have successfully completed advanced training under EEC-funded programmes, in such diverse fields as public administration and management, public health, agriculture and food processing, education, communications, trade promotion, engineering and computer science.



Well construction in Sokoto. Clean water is essential for health.

In earlier years students mostly went to Europe for post-graduate studies but in the late 1980s the emphasis has been on in-country training at Nigeria's own many and varied institutions. This change of direction reflects the growing capability, prestige and maturity of many of the nation's Universities and Polytechnics as well as management training institutions.

Institutional Development

Nigeria has 22 Federal and 8 State Universities as well as 27 Polytechnics. During the dialogue between Nigeria and the European Community which developed the first National Indicative Programme under Lomé I, both Government and the National Universities Council (NUC) identified University academic development as critical to the successful expansion of the Faculties of existing institutions and to the founding of new colleges.

The aim of the first programmes, an aim which continues into the 1990s, was to support research and the development of course delivery skills in areas of national importance and relevance primarily within the rural sector. The strategy adopted has been to encourage the creation of linkages between Nigerian centres and appropriate European institutions. These linkages operate through staff exchanges and post-graduate studies, through joint research projects, curriculum development and provision of equipment. A list of the linkages which have been established over the years can be seen on the project location map. Earlier linkages focussed on environmental management, soil erosion, roots and tuber processing and marketing, development of appropriate building techniques, water resources development, forestry, animal diseases and cooperative training. In recent times, while continuing the rural development themes, there has been increased emphasis on the environment, and more especially on general administration, management and maintenance culture training.

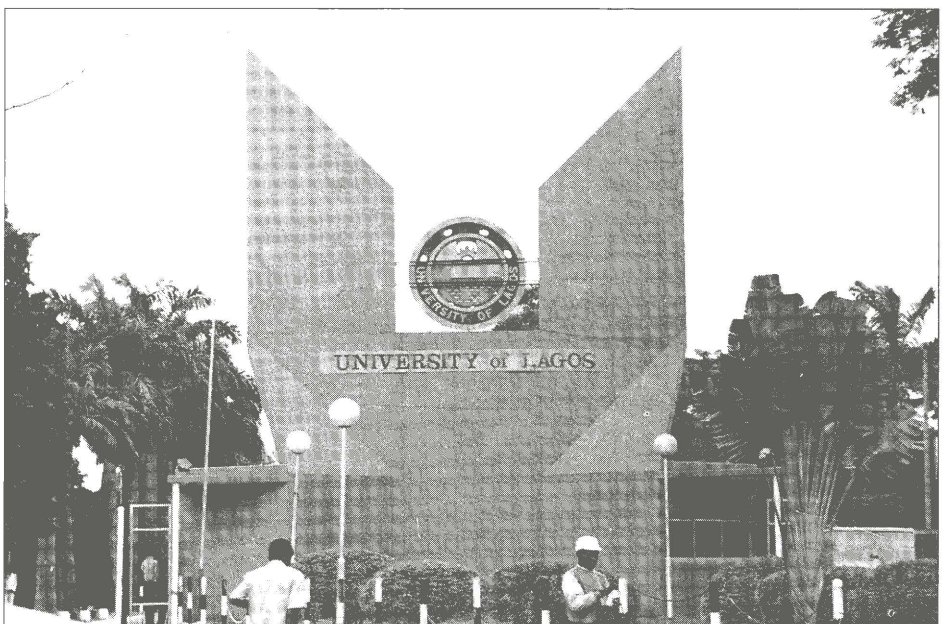
The 291 million Naira **Training and Research Programme (TARP)** conceived within the framework of Lomé III expands on these areas. The agriculture and rural development component concentrates on the development of lines of communication between the farming community and research workers. The training of skilled technical manpower to



The role of women in development is assuming greater importance.

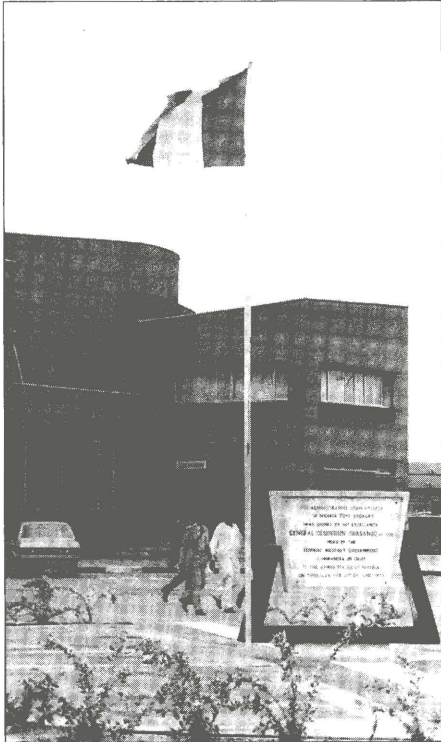


Nigeria has already lost 90% of its tropical rainforest in the coastal belt. The balance between human activity and conservation of natural resources needs to be maintained.



The University of Lagos is a participant in several institutional support programmes, of which there are more than 40 in all.

support the repair and maintenance of scientific equipment in the public and private sectors comprises the maintenance culture component. A third component - environmental protection and energy planning - is of growing concern to Nigeria with desertification in the north,



Management training is undertaken at the Administrative Staff College (ASC).

soil and coastal erosion in the south, the steady degradation of national forest resources, oil industry pollution problems and the environmental hazard from the large cities and industrial waste. Finally there is the direct administrative and general management component aimed at public and private sector middle and senior management.

Community Development

All the major Government programmes presently utilising EDF resources contain major elements of community development, and in particular recognize the role of women in that development. **The Middle Belt Programme**, covering Kwara and Niger States, is, however, directly concerned with community issues. The programme is financing a small number of integrated development activities in the fields of primary health care, population services, functional adult literacy and urgently needed rural social infrastructures. The 317 million Naira programme is specifically aimed at the development of human resources through improving living conditions and by providing the necessary educational and skill levels required to encourage the expansion of productive employment and consequently the raising of living standards.



Adult education, achievement of literacy and population services are key issues in community development.

