

“Anambra 2030: Envisioning the African Dubai, Taiwan and Silicon Valley”

1: Introduction

Let me thank the Anambra State Government and the League of Anambra professionals for the invitation to deliver the Keynote Address at this development Summit. As a Nigerian whose state of origin is Anambra state, it gives me a great pleasure to do so. I must commend the initiators of this Summit for their sense of patriotism and commitment to develop the state and Nigeria.

I must state at the outset that my goal in this short address is not to proffer solutions to the myriads of Anambra's problem. From the two-day programme, I am confident that the brainstorming exercise in the various breakout sessions will lead to the proffering of solutions. I will attempt to be as provocative as possible ... to agitate you to reflect more deeply on what I see as our collective challenge in the new millennium.

II: SWOT Analysis of Anambra

Anambra is a paradox; of sort, and wrapped in contradictions. Anambra has all it takes to be a modern and prosperous state, and some have argued that Anambra is well positioned to be Africa's Taiwan, Singapore or Dubai. But it has remained a sleeping giant: a state mired in a crisis of development with several unresolved contradictions. As we would say in Igbo, 'nri jululu ebe nile, mana aguu na-agu ndi mmadu' or to put it differently, 'Anambra nwere mmadu mana mmadu anoro'. There is a total disconnect between our potentials and outcomes; between our individuals talents/endowments and our collective accomplishments. As individuals and communities, we have succeeded, but as a state or a people, we have failed.

As the governor of the state asked during his electioneering campaign: 'is it a curse, or are we the cause'?

Robust statistics on the major trends and features of Anambra are absent or weak. Some evidence however leads us to draw some conclusions about the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the state.

We do not have reliable data on the size of Anambra's GDP, but casual evidence suggests that it is the richest state in the South east, and followed by Abia state. If we use the number of commercial bank branches in a state as a pointer to the level of economic activities, then Anambra is fourth in Nigeria (after Lagos, Rivers and Abuja). It is certainly one of the most richly endowed states in terms of human capital in Nigeria. With a population of 4.1 million and a landmass of 4887 sqkm, Anambra has the second highest population density after Lagos state. The landmass is so small that the entire state can conveniently be organized into one large industries park or free trade zone. The demographics are also interesting: about 62 percent of the population lives in the urban areas (with 38 in rural areas)0- making Anambra the second most urbanized state after Lagos state. About 53 percent of the population is under 18 years of age. On gender, the male population seems to be the 'endangered' specie... with females accounting for 51% of the population as well as 51% of the workforce in the Anambra state civil services. Poverty incidence is one of the lowest in Nigeria, with adult literacy estimated at about 74% in 1999.

Anambra's geography is a mixed grill: its location is superb and is a critical factor in defining Anambra's comparative advantage. Bounded by five states (Delta, Kogi, Imo, Rivers and Enugu), Anambra is the Gateway state into the East and South-south states. This locational advantage points to its potential to be the major commercial HUB. The state also has its share of natural resources especially oil, iron ore, natural gas, kaolin, clay, etc and these remain largely untapped. Several rivers adorn the state, with great potentials for agriculture around the Anambra river areas and Orumba Local Government. An enduring challenge for the state is the ravaging erosion (with over 500 erosion gullies already identified in the state).

Onitsha is clearly the largest market in West Africa (some even say in Africa) and is a unique city in which almost every building/house is part of the market. Onitsha is also the largest city in the South-East, and there is hardly any Igbo man who does not have a relation living in Onitsha. Unfortunately, Onitsha is a failed city, with a mass of buildings lying as 'dormant or dead' capital. As the largest city in the South East, how many Europeans, Americans or Asians live in Onitsha? This is an important index. A living city will always attract and retain foreigners. Onitsha has no single suitable recreational facility, no open spaces, no sewage and waste disposal system, and not planned for people to live a qualitative life. It has turned into one big, albeit chaotic, littering of shops and dustbins. The air is polluted, and I will be surprised if Onitsha does not have one of the lowest life expectancy in Nigeria. Onitsha has become a metaphor

for the failure of our atomistic thinking: what is good for the individual trader -- - having shops everywhere is bad for everyone. Today there is not one recreational space for people in Onitsha; not even walkways or sewage and flood disposal paths. This thinking has destroyed the walkways or sewage and flood disposal paths. This thinking has destroyed the sense of community; a sense of a city and hence the sense of a people. What pervades is a sense of 'me' and it is dead thinking. How many Anambra citizens living in Lagos, Abuja, Enugu, etc are comfortable spending a night in Onitsha? Onitsha is one testimony that justifies the saying that "if you fail to plan, you plan to fail".

