

ARDP

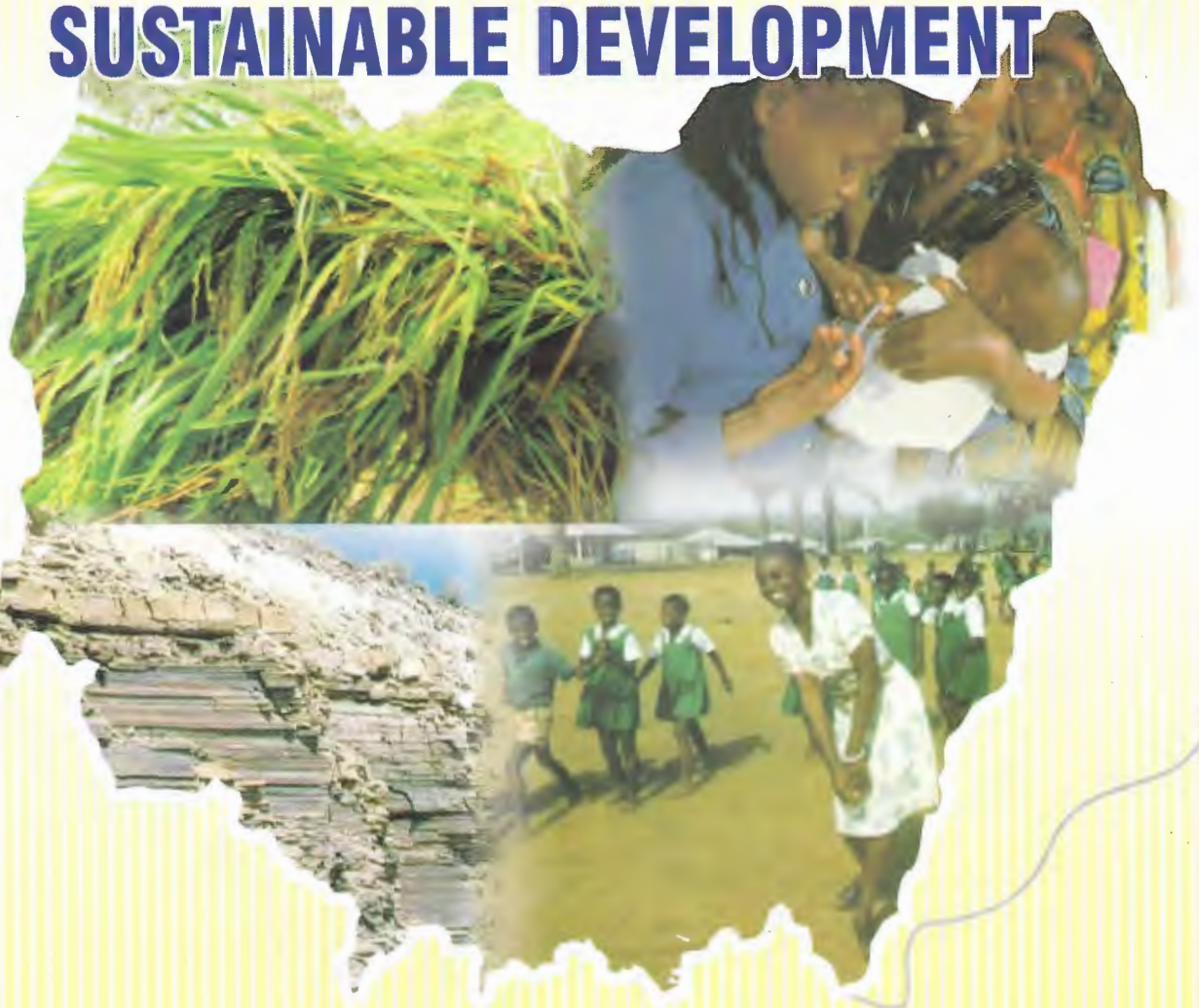
Arewa Research & Development Project

Newsletter

Maiden Edition

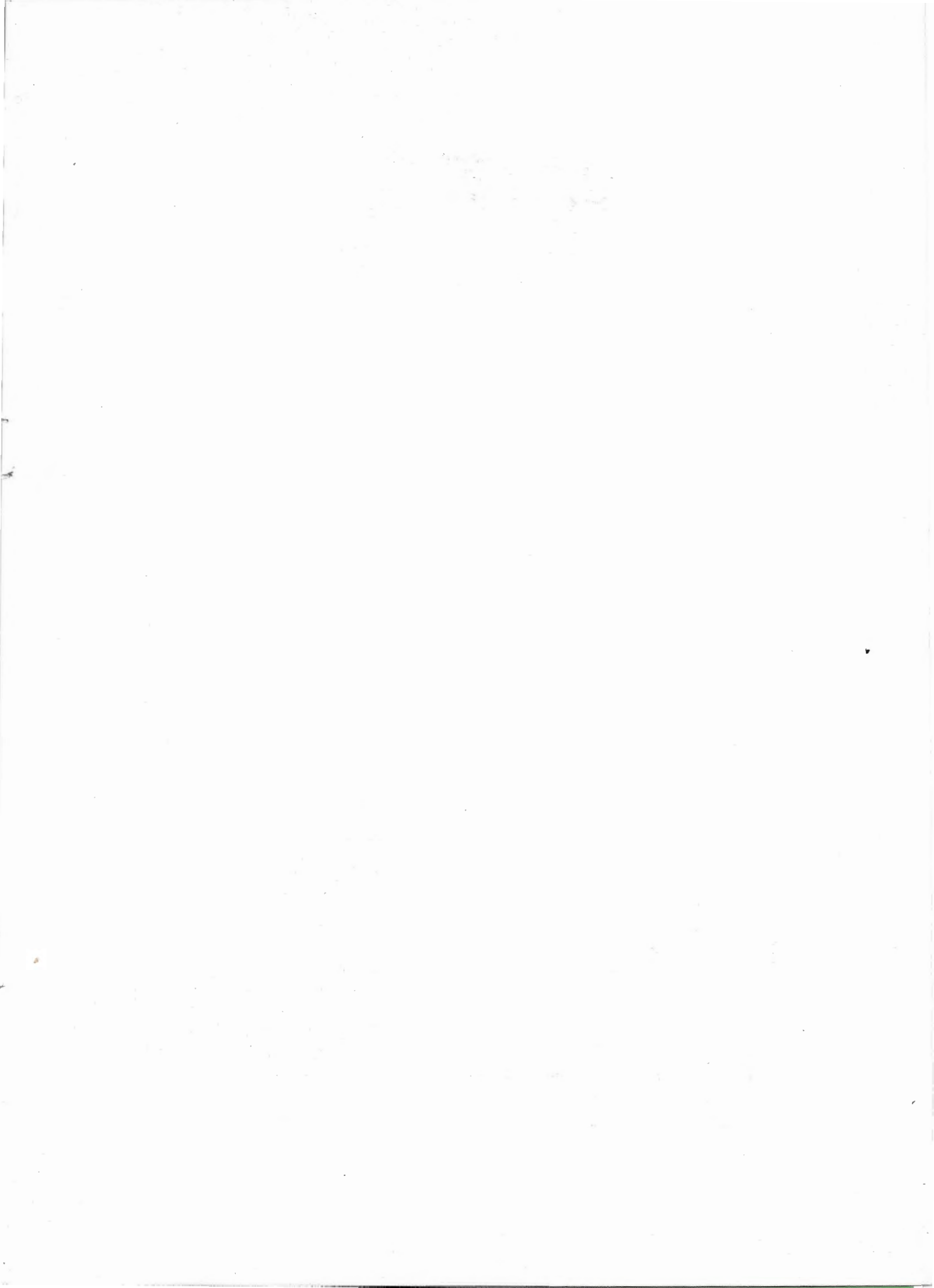
Vol. 1 No.1 March 2013

Highlights of the
CONFERENCE
On The North and Strategies for
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Research-Based Presentation on:

- AGRICULTURE ▪ EDUCATION ▪ HEALTH ▪ ENERGY ▪ MINERAL RESOURCES
- SKILL ACQUISITION & PROMOTION OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



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From The Editor-in-Chief

Our mission at the Arewa House - Centre for Historical Documentation and Research - Ahmadu Bello University, Kaduna is to serve as a research-based reference point for the preservation and generation of new knowledge that would be the catalyst for social, political, economic and cultural transformation of Northern Nigeria in particular and the Nigerian nation in general.

Since its establishment in 1970, Arewa House has developed Library and Archival collections perhaps seconds to none by any comparable research centre in Nigeria. It has collected thousands of ancient manuscripts and documents, organized international and national conferences on regional, national and global topical issues.

In 2012, the Arewa Research and Development Project (ARDP) was established under its auspices that has now founded **ARDP Newsletter** as a vehicle for disseminating knowledge-based information to the public. The aggregate objective is to aid the peoples of the Northern part of the country with the scientific information that would assist them in being positive change agents to their respective communities.

Therefore the vision of the **ARDP Newsletter** is to be the forum by which members of the project and other stakeholders would interact to translate cutting-edge knowledge into concrete political and socio-economic programs for the overall progress and development of the North and Nigeria.

The **ARDP Newsletter** will be published at least bi-monthly and will be circulated as complimentary to all identified stakeholders by post. Readers are thus encouraged, indeed implored, to make the widest possible use of the knowledge and information contained in it. Criticism and contributions on all materials are highly solicited by all. **To make the North and Nigeria far better than we found it is a collective responsibility.**

Dr. Kabiru S. Chafe

Director, Arewa House
Editor-in-Chief

MISSION AND VISION OF THE ARDP

The last dozen years of democracy in Nigeria have been particularly challenging. It not only occasioned the erosion (some would say collapse) of values and institutions that had defined state and society, but also, and more graphically, it has brought in its trail unprecedented corruption and bad governance, driving the country to the brink. In the last few years, the Nigerian State has been in the throes of redefining itself in the process of which many of the old thorny issues of nation-building have been exhumed. Understandably, the North has been at the centre of these debates and many Northern politicians and personalities have attempted to respond. These responses, however, have not been anchored to veritable Northern institutions, which could harness the various efforts and ensure continuity. Consequently, a group of about thirty academics drawn from the Universities and Independent Research Organizations across the North came together and pioneered Arewa Research and Development Project (ARDP) under the auspices of Arewa House – Centre for Historical Research and Documentation, Ahmadu Bello University.

The project seeks to provide a research-based content to the raging debate and to reposition Northern Nigeria in positive terms as land of agriculture, of mineral resources, of alternative sources of energy, of knowledge and stability. The northern part of the country has always been a positive factor in the unity, stability and development of the country, far from the opportunistic depiction as parasitic by uninformed, myopic and mischievous southern press. Since the unfortunate disbandment of ICSA in 1975, there has been intellectual vacuum for the required strategic thinking to conceive and nurture the political, economic and social transformation of Northern Nigeria. This is what the Project under Arewa House intends to be preoccupied with. The

Project is essentially non-partisan, non-ethnic and non-religious. It is not against other parts of the country. Rather it sees the progress of the northern part of the country as indispensable for the progress of the totality of Nigeria.

The Project conducted the Conference on **"The North and Strategies for Sustainable Development"** on the **5th and 6th of December 2012** at Arewa House, Kaduna. This Conference drew its participants from across all the relevant major stakeholders from all the Northern States. The Conference was not simply another 'media event' but a Northern 'corporate scientific forum' that thoroughly examined the major contemporary challenges facing the region and its peoples and provided the needed framework for the strategic thinking and practical programs to squarely address these challenges. Attendance and participation in the Conference was strictly by invitation to allow for thorough, positive and fruitful discussions. Participants were drawn from among the political class, public and private sectors, the academia, the youth, women groups, faith-based organizations, as well as from relevant opinion and community leaders across all parts of Northern Nigeria.

At this meeting academics and experts in the different fields made presentations providing the alternative sustainable options for the North. The idea was not only to substantiate and document the North's competitive advantages but also enrich the proposal with public service experiences and dimensions and to collectively resolve what the North should do in the circumstances. The conference had five panels of two hours each. In each of the two days, there were plenary discussions on the issues raised. The final panel of two hours was devoted to the way forward, precisely on the next steps and directions, and the conference came up with clear action plan and time lines.

This December 2012 Conference was a unique opportunity not only brought all the visible Northern groups together, pooling our human and material resources behind a common

platform and common agenda, but more importantly succeeded in bringing about a strategic alliance and synergy with the National Assembly, an arm of government vested with enormous powers and clout, which can be harnessed for the progress of the North, as well as the rest of the country. We clearly don't have all the time in the world, it is important that this opportunity is seized and put to the best use and in good time too. The North, as the history of this country adequately demonstrates, has always kept this country together, often at great sacrifices, history is calling on us once again to provide that leadership and salvage our only country. We must not fail; we cannot afford to fail; God forbid we fail.

Arewa House, where this current effort is deliberately located, was created precisely to play this role. It is at once an academic institution and a symbol of our core values of courage, integrity, probity, sacrifice, fairness and equity. Housing the house and office of the great Sardauna and the archives that keeps in store the records of our greatness, Arewa House is there to inspire our leaders, provide the scale as well as the standard to measure our progress and guide our steps, especially at these difficult times. Arewa House has a historic duty to harmonize and create a unified reference point to all the variety of groups of people from the North as they confront the ongoing propaganda, blackmail and conspiracies against the North and its peoples. Above all Arewa House needs to provide that institutional continuity and quality control which the North requires to whither the current and future political storms.

Dr. Usman Bugaje,
Coordinator, ARDP

WELCOME ADDRESS BY PROF. ABDULLAHI MUSTAPHA

Vice Chancellor, ABU, Zaria

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. I am delighted to welcome all participants to this very important conference on "The North and Strategies for Sustainable Development." It is my singular honour and privilege to welcome the leaders and citizens of the North, particularly those who had accepted to participate in this conference in various capacities - either physically or by proxy. In the same vein, we extend our regards to all those well-meaning individuals who would have wished to be physically present here today but either sent in representations or apologies due to other circumstances beyond their control.

I am also delighted with the genesis and concept of this Conference. That is, it is based on the patriotic concerns of group of academics drawn from the Universities and Independent Research Organizations who are piloting a non-partisan, non-ethnic and non-religious AREWA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ARDP) under the auspices of Arewa House. And that this project seeks to provide research-based programmes and strategies to reposition Northern Nigeria as land of agriculture, of mineral

resources, of alternative sources of energy, of knowledge and stability. To achieve all these, there is the imperative need for the intellectual resources to strategically conceive and nurture the political and socioeconomic programmes needed for the transformation of Northern Nigeria, which has always been a positive factor in the unity, stability

and development of the country as whole.

The North stands more than what its detractors would want to depict it. Yet, in a world where one must blow its trumpet, only northerners must stand to defend the north. I am happy that the Arewa House not only availed itself as usual on anything that affects the North, as a Centre for Historical Documentation and Research, it was originally founded as a Northern

Nigeria History Project to anchor and harmonize disparate views of northerners on the North and the Nigerian state in a manner as to ensure not only continuity but also stability of the region and the nation.