Health care

Preventive rather than curative medicine is now the focus of Government's health policy. The delivery of appropriate and adequate health care to the rural population has been a matter of growing concern to Government over the years. Many of the main health problems arise from polluted water supplies and poor sanitation, exacerbated by ignorance. Government maintains a network of health care facilities, organised at Federal and State level, which provide the backbone of the nation's health services. Unfortunately, the present facilities are often insufficient to cope with the expanding population.

While tackling the need for better water supplies and sanitation, Government also has to provide enhanced primary health care facilities. The 79.2 million Naira **Rural Health Project** is providing 19 new, rehabilitated or extended clinics in six States, stocked with basic equipment and supported by maintenance workshops at State level. A feature of the programme is the establishment of revolving drug funds for each of the clinics, to ensure continuity of supply. The clinics will be the centre of health care activities including hygiene, mothercare and family planning in their respective areas. EEC finance has also provided short-term expertise in support of the **Imo State Health and Population Project**. This is aimed at the more efficient control and organisation of health care activities in the State.

HIV infection and **AIDS** have emerged as major health problems in several African countries as well as in western industrialised countries. In Nigeria the prevalence of HIV infection and AIDS appears to be low. Nevertheless, Government is committed to reduce its transmission and prepare for its consequences. The Community is contributing 5.8 million Naira towards a pilot scheme in the field of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) control, centred in Oyo State as part of the national medium term plan for AIDS control.

In the context of improved water supplies the EIB is supporting the Lagos State Water Corporation's water supply development programme with a 432 million Naira loan.

Cultural Heritage

Nigeria has a rich and varied cultural heritage and is particularly well known for her art, which includes terracotta, ivory, metal, wood and stone sculpture as well as architecture. Most outstanding are the bronzes of which the Benin bronzes are the most famous.

The Community has been able to support the National Museum in the reproduction of four important reference books making the knowledge of this heritage more widely available across the nation.



Nigeria has a rich and vibrant cultural heritage.

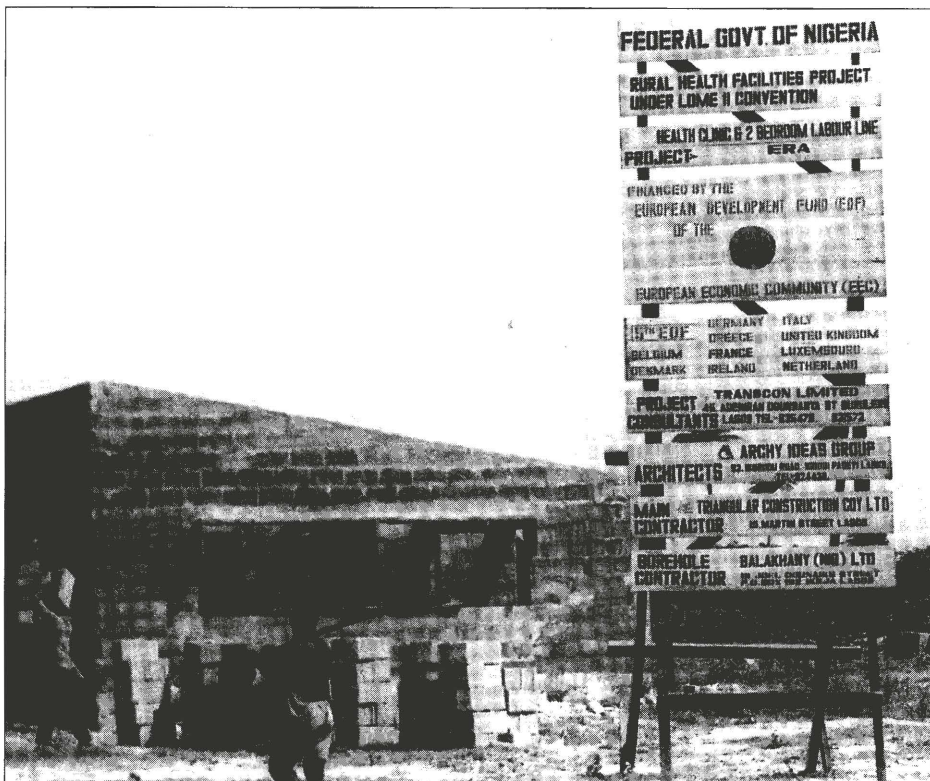
Rural Production

Nigeria enjoys a wide range of ecological zones and is able to produce an extensive variety of cash and food crops as well as poultry, livestock and fish. A feature of Nigeria's oil boom years in the 1970s and early 80s was the drastic decline in agricultural production. This resulted from the distortions of the economy brought about by food prices - fixed at artificially low levels, thereby acting as disincentives for farmers - an overvalued currency and massive food imports. The return of oil prices to more moderate levels in the mid-1980s focused attention sharply back onto agriculture.

One result of the country's structural adjustment programme (SAP) has been the encouraging increase in agricultural commodity prices. Farmers have responded positively to the stimulus of higher cash returns to their crops and livestock. Availability of staple foods has increased. Cash crops have now become more attractive. One major agricultural product of the pre-oil boom era was palm oil. By 1987 the production deficit for crude palm oil (CPO) was estimated at 200,000 tonnes annually against a calculated demand of 800,000 tonnes. The rapidly increasing population also leads Government to estimate that demand could rise to one million tonnes by the end of the century.

Confronted with the prospect of the already substantial shortfall in palm oil production becoming greater during the 1990s, an ambitious **Oil Palm Belt Rural Development Programme** was conceived by Government in 1987. The 1.92 billion Naira programme is being funded partly from the resources of six palm oil companies and government, and partly from EDF resources (657 million Naira) and EIB financing through their successive Palm Oil loans.

With sub-programmes in Akwa-Ibom, Bendel, Imo, Ondo and Rivers States, the programme has three aims. Firstly, the protection from flooding, and development of up to 25,000 ha. of potentially arable land in the Niger Delta region south of Yenagoa aimed at increasing both food crop and palm oil production. Secondly, the improvement of the production efficiency of six oil palm estates through the upgrading of the estates, rehabilitation and expansion of processing machinery, and manpower development. It is in this area that the EIB's



The health care programme is central to community development : a clinic under construction.