What about Nnewi? What has happened to the momentum of the 1980s and 1990s towards becoming the Taiwan or Japan of Africa? Braughtigam had once described Nnewi in an article entitled "industrializing in spite of the state" as the Taiwan of Africa. Today, an array of comatose industries litter Nnewi and its environs. Again, the failure of Nnewi to sustain the momentum points to the consequences of failure to plan.

As the Governor of the state noted in his address to the state, the basic social infrastructure has collapsed. There is no accredited state hospital and Anambra state (once known for first class schools) does not come up for mention when people are looking for very good schools for their children. So what kind of future are we preparing for the succeeding generations? Where are the future leaders of the state being trained and what kind of education do they receive?

The demographics of Anambra have two major defects which affect its capacity to develop. The first is the separation of the educated elite from the traders; and the second is the continued drain of the best brains from the state into other parts of the world. Right from independence, the South East has had the unfortunate dichotomy between the educated elite (residing mostly at Nsukka and Enugu) on the one hand, and the traders (residing mostly in Onitsha and Aba). There has been little or no interaction between the two groups, who also saw themselves as two parallel lines. For the University elite, the gown has never met with the town as they derided the 'illiterate' traders. The traders on the other hand looked down on the 'poor' intellectuals who can only 'blow grammar' and take minutes during Umunna meetings but cannot measure up during community fund-raising ceremonies. The two largest cities in the South East have therefore been left to be run by people whose major competence is not the generation of ideas. Those who ought to know decided to hide away at Nsukka and Enugu for fear of being 'insulted or rubbished' by the traders. This dichotomy has left Anambra worse-off.

Unfortunately, since the creation of Anambra state, the trend has not changed. If you check, a majority of the senior civil servants in Anambra would still be living in Enugu. Many lecturers at the Nnamdi Azikiwe University prefer to commute from Enugu. For more than ten years of its existence, there is neither a credible plan nor the infrastructure in Awka to attract the elite into the city nor a conscious strategy to foster the integration of the town and gown. Even the state government institutions have been largely atomized: with several government institutions scattered in various villages all over the state, and civil servants preferring to go to work (whenever they choose to) from their villages. Only God knows what kind of institutions can emerge from these awkward arrangements. Awka is fast growing into another Onitsha--- a large village without a plan! Is there any planned neighborhood in Awka and environs with at least 2000 plots of land, each measuring at least 2,000---3,000 square meters (the kind of land space the elite would need), and with basic facilities for recreation, health and schooling? As a newer state, one would have expected greater rigor in planning a modern city. The opposite has happened. The message here is that the current structure of Anambra is such that it does not attract but repels the educated elite and middle class--- without whom you can't build a modern and prosperous state.

The second disconnect is that Anambra is one state with the majority of its population living outside the state--- arguably the proportion of the population living outside the state has much higher human capital than those living in it. Everyone strives to build a good house in his village and contribute to the community development efforts, but there is little attachment to the state. This disconnect is tragic. Ndi Anambra are everywhere, investing everywhere in Nigeria and outside, but not in Anambra. The truth is that if one does not find a place good enough for habitation, it is unlikely that he would find it attractive for investment since most investment need the physical presence of the investor to succeed.

Of course, it goes without saying that a fundamental aspect of the story of Anambra's unattractiveness is the poor infrastructure (transport and electricity) and insecurity of lives and property. I hope the brainstorming sessions will proffer solutions to these two problems.

From the foregoing, it is evident that Anambra is a classic case of failure of collective action. Anambra has not just stopped growing; it has all the symptoms of a dying city. With the limited land mass and the growing

population, there will continue to be pressure to migrate out of the state. If this 'push factor' continues to be exacerbated by the unattractiveness of the state, we face the imminence of a dying state. This will be tragic especially given the abundant human capital of the people.

We should and must act NOW!

III: Toward Anambra 2030: Vision, Plan, and Action.