This role that Arewa House is doing has not been a

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coincidence. It has been a centre that was initially designed for strategic thinking to nurturing the politico-economic and social integration and harmony of Northern Nigeria. All the years, the North has been identifying with the noble intellectual role of this Centre of Historical Documentation and Research. For this, I must commend Arewa House and all those that have supported it in one way or the other in making this conference a great success we see today.

Of recent, our dear and only country has been experiencing certain challenges. We need to make sacrifices to weather the storm of these challenges. And this requires courage, which the North and northerners are well-known for. I am happy that we have an institution in Arewa House,

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which inspires us to be courageous. It is in recognition of such community service the ABU has been rendering all these years that emboldened us to celebrate the 50 years of the University, which we concluded with a special convocation ceremony. One thing I noted with well-intentioned gathering of this nature is that in

most cases it ends up being mere jamboree of media events, or what may be regarded as talk-shop, when some people would also come to tongue-lash some respectable leaders of the North for their omission or commission. I am however satisfied with the organization of today's conference for not being one of those business-as-usual conferences especially that it is in partnership with a non-partisan, non-ethnic and a non-religious group, which shares vision for the progress of the North as indispensable for the progress of the entire country.

No wonder the content of this conference is 'Sustainable Development' and we must do all that it takes to sustain the effort. To do this, I must say that all the stakeholders that matter in the North should never shy away from the responsibilities providence has put on them in leading, guiding and perfecting the strategic roadmap for the North, especially in these trying times. I call upon all to identify with this noble cause. It is for this that posterity will in turn pay them their due and deserving honour in the near future. On my part, you should count me as one of those who sees and supports the North as very central to the stability, continuity and development of this great country, which deserves all that is required to continue to make it a positive factor in the transformation of Nigeria. On the part of the ABU under my leadership, we will continue to do all we can to support Arewa House in its noble cause for the stability and development of the nation. It is for this that I will call on the Governments and the leadership in the country to support such noble cause in whatever way they can.

Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, while we remain steadfast to making the North central to peace, stability and continuity of this country, I wish you successful deliberations and pray that the end result will bring the North better than it is today and the country much stronger and united. I also wish all of you safe journey to your various destinations.

Thank you.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, LATE SIR PATRICK IBRAHIM YAKOWA (CON), THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR OF KADUNA STATE,

Protocol:

I am glad to be here today to witness the opening ceremony of the conference with theme: "The North and strategies for Sustainable Development" organized by no other than the Arewa House Centre for Historical Documentation and Research of the Ahmadu Bello University.

Let me start by congratulating the Vice Chancellor, Ahmadu Bello University for the good work that Arewa House has been doing as a research centre for the North and its people on one hand, and for the generality of Nigeria and Nigerians on the other hand. I must also commend the Board of Trustees and Management team of the Arewa House for its foresight and thoughtfulness in sustaining all that the country and especially the North stands to benefit from.

I see this conference as an attestation of patriotism on the part of the Arewa House. As an Administration, we shall always encourage and support such enterprise that dwells on sustainable

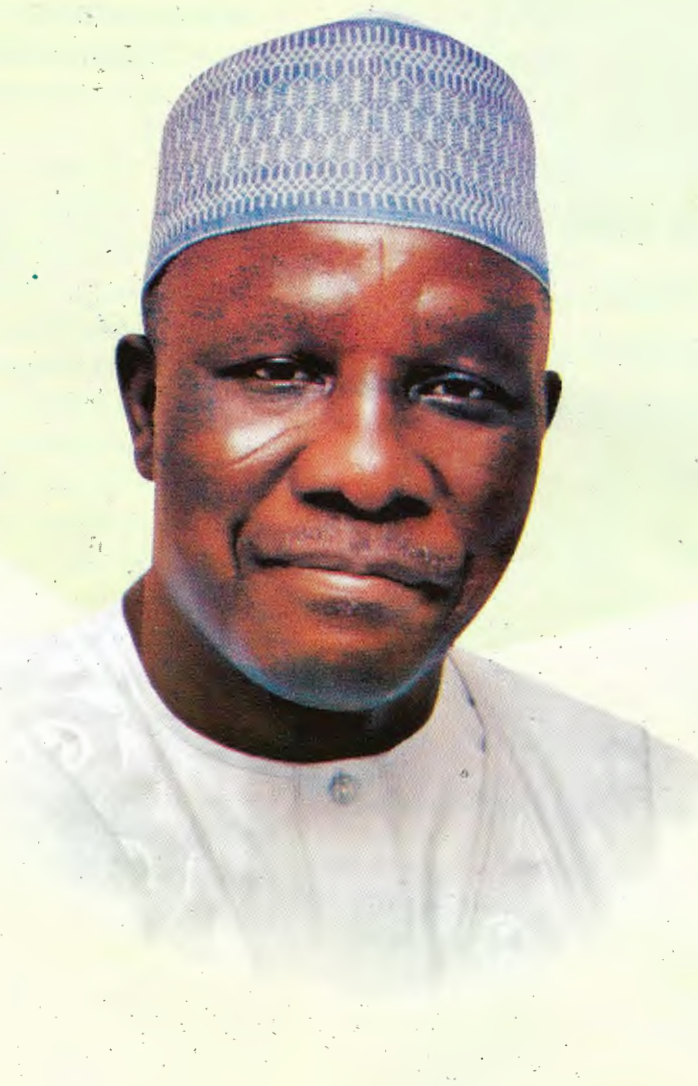
development.

Having understood the concept behind this very important conference; I have realized that the central message is how the North as an entity would respond to certain challenges in the circumstances, it now found itself. From the issues I have heard so far, I have come to realize that the conference is not just on how to merely respond to the challenges the North is facing today, but doing so on research-based findings that would reposition the North positively and adequately.

The research for sustainable development is more comprehensive and better achieved in an atmosphere of democracy and by democrats. Sustainable development is the bedrock for consolidating our democratic enterprise in an atmosphere of freedom and in appreciating our diversity as a people in a nation. As people's servants elected with responsibilities that are accountable before man and God, we are committed to

working assiduously to ensure that sound democratic principles are upheld in the country.

It was in the light of this that last Saturday, we in



Kaduna State, conducted one of the freest and fairest Local Council elections in our history. We judged this as a big success not only because it were rancor free and been equally applauded, but because in the true sense of the word, our people were mobilized in appreciating and using their voting power to elect those that would take care of their affairs at the Local Governments level.

We must give credit to Nigerians and to God that Nigeria still remains a country, albeit beleaguered by towering insecurity challenges. In this difficult time, we must work assiduously to adequately address the tolerance level among our people, if we must succeed collectively. Nigeria, as a multicultural and multilingual nation of diverse people, with more than 250 distinct languages and ethnic groups, cannot continue to behave as a group of irreconcilable religious and ethnic, nationalities, contrary to the 'One North One People' bequeathed to us by no other than the late Sardauna, Ahmadu Bello.

The North has been a catalyst for the unity, stability and development of the country. The country has been relying for direction from the North. This is contrary to what some out there would want the world to belief about the North. History has shown that the unity and strength of the North, with a collective sense of purpose and focus has been the bastion for the unity and strength of Nigeria. We must do everything to sustain this responsibility bestowed on us by providence.

My candid believe is that the outcome of this conference will rather reinforce this fact of history. As people with responsibilities to our electorates, we are working tirelessly to strengthen the country by building on the solid structures laid by the past Nigerian leaders, such as Herbert Macaulay, Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Sir Ahmadu Bello, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Sir Michael Okpara and Chief Anthony Enahoro among others.

They have laid a foundation for us to transform ourselves into visionary leaders. Leaders with positive pictures in their minds all the time. A leadership that is preoccupied on changing the

economic, political and social landscape of the North and by extension Nigeria in a proactive way. A leader that insists on the diversification of the economy of the North. A leadership that looks beyond the present heavy reliance on petroleum. A leadership that re-invents the wheel to bring back the groundnut and cotton pyramids of yesteryears in a creative, imaginative and inventive ways. A leadership that mobilizes resources to put pressure on the relevant stakeholders in the Nigerian project to put solid mineral resources under more imaginative scrutiny for the betterment of the north. A leadership that explore and exploit the tourism potentials in many parts of Northern Nigeria.

The presence of these leadership traits is a step toward having a sustainable development that will create an enabling environment for better services, better infrastructure and education; build on sound moral values and respect to human dignity. We should stop encouraging religious and ethnic intolerance. We should, on the contrary, work hard to transform the mindset of the average Nigerian and guide it into positive channels.

Nigeria must be great again. She must start tapping its diverse human and natural resources to the fullest which God has endowed the country with and which we are not adequately taking full advantage of.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guest, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I conclude by posing some pertinent questions, whose answers I expect the conferees to ponder on and provide answers to. How can we get the North more united? How can we manage our diversity better? How can we cultivate trust and confidence not only between our different ethnicities but also between the government and the governed? How do we create hope for the next generation?

We hereby call upon the conferees to look at these questions seriously but passionately and to come up with an articulated agenda to recreate a new North for a new Nigeria, to the satisfaction of the founding fathers, the present and future generations and to the greater glory of God. We strongly believe these are possibilities.

Our Wealth of MINERAL RESOURCES

Prof. Ibrahim Garba FNMGS

DEFINITIONS

Mineral/Ore Deposit

- A mass of naturally occurring mineral material, usually of economic value.
- A naturally occurring mineral or rock from which a valuable or useful substances, especially a metal can be extracted at a reasonable cost.

Mineral Resource/Reserve

- Through exploration mineral deposits (prospects) can be converted to resources and subsequently to reserves depending on the level of detail of the exploration and the degree of economic viability.
- Ultimately only those minerals in the Reserve category, which have passed all economic viability tests are considered mineable.
- Therefore all Resources must be converted to Reserves before mining can take place profitably.
- The transformation of prospects to Resources/Reserves requires expenditure and time. The whole process ensures decrease from high risk to lowest possible risk to justify mining.

THE GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

- Geology constrain the location of mineral deposits.
- The more diverse the geology (in age and setting) the more possibilities.
- All the components of Nigerian geology are represented in the North.
- Other regions are not so endowed.
- Cf. the Southwest, the South East and South South.

MAJOR MINERAL RESOURCES OF NIGERIA Other than oil and gas (Petroleum)

- GOLD
- COLUMBITE-TANTALITE (COLTAN)
- COAL (+ LIGNITE)
- IRON ORE (± MANGANESE)
- TAR SAND (BITUMEN) X
- LEAD-ZINC (± COPPER)
- TIN, COLUMBITE, WOLFRAM
- INDUSTRIAL(+AGRO-MINERALS) MINERALS
- GEMSTONES
- DIMENSION STONES (GRANITES AND MARBLE)

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE NORTH

MINERAL	STATE	MINERAL	STATE
Gold	Zamfara, Kaduna, Kebbi, Niger, Kogi, Kwara, Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, FCT	Limestone	Sokoto, Kebbi, Gombe, Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, Benue.
Iron ore	Kogi, Zamfara, Kaduna, Kebbi, Sokoto, Katsina, Jigawa, Yobe, Nasarawa	Gypsum	Nasarawa, FCT, Kaduna, Kogi
Manganese		Mica	All States
Columbite-Tantalite	Nasarawa, Kogi, FCT, Kaduna, Zamfara, Niger, Kwara	Kaolin/Clays	All States
Wolframite		Baryte	Nasarawa, Benue, Yobe, Plateau, Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa, Zamfara
Tin & Columbite	Plateau, Nasarawa, Kano, Kaduna, Bauchi, Jigawa, Katsina	Phosphate	Sokoto
Lead-Zinc - Copper	Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Plateau, Kaduna, Zamfara, Benue, Nasarawa	Talc	Kogi, Kaduna, Niger
Uranium	Kano, Taraba, Plateau, Bauchi, Adamawa, Gombe	Feldspar	Kogi, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, FCT
Chromite	Zamfara, Kaduna	Marble	FCT, Nasarawa, Kogi, Kwara
		Gemstones	Kaduna, Plateau, FCT
		Dimension Stone	Kano, Kaduna, Bauchi, FCT
		Coal	Kogi, Benue, Gombe, Adamawa
		Silica Sand	Kano, Jigawa

PAST MINERAL PRODUCTION FROM THE NORTH

- Early 1900s-1972 Nigeria was the world's largest exporter of Columbite, accounting for about 95% of total world supply - **100% NORTH**
- World's 6th largest producer of Tin (Cassiterite) - **99% NORTH**
- Important exporter of Coal - **20% NORTH**
- Widespread Gold production - **90% NORTH**
- Substantial Wolfram and Lead-Zinc production and export - **100%, 50% NORTH**

THE NIGERIAN MINING INDUSTRY

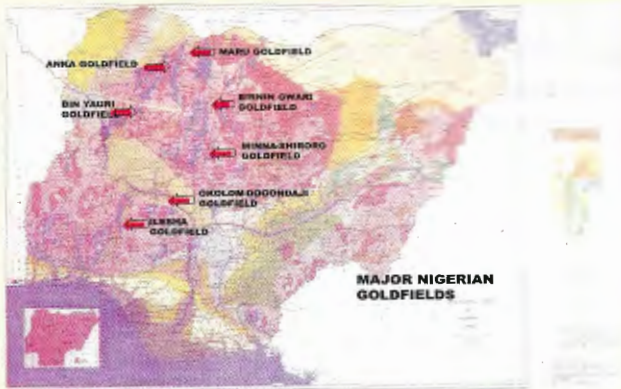
- Declined since the early 1970s and never recovered, due to
 - Low metal prices
 - Depleted alluvial reserves (of tin and columbite)
 - Indigenization of the industry
 - "Oil boom"
 - Inefficient State-owned corporations
 - Unfavourable enabling mining investment climate
 - Widespread corruption and speculation of mining titles
 - Prevalence of illegal mining
 - Lack of adequate and reliable geoscience data

WHAT DRIVES MINING INVESTMENT

- Geological potential (Endowment)
- Security of tenure - Enabling Environment
- Metal (and mineral) prices are the principal drivers of global exploration expenditures, and they tend to rise and fall together.
- The share directed to a given jurisdiction reflects the attractiveness of its investment climate, including perceived mineral potential.

ATTRACTING INVESTMENT IN MINING IN THE NORTH

- **GOLD AND COLUMBITE-TANTALITE** would be the most valuable minerals that can attract investment.
- **TIN, NIOBIUM, LEAD-ZINC** and **URANIUM** would be next in importance.
- **IRON ORE** deposits are also important targets.
- **COAL** can be the most important source of energy for electricity generation and smokeless briquettes that offer substitute to firewood.
- Widespread **INDUSTRIAL MINERALS** and **DIMENSION STONES** offer huge opportunities for Local and International Industrialists.
- The possibility of **NATURAL GAS** reserves offer a new frontier for exploration and development.



ARTISANAL GOLD MINING IN NIGERIA



TIN AND COLUMBITE IN NIGERIAN ECONOMY

- Nigeria used to be among the six largest producers of tin and the leading producer of columbite in the world.
- Production of cassiterite was of the order of 10,000 tonnes annually for many years, and was the mainstay of Nigeria's mineral industry, until overtaken by petroleum.
- Production declined during the 1970s, to a little over 3,800 tonnes in 1979, and was less than 3,200 tonnes in 1983.
- Production of columbite was much less than that of cassiterite, and fluctuated between about 1,000 and 2,000 tonnes annually until the mid-1970s, after which it declined considerably, to less than 400 tonnes in 1981, falling still further in subsequent years.
- It has been estimated that cassiterite and columbite resources still exist in the Nigerian Younger

Granite Province in the order of 140,000 and 70,000 tonnes, respectively.