413 million **Naira Palm Oil I** loan will contribute towards the purchase and installation of two mills and a refinery at Okomu, Risonpalm, Elele and Adapalm's Oil Palm Estates. Thirdly, the improvement of the living conditions and standards of the rural communities associated with the palm oil industry. This is to be achieved through the provision of community-based social and economic infrastructure to improve health, education and communication. In addition, financial support to specific development-orientated programmes being undertaken by four Universities and two research institutions within the oil palm belt of south east Nigeria will also contribute to the longer term development objectives and sustainability of the programme.

The target of the programme is the creation of up to 1 500 new jobs and the incremental increase in production of 125,000 tonnes of CPO and 22,000 tonnes of palm kernels.

A smaller production project is the 25 million Naira **Mambilla Tea Irrigation Project** which has provided a full irrigation system for the 360 ha. tea estate on the Mambilla Plateau region of Gongola State. Established in 1975 the estate is now selling some 700,000 kg of made tea on the national market per year.



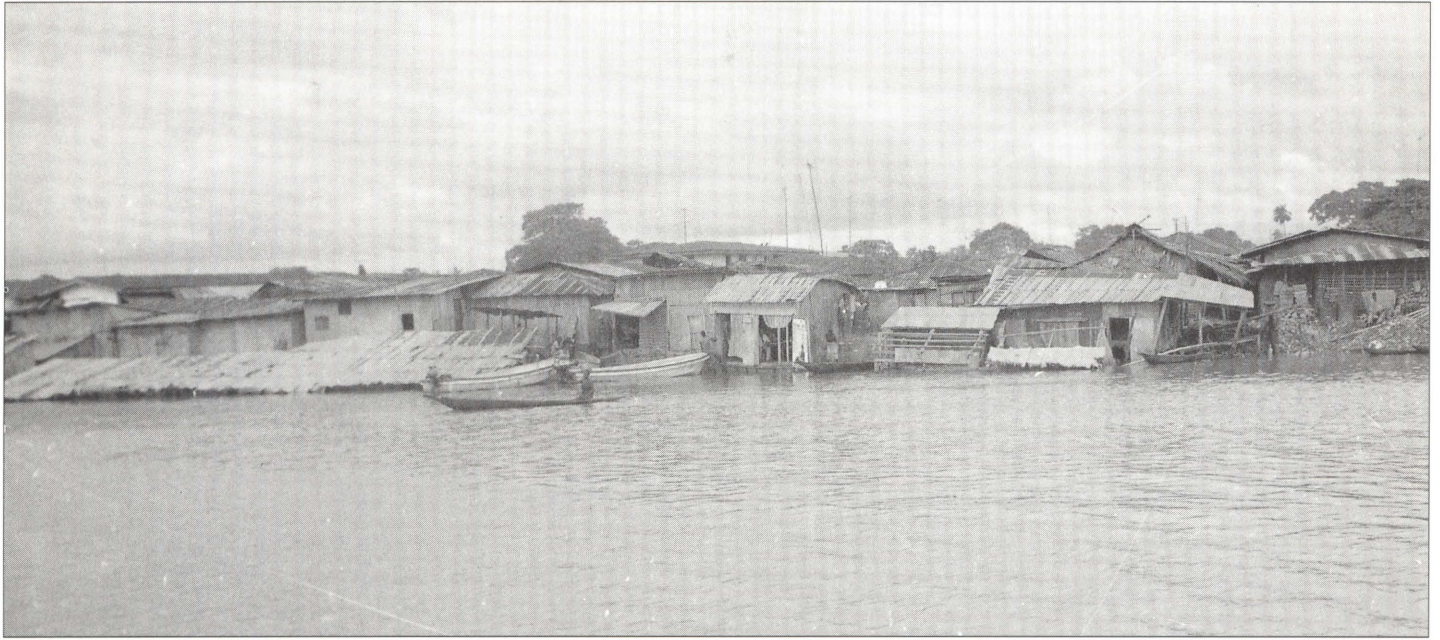
The oil palm contributes to rural income generation in the Oil Palm Belt.



Flood protection is a major concern in the rainy season in Southern Nigeria.



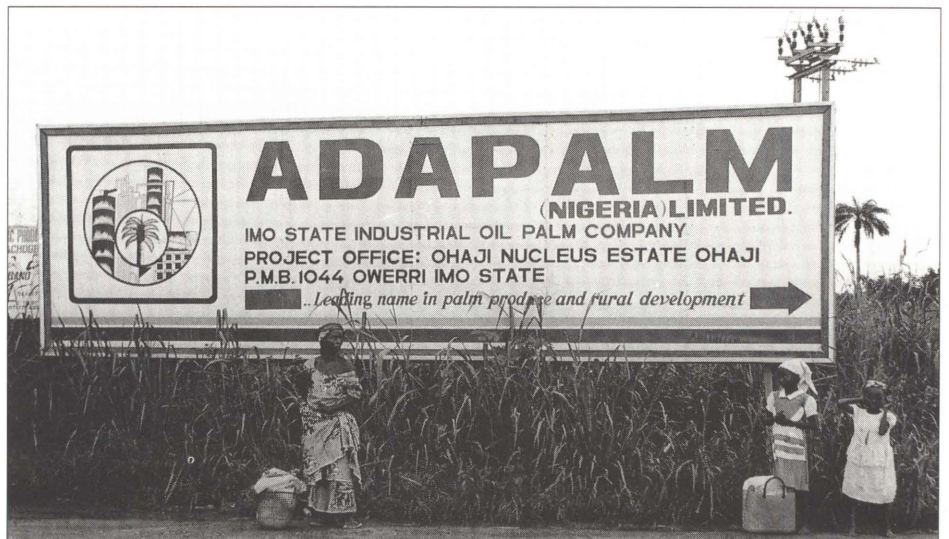
Food crop production is equally important: maize cobs for sale.



