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# Chapter 1

## 177

### 1.1 177.guide

Texified version of data for Nigeria.

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Nigeria

### 1.2 177.guide/Nigeria

Nigeria  
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Geography (Nigeria)  
 People (Nigeria)  
 Government (Nigeria)  
 Government (Nigeria 2. usage)  
 Economy (Nigeria)  
 Economy (Nigeria 2. usage)  
 Communications (Nigeria)  
 Defense Forces (Nigeria)

### 1.3 177.guide/Geography (Nigeria)

Geography (Nigeria)

=====

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Benin and Cameroon

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

923,770 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

910,770 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

total 4,047 km, Benin 773 km, Cameroon 1,690 km, Chad 87 km, Niger 1,497 km

Coastline:

853 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

30 nm

International disputes:

demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; boundary commission, created with Cameroon to discuss unresolved land and maritime boundaries, has not yet convened

Climate:

varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north

Terrain:

southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north

Natural resources:

petroleum, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc, natural gas

Land use:  
arable land: 31%  
permanent crops:  
3%  
meadows and pastures:  
23%  
forest and woodland:  
15%  
other:  
28%  
Irrigated land:  
8,650 km<sup>2</sup> (1989 est.)  
Environment:  
recent droughts in north severely affecting marginal agricultural  
activities; desertification; soil degradation, rapid deforestation

## 1.4 177.guide/People (Nigeria)

People (Nigeria)

=====

Population:  
95,060,430 (July 1993 est.)  
Population growth rate:  
3.13% (1993 est.)  
Birth rate:  
43.8 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
Death rate:  
12.85 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
Net migration rate:  
0.37 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
Infant mortality rate:  
77.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
Life expectancy at birth:  
total population:  
54.7 years  
male:  
53.54 years  
female:  
55.88 years (1993 est.)  
Total fertility rate:  
6.43 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
Nationality:  
noun:  
Nigerian(s)  
adjective:  
Nigerian  
Ethnic divisions:  
north:  
Hausa and Fulani  
southwest:  
Yoruba  
southeast:

Ibos  
 non-Africans 27,000  
 note:  
 Hausa and Fulani, Yoruba, and Ibos together make up 65% of population  
 Religions: Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%  
 Languages:  
 English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani  
 Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population:  
 51%  
 male:  
 62%  
 female:  
 40%  
 Labor force:  
 42.844 million  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 54%, industry, commerce, and services 19%, government 15%  
 note:  
 49% of population of working age (1985)

## 1.5 177.guide/Government (Nigeria)

Government (Nigeria)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Federal Republic of Nigeria  
 conventional short form:  
 Nigeria  
 Digraph:  
 NI  
 Type:  
 military government since 31 December 1983; plans to turn over power to  
 elected civilians in August 1993  
 Capital:  
 Abuja  
 note:  
 on 12 December 1991 the capital was officially moved from Lagos to Abuja;  
 many government offices remain in Lagos pending completion of facilities in  
 Abuja  
 Administrative divisions:  
 30 states and 1 territory\*; Abia, Abuja Capital Territory\*, Adamawa, Akwa, ←  
 Ibom, Anambra,  
 Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Enugu, Imo,  
 Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Niger, Ogun, Ondo ←  
 ,  
 Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe  
 Independence:  
 1 October 1960 (from UK)  
 Constitution:

1 October 1979, amended 9 February 1984, revised 1989

Legal system:  
 based on English common law, Islamic law, and tribal law

National holiday:  
 Independence Day, 1 October (1960)

Political parties and leaders:  
 Social Democratic Party (SDP), Alhaji Baba Gana KINGIBE, chairman; National  
 Republican Convention (NRC), Chief Tom IKIMI, chairman

note:  
 these are the only two political parties, and they were established by the  
 government in 1989

Suffrage:  
 21 years of age; universal

Elections:  
 President:  
 first presidential elections since the 31 December 1983 coup scheduled for  
 June 1993

Senate:  
 last held 4 July 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote  
 by party NA; seats - (total 84) SDP 47, NRC 37

House of Representatives:  
 last held 4 July 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote  
 by party NA; seats - (total 577) SDP 310, NRC 267

Executive branch:  
 president, vice-president, cabinet

Legislative branch:  
 bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or Senate and a ←  
 lower  
 house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch:  
 Supreme Court, Federal Court of Appeal

Leaders:  
 Chief of State and Head of Government:  
 President and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces Gen. Ibrahim BABANGIDA  
 (since 27 August 1985); Vice-President Admiral (Ret.) Augustus AIKHOMU  
 (since 30 August 1990)

