

## INSPIRED DIALOGUE

*Of Tolerance, Active Community Involvement,  
Foresight, Development Strategies & Democratic Values*



Feb 6, 2003

**The Vision:** [www.bjadamu.com](http://www.bjadamu.com) or [www.inetworkscanada.com](http://www.inetworkscanada.com), [www.arewa-online.com](http://www.arewa-online.com)



*Dr Baba Jibrin Adamu  
Ph.d Engr.*

### ©TOPIC OF PUBLICATION



**Power Point Presentation/Speech by the New Democrats (ND) National Secretary Dr. Baba Jibrin Adamu during the ND National Convention at Agura Hotel Conference Hall on February 6, 2003 Abuja.**

[bjadamu@bjadamu.com](mailto:bjadamu@bjadamu.com)

The INEC Representatives, (National Commissioner Alhaji (Dr) Shehu Musa, Deputy Director, Research Alhaji M.A. Bappa, Prin. Research Officer Mr. Sani A.A), ND Executives, Delegates, Electoral Committee, Members of the Press, Ladies and Gentlemen.

We have a Great cause for concern:

The reason for having formed ND is to meet the challenges of a new world. New Democrats (ND) is a broad-based movement for progress and justice, and the political arm of none other than Nigerians at home and in Diaspora. The purpose of ND is to give Nigeria a different political choice: the choice between failed political platforms exhausted and divided in everything other than its desire to cling on to power, and a new and revitalized New Democrats that is resolute in transforming itself into a party of the future.

I am sure you are aware now that the political institutions and system are in a state of paralysis, the economy is in coma, the notion of the security of lives and property is more of a linguistic parable than a justifiable legal entity and nobody feels safe to caution those in leadership positions for the fear of being trodden.

Our political parties which are, ideally, the vehicles for mass mobilization are today nothing more than barren structures. They are devoid of vision, mission and ideology. The existing parties are part of the grand contraption which constitutes the blinkers needed to prevent their members from comprehending the actual character of the political process.

The parties have been reduced into becoming mere stepping stones for people with electoral ambition. The lack of internal democracy which largely characterizes the nature of relations between the leadership and the membership of those political parties has further accentuated the feelings of helplessness, desperation, and sadness among their rank and file.

#### NIGERIA

Abuja, FCT, Nigeria.

Tel: 0803 475 9608; Tel: 0803 722 3805

#### INTERNATIONAL

2 Antler Street, suite 26A Toronto Canada, M6P 4G3.

Tel: (01) 416 839 7663; e-mail: [bjadamu@bjadamu.com](mailto:bjadamu@bjadamu.com), [bjadamu@inetworkscanada.com](mailto:bjadamu@inetworkscanada.com)

Sites: [www.bjadamu.com](http://www.bjadamu.com) or [www.inetworkscanada.com](http://www.inetworkscanada.com)

The very fact that Nigeria entered the twentieth century with the hoe and cutlass, and at the end of that century and in this millennium has not improved on these 'primitive' tools, is an index of complete neglect, and as a whole an economic disaster. We decided we cannot seat and watch. We choose to fight not watch. We choose to confront future challenges to us as a people; in a well-structured manner. We feel that is the wish of most Nigerians, and by far the wish of all Nigerians in Diaspora. That is the reason why ND was formed, that is why ND is a movement for the future, the reason why we make these noble calls now, and the reason why we must define our destiny, our goal together as Nigerians.

We have carried-out extensive research on Nigeria and presented our findings in a document called Nigeria – The Untapped potential, and in another document called the Abuja Declaration. Thanks to a wealth of oil and human resources, Nigeria has the potential to become one of Africa’s leading economies. But years of mismanagement and social division have paralysed the giant of Africa. Real GDP growth was projected to rise slightly in 2001 to 4.0%, up from 3.8% in 2000.

But the current growth of 3.2% falls far short of the 6–10% promised at the start of the present administration—and of the 7–10% growth required to make a significant dent in poverty and to achieve the international development goals for 2015. As a result, Nigeria’s position in global poverty rankings has rising little over the years.

Tab 1.1  
***Nigeria in a global context, 1999***

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Nigeria's world rank<sup>a</sup></b>
Population (millions)	5,975	124	10
GNP (billions of dollars)	29,232	37	54
Per capita GNP (dollars)	4,890	319	179
PPP GNP (billions of dollars) <sup>b</sup>	38,804	92	49
PPP GNP per capita (dollars) <sup>b</sup>	6,490	744	193
Human development index	0.716	0.455	136 <sup>c</sup>
Gender-related development index	0.706	0.433	123 <sup>c</sup>

*a. Out of around 200 countries, except where otherwise noted.*

*b. Adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).*

*c. Out of 162 countries.*

**Source:** UNDP 2001.

In a ranking of the world’s countries by income level, Nigeria fell near the bottom, with per capita income around half the average for Sub-Saharan Africa (in purchasing power parity, or PPP, terms; table 1.1). This comparative performance is all the more disappointing given the country’s abundant human and natural resources.