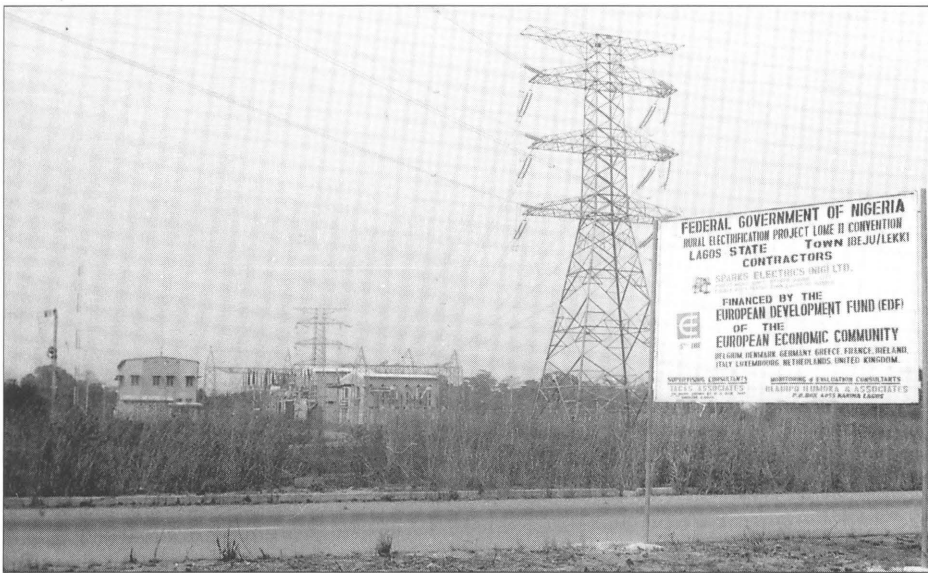
Improvement of living conditions in the Niger Delta is a feature of the Oil Palm Belt Programme.



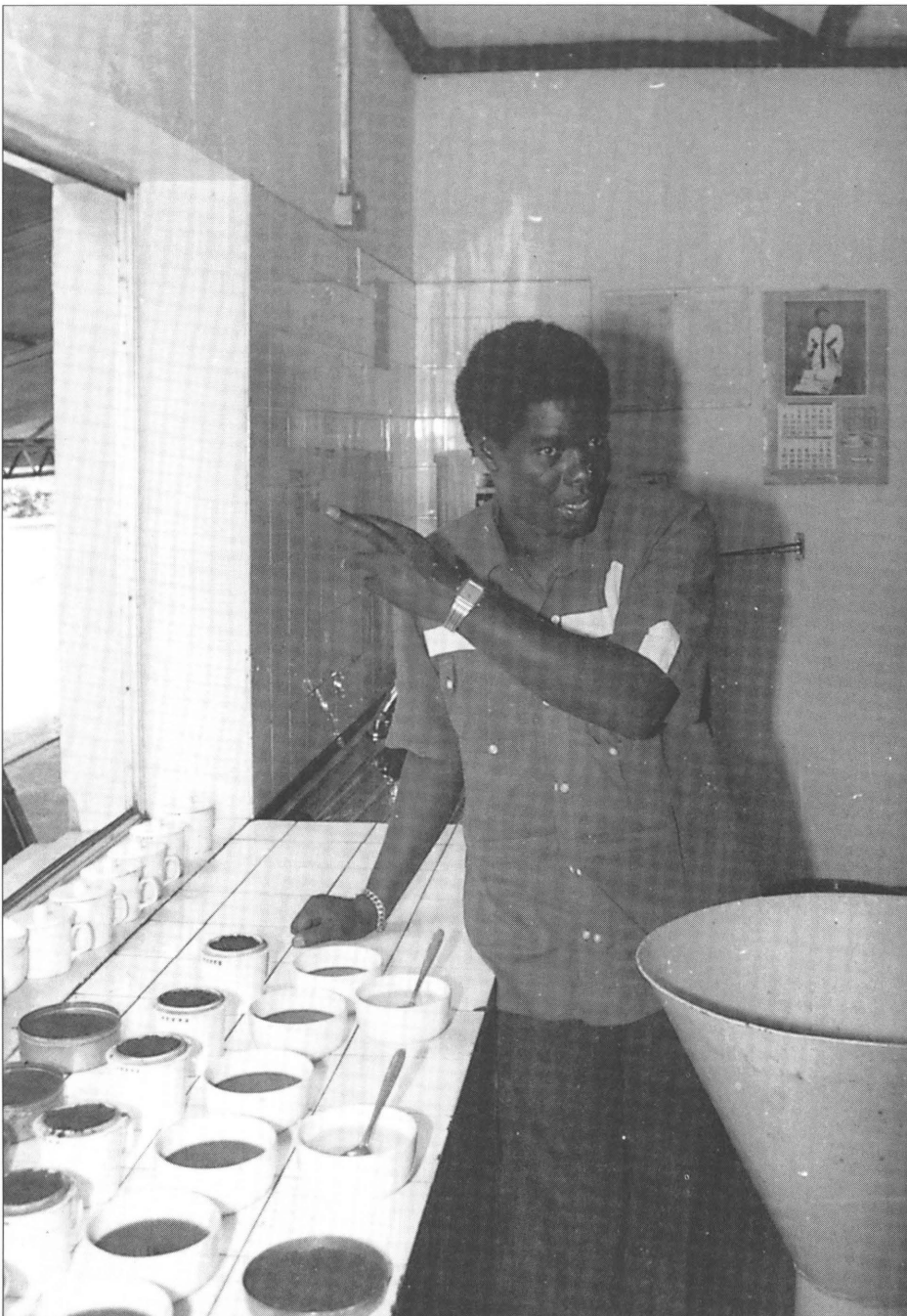
Owerri's erosion control project is vital to the future of the palm belt.



Support to palm oil companies will improve production efficiency.



Rural electrification: connecting the farming community to the national grid.



Raw materials research, Federal Institute of Industrial Research.

The 119 million Naira **Rural Electrification Project** also aims at providing the means to increase rural production as well as improving the quality of life in isolated rural communities. 33 towns with a combined population of 700,000 are being connected to the national electricity grid in twelve States of the Federation. The EIB has also provided 240 million Naira to assist the **National Electricity Power Authority (NEPA)** in developing its services.