## 1.6 177.guide/Government (Nigeria 2. usage)

Government (Nigeria 2. usage)

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Member of:

ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA,  
 IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMO, IMF, INMARSAT, INTELSAT,  
 INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN,  
 UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO ←

WMO, WTO

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 P. O. Box 554, Lagos  
 telephone:  
 [234] (1) 610097  
 FAX:  
 [234] (1) 610257 branch office:  
 Abuja  
 consulate general:  
 Kaduna  
 Flag:  
 three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green

## 1.7 177.guide/Economy (Nigeria)

### Economy (Nigeria)

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#### Overview:

Although Nigeria is Africa's leading oil-producing country, it remains poor with a \$300 per capita GDP. In 1991-92 massive government spending, much of it to help ensure a smooth transition to civilian rule, ballooned the ← budget deficit and caused inflation and interest rates to rise. The lack of fiscal discipline forced the IMF to declare Nigeria not in compliance with an 18-month standby facility started in January 1991. Lagos has set ambitious targets for expanding oil production capacity and is offering foreign companies more attractive investment incentives. Government efforts to reduce Nigeria's dependence on oil exports and to sustain noninflationary growth, however, have fallen short because of inadequate new investment funds and endemic corruption. Living standards remain below the level of ← the early 1980s oil boom.

#### National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$35 billion (1992 est.)

#### National product real growth rate:

3.6% (1992 est.)

#### National product per capita:

\$300 (1992 est.)

#### Inflation rate (consumer prices):

60% (1992 est.)

#### Unemployment rate:

28% (1992 est.)

#### Budget:

revenues \$9 billion; expenditures \$10.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$12.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

oil 95%, cocoa, rubber

partners:

EC countries 43%, US 41%

Imports:

\$7.8 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

consumer goods, capital equipment, chemicals, raw materials

partners:

EC countries 70%, US 16%

External debt:

\$33.4 billion (1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5.5% (1991); accounts for 8.5% of GDP

Electricity:

4,740,000 kW capacity; 8,300 million kWh produced, 70 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: crude oil and mining - coal, tin, columbite; primary processing ← industries -

palm oil, peanut, cotton, rubber, wood, hides and skins; manufacturing industries - textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics, steel

Agriculture:

accounts for 32% of GDP and half of labor force; inefficient small-scale farming dominates; once a large net exporter of food and now an importer; cash crops - cocoa, peanuts, palm oil, rubber; food crops - corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, yams; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; fishing and forestry resources extensively exploited

## 1.8 177.guide/Economy (Nigeria 2. usage)

Economy (Nigeria 2. usage)

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Illicit drugs:

passenger and cargo air hub for West Africa facilitates Nigeria's position as a major transit country for heroin en route from Southeast and Southwest Asia via Africa to Western Europe and North America; increasingly a transit route for cocaine from South America intended for West European and North American markets (some of that cocaine is also consumed in Nigeria)

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$705 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.0 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2.2 billion

Currency:

1 naira (N) = 100 kobo

Exchange rates:

naira (N) per US\$1 - 19.661 (December 1992), 17.298 (1992), 9.909 (1991), 8.038 (1990), 7.3647 (1989), 4.5370 (1988), 4.0160 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

## 1.9 177.guide/Communications (Nigeria)

Communications (Nigeria)

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Railroads:

3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways:

107,990 km total 30,019 km paved (mostly bituminous-surface treatment);  
25,411 km laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; 52,560 km  
unimproved

Inland waterways:

8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue Rivers and smaller rivers and creeks

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,042 km; natural gas 500 km; petroleum products 3,000 km

Ports:

Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Onne, Sapele

Merchant marine:

28 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 418,046 GRT/664,949 DWT; includes 17  
cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 7 oil tanker, 1 chemical  
tanker, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:

76 usable:

63

with permanent-surface runways:

34

with runways over 3,659 m:

1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

15

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

23

Telecommunications:

above-average system limited by poor maintenance; major expansion in  
progress; radio relay microwave and cable routes; broadcast stations - 35  
AM, 17 FM, 28 TV; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1  
Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 20 domestic stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

## 1.10 177.guide/Defense Forces (Nigeria)

Defense Forces (Nigeria)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, paramilitary Police Force

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 21,790,956; fit for military service 12,447,547; reach  
military age (18) annually 1,297,790 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$172 million, about 1% of GDP (1992)