IRON ORE

- The basis of industrial development.
- 98% of mined iron ore is used to make steel.
- More integral to the global economy than any other commodity, except perhaps oil.
- Huge iron ore deposits exist in Nigeria, almost wholly located in the North (central Nigeria).
- Both banded and oolitic types are abundant.
- Over 1.25 billion tonnes of iron ore are estimated on the Agbaja plateau, near Lokoja. Received attention since 1950s.
- The Itakpe deposits contains more than 200 million tonnes proven iron ore resource.

IRON ORE



NIGERIAN COAL RESOURCES

- There are at least 11 significant known coal deposits in Nigeria, mostly located in the eastern flank of the Anambra Basin in south central Nigeria, that appear to contain the largest and most economically viable coal resources.
- Behre Dolbear (2006) has developed a short list of 4 properties that appear to have the highest economic potential for development in conjunction with coal-fired power plants.
- These are: Ogboyega (Kogi), Okaba (Kogi), Owukpa (Benue) and Ezimo (Enugu).
- Other coal deposits with potential for development for power generation include: Onyeama (Enugu), Okpara (Enugu), Ogwashi-Asaba (Delta), Inyi (Anambra), Afuze (Edo), Afikpo (Ebonyi), Lafiya-Obi (Nasarawa), Maiganga (Gombe), Lamja (Adamawa).
- There are also reported coal occurrences in Sokoto, Niger and Plateau States.

PROJECTED COAL MINING AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

- 3 coal concessions on the eastern flank of the

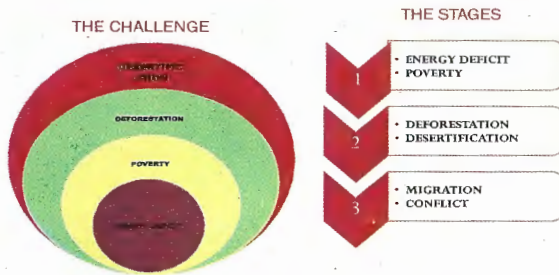
Anambra Basin can each produce at least 8 million tonnes of coal per year which is adequate to power 2,000-2,500 MW generating plant.

- The coal can be mined and delivered to a mine-mouth power plant at a cost of about \$ 27/tonne.
- The estimated capital costs for mining and power plant generating complex with the capacity to produce 2,500 MW are estimated to be \$ 5.6 billion (N 840 billion).

THE CHALLENGE OF DESERTIFICATION

- In many African countries, combating desertification and promoting development are virtually one and the same.
- When people live in poverty, they have little choice but to over-exploit the land.
- When the land eventually becomes uneconomic to farm, the people are often forced into internal and cross-border migrations, which in turn can further strain the environment and cause social and political tensions and conflicts.

THE MISFORTUNE OF NORTH



COAL BRIQUETTES vs WOOD

- The country's increasing large population creates a growing demand for wood and charcoal, thereby increasing the rate at which wood is being harvested for these purposes.
- Deforestation is clearly recognised as a threat to the country's well being.
- The demand for wood is causing serious deforestation problems and encroachment of the desert in the northern parts of Nigeria. Coal briquettes have gross heating values in the range 11,200 – 11,400 Kcal/Kg, compared to wood fuels, which typically have values in the range 3,300-3,600 Kcal/Kg.
- When used with properly designed briquette stoves, the "Usage Efficiency Factor", i.e., the recovery of heat available in the briquettes, is approx 5 times that of wood burned in typical open fires.
- In general, when a kg of briquette coal is contrasted to a kg of wood, it has the potential to deliver > 20 times the heating value.

WHY STILL NO MINING INDUSTRY??

- Negative perception of endowment relative to neighbouring countries and regions in Africa.
- Poor mining sector governance, despite excellent provisions in mining laws and regulations – widespread corruption and lawlessness!
- Weak federal structure and diversity of land tenure systems.
- 'Resource Curse' from the oil boom.

THE CONSEQUENCIES

- No investment in the sector (both foreign and local).
- No significant mineral production.
- Widespread, dangerous and irresponsible artisanal mining – affecting lives, health and environment.
- No additional and alternative sources of revenues.
- No additional and alternative employment avenues.
- Missed opportunity from global mineral/metal price boom.
- Total reliance on imported raw materials and finished goods.
- No significant contribution of mining to GDP.
- Political and social instabilities.
- STALLED DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- Mineral Resources would underpin the economic survival and well-being of the North – as source of revenue, agricultural integrity and employment generation.
- The North has comparative advantage over all other regions in land expanse and geological diversity, which gives more mineral resource possibilities.
- The diversity of its mineral resources also offers the north diverse opportunities and sustainability of its development and economic well-being.
- The mineral resource types range from precious metal and gemstones, ferrous and non-ferrous, base and rare metals, industrial and energy minerals.
- All Northern States have important mineral resources for development. Few states stand out as most endowed, i.e., Zamfara, Kogi, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Niger and Plateau, in order of importance.
- The North had sustained past Nigerian mineral production before the advent of oil and gas.
- The possibility of oil and gas discovery and production in the North offer a new opportunity for the region's development and competitiveness.
- The Coal deposits in the North, if explored and developed can provide solution to energy deficit, desertification, forced migration and communal conflicts.

POLITICS AND SECURITY IN THE NORTH

By Prof. Kyari Mohammed

C

entre for Peace and Security Studies, Modibbo
Adama University of Technology, Yola

Introduction

The current security challenges facing Nigeria is the most severe crisis, threatening its corporate existence, since the end of the civil war in 1970. The Boko Haram (BH) insurgency and many other criminal activities attributed to it have put serious strain and stresses on the Nigerian state and its security apparatuses. The Nigerian state is increasingly unable to guarantee the lives and property of its citizens, which is its primary and most important responsibility. In fact the security agencies cannot even provide security for its personnel or defend its places of work and abode.

The security failures have continued to deteriorate primarily due to the inability of the police to prevent or arrest and prosecute criminals. Armed bandits who operate at will, political thugs who assassinate opponents, religious zealots who kill people of different persuasion or faiths in the name of religion, oil thieves, as well as security officials who violate the human rights of citizens all go scot-free. It is this incapacity to respond effectively to crime and criminality, as all perpetrators who successfully leave the scene of crime are invariably never apprehended that adds to the rise in crime and criminality. Similarly, the impunity with which armed security officials kill innocent citizens extra judicially, and also get away with it. All these are further fuelling the spiral of violence and feeding into the insurgency.

No part of Nigeria is immune to the spiraling violence and insecurity. However, the North but especially the north eastern states are worst affected. Before the onset of the current insurgency, which brought insecurity to the fore, there were other forms of violence such as armed banditry in which whole communities were sacked by armed criminal gangs; village markets were raided and toll collected on market days; while the relatively well to do such as traders and livestock owners were made to pay fixed ransom.

There are many other documented cases of physical violence and insecurity visited on the people of the North. If we add to this mix the structural violence inflicted on them for years manifesting in abject poverty, squalor and degrading living conditions, the widespread anger and disenchantment becomes understandable. The northern states are the poorest both in absolute and relative terms in Nigeria.

Incidence of Poverty across Nigeria's Six Geo-Political Zones by Different Indicators

Zone	Food Poor	Absolute Poor	Relative Poor	Dollar per Day
North Central	38.6	59.5	67.5	59.7
North East	51.5	69.0	76.3	69.1
North West	51.8	70.0	77.7	70.4
South East	41.0	58.7	67.0	59.2
South South	35.5	55.9	63.8	56.1
South West	25.4	49.8	59.1	50.1

Source: NBS National Poverty Profile, January 2012.

Politics of Insecurity

The current insecurity is directly related to, and influenced by, the warped practice of politics. The unwillingness of politicians to subject themselves to the basic tenets of democracy such as periodic free elections, rule of law, transparency and accountability in governance are all factors that conduce to the production of insecurity. The various political gangs such as Ecomog, Sara Suka, Yan Daba, Kalare, etc. were set up and funded by politicians to advance their political interest against those of their opponents. Let us illustrate this with developments in Borno state which led to the open confrontation between the state and the BH.

Even though couched in religious terms, the basic message of BH was political. Their narrative was a rejection of secularism, liberal democracy, partisan politics, corruption and bad governance all of which are associated with westernization and western education. For them the government of Ali Modu Sheriff, with the flawed elections that brought it to power, corruption, arbitrariness and stench represented "democracy" as practiced by the "educated elites". Muhammad Yusuf's pungent and unceasing criticism of the corruption, rot in governance and the conspicuous consumption of the elite in the midst of abject poverty resonated with his followers and angered the state governor. The governor took these attacks as personal and deployed state security and resources to counter the challenge. This was the beginning of the militarization of the BH.

The FGN led by a president who had run his presidential campaign on sectional, regional and religious platform in

the 2011 elections perceived the insurgency as northern reaction to, or rejection of his mandate. The argument canvassed not so subtly was that the insurgency was an attempt to make Nigeria ungovernable by defeated politicians of Northern extraction. Admittedly, the processes that produced the president both within his party and the general elections were flawed. This led to widespread post-election violence across the northern states. Even though these were reactions to a perceived rigged election, the Goodluck Jonathan camp interpreted that as rejection by the Muslim north. The GEJ campaign polarized northerners along religious lines, with Christians in the north massively supporting him. This, and the perception that the BH is a regional problem, is responsible for the Federal government's non-challance. This kind of approach, massive troop build-up, intensified extra judicial killings, massive dragnet arrests, assassinations, creates a sense of abandonment and feeds into the insurgency.

Beneficiaries

Who benefits from this widespread insecurity? There are as many beneficiaries as there are different shades of BH. The security agencies deployed to fight the insurgency are the obvious beneficiaries. Security gulped N923 billion in the 2012 budget which must be spent. This is in addition to the N300 million that the Borno state government spends on these agencies every month to support their operations. This level of insecurity puts the military in charge of governance, in spite of the oft repeated mantra of their subordination to civil authority.

The national leadership of CAN seems to fuel the crisis. Fortunately Christian leaders in the North especially Bishop Mathew Hassan Kukah and Bishop Idowu Fearon have continuously called for restrain against reprisal attacks. Bishop Kukah in his message at this year's Pentecost condemned the "grand standing, demagoguery, rave and rant" by some religious leaders. He asked rhetorically:

When Christians or Muslims claim self defense, are they replacing the Commander-in-Chief of (all) the Armed Forces of Nigeria? Do these religious leaders who make such calls have a judiciary to try suspects, or a Barracks/Posts to hold suspects? Do these religious leaders believe they can resolve political and administrative problems of law enforcement and justice? Or are they calling on their people to take the laws into their hands?

Way Forward

First, the JTF should be removed from the townships

having lost the confidence of the very people they were charged to defend. They should only guard sensitive installations. They no longer intervene when citizens are attacked by BH as long as they are not attacked even if they are within sight. The cold-blooded murder of General Mamman Shuwa is still unresolved as BH have dissociated themselves from the killing, while the JTF have killed one Ibn Saleh Ibrahim for the act.

Second, decision-making about security matters should be democratized and not left to the military high command alone in a democracy. The military should be truly subordinated to civil authority, communities should be involved in their operations and their excesses should be investigated and culprits punished.

Third, the Nigerian military should be reoriented from its colonial mentality of perceiving civilians as enemies and inferior, be trained in counter insurgency, and rules of engagement and human rights, complying with international laws be taught in their training institutions.

Fourth, The BH should be engaged in dialogue. This is because each time a window of opportunity for dialogue is opened, it is as quickly closed, creating the impression that the government is not willing to consider that option. All options for ending the insurgency should be pursued to their logical conclusion. As a first step confidence-building measures should be put in place, including unilateral cease-fire and release of detainees for which the government cannot prosecute due to lack of evidence. Illegal arrests, dragnet arrests, collective punishment and reprisal killing of innocent civilians should cease. The military approach of brute force and more boots on the ground will only prolong the fight and hardship.

Fifth, the BH should reciprocate this gesture and enter into negotiations with government. The governments of Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Kano and other states with serious cases of insurgency should be involved in the peace negotiations.

Sixth, the polity should be truly democratized. Elections should decide who emerges as leader rather than through rigging and thuggery. The role of money should be discouraged in our politics and values enthroned. The rule of law rather than rule of men should guide the conduct of our affairs. Politicians must rise above narrow selfish interest as if there is no tomorrow and act in their enlightened self-interests, otherwise there truly may be no tomorrow.

*Being paper delivered at the Conference on "The North and Strategies for Sustainable Development" organized by the Arewa House, Kaduna, between 5th - 6th December, 2012.

ENERGY SOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH

By E. J. BALA and Dr. G. Y. PAM

1. INTRODUCTION & COUNTRY PROFILE

A nation's development is largely determined by its political and economic visions. While, the latter is derived from the former, the attainment of the economic vision is largely driven by modern energy supply in the economy – electricity, fuel and heat; all other things being equal.