Industrial Development

Utilisation of Raw Materials

As part of the country's structural adjustment programmes (SAP) Nigeria is aiming to widen the use of indigenous raw materials in manufacturing and processing. The **Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRO)** has mounted a 22.8 million Naira programme embracing food processing and the use of cereals other than wheat for bread making, yeast production and metal work. The **Nigerian Mining Corporation (NMC)** is carrying out an analysis of investment opportunities in the utilisation of Nigeria's Kaolin deposits, and a survey on zinc and lead deposits is also aimed at the increased use of local raw materials.

Development of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs)

The development of a strong industrial and commercial base is seen by Government as central to Nigeria's longer term development. Both the **Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB)** and the **New Nigerian Development Corporation (NNDC)** have been utilising 620 million Naira and 288 million Naira respectively to pursue SME activities.

Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI)

The CDI was founded as an international institution in 1977 under the first Lomé Convention. The principal function of the CDI is to help to establish and strengthen industrial enterprises in the ACP States, particularly by encouraging

joint initiatives by economic operators of the Community and ACP States.

The CDI has three antennae in Nigeria, two in Lagos - one each for the private and public sectors - and one in Kaduna to give wider national coverage. Reflecting changing attitudes to economic development and the consequent resurgence of the private sector, the number of enquiries passing through the CDI Nigerian antennae has been increasing in the late 1980s, and eight joint Nigerian-Community enterprise actions were implemented during 1988.

Other Assistance

Direct Support for Economic Policies

The success of the country's structural adjustment programme depends, amongst a range of measures, on accelerated and diversified agricultural development and the expansion of the nation's industrial capacity through import substitution and export promotion. To promote this development Government has sought funds to close the initial financing gap. A 96 million Naira **Sectoral Import Programme (SIP)** was put in place during 1989 for implementation in 1990 to fund agricultural machinery spare parts, equipment and tin plate for the local manufacture of tools.

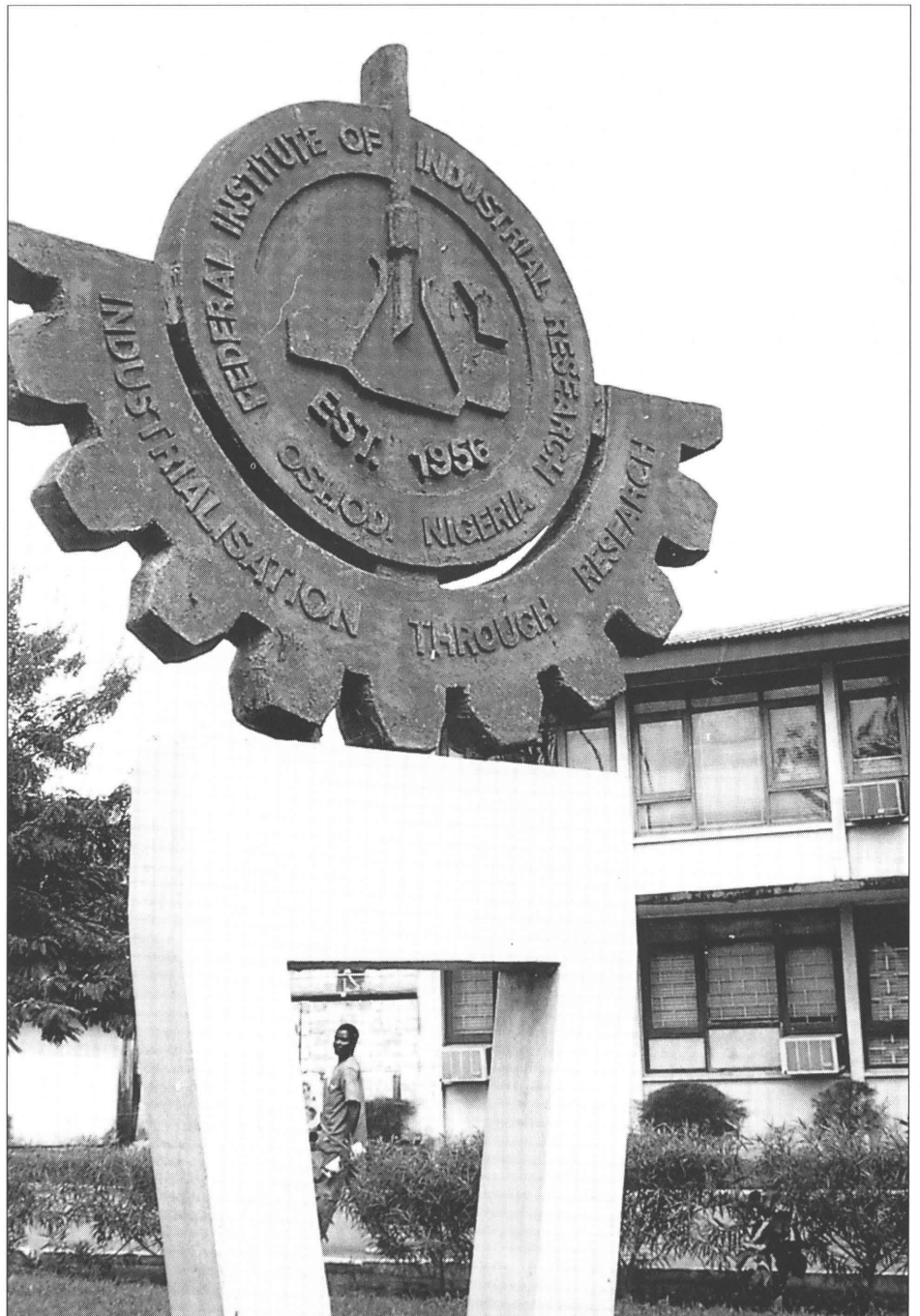
Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

The Community has increasingly associated NGOs in its projects and programmes in developing countries since the mid 1970s. This co-operation normally takes the form of co-financing, with the EEC contributing up to 50% to projects put forward by the NGOs and approved by the Commission.