Fig.1.2

*Selected economic indicators, Nigeria, 1996–2002*

Indicator	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>a</sup>	2002 <sup>b</sup>
Real GDP growth (percent)	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.8	4.0	2.0
Oil sector growth (percent)	6.9	1.4	-4.9	-4.2	0.6	6.6	3.7
Oil production (millions of barrels a day)	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing capacity utilization (percent)	36.8	34.0	34.9	36.0	34.5	33.8	—
Gross fixed capital formation (percentage of GDP)	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.4	7.9	6.6	6.6
Inflation rate (percent)	29.3	8.5	10.0	6.6	6.9	15.6	13.3
Overall fiscal balance (percentage of GDP)	1.3	-0.2	-4.7	-8.4	-2.9	-4.3	-3.9
Broad money (M2) growth (percent)	16.8	16.9	23.3	31.6	48.1	—	—
Overall balance of payments (percentage of GDP)	-1.9	0.0	-7.8	-3.1	7.0	3.6	-2.5
Current account balance (percentage of GDP)	8.5	1.2	-11.6	0.4	5.8	3.4	-3.3
Capital account balance (percentage of GDP)	-10.2	-1.0	4.1	-3.5	-6.8	-3.8	-6.0
External reserves (billions of dollars)	4.07	7.58	7.10	5.45	9.91	9.60	9.80
Average crude oil price (dollars per barrel)	21.2	19.4	12.9	18.0	28.6	22.0	21.5
Average interbank foreign exchange market rate (naira per dollar) <sup>c</sup>	—	—	—	96.1	101.7	115.6	133.5
Average parallel market exchange rate (naira per dollar)	83.1	85.0	87.9	99.2	111.1	132.5	150.0

— Not available.

a. Estimated.

b. Projected.

c. The average annual official exchange rate for 1996–98 was 21.9 naira per dollar.

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, 2000, and EIU 2001a, except for data for 2001 and 2002, which are Economic Commission for Africa estimates based on official sources, including Nigeria, Ministry of Finance 2000a.

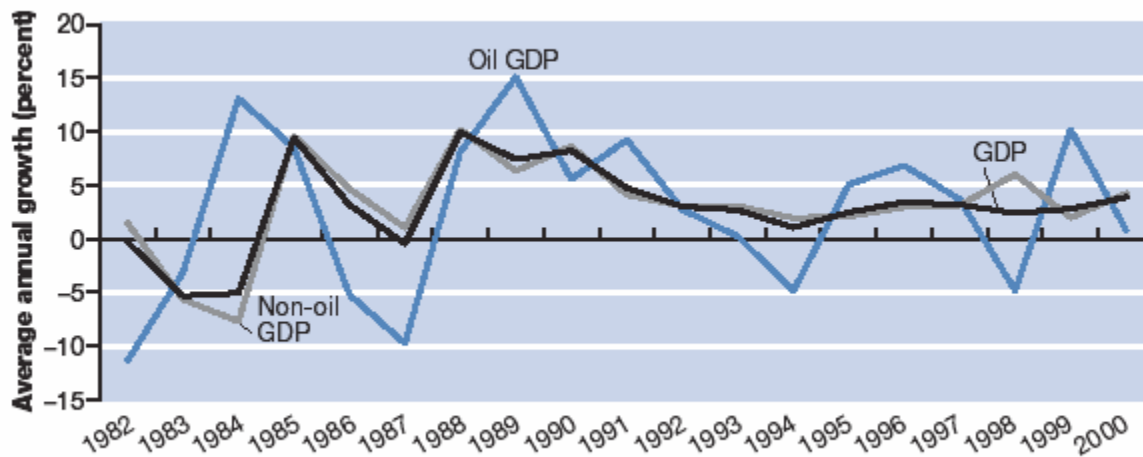
As seen in the Economic indicator Figure 1.2, the oil sector accounts for around 95% of foreign exchange earnings and more than 80% of government revenue. Its impact is transmitted mostly through the income effect, mediated through public spending and imports. Because of the volatility in oil prices, (Fig. 1.3) the sector can experience rapid growth in value added one year followed by an equally rapid decline in the next and the wide swings in the sector's value added have historically been reflected in volatile growth rates for the economy as a whole

Non-oil Sector: the sector has become progressively less profitable, and while Nigeria was a large exporter of agricultural products in the 1960s, it has now become a sizable importer (Fig.1.4). Also Nigeria's debt problem persists at alarming rate, Figure 1.5.