Nigeria's Energy Supply and The Economy

S/N	ITEMS	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	Electricity generation (billion kWh)	22.03	23.9	24.22 (503)* (10,095)**	23.8	23.3	21.27 (562)* (18,603)**	20.8
2.	Energy Consumption per Capita (kgoo/Capita)	151.3	125.5	132.6 (680)* (1,700)**	87.1	81.4	80.8 (570)* (1,830)**	83.1
3.	Electricity Consumption/capita (kWh/Capita)	174.6	176.4	181.4 (363)* (2596)**	167.6	161.2	142.9 (571)* (2782)**	135.2
4.	GDP/Capita (US\$/Capita)	620.7	658.0	826.3 (2514)* (8,492)**	1030.3	1223.5	1286.3 (2540)* (9550)**	1,106.8
5.	Energy Intensity (kgoo/US\$)	0.241	0.191	0.161 (0.294)* (0.210)**	0.085	0.067	0.063 (0.264)* (0.192)**	0.075
6.	GDP Growth Rate (%)	9.6	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.7

Sources: CBN (2005 - 2010), NCC, Osagbo (2009),
*Africa Average - IEA (2007, 2010)
**World Average - IEA (2007, 2010)

2. ENERGY RESOURCES & INFRASTRUCTURE

a) Fossil Energy Resources and Nuclear Energy Sources

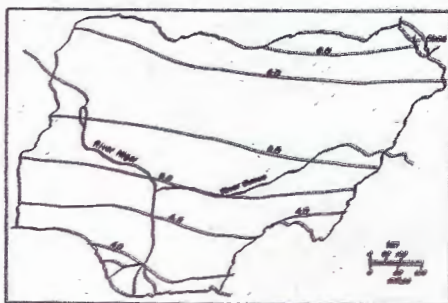
S/N	Resources	Reserves	Production (2010)	Domestic Utilization (2010)
1	Crude Oil	37.2 billion barrels	0.896 billion barrels	0.164 billion barrels
2	Natural Gas	187 Tscf	2.392 Tscf	75.7% - Fuel, Industries, re-injection and gas lift. 24.3% - gas flare
3	Coal	2.7 billion tonnes	0	Negligible
4	Tar Sands	31 billion barrels of oil equivalent	0	0.224 million tonnes
5	Nuclear	Yet to be quantified	0	30kW experimental nuclear reactor

Source: NNPC(2010), CBN (2010)

b) Renewable Energy Resources

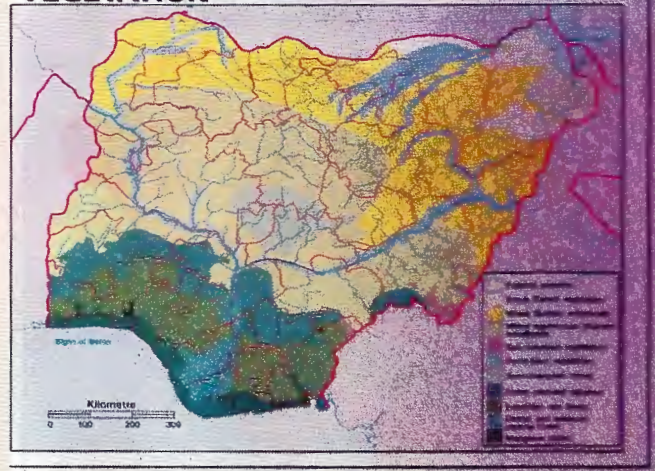
S/no	Resource	Reserve	Utilization Level
1	Large hydro power	11,250MW	1,972MW
2	Small Hydro power	3,500MW	64.2MW
3	Solar Energy	4.0kWh/m ² /day 6.5kWh/m ² /day	•About 15MW solar PV stand-alone •No solar thermal electricity
4	Wind	2-4m/s at 10m height	2x2.5KW electricity generator, 10MW wind farm in Katsina
5	Biomass	Fuel wood	43.4 million tonnes of firewood/yr
Municipal waste		- 18.3 million tonnes in 2005* & about 30 million tonnes/yr now	
Animal waste		- 243 million assorted animals in 2001	
	Energy Crops and Agric waste	- 28.2 million hectares of Arable land	8.5% cultivated

Source: REMP (2005) * FM EMV



Source: J. O. Ojusu (1990)
Figure 3. Solar Radiation Distribution in Nigeria (kWh/m²/day)

VEGETATION



Source: O.Y Balogun (2000): Snr . Sec. Atlas, 2nd Ed.

3. SUSTAINABLE ENERGY UTILIZATION

a) Hydropower

Nigeria with a hydropower potential of about 15,000MW has about 2000MW only exploited. A large unexploited potential therefore exists that needs to be developed fully, especially in the northern part of the country. For example, the Zungeru, the Mambisa, the Gurara II, the Dadin Kowa dam, the Tiga Dam, the Kasimbila and many other small hydro power si



Penstock bifurcation into the 150 kW power house at Waya Dam, Bauchi State

b) Solar Energy:

Solar energy has the greatest potential to contribute enormous amount of low carbon energy in Nigeria through solar PV and solar thermal process. It may be transformed directly into heat using solar collectors or directly to electricity using solar PV cells. It is estimated that when 1% of Nigeria's land area is covered with a solar technology of 5% efficiency, about 333,480MW of electricity may be produced at about 26% capacity factor. This electricity generation capacity will be more than enough for the country, up to 2050, that will conveniently support 11% - 13% economic growth rate as envisioned by vision 20:2020.

SOLAR PV SYSTEM



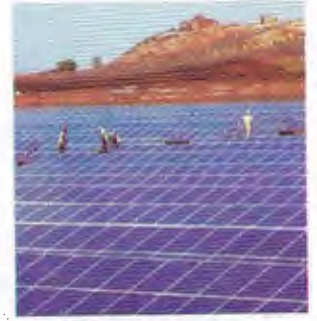
Solar PV mini-grid in a village in Sokoto, Sokoto State



Solar Pv At Itu. Mbuzo, Abia State



2.5 MW Solar PV, in Sal, Cape Verde
Commissioned October 1, 2010



5 MW Solar PV, in Sal, Cape Verde
Commissioned November 2, 2010

Source: ECREE (2011)



Solar Water Pumping for Student in Sokoto, Sokoto State

SOLAR WATER HEATER



Pilot Water Heater at UDUTH by SERC, Sokoto



Solar Street Lighting in Uyo, Cross River State



Solar Water Heater developed by NCERD

c) Wind Energy

Nigeria's wind resource of 2-4m/s at 10m height is considered low for wind farm electricity generation using conventional wind generations. However, there may be localized areas with greater wind speeds, where reasonable electricity could be generated there from.



150MW Osario Wind Farm, Brazil



305 MW Wind Farm at Zanfrana, along the Red Sea, Egypt



5kW aero generator in Sayya Gidan Gada, Sokoto State



Drag Type wind Turbine for Water Pumping

d) Biomass/biogas/biofuel

- Power generation from rice husk(5MW in Ebonyi state)
- Biogas generation for heating & power generation
- Municipal waste-to-power
- Biofuels (ethanol & biodiesel) from Sugarcane, Jatropha & Lignocellulostic feedstocks – use of E10 & B20 approved
- Fuelwood lots development

e) Nuclear Energy:

With an Atomic Energy Commission and a Nuclear Regulatory Authority, nuclear power has a good potential in meeting the electricity needs of our country and the north.

f) Natural Gas:

With the hydrocarbon potentials in the northern inland basins of Bida, Sokoto, Chad, Benue trough and Gongola/Yola, natural gas therefrom can be utilized for power generation and other uses.



414 MW Natural Gas Fired Power Plant, Geregu, Kogi State - NIPP

g) Clean Coal Technologies

Seven(7) out of 14 States with coal potentials in the country are in the northern part. The exploitation of coal in these states for electricity generation, industrial heating and domestic applications using clean coal technologies would bring a lot of economic benefits



Improved firewood Clay stoves

4. OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

a. Opportunities

- National Energy Policy (NEP) encourages the utilization of all reliable energy resources to diversify the energy supply mix for secured every supply with the active participation of the private sector;
- Electric power Sector Reform Act of 2005 sector;
- Strong electricity regulatory Commission, NERC, established;
- A Bulk Electricity Marketer established for signing PPAs;
- FGN & World bank guarantees on power PPAs;
- Power tariff that allows cost recovery plus reasonable margin & Feed-in tariff established since June 2012(MYTO II);
- Unhindered repatriation of profit;
- Pioneer status for new power companies (five year tax holiday etc);
- Zero import duty for power components;
- On going reforms in the petroleum sub-sector through the draft Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB)
- Large market

b. Challenges

- Risk of inconsistency in implementing energy sector reform agenda
- High initial investment cost for RE and Energy Efficiency (EE) systems
- Inadequate incentives to drive demand side for Renewable Energy & EE
- Inadequate local human and infrastructural capacities
- Weak rule-of-Law/Impunity.

5. CONCLUSION

- Nigeria has varied energy resources that include solar, wind, hydro, biomass, oil, natural gas, coal, tar sands. Some of these energy resources are available in the northern part of the country. These can be transformed into final energies of electricity, fuels and heat using appropriate technologies to drive the economy in a sustainable manner through the active participation of the private sector.
- High level human capacity development, skills acquisition on these technologies and infrastructural development need to be deepened.
- Policies, laws and incentives are imperative to attract private investment in the energy sector.
- Rule of law should be strengthened.

UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: WHERE WE ARE, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

By Prof. Gidado Tahir

1.0. INTRODUCTION

- What is UBE
- Why UBE?
- Focus of the presentation:
 - a) Where we are
 - b) What challenges exist
 - c) What opportunities are there
- Before these, we need to appreciate an earlier effort at revamping education in the North and how successful had that been.

2.0 ANTECEDENT

- The Northern States Education Summit organized by Arewa House which took place on Saturday 29th January, 2000 was a watershed.
- Our leaders examined the condition of education in the northern states and came to a conclusion that it had reached a crisis-point and called for urgent action.
- The Crisis was characterized by:
 - a. decay of the infrastructure particularly at the primary school level.
 - b. Funding was grossly inadequate.
 - c. Shortage of qualified teachers.
 - d. Lack of transparency in the management of educational institutions, which was linked to poor leadership with resultant poor academic performance and non-attainment of institutional goals.
- Major stakeholders in education in the north suggested to political leaders that there was urgent need to rehabilitate, transform and strengthen the sector in the northern states so that the region could take its rightful position in the 21st century Nigeria.
- "Agenda For Action", as their collective vision was officially referred to, proffered the way forward, as thus:
 - a. Massive rehabilitation and expansion of education infrastructure and services
 - b. Raise enrolment, especially of the female gender
 - c. Embark on massive recruitment of teachers, improve their condition of service, and strengthening their capacities, as well as their training institutions
 - d. Massive procurement of text books such that there would be a pupil book ratio of 2:1 in primary and 1:1 in secondary schools

- e. Engender partnership with voluntary agencies, individuals and private sector
 - f. Set annual targets for the eradication of illiteracy (5ml adults/annum)
 - g. Revamp and equip the Inspectorate Service
 - h. Develop libraries and guidance and counselling services in schools
 - i. Transform Qur'anic and Islamiyya schools and integrate them with the conventional school system.
 - j. Actively involve traditional rulers and community leaders in enrolment and retention drive, supervision and enlightenment; among others.
- The Agenda was accepted by the governors and thus became a roadmap towards educational renewal in the North.
 - Things went on well as state governors re-strategize to address the challenges. This was revealed by the conclusions of their annual strategy meetings hosted by Arewa House and the monitoring reports of the Northern Education Research Project of the same Arewa House.
 - Each state developed its plan based on its circumstances but located within the general framework of the Agenda for Action. However, as from 2003, things began to change as the usual apparent cohesion and understanding among the leaders began to wane, and the high tempo of educational development as encapsulated in the Agenda for Action could no longer be sustained.

3.0 BASIC EDUCATION IN THE NORTHERN STATES TODAY

- Using access, equity and quality as key indicators it is possible to see the extent to which the region fairs in educational development.
- Scope of basic education in Nigeria has always been broad to include such entities as:
 - a. ECCDE
 - b. Out-of-school basic education
 - i. literacy
 - ii. Post-literacy
 - iii. Continuing education
 - c. Six years of primary
 - d. Three years of junior secondary education.

3.1 ACCESS

- a. Generally there has been steady increase in

participation in the formal sub-sector and substantial decline over the years in literacy and post-literacy programmes in the northern states.

- b. In 1999 participation in primary schooling by zone was as follows:

NC	-	2,829,085 million
NE	-	3,467,230 million
NW	-	3,316,112 million
Total	-	9,613,427 million

- c. Slightly over ten years later the rate of participation stood as:

NC	-	3,291,372 million
NE	-	3,168,392 million
NW	-	6,496,701 million
Total	-	22,568,892 million

- d. The figures do not really tell the whole story. It is important to examine the proportion of those who were out of school by state and level of basic education in order to appreciate the extent of participation in 2010.

N.C	Primary	JSS
Benue	19%	11%
Kogi	8.6%	29%
Kwara	23%	6.9%
Nasarawa	22.7%	18.1%
Niger	50%	53.3%
Plateau	14.5%	15.3%

N.E.	Primary	JSS
Adamawa	32.9%	30%
Bauchi	58.2%	65.4%
Borno	73.4%	69.4%
Gombe	38.6%	41.3%
Taraba	31.9%	27.7%
Yobe	63.5%	63.3%

N.W.	Primary	JSS
Jigawa	61.6%	64.5%
Kaduna	32.2%	22.3%
Kano	40%	44%
Katsina	55%	63.9%
Kebbi	69%	67.6%
Sokoto	65.3%	68.9%
Zamfara	76.2%	65.5%

- e. In the area of basic literacy, the entire country has not been performing well. As of today there are less than 52% Nigerians who can read, write and perform basic arithmetic functions.
- f. As would be expected the northern states are

worse-off, as can be seen from the figures below:

North-Central: Population of illiterates = **10,995,139** or **56%**

	<u>% of illiterates</u>
Benue	54.9
Kogi	52.5
Kwara	50.7
Nasarawa	58.1
Niger	62.5
Plateau	53.4

North-East: Population of illiterates = **13,426,151** or **67%**

	<u>% of illiterates</u>
Adamawa	59.5
Bauchi	65.9
Borno	85.5
Gombe	60.7
Taraba	76.7
Yobe	73.4

North-West: Population of illiterates = **24,160,303** or **58%**

	<u>% of illiterates</u>
Jigawa	75.8
Kaduna	70.7
Kano	52.1
Katsina	78.3
Kebbi	74.7
Sokoto	69.9
Zamfara	66.9

- g. The NW and NE zones continue to be high burden zones in the north in basically all aspects of access to basic education.

3.2 EQUITY

- One of the fundamental objectives of basic education programme is to ensure equity in access regardless of one's circumstances.
- Inequalities exist on the basis of gender, geography, rural/urban and other circumstances.
- Nigeria has the highest number school age children that are out of school in the world.
 - * One out of every three school-age children, one child is out of school (estimated to be over 10 million), and most of them are in the northern states.
- Girls constitute large proportion of out-of-

school population, followed by the almajiri.

- Gender parity is a good indicator used to determine the degree of gender balance in education.
 - Only Kogi State records more girls in ECCD, while the rest of the 18 states have more boys than girls.
 - Lack of parity in favour of boys is more glaring in primary schools.
 - * Parity has been achieved in Kogi State.
 - * The rest of the 18 states have indicated varying degree of inequity in access in favour of boys.
 - * It is more severe in Niger, Yobe, Borno, Zamfara, Katsina, Jigawa, Kebbi and Sokoto states.
 - iii) None of the 19 States has exhibited gender parity in JSS.
- In terms of staffing gender parity has not been achieved in most of the states of the region.
 - * In Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara states, for every one female teacher, there are at least 15 male teachers.
- Another set of learners who is usually excluded in educational participation are those with special needs. Below is the extent to which basic education has been extended to them on the basis of programme type.

N.C.	Primary	JSS
Benue	599	721
Kogi	286	1,068
Kwara	301	478
Nasarawa	3,236	22
Niger	308	107
Plateau	934	155

N.E	Primary	JSS
Adamawa	1,827	761
Bauchi	358	202
Borno	122	63
Gombe	925	148
Taraba	1,030	205
Yobe	1,771	1,918

N.W.	Primary	JSS
Jigawa	568	374
Kaduna	975	1,755
Kano	3,029	43
Katsina	1,233	236
Kebbi	1,187	1,200

Sokoto	580	308
Zamfara	778	Nil

- h. Sizeable number of special need children have no opportunity to participate in basic education in the northern states due mainly to non-availability or limited number of facilities meant for their education.
- i. Furthermore opportunity to transit from primary to JSS is also very limited.
- j. Until recently the Almajiri education initiative was neglected, because there was no coherent policy on it.
 - i. This system and the conventional one operate as separate entities with no possibility for interphasing.
 - ii. There is an attempt now to mainstream Almajiri education with basic education, so that the 9,523,699 out-of-school Almajiri would actively engage in the national universal basic education programme.
 - iii. Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe and Yobe in the North-East; Niger in the North-Central and all the seven states in the North-West have started benefiting from the UBE intervention of nearly N4.3 billion.
 - iv. The impact of this policy is too early to judge. Meanwhile large number almajiri continue to roam about the streets in the northern towns and cities.
- k. Only 24% of Muslim children and youth attend formal schooling and Qur'anic education, while 25% of them neither attend Qur'anic nor formal basic education.
- l. Generally 48% of children between the ages of 12 – 17 attend secondary school in the urban north compared to 29% in the rural areas.