NGOs are regarded as an important complement to Community aid in that they can often provide a **grass roots** link with the individuals and groups who make up communities, particularly rural communities, and directly participate in self-help development while taking full account of the traditions, economy and culture of the population in a **human** way.



The development of food processing is important to the future growth of agriculture.



The Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIRO).

In Nigeria the Community has co-financed 19 projects to date with various NGOs - a rather modest number compared with the size of the country and its population.

Emergency aid

Nigeria has needed very little emergency or food aid over the years. Only two actions have been necessary. One, to combat an outbreak of **Yellow Fever** in 1987, mobilised a medical team for a comprehensive inoculation campaign during which 2.3 million Nigerians were vaccinated against the disease. The second emergency aid, also granted in 1987, was needed to help control desert locust in the north of the country.

Regional Co-operation

The Lomé Conventions put considerable emphasis on regional co-operation, with the EDF being the main financial

source. The region defined as West Africa for EEC regional programming purposes comprises 16 ACP countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. With a total land area of 6.15 million km² and a combined population of 181 million, this is one of the largest and most populous regions.

The West African countries differ widely in their economic strengths, natural resources and environmental and geographical situation - from land-locked Sahel to coastal tropical rain forest and island states. Nevertheless, they have to face many common problems which stem from their common climate and geography.

Nigeria has been involved in various regional initiatives, some on a bilateral basis with neighbouring States, others

on a more global basis. Food security is a major issue in the area. Community support in this vital area has centred on the **Pan African Rinderpest Campaign** which seeks to control and if possible eliminate rinderpest throughout West, Central and East Africa, and on the dissemination to farmers of the **International Institute for Tropical Agriculture's (IITA)** research findings through the national agricultural research centres in the region. Improvement of the post-harvest utilisation of small scale artisanal fish production within the region is also a focus of Community financing.

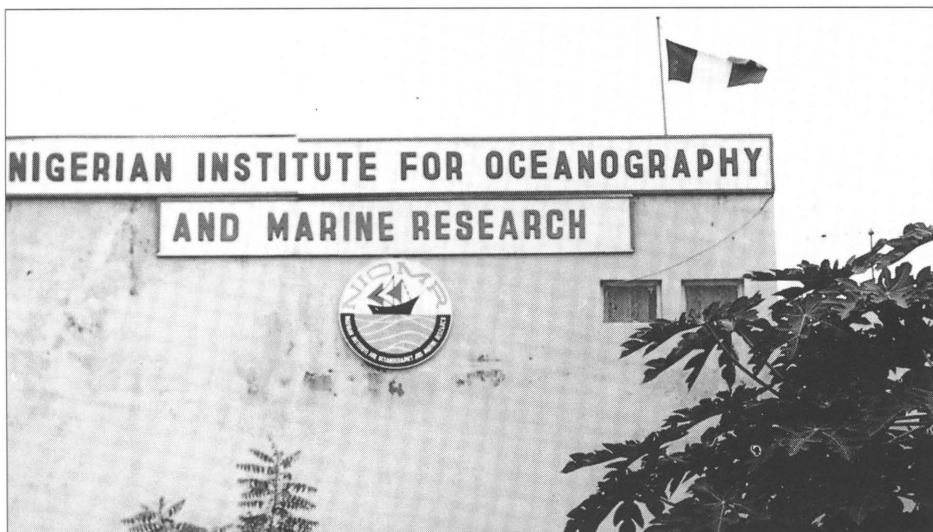
Transport and communications are an area of major priority to the people and governments of the region. **Aeronautical Satellite Telecommunications** for central and western Africa will provide a network linking 15 airports in 8 countries with Nigeria at the centre. Road links are being developed between Nigeria and the Republic of Niger and Benin. In a parallel operation the countries in the region, under the umbrella of **ECOWAS**, are developing a computer and training centre for customs operations (**ASYCUDA**) with Community participation.

Land use and conservation and protection of the environment are also regional priorities. River basin studies have been undertaken in connection with Lake Chad. The Community is assisting in the development of the **Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS)** in cooperation with France, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Eventually RECTAS will help with land use planning and natural resources utilisation. The Community is also supporting the joint operation between Nigeria and Cameroon aimed at conserving one of the remaining areas of tropical rain forest in the border areas of the two States.

Another matter of concern to the coastal States in West Africa is the continuous threat of coastal erosion by the Atlantic Ocean. Community regional funds have been mobilised to assess the problem along the coasts of Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria.