ND believes that Nigeria must continue to focus on four main themes: pursuing sound economic management, improving the condition of public infrastructure, diversifying the economy while emphasizing poverty reduction, and increasing integration with the regional and global economies. There is no justification for lack of constant power supply, availability of water, and a relatively safe environment. No excuses whatsoever.

Fig. 1.3

### Oil, non-oil, and total GDP growth, Nigeria, 1981–2000



Source: Economic Commission for Africa.

Fig. 1.4

Growth rates and contributions to GDP growth by sector, Nigeria, 1997–2000 (percent)

Sector	Average annual growth				Share of GDP 2000	Contribution to GDP growth, 2000
	1997	1998	1999	2000		
Agriculture	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	41.5	2.08
Industry	1.0	-4.0	-4.0	2.0	16.7	0.33
Manufacturing	0.0	-4.0	4.0	4.0	—	—
Building and construction	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	2.1	0.08
Wholesale and retail trade	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	11.6	0.23
Other services	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	28.1	1.12
Total GDP growth						3.84

Source: Calculated on the basis of data from Central Bank of Nigeria, Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, 2000.

National prosperity depends on *competitiveness*, which reflects the productivity with which a nation uses resources. Competitiveness is rooted in a nation’s microeconomic fundamentals and manifested in the nature of company operations and strategy and in the quality of the microeconomic business environment. Political stability and sound macroeconomic policies, accompanied by market opening and privatization, have long been considered the cornerstone for economic development.

Fig. 1.5

## External debt, Nigeria, selected years, 1980–2002

Item	1980	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>a</sup>	2002 <sup>b</sup>
Total debt (billions of dollars)	6.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.6	32.0	31.9	27.9	26.4
Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods	3.1	16.8	14.5	11.8	12.3	14.9	8.6	7.9	9.8
Interest payments as a percentage of exports of goods	2.4	7.3	4.9	3.5	4.5	7.7	4.4	—	—
Amortization as a percentage of exports of goods	0.7	9.5	9.6	8.3	7.8	7.1	4.2	5.3	5.0
Total debt as a percentage of GDP	10.0	113.6	89.1	86.3	95.9	92.2	78.1	72.6	73.1
Total debt as a percentage of exports	24.0	256.5	185.1	187.5	286.2	250.0	149.2	7.9	9.8
Change in debt stock (percent)	—	—	-23.8	-9.5	-7.1	-4.9	-6.6	-1.4	0.2

a. Estimated.

b. Projected.

Source: IMF 2001b except for data for 2001 and 2002, which are from the reconciled data of Nigeria's Debt Management Office and EIU 2001b.

The results here suggest that they are necessary but not sufficient. We find strong evidence that microeconomic upgrading is a sequential process in which countries at different levels of development face distinctly different challenges. While institutions such as the IMF have strongly encouraged macro reforms, our findings suggest that micro reforms are equally if not more important. Without micro reforms, growth in GDP induced by sound macro policies will be unsustainable and will not translate into improvements in GDP per capita. Appropriate micro reforms, which boost productivity and productivity growth, can also greatly ease the challenge of meeting government's fiscal obligations and reducing macroeconomic distortions. A greater focus on microeconomic reforms will pay another essential dividend. While macro reforms almost inevitably inflict hardship in the short and medium run through raising interest rates and prices while cutting public expenditures, micro reforms can produce tangible and visible benefits for citizens.

### Where We Stand

In keeping with our party's grand principle, we intend to carry on our insistence upon new means to achieve progressive ideals.

We believe in opportunity for all, responsibility from all, and community of all. We believe in free enterprise to stimulate economic innovation and growth and in public activism to ensure that everyone can share in Nigeria's prosperity.

We believe that government's proper role is to equip Nigerians with new tools for economic success and security. We must provide tools of empowerment to the younger generation including women.

We believe in expanding trade and foreign investment because we **must** be a party of economic progress, not economic reaction.

We believe that fiscal discipline is fundamental to sustained economic growth as well as responsible government. We believe that Nigeria must be strong technologically.

We believe that all Nigerians must have access to healthcare that balances governmental and individual responsibility. We believe in preventing crime and punishing criminals and that Nigeria's criminal justice must be responsive to the communities it serves.

---

#### NIGERIA

Abuja, FCT, Nigeria.

Tel: 0803 475 9608; Tel: 0803 722 3805

#### INTERNATIONAL

2 Antler Street, suite 26A Toronto Canada, M6P 4G3.

Tel: (01) 416 839 7663; e-mail: [bjadamu@bjadamu.com](mailto:bjadamu@bjadamu.com), [bjadamu@inetworkscanada.com](mailto:bjadamu@inetworkscanada.com)

Sites: [www.bjadamu.com](http://www.bjadamu.com) or [www.inetworkscanada.com](http://www.inetworkscanada.com)

We believe in a fighting corruption and in new social compact that requires and rewards work in exchange for public assistance.