3.3 QUALITY

- Challenges are great in the area of quality in the north as well.
 - a. There are serious shortages in classroom facilities and other instructional resources.
 - b. It is only at primary school level where some fair level of improvement has been recorded, with only 54.95% shortfall in facilities and other resources as compared to JSS (70.63%) and ECCE (94.37%).
 - c. General analysis of class size shows that there is on the average 100 learners per class, although in the N.E. and N.W. zones there

are roughly 30,000 classrooms without learners.

- d. Large number of teachers in the north continue to be either unqualified or under-qualified.
- e. More than 50% of teachers in basic education in the north have no national minimum teaching qualification of NCE.

ECCDE and Primary

North-Central	-	65% Qualified 35% Unqualified
North-East	-	41% Qualified 59% Unqualified
North-West	-	34% Qualified 66% Unqualified

JSS

North-Central	-	91% Qualified 9% Unqualified
North-East	-	80% Qualified 20% Unqualified
North-West	-	77% Qualified 23% Unqualified

4.0 KEY CHALLENGES

- There are still many children who are not in schools in the northern state.
- Large number of girls and specially – challenged children are not able to access basic education in the north.
- Nomadic and Adult and Non-Formal Education are neglected by states and local governments in the north.
- Teacher quality and quantity are in short supply.
- Teacher accountability is worse because it is ineffective as performance evaluation and plan for professional development are non-existent.
- Capacity of staff at the ministry and local government education levels is weak.
- Planning does not seem to be institutionalized at the ministry and agency levels.
- Lack of synergy exists among the line ministries and agencies involved in implementing the different components of basic education.
- Schools are generally under-resourced.
- Funding gap is very wide at the ECCDE, nomadic and adult and non-formal education levels in this region.
- Limited political will by some states hamper the rapid development of education at the basic level in

the northern states.

- Some northern state governments have no budgetary provisions for counterpart contribution in basic education.
- Budget tracking is hard to pursue due to lack of transparency in managing UBE funds.
- A number of states in the region operate an opaque and unaccountable procurement arrangements.
- Community participation in basic education activities is still weak in many of the states of the north.
- The general insecurity in some of the states in the region hamper the growth of basic education and IDPs avoid such states as well.

5.0 PROSPECTS

- In spite of the not so encouraging statistics and the impending challenges there are certain cheering observations about the performance of basic education in this region.
- A number of states are striving hard to address some of these challenges in their different ways with positive results.
- Since the inception of UBE programme of Good Performance in 2006, 12 of the 19 northern states have won one or more national and zonal recognitions.

i. Nationally

– Adamawa, Jigawa, Katsina and Kebbi states were recognized for doing very well and accordingly incentivized by the Federal

Government.

ii. At the Zonal level – Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Kogi, Niger, Taraba and Zamfara states were similarly recognized and incentivized.

- Positive change of attitude by the political leadership toward basic education is gradually improving.
- Funding in the sector is also slowly increasing.

6.0 PROGNOSIS

- It would appear that our collective aspiration as encapsulated in the Agenda For Action as far as basic education is concerned is not realizable within the time frame stipulated in the document.

- Contemporary basic education statistics and information on the northern states do not lend support to any emergence of quality basic education for all, as a viable strategy for sustainable development of the region in the near future.

- Relevant basic education institutions and programmes already exist. What is required is a little push to activate them so that they can perform optimally and produce necessary result that will change the basic education fortune of our region for sustainable development

- This notwithstanding, we have a long way to go. Unless drastic action is taken to address all the deficits and gaps especially by massively investing in basic education as well as changing our attitude

as a people, we shall continue to be a source of worry to the Nigerian Federation.

In spite of the not so encouraging statistics and the impending challenges there are certain cheering observations about the performance of basic education in this region.

A number of states are striving hard to address some of these challenges in their different ways with positive results.

**FACES AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE NORTH AND STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AT AREWA HOUSE, KADUNA, 5TH - 6TH DECEMBER, 2012**



Late Governor Patrick I. Yakowa of Kaduna State who was Chief Host of the Conference being welcomed by Dr. Usman Bugaje and Dr. Kabir Chafe to the Venue



L-R Former Vice President Alh. Atiku Abubakar, late Governor Patrick I. Yakowa, Alh. Aliko Mohammed and others standing for the National Anthem



General Abdulsalami Abubakar (rtd) with Dr. Kabiru Chafe and Speaker Hon. Aminu Tambuwal sitting next



Former Vice President Alhaji Atiku Abubakar, Late Governor Patrick I. Yakowa and Alhaji Aliko Mohammed



General Abdulsalami Abubakar (rtd) discussing with General John Shagaya (rtd) and Hon. Aminu Tambuwal



Mallam Ibrahim Shekarau, former Kano State Governor discussing with Senator Adamu Aleiro



Late Governor Patrick I. Yakowa of Kaduna State delivering his address at the occasion



Speaker Hon. Aminu Waziri Tambuwal, Senator George Akume and Dr. Usman Bugaje



Bishop (Dr.) Idowu Fearon making his Presentation at the Conference



Dr. Mairo Mandara of PACKARD Foundation making her contribution at the occasion



Barrister Solomon Dalung making his contribution at the occasion



Hajji Sa'adatu Abdullahi making her contribution at the occasion

SECURITY, POLITICS & ECONOMY OF THE NORTH

By Dr. Hakeem Baba-Ahmed

Introduction

This paper will seek to explore the linkages between current security situation in the North and Nigeria, the political context in which it occurs and the economic implications of both. It does not claim expertise or specialized knowledge over the security situation beyond what is generally available as information, conjectures, and analyses. It is also substantially predicated on projections which are capable of being challenged by the highly dynamic nature of developments in the northern political economy, and the tendency for partisan and narrow interests to assert their own worldview.

Since 1999, the dominance of two parties in the North, the ANPP and the PDP have deepened the traditionally plural political environment in the region. Although the two parties defied strict boundaries of previous political tendencies, in the north-east in particular, the competition between the ANPP and PDP had been most intense, and had reinforced the historic faultlines around religious sects and ethnic affiliation. The extensive reliance on cleric and traditional authority, as well as support from young people armed and mobilized by both parties made political competition in the region particularly volatile.

Opportunistic pandering to groups with some influence in religious matters and the centrality of the issues around expanding the scope for Sharia created a closer relationship between ANPP governments and groups such as those led by Muhammad Yusuf. The weakening influence of traditional structures and the Ulaama foreclosed an effective challenge to the recourse to fringe groups by politicians, and the conduct of politics and the desire for expansion by ambitious clerics began to merge. Violence became central to the acquisition and retention of political power all over Nigeria, and in many parts, such as the south-east, south-south and north-east, armed youths were used extensively to fight the opposition and rig elections.

Growth of JASLIWAJ

This was the context in which Muhammad

Yusuf's group emerged. Its attempt to withdraw from the social system which it felt had repudiated it or had reneged on promises was curtailed by its reliance on state resources to operate. Evidence that it was arming itself in readiness for some form of conflict with state abound, but the decisive confrontation between the group and the state, in which he lost his life was a significant turning point. The conflict itself revealed a well-armed group willing to defend itself against a state with little qualms over murdering citizens.

Since 2009, the Jamaatu Ahlil Sunnah Lidda'awati Wal Jihad (JASLIWAJ) embarked upon spectacular campaigns against the Nigerian state, and a systematic campaign of intimidation around the local population. Goals of the group appear to be to:

- i. Engage the Nigerian state in violent conflicts with the goals of discrediting its capacity and integrity;
- ii. Enhance its image among Nigerian Muslims as defenders of their rights and dignity;
- iii. Engage in violent acts against non-Muslims to reduce their numbers in "Muslim" areas through relocation; and triggering conflicts between Muslims and non-Muslims which will further polarize the two in spatial and political terms;
- iv. The creation of substantial influence over a physical part of the Nigerian state in which Islamic laws and practices govern private and public lives of the people.

The JASLIWAJ had suffered major setbacks and recorded spectacular successes. Primarily, it has succeeded in pinning down the bulk of the security assets and infrastructure of the Nigerian state, and has attracted and retained attention and visibility, two key aims of terror. It has also suffered stresses and fragmentation. Its losses in leadership, manpower and expertise and morale had been substantially made up by intensification of measures of control over areas where it had strategic advantages. The government has made credible incursions into its rank and file, accumulating valuable intelligence which however does not appear to have been productively utilized.

There is evidence that the original JASLIWAJ has spawned one or two groups which appear to function with total or substantial autonomy. Its loose structure and decentralized command and control give its operations flexibility and reach; but it has also suffered massive infiltration of people with varying levels of commitment to its goals. The spread of IEDs technology, as well as availability of small arms and capacities to acquire local intelligence and utilize the cover of the community have all contributed in creating a movement with many variants capable of sustaining its hostility for a long time to come.

Although there is no direct evidence that the state is involved in activities which ape or further the goals of the JASLIWAJ, there is strong suspicion that interests with the capabilities of the JASLIWAJ and with goals which include prolonging the conflict and weakening the social structures of particularly northern states are also active in this conflict. The localization of the conflicts in and around towns and cities in Yobe and Borno suggests that the presence of the Joint Task Force is both impacting on the operations of the group, as well as intensifying the strategic imperative of retaining control and influence by the group.

The Nigerian state has been consistent in its strategy of fighting the insurgency by the deployment of force. Against a foe with a variety of tactics and targets, this strategy has been basically a failure. Attempts to engage the insurgency in dialogue failed because of insufficient political will, and the powerful influence of security interests. A political narrative which has defined the insurgency as a resistance against the Jonathan administration has also been a strong disincentive to engaging politicians in discussing options and strategies. A significant factor in this conflict is the absence

of a sophisticated political level within the insurgency. It appears to have no exit strategy, and no credible and sustained attempts to engage in discussing options and capitalizing on successes. The group(s) waging war against the Nigerian state appear to believe that they can win this war in the long run, or at least avoid defeat and total collapse. The state has also been poorly served by its elaborate institutions and capacities which could have been mobilized to bring this conflict to an end, or limit its damage. Massive financial resources deployed towards the threat make its sustenance beneficial to those who benefit from spending funds for purchase of equipment, training and payments for operational expenses. The Nigeria police appears to have collapsed in the face of the multiple threats to law, order and security.

The North's preparations towards the 2011 election and its reaction to the outcome were disastrous. The hype given to attempts to procure a northern candidate for the PDP created the impression that there was popular consensus behind the northern PDP candidature in the North. Jonathan relied on the northern governors to secure a win against hostility by a large section of the northern political establishment mostly in the PDP and a grassroots clamour for a Buhari presidency. A spontaneous reaction to the perception that the presidential elections were rigged reinforced the image of a Muslim north which harbours bitter hostility towards a Jonathan presidency.

Scenarios

The most practical scenario is one which foresees another Jonathan candidature towards 2015 amidst a raging war against variants of an insurgency and a substantially weakened Nigerian state. This will be made even worse if efforts are made to rig the 2015 elections after dangerous sentiments around faith and region would have been tapped into.

- I. The most important task for the north now

“The Nigerian state has been consistent in its strategy of fighting the insurgency by the deployment of force”

is to put out the fire started by JASLIWAJ, which is now destroying it economically and politically. A politically weak and divided north is an advantage to Jonathan's ambitions, and while he may be obliged as president to tackle this threat, his record so far suggests he won't change his approach. So, this forum should resolve to set up a team of credible Ulaama, politicians and elders to engage the insurgency. The forum should also prevail on northern governors and President Jonathan to move beyond their current positions and explore new initiatives.

- ii. A platform should be created to enable northern Muslims and Christians to discuss the threats they all face from the insurgency and other criminal activities. It is vital that this platform operates with sufficient autonomy from existing organizations which claim to represent the interests of Muslims and Christians. Its goal should be to engineer effective bridges across Muslim and Christian communities in the north, and improve northern unity;
- iii. The quality of people to vie for elective offices in the north should be radically improved. The existing power structures should be completely overhauled. Faith

and piety of politicians, whether Muslim or Christian should be a key element in terms of the criteria for voting them into office. People who fear God will not fear others, will not deceive citizens to win elections, and are less likely to subvert the rule of law. This forum could create such platform.

- iv. There is a need for strategic rethinking in the manner the North engages the rest of Nigeria. The most important requirements

for the north are a committed and honest leadership and a state with enough resources to address at least the basic needs of citizens. It should demand, not beg for what belongs to it as of right from resources located far from it, but it should also be more aggressive in tapping into what God gave it. The North faces the possibility that it will provide the battlefield and the casualties in the build-up to the 2015 elections and its aftermath.

The next two years will test the resilience of the

Nigerian state, and the capacity of northerners to bounce back. Right now, the JASLIWAJ insurgency is eating it up like a cancer, and it will require bold initiatives by northerners to find a solution by influencing both the insurgency and the government. This will have to be done by people in this hall who feel the pain most.

*“A politically weak
and divided north is
an advantage to Jonathan's
ambitions, and while he
may be obliged as president
to tackle this threat”*

THE NORTH AND THE NIGERIAN FEDERATION: AN APPRAISAL OF THE NIGERIAN FEDERAL STRUCTURE & THE LOCUS OF THE NORTH WITHIN IT

By Dr. JUNAID MUHAMMAD

The North is that part of the Nigerian Federation bound by the following latitudes and longitudes: Lat 6°20'N and 14°; longitudes 2°15' and 14° 30'. The North constitutes 72% of the Nigerian land mass and Northerners constitute 60% of the Nigerian population. From the advent of colonialism to date no headcount, or census by any methodology using latest available expertise at the time of its conduct, has changed this basic reality of Nigeria's nationhood. The last census (2006) using experts and technology from the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), has re-ratified this trend.

Unlike the South of Nigeria, the North is more than a geographical expression, a demographic cluster writ large or an irredentist jingoism. Thanks to the existence of scholarly research on the preexisting Hausa states and Kanem Bornu, the Kororofa Kingdoms, pre-Adamawa "waves/empire" etc. the North is a particularity, not an abstraction. The North predates the Fulani Caliphate of Usman Dan Fodio, which only became a consolidated reality around 1808. The caliphate was in turn replaced by the proclamation of British Rule and claim of a British protectorate by Lord Lugard, on 1st January 1900. Same Lugard was to proclaim the whole North and South as the British protectorate of Nigeria in 1914.

Distinct from the earlier Hausa states, Kanem Bornu, Adamawa and Kororofa; the Sokoto Caliphate, historians agree broadly, can be dated at 200 years. In fact there were plans to celebrate the bicentenary of the caliphate last year 2011, but had to be postponed because of the violently rigged, mismanaged and discredited elections of March/April that year. The Historical North in the past 300 to 350 years has become more than the sum of its parts. But the North included and encompasses diverse areas with diverse histories, languages and cultures. The North has now become a value embodiment and something of a value system. An idea subscribed to by tens of millions of Nigerians, who say

unapologetically that whatever else they may be, they are Northerners, with a world view which is uniquely Northern.