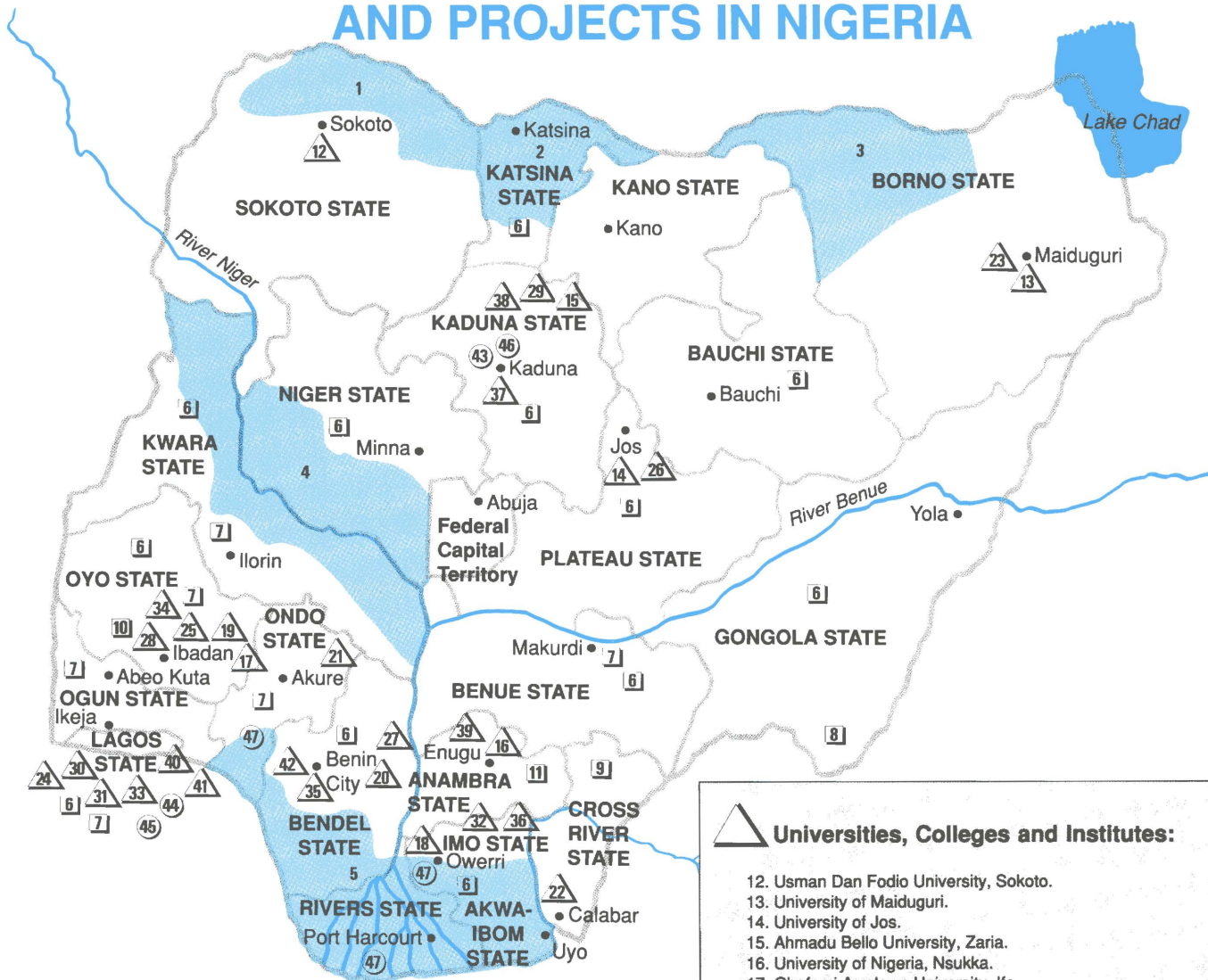


The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan (IITA) is a leader in agricultural research.



NIOMR plays an active role in fisheries development and coastal erosion, which are both important for the economy of the coastal regions.

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY-FINANCED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS IN NIGERIA



Major Programmes:

1. Desertification Control and Environmental Protection in North East Sokoto State (SEP).
2. Katsina Afforestation (KAP), North Katsina State.
3. North East Arid Zone Development in North West Borno State (NEAZDP).
4. Middlebelt Community Development in Kwara and Niger States (MBP).
5. Oil Palm Belt Rural Development in Ondo, Bendel, Imo, Rivers and Akwa Ibom States (OPDP).

Principal Projects:

6. Rural Electrification (Lagos, Oyo, Kwara, Niger, Kaduna, Katsina, Bauchi, Plateau, Gongola, Benue, Imo and Bendel States).
7. Rural Health (Benue, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo and Oyo State).
8. Mambilla Tea Irrigation.
9. Cross River State National Park, Oban Hills.
10. International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA).
11. Abakaliki Zinc.

Universities, Colleges and Institutes:

12. Usman Dan Fodio University, Sokoto.
13. University of Maiduguri.
14. University of Jos.
15. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
16. University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
17. Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife.
18. Federal University of Technology, Owerri.
19. University of Ibadan.
20. Bendel State University, Ekpoma.
21. Ondo State University, Ado Ekiti.
22. University of Calabar.
23. Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri.
24. Administrative Staff College (ASCON), Badagry.
25. Cooperative College, Ibadan.
26. NTA Television College, Jos.
27. Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi.
28. ITAP, Ibadan.
29. AERLS, Zaria.
30. Lagos State Polytechnic, Lagos.
31. Yaba College of Technology, Lagos.
32. Imo State Equipment Centre, Owerri.
33. Centre for Management Development (CMD), Lagos.
34. National Centre for Economic Management (NCEMA), Ibadan.
35. Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR), Benin City.
36. National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI), Umudike.
37. National Water Resources Institute (NWRI), Kaduna.
38. Institute of Agricultural Research, Zaria.
39. Product Development Institute (PRODA), Enugu.
40. Federal Institute of Industrial Research (FIRO), Oshodi.
41. National Museum, Lagos.
42. Rubber Research Institute (NRI), Benin City.

European Investment Bank loans

43. NIDO I, II, and III, Kaduna.
44. NEPA, Lagos.
45. Lagos State Water Supply.
46. NNDC, Kaduna.
47. Palm Oil I (Okomu, Adapalm, Elele).

The Environment and Rural Development

The Fight Against Desertification



	000 ECU
Desertification Control and Environmental Protection in Sokoto State (SEP)	30 600
• Community awareness and mobilisation	3 550
• Afforestation and environmental redevelopment	16 610
• Livestock and grazing development	5 990
• Irrigation, rehabilitation, Wurno Dam	3 000
• University of Sokoto, Livestock	1 450

North East Arid Zone Development, Borno State (NEAZDP)

	35 000
• Mass mobilisation and awareness	1 100
• Fadama and small scale irrigation	2 300
• Livestock and grazing development	5 400
• Afforestation and environmental protection	6 400
• General extension activities	10 374
• Social and economic infrastructure	4 000
• University of Maiduguri, Centre for Arid Zone Studies	4 397
• Ramat Polytechnic, Centre for Appropriate Technology	1 029

Katsina Afforestation (KAP)

High Forest Monitoring

Rural Production



	000 ECU
Oil Palm Belt Rural Development Programme (OPBP)	68 840
• Lowland Development, Yenagoa, Rivers State	26 575
• Rehabilitation and expansion of palm oil Estates:	
Okitipupa oil palm company	2 853
Okomu oil palm company	1 080
The Oil Palm Company	1 512
Adapalm Ltd	1 440
Risonpalm Ltd. (Elele)	1 800
Akwapalm Ltd	2 140
• Social and economic infrastructure in Ondo, Bendel, Imo, Rivers and Akwa Ibom States	10 400
• Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR)	1 500
• National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI)	1 500