A. Vision:

As the saying goes, it all starts with ideals. Those who cannot dream great dreams cannot accomplish great tasks. Only those who have dared to do what no one has done, will achieve results that no one has achieved before. Hardly has anyone built a great building without first thinking through the architecture or anyone built a great business empire without a business plan. Take a trip to Dubai and see what ideas can do: it all starts in our heads. If you can't visualize it, you can't realize it. Unfortunately, Anambra has over the years tried to build a 20 storeyed building without a building plan, and hoping that the various haphazard blocks will one day miraculously turn into a great building Or to put it differently, Anambra. has been like a person driving his car hard but with no destination in mind. To complete the metaphor of a building plan, I want to stress that most building plan are not original. The Architects often copy existing plans or derive inspirations for new plans from existing concepts or models.

I will challenge us here in Anambra to come up with an architecture of the new state we want to build. It is the starting point. Whether this is original or copied from elsewhere is not critical. Such a vision must of course derive from the current and prospective endowments of the people, their perceived comparative and potential competitive advantages, and strategic vision about what is possible and feasible. The visioning process must entail that we think collectively as 'Ndi Anambra'--- and for the moment underplay the atomistic thinking in terms of our villages. It must be the Anambra vision for sustainability. Another critical element of the visioning process is benchmarking: if you stop benemarking to the highest standards and continuously innovating to attain the goals, you stop growing. At the earliest stages of development, many societies start their visioning through imitation. That is the least that we should do. Who do we want to look like? What must we do to achieve the result? What are the key benchmarks, timeline, etc?

I want to provoke us by suggesting that 2020, Anambra should be the No.1 state in terms of economic and social development in Nigeria, and by 2030 to be the Dubai, Taiwan and Silicon valley of Africa. From Anambra's locational advantage, resource endowments, human capital, and initial conditions, I believe that Anambra can be moulded to look like a composite of the three cities. Anambra as a gateway state to the East, South South and the North can easily become the HUB. Furthermore, when we recall the 'Flying geese' model of the newly industrializing countries of east, and Asia, Anambra readily comes to mind. As frontline traders in Nigeria with decades of partnership with Asia (China, India, Singapore, Middle East, and Europe), there is ample opportunity to leapfrog the industrialization ladder through joint venture partnership with their former trading partners. With the small landmass, Anambra can be one large industrial park. Nnewi had earlier taken off with a lot of expectations from the international community as the emerging Taiwan of Africa. We must revive that dream. I can see the skyline along the banks of River Niger. I can see Anambra as Nigeria's hub for commerce, supplying the needs of our rich neighbors in the Niger Delta region and the rest of Nigeria (a new Dubai). Awka is the ancient home of Igbo technology (technuzu). A silicon valley is not a far dream. Many of you in this hall will obviously have better ideas. Mine is just to jumpstart the 'Big Thinking'.

B. Plan?

With a clear vision of our destination, we need a plan to reach there. It is time to move beyond partisan politics into Development politics. We must mobilize the best minds from Anambra to draw up a 24 year Development plan (2007-2030). Membership should be drawn from Anambra professionals, representatives of major political parties, churches, NGOs, organized private sector, civil society organizations, labour unions, academia, traditional rulers, etc. it should be Anambra's plan and we hope every successive government will sustain the key planks of the plan. The 'Anambra 2030' should be the long-term plan. To be Anambra's plan, its preparation must be participatory and involve extensive consultations and public debate.

Under our democratic structure, there will be elections every four years. Every government might have some medium-term agenda geared towards the long-term plan. So, a 4-year (medium-term) plan will also need to be designed under the Anambra State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS). Successive SEEDS will therefore be evaluated in terms of their consistency with the long-term 2030 plan. The SEEDS can be seen as the Government's medium term plan to fulfill the people's aspirations under the

‘Anambra 2030’. Currently, every state in Nigeria has various plans under the plank of SEEDS (see the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, NEEDS for basic elements of such a medium-term plan). In this address, it is not possible for me to discuss all the major issues that both the long and medium-term plans should address. Permit me however to list just a few.

i. planning without Statistics?