Students of the Sokoto Caliphate will recall the murder of Sultan Attahiru, by the British shortly after Kano was overrun in 1903. Attahiru was killed in Burmi, near Gombe on the flight or 'Hejira' to Mecca on 15th March 1903. Other scholars prefer to blame or "praise" the Berlin Conference of 1885 and the subsequent "scramble for Africa" which facilitated the emergence of most colonial boundaries in sub-Saharan Africa, more or less to this day. The beneficiary European powers were the convener States of Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands. In a few years between the Berlin Conference and the death of Attahiru, the run of the caliphate was all but over. Peoples and communities that were for generations contiguous, with same cultures and mores, suddenly found themselves subject to different colonial masters with artificial borders foisted where none had existed.

Given the historical sketches outlined above, it is fair to conclude that Northern Nigeria or the

"Given the historical sketches outlined above, it is fair to conclude that Northern Nigeria or the "North", has been governed pre and post Caliphate"

"North", has been governed pre and post Caliphate more or less as a single "area of influence" - economic, social, cultural, etc, plus or minus some peripheral but contiguous areas in the Sahel or East of the Camerounian Mountain range for around 350years; before or simultaneously with Hausa states, Kanem Bornu, etc. The Fulani Empire was already a consolidated reality by December, 1808, or by 1810, when Dan Fodio, effectively split the caliphate into East and West, between Sultan Mohammad Bello and His (Dan Fodio's) younger brother Malam Abdullahi Gwandu.

Our identities, problems and much else, must be subject to rigorous and objective analysis, to ascertain where we are and why in less than one and half decade, we find ourselves in such pathetic decline. The starting point for analysis must be determined by our history, an honest analysis of our culture, and its relation to our history; some of it recent and some of it not so recent.

Poverty as Destiny

Poverty in the North is being reluctantly accepted as undeniable fact by Nigerians, but its explanations are subject to all sorts of bizarre, ethnically driven explanations; even though in of themselves, these 'explanations' are not new, and have been discredited by social science (economics), biology (genetics) and history elsewhere. When other Nigerians including other northerners offer them, ad nauseum, these explanations only confirm the stubborn nature of primordially determined sources of historical, political and socio-economic error, over generations and millennia. As a rule, ethnic explanations of poverty are unsatisfactory and as a rule, they are subject to contradiction by practical experience; sometimes these explanations so called, tend to confuse cause with consequences.

One of the most common explanations of poverty, offered at all levels of professional sophistication in many countries daily, is that a community, usually a country or region is "naturally poor"! This has reference to physical endowments; the soil is rocky, and or insufficient, there are few minerals, no oil and or other hydrocarbons or other exploitable natural resources. When too many people struggle with

such a meager and recalcitrant environment, the result is inevitable. The people divide a small return, all are therefore poor.

If Japan was a poor country, its' supposed poverty would be explained along the lines just given. As a country, Japan is a mountainous cluster of offshore islands with very little good soil, few minerals, no oil, but many educated and productive people. Japan's catastrophic natural endowment goes unmentioned only because it is rich. Same would be said of Taiwan and Korea, if their people were poor. Since the Second World War, a number of hitherto poor communities have enjoyed great and sustained increase in widely distributed income. One is Taiwan, the others are Hong Kong. South Korea makes the list post 1953 and Malaysia and Singapore post 1964/1965.

What has had to be said about poverty and political decline in the North has to be said in context, because our problems or some of them, can be traced to political developments or if you like, to self-governing democracy gone awry, or rendered perverse by its practitioners. Based on available data, in 1960, the poverty rate in Nigeria was 63%, with levels of poverty in the North higher than the South. But in spite of hugely enhanced oil based revenues from 1970, and despite theoretical advances and best practices available to be learned from China, India, Malaysia, Uganda and Ghana, etc, in tackling the poverty affliction, the improved literature and enhanced best practices claims and exhortations arising from them, poverty rate in Nigeria is today over 75%, and in the North over 90%! Contrary to current thinking in certain quarters, the poverty in the North needs not be the counterweight to prosperity in the South or vice versa. The two major component parts of Nigeria must develop together in peace.

Effective government is absolutely necessary. No country that has industrialized in modern times, not Japan, Taiwan, China, Brazil, Russia, Mexico or Iran and Korea, has done so without intervention and support by the state. The basic essentials in such intervention and support are also reasonably certain:

1. There must be adequate security for people against physical threat to life, of persons and their property, against property expropriation and predacious taxation.
2. There must be a basic and reliable system of

roads, ports, electric power supply, and communications, in one word infrastructure.

3. There must be a supply of capital in practice much of it from outside the country in form of foreign direct investment (FDI), for onward investment to private and public borrowers, and an intelligent and honest organization for receiving and passing on such loans.
4. There probably need to be some publicly sponsored industries e.g. pilot fish industries that, have the peculiar merit of bringing others in their wake.
5. Steel industry if the country is large enough. Nigeria most definitely qualifies.
6. Chemicals or petrochemicals, including fertilizer production are possible examples.
7. Training and specialized education.

For over two centuries industrialization has been the proven and verifiable counterpart of the success of release from poverty. For governments that are inherently weak and where elite political consensus as in Nigeria is lacking, what is suggested here is not minimal. To satisfy the instinct for industrial progress, the foregoing agenda items should be pursued as guides to action by governments.

Does Culture Matter?

For the purpose of this exercise, culture is the

“For the purpose of this exercise, culture is the body of values, beliefs and attitudes shaped chiefly by environment, religion, language”

body of values, beliefs and attitudes shaped chiefly by environment, religion, language and vagaries of history that are passed on from generation to generation chiefly through child rearing practices, religious practice, the education system, the media and peer relationships. Culture is powerfully influenced by religion, and sometimes cultures are defined at broad levels of generalisations, by the predominant religion or ethical code: Protestant, Catholic, Orthodox Christian, Jewish, Islamic, Confucian, Hindu and Buddhist.

Governments cannot decree their people's values, indeed, governments and their actions are partly formed by national cultures and values. Governments can, however, influence culture through leadership and example, and by shaping education and pedagogy, incentive structures in society and use of the media. Moreover by influencing values, they can affect the path of development.

Economic development makes democracy possible; political leadership makes it real. For democracies to come into being, future political elites will at a minimum have to believe that democracy is the least worst form of government for their societies and for themselves. They will also have to have the skills to bring about the transition to democracy against radicals and “sit-tight” standpatters who inevitably will exist, and who will attempt to undermine their efforts. Democracy will spread and consolidate in

the world to the extent that those who exercise power in the world and in individual countries want it to spread. Sloganeering by dishonest and morally bankrupt leaders does not guarantee democracy's survival.

Health and Human Development Perspectives

By: Dr. N. Sani-Gwarzo

HEALTH

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

.....World Health Organization's (WHO's) definition of "health"

At the Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization as adopted by the International Health Conference, New York, 19-22 June, 1946; signed on 22 July 1946 by the representatives of 61 States (Official Records of the World Health Organization, no. 2, p. 100) and entered into force on 7 April 1948. **The Definition has not been amended since 1948.**

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT?

The core capacities for human development are:

- Enjoying a long and healthy life
- Being educated
- Access to resources that enable people to live in dignity
- Being able to participate in decisions that affect their community

Therefore:

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IS: DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Six Main Considerations: -

- **Equity:** Equal opportunities for all. Special emphasis is placed on equity of human development between men and women and various social groups.
- **Empowerment:** Freedom of the people to influence, as the subjects of development, decisions that affect their lives.
- **Cooperation:** Participation and belonging to communities and groups as a means of mutual enrichment and a source of social meaning.
- **Sustainability:** Meeting the needs of today without compromising the ability of satisfying the same by future generations.
- **Security:** Exercise development opportunities freely and safely with confidence that they will not disappear suddenly in the future.
- **Productivity:** Full participation of people in the

process of income generation and gainful employment.

NIGERIA BACKGROUND AND DEMOGRAPHICS

- Federal system: FGN, 36 States, FCT Abuja, 774 LGAs and 9,555 wards
- Population (2011 proj): 168 million
- Annual Pop. Growth rate: 3.2%
- Life Expectancy: 47 yrs (female); 46 yrs (male)
- GDP (PPP): \$292.6 billion (2007)
- GDP (per capita): \$1,754 (2007)
- GDP growth: 2.5% (1990's) to 6% (2004–2007)
- Unemployment: 25.5%
- Poverty: 54.4% live in poverty.
- Rural population: over 60%
- Young population with a median age of 17 years

Source: Census, 2006, NDHS 2008, UNDP HDR 2008-09, CBN 2008 Report

NIGERIA: WHY RAPID POPULATION GROWTH?

- Young age population structure: 43% of the current population are under 15 years
- Persistent high national fertility rate: 5.7 /woman: **7.5 NW and 7.3 NE**, while 4.3 SW, and 4.8 SE
- Childhood mortality figures are dropping, Infant, Under-5, Child.
- Attractive destination for neighbours

CHALLENGES: BUT A WORRYING DEPTH OF POVERTY (RELATIVE POVERTY: NBS, 2010)

	Poverty Incidence (%)	Estimated Population (Millions)	Pop in poverty (millions)
1980	27.2	65	17.1
1985	46.3	75	34.7
1992	42.7	91.5	39.2
1996	65.6	102.3	67.1
2004	54.4	126.3	68.7
2010	69.0	163	112.5

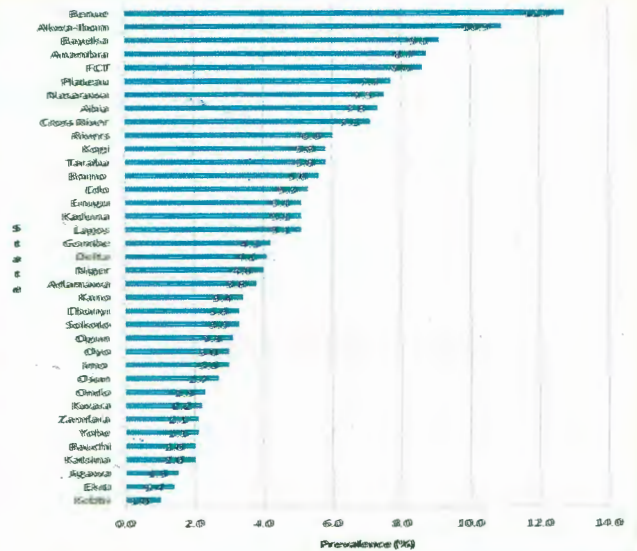
BUT WHY SO MUCH POVERTY AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT?

- An infrastructure bias: more public funds for buildings than Human Capital Development
- Lack of Fiscal and Technical Accountability,
- Lack of demand for Accountability
- Bad Governance?

DISEASE BURDEN NORTH-SOUTH DISPARITIES

- Malaria
- HIV/AIDS
- TB
- Leprosy
- Meningitis
- Cholera
- Vaccine Preventable Diseases, e.g.: Poliomyelitis, Measles, Pertussis,

HIV PREVALENCE BY STATE (HSS 2010)

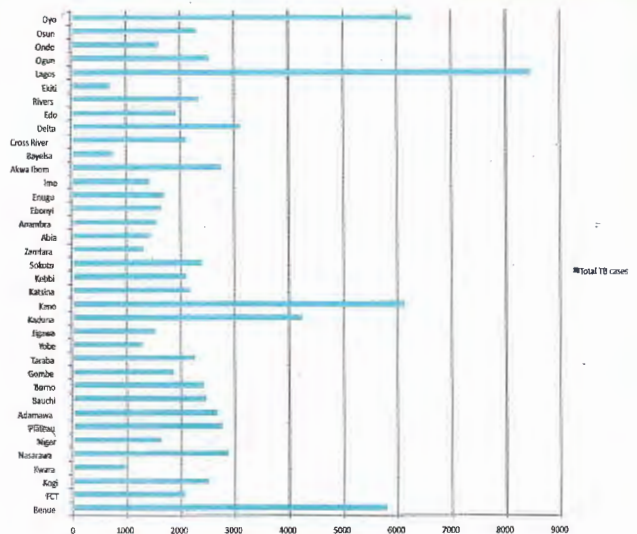


MAIN CAUSES OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN NIGERIA

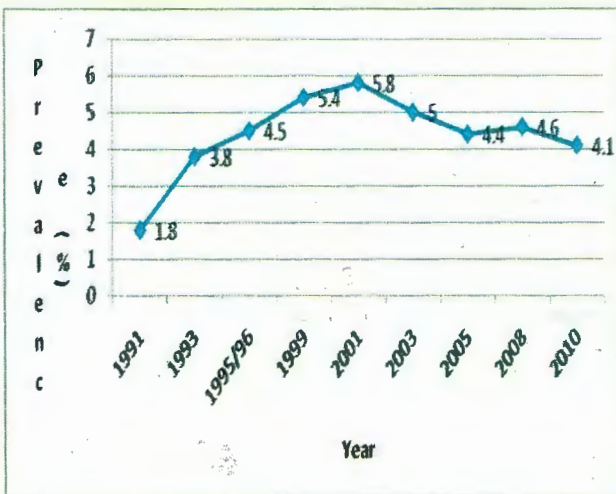
Main causes of morbidity	Value (%)	Main causes of mortality	Value (%)
Malaria	70.5	Malaria	52.9
Diarhoea	14.2	Diarhoea	17.1
Dysentery	5.50	Pneumonia	7.40
Pneumonia	4.76	Dysentery	4.90
Sexually Trans Dis	1.95	AIDS	3.30
Tuberculosis	0.60	OSM	3.25
Measles	0.37	Cholera	3.20
AIDS	0.37	Measles	1.90
Cholera	0.35	Neo-Natal Tetanus	1.40
Pertussis	0.30	Tuberculosis	1.30

Source: Department of Public Health, Epidemiological Division, Federal Ministry of Health, 2006

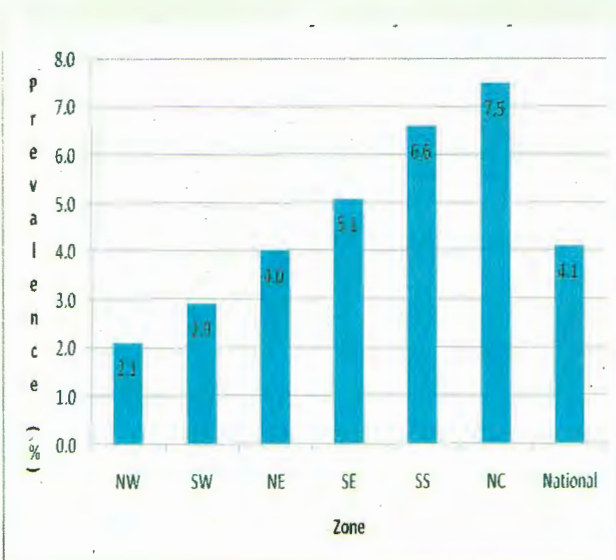
TOTAL TB CASES NOTIFIED IN 2011 DISAGGREGATED BY STATE



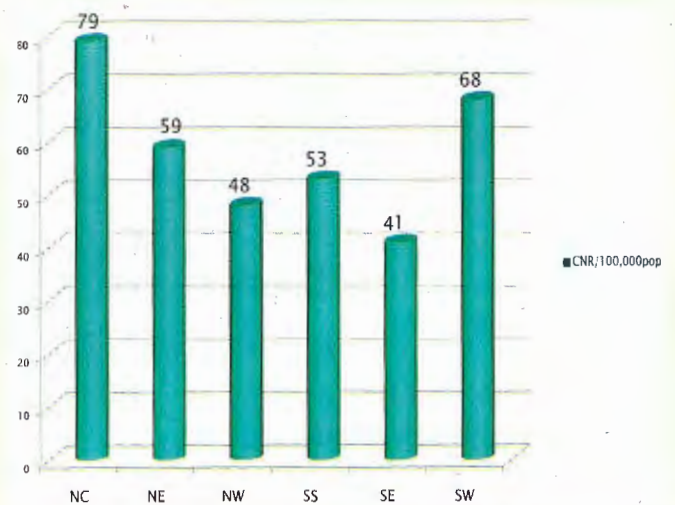
NATIONAL HIV PREVALENCE TREND 1991 – 2010