000 ECU

• Bendel State University, Ekpoma	2 500
• Ondo State University, Ado-Ekiti	1 000
• University of Calabar, Institute of Oceanography	1 500
• Federal University of Technology, Owerri	1 500
• Technical support, supervision and studies	4 370
• Training and contingencies	7 170

Mambilla Tea Irrigation Scheme

Rural Electrification in Oyo, Bauchi, Lagos, Plateau, Bendel, Niger, Kaduna, Imo, Benue, Kwara, Katsina and Gongola States	2 600
	11 890

Human Resource Development

Specific Training Programmes in Manpower Development



	000 ECU
Multiannual training, Lomé I - scholarships	2 247
Multiannual training, Lomé II - scholarships	10 650
Programme of Awards, Lomé III	7 300

Institutional Development (1980-90)

University of Jos (Lomé I)	375
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (Lomé I)	425
University of Nigeria, Nsukka (Lomé I)	365
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife (Lomé I)	360
National Water Resources Institute, Kaduna	2 320
Projects Development Institute (PRODA), Enugu	250
Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON), Lagos (Lomé I)	370
Cooperative College, Ibadan	3 100
NTA Television College, Jos	1 100
Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi	950
Industrial Technical Assistance Project (ITAP), Ibadan	500
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (Lomé II)	800
Federal University of Technology, Owerri (Lomé I)	982
University of Jos (Lomé II)	600
University of Nigeria (Lomé II)	1 200
Agricultural Extension Research Liaison Service, Zaria	2 500
University of Ibadan and others (Trypanosomiasis) (Lomé I)	1 200
University of Ibadan (Rinderpest) (Lomé II)	1 300
Lagos State Polytechnic	1 200
Yaba College of Technology	950
University of Nigeria, Nsukka (Lomé III)	1 000
Imo State Equipment Centre	500

ERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA 1976-90

000 ECU

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife (Lomé II) - environment	2 000
Bendel State University, Benin City - Coastal Erosion	1 000
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife (Lomé III) - energy masterplan	600
Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON), Lagos (Lomé II)	950
Centre for Management Development (CMD), Lagos	250
National Centre for Economic Management (NCEMA), Ibadan	300
University of Ibadan, Ibadan (Lomé III)	850
Ministry of Works and Housing, Lagos - store management	550
Institute of Agricultural Research, Zaria	500
Food Basket Programme, NTA, Lagos	755
National Water Resources Institute (NWRI), Kaduna	750
Seminars and Workshops	1 300
Programme management, technical assistance, contingencies	4 245

Community Development



000 ECU

Middlebelt Programme (MBP)	33 000
• Health and Community infrastructure programme, general activities	15 724
• Adult Education	6 209
• Primary Health Care	8 057
• Population Activities	3 010

Health Care



000 ECU

Rural Health Programme (RHP) in Benue, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States	6 100
Imo State Health Programme	120
Oyo State STD Pilot Scheme	600

Cultural Heritage



000 ECU

National Museum, books on Nigerian art and architecture	410
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Industrial Development

000 ECU

Federal Institute for Industrial Research (FIRO), Oshodi	2 120
Survey of manufacturing sector (1978)	458
Industrial Zone Feasibility Study (1978)	101
Kaolin Industry Pre-Investment Study	137
Abakaliki Zinc Feasibility Study	1 220
Export Development Study	324

Structural Adjustment Programme Support

Lomé III, Sectoral Import Programme	10 000
Lomé IV	25 000

General Studies and Reserve, Lomé III 3 086

Emergency Assistance, 1976-90 1 130

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), 1984-90 972

Regional Programmes Specific to Nigeria

International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	7 848
Cross River State National Park Study	290
Satellite Communications for Nigeria	620
Komadougou-Yobe River Basin Study	418
Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC)	1 917

Interest Rate Subsidies for EIB Loans

Lomé I	9 023
Lomé II	5 121
Lomé III	21 857

European Investment Bank (EIB)

Loans from own resources

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (1978)	25 000
Lagos Power Distribution, NEPA (1980)	25 000
Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (1983)	40 000
New Nigerian Development Corporation, NNDC (1987)	30 000
Lagos Water Supply (1988)	45 000
Palm Oil, I (1989)	43 000

Programmable Assistance, Lomé IV 365 000

**GRAND TOTAL :
920 million ECU (8 834 billion Naira)**

Principal abbreviations used in the brochure

ACP : African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which have signed the Lomé Convention

EEC : European Economic Community

EC : European Communities (Coal and Steel, Atomic Energy, Economic), often called the European Community

CEC : Commission of the European Communities

EIB : European Investment Bank

EDF : European Development Fund

ECOWAS : Economic Community of West African States

ECU : European Currency Unit (the EEC's accounting unit, worth approximately 1.3 US dollars in September 1990)

MECU : Million ECU

ITTA : International Institute for Tropical Agriculture

NGO : Non-governmental organisation (Save the Children Fund, Danchurchaid, etc.)

STABEX : Stabilisation of export earnings.



Further information can be obtained from:

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Victoria Island
PMB 12767
LAGOS
Tel. 617852, 610857, 617240
Telex: 21868 DELCOM NG
Telefax: 617248

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Member State:

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PO Box 149
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Tel. 603230/684093

British High Commission
11 Eleke Crescent
Victoria Island
LAGOS
Tel. 619531/619537/619541

Royal Danish Embassy
PO Box 2390
LAGOS
Tel. 610660/610537/610841

Embassy of France
PO Box 51223
Falomo
LAGOS
Tel. 603300/603301/603302

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
PO Box 728
LAGOS
Tel. 611011/611082/611224

Embassy of Greece
PO Box 1199
LAGOS
Tel. 611412/610165

Embassy of Ireland
PO Box 2421
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Tel. 615224

Embassy of Italy
PO Box 2161
LAGOS
Tel. 614066/619881

Royal Netherlands Embassy
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LAGOS
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Embassy of Portugal
PO Box 8593
LAGOS
Tel. 619037

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LAGOS
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