Like in most states, development programming is akin to trying to run a fast race with the eyes closed. Basic statistics is lacking. If you can’t measure it, you can’t control it. How many people are we planning for; what are the demographics? What’s the size of Anambra’s GDP and its composition? What is the level of unemployment? How do we measure the impact of various Government programs and projects on poverty, employment and welfare generally? I don’t know of any state with a reliable state statistical Agency (SSA): Is Anambra going to be the first----- perhaps working in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics? The truth is that without a frame work for continuous measurement, a performance-based development programming is not possible.

ii) Strategic Thrust?: Private sector-led Development.

Anambra State cannot be developed by Government, it must be developed by the people. This sounds tautological because whatever there is currently in Anambra today is the product ‘of private and community efforts. Anambra has tried to move forward in spite of the state. The challenge is to mainstream the strategy of a private sector-led development in a better organized fashion, with Government providing leadership and vision. The principal role of the Government is to facilitate the process by providing the enabling environment. Let us be realistic: even if the state Government wants to play a dominant role, it just cannot. The resource base of the State Government is currently miniscule, with the total budget amounting to N5000--- N7500 per capital per annum. The secret lies in having a Government that will enjoy the confidence and trust of its people--- especially Ndi Anambra abroad--- by providing direction and excellent facilities. Perhaps it is urgent to set up the State Bureau of Public Enterprises (A-BPE) to prepare the various public enterprises and sell them to the private sector. A major growth driver for Anambra is its citizens in Diaspora, and all those living outside the state. An environment to excite them can ensure private investment inflows that are multiples of whatever Government can hope to invest. The secret is to reconnect with the

disenchanted or disillusioned citizens who have given up on the state and resigned to settling elsewhere.

iii) A master plan for the state?

We can never belabor this point. We urgently need to recover whatever is left of Onitsha, Nnewi, and Awka, and the entire state through a Master plan which must be faithfully implemented. These cities must have developed 'city centres; green landscape, recreational and social infrastructure, sewage and waste disposal structure, physical infrastructure, five star hotels, etc. There is no reason why Anambra cannot be designed to be another Dubai. With a master plan, we probably need 10 eI-Rufai's to enforce it. Until we can create an environment that can attract high net worth individuals and businesses to locate to Anambra, the 2030 vision will remain a dream.

Iv) Human capital development (health and education.)

Recall that more than 50 percent of the population is below 18 years of age children who constitute our bridge to the future. If we add the children and youths (0-30 years), we probably have more than 65 percent of the population. Education is the key to unlocking their future, and the time to strategize about the kind and quality of such education is now.

Government should set and monitor standards, and establish exemplary institutions and the private sector should follow. I believe that mission schools should return. The government should also rationalize the existing institutions and be bold to face difficult questions: for example, can the State Government afford to fund a State University where there is a Federal University, a polytechnic, Colleges of Education, and private universities. Need is one thing, affordability is another.

v) Physical infrastructure (Transport and power)

Anambra has a small landmass and it is much easier to build and maintain all season roads in the entire state. With the planned dredging of River Niger, the second Niger bridge, and dualization of Onitsha – Owerri road, a strategic effort should be made (in collaboration with neighboring states and Federal Government) to develop the 'linkage' roads to strategic locations; eg the West-East road; East-Abuja road; Anambra – PH- Warri roads, etc. We look forward to private power plants in the state. With the Public –Private Partnership in Infrastructure Law enacted by the National Assembly, it may be time to explore which infrastructure in the state should be concessioned to the private sector, or encouragement for the BOT, BOOT, etc. When

would Ndi Ananmbra expect the oba airport to be completed? This will open the state up for business and I believe it will be one of the busiest airport in Nigeria.

vi) Institutional Development?

There is now a consensus that for sustainable development, institutions matter. There are several areas for urgent institutional reforms and strengthening to ensure effective service delivery by the Government. I will mention just three of such:

- Public expenditure reforms to eliminate waste and corruption ensure fiscal sustainability, transparency and accountability. Is it sustainable for government to spend more than 50-60 percent of its budget on recurrent expenditure? What if the oil price falls drastically tomorrow? Is all public spending made public information and deliverables measured? How regularly do the people see audited accounts of various agencies?
- Public procurement reforms (Due process) to ensure value for money in public procurement.
- Land registration reforms--- this could be a quick win as it will instantly generate revenue (without necessarily costing the Government a kobo) and also release the large dormant capital in the state. Everyone should obtain fresh certificate of occupancy, and people should be encouraged to obtain titles for their land. Currently, Anambra is one of the most expensive places to register and transfer titles on land and property (in terms of time and money spent). Can we set a national record by ensuring that titles are registered or changed within 48-72 hours? I am glad that the Governor of the State has committed to reforms in this area.

vii) Sectorial strategies?