HIV PREVALENCE BY ZONE (HSS 2010)

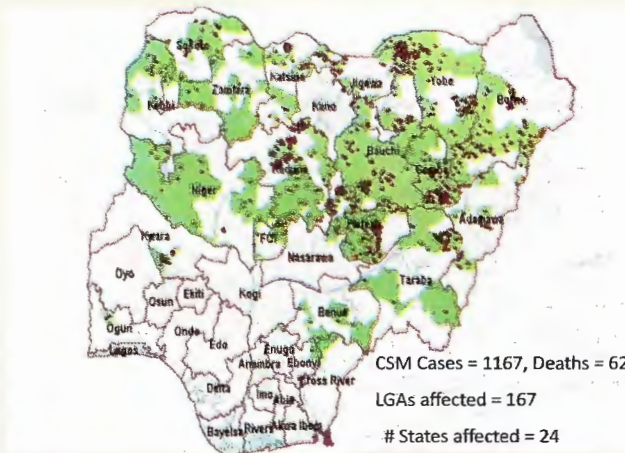
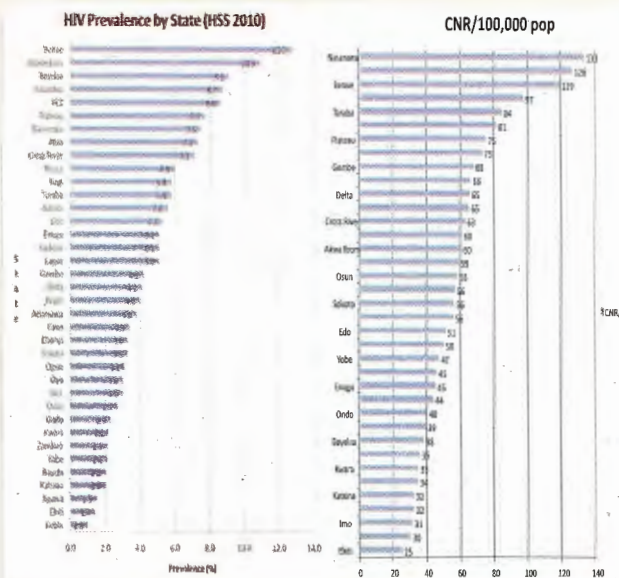


YEAR 2011 TB CNR/100,000POP DISAGGREGATED BY ZONE



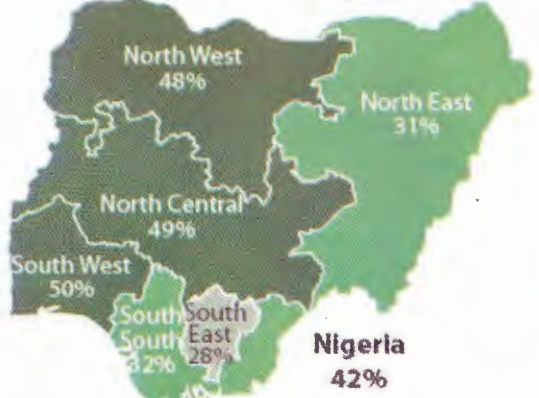
HIV AND TB DUAL EPIDEMIC

DISTRIBUTION OF CSM CASES BY STATES/LGAS, WK01-52, 2011



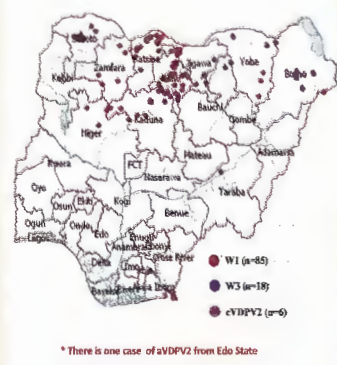
Malaria in Children by Zone

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by microscopy



The 2010 Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (NMIS)

NIGERIA POLIO CASES AS AT NOVEMBER 23, 2012



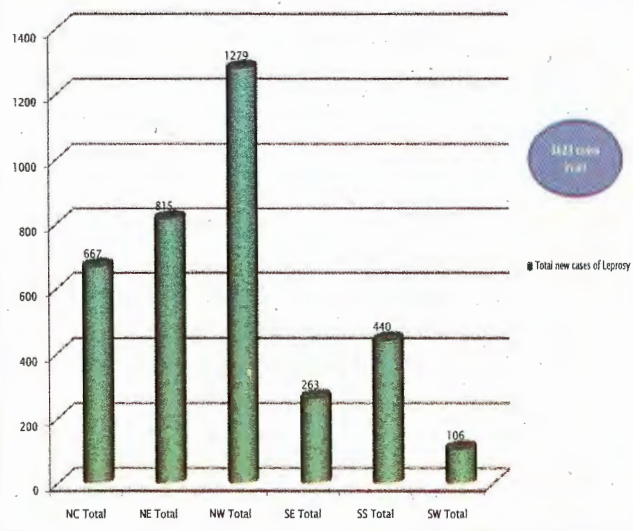
- As at November 23, 2012 Nigeria has 103 cases of wild poliovirus in 11 States compared to 55 cases in 8 States for the same period in 2011
- 1 new WPV1 case was reported this week in Chikun LGA, Kaduna State.
- Nigeria contributes 95% to the polio burden in AFRO
- As at November 16, 2012 Nigeria has 6 cVDPV2 cases in 2 States compared to 34 cases in 10 States for the same period in 2011.

CSM HIGH-RISK STATES IN NIGERIA

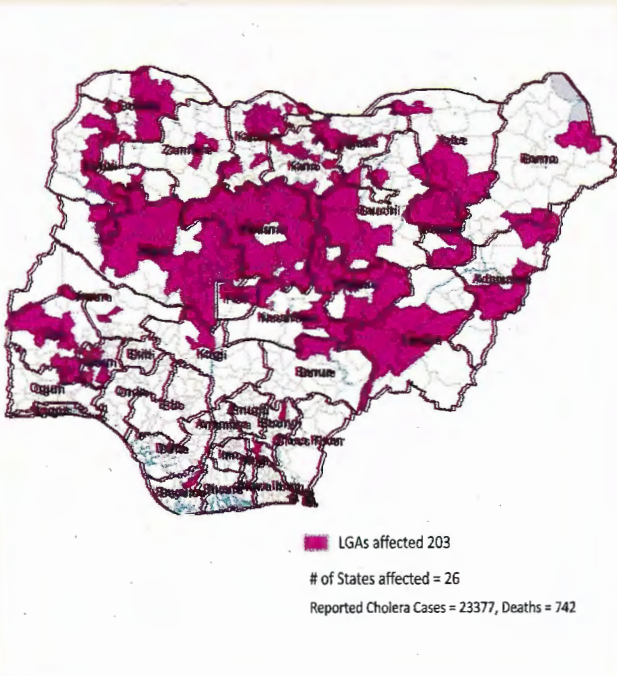


- Nigeria has a total population of 169, 019 328, distributed in 36 states + FCT
- The Meningitis belt in Nigeria involves 26 States (+ FCT) in the country
- Huge CSM outbreak in 2009/2010
 > Causative agent for the epidemic was predominantly *Meningitidis A*.

ZONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW LEPROSY CASES IN NIGERIA IN 2011



NIGERIA: CHOLERA CASES BY STATES/LGA, WK01-52, 2011



- Policy development process is mostly influenced by external Needs-identification
- Policy Reform process, often not evidence-based
- Lack of Strategic direction in Policy, e.g.:
 - HRH Development Process; production, deployment, management, retention and motivation
 - Health Systems Infrastructure, (no harmonization or regulation)

CHALLENGES IN HEALTH POLICY -2

- Availability of Development Assistance often guides priority setting
- Poor Government funding (including Counterpart funding)
- Weak multi-sector coordination:-
 - Non-health sector impact on health, e.g. cholera, lead poisoning and perennial floods,
- Weak coordination of Health Sector Partners/ Stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **FGN**
 - The H&HD Situation in Northern Nigeria requires a deliberate, bold and peculiar attention,
- **ACF**
 - Establish a 'Shadow' Administrative, Monitoring and Advisory Outfit to provide pressure on Sustainable Development (including H&HD) in the entire Northern Region
- **State Governments**
 - States to Re-strategize and establish in HD-focused approach to Development
- Northern Civil Society Organizations to support good governance
- Individually: Everyone has something to offer.... Start now!

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR) HOSPITAL DATA

- Borno 727 per 100,000 live-births
- Enugu 809 per 100,000 live-births
- Plateau 846 per 100,000 live-births
- Cross River 2977 per 100,000 live-births
- Lagos 3380 per 100,000 live-births
- Kano 3523 per 100,000 live-births

(Sources: Society of Obstetric and Gynecology of Nigeria-SOGON, 2009)

NATIONAL DISPARITIES IN WATER COVERAGE

- Access in the North East zone is less than 50% in all the states. It ranges from 51-100% in the South West.
- North Eastern zone has the lowest access, especially Gombe, Taraba and Adamawa.

1. CHALLENGES IN LEADERSHIP

- Public health leadership is very transient in Nigeria,
 - 47% of Ministers' tenure is one year or Less (1984-2011)
 - Weak Institutional Memory/Lack of Continuity
- Unstable Management Teams: Permanent Secretaries, Directors, Program Managers
- Although Health is on the concurrent list, Events at National Level affect all other levels

2. CHALLENGES IN HEALTH POLICY

Weak Policy Environment: Nigeria at 52: First Health Bill Approved at 50, but still in Contention

STRATEGIES TO DRIVE THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH AND NIGERIA

By: Prof. Sadiq. Z. Abubakar, FNIAE, FNSE, MASABE, MAESON



CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRIC SECTOR (1)

- Landmass of 923,768 sq km and shoreline of nearly 900km in the south
- A Tropical Climate that supports cultivation of a large number of species and breeds of crops, livestock, fish, and forest resources,
- Estimated and projected water use for the agric sector is current 2.612km³/year and would be at 3.216km³/year by 2025 accounting of r over 50% of the total water demand and exerting huge stress on the resources
- The country is the most populous in Africa with an estimated population of about 176 million in 2011,
- A growth rate of 3.2% per annum.
- The Economy has a large rural sector, mostly agrarian based and contains more than two-thirds (85 %) of the poor.



CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRIC SECTOR(2)

- In 1996, 65% of Nigerians were living below poverty line & the figure dropped to 62.5% by 2009
- In 2009, Nigeria was classified as one of the poorest countries of the world with more than 70 % of the population below the poverty line of \$1 a day.
- Poverty is more prevalent in the rural areas & is further accentuated by the migration of the labour

force to the urban centers -decline in agric production.

- Agriculture is a key component of Nigerian economy, currently contributing 42% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) against 13% for oil.
- Crop production accounts for 85% of this GDP, livestock 10%, fisheries 4% & forestry 1%
- The Sector Employs 66% of the active population
- The sector is Performing below its Potential.
- Out of 79 m ha of arable land, only 32 m ha (40 %) are cultivated.
- More than 90% of Agric Output is accounted by households cultivating less than 2ha.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRIC SECTOR(3)

- Post harvest losses ranges between 30 to 50%
- Typical farm size ranges from 0.5 to 4.0ha.
- 30% of Livestock slaughtered come from neighboring countries.
- The daily animal protein in take of 10g per caput per day compared to FAO's recommendation of 36g is grossly inadequate.
- Fish national demand in 2008 was estimated at 2.6 million MTs while local supply was only 600,000 metric tonnes.
- An estimate of 700,000 MTs worth \$500 million is imported annually.
- Producers yields are far below the research yield potentials



THE KEY SUB-SECTORS OF NIGERIAN AGRIC

- Oil Seed Crops (G/Nut, Castor, Sesame, etc)
- Fiber Crops (Cotton, Jute, etc),
- Tree Crops (Cocoa, O/Palm, G/Arabic, Rubber)
- Horticultural Crops (Fruits, Vegetables, etc)
- Livestock (diary, beef, hides, skin, etc)
- Poultry (broiler, layers, etc)

- Fisheries (fish/sherims, etc)
- Forest/Wildlife (Bees, silk, etc)

NIGERIA'S LOW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY – YIELD PER HECTARE

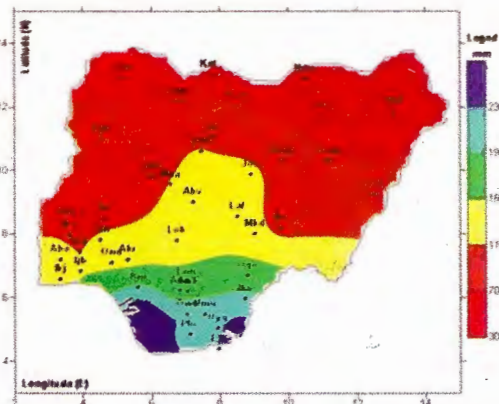


Fig 8a: 2011 Forecast Rainfall in mm

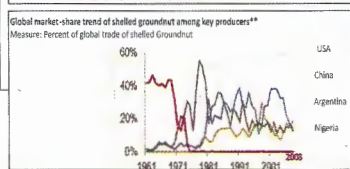
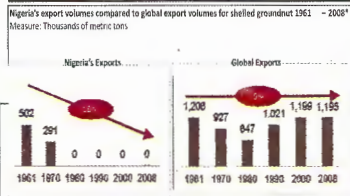
NIGERIA'S LOST GLORY IN THE WORLD TRADE OF GROUNDNUTS

Our former glory in the global trade of groundnut – Circa 1961



- Our competitors maintained their dominance due to strong marketing organizations that linked the farmers to markets and hence were able to meet new strict sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, particularly for Aflatoxin, a serious food toxin.
- New technologies, Aflasafe, have been developed to enable Nigeria meet the new strict sanitary and phytosanitary requirements.