We believe that the current religious and tribal crisis is largely due to poverty. That is why we believe in shifting the focus of Nigeria's anti-poverty and social programs from transferring wealth to creating wealth. We believe government should harness the forces of choice and competition to achieve public goals.

We believe in enhancing the role that civic entrepreneurs, voluntary groups, and religious institutions play in tackling Nigeria's social ills. We believe that the common civic ideals Nigerians share transcend group differences and forge unity from diversity.

We believe in progressive nationalism -- the bold exercise of Nigerian leadership to foster peace, prosperity, unity and democracy.

Finally, we believe that Nigerian citizenship entails responsibilities as well as rights, and we mean to ask our citizens to give something back to their communities and their country.

Our contract with the people: Tough on crime, achieve 8-10% GDP growth, set tough inflation targets, invest in education, agriculture and technology, create a new and efficient National Health Service, and significant reduction in unemployment.

Please log on to [www.ndnigeria.com](http://www.ndnigeria.com) for comprehensive information.

Thank you,  
God Bless Nigeria  
Dr. BJ Adamu  
Abroad: +416-995-3152  
Nigeria: 0803-7223805  
[bjadamu@bjadamu.com](mailto:bjadamu@bjadamu.com)

---

---

#### SHORT BIO

**Dr. Engr. Baba J ADAMU:** was born in Kaduna (Unguwan Liman), Kaduna State, Nigeria. Dr. Baba Jibrin Adamu is the youngest son of the late Malam Alhaji Adamu Jibrin Imam, the former Chief Imam of Kaduna State Central Mosque located in Kano Road Kaduna. Dr. Baba J Adamu represented Kaduna State based on academic qualification to go on a scholarship program to study Civil Engineering up to Masters Degree in Poland in 1986. Having completed successfully his M.Sc in 1993, again based on academic excellence received a Polish Government Scholarship to continue to do Doctorate degree in Industrial Research and silo/bunker Technology. Dr. Adamu specializes in Silos and Security Bunker technology and completed his Ph.D in 2000 with Excellence. He then moved to Toronto, Canada in 2000, where is acquired various Certificates in IT, Management and Business at Humber College Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning, Toronto Ontario, as well as at the Banf Academy for Business, Calgary, Alberta, CANADA. He now lives and works in Canada as an Engineering/Security Consultant and as the President and CEO of iNetworks Canada, a Managed Technology Solution company based in Toronto. As of this writing, dr Adamu is undergoing United Nations training on Global Terrorism, Law of Arm Conflict and UN working System through the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR POCl), New York, USA.

Dr Adamu has tremendous experience in management of men and materials in private sector, good knowledge of international and Nigerian political, economic and social environment, high level of integrity, evidence of personal discipline as well as courage of conviction. He has a strong conviction for the respect for the rule of law, respect for

---

#### NIGERIA

Abuja, FCT, Nigeria.

Tel: 0803 475 9608; Tel: 0803 722 3805

#### INTERNATIONAL

2 Antler Street, suite 26A Toronto Canada, M6P 4G3.

Tel: (01) 416 839 7663; e-mail: [bjadamu@bjadamu.com](mailto:bjadamu@bjadamu.com), [bjadamu@inetworkscanada.com](mailto:bjadamu@inetworkscanada.com)

Sites: [www.bjadamu.com](http://www.bjadamu.com) or [www.inetworkscanada.com](http://www.inetworkscanada.com)

human rights, beliefs in popular participation and consultation, knowledge and understanding of the working of the international system, voluntary service to the community, sense of history and lesson, competence in concepts and tools of development and respect for African value and cherished all Nigerian traditions. Dr Adamu is an expert both in Structural engineering and . In his own words:

"Where despair and hopelessness exist, those who have the ability to take action have the moral responsibility to take action to help those who live on the bare edge of survival. And democracy is more than the creed of our country, it is the inborn hope of our humanity, an ideal we must carry, a trust we must bear and pass along. And even after all these years, we have a long way yet to travel, that is why **We must all be involved ...**" - *Baba Jibrin Adamu, Ph.D Engr.*

---

**NIGERIA**

Abuja, FCT, Nigeria.

Tel: 0803 475 9608; Tel: 0803 722 3805

**INTERNATIONAL**

2 Antler Street, suite 26A Toronto Canada, M6P 4G3.

Tel: (01) 416 839 7663; e-mail: [bjadamu@bjadamu.com](mailto:bjadamu@bjadamu.com), [bjadamu@inetworkscanada.com](mailto:bjadamu@inetworkscanada.com)

Sites: [www.bjadamu.com](http://www.bjadamu.com) or [www.inetworkscanada.com](http://www.inetworkscanada.com)