We need to develop sectorial strategies for agriculture, industry, tourism, commerce, science and technology.

viii) Security of Lives and property?

It goes without saying that if this does not work, nothing else will.

ix) Returning back to Basics?

In the end, every development involves people. The values embodied in the and their consciousness of who they are make a fundamental difference in determining what they can achieve. Here, I wish to draw attention to two principal issues.

- Value re-orientation: this is one of the cardinal objectives of the NEEDS programme. We need to regain our moral and ethical roots, and emphasize hard work and enterprise. A value that celebrates 'wealth by whatever means' is faulty and unsustainable. We must have clear demonstrations that integrity is a virtue.
- What is your language: the most important thing that defines who you are is the language you speak. Today, Igbos are suffering from a bleaching syndrome regarding their attitude to Igbo .language. At the rate we are going, it is only a matter of time before Igbo language becomes extinct. The elite are the most disappointing. Soon, some Umunna meetings will be conducted in English. We must devise a conscious programme and sustained campaign to promote Igbo language.

x) Creating Durable partnerships

To succeed, the government of Anambra needs to build many bridges--- among the people; with the Federal Government; with other state governments; the private sector; NGOs, International community, labour, churches, town unions and communities. The traditional rulers also have important roles to play. Anambra has very strong town unions, and I believe that we are not yet fully utilizing the potentials of these associations for developing. I have often canvassed for a different kind of strategic partnership between the local government Administrations and the town unions and traditional rulers to ensure that part of the local government financial allocations reach the communities. Perhaps, we leave this for another seminar. developing Anambra should be a collective effort and the principle of subsidiarity should apply.

xi) Financing Anambra 2030?

The plan will cost money and the government does not have it. Its primary job will therefore be to mobilize various other stakeholders in the state to be part of the dream. The private sector is expected to bring most of the money through private investment. Of course, the state Government (through list statutory allocations and IGR) will initially play a key role in facilitating development. The banking and international community will be eager to support a credible

plan. The plans must fully estimate the cost of implementing the plan and identify possible sources of financing.

xii) Mobilizing the people and locking-in the reforms:

Reforms are painful to people initially. Also, some powerful interest groups will lose permanently. These people will not stand akimbo and watch: they will fight with everything they have. The people must therefore be informed and mobilized around the central aspects of the reforms. When the reforms are owned by the people, you can be confident of their sustainability.

Another issue is how to lock-in the reforms. The legislature should be 'developmental' by providing the legal frame work for most of the reforms to make reversal difficult. I wish there could be resources for some of our legislators to travel to Dubai, Taiwan and Singapore to learn from the authorities there how they transformed their societies from nothing to world class locations, and the kinds of legislations that underpinned the transformation.

C. **Action:**

it is not enough to have a plan. Even as excellent plan can be messed up by poor leadership.

God give us men and women who can see tomorrow, and courage to change the course of history.

Get involved:

An eternal truth not often understood and appreciated by Ndi Anambra businessmen is that there can be no sustainable wealth creation without sustained interest in politics. There is a thin line between economics and politics. In the mind of the typical Anambra businessman, politics is the 'business of politicians', and a businessman should not or cannot be involved, except perhaps as an 'investment' to get immediate gratification in terms of contract or some immediate material benefits. His attitude to politics is essentially short-term (a cash and carry mentality) ---- just a trading mentality in which every transaction must yield immediate and measurable financial benefits. With this mindset, it is difficult for a typical Anambra businessman to have sustained interest in politics and governance since the benefits are often not easy to measure and may not be immediate. Such people (and they are over 95 percent of the people) only remember government and politics when they run into trouble or see government as 'agents' to be purchased on ad-hoc basis to promote their short-term business interests. This is faulty thinking.