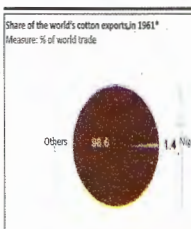
Nigeria's dominance was eclipsed by China, USA and Argentina



*FAO **Doreo Analysis, FAO

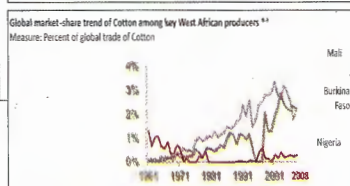
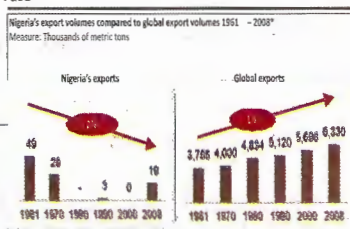
NIGERIA'S LOST GLORY IN THE WORLD TRADE OF COTTON

Our former position in global trade of cotton – Circa 1961



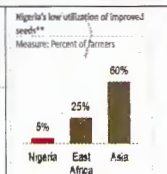
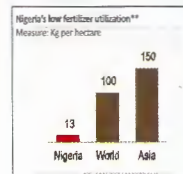
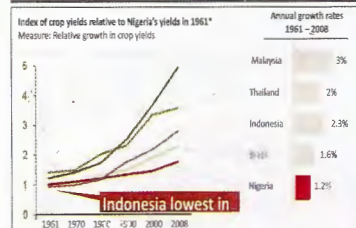
- In 1961, Nigeria was the major West African cotton exporter , however, its prominence has been eclipsed by Mali and Burkina Faso.
- Our competitors maintained their dominance due to strong marketing organizations, that linked the farmers to markets and provided support in the form of improved planting materials and fertilizer and the ability to meet quality standards.

Nigeria's dominance was eclipsed by Mali and Burkina Faso



*FAO **Doreo Analysis, FAO

Comparison of Nigeria's yields across all crops versus other leading agricultural countries



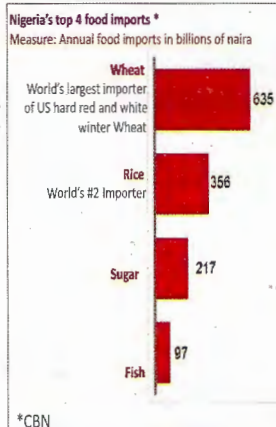
*Doreo's Analysis, FAO
**IFDC

Key takeaways

- Yield per Hectare is the driver of agricultural competitiveness.
- Nigeria's yield per hectare is 20% to 50% of that obtained in similar developing countries.
- In 1961, Indonesia's yields were lower than that of Nigeria. In 20 years Indonesia increased its yield 3 times.
- Nigeria has one of the lowest usage rates of agric inputs:
- Across the board, Nigeria ranks at the bottom on agric indices
 - Mechanization intensity: 10 tractors per 100 Ha compared to Indonesia with 241 tractors per 100 Ha
 - Irrigation: 0.8% of arable land irrigated compared to Thailand's 28% of arable land irrigated

NIGERIA IMPORTS OVER 1 TRILLION NAIRA IN WHEAT, RICE, SUGAR AND FISH EVERY YEAR

Nigeria's imports



Key takeaways

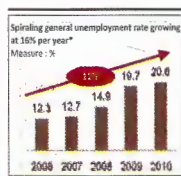
- Nigeria's food import bill is exceptionally high. The top four imports consume over 1 trillion naira in foreign exchange every year.
- Nigeria's food imports are growing at an unsustainable rate of 11% per annum.
- Relying on the import of expensive food on global markets fuels domestic inflation.
- Nigeria is importing what it can produce in abundance.
- Import dependency is hurting Nigerian farmers, displacing local production and creating rising unemployment.
- Import dependency is not acceptable, nor sustainable fiscally, economically or politically.

*CBN

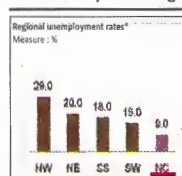
NIGERIA'S UNEMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE

Nigeria's unemployment rate is spiraling upwards, growing at 11% per year. The youth of the nation are the most impacted, with a youth unemployment rate that is over 50%.

Nigeria's spiraling unemployment



Unemployment breakdown youth & region

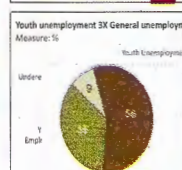


Key takeaways

- Our unemployment rate is spiraling, driven by the wave of 4 Million young people entering the workforce every year with only a small fraction able to find formal employment.
- Agriculture has demonstrated an ability to solve this challenge, as can be seen by the fact that the breadbasket region i.e. "North Central", has the lowest unemployment rate in the country.

"Unemployment among our youth is one of our biggest challenges. The time has come to create jobs and lay a new foundation for Nigeria's economic growth"

His Excellency, Prof. Abdour Goussou Diawara, President, Commission National of the Annual Survey of the Federal Republic of Nigeria



** Nigeria's Ministry of Education, World Bank

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE AGRIC SECTOR (1)

Strength:

- Large expanse of landmass
- Large volume of Surface & G/water Resources
- Diverse and favourable Climate
- Abundant Biodiversity (crops, animals, fishes, forest, etc)
- Active Population dwelling in Rural Areas
- Huge markets (Internal and External)

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE AGRIC SECTOR(2)

Weakness:

- Low quality landmass (declining fertility)
- Low application of tech to optimize water Res
- Poor rural population with no access to credit
- Weak Agric Extension Service Delivery System
- Low uptake of improved tech/practices amongst users
- Culture of Individualism and personal enterprises
- Weak linkage with Industry
- Continuous decline in the No of Secondary Industries to absorb the produce of agric/primary

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE AGRIC SECTOR(3)

Opportunities:

- Abundant and active Productive Labour
- Abundant Natural and Renewable Resources
- Diverse Climate
- Huge Internal & External Markets
- Competitive advantage (temporal & Spatial)
- Continuous and Massive turn over of educated/skillful youths
- Robust R & D and Training system
- Comprehensive Extension Service Framework

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE AGRIC SECTOR(4)

Threats:

- Collapse of basic rural infrastructure
- Unskilled labour force on Agric enterprises
- Mass drifting of active labour out of agric Sector
- Aged skilled labour without replacement
- Net importer and consumer of agric (food insecurity)
- Decline of secondary industry (sp Agro-allied)
- Absence of organized & structured market
- Weak & dis-organized rural institutions
- Lack of access to credit facility by the rural poor

REQUIREMENT TO DRIVE NIGERIAN AGRICULTURE

- Development and Use of **Farm Power** to Provide the **Needed Energy**

- Development and Use of **Farm Tools & Machineries** matching the available Farm Power for **higher output**
- Development and Use of **Farm Infrastructure** to support the production, processing, preservation, packaging, handling and marketing of crops, trees, animals, poultry, fisheries, forestry products for **competitive marketing**
- Development and Use of **improved Techniques and Practices for improved productivity and efficiency**
- Development and Use of Techniques and Practices to **conserve environment, natural resources and biodiversity for sustainability**

GOALS AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR THE AGRIC SECTOR

- Increasing food and nutritional security,
- Increasing rural income growth,
- improving agricultural export earnings,
- Reducing food import dependency,
- Employment and job creation,
- Provision of Policy, regulatory, extension, financial, etc services

PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AS AGRIBUSINESS

- Input supply/Import,
- handling, storage
- Agro-processing,
- Marketing/Trading,
- Produce/Products export,
- Agricultural distribution/retailing for food, fibre and industrial crops.

EXAMPLES OF PRODUCT VALUE CHAIN

- **Primary processing:** Operations on natural produce, such as cleaning, sorting, grading, dehusking,
- **Secondary processing:** Simple modification of natural produce, such as dehydration/drying of crops, hydrogenation of edible oils, canning of whole fruits,
- **Tertiary processing :** Advanced modification to the natural produce to transform them into edible products such as ketchup from tomatoes, cheese from dairy products, etc.

Roles of Key Development Institutions

- Legislative reform to actualize the spirit of placing agriculture on the concurrent list in the constitution
- Development of realistic and forward looking agricultural policy that would give emphasis to:
 - **Irrigated agriculture, Mechanized agriculture,**
 - **Financial, regulatory and agric**

extension service provision

– Development and empowerment of farmer organizations

- Development and promotion of 1 agric commodity per community to the point of branding
- Provision of functional education to support value chain development for key commodities
- Sustainable support to R&D Centres

ROLES OF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Promotion of functional education in tertiary institutions, Non formal, Entrepreneurial

- Degrees/Diplomas in Universities and Polytechnics
- NCEs in FCEs/Colleges of Agric, Animal Husbandry, fisheries, Horticulture, Pasture, Irrigation, Wildlife,
- Advanced Skills in Farmer Academies and other specialized facilities,
- First time Skill Acquisition and Development in Centers on specific Agric trades/Enterprises

ROLES OF R AND D CENTERS

- Maintenance of genetic resources of crops, livestock, fisheries, poultry, forest resources
- Development of improved varieties/breeds, practices, labour saving devices, etc for maximum productivity and market competitiveness
- Development of practices to harness the abundant natural resources like soil, water, solar, biomass, as well as raw materials for both industries and export,
- Carry out farming system research for quick adoption of improved innovations by diverse end users
- Plan, coordinate and supervise the functioning and performance of REFILS
- Establishment of model agric villages with a particular product for branding to meet global standards, Example: Apples in Mambila, Acha in Jos, etc
- Establishment of specific cottage and small scale industry for specific commodities
- Deliberate promotion of secondary industries directly linked to specific Agric Value Chains

COMMON NEEDS: LACK OF POWER FOR FARM/OFF-FARM OPERATIONS



COMMON NEEDS: PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE TRANSPORTATION FOR AGRIC PRODUCTS FROM PRODUCERS TO MARKETS





COMMON NEEDS: DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE



COMMON NEEDS: PROCESSING, PACKAGING AND MARKETING OF HIGH VALUE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES





CONCLUSION (1)

It is our contention that "balanced growth" is needed in the sense of simultaneous efforts to promote agricultural and industrial development.

- We recognize that there are severe limitations on the capacity of a country like Nigeria to do everything at once.
- But it is precisely this consideration which underscores the importance of:

- i. **Developing agriculture in such a way as to both minimize its demand on resources most needed for industrial development and**
- ii. **Maximize its net contribution required for general growth**



CONCLUSION (2)

In most development models:

- Modern industry is the cutting edge of economic growth,
- Agriculture plays the role of a resource reservoir which can be drawn on for supplies of food, labor, and finance to fuel the growth of urban activities.
- This is both a logical necessity and a matter of historical experience, illustrated by the case of Japan, Brazil, Malaysia, etc.



CONCLUSION (3)

- We can once again rise up and develop the agric potentials obtain in virtually the 774 LGAs
- We can have 1 community 1 agric product policy
- We can develop agric products for:
 - **Home market**
 - **Regional Market**
 - **International Market**
- We have the resources to invest into this venture
- I am sure **IF we have the political will** to pursue this vital necessary vision to save the next generation now,
- We have capacity and the resources to do this
- **We pray that something would wake us up to do the right thing at the right time**

**COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE END OF A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE ON THE NORTH
AND STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
HELD ON THE 5TH AND 6TH OF DECEMBER, 2012 AT AREWA HOUSE, KADUNA**

The Arewa Research and Development Program (ARDP) under the auspices of Arewa House - Centre for Historical Research and Documentation, Ahmadu Bello University, Kaduna, organized a two-day conference on the North and Strategies for Sustainable Development on the 5th and 6th December 2012.

The conference drew participants from a broad spectrum of concerned northerners comprising of former Heads of State, Vice President, Governors, onetime Chief Justice of the Federation, Speaker, Federal House of Representatives, academics of the top range in their respective fields, erstwhile ministers, Federal and State Permanent Secretaries, Retired Generals and Police Chiefs, Serving heads of federal and state agencies, businessmen, women and youth groups.

The conference was declared open by Governor of Kaduna State, Sir Patrick Ibrahim Yakowa, CFR, while the Chairman of the Arewa Consultative Forum (ACF) Alhaji Aliko Mohammed stood in for General Yakubu Gowon, GCFR as the Chairman of the occasion. The vice Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria was the host.

The objectives of the conference are:

- To bring all the disparate groups working in different directions but all with the aim of promoting northern interests within a greater Nigeria under one platform.
- To complement and harmonize all efforts being made by long existing groups, northern elders and the Northern Governors Forum with a view to creating a formidable, all inclusive Pan- Northern platform to tackle the problems of the north in particular and Nigeria in general
- To build the requisite confidence and assurance amongst the diverse peoples of the north, that the present challenges can be surmounted but only if all the people do come together.
- To assure the North and its friends that this initiative will draw lessons and experiences from past and ongoing

efforts by other groups and individuals to solve the problems of the region through sustained, strategic engagement and development of implementable policy options in partnership with the National Assembly, ACF Northern Governors Forum and indeed all other groups with similar mission.

The conference notes and expresses concern that:

- The weakening nature and perhaps the failure of the Nigerian State to protect lives and property as well as its inability to provide basic social services and guarantee freedom and rights of citizens cumulatively accounts for the current state of siege in which the North now find itself.
- The systematic erosion of cherished values of honesty, tolerance and integrity that were once the hallmark of public service in the North have resulted in bad governance,

*“The systematic erosion
of cherished values
of honesty, tolerance and
integrity that
were once the hallmark of
public service in
the North
have resulted in bad
governance, disregard
for the rule of law and
General decadence”*

disregard for the rule of law and general decadence.

Social indicators and statistics for all human development perspectives show the dismal crises in education, health, water and sanitation services thereby placing the region far below its counterparts in the country

The effect of the current insurgency of Jama'atu Ahlas Sunna li dawa'ati wal Jihad and other forms of insecurity have impacted negatively on the socio-economic, political and the religious life of the people. Economic growth and development, commerce and trade in both formal and informal sectors of the northern states are being stifled with multiplier on the larger national and African sub-regional economies

The general conduct of the JTF and how the fundamental rights of the citizens of the north are being violated in clear breach of the rules of engagement It is expected that the JTF to strictly abide by the professional terms of engagement in the interest of peace.

The Conference therefore resolves as follows:

1. That with over 72% of the national landmass and favorable climatic condition for both rain-fed and irrigation farming, millions of livestock and other sundry agricultural endowments, the north has to modernize its agriculture with all the priority attention required to

That with over 72% of the national landmass and favorable climatic condition for both rain-fed and irrigation farming, millions of livestock and other sundry agricultural endowments, the north has to modernize its agriculture with all the priority attention required to return the region to its erstwhile leading position as the food basket of the nation.

return the region to its erstwhile leading position as the food basket of the nation.

2. That human capital development being the key to enhanced living standard must be given special attention to address the northern peculiarities in the primary, secondary and vocational education as well as the provision of required trained manpower for primary health care to give special priority to the eradication of all preventable diseases in the region
3. That leadership at all levels must be open, transparent and accountable.
4. That the federal government in liaison with state governors, the affected communities, religious leaders should get together to genuinely dialogue with the insurgents with the view to ending the the insecurity in the north.
5. That there is the urgent need to explore and exploit the abundant mineral resources existing all over north in order to generate more revenue in support of the developmental needs of the region.
6. That there is need to harness all sources of energy in the north to meet the domestic and industrial requirements of the region.
7. That this current initiative be sustained through the development of a common vision which would be consciously agreed upon by all groups with clear implementation strategies and timelines for the actualization of this common vision.
8. That the Northern Region will create a strong and united platform to address the current security situation and the politics of the North with particular reference to 2015 elections.

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