Beside the businessmen, a large number of the educated elite and so-called 'credible' people shun politics on the argument that it is a 'dirty game' and they see themselves 'too clean' to be 'rubbished'. They therefore prefer to stay away in their cozy homes in Enugu, Abuja, Ikoyi/Victoria Island, but only complain from a safe distance about the poor government of their state and country. Our president, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR has often said that the problem with the elite in Nigeria is that they shun politics and since nature abhors a vacuum, charlatans take over governance. The president is very right. This reminds me of the old saying that evil by a minority can only succeed if the majority of the good people decided to do nothing. Again, as we say in Igbo: 'Mmadu julu ebe nile, mana mmadu anoro'. In some other cases, 'ndi okenye anoro n'ulo, ewu am uo nwa na ogbuli'

This stupefying indifference by the elite has wrecked so much havoc in many states.

The truth is that every society gets the kind of leadership and governance that it demands. Leaders do not necessarily provide 'good' leadership out of their benevolence or 'kindness' but more so because of the consequences of failure to do so. If you don't demand for good governance, you won't have it. But you can only make an effective demand for good governance if you are organized. Organization is power! There is therefore a need for a new form of consciousness. Anambra and many states can be said to be facing development crisis, and as Charlemagne once argued "in a time of crisis, there is no sitting on the fence: you are either for us or against us". I want to add that given our state of underdevelopment, elite indifference to politics and governance is a crime to humanity. In my view, if God in his infinite wisdom has decided to make us citizens of Anambra and Nigeria, there must be a purpose. If he has specifically selected a few of you (the educated elite) and endowed you with so much talents and blessings, I believe that on the last day, God will ask to know how you used all the talents he gave you to make the society better than you met it. This is our challenge--- a new orientation, a new mobilization and new organization will be required.

Everyone must be involved. But it must be a different form of involvement --- not the kind that sees government as an industry--- as a place to go and share state resources. As president Kennedy once asked the Americans to think more of what they can do for American rather than what American can do for them, I urge our elite to develop the same mindset about Anambra. Quiet frankly, there is nothing to 'share' in Anambra's Government--- the Government is very poor,

with meager resources that are not enough to provide the basics for the people. The budget of Anambra in 2006 comes to N5,000--- N7500 or US\$40--\$60 per person in the state for the year (if the budget were to be shared equally to everyone). The elite must be prepared to volunteer their time and ideas on how to move the state forward. The churches, town unions, NGOs, traditional rulers and concerned associations must be involved.

Conclusion:

To conclude, I want to urge you to dream dreams. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that “once a mind has been stretched by a new idea, it never returns to its original shape”. It is in the same vain that the English publisher, Lady Catherine argued that “Noting ever built rose to touch the sky unless some men dreamt that it should; some men believed that it would, and some men willed that it must”.

Anambra has the men and women to make things happen. Anambra people invest everywhere except in Anambra. But if Anambra people do not invest in Anambra nobody will.

We must draw a thick line between our past and the future. Taa bug boo! We must have a new beginning

Let us all roll our selves and go to work. With a clear vision, a comprehensive plan, and a people mobilized to go beyond self into collective action, I dream to see the skyline along the Niger river bank; to see five star hotels in Onitsha and Awka; to see the tourist zones along the Anambra river; the recreational centre; the elite and middle class residential areas planned; private world-class schools; world-class infrastructure. I can see Ndi Anambra from all over the world proudly pouring home to take positions in terms of investment in the state, thus leading the way for other investors to come. In my dream I see the Asians, the Europeans and American rushing to be part of the new miracle in Nigeria called Anambra. In my dream I can see the growth drivers as technology, commerce, industry, agriculture and tourism. With the completion of the East-West road, the second Niger bridge, the East-South-South highways, I saw in my dream Anambra as the North. I can even see a private power plant in the state guaranteeing uninterrupted power supply. I can still see more: a people united, a people committed, a people involved in the collective enterprise of development. Before I woke up, I saw .a new state: looking very much like a

combination of what I have seen at the Silicon valley in the USA; Dubai in the UAE, and Taiwan.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is Anambra. As Frantz Fanon once said, 'every generation, out of its relative obscurity discovers its mission, it either fulfils or betrays it'. Our destiny and that of our grand children is in our hands. Everyone can do something about it. Let us support the Government in the effort to move Anambra forward. I am ready to contribute to the development of the State: what about you?.

Thank you and God bless Anambra State and the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Being a keynote Address presented at the 2nd Anambra State Economic Summit at Parktonia Hotel, Awka from May 25- 26, 2006.